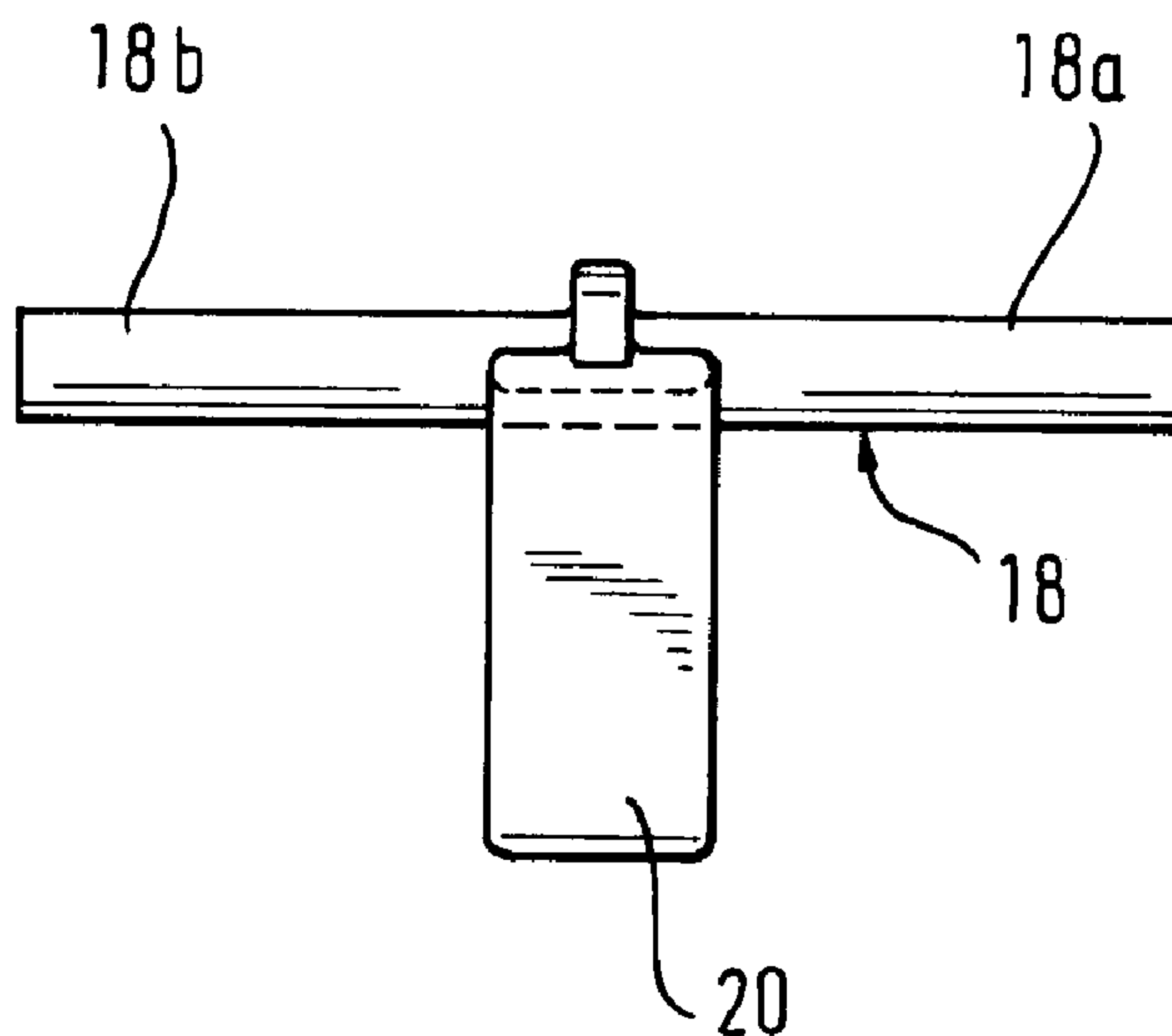




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(54) **AIDE D'INTRODUCTION**
(54) **INSERTION AID**



(57) Aide d'introduction, pour faciliter l'insertion de l'extrémité proximale d'un fil-guide dans l'extrémité distale d'un cathéter, comportant deux pièces de serrage (12a, 12b) qui ont toutes deux la forme d'un levier à deux bras et qui sont reliées l'une à l'autre par des charnières afin de tourner autour d'un axe commun (C-C) entre une position de serrage fermée et une position de desserrage ouverte. Un dispositif à ressort (20) maintient des surfaces de serrage (22), chacune desquelles est prévue sur un bras de chaque pièce de serrage (12a, 12b), en contact les unes avec les autres dans la position de serrage. Les surfaces de serrage (22), lorsqu'elles sont en

(57) An insertion aid to facilitate insertion of the proximal end of a guidewire into the distal end of a catheter including two clamping pieces (12a, 12b) each of which has the shape of a lever having two arms and are hinged to each other for pivoting about a common axis (C-C) between a closed clamp position and an open release position. A spring means (20) maintains clamping surfaces (22), each of which is provided on one arm of each clamping piece (12a, 12b), positively in contact with each other in the clamp position. The clamping surfaces (22) in their condition in contact with each other define a passage (25) oriented roughly parallel



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contact les unes avec les autres, définissent un passage (25) plus ou moins parallèle à l'axe commun (C-C), ouvert à chaque extrémité, comprenant une section (25a) dont la dimension interne correspond au diamètre externe du cathéter (23) et qui est évasé aux deux extrémités. Dans la position de desserrage, les surfaces de serrage (22) ouvrent le passage (25) dans le sens latéral pour retirer le fil-guide.

to the common pivot axis (C-C) open at both ends, said passage containing a section (25a) having an interior dimension corresponding to the outer diameter of the catheter (23) and which is flared funnel-shaped at both of its ends. In the release position the clamping surfaces (22) open the passage (25) in the lateral direction for removal of the guidewire.

Abstract

An insertion aid to facilitate insertion of the proximal end of a guidewire into the distal end of a catheter including two clamping pieces (12a, 12b) each of which has the shape of a lever having two arms and are hinged to each other for pivoting about a common axis (C-C) between a closed clamp position and an open release position. A spring means (20) maintains clamping surfaces (22), each of which is provided on one arm of each clamping piece (12a, 12b), positively in contact with each other in the clamp position. The clamping surfaces (22) in their condition in contact with each other define a passage (25) oriented roughly parallel to the common pivot axis (C-C) open at both ends, said passage containing a section (25a) having an interior dimension corresponding to the outer diameter of the catheter (23) and which is flared funnel-shaped at both of its ends. In the release position the clamping surfaces (22) open the passage (25) in the lateral direction for removal of the guidewire.

Fig. 2

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INSERTION AID

The invention relates to an insertion aid to facilitate insertion of the proximal end of a guidewire into the distal end of a catheter.

5 When a patient is subjected to a vascular treatment necessitating employment of a catheter, a guide catheter is first inserted into the vessel in which the catheter is to be employed, after which a guidewire is introduced in this guide catheter. Via this guidewire the actual treatment catheter is
10 then advanced up to the point at which the treatment procedure is to be implemented. The treatment catheter has for this purpose a passage beginning at its tip which extends over a certain portion or over the full length of the catheter and serves to receive the guidewire. This means that the proximal
15 end of the guidewire needs to be inserted in the opening of this passage at the distal end of the catheter. Since the passage in the treatment catheter has an inner diameter which is only slightly greater than the outer diameter of the guidewire, insertion is difficult, it thereby needing to be taken into
20 account that the complete treatment procedure is required to be implemented in as short a time as possible to reduce the stress on the patient.

The invention is thus based on the object of defining an insertion aid of the kind as stated at the outset which is
25 simple and cost-effective in manufacture, permitting

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introduction of the guidewire speedily and safely into the distal end of the catheter and which is subsequently easily removable from the guidewire.

In application of the insertion aid according to the invention the distal end of the catheter is insertable from one side into the passage formed between the clamping surfaces, the proximal end of the guidewire then being introduced from the other side into the passage which is flared funnel-shaped at both ends. In this way simple and speedy insertion of the
10 guidewire into the catheter is made possible. After the guidewire has been introduced into the catheter, the passage can be opened so that the insertion aid can be moved away laterally from the guidewire, the insertion aid thus no longer disturbing further treatment.

