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US-A1- 2003 004 496

DESCRIPTION

Description

Field of the Disclosure

[0001] The present disclosure is directed to urinary catheters and urinary catheter assemblies for humans and/or animals. More particularly, the present disclosure is directed to compact urinary catheters for females and pediatrics wherein the profile of the insertable portion of the catheter is curved and generally compliments the curvature of the female urethra while also aiding insertion due to the curved grip region. The catheter can be configured by the user to increase the gripping area of the assembly to allow for more ergonomical manipulation and insertion of the catheter.

Background

[0002] Catheters are used to treat many different types of medical conditions and typically include an elongated catheter tube that is inserted into and through a passageway or lumen of the body. Urinary catheters and, in particular, intermittent urinary catheters are commonly used by individuals who suffer from certain abnormalities of the urinary system, such as urinary incontinence. With the advent of intermittent urinary catheters, individuals with problems associated with the urinary system can conveniently self-catheterize to drain the individual's bladder. Individuals who suffer from urinary incontinence will self-catheterize several times a day.

[0003] Self-catheterization involves removing the catheter assembly from its package and inserting and advancing the catheter tube through the user's urethra. In many cases, users of intermittent urinary catheters have limited or diminished dexterity that is often the result of spinal cord injuries. Users of intermittent catheters are often required to self-catheterize outside the privacy of the home, such as in public restrooms. Thus, for these and other reasons, it is desirable that the intermittent catheters are provided in discreet packaging that is easy to open, compact and portable.

[0004] In addition to the desire for discreet packaging, portability and compactness, ease of handling and patient comfort during insertion of the catheter into the urethra are also goals of urinary catheter manufacturers. Properly positioning the catheter, manipulating the catheter and advancing the catheter in a way that limits or avoids discomfort and irritation to the urethral canal is not without its challenges. Thus, it would be desirable to provide a catheter and

catheter assembly that can accommodate different ways of grasping the assembly in accordance with the user's preference. It would also be desirable to provide a compact catheter wherein the insertable portion is preconfigured to compliment the shape of the urethra and, more particularly, the female urethra. It would also be desirable to provide a combined catheter and handle that includes a curved angle of insertion for a female user that is in accordance with the female anatomy, and also allows for insertion in a difficult to view manner (i.e., "blinded insertion").

[0005] US2003/004496 discloses a urinary catheter assembly.

Summary

[0006] In one aspect, the present disclosure is directed to a urinary catheter assembly according to claim 1. The urinary catheter assembly includes an elongated housing that has a closed proximal end, an open distal end and wherein the housing defines a catheter chamber. The catheter assembly also includes a catheter subassembly that has a gripping member and a catheter tube extending therefrom. The gripping member includes an internal flow path in flow communication with the flow path of the catheter tube and an outlet in the gripping member. The gripping member and the open distal end of the housing are mutually sized and shaped to fixedly retain the gripping member whereby in a first configuration the catheter tube is concealed within the chamber and whereby in a another configuration the catheter extends away from the housing.

[0007] In another aspect, the present disclosure is directed to a catheter assembly that includes a handle that has a closed proximal end, an open distal end. The handle has a non-linear profile of a selected curvature. The catheter assembly also includes a catheter subassembly carried by the handle. The catheter subassembly includes a gripping member attached to the handle at the open distal end and a catheter tube that extends from the gripping member in a direction away from the handle.

[0008] In a more particular aspect, the catheter assembly may define a generally continuous curved profile wherein the catheter tube extends from said gripping member in the same directional curve as the handle. Alternatively, the catheter assembly may define a profile wherein the catheter tube extends from the gripping member in a direction that curves away from the curvature of the handle.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0009]

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the catheter assembly in accordance with the present disclosure;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the catheter assembly in accordance with the present disclosure with the catheter subassembly separate from the housing/handle;

Figure 3 is an enlarged side view of the gripping member of the catheter assembly in accordance with the present disclosure with a portion of the gripping member broken away;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the catheter subassembly;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the catheter assembly of the present disclosure with the catheter subassembly being detached from the housing/handle;

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the catheter assembly in one embodiment of a deployable configuration;

Figure 7 is a different perspective view of the catheter assembly of Fig. 6;

Figure 8 is a perspective view of the catheter assembly in another embodiment of a deployable configuration; and

Figure 9 is an exploded view of an embodiment of a catheter assembly including a hydration liner.

