



(51) International Patent Classification:

A61M 25/06 (2006.01) *A61B 17/34* (2006.01)
A61B 17/22 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2009/055950

(22) International Filing Date:

3 September 2009 (03.09.2009)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

61/239,321 2 September 2009 (02.09.2009) US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **RE-FLOW MEDICAL INC.** [US/US]; 5311 Foxhound Way, San Diego, CA 92130 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **RIZK, Isa** [US/US]; 5311 Foxhound Way, San Diego, CA 92130 (US).
FULKERSON, John [US/US]; 10 La Sinfonia, Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688 (US).

(74) Agent: **BENTLEY, Mark**; Luce Forward Hamilton And Scripps LLP, 2050 Main Street- Suite 600, Irvine, CA 92614 (US).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report (Art. 21(3))

(54) Title: SYSTEMS, METHODS AND DEVICES FOR ABLATION, CROSSING, AND CUTTING OF OCCLUSIONS

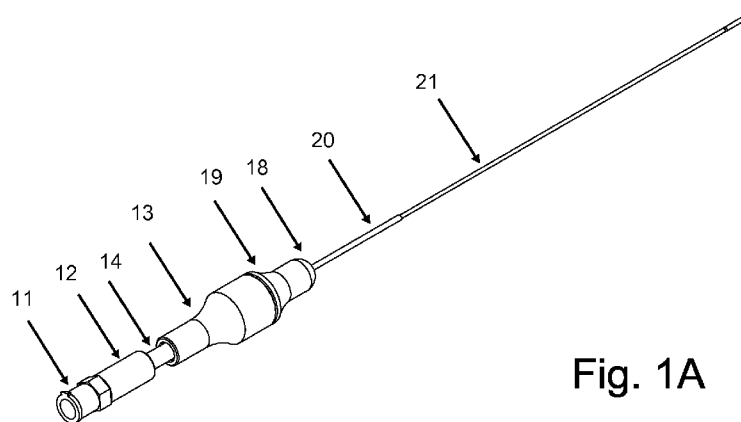


Fig. 1A

(57) Abstract: Ablation, crossing, and cutting systems, devices and associated methods, including a crossing device, comprising, in combination: a spring-enhanced handle and body configured to controllably extend and retract a blade within a microcatheter for addressing an occlusion within a vessel of a patient to provide improved access for supplemental treatment and reperfusion.

SYSTEMS, METHODS AND DEVICES FOR ABLATION, CROSSING, AND CUTTING OF OCCLUSIONS

RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims the full Paris Convention benefit of and priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 61/239,321, filed September 2, 2009, the contents of which are incorporated by reference herein in its entirety, as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND

[0002] *Field*

[0003] This disclosure relates to systems and apparatus for treating humans via allopathic or surgical intervention, minimally invasive surgical practices, endovascular procedures, percutaneous procedures, and related medical procedures. Specifically, this disclosure relates to systems for addressing vessel lumen-based issues and treatment of occlusions within a body, including those related to peripheral vascular disease states, cardiovascular diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, and others.

SUMMARY

[0004] Improved ablation, crossing, and cutting devices and associated systems and methods are disclosed for treatment of occlusions within a body, owing to the paucity of effective devices available clinically, and the longstanding needs in this field of art.

[0005] According to embodiments, a crossing device is disclosed, comprising, in combination: a body coupled to a microcatheter at a proximal end of the microcatheter; a handle coupled to a blade at a proximal end of the blade, the blade disposed within a lumen of the microcatheter; wherein a sharpened tip of the blade is configured to advance from a natural position within the lumen of the microcatheter to an extended position beyond a distal end of the microcatheter as the handle is advanced relative to the body.

[0006] The crossing device may further comprise a spring configured to compress as the handle is advanced relative to the body; wherein the spring is configured to expand and retract the blade relative to the microcatheter as the handle is released.

[0007] The crossing device may further comprise a luer configured to attach to a proximal end of the handle and provide adaptable use of a supplemental treatment device in combination with the crossing device. The luer may be configured to guide a supplemental treatment device to the lumen of the microcatheter or a lumen of the blade. The supplemental treatment device may be at least one of: a guidewire, a PTA balloon, and a stent device.

[0008] The tip of the blade may be disposed at a distal end of the blade and is of a rigid material. The tip of the blade may be a hollow, sharpened, everted tip.

[0009] The handle and the body may be configured to limit the expansion of the spring and provide the natural position of the blade and further configured to selectively lock the blade in at least one of the natural position and the extended position. The body may further comprise a nose detachable from the body and secured to the microcatheter, such that the microcatheter is selectively removable from the body.

[0010] According to embodiments, an improved surgical method for addressing blockage within a vessel is disclosed, comprising, in combination: delivering an apparatus including at least a microcatheter to a desired treatment situs; positioning the microcatheter having at least a blade proximate to a surface of an occlusion, wherein the microcatheter is attached to a body and comprises a lumen; providing the blade within the lumen of the microcatheter to the surface of the occlusion, wherein the blade is attached to a handle; advancing the blade to an extended position by manipulation of the handle relative to the body; and retracting the blade to a natural position by releasing the handle.

[0011] The blade may be retracted by a spring between the handle and the body. The method may result in reconfiguration of at least a portion of the occlusion, whereby a different flow condition may be achieved.

[0012] The method may further comprise advancing the microcatheter and the blade through a channel created by advancement of the blade to an extended position. The method may further comprise providing a supplemental treatment device to the occlusion through a lumen of the blade. The supplemental treatment device may be at least one of a guidewire, a PTA balloon, and a stent device.

[0013] According to embodiments, a kit is disclosed, comprising: a crossing device further comprising: a body coupled to a microcatheter at a proximal end of the microcatheter; a handle coupled to a blade at a proximal end of the blade, the blade disposed within a lumen of the microcatheter; wherein a sharpened tip of the blade may be configured to advance from a natural position within the lumen of the microcatheter to an extended position beyond a distal end of the microcatheter as the handle is advanced relative to the body; and directions for use.