The present invention provides an insertion aid to facilitate insertion of the proximal end of a guidewire into the distal end of a catheter comprising two clamping pieces being arrangeable in a closed clamp position or in an open release position, means which maintain clamping surfaces, each of which
20 is provided on one of each clamping piece, positively in contact with each other in the clamp position, said clamping surfaces in their condition in contact with each other defining a passage open at both ends, said passage containing a section having an interior dimension suitable for accommodating a catheter and being flared funnel-shaped at both of its ends, said clamping

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2a

surfaces in the release position laterally opening the passage for removal of the guidewire, characterized in that said clamping pieces each have the shape of a lever having two arms; and are hinged to each other for pivoting about a common axis between the closed clamp position and the open release position, each of said clamping surfaces is provided on one arm of each clamping piece; said means which maintain the clamping surfaces positively in contact with each other in the clamp position is a spring means, said passage is oriented parallel to said common
10 axis and formed by a depression provided in one half of each clamping surface, the cross-section of said depression corresponding to said passage to be generated, and depression said having an axial length which corresponds to half of the length of said passage, the plane of said clamping surface coinciding in its middle portion of the half not provided with a depression with the bottom of the adjoining depression in the other half.

The invention will now be explained by way of an example with reference to the enclosed drawing in which:

20 Fig. 1 is an overall view of the insertion aid according to the invention,

Fig. 2 is a view of the internal surface of one of the two clamping pieces of the insertion aid of Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is another such view as in Fig. 2 with a clamp spring

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inserted,

Fig. 4 is a section along the line B-B of Fig. 2 in the direction of the arrows 4, 4,

- Fig. 5 is another such section as in Fig. 4, but along the arrows 5,5 in Fig. 3,
- Fig. 6 is a view of a spring means used in the insertion aid of Fig. 1,
- Fig. 7 is a side view of the spring means of Fig. 6,
- Fig. 8 is a side view of an insertion aid with the passage closed,
- Fig. 9 is a side view of an insertion aid with the passage open,
- Fig. 10 is a section of the insertion aid along the line A-A of Fig. 1 with the passage closed,
- Fig. 11 is a section of the insertion aid along the line A-A of Fig. 1 with the passage open,
- Fig. 12 is a view of the clamping surface of the clamping piece of Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 in which the depression provided in this clamping surface is evident,
- Fig. 13 is a section along the line C-C of Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 to illustrate the position of the depression in the clamping surface,
- Fig. 14 is a side view of an insertion aid according to a second embodiment of the invention,
- Fig. 15 is a front view of the insertion aid of Fig. 14 as seen from the right-hand side and
- Fig. 16 is a section along the line D-D of Fig. 15.

The insertion aid 10 illustrated in Fig. 1 consists of two identical clamping pieces 12 which have a heart-shaped

contour. Two of these clamping pieces 12 may be joined together like a clothes clamp. How and by what means this joining together is done is explained with reference to Figs. 2 and 3 which show the internal side of the clamping piece 12 facing away in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 2 gripping elements 14, 16 are provided on the internal surface which as shown by the section views of Figs. 4 and 5 each consist of two arcuate pieces between which a pin 18 may be pressed that carries in its middle portion a leaf spring 20. The combination of the pin 18 and the leaf spring 20 is illustrated in Fig. 6, the side view of Fig. 7 making it evident that the leaf spring 20 is configured U-shaped and is connected to the pin 18 in the region of its bend so that two sections 18a and 18b extend away from this bend.

From Fig. 2 it is evident that the gripping elements 14 and 16 are located differing spaced from the center axis B-B of the clamping piece 12. When in a clamping piece 12 as shown in Fig. 3 the pin 18 is inserted with the leaf spring 20 in the gripping elements 14 and 16, then a second clamping piece 12, as illustrated in Fig. 2, with its gripping elements 14 and 16 can also be pressed onto the pin 18, the gripping element 14 of the clamping piece 12 illustrated in Fig. 2 then being located to the left alongside the gripping elements 16 of the clamping piece of Fig. 3 on the pin 18, whilst the gripping elements 16 of the clamping piece 12 of Fig. 2 are located on the pin to the left alongside the gripping elements 14 of the clamping piece 12 illustrated in Fig. 3. In this way both clamping pieces 12 are fixedly latched to the pin 18 and the leaf spring 20, due to its U-shape thus acts against the clamping pieces 12 so that their ends located at the bottom in Figs. 2 and 3 are spread apart. In this arrangement the clamping pieces behave like two-armed levers, the pivot axis of which is formed by the axis 19 of the pin 18. They are movable

between a closed clamp position and an open release position.

In the side view of Fig. 8 two clamping parts 12 connected to each other by latching on the pin 18 are illustrated in the clamp position in which the ends located at the bottom in Fig. 8 of the leaf spring 20 are spread apart, whereby to assist distinguishing the clamping parts are denoted 12a and 12b. When pressure is exerted on the sections of the clamping parts 12a and 12b located at the bottom against the force of the leaf spring the two clamping pieces 12a and 12b pivot into the release position illustrated in Fig. 9. Figs. 10 and 11 show the insertion aid 10 in the positions of Figs. 8 and 9, but each in sections along the line A-A of Fig. 1.

In Fig. 2 in a middle portion of the clamping piece 12 a clamping surface 22 is evident which is maintained in the clamping position of the insertion aid of Fig. 8 by the leaf spring 20 in contact with the corresponding clamping surface 22 of the other clamping piece 12. In the clamping surface 22 in the half located on the right in Fig. 2 a depression is provided which is flared funnel-shaped towards the end located on the right in Fig. 2 of the clamping surface 22. A magnified section of the clamping surface 22 with the depression 24 provided therein is illustrated in Fig. 12. Fig. 13 shows a section along the line 13-13 of Fig. 12, only the section of the clamping piece 12 being illustrated in which the clamping surface 22 is located.

As is evident from Fig. 12 the depression 24 is flared in two steps funnel-like towards the end located on the right in Fig. 12. Due to this steplike flaring evident in Fig. 13 perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the depression a flaring also results in this perpendicular direction. In the half shown on the left in Fig. 12 the clamping surface 22 has a non-recessed planar surface. In the middle portion this planar surface translates directly

into the bottom of the first depression adjoining the middle on the right. This middle portion is followed by a further non-recessed portion of the clamping surface with a step transition.

In section 25a the passage 25 has an interior dimension corresponding to the outer diameter of the catheter into which the guidewire is to be introduced.

When two identical clamping pieces 12 are placed the one against the other by their internal surfaces the part shown on the right in Fig. 12 of the clamping surface locates on the side shown on the left in Fig. 12 of the clamping surface. This means that the depression 24 of the one clamping piece then constitutes an elongation of the depression 24 of the other clamping piece, they thus resulting in a continuous passage in the direction of the line 13-13 illustrated in Fig. 12. In this arrangement the planar surface 26 shown on the left in Fig. 12 of the clamping surface 22 forms practically the cover for the depression 24 in the other clamping surface. Accordingly, when the two clamping piece 12 are joined together a continuous passage open at both ends made up of two depressions 24 located in line materializes when the two clamping piece are urged by the leaf spring 20 as shown in Fig. 8 that their clamping surfaces are juxtaposed. When the insertion aid is brought into the release position shown in Fig. 9 by pressure being exerted on the sections located at the bottom in this Fig. of the clamping piece, the passage is opened towards the the top in the arrangement of Fig. 9.

The insertion aid as described is put to use in practical application as follows:

When in treatment requiring the use of a catheter the guidewire is already inserted in the vessel to be treated, the proximal end of the guidewire then needs to be inserted into the distal end of the treatment catheter. To facilitate

insertion the distal end of the treatment catheter is introduced as far as possible into the funnel-shaped flared end of the passage of the insertion aid. The proximal end of the guidewire is introduced into the other funnel-shaped flared end of the passage of the insertion aid until it penetrates the distal end of the treatment catheter. Due to the centered position of the distal end of the treatment catheter the guidewire can be introduced into the catheter with no appreciable difficulty so that no waste of time occurs in this phase of the treatment procedure. A treatment catheter 23 indicated by a dashed line in Fig. 2 is inserted into the passage 25 from the right. Its distal end is located in the portion 25a in which the interior dimension of the passage roughly corresponds to the outer diameter of the catheter.

Once the guidewire has been introduced into the treatment catheter, the insertion aid is no longer required. By pressing the ends located at the bottom in Fig. 8 of the clamping piece the former are pivoted about the pin 18 against the action of the leaf spring into the position illustrated in Fig. 9 so that the passage originally closed in the clamping surface 22 is opened. The insertion aid can then be removed directly laterally from the treatment catheter and from the inserted guidewire.

