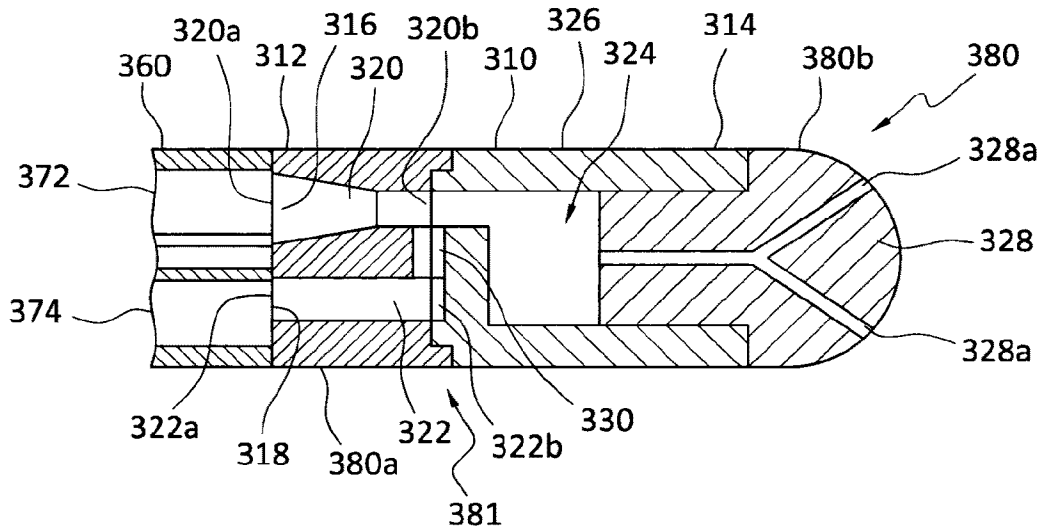




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(54) **Titre : APPAREIL ET PROCEDE DE PRODUCTION D'UNE SUSPENSION MEDICALE ENRICHIE**
 (54) **Title: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING AN ENRICHED MEDICAL SUSPENSION**



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A medical fluid suspension generating apparatus includes a Venturi-agitating tip assembly, a source of pressurized chemical solution, a source of a medical solution, and a dual lumen catheter connecting the Venturi-agitating tip assembly to the source of pressurized chemical solution and the source of the medical solution.

Abstract

A medical fluid suspension generating apparatus includes a Venturi-agitating tip assembly, a source of pressurized chemical solution, a source of a medical solution, and a dual lumen catheter connecting the Venturi-agitating tip assembly to the source of pressurized chemical solution and the source of the medical solution.

TITLE: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING AN ENRICHED
MEDICAL SUSPENSION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to an apparatus and process for producing an enriched medical suspension.

2. Description of the Related Art

The present invention utilizes the Venturi effect to produce an enriched medical suspension for use in various applications. The apparatus of the present invention is simple to manufacture and use because it does not require an impeller and incorporated fan in order to create and dispense the enriched medical suspension.

The Venturi effect is an example of Bernoulli's principle, in the case of incompressible fluid, flow through a tube or pipe with a constriction in it. The fluid velocity must increase through the constriction to satisfy the equation of continuity, while its pressure must decrease due to conservation of energy; the gain in kinetic energy is supplied by a drop in pressure or a pressure gradient force.

The limiting case of the Venturi effect is choked flow, in which a constriction in a pipe or channel limits the total flow rate through the channel because the pressure cannot drop below zero in the constriction. Choked flow is used to control the delivery rate of water and other fluids through spigots and other types of valves. The portable apparatus of the present invention utilizes a source of pressurized medical fluid, to produce the desired pressure and flow for the effective creation of an enriched medical suspension.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a medical fluid suspension generating apparatus including a Venturi-agitating tip assembly, a source of pressurized chemical solution, a source of a medical solution, and a dual lumen catheter connecting the Venturi-agitating tip assembly to the source of pressurized chemical solution and the source of the medical solution.

It also an object of the present invention to provide a medical fluid suspension generating apparatus wherein the source of pressurized chemical solution includes a compressed medical fluid unit.

It another object of the present invention to provide a medical fluid suspension generating apparatus wherein the source of the medical solution includes a syringe.

It a further object of the present invention to provide a medical fluid suspension generating apparatus wherein a micro-hose connects the source of pressurized chemical solution to a first lumen of the dual lumen catheter.

It also an object of the present invention to provide a medical fluid suspension generating apparatus wherein the source of the medical solution is connected to the second lumen of the dual lumen catheter.

It another object of the present invention to provide a medical fluid suspension generating apparatus wherein the syringe includes a one-way valve.

It a further object of the present invention to provide a medical fluid suspension generating apparatus wherein the Venturi-agitating tip assembly includes a spray tip.

It also an object of the present invention to provide a medical fluid suspension generating apparatus wherein the spray tip includes outlets oriented such that an enriched medical suspension is sprayed at an angle of 25 degrees to 65 degrees relative to a longitudinal axis of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description when viewed in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which set forth certain embodiments of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a schematic of a compressed medical fluid unit in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the suspension delivery catheter and a syringe containing a medical solution.

Figures 3A, 3B, and 3C respectively show a longitudinal cross sectional view, a perspective view, and a perspective cross sectional view of a Venturi-agitating tip assembly in accordance with a first embodiment.

Figures 4A, 4B, 4C, and 4D respectively show a perspective view, a longitudinal cross-sectional perspective view, an exploded view, and a lateral cross-sectional view of a Venturi-agitating tip assembly in accordance with a second embodiment.

Figures 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, and 5E respectively show a perspective view, an exploded view, a front partial cross-sectional view, a rear partial cross-sectional view, and a lateral cross-sectional view of a Venturi-agitating tip assembly in accordance with a third embodiment.

Figures 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D, 6E, and 6F respectively show a side view, a top view, a detailed side view, a perspective view, a longitudinal cross sectional view, and a lateral cross section view showing an embodiment of a Venturi-agitating tip assembly in accordance with a fourth embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The detailed embodiments of the present invention are disclosed herein. It should be understood, however, that the disclosed embodiments are merely exemplary of the invention, which may be embodied in various forms. Therefore, the details disclosed herein are not to be interpreted as limiting, but merely as a basis for teaching one skilled in the art how to make and/or use the invention.