[0014] The kit may further comprise a supplemental treatment device configured to be advanced within the lumen of the microcatheter. The kit may further comprise a luer disposed at a proximal end of the handle and configured to guide the supplemental treatment device into the lumen of the microcatheter. The supplemental treatment device may be at least one of: a guidewire, a PTA balloon, and a stent device.

[0015] A system for addressing obstructions within lumens, comprising, in combination: a body coupled to a microcatheter at a proximal end of the microcatheter; a handle coupled to a blade at a proximal end of the blade, the blade disposed within a lumen of the microcatheter; a luer configured to attach to a proximal end of the handle and provide adaptable use of a supplemental treatment device in combination with the crossing device; a spring configured to compress as the handle is advanced relative to the body; wherein a tip of the blade may be configured to advance from a natural position within the lumen of the microcatheter to an extended position beyond a distal end of the microcatheter as the handle is advanced relative to the body; wherein the spring may be configured to expand and retract the blade relative to the microcatheter as the handle is released.

DRAWINGS

[0016] The above-mentioned features and objects of the present disclosure will become more apparent with reference to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein like reference numerals denote like elements and in which:

[0017] Figure 1A is a schematic view of an embodiment of a crossing device in a natural position, according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0018] Figure 1B is a schematic view of an embodiment of a crossing device in an extended position, according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0019] Figure 2A is a schematic view of an embodiment of a crossing device in a natural position, according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0020] Figure 2B is a schematic view of an embodiment of a crossing device in an extended position, according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0021] Figure 3 is an exploded view of an embodiment of a crossing device, according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0022] Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of a crossing device, according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0023] Figure 5A is a schematic view of an embodiment of a blade of a crossing device, according to embodiments of the present disclosure; and

[0024] Figure 5B is a schematic view of an embodiment of a blade of a crossing device, according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0025] The present inventors have discovered that treatment of conditions, including chronic total occlusions, remain challenged by the paucity of extent devices. Namely, surgeons require improved apparatus to impact, address, and ameliorate occlusions by thrombi, emboli, and other obstructions in real time during procedures.

[0026] In the following detailed description of embodiments of the present disclosure, reference is made to the accompanying drawings in which like references indicate

similar elements, and in which is shown by way of illustration specific embodiments in which the present disclosure may be practiced. These embodiments are described in sufficient detail to enable those skilled in the art to practice the present disclosure, and it is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and that logical, mechanical, electrical, functional, and other changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. The following detailed description is, therefore, not to be taken in a limiting sense, and the scope of the present disclosure is defined only by the appended claims. As used in the present disclosure, the term “or” shall be understood to be defined as a logical disjunction and shall not indicate an exclusive disjunction unless expressly indicated as such or notated as “xor.”

[0027] The inventors of the present disclosure have invented and reduced to practice improved systems, comprised of devices and methods for ablating, crossing, or cutting an occlusion including known constraints of managing fluid-flow and other access issues within a body, particularly in the lumen of vessels. The devices and methods discussed herein may be employed for medical treatment and in conjunction with other devices and methods for medical treatment, as known to those skilled in the art.

[0028] Where a patient is indicated for certain treatment, monitoring, or intervention or suffers from a disease, a lumen of a blood vessel or other fluid-bearing vessel may become occluded. For example, a chronic total occlusion (“CTO”) or other partial or total obstruction of a blood vessel may occur or be the result of a thrombus, an embolism, atherosclerosis, or other disease that results in a blockage, restriction, or occlusion of fluid flow within a body. Often, during procedures, situations arise requiring immediate intervention, such as to address a CTO.

[0029] Where treatment of an occlusion by endovascular procedure is desired, medical professionals may attempt endovascular surgical procedures. Endovascular procedures include angioplasty procedures, stent placement, various scope procedures, and plethoric diagnostic, intermediary and interlocutory clot addressing schemes, which may include temporarily or permanently emplaced devices.

[0030] An occlusion may include a fibrous cap, composed of lipids, endothelial cells, macrophages, smooth muscle cells, foam cells, connective tissue, and other

vascular materials. An occlusion may include calcification, such that the occlusion becomes hardened. Under these conditions, various endovascular procedures including thrombectomy, angioplasty, stent placement, retrieval of an obstruction, and others may be complicated or prevented by the difficulty or inability to penetrate the occlusion. For example, such procedures may require at least partial penetration of an occlusion before the procedure may be commenced or completed. Often, establishing some degree of reperfusion is critical.

[0031] According to embodiments, as shown in Figs. 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B, crossing device 1 may include body 13, microcatheter 21, handle 12, and blade 16. According to embodiments, crossing device 1 allows for a handheld mechanical penetration of an occlusion. Surgeons and interventionalists have expressed ongoing needs for devices leveraging their “hand” or feel for manipulating devices in situ.

[0032] According to embodiments, body 13 may be attached to microcatheter 21, and handle 12 may be attached to blade 16, such that handle 12 is moveable relative to body 13, and movement of handle 12 relative to body 13 causes advancement and retraction of blade 16 along the inner portion of microcatheter 21. Figs. 1A and 2A show crossing device 1 in a natural position, with handle 12 and blade 16 retracted; Figs. 1B and 2B show crossing device 1 in an extended position, with handle 12 and blade 16 extended.

[0033] According to embodiments, handle 12 may include or be combined with one or more of luer 11, plunger rod 14, hypo support 15, and blade 16. For example, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, handle 12, luer 11, plunger rod 14, hypo support 15, and blade 16 may be combined to form an integrated unit. One or more interfaces (e.g., threading, etc.) or fixations (e.g., adhesive, epoxy, etc.) may be provided to combine said components.