The clamping pieces may be manufactured cost-effectively as injection molded items since they are totally identical, thus requiring only a single injection mold. Due to the special position of the gripping elements 14, 16 and the configuration of the clamping surface 22 along with the depression 24 formed therein, the clamping piece are to be manufactured totally identical.

A further aspect of the insertion aid according to the invention is illustrated in the Figs. 14, 15 and 16 denoted by the reference numeral 30. This insertion aid 30 consists of a tubular guidebody 32 serving to receive the guidewire

centered, which is flared funnel-shaped at one end 33. As shown by the front view in Fig. 15 and the section view along the line D-D in Fig. 15 a continuous slot 36 is provided in the wall of the guidebody 32.

In the application of this embodiment of the insertion aid 30 the non-flared funnel-shaped end 34 of the guidebody 32 is pushed onto the distal end of the treatment catheter, the proximal end of the guidewire then being advanced into the funnel-shaped flared end 33 of the guidebody 32 until it is located in the treatment catheter. Due to the centered position of the distal end of the treatment catheter insertion of the guidewire can be speedily implemented with no waste of time. On completion of insertion the insertion aid 30 can be removed laterally from the guidewire, since the slot 36 allows the guidewire to emerge laterally from the guidebody 32.

This embodiment of the insertion aid can also be manufactured cost-effectively as a plastics item, so that it can accompany every treatment catheter.

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CLAIMS:

1. An insertion aid to facilitate insertion of the proximal end of a guidewire into the distal end of a catheter
5 comprising:

two clamping pieces being arrangeable in a closed clamp position or in an open release position,

means which maintain clamping surfaces, each of which is provided on one of each clamping piece, positively in
10 contact with each other in the clamp position,

said clamping surfaces in their condition in contact with each other defining a passage open at both ends,

said passage containing a section having an interior dimension suitable for accommodating a catheter and being
15 flared funnel-shaped at both of its ends,

said clamping surfaces in the release position laterally opening the passage for removal of the guidewire,
characterized in that

said clamping pieces each have the shape of a lever
20 having two arms; and

are hinged to each other for pivoting about a common axis between the closed clamp position and the open release position,

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each of said clamping surfaces is provided on one arm of each clamping piece;

said means which maintain the clamping surfaces positively in contact with each other in the clamp position is
5 a spring means,

said passage is oriented parallel to said common axis and formed by a depression provided in one half of each clamping surface,

10 the cross-section of said depression corresponding to said passage to be generated, and said depression having an axial length which corresponds to half of the length of said passage,

the plane of said clamping surface coinciding in its
15 middle portion of the half not provided with a depression with the bottom of the adjoining depression in the other half.

2. The insertion aid as set forth in claim 1 wherein said passage has a square cross-section.

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3. The insertion aid as set forth in any of claims 1 or 2 wherein said spring means is a U-shaped bent leaf spring along the bend line of which a pin is provided which comprises two sections protruding from both sides of the leaf spring,

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wherein on the sides of said clamping pieces carrying said clamping surface gripping elements are provided which are latchable with said pin such that said pin forms the common pivot axis of said clamping pieces and wherein said leaf spring
5 is maintained tensioned between said two clamping pieces, said leaf spring in this position spreading apart two arms of said clamping pieces and thereby maintaining said clamping surfaces in contact with each other.

10 4. The insertion aid set forth in any of claims 1 to 3 wherein said clamping pieces are configured as identical injection molded parts.

