

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
17 January 2002 (17.01.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/05188 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: G06F 17/60

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/21656

(22) International Filing Date: 9 July 2001 (09.07.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
09/611,421 7 July 2000 (07.07.2000) US
09/859,886 16 May 2001 (16.05.2001) US

(71) Applicant: VASCA, INC. [US/US]; Highwood Office & Research Park, 3 Highwood Drive, Tewksbury, MA 01876 (US).

(72) Inventors: FINCH, Charles, D.; 112 Water Oaks Drive, Clinton, MS 39056 (US). WANG, John, H.; 183 Lancaster Road, North Andover, MA 01845 (US). MARAD, Paul, F.; 81 Morton Street, Andover, MA 01810 (US). BRUGGER, James, M.; 4 Savory Street, Newburyport, MA 01950 (US).

(74) Agents: BAINS, Nena et al.; Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP, Two Embarcadero Center, 8th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94111-3834 (US).

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

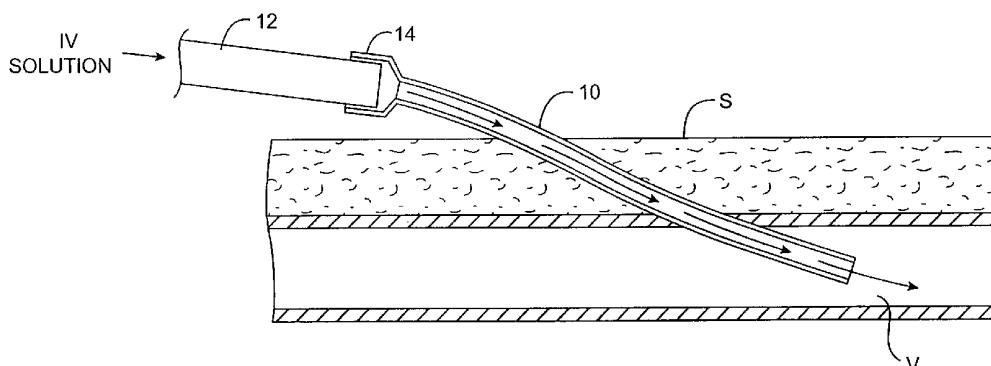
(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments
- entirely in electronic form (except for this front page) and available upon request from the International Bureau

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: APPARATUS AND KITS FOR LOCKING AND DISINFECTING IMPLANTED CATHETERS



WO 02/05188 A1

(57) Abstract: Implanted catheters are locked with a solution comprising a lower alcohol, typically ethanol, propanol, or butanol, most preferably isopropanol, and an additive, the additive comprising an anti-microbial, typically taurolidine or triclosan, or an anti-coagulant, typically riboflavin, sodium citrate, ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid, or citric acid. The use of an alcohol and additive solution can effectively reduce fouling of the catheter, particularly clotting and thrombus in intravascular catheters, as well as reduce the risk of infection. The risk of infection can be further reduced by employing a catheter body (10) which is sufficiently porous to permit the anti-microbial solution of a lower alcohol and another anti-microbial or anti-coagulant compound to penetrate into the catheter body (10) and preferably through the catheter (10) into tissue surrounding the implanted catheter (10).

APPARATUS AND KITS FOR LOCKING AND DISINFECTING IMPLANTED CATHETERS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to medical methods and kits. More particularly, the present invention relates to methods and kits for flushing an interior lumen of an implanted catheter prior to closing the catheter between successive uses.

Implanted catheters enjoy widespread use in a number of medical 10 procedures. For example, intravenous (IV) therapy relies on long-term implantation of a venous catheter to deliver fluids, medications, and other substances to a patient. Hemodialysis and hemofiltration both rely on separate draw and return catheters 15 implanted in a vein to allow extra corporeal treatment of the blood. Peritoneal dialysis, in contrast, relies on a single catheter implanted in the peritoneum to permit introduction and withdrawal of dialysate to permit *in situ* dialysis.

The need to leave catheters implanted over long periods of time raises a number of concerns. For example, the catheters can become infected requiring treatment of the patient and often times removal of the catheter. This is a particular problem with 20 transcutaneous catheters where the skin penetration is a common route of infection.

Secondly, implanted catheters can often become plugged or fouled over time. This is a particular problem with intravascular catheters where clotting and thrombus formation 25 within the catheter lumen can be problematic.

To reduce problems associated with thrombus formation, it is now common to "lock" intravascular access catheters between successive uses. Locking 30 typically involves first flushing the catheter with saline to remove blood and other substances from the catheter lumen. After the catheter has been flushed, an anti-coagulant solution, typically heparin, is then injected to displace the saline and fill the lumen. The heparin-locking solution both excludes blood from the lumen and actively inhibits clotting and thrombus formation within the lumen. While some thrombus may still form at the distal tip of the catheter, the formation is usually minimal and presents few problems. It has further been proposed to combine various anti-microbial substances

with the locking solution in order to inhibit infection at the same time that thrombus is being inhibited.

While generally effective, the use of heparin locks suffers from a number of disadvantages. The need to prepare a heparin solution at the end of every catheter 5 treatment session is time-consuming and presents an opportunity for error by a caregiver. Hemodialysis and hemofiltration patients will have to undergo such heparin locks at least several times a week, while patients on IV may have to undergo such heparin locks several times a day. Over time, the inconvenience and expense of performing heparin locks can build up. Moreover, the need to combine a separate anti-microbial agent in the 10 heparin lock solution further complicates the procedure and adds expense, and the addition of an anti-microbial agent to the heparin lock will generally be effective only within the lumen and at the openings from the lumen. There will be little reduction in the risk of infection in the regions surrounding the implanted catheter, including at the point of penetration through the skin where the risk of infection is the greatest.

15 For all these reasons, it would be desirable to provide improved methods, compositions, and kits for locking implanted catheters between successive uses. Such locking methods should inhibit fouling of the catheter lumens and/or reduce the chance of infection, preferably both. In particular, such methods, compositions, and kits should be easy to implement, require minimum or no preparation, be of low cost, and be useful with 20 most or all types of implanted catheters, including hemodialysis and hemofiltration catheters, IV catheters, peritoneal dialysis catheters, and the like. At least some of these objectives will be met by the inventions described hereinafter.

2. Description of the Background Art

25 U.S. Patent No. 4,929,242 describes a solution containing glycerol and having a density similar to that of blood for providing a heparin lock on an intravenous catheter. U.S. Patent No. 5,077,281 describes an anti-microbial solution containing a taurulin compound for inhibiting coagulation in dialysis catheters and other vascular prostheses. PCT WO 00/01391 describes an anti-microbial lock comprising a 30 taurinamide derivative. Commonly assigned U.S. Patent Nos. 5,807,356; 5,931,829; 5,989,239; 5,997,524; 6,007,516; 6,120,492; 6,132,415; and 6,193,684; and co-pending application numbers 09/003,772; and 09/161,044, are relevant to the present application. All of the above patents and pending applications are incorporated herein by reference.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides apparatus and kits for the improved locking and/or disinfection of subcutaneously and transcutaneously implantable catheters. The catheters typically will have a distal end which is open to a body lumen. Most 5 commonly, the catheters will be intravascular catheters where the distal end is implantable in or attached to a blood vessel, usually a vein, but in some cases an artery. Exemplary intravascular catheters include hemodialysis and hemofiltration catheters, intravenous catheters, and the like. Intravenous catheters can be used for a wide variety of purposes, including fluid infusion, drug delivery, and the like. Catheters attached other 10 than to the vasculature include peritoneal dialysis catheters which are open to the peritoneal cavity, and the like.