Referring to the various figures and embodiments, the medical fluid suspension generating delivery apparatus 100 for performing medical procedures includes a Venturi-agitating tip assembly (various embodiments of which are described below) composed of a multi-channel arrangement at a proximal first end thereof and a tip at a distal second end thereof. The delivery apparatus 100 also includes a compressed medical fluid unit 1 fluidly connected to the multi-channel arrangement at the proximal first end of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly and a medical solution 19 fluidly connected to the multi-channel arrangement at the proximal first end of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly. Pressurized chemical solution 18, from the compressed medical fluid unit 1, and the medical solution 19 are combined within the Venturi-agitating tip assembly in a manner generating an enriched medical suspension 21 that is ultimately dispensed from the suspension delivery apparatus 100. The enriched medical suspension 21 is then sprayed from the Venturi-agitating tip assembly. In accordance with a preferred embodiment, outlets at the tip of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly are oriented such that the enriched medical suspension 21 is sprayed at an angle of 25 degrees to 65 degrees, preferably 45 degrees, relative to the longitudinal axis of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly to ensure the enriched medical suspension 21 is sprayed directly onto the inner wall of the lumen being treated and is not entrained within the fluid flowing in the lumen. This prevents the need for the application of the enriched medical suspension 21 down the middle of the lumen and waiting for the enriched medical suspension 21 to disperse out to the inner wall of the lumen. While the various embodiments disclosed below show the Venturi-agitating tip assembly with three (3) outlets, it is contemplated as many as 16 outlets may be positioned about the tip of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly for spraying the enriched medical suspension. Further still, it is appreciated the outlets may be covered with membranes enhancing delivery of the enriched medical suspension. A method in accordance with the apparatus is also disclosed.

With reference to Figure 1 the compressed medical fluid unit 1 is disclosed.

The compressed medical fluid unit 1 includes a compressible syringe 12 containing chemical solution 18 for dispensing from an outlet 20 of the syringe 12. The syringe 12 includes a one-way valve 22 at its outlet 20 to ensure that chemical solution 18 from the syringe 12 only flows out of the syringe 12.

With reference to Figure 2, the entire delivery apparatus 100 is shown. The suspension delivery catheter 2 includes a dual lumen catheter 260 connecting a Venturi-agitating tip assembly 280 to the pressurized chemical solution 18 from the compressed medical fluid unit 1 and a medical solution 19 from a syringe 290. The syringe 290 includes a one-way valve 291 at its outlet to ensure that medical solution 19 from the syringe 290 only flows out of the syringe 290. The suspension delivery catheter 2 includes a first end (or distal end) 262 having the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 280 and a second end (or proximal end) 264 to which the compressed medical fluid unit 1 and the syringe 290 are fluidly connected for the passage of the pressurized chemical solution 18 and the medical solution 19. As will be appreciated based upon the following disclosure, the dual lumen catheter 260 is connected to the Venturi-agitating tip assembly by securing the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 280 to a first lumen 272 and a second lumen 274 of the dual lumen catheter 260, respectively. The provision of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 280 at the very end of the catheter allows for the mixing of the pressurized chemical solution 18 and the medical solution 19 immediately adjacent the discharge point.

A micro-hose 256 connects the compressed medical fluid unit 1 to the first lumen 272 of the dual lumen catheter 260 at a proximal first end 266 of the dual lumen catheter 260 for the transmission of the pressurized chemical solution 18 from compressed medical fluid unit 1 to the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 280. As such, pressurized chemical solution 18 leaving the compressed medical fluid unit 1 enters the first lumen 272 of the dual lumen catheter 260 via the micro-hose 256. After passing through the first lumen 272 of the dual lumen catheter 260, the pressurized medical chemical solution 18 enters the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 280 of the suspension delivery catheter 2. As will be explained below in greater detail, the medical suspension 21 composed of the chemical solution 18 and the medical solution 19 generated at the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 280 is directly applied to a vein or artery requiring treatment with the medical suspension 21.

As to the connection of the medical solution 19 to the suspension delivery catheter 2, the medical solution 19 is delivered to the second lumen 274 of the dual

lumen catheter 260 at the proximal first end 266 thereof, and ultimately to the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 280, via a container, in particular, the syringe 290, connected to the second lumen 274 of the dual lumen catheter 260 by a supply line 216. As mentioned above, the syringe 290 includes a one-way valve 291 at its outlet to ensure that medical solution 19 from the syringe 290 only flows out of the syringe 290, preventing reflux back into the syringe 290 or the compressible syringe 12 of the compressed medical fluid unit 1. After passing through the second lumen 274 of the dual lumen catheter 260, the medical solution 19 from the syringe 290 travels into the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 280 where it is combined with pressurized chemical solution 18 from the pressurized medical fluid unit 1 to form an enriched medical suspension 21.

The Venturi-agitating tip assembly 280 results in the spray of the enriched medical suspension 21 at an angle relative to a central axis of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 280. In accordance with a preferred embodiment, and as will be discussed below with regard to the various embodiments of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 280, the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 280 includes outlets 228 directing the enriched medical suspension 21 at an angle of 25 degrees to 65 degrees, preferably 45 degrees, relative to the central longitudinal axis of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 280. By orienting the outlets at an angle as disclosed herein, the enriched medical suspension 21 is directed toward the walls of the vessel in which it is being dispensed.

It is appreciated various tip assemblies and enriched medical suspension generating structures may be employed in accordance with the present invention. In accordance with a first embodiment as shown with reference to Figures 3A-3C, the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 380 employs a Venturi arrangement with a mixing chamber 324. The Venturi-agitating tip assembly 380 has a proximal first end 380a and a distal second end 380b. The Venturi-agitating tip assembly 380 includes a hollow cylindrical elongated body 310 having a proximal first end 312, which coincides with the proximal first end 380a of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 380, and a distal second end 314. The proximal first end 380a of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 380 includes a multi-channel arrangement 381 including first and second inputs 316, 318 for attachment to the dual lumen catheter 360. The first and second inputs 316, 318 respectively lead to a first channel 320 and a second channel 322 of the multi-channel arrangement 381 of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 380. The first and second channels 320, 322 lead to, and are in fluid communication with, a mixing chamber 324

(which also forms part of the multi-channel arrangement 381) located in the central portion 326 of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 380, that is, between the proximal first end 380a and the distal second end 380b. Located at the distal second end 380b of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 380, and secured to the distal second end 314 of the elongated body 310, is a spray tip 328 directing the enriched medical suspension in a spray pattern onto the inner lumen of a vessel.

The first channel 320 and the second channel 322 are interconnected in a manner creating a Venturi effect causing the pressurized chemical solution to effectively pull the medical solution through the second channel 322 and into the mixing chamber 324. This is achieved by providing with the first channel 320 with a reduced diameter as it extends from the proximal first end 312 of the elongated body 310 (that is, the first end 320a of the first channel 320) to the central portion 326 of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 380 (that is, the second end 320b of the first channel 320). In accordance with a preferred embodiment, the diameter of the first channel 320 decreases from a diameter of 0.038 inches adjacent the proximal first end 312 of the elongated body 310 to a diameter of 0.017 inches adjacent the mixing chamber 324.