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PATENT AGENTS

Fig.1

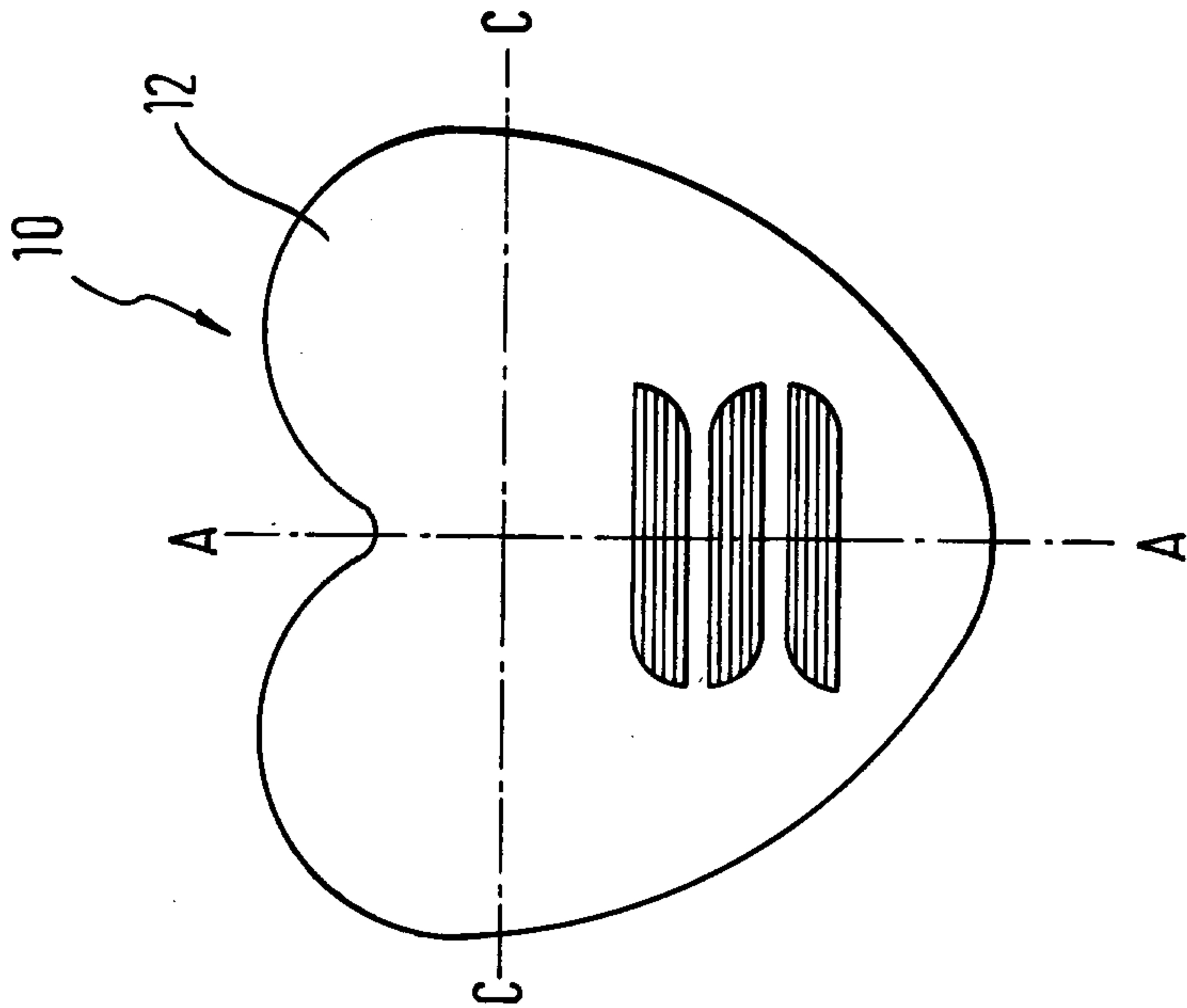


Fig.8

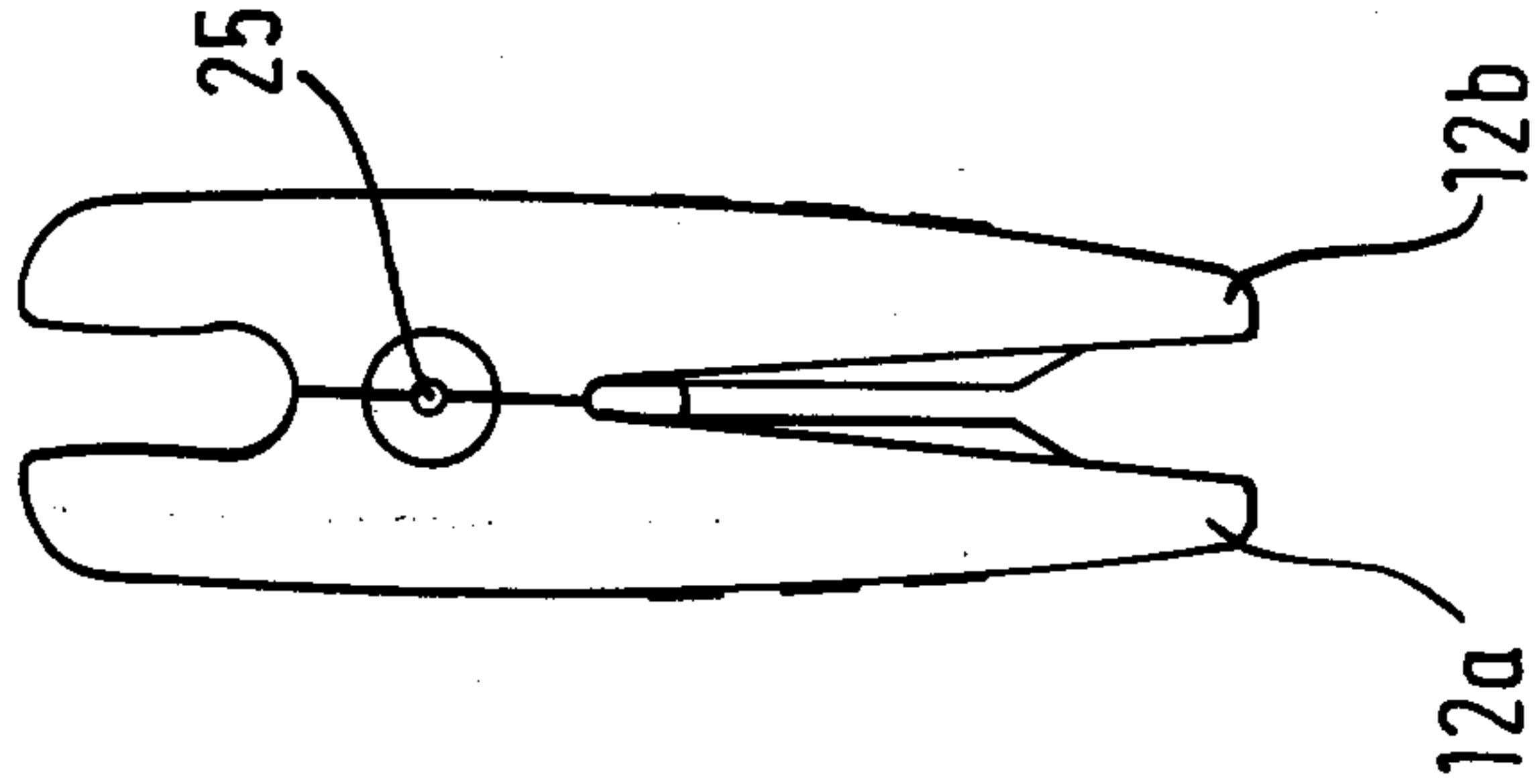