The catheters of the present invention may be transcutaneously implantable or subcutaneously implantable. By "transcutaneously implantable," it is meant that the distal end of the catheter is attached to or implantable within a target body 15 lumen and a proximal end of the catheter is located externally to the patient. An intermediate portion of the catheter will thus pass through or penetrate the patient's skin, and the proximal end of the catheter will usually have a hub to permit selective attachment of infusion tubes, syringes, solution bags, and the like. Most commonly, the proximal attachment hub will have a luer fitting. By "subcutaneously implantable," it is meant that the entire catheter can be implantable beneath the skin and no portion of the 20 catheter extends through the skin. Such subcutaneously implantable catheters are typically attached to a fully implanted hub at their proximal ends. The hub permits percutaneous access via a needle or other penetrating element. After a treatment session is finished, the needle or other penetrating element is removed and all portions of the 25 catheter and proximal hub are then located beneath the skin. Examples of such subcutaneously implantable catheters and proximal access hubs are described in the commonly assigned, copending applications described above, as well as U.S. Patent No. 5,807,356, the full disclosures of which have previously been incorporated herein by reference.

30 As described in the Background section above, both transcutaneously and subcutaneously implantable catheters are subject to fouling and plugging, particularly in and about their distal ends which are implantable in or attached to a blood vessel or other body lumen. To reduce the risk of such fouling, the present invention provides catheters, compositions, and kits which provide implantable catheters having a solution of a lower

alcohol and an additive in one or more lumen(s) thereof. The lower alcohol is typically ethanol, propanol, or butanol, preferably isopropanol. Surprisingly, it has been found that these lower alcohols are effective in inhibiting fouling and plugging of the lumen, particularly in inhibiting clot formation within the lumens of intravascular catheters. The 5 ability to inhibit clot formation without the need to prepare and use heparin solutions is a significant advantage. Moreover, the lower alcohols have the additional ability to inhibit infection. The additive may comprise either an anti-microbial substance, typically taurolidine or triclosan, or an anti-coagulant substance, typically riboflavin, sodium citrate, ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid, or citric acid. This solution combination of a 10 lower alcohol and an additive is particularly effective since alcohol increases the effectiveness of the anti-microbial or anti-coagulant additives, while the additives in return reduce the possible toxic effects of the alcohol. Thus, both the reduction of catheter fouling and the inhibition of infection can be achieved with the use of commonly available, widely accepted materials which are introduced to the catheter lumen in a 15 convenient fashion, as described in more detail below.

The ability to inhibit or prevent infection of the implantable catheter can be improved by utilizing catheters where at least a portion of the catheter body is sufficiently porous to allow the lower alcohol and additive material to permeate the catheter body and, preferably, pass outwardly into the tissue region surrounding the 20 catheter. While the use of such porous or partially porous catheter bodies can be beneficial with many anti-microbial locking solutions, such as that taught in U.S. Patent No. 5,077,281, the full disclosure of which has been incorporated herein by reference, it is particularly useful with the lower alcohols of the present invention. It will be appreciated that the lower alcohols have relatively low molecular weights and polar 25 structures which will enable them to readily penetrate into and optionally through many porous materials. Exemplary porous materials for construction of the catheter body include silicone rubber, expanded PTFE (e.g., GORE-TEX®, medical membranes) and the like. Such materials may be formed into the tubular catheter bodies or may be incorporated as separate component(s) into the catheter bodies.

30 In a first aspect, a solution is used for the manufacture of a material, which may be medicament, for locking an implantable catheter, the solution comprising a lower alcohol and an additive. The lumen of the catheter is open to a body lumen, typically a blood vessel, the peritoneum, or the like. The lower alcohol is selected from the group consisting of ethanol, propanol, and butanol, with the presently preferred alcohol being

isopropanol. The lower alcohol may be pure, but will more usually be in aqueous solution, typically at 1% to 99% by volume, usually from 5% to 95% by volume. The additive may comprise either an anti-microbial selected from the group consisting of taurolidine and triclosan, or an anti-coagulant selected from the group consisting of 5 riboflavin, sodium citrate, ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid, and citric acid. The implantable catheter may be a transcutaneous catheter attached at its distal end to the blood vessel, the peritoneal cavity, or the like. Alternatively, the implantable catheter may be a subcutaneously implantable catheter which is attached at its distal end to a blood vessel, the peritoneal cavity, or the like.

10 In a second aspect, an anti-microbial solution is used in the manufacture of a material for disinfecting an implantable catheter. Exemplary and preferred anti-microbial solutions include at least one lower alcohol, preferably ethanol, propanol, or butanol, and most preferably isopropanol, and at least one other anti-microbial, preferably taurolidine or triclosan, or anti-coagulant compound, preferably riboflavin, sodium 15 citrate, ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid, or citric acid, as described above. The implantable catheters may be subcutaneously or transcutaneously implantable.

In a third aspect of the present invention, a locking composition for filling an implantable catheter comprises at least one lower alcohol and at least one other anti-microbial or anti-coagulant compound. The lower alcohol is selected from the group 20 consisting of ethanol, propanol, and butanol, with the presently preferred alcohol being isopropanol. The at least one other anti-microbial is selected from the group consisting of taurolidine and triclosan, and the at least one anti-coagulant is selected from the group consisting of riboflavin, sodium citrate, ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid, and citric acid.

25 In a forth aspect of the present invention, a kit for locking an implantable catheter comprises a container (optionally a syringe) holding a volume of a solution of a lower alcohol and an additive and instructions for use setting forth a method comprising filing a lumen of the catheter with the solution. The kit may further comprise a package for holding both the container and the instructions for use, such as a box, tray, tube, pouch, or the like. The lower alcohol is typically selected from the group consisting of 30 ethanol, propanol, and butanol, preferably being isopropanol. The additive is either an anti-microbial, typically taurolidine or triclosan, or an anti-coagulant, typically riboflavin, sodium citrate, ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid, or citric acid. The volume of the solution in the container is typically in the range from 1 ml to 20 ml, preferably from 2 ml to 10 ml, usually being about 2 ml to 4 ml. Additionally, the container will usually

comprise a syringe to permit direct introduction of the solution into the implantable catheter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Figs. 1A and 1B illustrate methods according to the present invention for locking and disinfecting a transcutaneous catheter.

Figs. 2A-2C illustrate methods according to the present invention for locking and disinfecting a subcutaneously implanted catheter.

Figs. 3A-3C illustrate methods according to the present invention for locking and disinfecting a peritoneal dialysis catheter.

10 Fig. 4 illustrates a preferred aspect of the present invention where an anti-microbial locking fluid permeates into an implanted catheter body and preferably into the tissue surrounding the catheter body.