Detailed Description of the Embodiments

[0010] The present disclosure is directed to urinary catheters and, in particular, urinary catheters for females that are compact when in their undeployed condition. The catheter assemblies disclosed herein may include a catheter subassembly that can be removed from a housing and mounted onto the housing to provide the user with an enlarged handling or grasping area. Catheter assemblies of the type disclosed herein typically include a curved catheter tube that substantially compliments the curvature of the female urethra. The catheter assemblies disclosed herein also allow the user (typically female) to adapt the assembly for different use positions.

[0011] Figure 1 shows a catheter assembly in accordance with the present disclosure. As shown in Fig. 1, catheter assembly 10 includes a housing 12 having a proximal end 14 and an open distal end 16. Housing 12 defines an interior chamber 18 (shown in Fig. 3) for receiving at least the catheter tube of a catheter subassembly described further below. Housing 12 is preferably made of a lightweight, relatively rigid polymeric material. Preferably, the polymeric material is a relatively rigid material that protects the contents of the catheter assembly 10. The polymeric material also may have a low Moisture Vapor Transmission Ratio (MVTR). In addition, it is preferable that the polymeric material of housing 12 be non-transparent and opaque (and, for example, available in different colors), such that the contents of housing 12 cannot be easily identified. Polymeric materials that are suitable for use in housing 12 include

polyvinyl chloride, polycarbonate, nylon, ABS and polyethylene. As noted earlier, catheter assembly 10 is preferably of a compact size, which is suitable for transporting in a purse, a small pouch, or on the person in a discreet manner.

[0012] Catheter subassembly 20 includes a base or gripping member 22. At least a portion of gripping member 22 may likewise be made of a suitable polymeric material, such as the polymeric material used for housing 12 as described above. Extending from gripping member 22 is a catheter tube 24. Catheter tube 24 includes a proximal end 25 and a distal end 27 attached to gripping member 22. The terms "distal" and "proximal" are used throughout this disclosure. When used in the context of the catheter tube that is inserted into the body of the user, the term "proximal" is used to refer to that end or portion of the catheter tube that during use is closer in proximity to the user's body and/or initially enters the user's body upon insertion. The term "distal" is used to refer to an end or portion of the catheter tube that is opposite the proximal end or portion and is typically further away from the user's body. For the sake of consistency, when the terms "distal" and "proximal" are used in the context of a housing that receives the catheter tube such as housing 12 described above and shown in the Figures, which are not intended for introduction into the user's body, a proximal end or proximal portion is that end or portion closer to the proximal end of the catheter tube when the catheter tube is housed within such housing, while the distal end or portion is located opposite to such proximal end or portion. Catheter tube 24 defines an internal flow path 26 for transporting urine therethrough. Catheter tube 24 includes eyelets 28 at or near the proximal end of catheter tube 24 for receiving liquid flow and communicating liquid (e.g., urine) to flow path 26.