Fig.9

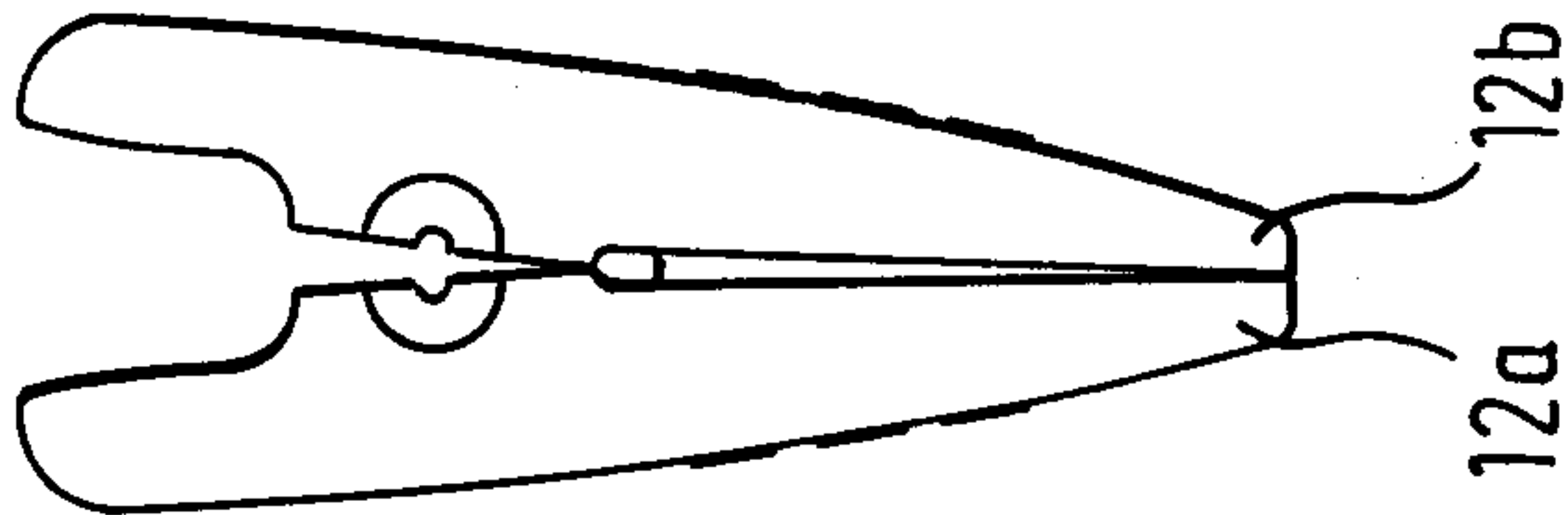


Fig.10

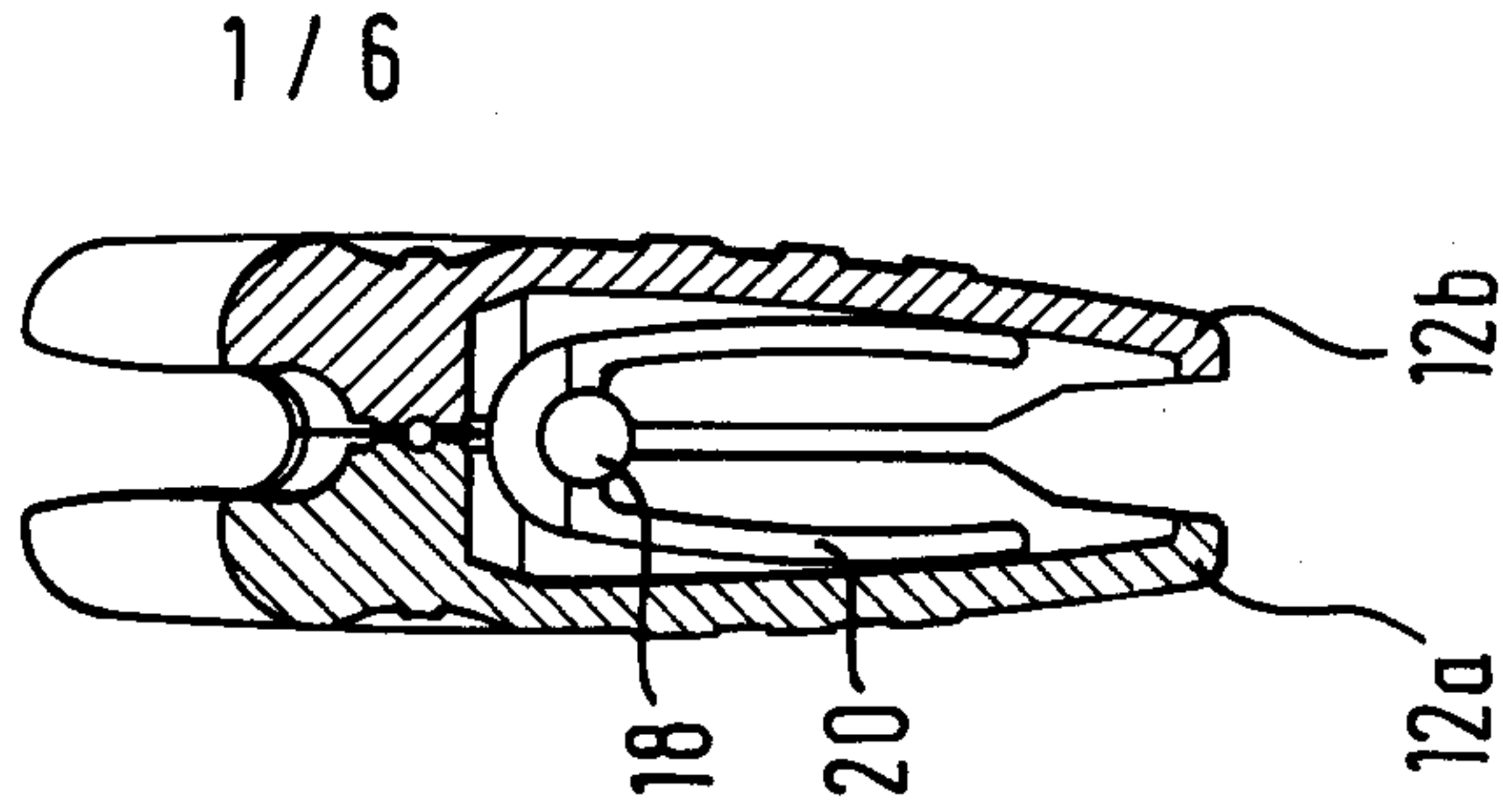


Fig.11

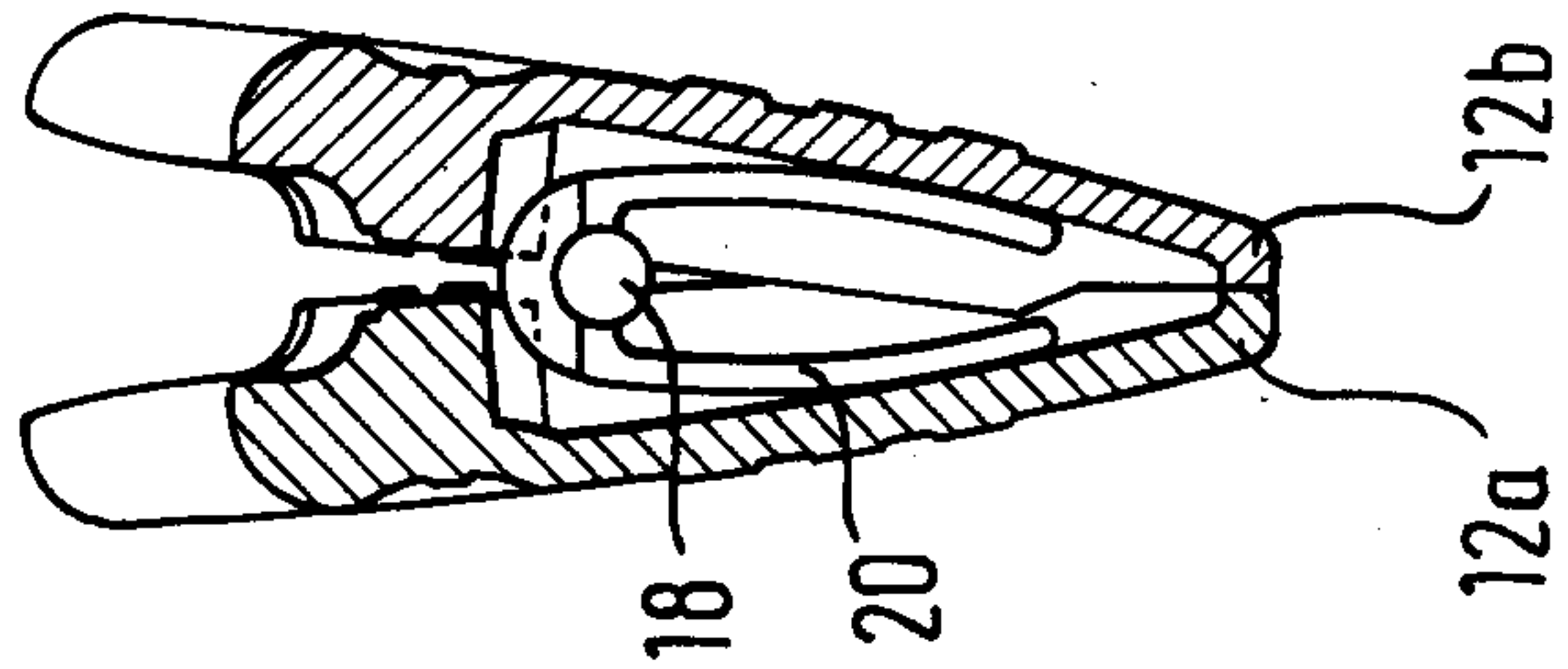


Fig. 5