Fig. 5 illustrates a kit constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

15 DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to Figs. 1A and 1B, a method according to the present invention for locking a transcutaneously implanted venous catheter 10 will be described. The venous catheter 10 will be implanted through a patient's skin S into a vein V for infusion of the patient. When it is desired to disconnect the patient from the source of 20 infusion, it will be necessary to lock the catheter to inhibit plugging and fouling caused by coagulation, and preferably to further inhibit the risk of infection. Shown in Fig. 1A, a tube 12 containing an IV solution will normally be connected to the proximal hub 14 of the catheter 10. The IV line 12 will be disconnected, and the catheter 10 usually flushed with saline or other flushing solution. After the flushing is completed, a solution of a 25 lower alcohol and an additive can be introduced to fill the inner lumen of the catheter 10, as shown in Fig. 1B. Usually, a sufficient volume of the solution (as set forth above) will be introduced to completely fill the lumen, with minimum excess passing from distal end 16 of the catheter. The loss of excess solution into a blood vessel or most other body lumens, however, will generally not be a problem. The "column" of the solution will then 30 occupy the inner lumen, and the proximal hub 14 will be sealed, helping retain the solution in place. It has been found that the solution of the lower alcohol with the additive will effectively inhibit clotting and coagulation at the distal end 16 as well as

inhibit infection throughout the catheter. When it is desired to reattach the patient to the IV source, the solution will be removed and the catheter lumen flushed with saline.

Referring now Figs. 2A-2C, locking of a subcutaneously implanted catheter 20 used for hemodialysis access will be described. The catheter 20 is implanted between a target blood vessel BV, typically a vein, and an implanted port 22. During hemodialysis, blood may be withdrawn through the catheter 20, through the port 22 and externally through a needle N and connecting line 23 used to percutaneously access the port 22. Alternatively, the port and catheter could be used to return treated blood to the patient. As described in the copending applications incorporated by reference above, the port and catheter combinations are typically used in pairs to permit both blood withdrawal and blood return.

When it is desired to end a hemodialysis (or hemofiltration) treatment, saline will be introduced through the needle N (typically from a syringe which is attached to the connecting line 23) to flush the lumen, as shown in Fig. 2B. After the flush is complete, a container such as syringe 26 containing the solution of the lower alcohol with an additive is injected through the port 22/line 23 and into the lumen of catheter 20 to displace the saline and lock the catheter. The solution will remain in place within the catheter 20 after the needle end is withdrawn and the valve 22 closed to seal off the proximal end of the catheter 20. As a particular advantage, residual solution in the needle will be dispersed in the tissue tract TT left by the needle as well as in portions of the port 22 upstream of its internal valve. The presence of the alcohol or other anti-microbial additives in the solution will further inhibit infection in both the port and tissue tract.

The methods of the present invention may also be used to lock non-vascular catheters, such as peritoneal dialysis catheters 30, as shown in Figs. 3A-3C. After a peritoneal dialysis treatment, the used dialysate will be withdrawn from the catheter 30, as shown in Fig. 3A. After the dialysate has been sufficiently removed, the dialysis catheter 30 may optionally be flushed with saline, as shown in Fig. 3B. After flushing, the solution of the lower alcohol with the additive is introduced to the peritoneal dialysis catheter 30, as shown in Fig. 3C, so that it fills the lumen of the catheter, as described previously with the vascular catheters. The use of an alcohol lock with an additive for peritoneal dialysis catheters is particularly advantageous in inhibiting infections.

Referring now to Fig. 4, the use of lower alcohols with other anti-microbial or anti-coagulant materials for locking a catheter can be enhanced by utilizing

an implanted catheter which is formed at least partly from a porous material. When the lumen 40 of the porous catheter body 42 is filled with a solution of a lower alcohol and another anti-microbial or anti-coagulant compound, the solution will be able to penetrate into the catheter body and preferably outwardly into the tissue T surrounding the catheter, 5 as shown by the arrows in Fig. 4. Thus, the anti-microbial properties of the solution will not be limited to the interior lumen of the catheter, but will also be effective on the surface of the catheter and in the tissue region immediately surrounding the catheter body. Particularly suitable materials and porosity properties for the catheter bodies have been set forth above.

10 A locking composition for filling an implantable catheter comprises at least one lower alcohol and at least one other anti-microbial or anti-coagulant compound. Preferred compositions include lower alcohol in the range between about 1% to 99% with taurolidine in the range between about 1% to 99%, lower alcohol in the range between about 1% to 99% with triclosan in the range between about 1% to 99%, lower alcohol in 15 the range between about 1% to 99% with riboflavin in the range between about 1% to 99%, lower alcohol in the range between about 1% to 99% with sodium citrate in the range between about 1% to 99%, lower alcohol in the range between about 1% to 99% with ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid in the range between about 1% to 99%, and lower alcohol in the range between about 1% to 99% with citric acid in the range between about 20 1% to 99%. A preferred concentration of the anti-coagulant is about 4 % by volume. Most preferably, the concentration of the locking composition comprises isopropanol by about 17.5 % volume and sodium citrate by about 4 % volume. Saline, water, or standard heparin solution may also be added to any of the above described compositions.

25 Referring now to Fig. 5, kits according to the present invention will comprise at least a container 60, such as a syringe, for holding a volume of the solution of the lower alcohol and the additive. The volume will typically be within the ranges set forth above. In addition, the kit will contain instructions for use (IFU) setting forth a method for locking and/or disinfecting an implanted catheter by introducing the solution from the container into a lumen of the catheter body between successive uses of the 30 catheter. Usually, the kits will further contain a package 62, such as any conventional medical device package, including boxes, tubes, trays, pouches and the like.

While the above is a complete description of the preferred embodiments of the invention, various alternatives, modifications, and equivalents may be used.

Therefore, the above description should not be taken as limiting the scope of the invention which is defined by the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1 1. Use of a solution in the manufacture of a material for locking an
2 implantable catheter, the solution comprising a lower alcohol and an additive.
- 1 2. A use as in claim 1, wherein the lower alcohol is selected from the
2 group consisting of ethanol, propanol, and butanol.
- 1 3. A use as in claim 2, wherein the lower alcohol is isopropanol.
- 1 4. A use as in any of claims 1-3, wherein the additive is an anti-
2 microbial selected from the group consisting of taurolidine and triclosan.
- 1 5. A use as in any of claims 1-3, wherein the additive is an anti-
2 coagulant selected from the group consisting of riboflavin, sodium citrate, ethylene
3 diamine tetraacetic acid, and citric acid.
- 1 6. Use of a solution in the manufacture of a material for disinfecting
2 an implantable catheter, the solution comprising a lower alcohol and an additive.
- 1 7. A use as in claim 6, wherein the lower alcohol is selected from the
2 group consisting of ethanol, propanol, and butanol.
- 1 8. A use as in claim 7, wherein the lower alcohol is isopropanol.
- 1 9. A use as in any of claims 6-8, wherein the at least one other anti-
2 microbial compound is selected from the group consisting of taurolidine and triclosan.
- 1 10. A use as in any of claims 6-8, wherein the at least one anti-
2 coagulant compound is selected from the group consisting of riboflavin, sodium citrate,
3 ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid, and citric acid.
- 1 11. An implantable catheter filled with a locking composition
2 comprising:
3 at least one lower alcohol; and
4 at least one other anti-microbial or anti-coagulant compound.
- 1 12. An implantable catheter as in claim 11, wherein the lower alcohol
2 is selected from the group consisting of ethanol, propanol, and butanol.

1 13. An implantable catheter as in claim 12, wherein the lower alcohol
2 is isopropanol.

1 14. An implantable catheter as in any of claims 11-13, wherein the at
2 least one other anti-microbial compound is selected from the group consisting of
3 taurolidine and triclosan.

1 15. An implantable catheter as in any of claims 11-13, wherein the at
2 least one anti-coagulant compound is selected from the group consisting of riboflavin,
3 sodium citrate, ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid, and citric acid.