[0034] According to embodiments, body 13 may include or be combined with one or more of nose guide 19, nose 18, heat shrink 20, and microcatheter 21. For example, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, body 13, nose guide 19, nose 18, heat shrink 20, and microcatheter 21 may be combined to form an integrated unit. One or more interfaces (e.g., threading, etc.) or fixations (e.g., adhesive, epoxy, etc.) may be provided to combine said components.

[0035] According to embodiments, spring 17 may be disposed between at least a portion of handle 12 and at least a portion of body 13. For example, as shown in Fig. 4, spring 17 extends between plunger rod 14—which is attached to handle 12—and nose guide 19—which is attached to body 13.

[0036] According to embodiments, spring 17 may tend to separate handle 12 from body 13 by way of elastic expansion. Handle 12 and body 13 may be configured to set a limit on the separation. For example, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, plunger rod 14 may include a flange that contacts a portion of body 13 to prevent travel along the axis beyond a certain point.

[0037] According to embodiments, nose 18 may be separate from and attachable to nose guide 19. Nose 18 may be fixably attached to microcatheter 21 and removably attached to nose guide 19, such that a microcatheter may be exchanged by removing nose 18. Such an option avoids the need to replace an entire system for need of a new microcatheter.

[0038] According to embodiments, crossing device 1 may facilitate use of a guidewire. Blade 16 may be configured with a hollow inner portion to allow a guidewire to be advanced from a proximal end of blade 16 to a distal end of blade 16. A guidewire lumen within blade 16 may be configured to accommodate any guidewire used for general vascular surgical procedures, such that a separate or distinct guidewire is not required for operation of crossing device 1. Such technology is known in the art, and incorporated herein by reference are the following U.S. patent applications and publications: U.S. Patent No. 6,066,149, U.S. Patent No. 5,972,019, U.S. Patent No. 5,695,469, U.S. Patent No. 6,506,178, U.S. Patent No. 6,533,753, U.S. Patent No. 6,579,302, U.S. Patent No. 6,663,577, U.S. Patent No. 7,399,291, U.S. Patent No. 5,879,305, U.S. Patent No. 5,724,977, U.S. Patent No. 5,596,990, U.S. Publication No. 2004/0230219, U.S. Publication No. 2005/0209559, U.S. Publication No. 2007/0265563, U.S. Publication No. 2005/0049574, U.S. Publication No. 2006/0184186, U.S. Publication No. 2001/0031981, U.S. Publication No. 2007/0208368, U.S. Publication No. 2007/0021685, U.S. Publication No. 2008/0097247, U.S. Publication No. 2008/0140101, U.S. Publication No.

2008/0114390, U.S. Publication No. 2008/0228171, and U.S. Publication No. 2008/0249465.

[0039] According to embodiments, a luer 11 may be configured to interface with handle 12, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Luer 11 may be a detachable hub/luer device configured to direct devices to microcatheter 21. Luer 11 may facilitate use of a support catheter, PTA balloon catheter, guidewire, or another lumen-configured or catheter-based supplemental treatment device to be exchanged with components of crossing device 1 during use, without removal of crossing device 1 from a patient. Such a configuration provides the ability to operate crossing device 1 in tandem or in sequence with other devices intended to deliver treatment to the same or nearby location.

[0040] According to embodiments, devices advanced within the lumen of blade 16 or otherwise provided through luer 11 may be operated, manipulated, and moved either along with or independent of handle 12, body 13, or their associated attached components.

[0041] According to embodiments, blade 16 may be configured to penetrate an occlusion upon contact with the occlusion. The distal end of blade 16 may include one of a variety of shapes to facilitate addressing the occlusion. Examples are shown in Figs. 5A and 5B. For example, blade 16 may include an everted end, an end with a sharpened tip, a concave end, a convex end, a coring tip, or other geometry to address an occlusion. Blade 16 may be hollow or solid.

[0042] According to embodiments, microcatheter 21 and blade 16 may provide sufficient flexibility to provide trackability within vessels of a patient. Microcatheter 21 and blade 16 may also provided sufficient rigidity to adequately transfer translational and rotational forces to be responsive at a distal end to a user located at a proximal end. According to embodiments, a tip at a distal end section of blade 16 may be relatively rigid, to provide a force of impact to an occlusion upon extension of the same.

[0043] According to embodiments, blade 16 may be configured to provide rotational motion at the point of deployment (e.g., at or near the distal end of crossing device 1). For example, as a user provides torque to handle 12, the torque may be

translated along blade 16 to the distal end of blade 16. A torque provided at the distal end may improve treatment of the occlusion. The torque may be applied and translated before, during, or after extension of blade 16 beyond the distal end of microcatheter 21 and penetration of the occlusion. According to embodiments, blade 16 may be configured to automatically rotate as it advances longitudinally relative to microcatheter 21. For example, threading may be provided about the axis along which blade 16 travels, such that travel of blade 16 along the axis also results in rotation of blade 16.

[0044] According to embodiments, blade 16 may be configured to be entirely or almost entirely disposed within microcatheter 21 at its distal end when crossing device 1 is in a natural position, as shown in Figs. 1A and 2A, and to be somewhat extended beyond the distal end of microcatheter 21 when crossing device 1 is in an extended position, as shown in Figs. 1B and 2B.

[0045] According to embodiments, blade 16 may be configured to lock relative to microcatheter 21 when in a natural position or an extended position. Mechanisms to selectively or automatically lock and unlock blade 16 may be provided and may be operable by a user located at a proximal end of crossing device 1 to activate or deactivate said mechanisms.

[0046] According to embodiments, crossing device 1 may be configured as either an “over the wire” device (see Fig. 4) or a “rapid exchange” device (not shown). For example, supplemental devices may be configured to interface with crossing device 1 in a rapid exchange configuration. Crossing device 1 may include at least one lumen to accommodate a supplemental device to be used in conjunction with other components of crossing device 1. For example, a rapid exchange lumen may entry access at or near a proximal end of crossing device 1 and may extend to the distal end of crossing device 1 (e.g., the distal end of microcatheter 21).