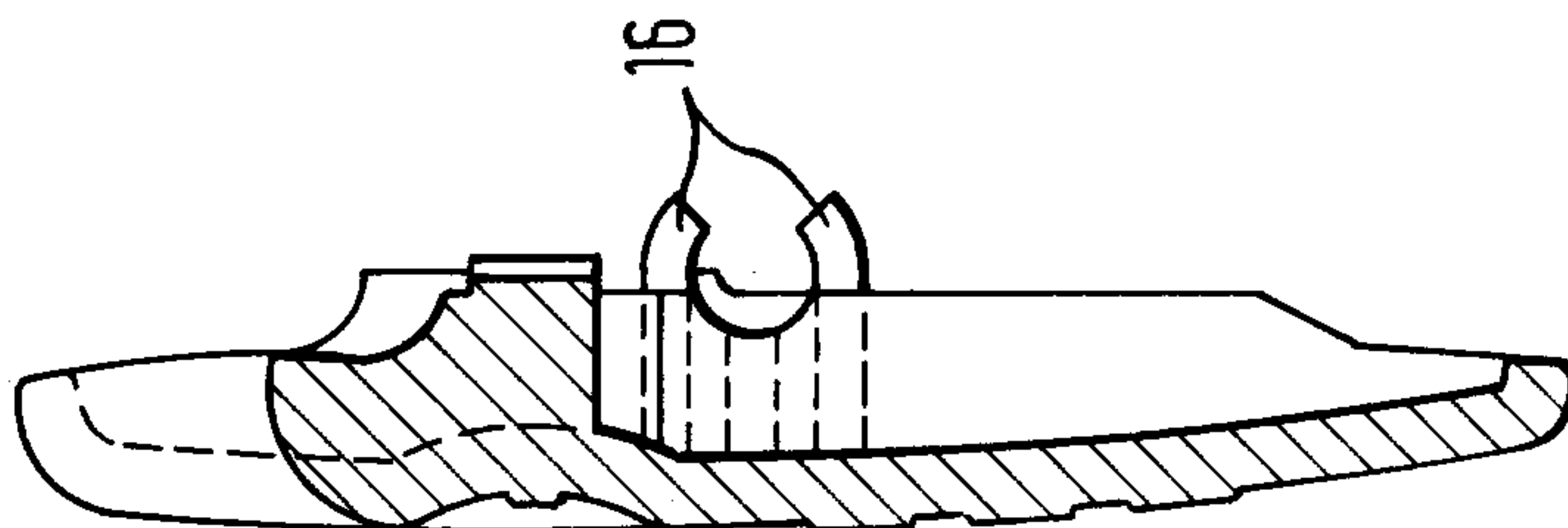


Fig. 2

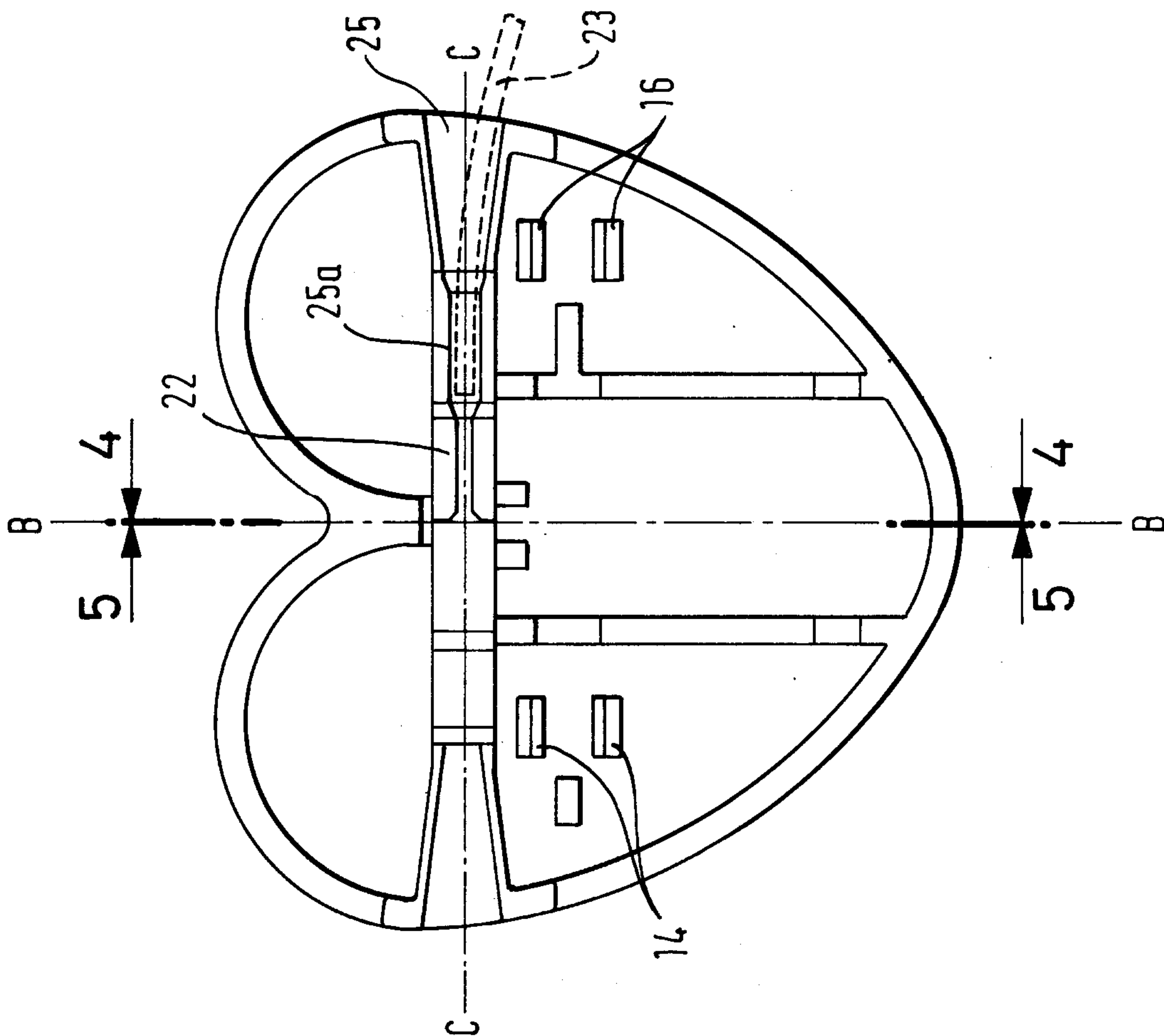


Fig. 4

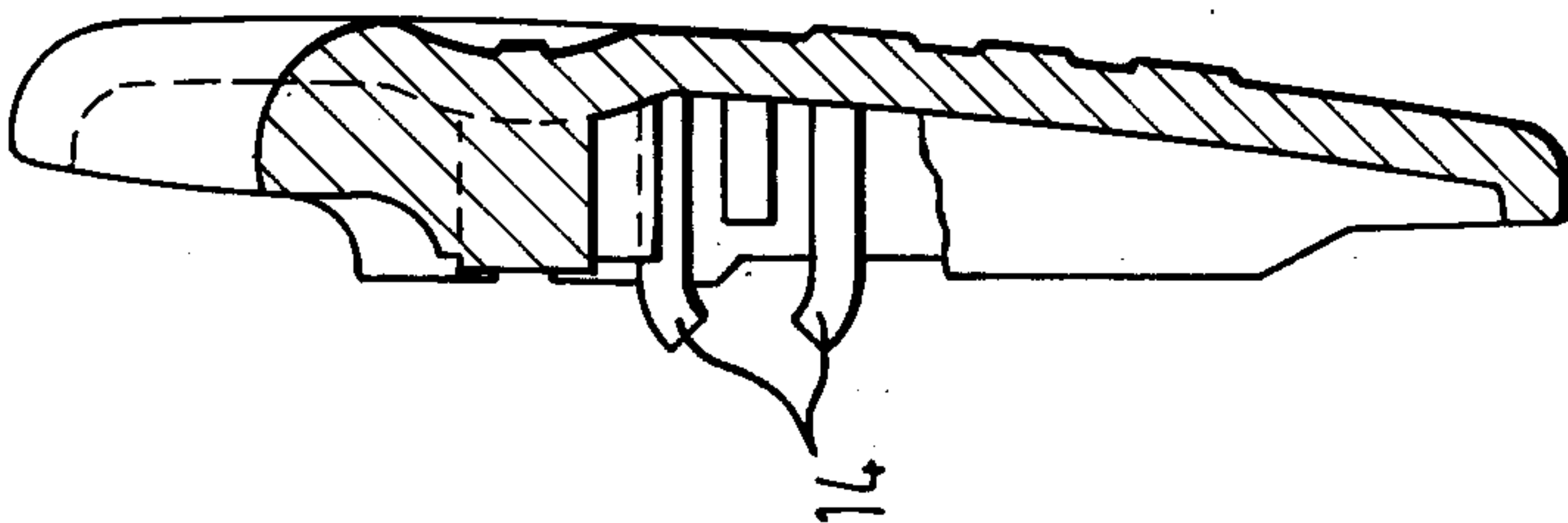


Fig. 3

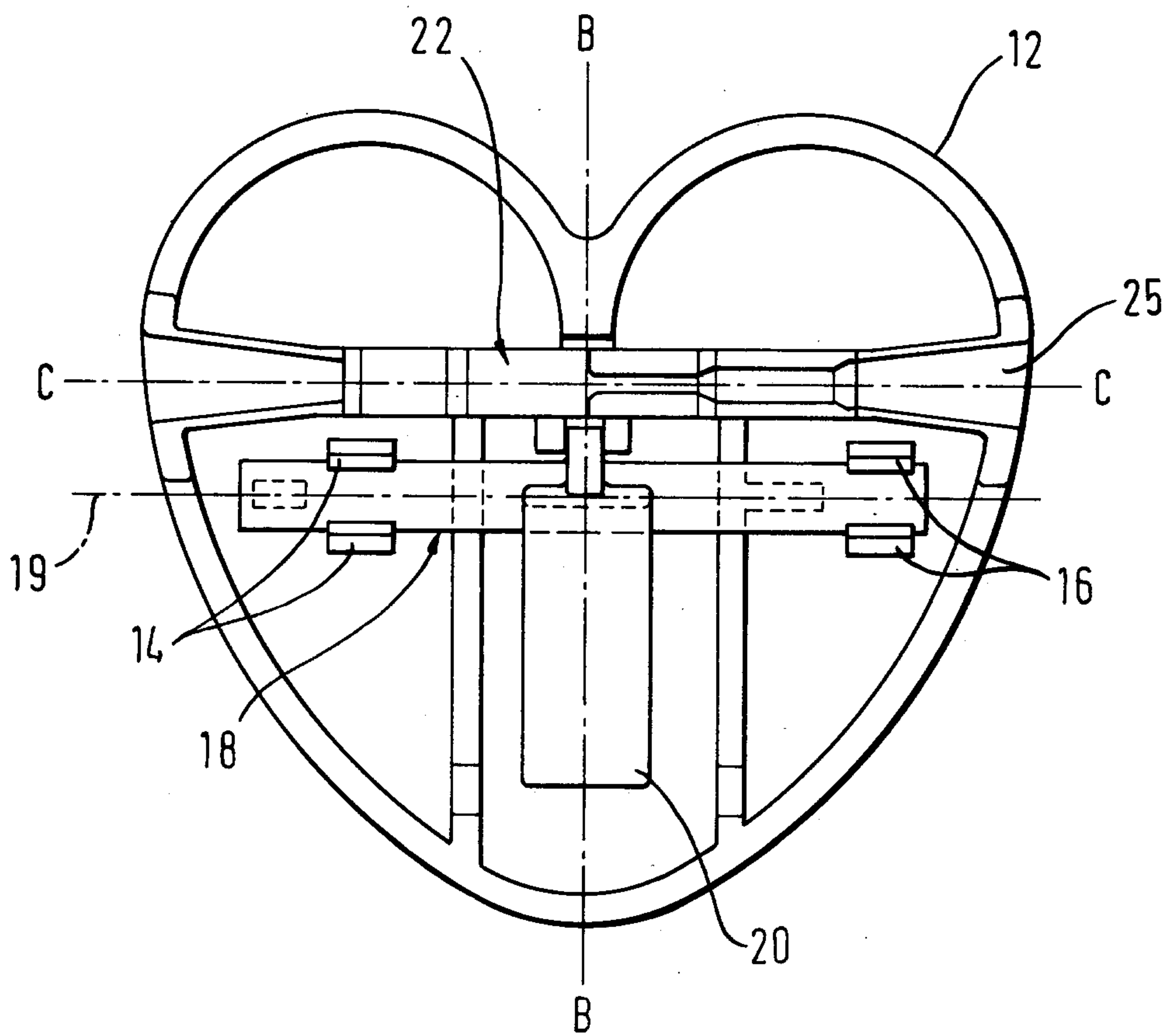