As mentioned above, the second channel 322 is in fluid communication with the first channel 320. This is achieved by the provision of a transverse channel 330 connecting the second end 320b of the first channel 320 with the second end 322b of the second channel 322. In particular, the second channel 322 includes a first end 322a adjacent the proximal first end 312 of the elongated body 310 and a second end 322b adjacent the mixing chamber 324 (although not directly in fluid communication with the mixing chamber 324) and the transverse channel 330. In accordance with a preferred embodiment, the diameter of the second channel 322 is 0.031 inches and remains consistent as it extends from the first end 322a thereof to the second end 322b thereof.

The first lumen 372 of the dual lumen catheter 360 supplies the pressurized chemical solution and the second lumen 374 supplies the medical solution. As such, the first lumen 372 is connected to, and in fluid communication with, the first channel 320 of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 380 and the second lumen 374 is connected to, and in fluid communication with, the second channel 322 of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 380. In practice, the medical solution from the syringe 290 travels through the second lumen 374 of the dual lumen catheter 360 and into the second channel 322 when pressurized chemical solution enters the first channel 320 and passes the

transverse channel 330 as it flows into the mixing chamber 324 after being actuated and released from the compressed medical fluid unit 1. The pressurized chemical solution entering, and passing through, the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 380 imparts negative pressure on the medical solution in the syringe 290 and draws the medical solution from the syringe 290 through the second channel 322, through the second lumen 374 of the dual lumen catheter 360, through the transverse channel 330, and into the mixing chamber 324 due to the Venturi effect. The medical solution and the pressurized chemical solution are then mixed within the mixing chamber 324 to form an enriched medical suspension. The syringe plunger 290p is used to regulate or stop flow of medical solution of chemical solution from the syringe 290.

The pressurized chemical solution and medical solution mixing in the mixing chamber 324 are then forced through the spray tip 328 from which the enriched medical suspension is sprayed upon the inner lumen of a vessel. The spray tip 328 includes a plurality of outlets 328a oriented at an angle of 25 degrees to 65 degrees, preferably 45 degrees, relative to the central longitudinal axis of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 380. The force of the pressurized chemical solution traveling through the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 380 and exiting through the spray tip 328 as part of an enriched medical suspension projects the enriched medical suspension from the distal second end 384 of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 380 as a spray and onto the inner lumen of a vessel.

In accordance with a second embodiment as shown with reference to Figures 4A - 4D, a Venturi-agitating tip assembly 480 employs a spray tip 428 in conjunction with a multi-channel arrangement 481 where the pressurized chemical solution and medical solution are mixed and forced through the spray tip 428. The Venturi-agitating tip assembly 480 includes a proximal first end 480a and a distal second end 480b. The Venturi-agitating tip assembly 480 includes a hollow cylindrical elongated body 410 having a proximal first end 412, which coincides with the proximal first end 480a of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 480, and a distal second end 414. The Venturi-agitating tip assembly 480 is adapted for use with a dual lumen catheter 460, in particular a dual lumen catheter having concentric lumens, wherein the outer first lumen 472 is annular shaped for the passage of pressurized chemical solution (and has an outer diameter of 0.092 inches at the outer wall thereof and an inner diameter of 0.042 inches at the inner wall thereof) and the inner second lumen 474 is circular shaped for the passage of the medical solution (and has a diameter of 0.030 inches). The inner second lumen 474 is

supported within the outer first lumen 472 by first and second radially extending rib members 473a, 473b (each having a thickness of 0.006 inches) that extend from the outer surface of the second lumen 474 to the inner surface of the outer first lumen 472. In this way the outer first lumen 472 is divided into first and second semicircular passageways 475a, 475b.

The proximal first end 480a of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 480, in particular, the proximal first end 412 of the elongated body 410 is formed with two projections 432, 434 shaped and dimensioned for engagement within the outer first lumen 472 of the catheter 460 in a manner blocking a substantial portion of the outer first lumen 472. The two projections 432, 434 are arcuate members shaped and dimensioned to respectively block substantial portions of the first and second semicircular passageways 475a, 475b while creating four small passageways 436, each of approximately 0.031 inches (along the Y-axis as shown in Figure 4D) by 0.050 inches (along the X-axis as shown in figure 4D) for the passage of pressurized chemical solution therethrough. The four small passageways 436 are defined by spaces existing between the edges of the arcuate members 432, 434 and the first and second radially extending rib members 473a, 473b.

The remainder of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 480 includes a central mixing chamber 424 that is in fluid communication with the second lumen 474 and the four small passageways 436 feeding pressurized chemical solution from the first lumen 472. Secured to, and closing off, the second end 414 of the elongated body 410 is a spray tip 428, which is thereby at the distal second end 480b of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 480. Attachment of the spray tip 428 to the elongated body 410 is achieved by providing the spray tip 428 with a projection 438 that seats within the opening at the second end 414 of the elongated body 410.

The first lumen 472 and the second lumen 474 are interconnected in a manner causing the pressurized chemical solution to effectively pull the medical solution through the second lumen 474 and into the mixing chamber 424. In practice, the medical solution from the syringe 290 travels through the second lumen 474 of the dual lumen catheter 460 and into the mixing chamber 424 when pressurized chemical solution passes through the four small passageways 436 and enters the mixing chamber 424 (where the medical solution from the syringe 290 and the pressurized chemical solution mix to form an enriched medical suspension) after being actuated and released from compressed medical fluid unit 1. The pressurized chemical solution entering, and

passing through, the mixing chamber 424 imparts negative pressure on the medical solution in syringe 290 and draws the medical solution from the syringe 290 through the second lumen 474 and into the mixing chamber 424. The syringe plunger 290p is used to regulate or stop flow of the medical solution from the syringe 290.

The pressurized chemical solution and medical solution mixing in the mixing chamber 424 are then forced through the spray tip 428 from which an enriched medical suspension is sprayed upon the inner surface of a lumen. The spray tip 428 includes a plurality of outlets 428a oriented at an angle of 25 degrees to 65 degrees, preferably 45 degrees, relative to the central longitudinal axis of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 480. The force of the pressurized chemical solution traveling through the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 480 and exiting through the spray tip 428 as part of an enriched medical suspension projects the enriched medical suspension from the distal second end 484 of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 480 as a spray and onto the inner lumen of a vessel.