[0013] Catheter tube 24 may be made of a biocompatible polymeric material having sufficient stiffness that it can be provided in and maintain a curved profile as shown in the Figures. The material should be such that catheter tubes made therefrom can be easily inserted into the body of the user, yet flexible enough to avoid causing pain or discomfort to the user and to allow for movement within the urinary canal. Materials that are suitable for use as catheter tube 24 include polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP), polyamide, polyanhydride, polyether, poly(ether imide), poly(ester imide), polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl chloride, polycarbonate, poly(c-caprolactone) with polymethylvinylsiloxane, poly(ethylene-co-(vinylacetate)) with dicumylperoxide, poly(D-lactide), poly(L-lactide), poly(DL-lactide) and poly(glycolide-co-(c-caprolactone))-segments, multiblock copolyesters from poly(c-caprolactone) and PEG and chain extender based on cinnamic acid groups, poly(c-caprolactone) dimethacrylate and n-butyl acrylate, oligo(c-caprolactone) diols, oligo (p-dioxanone) diols and diisocyanate, linear density polyethylene, linear low density polyethylene, high density polyethylene, and polypropylene. Catheter tube 24 may also be entirely made of a hydrophilic material or a material that has been made hydrophilic. Additional details of such hydrophilic catheters and activation thereof are described in U.S. Patent No. 8,051,981.

[0014] As seen in Fig. 3, flow path 26 of catheter tube 24 communicates with an internal flow path 30 of gripping member 22. Flow path 30 of gripping member 22 terminates in outlet 32. Outlet 32 is preferably located on gripping member 22 in a location where, during use, urine

flowing through flow path 30 of gripping member 22 will be directed toward the toilet. For example, as shown in Fig. 3, flow path 30 gradually curves approximately 45-90° from the point where it receives the distal end of catheter tube 24 to the point where it terminates in outlet 32. This allows the (female) user in a typical self-catheterizing position to direct and insert the curved catheter tube into her urethra with outlet 32 open to urine receptacle (e.g., toilet), thereby allowing for direct drainage of urine into the receptacle. Outlet 32 may include an inner surface, such as a threaded surface 33 or other surface to which an external urine collection bag may optionally be attached to the gripping member at outlet 32.

[0015] As shown in Figs. 1 -3, at least a portion of gripping member 22 may include a textured or other roughened gripping surface or region 34. In one embodiment, gripping surface 34 may be provided as a defined region of gripping member 22. In that regard, housing 12 may include a cutout portion 36 which leaves the gripping surface 34 exposed and accessible for grasping by the user.

[0016] Housing 12 may further include a hydration element 38 or other element for making tube 24 more lubricious contained within chamber 18 of housing 12, as shown in Fig. 2. Hydration element 38 contains an agent that may activate the hydrophilic coating of catheter tube 24, thereby making tube 24 more lubricious. In one embodiment, hydration element 38 may be provided as a sealed sachet or pillow 38 that includes water or other aqueous solution within it. Hydration element 38 may be secured to the wall of interior chamber 18 or freely placed within chamber 18.

[0017] In one embodiment, hydration element 38 may preferably be made of a suitable material that is selected to release the hydrating agent, such as water vapor, through its walls. In addition, the hydration element may include an insert made of a material that retains water or other aqueous solution. In one embodiment, the insert may be made of calcium carbonate, while the walls of the hydration element containing the insert may be made of a polymeric material that is vapor permeable but liquid impermeable.

[0018] In another embodiment, the system of hydrating or for otherwise making tube 24 more lubricious may include a liner or sleeve 40 received by housing 12. As shown in Fig. 9, liner 40 may be a substantially cylindrical tube closed at its proximal end 42 with an opening 44 at its distal end for receiving catheter tube 24. Liner 40 may be curved similarly to housing 12 and catheter tube 24 to be received by housing 12 and receive catheter tube 24, respectively. Liner 40 may include windows 46 that allow for passage of liquid or vapor and contact with catheter tube 24. Where vapor hydration is used to make the catheter tube more lubricious, a vapor-providing medium may be provided between the outer surface of liner 40 and the inner surface of housing 12. Windows 46 may be covered with a water-impermeable, vapor permeable material to allow for the passage of (water) vapor. The vapor-providing medium may be an amount of liquid (e.g., water) in the space between the outer surface of liner 40 and inner surface of housing 12, or an insert that retains an amount of water or other liquid, as described above.