[0047] According to embodiments, crossing device 1 may be used to address an occlusion. The distal end of crossing device 1, including a portion of microcatheter 21, blade 16, or a guidewire, may be brought to the location of an occlusion. For example, the guidewire may first be brought to the occlusion, followed by microcatheter 21 and blade 16. Blade 16 may be extended beyond the distal end of

microcatheter 21 by operation of handle 12, as disclosed herein. As the occlusion is penetrated, increased advancement of microcatheter 21, blade 16, or a guidewire may be provided. Increased advancement of microcatheter 21, blade 16, or a guidewire may provide a improved position of the same to continue the crossing procedure in iterative steps. The process may be repeated in successive steps until the occlusion is crossed as desired.

[0048] According to embodiments, a method for causing blade 16 to penetrate an occlusion is disclosed. According to embodiments, microcatheter 21 may be brought to an occlusion, such as a heavily calcified lesion or other obstruction, as discussed herein. Blade 16 may be advanced by crossing device 1 such that it penetrates the occlusion. Blade 16 may retract when handle 12 is released, by the function of spring 17.

[0049] According to embodiments, the above described steps may be repeated as desired. For example, the above described steps may be repeated until the occlusion is entirely breached or until sufficient access is provided for other devices to act upon the occlusion. For example, a PTA balloon, stent device, or other catheter-based supplemental treatment device may operate within a channel created by operation of crossing device 1.

[0050] According to embodiments, the method and use of crossing device 1 may provide increased perfusion of fluid flow through the channel created by crossing device 1. The increased perfusion may provide improved conditions to facilitate breakdown of the occlusion, such that perfusion alone or in combination with other methods may remove threats presented by the occlusion.

[0051] According to embodiments, variations on embodiments may be made to provide customizable use and performance characteristics of crossing device 1. For example, spring 17 may be omitted such that handle 12 may travel relative to body 13 along the axis within certain limitations, such that the user may selectively and manually advance and retract blade 16 relative to microcatheter 21.

[0052] According to embodiments, crossing device 1 may be configured to allow blade 16 to be extended in a natural position and retracted based on action taken by a user (not shown). The configuration shown in Fig. 4 may be modified such that

spring 17 is located such that its tendency toward elastic expansion causes handle 12 to be advanced toward body 13. In such a configuration, retraction of handle 12 may compress spring 17, such that release of handle 12 causes advancement of blade 16 toward or beyond the distal end of microcatheter 21.

[0053] According to embodiments, crossing device 1 may include two springs to provide novel use and performance characteristics (not shown). For example, one spring may tend toward extension of blade 16, and another spring may tend toward retraction of blade 16. Blade 16 may be configured such that the distal tip of blade 16 is in a desired location when equilibrium between the two springs is achieved in a natural position. A user may selectively advance or retract blade 16 by operation of handle 12, and release for blade 16 to allow release of any energy stored in the springs, with the blade 16 eventually reaching equilibrium in a natural position.

[0054] According to embodiments, a kit of parts is disclosed. One or more kits of parts can be envisioned by the person skilled in the art, the kits of parts including at least one component disclose herein and configured to perform at least one of the methods herein disclosed. Likewise, directions for use (“DFU”) are included and the device may be part of a surgical tray or other packaged accessory set for surgeries. The kit may be a sub-component of a surgical tray.

[0055] While the method and agent have been described in terms of what are presently considered to be the most practical and preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that the disclosure need not be limited to the disclosed embodiments. It is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the claims, the scope of which should be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar structures. The present disclosure includes any and all embodiments of the following claims.

[0056] It should also be understood that a variety of changes may be made without departing from the essence of the invention. Such changes are also implicitly included in the description. They still fall within the scope of this invention. It should be understood that this disclosure is intended to yield a patent covering numerous

aspects of the invention both independently and as an overall system and in both method and apparatus modes.

[0057] Further, each of the various elements of the invention and claims may also be achieved in a variety of manners. This disclosure should be understood to encompass each such variation, be it a variation of an embodiment of any apparatus embodiment, a method or process embodiment, or even merely a variation of any element of these.

[0058] Particularly, it should be understood that as the disclosure relates to elements of the invention, the words for each element may be expressed by equivalent apparatus terms or method terms -- even if only the function or result is the same.

[0059] Such equivalent, broader, or even more generic terms should be considered to be encompassed in the description of each element or action. Such terms can be substituted where desired to make explicit the implicitly broad coverage to which this invention is entitled.

[0060] It should be understood that all actions may be expressed as a means for taking that action or as an element which causes that action.

[0061] Similarly, each physical element disclosed should be understood to encompass a disclosure of the action which that physical element facilitates.

[0062] Any patents, publications, or other references mentioned in this application for patent are hereby incorporated by reference. In addition, as to each term used it should be understood that unless its utilization in this application is inconsistent with such interpretation, common dictionary definitions should be understood as incorporated for each term and all definitions, alternative terms, and synonyms such as contained in at least one of a standard technical dictionary recognized by artisans and the Random House Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, latest edition are hereby incorporated by reference.

[0063] Finally, all referenced listed in the Information Disclosure Statement or other information statement filed with the application are hereby appended and hereby incorporated by reference; however, as to each of the above, to the extent that such

information or statements incorporated by reference might be considered inconsistent with the patenting of this/these invention(s), such statements are expressly not to be considered as made by the applicant(s).

[0064] In this regard it should be understood that for practical reasons and so as to avoid adding potentially hundreds of claims, the applicant has presented claims with initial dependencies only.