1 16. An implantable catheter as in any of claims 11-13, wherein the
2 lower alcohol is in the range between about 1% to 99% and the at least one other anti-
3 microbial compound is taurolidine in the range between about 1% to 99%.

1 17. An implantable catheter as in any of claims 11-13, wherein the
2 lower alcohol is in the range between about 1% to 99% and the at least one other anti-
3 microbial compound is triclosan in the range between about 1% to 99%.

1 18. An implantable catheter as in any of claims 11-13, wherein the
2 lower alcohol is in the range between about 1% to 99% and the at least one anti-coagulant
3 compound is riboflavin in the range between about 1% to 99%.

1 19. An implantable catheter as in any of claims 11-13, wherein the
2 lower alcohol is in the range between about 1% to 99% and the at least one anti-coagulant
3 compound is sodium citrate in the range between about 1% to 99%.

1 20. An implantable catheter as in any of claims 11-13, wherein the
2 lower alcohol is in the range between about 1% to 99% and the at least one anti-coagulant
3 compound is ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid in the range between about 1% to 99%.

1 21. An implantable catheter as in any of claims 11-13, wherein the
2 lower alcohol is in the range between about 1% to 99% and the at least one anti-coagulant
3 compound is citric acid in the range between about 1% to 99%.

1 22. An implantable catheter as in any of claims 11-13, wherein the at
2 least one anti-coagulant compound is riboflavin by about 4% volume.

1 23. An implantable catheter as in any of claims 11-13, wherein the at
2 least one anti-coagulant compound is sodium citrate by about 4% volume.

1 24. An implantable catheter as in any of claims 11-13, wherein the at
2 least one anti-coagulant compound is ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid by about 4%
3 volume.

1 25. An implantable catheter as in any of claims 11-13, wherein the at
2 least one anti-coagulant compound is citric acid by about 4% volume.

1 26. An implantable catheter as in claim 11, wherein the lower alcohol
2 is isopropanol by about 17.5% volume and the at least one anti-coagulant compound is
3 sodium citrate by about 4% volume.

1 27. A kit for locking an implantable catheter, said kit comprising:
2 a container holding a volume of a solution comprising a lower alcohol and
3 an additive; and
4 instructions for use setting forth a method comprising filling a lumen of
5 the catheter with the solution.

1 28. A kit as in claim 27, further comprising a package holding both the
2 container and instructions for use.

1 29. A kit as in claim 27, wherein the lower alcohol is selected from the
2 group consisting of ethanol, propanol, and butanol.

1 30. A kit as in claim 29, wherein the lower alcohol is isopropanol.

1 31. A kit as in any of claims 27, wherein the additive is an anti-
2 microbial selected from the group consisting of taurolidine and triclosan.

1 32. A kit as in any of claims 27, wherein the additive is an anti-
2 coagulant selected from the group consisting of riboflavin, sodium citrate, ethylene
3 diamine tetraacetic acid, and citric acid.

1 33. A kit as in claim 27, wherein the volume is in the range from 1 ml
2 to 20 ml.

1 34. A kit as in claim 27, wherein the container comprises a syringe.

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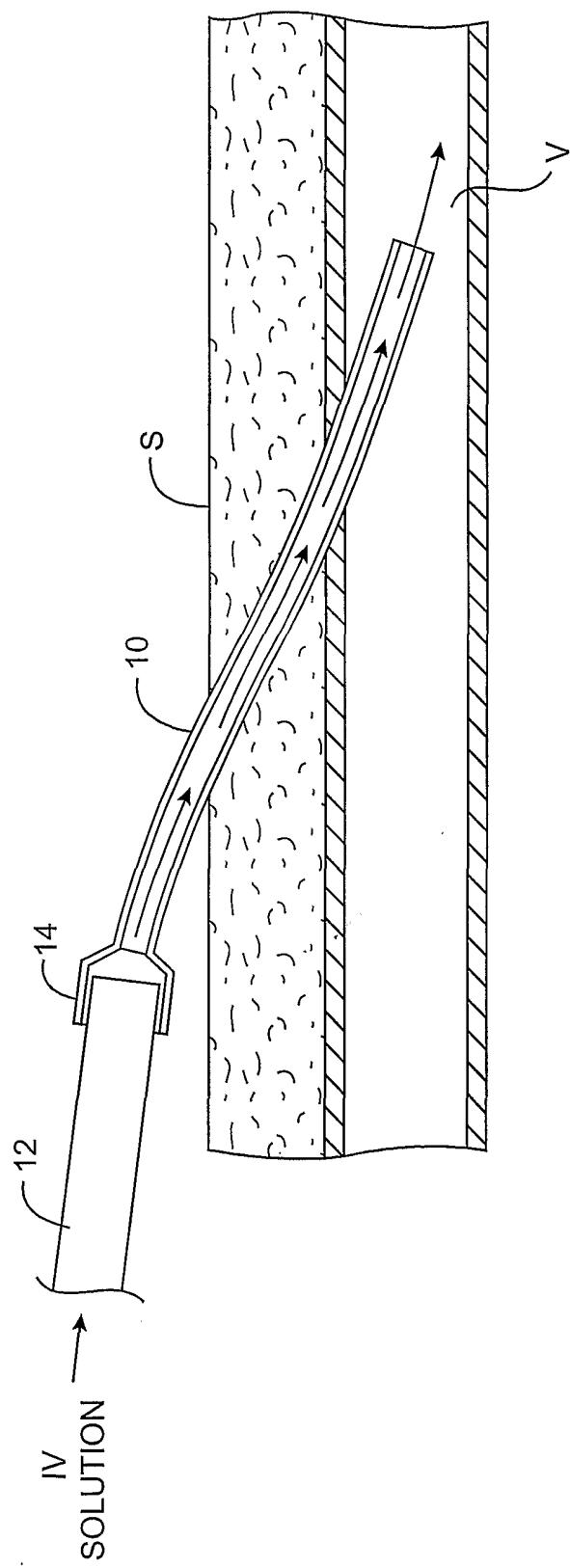