[0019] In yet another embodiment, a lubricating gel may be provided with a closed liner (without windows) or other compartment, such as a gel grommet, that resides within housing 12 and receives at least a portion of catheter tube 24. Liner and gel lubricating systems which may be used in the catheter assemblies described above are also disclosed in International Patent Application No. PCT/US2015/033344.

[0020] As shown in the Figures, housing 12 may have a non-linear, curved profile. Likewise, catheter tube 24 may also have a non-linear, curved profile that is at least substantially identical to the curvature of housing 12. In an embodiment, catheter tube 24 is preferably molded, such as injection molded, or may be otherwise formed, such as by a combination of molding and extrusion to arrive at the non-linear, curved profile, as shown in the Figures. In accordance with the present disclosure, the curvature of catheter tube 24 may preferably compliment the curvature of the female urethra. In an embodiment, the curvature of catheter tube 24 substantially matches the curvature of housing 12.

[0021] Catheter assemblies of the present disclosure are capable of existing in several different and various conditions. Catheter assembly 10 may exist in a non-deployed condition, as generally shown in Fig. 1 . In the non-deployed condition, catheter subassembly 20 is associated with housing 12, such that catheter tube 24 resides within chamber 18 of housing 12. Open distal end 16 of housing 12 and gripping member 22 are mutually sized and shaped so that catheter subassembly 20 may be retained by housing 12. Retention of gripping member 22 at the open distal end 16 of housing 12 may be by friction-fit or snap-fit.

[0022] In a second condition, catheter assembly 10 may be removed from housing 12 and deployed for use by the patient. From the first condition, the user simply pulls on gripping member 22 to release it from housing 12. Gripping surfaces 34 may be grasped by the user to separate catheter subassembly 20 from housing 12. The user may then, by using gripping member 22, manipulate and guide catheter tube 24 for insertion and advancement into the urethra. After catheterization, catheter tube 24 may be returned to chamber 18 and gripping member 22 may be fit into housing 12, as generally shown in Fig. 1 . The used catheter assembly 10 may then be disposed of.

[0023] In a third condition, after removal of catheter assembly 20 from housing 12, catheter assembly may be mounted onto and carried by housing 12, such that catheter tube 24 extends away from housing 12, as shown in Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8. Again, as previously described, gripping member 22 is mutually sized and shaped with open distal end 16 such that gripping member can be mounted by press-fit onto housing 12 at open distal end 16 with the catheter tube 24 extending from and carried by housing 12. In this extended deployed condition, housing 12 also serves as an enlarged handle that can be more easily grasped by the user and better manipulated during insertion and advancement. In this regard, housing 12 may have a surface that improves gripping or grasping by the user. For example, housing 12 may include overmolded, rigid and soft sections in different textures and colors to aid in gripping and holding of catheter assembly 10.

[0024] As shown in Fig. 6, catheter subassembly 20 may be carried by handle 12 such that the profile of catheter assembly 10 is a continuous curve. In other words, when mounted on housing/handle 12, catheter tube 24 extends from gripping member 22 in the same directional curve as housing/handle 12. In such embodiment, the profile of the catheter assembly in the extended deployed condition resembles an open form of the letter "C" or is generally "C-shaped."

[0025] In an alternative configuration of the extended deployed condition, catheter subassembly 20 may be mounted on and carried by housing/handle 12 such that catheter tube extends from gripping member 22 in a direction that curves away from the curvature direction of handle/housing 12, as generally shown in Fig. 8. Thus, in this embodiment, the overall profile of catheter assembly 10 resembles an open form of the letter "S" or is generally "S-shaped."

[0026] The decision whether to mount catheter assembly 24 in the extended deployed condition in the "C" or "S" configuration may depend on user preference and what is more comfortable for the user when attempting to insert and advance catheter tube 24. Inasmuch as many users of urinary catheters may suffer from impaired dexterity, certain users may find a generally "C-shaped" catheter assembly easier to use than a generally "S-shaped" catheter assembly or vice-versa.