In accordance with a third embodiment as shown with reference to Figures 5A–5E, a Venturi-agitating tip assembly 780 employs a tip 728 in conjunction with a multi-channel arrangement 781 where the pressurized chemical solution and medical solution are mixed to form an enriched medical suspension and forced through the tip 728. The Venturi-agitating tip assembly 780 includes proximal first end 780a and a distal second end 780b. The Venturi-agitating tip assembly 780 includes a hollow cylindrical elongated body 710 having a proximal first end 712, which coincides with the proximal first end 780a of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 780, and a distal second end 714. The Venturi-agitating tip assembly 780 is adapted for use with a multi-lumen catheter 760, in particular a triple lumen catheter having parallel lumens, wherein the first and second lumens 772, 773 are circular shaped (each with a diameter of 0.039 inches) and are dimensioned for the passage of pressurized chemical solution and the third lumen 774 is semi-circular shaped (with a radius of 0.047 inches) and is dimensioned for the passage of the medical solution.

The proximal first end 712 of the elongated body 710 at the proximal first end 780a of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 780 includes first, second and third inputs 716, 717, 718 for attachment to the multi-lumen catheter 760. The first and second inputs 716, 717 lead to a first channel 720 and the third input 718 to a second channel 722. As such, the proximal first end 712 of the elongated body 710 at the proximal first end 780a of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 780 is formed with two circular tubular

projections 732, 734, defining the first and second inputs 716, 717. The circular tubular projections 732, 734 (each with an inner diameter of 0.027 inches and an outer diameter of 0.039 inches) are shaped and dimensioned for engagement within the first and second lumens 772, 773 of the catheter 760 in a manner allowing for the flow of fluid from the first and second lumens 772, 773 and into the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 780. The two circular tubular projections 732, 734 are shaped and dimensioned to fit within the first and second lumens 772, 773 while maintaining passageways for the passage of pressurized chemical solution therethrough.

The first and second channels 720, 722 lead to, and are in fluid communication with, a mixing chamber 724 located in the central portion 726 of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 780, that is, between the proximal first end 712 and the distal second end 714 of the elongated body. Secured to the distal second end 714 of the elongated body 710, and positioned at the distal second end 780b of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly, is a tip 728 having three outlets 728a, 728b, 728c extending from the mixing chamber 724 to the exterior at the distal end of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 780 at an angle of 25 degrees to 65 degrees, preferably 45 degrees, relative to the central longitudinal axis of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 780.

The first channel 720 and the second channel 722 are interconnected in a manner creating a Venturi effect causing the pressurized chemical solution to effectively pull the medical solution through the second channel 722 and into the mixing chamber 724. This is achieved by providing the first channel 720 with a reduced diameter (decreasing from 0.038 inches to 0.017 inches) as it extends from the proximal first end 712 of the elongated body 710 (that is, the first end 720a of the first channel 720) to the central portion 726 of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 780 (that is, the second end 720b of the first channel 720). In accordance with a preferred embodiment, the diameter of the first channel 720 decreases from a diameter of 0.038 inches adjacent the proximal first end 712 of the elongated body 710 to a diameter of 0.017 inches adjacent the mixing chamber 724.

As mentioned above, the second channel 722 is in fluid communication with the first channel 720. This is achieved by the provision of a transverse channel 730 connecting the second end 720b of the first channel 720 with the second end 722b of the second channel 722. In particular, the second channel 722 includes a first end 722a adjacent the proximal first end 712 of the elongated body 710 and a second end 722b adjacent the mixing chamber 724 (although not directly in fluid communication with

the mixing chamber 724) and the transverse channel 730. In accordance with a preferred embodiment, the diameter of the second channel 722 is 0.047 inches and remains consistent as it extends from the first end 722a thereof to the second end 722b thereof.

The first and second lumens 772, 773 supply the pressurized chemical solution and the third lumen 774 supplies the medical solution. As such, the first and second lumens 772, 773 are connected to, and in fluid communication with, the first channel 720 of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 780. The third lumen 774 is connected to, and in fluid communication with, the second channel 722 of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 780. In practice, the medical solution from syringe 290 travels through third lumen 774 of multi-lumen catheter 760 and into the second channel 722 when pressurized chemical solution enters the first channel 720 and passes the transverse channel 730 (having a size of 0.020 inches) into the mixing chamber 724 after being actuated and released from compressed medical fluid unit 1. The pressurized chemical solution entering, and passing through, the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 780 imparts negative pressure on the medical solution in syringe 290 and draws the medical solution from the syringe 290 through second channel 722, through the third lumen 774 of the dual lumen catheter 760, and into the mixing chamber 724 due to the Venturi effect. The syringe plunger 290p is used to regulate or stop flow of medical solution from the syringe 290.

The pressurized chemical solution and medical solution mixing in the mixing chamber 724 form an enriched medical suspension that is then forced through the outlets 728a-c of the spray tip 728. The force of the pressurized medical chemical solution traveling through the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 780 and exiting through the spray tip 728 as part of an enriched medical suspension projects the enriched medical suspension from the distal second end 784 of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 780 as a spray and onto the inner lumen of a vessel.

While the outlets of the spray tip in the embodiments disclosed above with reference to Figures 3A-C, Figures 4A-D, and 5A-E are positioned along a forward portion of the spray tip, it is appreciated the outlets of the spray tip could be positioned along the outer circumferential wall of the spray tip as shown in Figure 2. Through the utilization of either position for the outlets, the enriched medical suspension is sprayed from the Venturi-agitating tip assembly onto the inner lumen of a vessel.

For example, and with reference to Figure 6A-6F, a fourth embodiment with

outlets 928a of the spray tip 928 positioned along the outer circumferential wall 929 of the spray tip 928. Those portions of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly 920 proximal to the spray tip 928, for example, the mixing chamber 924, the first channel 920, and the second channel 922 are the same as found in the embodiment disclosed with reference to Figures 3A-3C. However, the spray tip 928 includes a plurality of circumferentially oriented outlets 928a positioned so as to dispense the enriched medical suspension through the outer circumferential wall 929 of the spray tip 928.

In accordance with the various embodiments described above, the enriched medical suspension exiting the Venturi-agitating tip assembly is directed to a vessel requiring treatment. In accordance with a preferred embodiment, the method for treatment in accordance with the present invention is achieved in the following manner. The first end of the suspension delivery catheter, that is, Venturi-agitating tip assembly is introduced into a diseased/varicose vein requiring treatment such that the first end of Venturi-agitating tip assembly is positioned beyond the section of vein requiring treatment. The second end of the delivery catheter is coupled to the compressed medical fluid unit and the syringe. At this point, the compressed medical fluid unit is actuated to supply pressurized chemical solution to the suspension delivery catheter and an enriched medical suspension is produced at the Venturi-agitating tip assembly of the suspension delivery catheter. The enriched medical suspension sprays from the first end of Venturi-agitating tip assembly into the section of vein requiring treatment. For example, and where the enriched medical suspension includes a sclerosant for the destruction of a diseased vein, as the catheter is withdrawn from the vein, the enriched medical suspension is sprayed into the vein at various segments causing the vein to go into spasm resulting in eventual destruction of the diseased vein. Where the present invention is used in the treatment of the arterial or venous system without the goal of spasm or vessel destruction, the enriched medical suspension is sprayed, or otherwise delivered, as required for the procedure being performed.