FIG. 1A

2 / 10

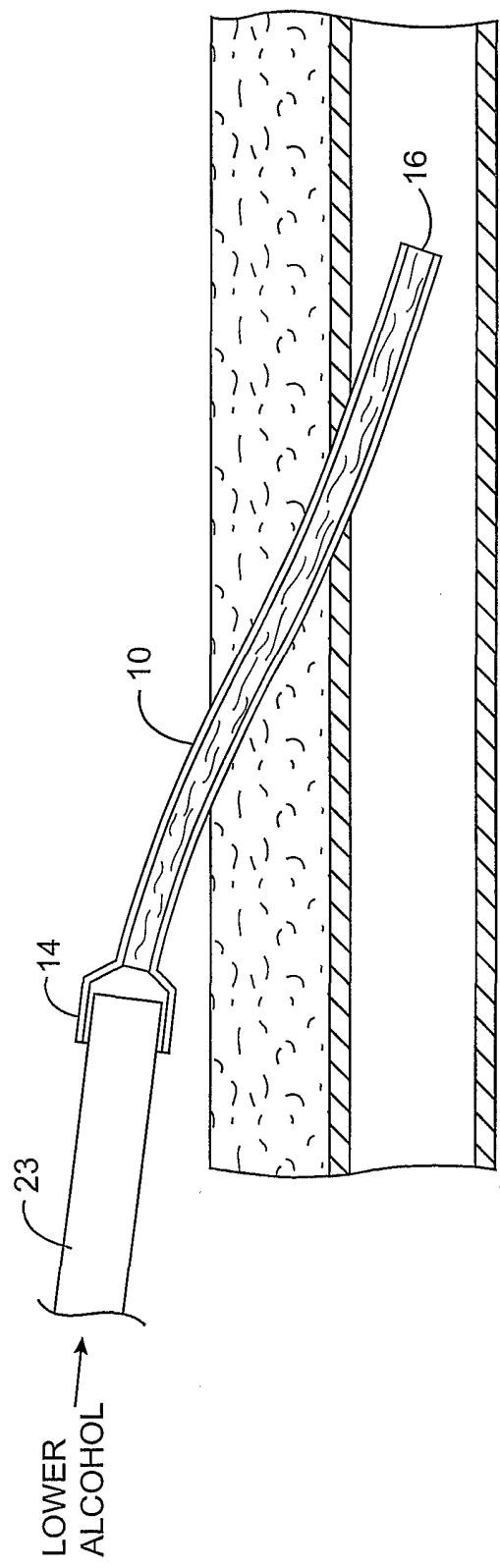


FIG. 1B

3 / 10

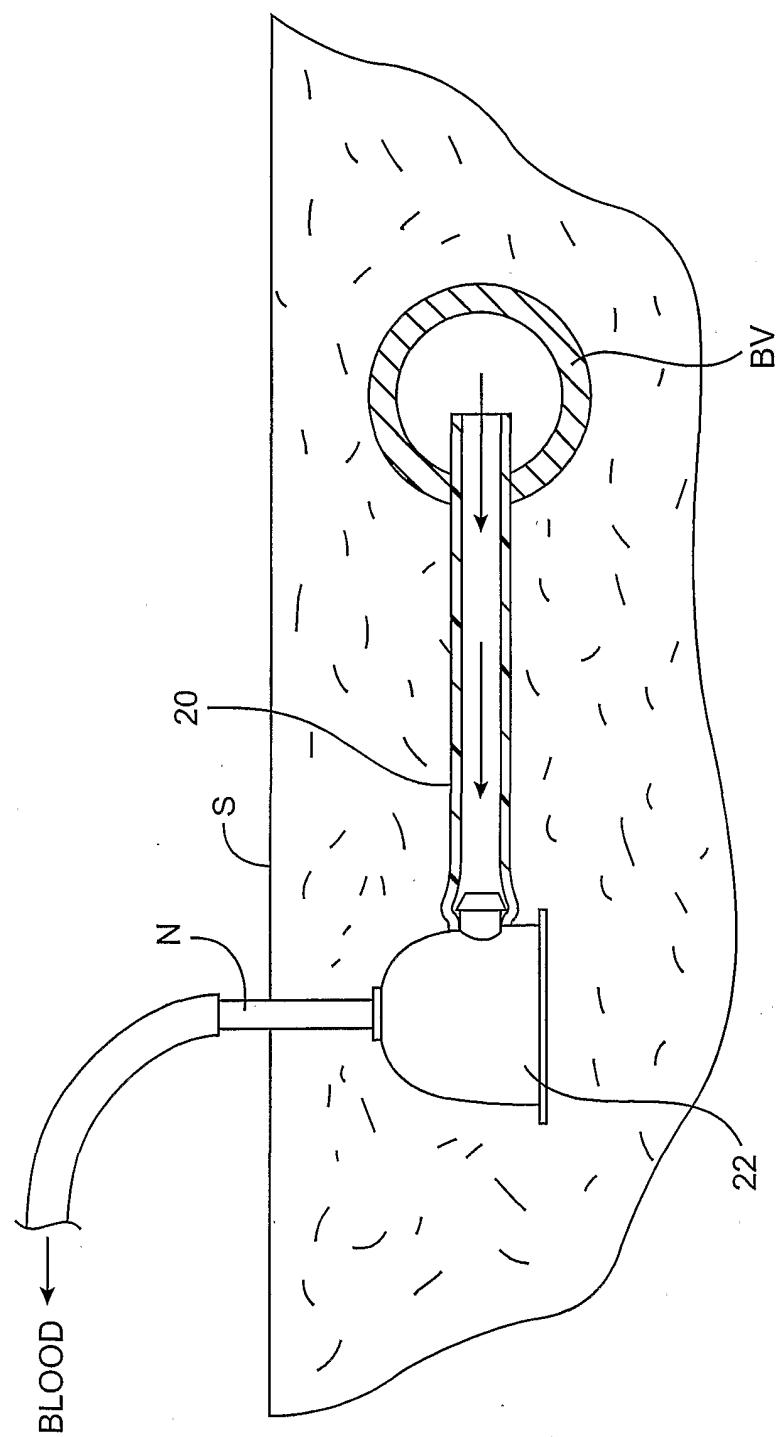


FIG. 2A

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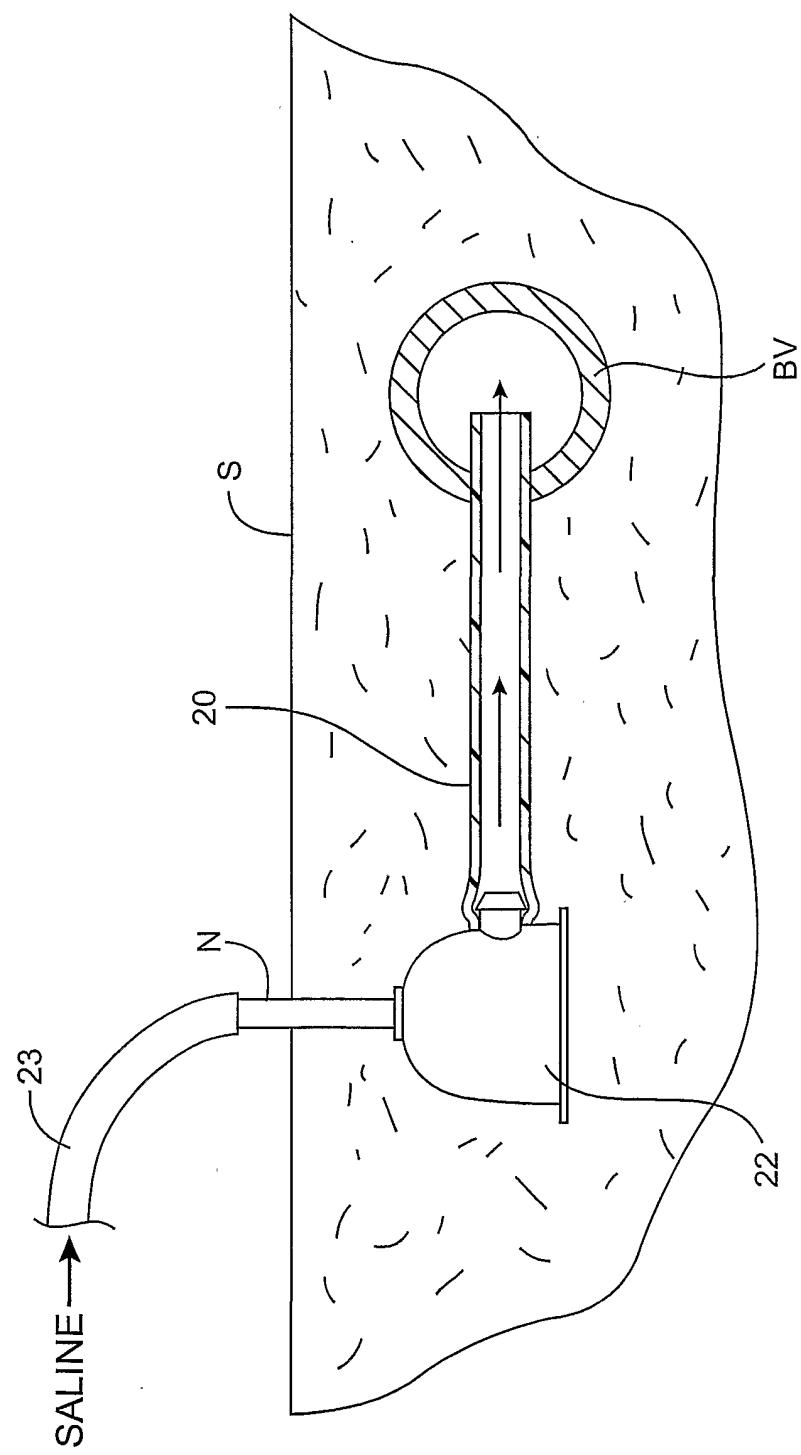