[0065] Support should be understood to exist to the degree required under new matter laws -- including but not limited to United States Patent Law 35 USC 132 or other such laws -- to permit the addition of any of the various dependencies or other elements presented under one independent claim or concept as dependencies or elements under any other independent claim or concept.

[0066] To the extent that insubstantial substitutes are made, to the extent that the applicant did not in fact draft any claim so as to literally encompass any particular embodiment, and to the extent otherwise applicable, the applicant should not be understood to have in any way intended to or actually relinquished such coverage as the applicant simply may not have been able to anticipate all eventualities; one skilled in the art, should not be reasonably expected to have drafted a claim that would have literally encompassed such alternative embodiments.

[0067] Further, the use of the transitional phrase "comprising" is used to maintain the "open-end" claims herein, according to traditional claim interpretation. Thus, unless the context requires otherwise, it should be understood that the term "comprise" or variations such as "comprises" or "comprising", are intended to imply the inclusion of a stated element or step or group of elements or steps but not the exclusion of any other element or step or group of elements or steps.

[0068] Such terms should be interpreted in their most expansive forms so as to afford the applicant the broadest coverage legally permissible.

CLAIMS

1. A crossing device, comprising, in combination:
a body coupled to a microcatheter at a proximal end of the microcatheter;
a handle coupled to a blade at a proximal end of the blade, the blade disposed within a lumen of the microcatheter;
wherein a sharpened tip of the blade is configured to advance from a natural position within the lumen of the microcatheter to an extended position beyond a distal end of the microcatheter as the handle is advanced relative to the body.
2. The device of claim 1, further comprising:
a spring configured to compress as the handle is advanced relative to the body;
wherein the spring is configured to expand and retract the blade relative to the microcatheter as the handle is released.
3. The device of claim 1, further comprising a luer configured to attach to a proximal end of the handle and provide adaptable use of a supplemental treatment device in combination with the crossing device.
4. The device of claim 3, wherein the luer is configured to guide a supplemental treatment device to the lumen of the microcatheter.
5. The device of claim 3, wherein the luer is configured to guide a supplemental treatment device to a lumen of the blade.
6. The device of claim 3, wherein the supplemental treatment device is at least one of: a guidewire, a PTA balloon, and a stent device.
7. The device of claim 1, wherein the tip of the blade is disposed at a distal end of the blade and is of a rigid material.
8. The device of claim 1, wherein the tip of the blade is a hollow, sharpened, everted tip.

9. The device of claim 1, wherein the handle and the body are configured to limit the expansion of the spring and provide the natural position of the blade and further configured to selectively lock the blade in at least one of the natural position and the extended position.

10. The device of claim 1, wherein the body further comprises a nose detachable from the body and secured to the microcatheter, such that the microcatheter is selectively removable from the body.

11. An improved surgical method for addressing blockage within a vessel, comprising, in combination:

delivering an apparatus including at least a microcatheter to a desired treatment situs;

positioning the microcatheter having at least a blade proximate to a surface of an occlusion, wherein the microcatheter is attached to a body and comprises a lumen;

providing the blade within the lumen of the microcatheter to the surface of the occlusion, wherein the blade is attached to a handle;

advancing the blade to an extended position by manipulation of the handle relative to the body; and

retracting the blade to a natural position by releasing the handle.

12. The method of claim 7, whereby the blade is retracted by a spring between the handle and the body.

13. The method of claim 7, wherein the method results in reconfiguration of at least a portion of the occlusion, whereby a different flow condition is achieved.

14. The method of claim 7, further comprising: advancing the microcatheter and the blade through a channel created by advancement of the blade to an extended position.

15. The method of claim 7, further comprising: providing a supplemental treatment device to the occlusion through a lumen of the blade.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the supplemental treatment device is at least one of a guidewire, a PTA balloon, and a stent device.

17. A kit, which comprises:

a crossing device further comprising: a body coupled to a microcatheter at a proximal end of the microcatheter; a handle coupled to a blade at a proximal end of the blade, the blade disposed within a lumen of the microcatheter; wherein a sharpened tip of the blade is configured to advance from a natural position within the lumen of the microcatheter to an extended position beyond a distal end of the microcatheter as the handle is advanced relative to the body; and

directions for use.

18. The kit of claim 17, further comprising: a supplemental treatment device configured to be advanced within the lumen of the microcatheter.

19. The kit of claim 18, further comprising a luer disposed at a proximal end of the handle and configured to guide the supplemental treatment device into the lumen of the microcatheter.

20. The kit of claim 18, wherein the supplemental treatment device is at least one of: a guidewire, a PTA balloon, and a stent device.

21. A system for addressing obstructions within lumens, comprising, in combination:

a body coupled to a microcatheter at a proximal end of the microcatheter;

a handle coupled to a blade at a proximal end of the blade, the blade disposed within a lumen of the microcatheter;

a luer configured to attach to a proximal end of the handle and provide adaptable use of a supplemental treatment device in combination with the crossing device;

a spring configured to compress as the handle is advanced relative to the body;

wherein a tip of the blade is configured to advance from a natural position within the lumen of the microcatheter to an extended position beyond a distal end of the microcatheter as the handle is advanced relative to the body;

wherein the spring is configured to expand and retract the blade relative to the microcatheter as the handle is released.