Fig. 6

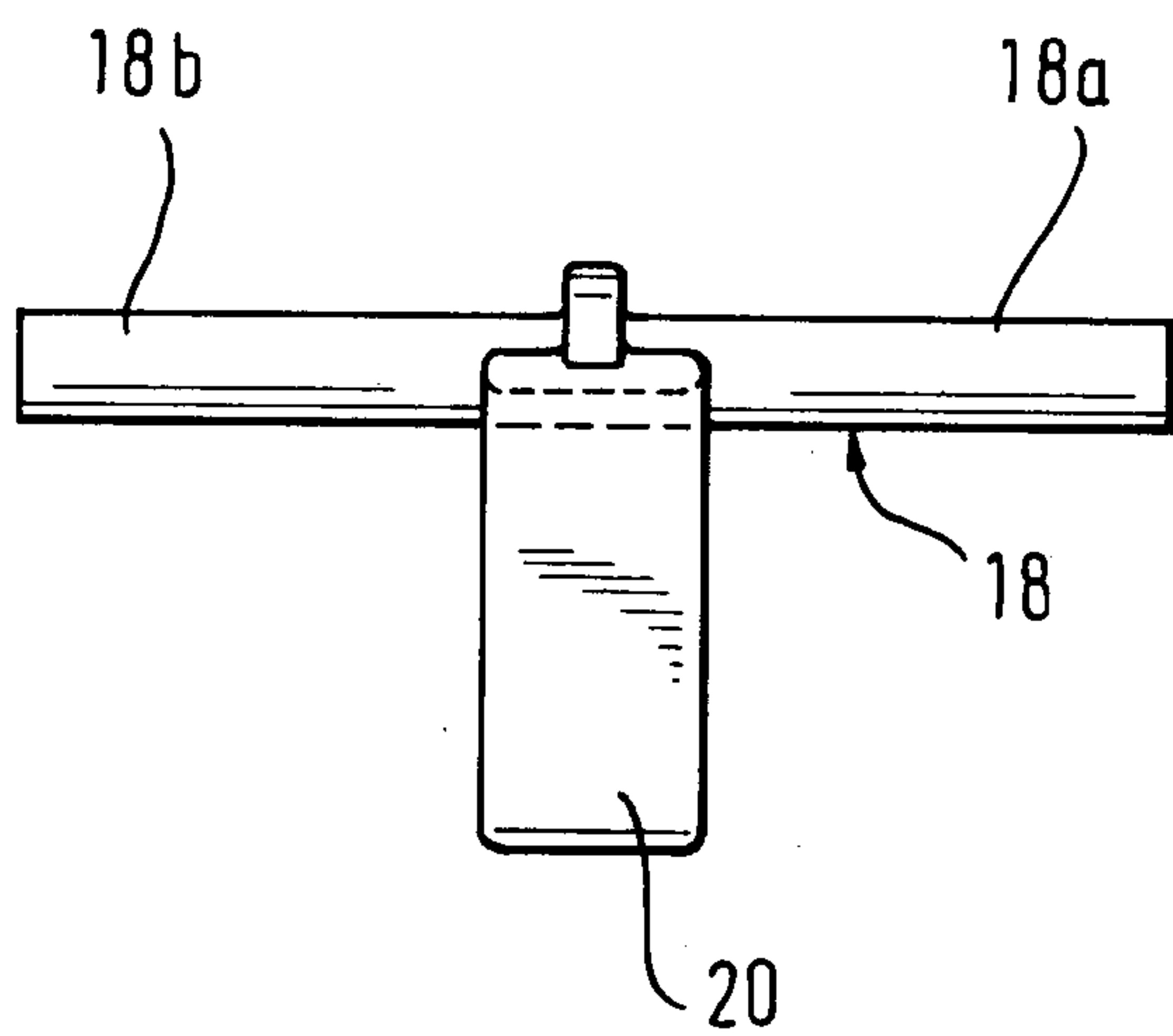


Fig. 7

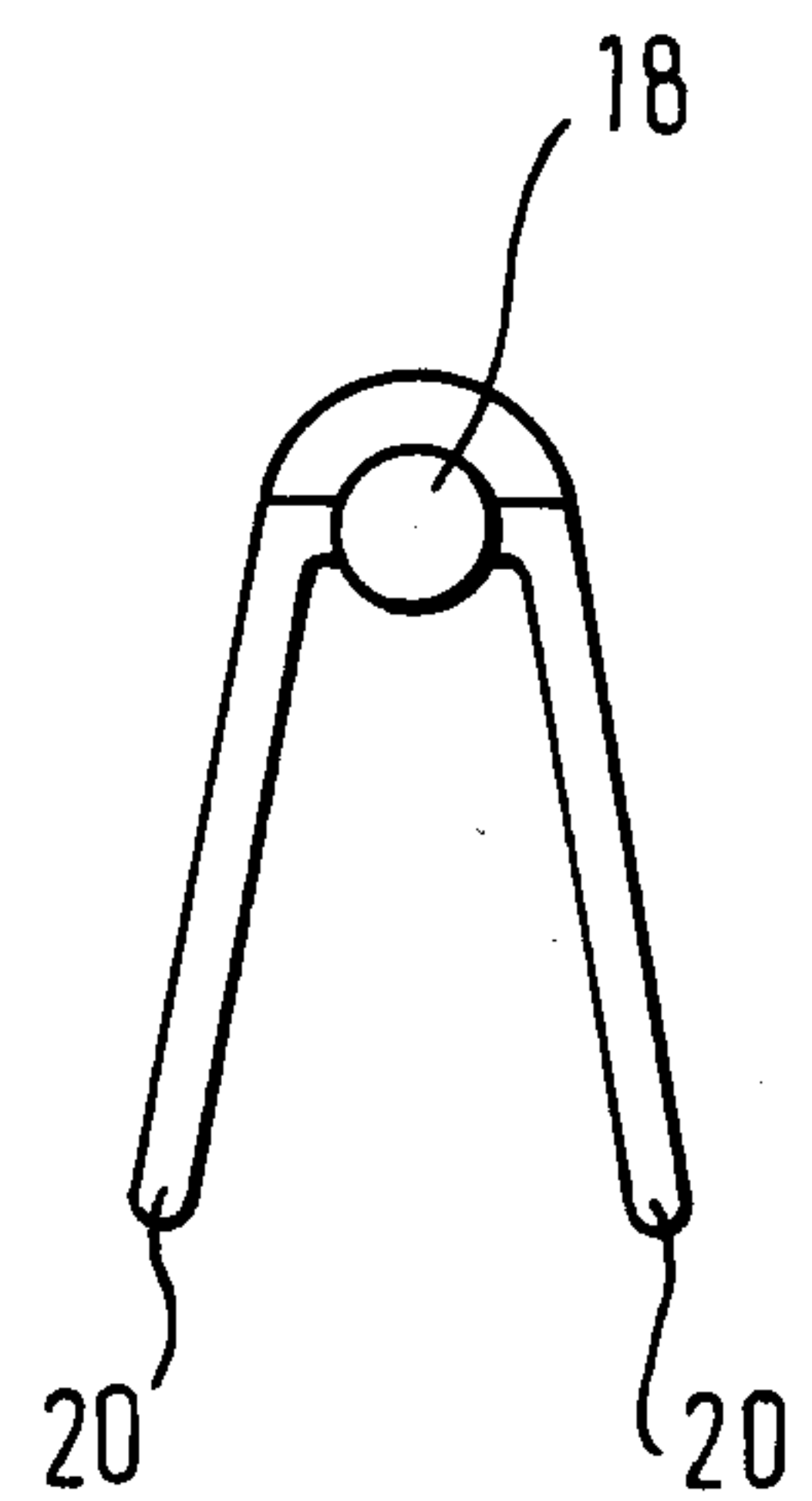


Fig. 12

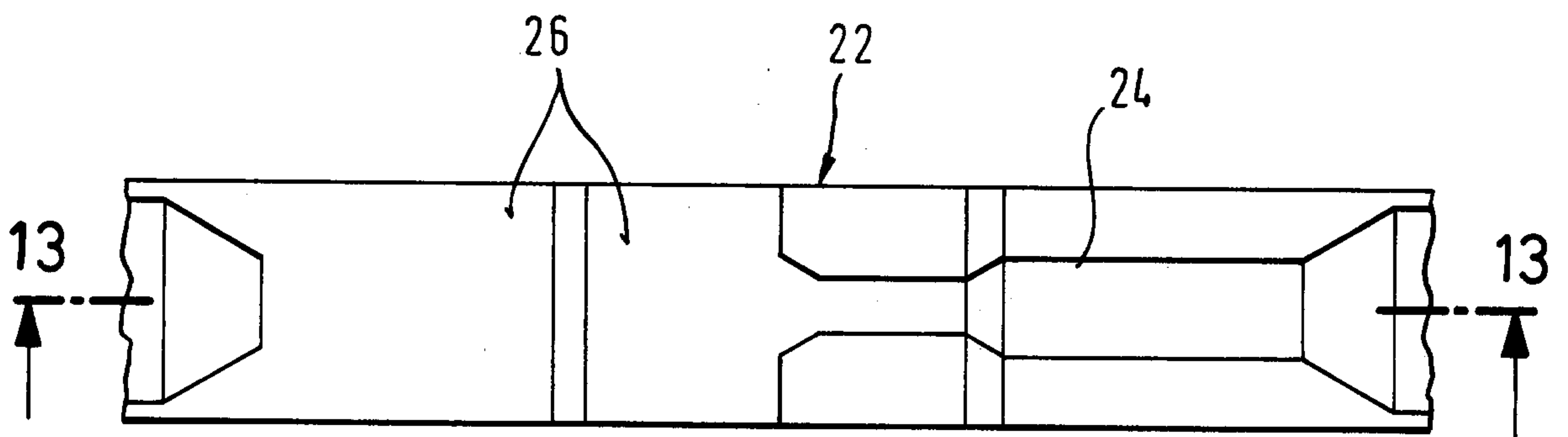