It is appreciated this procedure can be performed under ultrasound guidance or radiograph in order for the physician to control the amount of liquid to mix with the pressurized chemical solution to form the enriched medical suspension.

In addition to the treatment of diseased veins as discussed above, the present suspension delivery catheter may be used in the treatment of various vascular ailments. The potential treatments that may employ the present suspension delivery catheter include, but are not limited to the following, oncology medical solutions, microbeads,

magnetic beads or particles for thrombus treatment, metallic beads or particles for thrombus treatment, embolics, driving drugs through the blood-brain barrier for neurological conditions, driving or delivering TPA (Tissue Plasminogen Activator) for thrombolytic usage, etc.

It is appreciated that where microparticles are used in conjunction with the enriched medical suspension composed of the chemical and medical solutions, saline may be used with the microparticles, so as to place the microparticles into suspension.

While this detailed description has set forth particularly preferred embodiments of the apparatus of this invention, numerous modifications and variations of the structure of this invention, all within the scope of the invention, will readily occur to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, it is understood that this description is illustrative only of the principles of the invention and is not limitative thereof.

Although specific features of the invention are shown in some of the drawings and not others, this is for convenience only, as each feature may be combined with any and all of the other features in accordance with this invention.

While the preferred embodiments have been shown and described, it will be understood that there is no intent to limit the invention by such disclosure, but rather, it is intended to cover all modifications and alternative constructions falling within the spirit and scope of the invention.

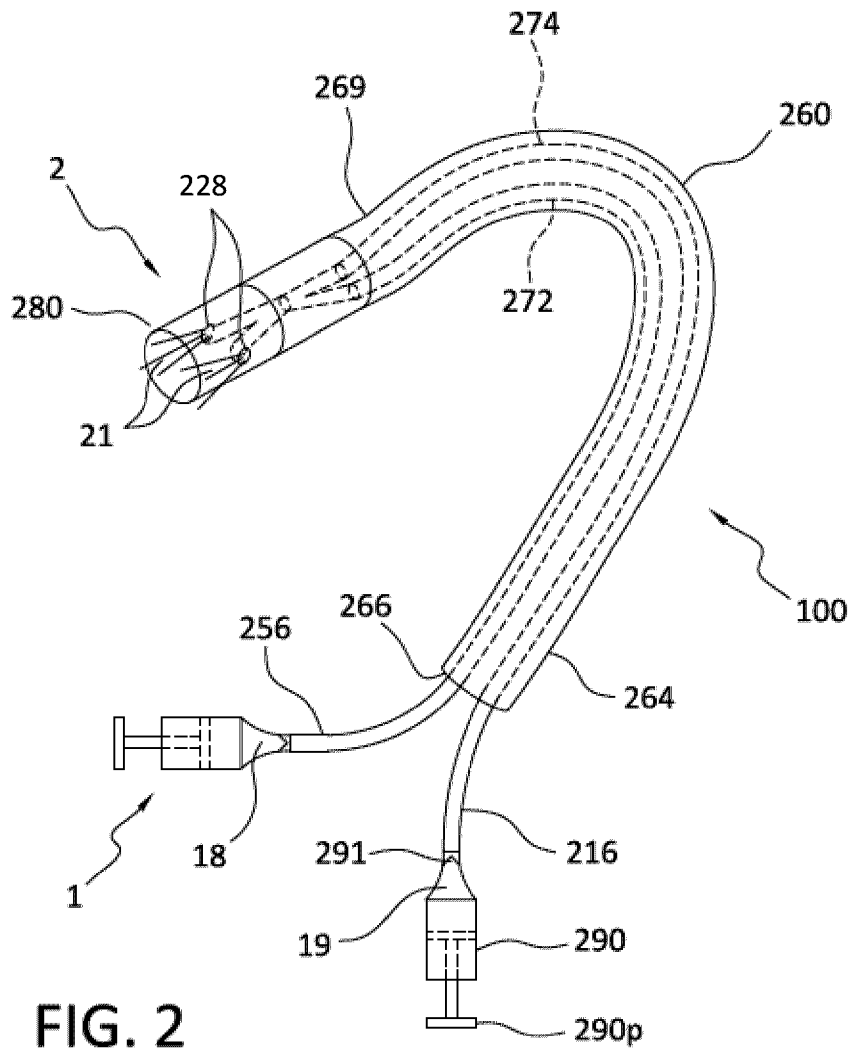
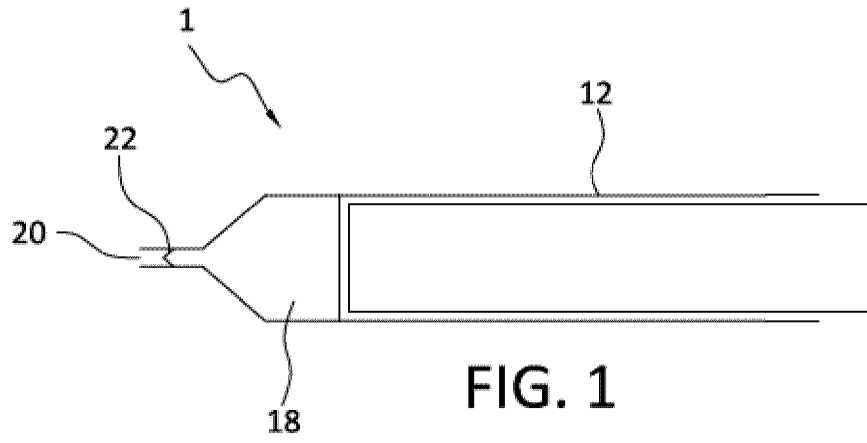
CLAIMS:

1. A medical fluid suspension generating apparatus, comprising:
 - a Venturi-agitating tip assembly including a proximal first end, a distal second end, and a central portion between the proximal first end and the distal second end, the Venturi-agitating tip assembly also including a first channel, a second channel, a mixing chamber located in a central portion of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly, and a spray tip at the distal second end of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly, the first channel and the second channel being interconnected in a manner creating a Venturi effect causing a pressurized chemical solution to effectively pull a medical solution through the second channel and into the mixing chamber, the spray tip having outlets oriented at an angle of 25 degrees to 65 degrees relative to a longitudinal axis of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly such that an enriched medical suspension is sprayed at an angle of 25 degrees to 65 degrees relative to a longitudinal axis of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly;
 - a source of the pressurized chemical solution connected to the first channel;
 - a source of the medical solution connected to the second channel;
 - a dual lumen catheter connecting the Venturi-agitating tip assembly to the source of pressurized chemical solution and the source of the medical solution;wherein the Venturi effect in the Venturi-agitating tip assembly causes the pressurized chemical solution to effectively pull the medical solution through the second channel and into the mixing chamber where the pressurized chemical solution and the medical solution form the enriched medical suspension that is sprayed at an angle of 25 degrees to 65 degrees relative to the longitudinal axis of the Venturi-agitating tip assembly to ensure the enriched medical suspension is sprayed directly onto an inner wall of a lumen being treated and is not entrained within the fluid flowing in the lumen.
2. The medical fluid suspension generating apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the source of pressurized chemical solution includes a compressed medical fluid unit.
3. The medical fluid suspension generating apparatus according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the source of the medical solution includes a syringe.