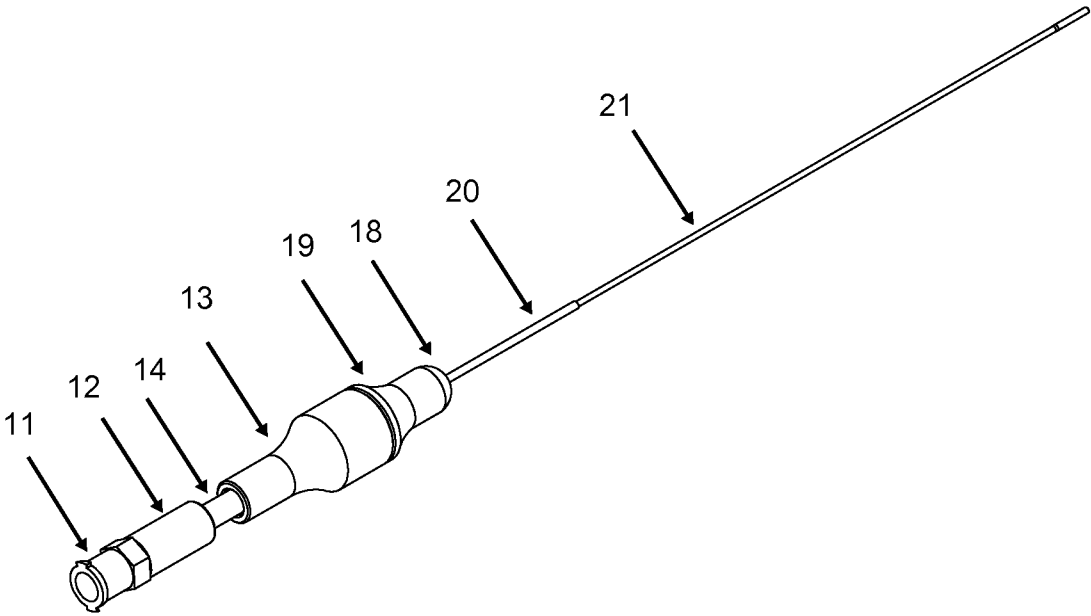


Fig. 1A

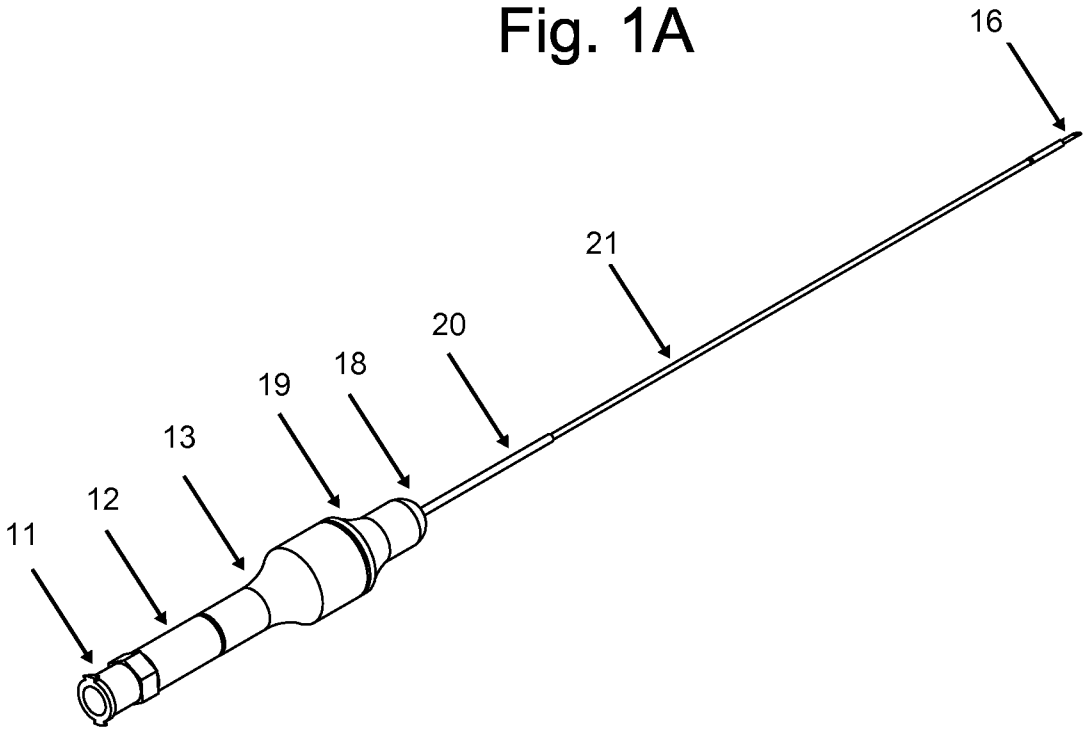


Fig. 1B

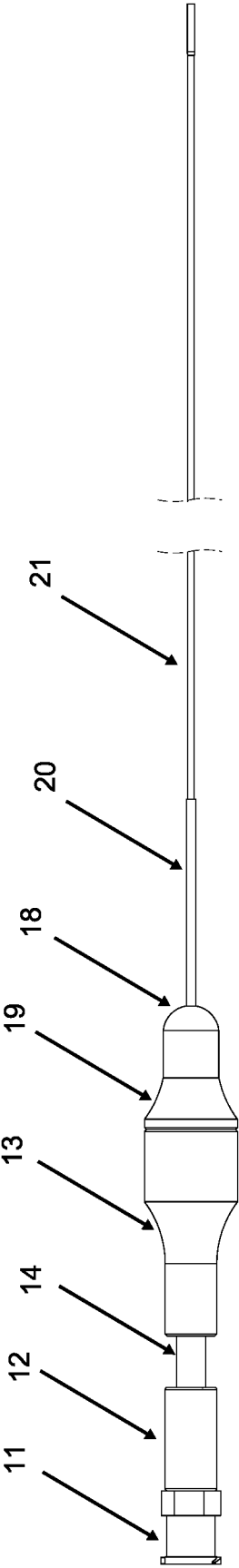


Fig. 2A

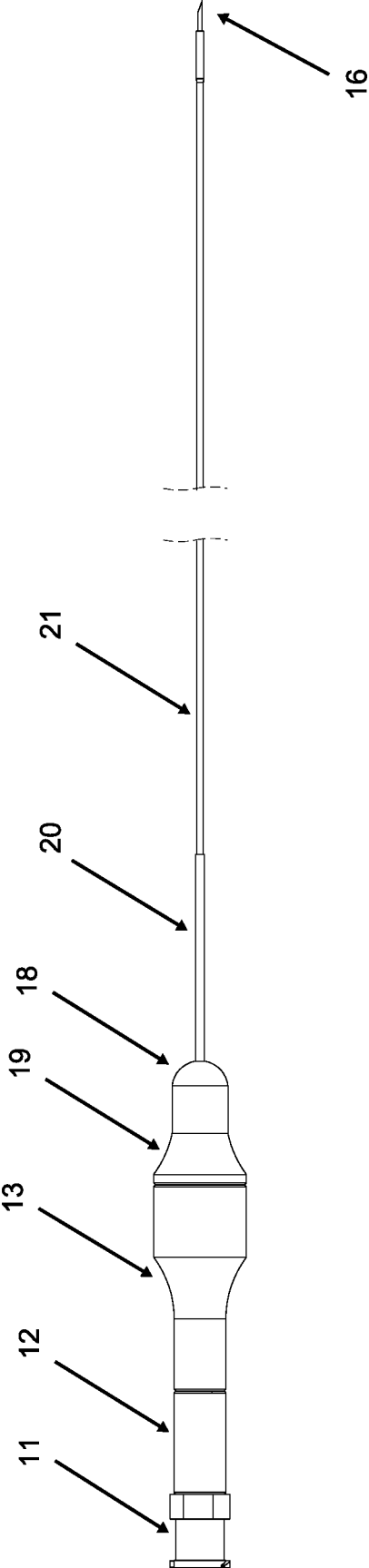


Fig. 2B

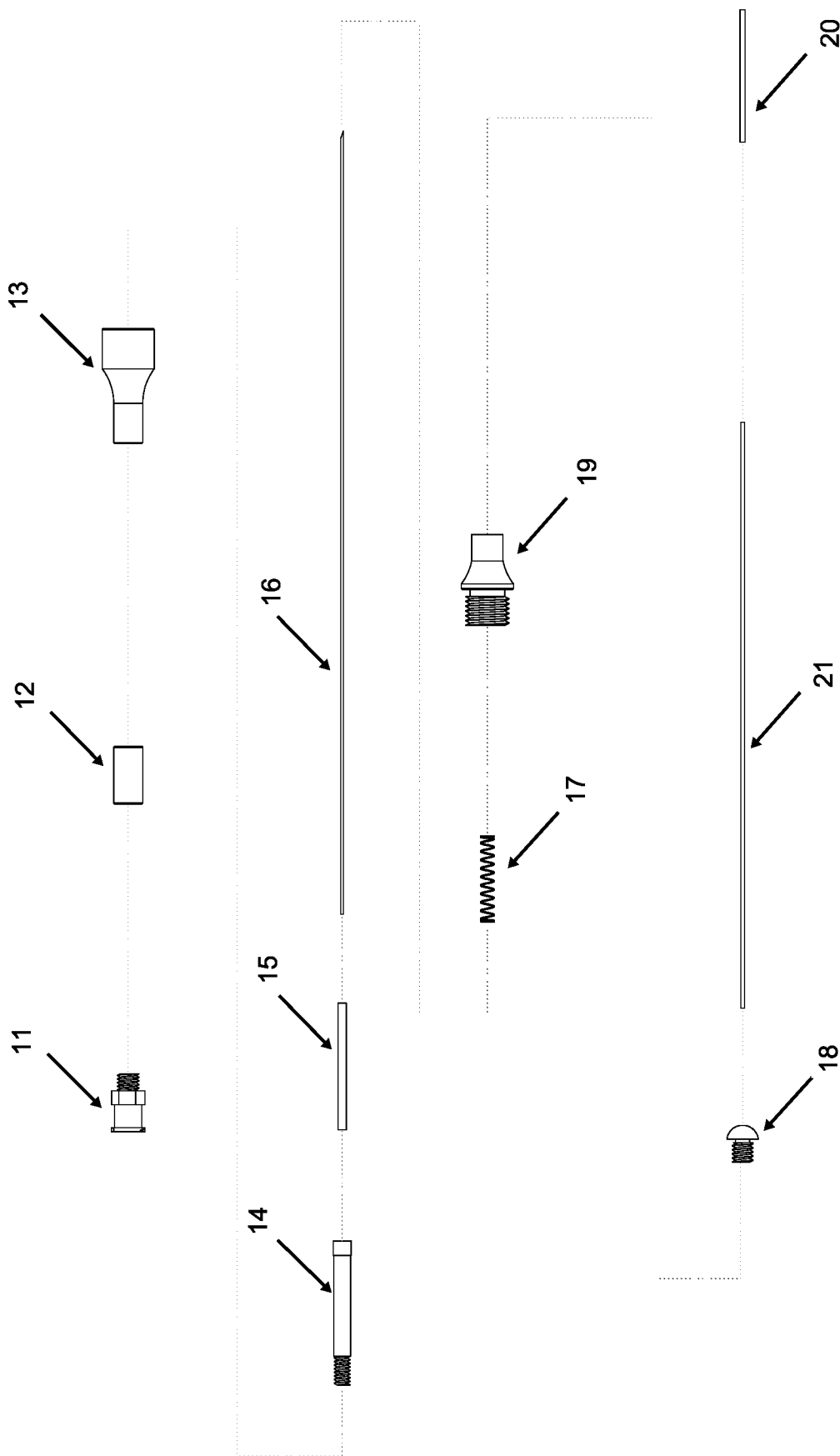


Fig. 3

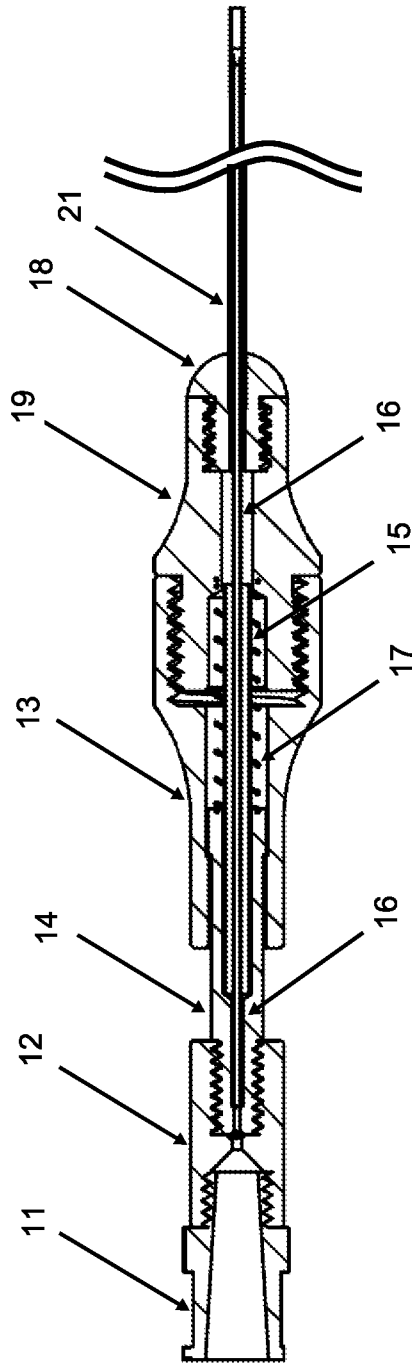


Fig. 4

5/5

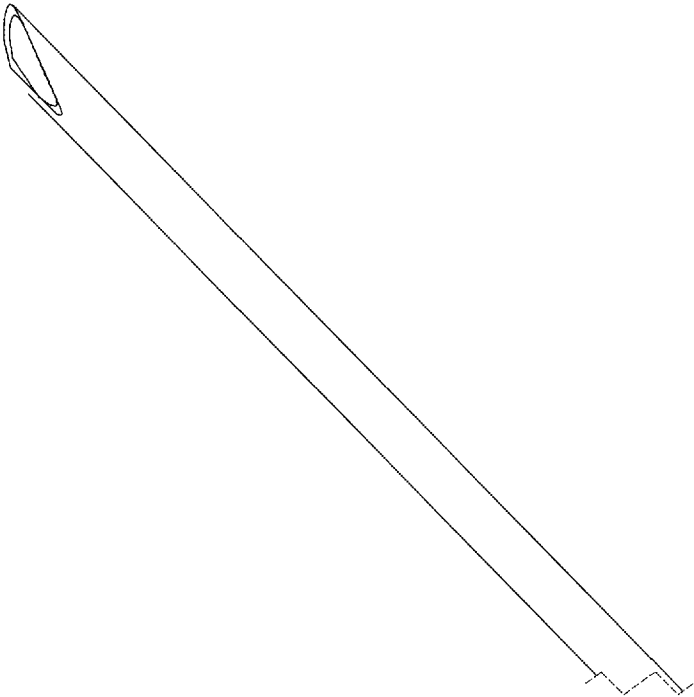


Fig. 5A

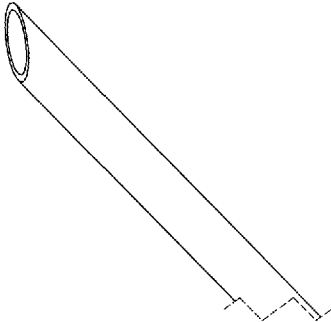


Fig. 5B

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER*A61M 25/06(2006.01)i, A61B 17/22(2006.01)i, A61B 17/34(2006.01)i*

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)

A61M 25/06; A61M 16/00; A61M 25/00; A61M 25/18; A61M 31/00

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

Korean utility models and applications for utility models

Japanese utility models and applications for utility models

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

eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & Keywords:catheter, blade, lure

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 6159198 A1 (GARDESKI, KENNETH C. et al.) 12 December 2000 See claims 1-23, figures 1-13	1-10, 17-21