FIG. 2B

5 / 10

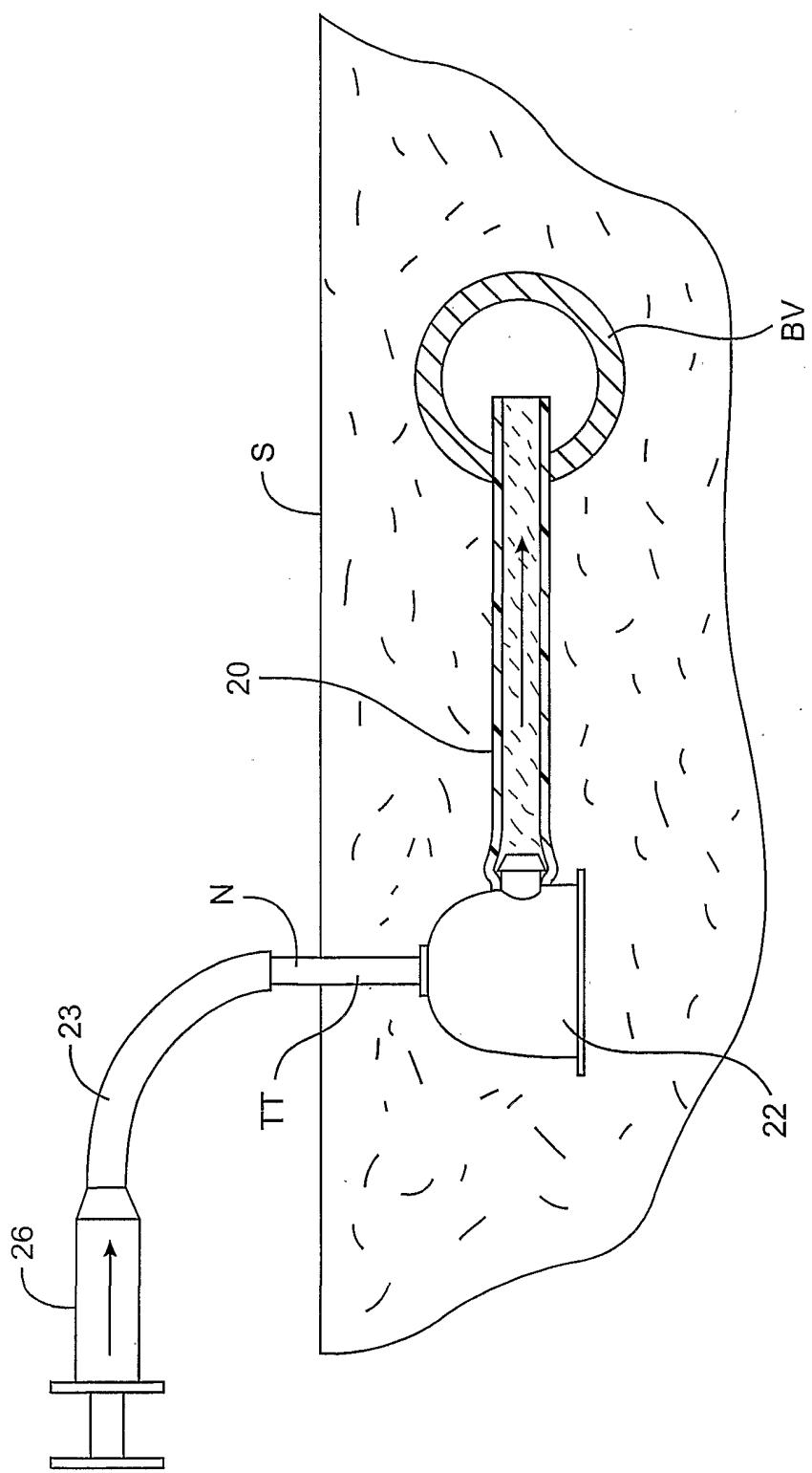


FIG. 2C

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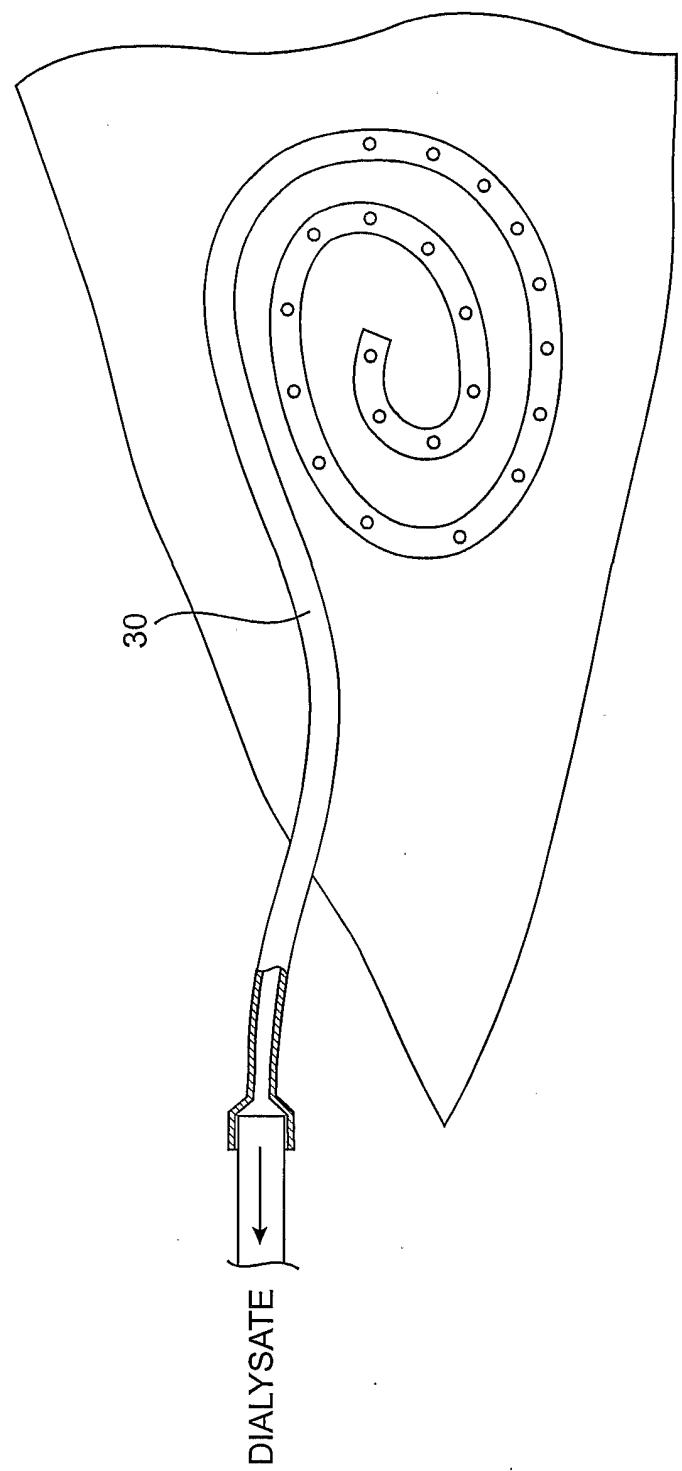