4. The medical fluid suspension generating apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein a micro-hose connects the source of pressurized chemical solution to a first lumen of the dual lumen catheter.

5. The medical fluid suspension generating apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the source of the medical solution is connected to a second lumen of the dual lumen catheter.

6. The medical fluid suspension generating apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the syringe includes a one-way valve.



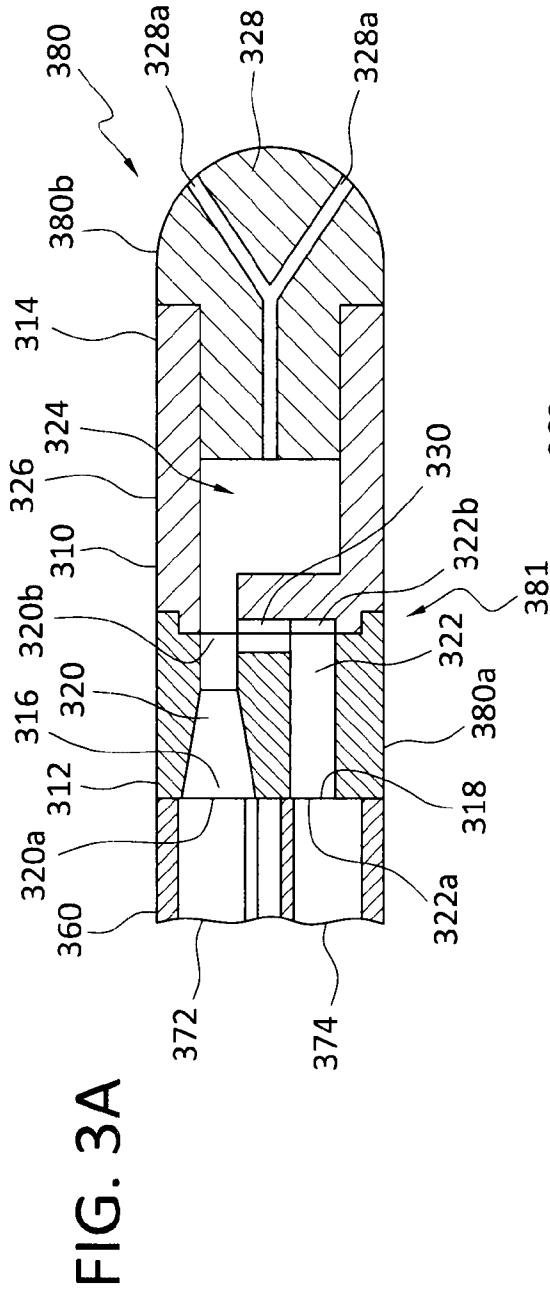


FIG. 3A

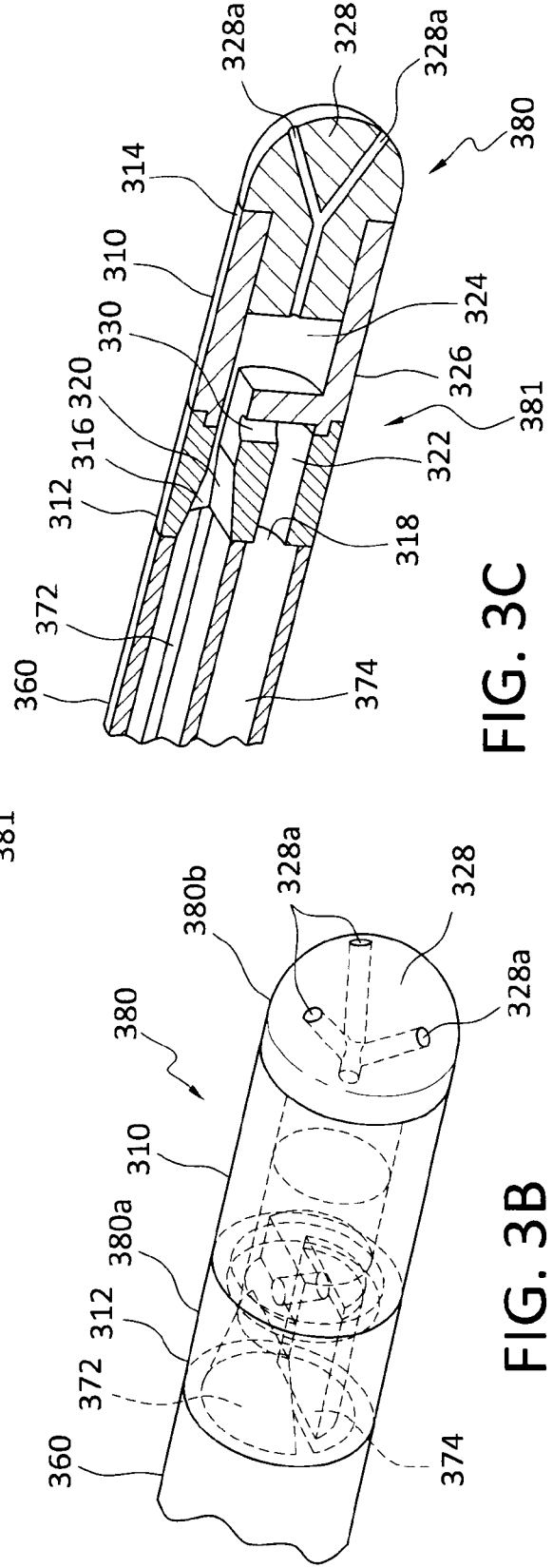


FIG. 3C

FIG. 3B