[0027] In either configuration described above, opening 19 in housing 12 and gripping member 22 are, as previously described, sized and shaped such that gripping member may be snugly press-fit into opening 19 while still leaving gripping surface 34 and outlet 32 (e.g., due to cut-out portion 36) outside of housing 12 during use such that the flow of urine is not obstructed and/or a collection container may be readily attached.

[0028] It will be understood that the embodiments described above are illustrative of some of the applications of the principles of the present subject matter. Numerous modifications may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the claimed subject matter. For these reasons, the scope hereof is not limited to the above description but is as set forth in the following claims.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

Cited references

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all

liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- US2003004496A [0005]
- US8051981B [0013]
- US2015033344W [0019]

Patentkrav

1. Urinkatetersamling (10), der omfatter:

a) et aflangt aftageligt hus (12), der omfatter en lukket proksimal ende (14) og en åben distal ende (16), hvilket hus afgrænser et kateterkammer (18), og

b) en kateterdelsamling (20), der omfatter et gribeelement (22) og en kateterslange (24), der strækker sig derfra og afgrænser en strømningsbane (26), idet gribeelementet (22) indbefatter et udløb (32) og en indvendig strømningsbane (30) i strømningsforbindelse med kateterslangens strømningsbane (26), hvor gribeelementet (22) er fastgjort til huset i en første tilstand, hvor kateterslangen (24) er skjult inden i kammeret (18), og hvorved huset i en anden tilstand er fastgjort til gribeelementet (22), hvor kateteret er blotlagt for at afgrænse en ikke-lineær katetersamling (10).

2. Katetersamling ifølge krav 1, hvor hver af huset (12) og kateterslangen (24) omfatter en ikke-lineær profil.

3. Katetersamling ifølge krav 2, hvor kateterslangens (24) profil i det væsentlige svarer til krumningen af et kvindeligt urinrør.

4. Katetersamling ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 3, hvor udløbet (32) er konfigureret til at fastgøre en opsamlingsbeholder.

5. Katetersamling ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 4, der yderligere omfatter et hydreringselement (38) inden i huset.

6. Katetersamling ifølge krav 1, hvor

a) det aflange aftagelige hus omfatter et håndtag (12), der omfatter den lukkede ende og den åbne ende, og

b) kateterdelsamlingen bæres ved hjælp af håndtaget, idet gribeelementet (22), der er fastgjort til håndtaget, og den blotlagte kateterslange (24) strækker sig fra gribeelementet i en retning væk fra håndtaget i en ikke-indsat tilstand og afgrænser den ikke-lineære katetersamling (10).

7. Katetersamling ifølge krav 6, hvor kateterslangen (24) har en ikke-lineær profil og en krumning, der i det væsentlige er identisk med den valgte krumning af håndtaget (12).

8. Katetersamling ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 6 og 7, hvor samlingen (10) afgrænser en generelt kontinuerlig krum profil, hvor kateterslangen (24) strækker sig fra gribeelementet (22) i den samme retningsbestemte kurve som håndtaget (12).

9. Katetersamling ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 6 og 7, hvor samlingen afgrænser en profil, hvor kateterslangen (24) strækker sig fra gribeelementet (22) i en retning, der krummer væk fra håndtagets (12) krumning.

10. Katetersamling ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 6 til 10, hvor gribeelementet (22) kan udløses fra håndtaget (12).

11. Katetersamling ifølge krav 6, hvor håndtaget afgrænser et kammer (18), og kateterslangen (24) kan indsættes i kammeret (18).