FIG. 3A

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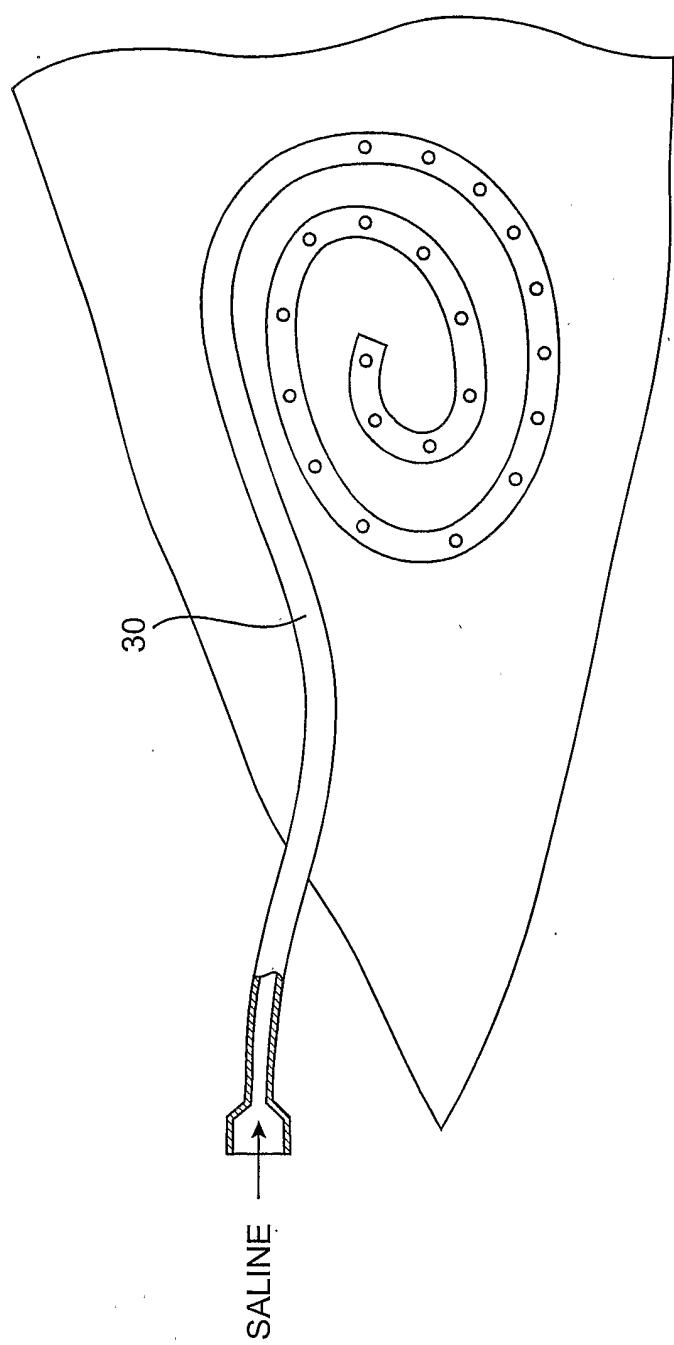


FIG. 3B

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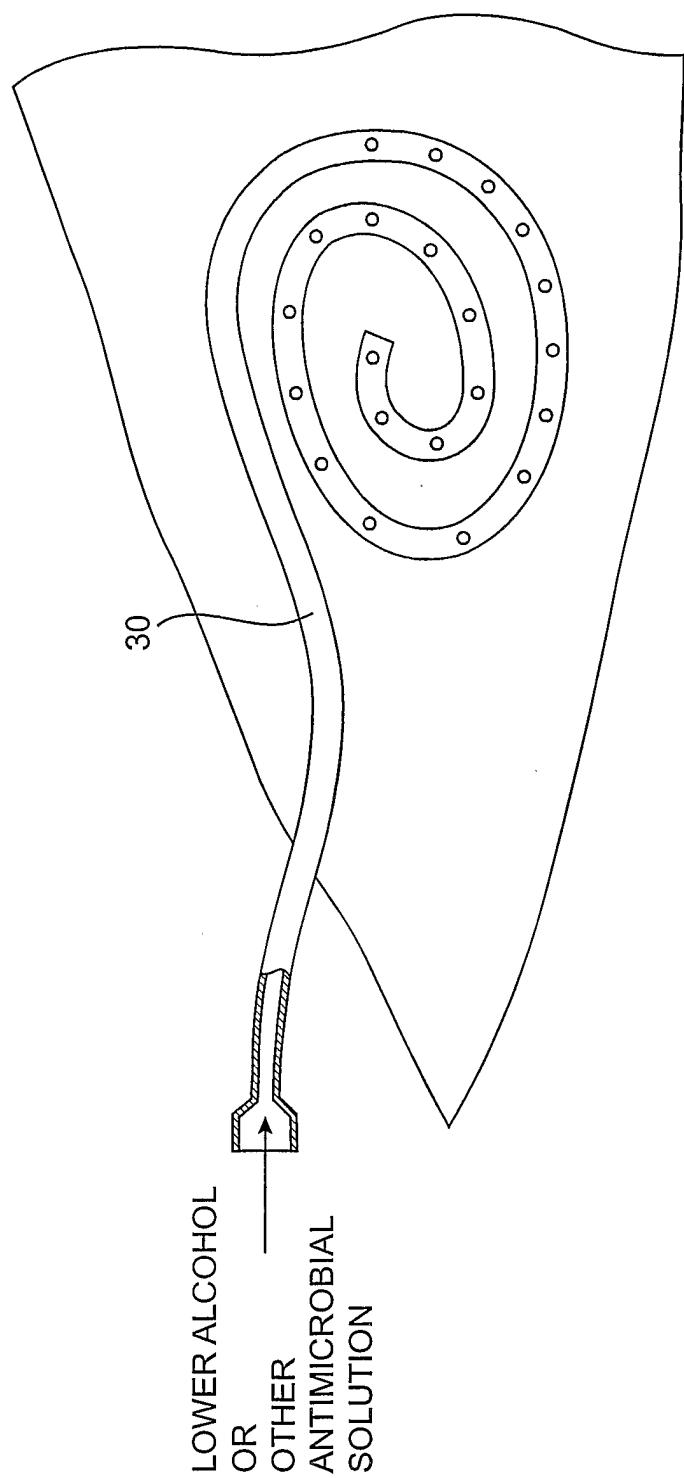