A	US 2008-0294145 A1 (EDDINGS, JAMES R. et al.) 27 November 2008 See claims 1-39, figures 1-11	1-10, 17-21
A	US 6544247 B1 (GARDESKI, KENNETH C. et al.) 08 April 2003 See claims 1-5, figures 1-13	1-10, 17-21
A	US 2009-0159086 A1 (HARTNICK, CHRISTOPHER J. et al.) 25 June 2009 See claims 1-21, figures 1-7	1-10, 17-21



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

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"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

"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

"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

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

15 SEPTEMBER 2010 (15.09.2010)

Date of mailing of the international search report

14 OCTOBER 2010 (14.10.2010)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

Korean Intellectual Property Office
Government Complex-Daejeon, 139 Seonsa-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon 302-701, Republic of Korea

Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140

Authorized officer

HAN, SANG SOO

Telephone No. 82-42-481-8648



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORTInternational application No.
PCT/US2009/055950**Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)**

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 11,16
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Claims 11,16 relate a surgical method for addressing blockage within a vessel, which fall into the category of methods for treatment of the human body by surgery or therapy as well as diagnostic methods[Article 17(2)(a)(i), Rule 39.1(iv) PCT].
2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 12-15
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
Although claims 12-15 claim the method of claim 7, claim 7 is the device. Therefore claims 12-15 are so unclear that no meaningful opinion could be formed[Article 6 PCT].
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/US2009/055950

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 6159198 A1	12.12.2000	US 6544247 B1	08.04.2003
US 2008-0294145 A1	27.11.2008	US 2008-294145 A1 WO 2008-147957 A1	27.11.2008 04.12.2008
US 6544247 B1	08.04.2003	US 6159198 A1	12.12.2000
US 2009-0159086 A1	25.06.2009	None	