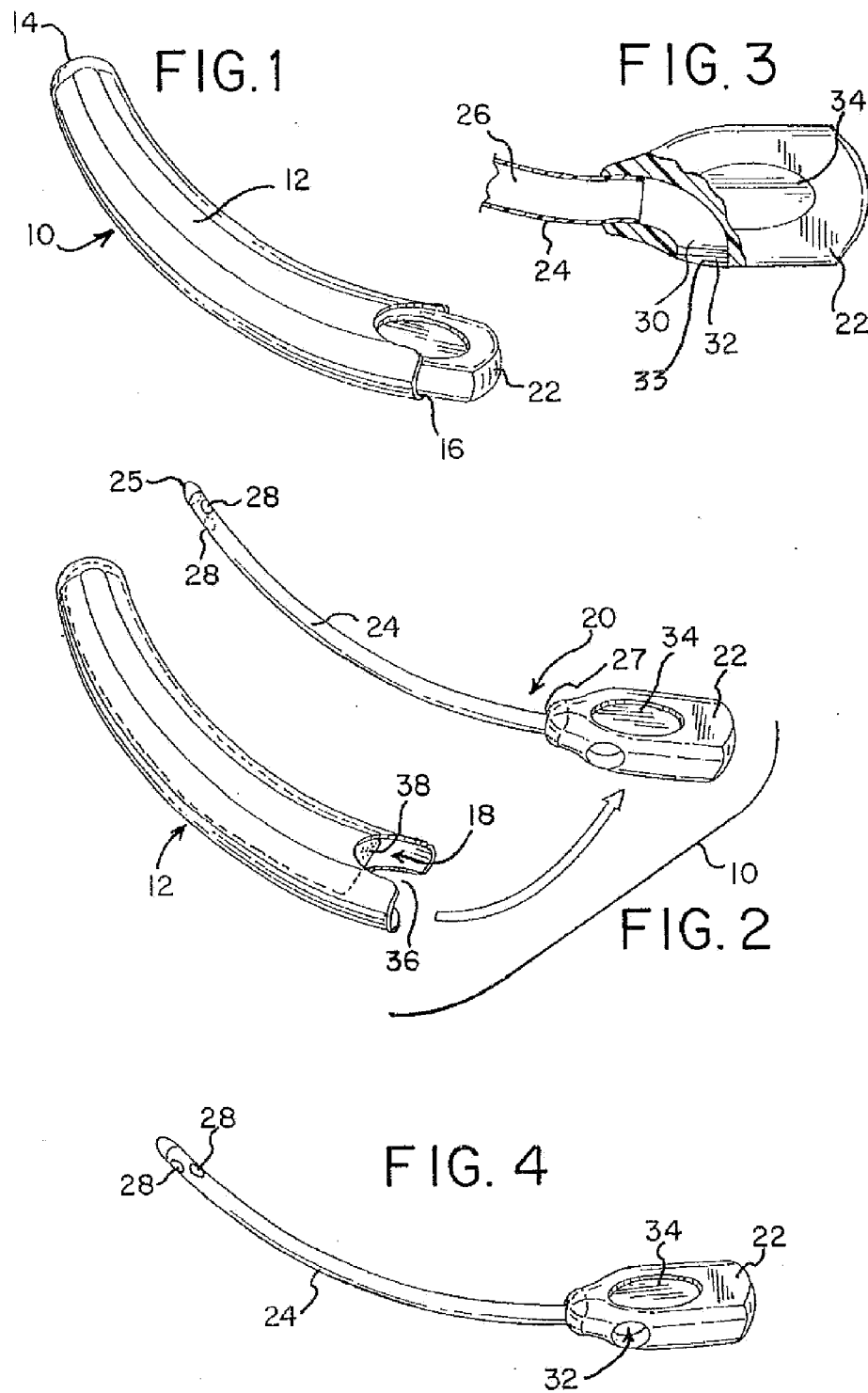
12. Katetersamling ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 11, hvor gribeelementets (22) strømningsbane ender i udløbet (32).

13. Katetersamling ifølge krav 6, hvor håndtaget (12) har en ikke-lineær profil med en valgt krumning.

14. Katetersamling ifølge krav 1, hvor gribeelementet (22) og den åbne distale ende af huset (12) er ensartet dimensioneret og formet, så de kan fastgøres til hinanden i den første og anden tilstand.