FIG. 3C

9 / 10

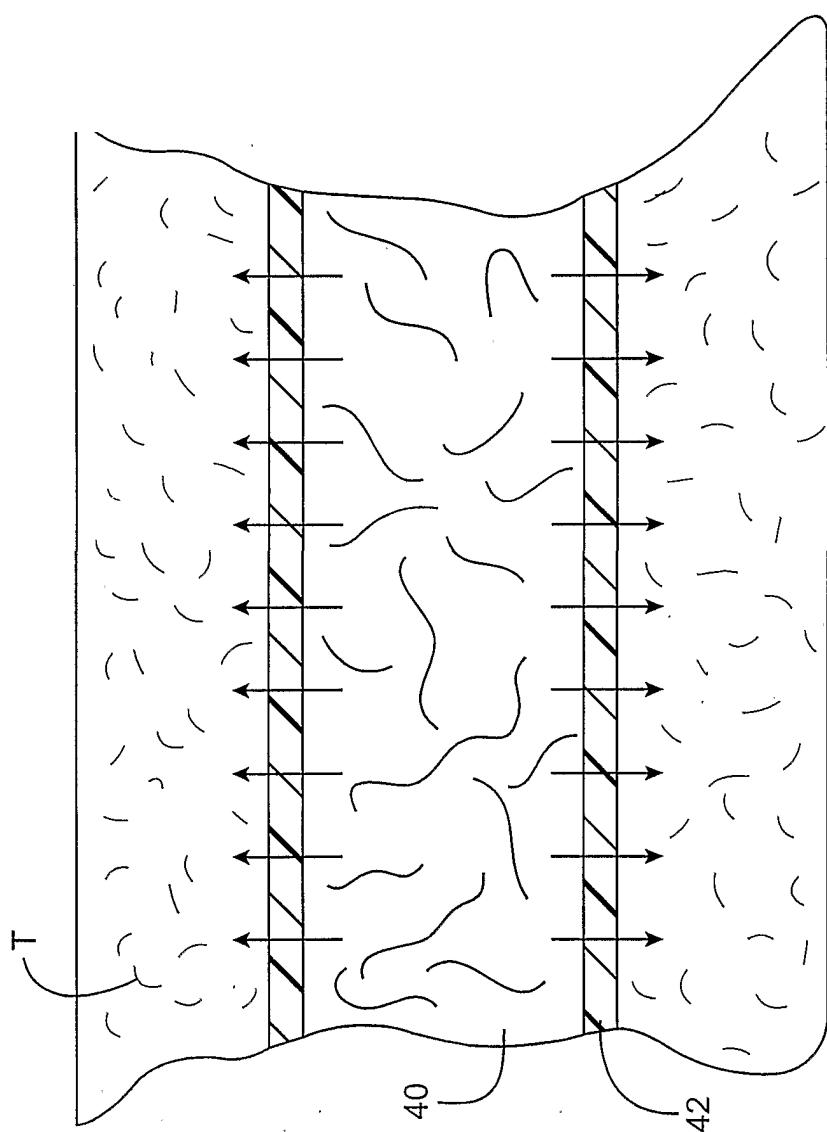


FIG. 4

10 / 10

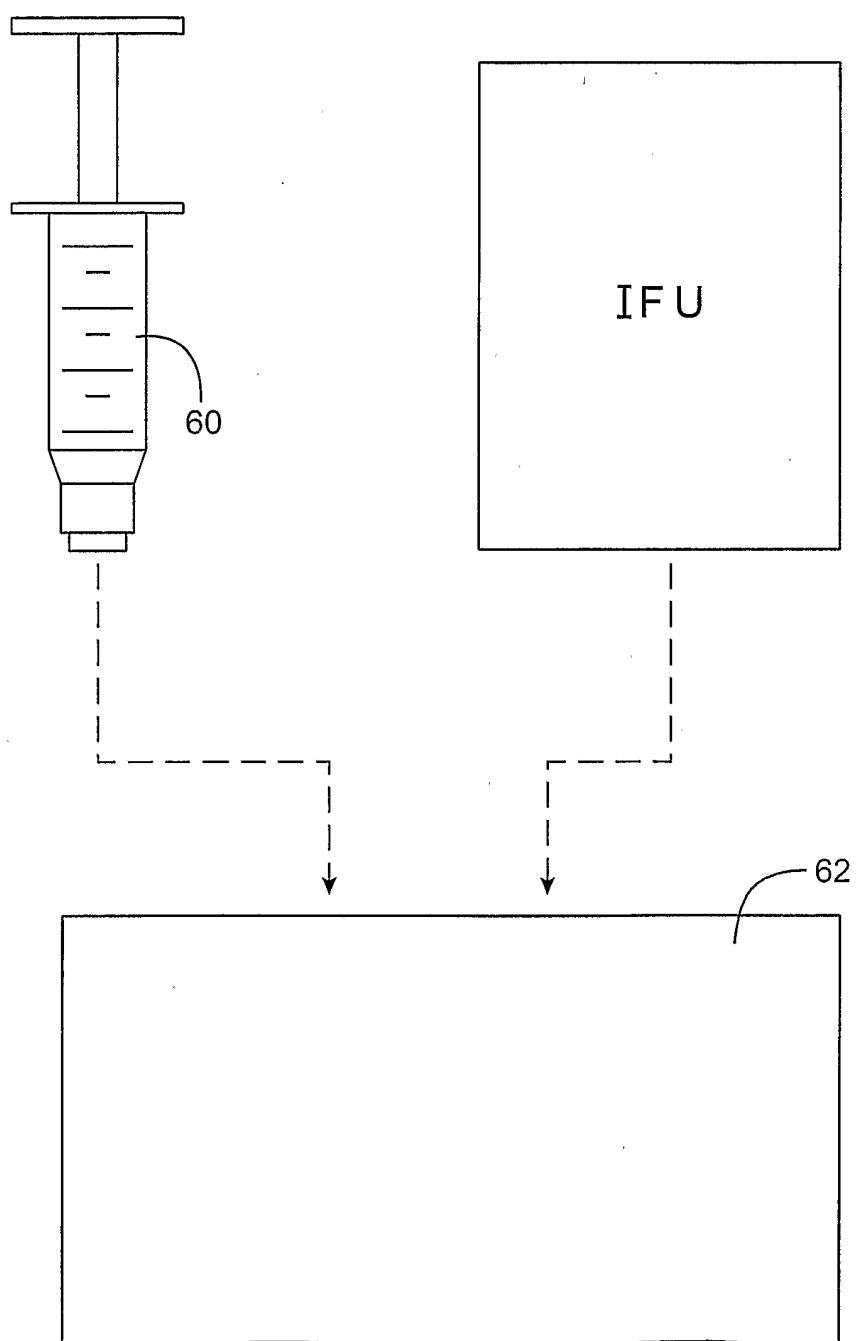


FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US01/21656

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) :A61M 31/00

US CL :604/500

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 604/500, 19, 27, 28, 48, 508, 513, 502, 522, 93.01, 256, 523, 288.01, 264-266, 269, 36, 181, 183

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EAST (antimicrobial, antinefective,alcohol)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5,053,021 A (FEIBUS) 1 October 1991, col. 5-6	13, 5-8, 10-13, 15, 19, 23

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search
05 SEPTEMBER 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

20 NOV 2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231
Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230Authorized officer
CRIS L. RODRIGUEZ
Telephone No. (703) 308-2194