Fig. 13

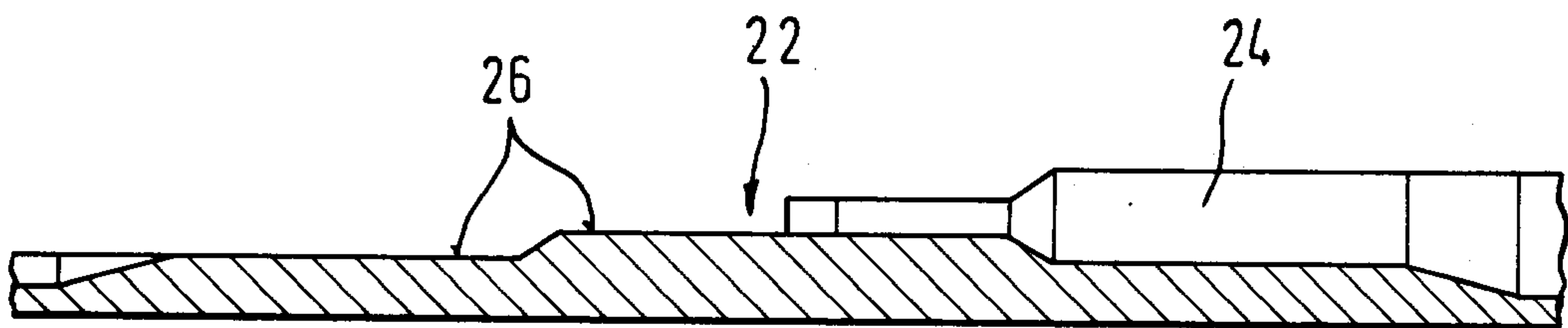


Fig. 15

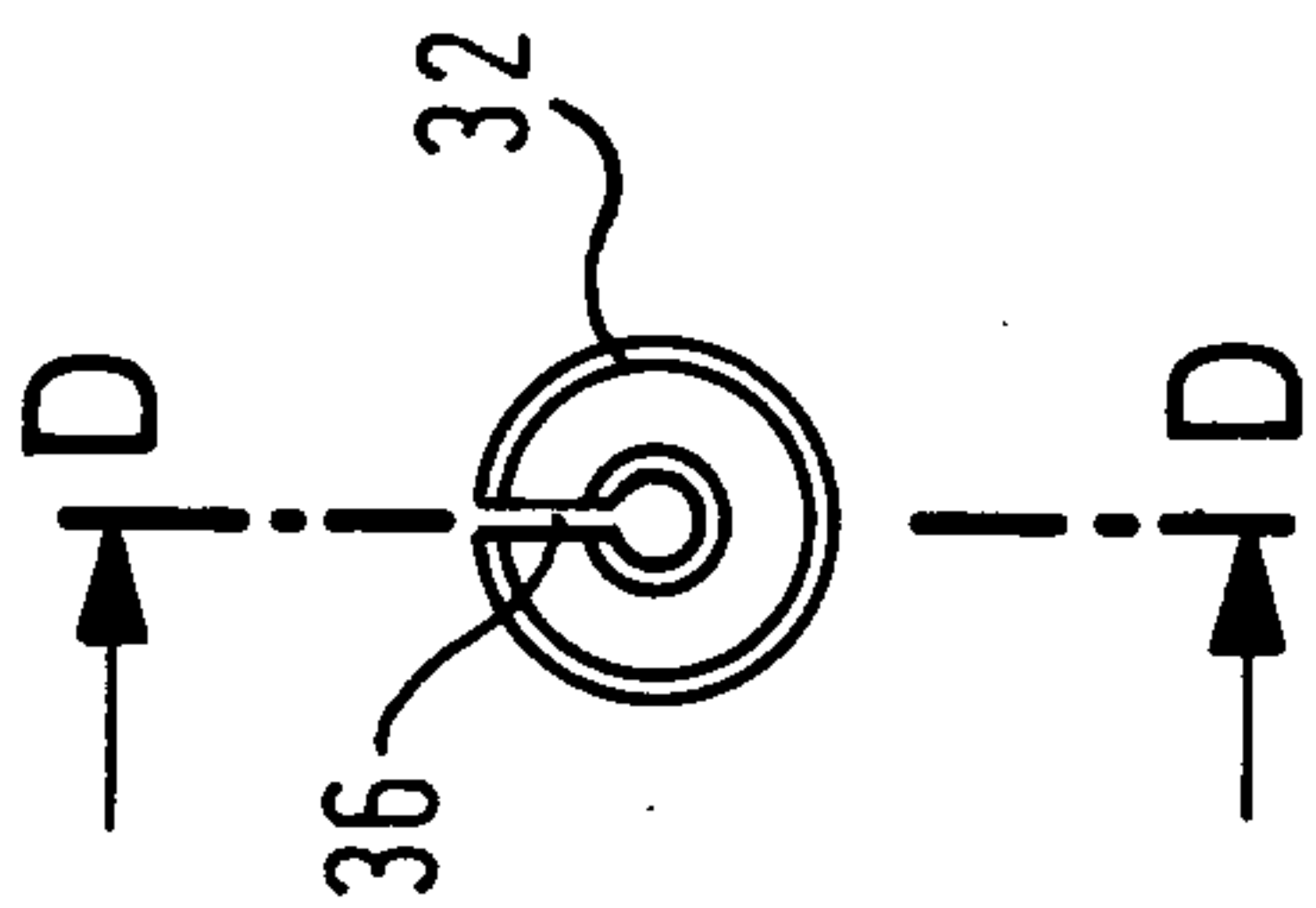


Fig. 14

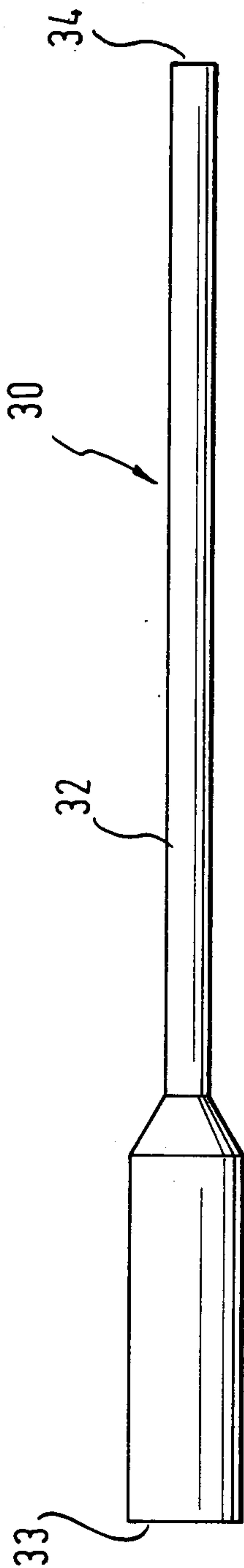


Fig. 16