DRAWINGS

Drawing



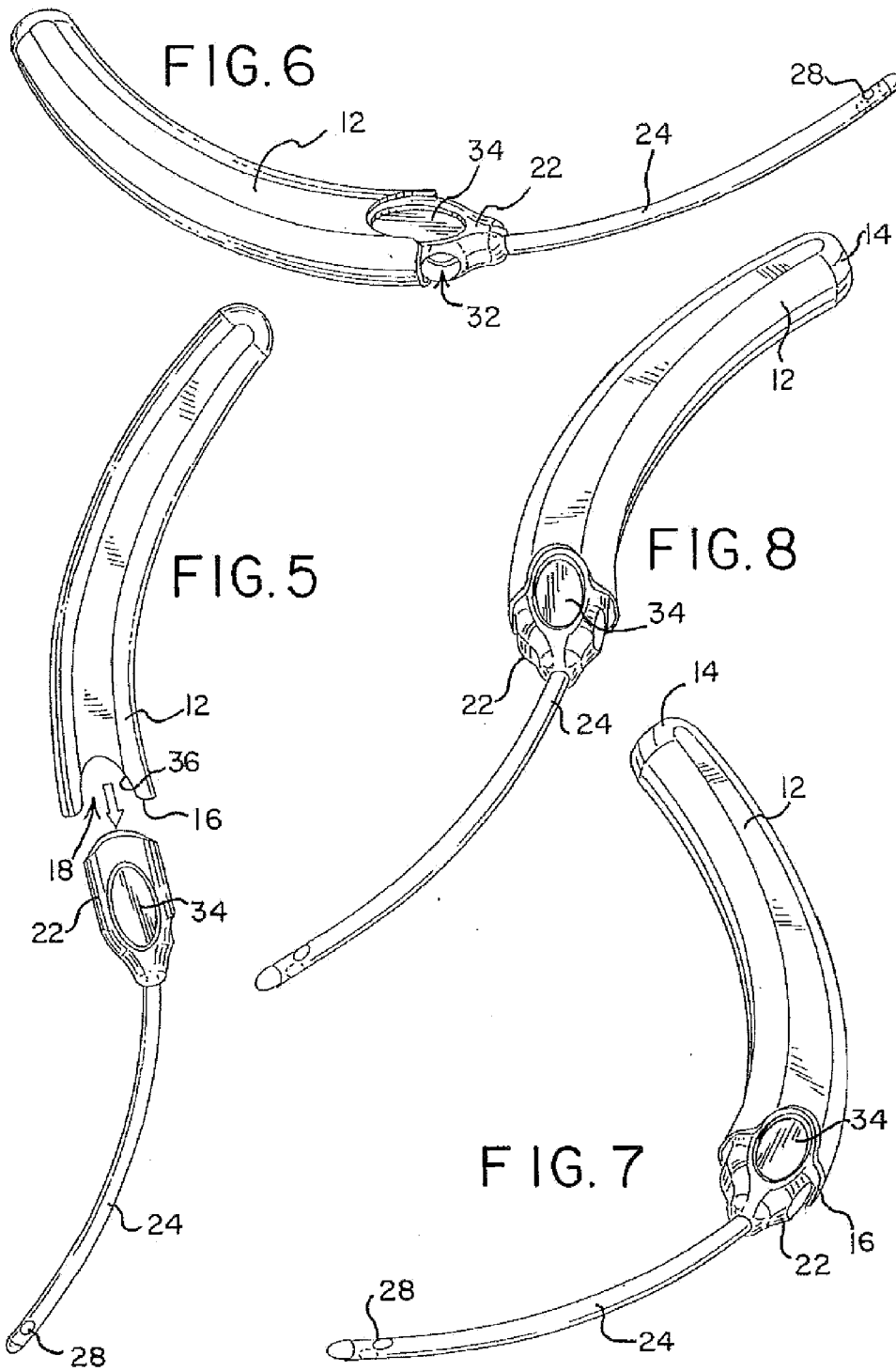


FIG. 9