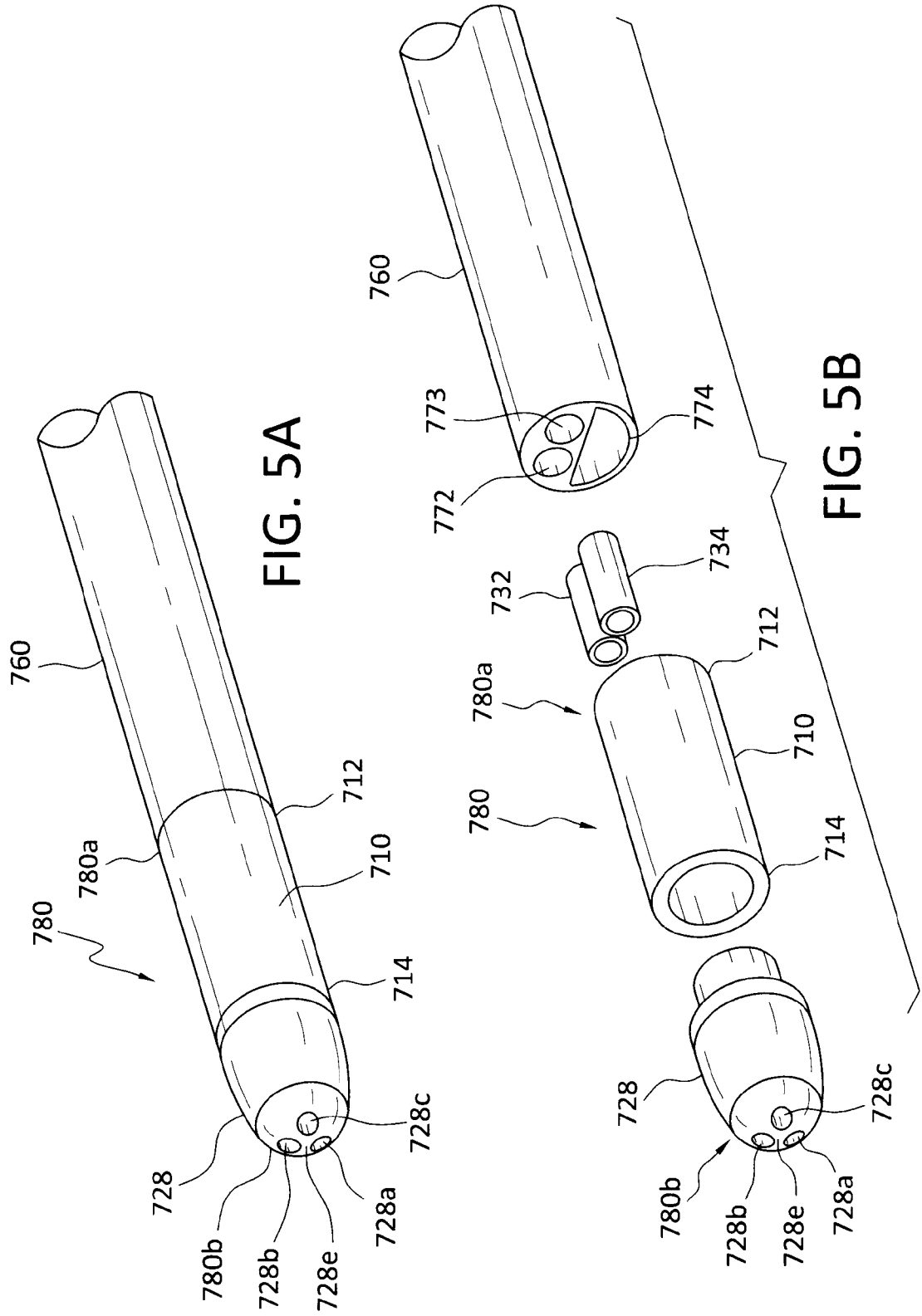


FIG. 5A

FIG. 5B

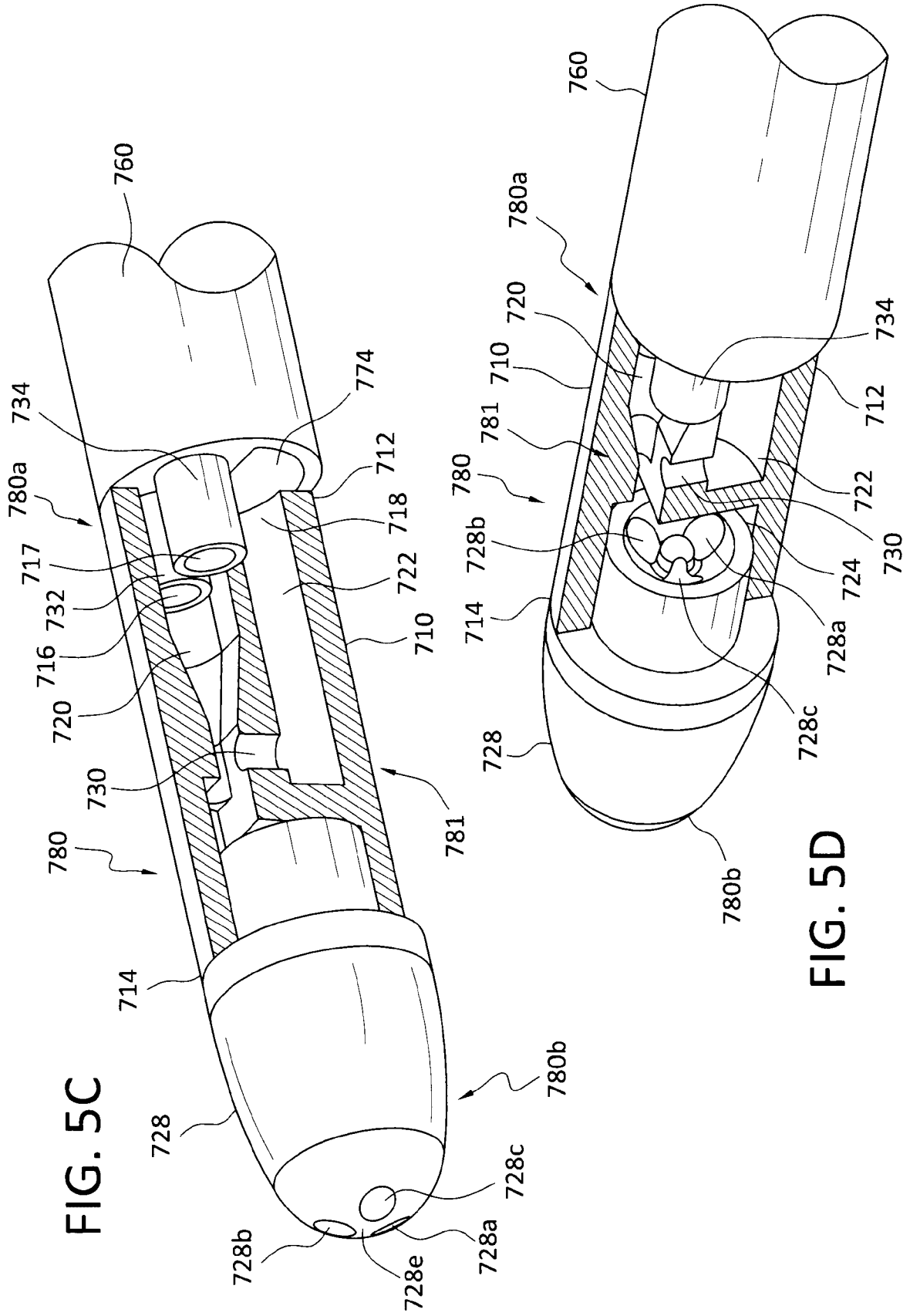


FIG. 5C

FIG. 5D

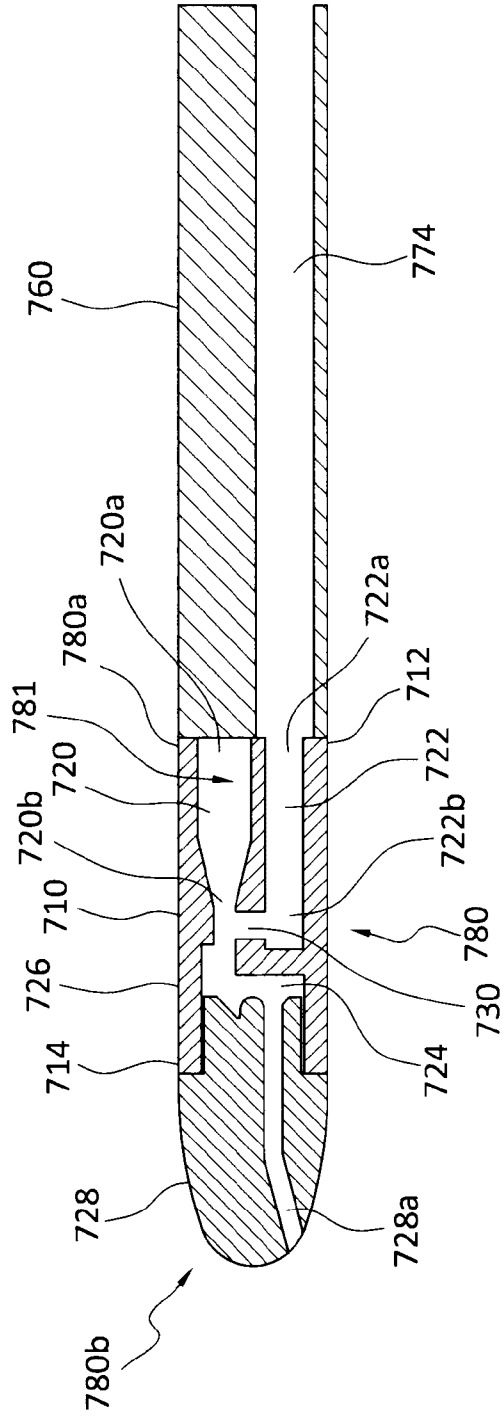


FIG. 5E

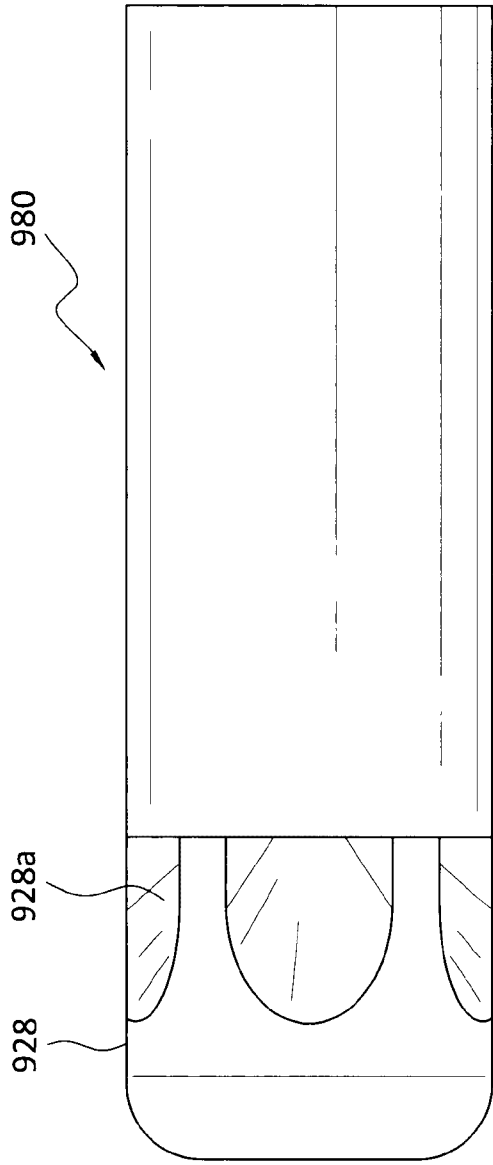


FIG. 6A

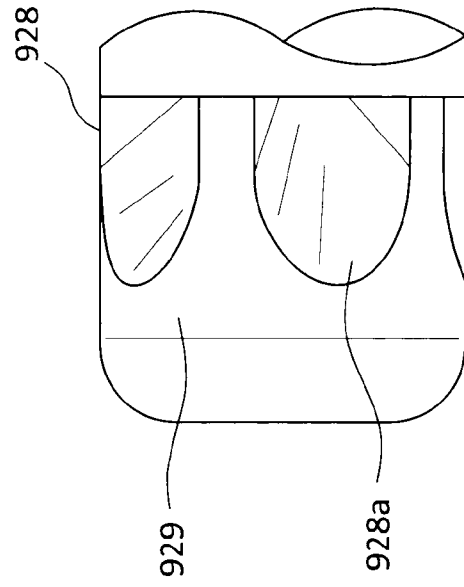


FIG. 6B

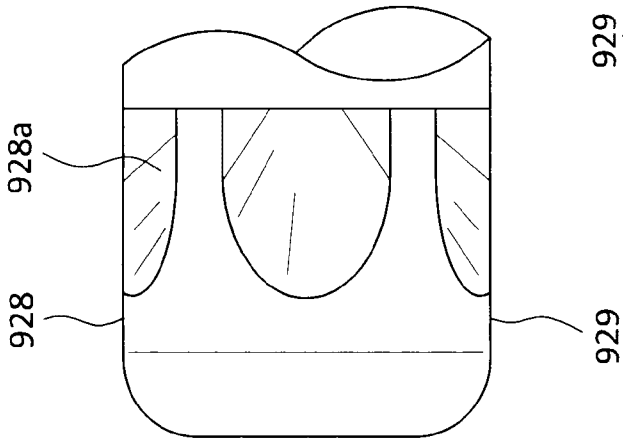


FIG. 6C

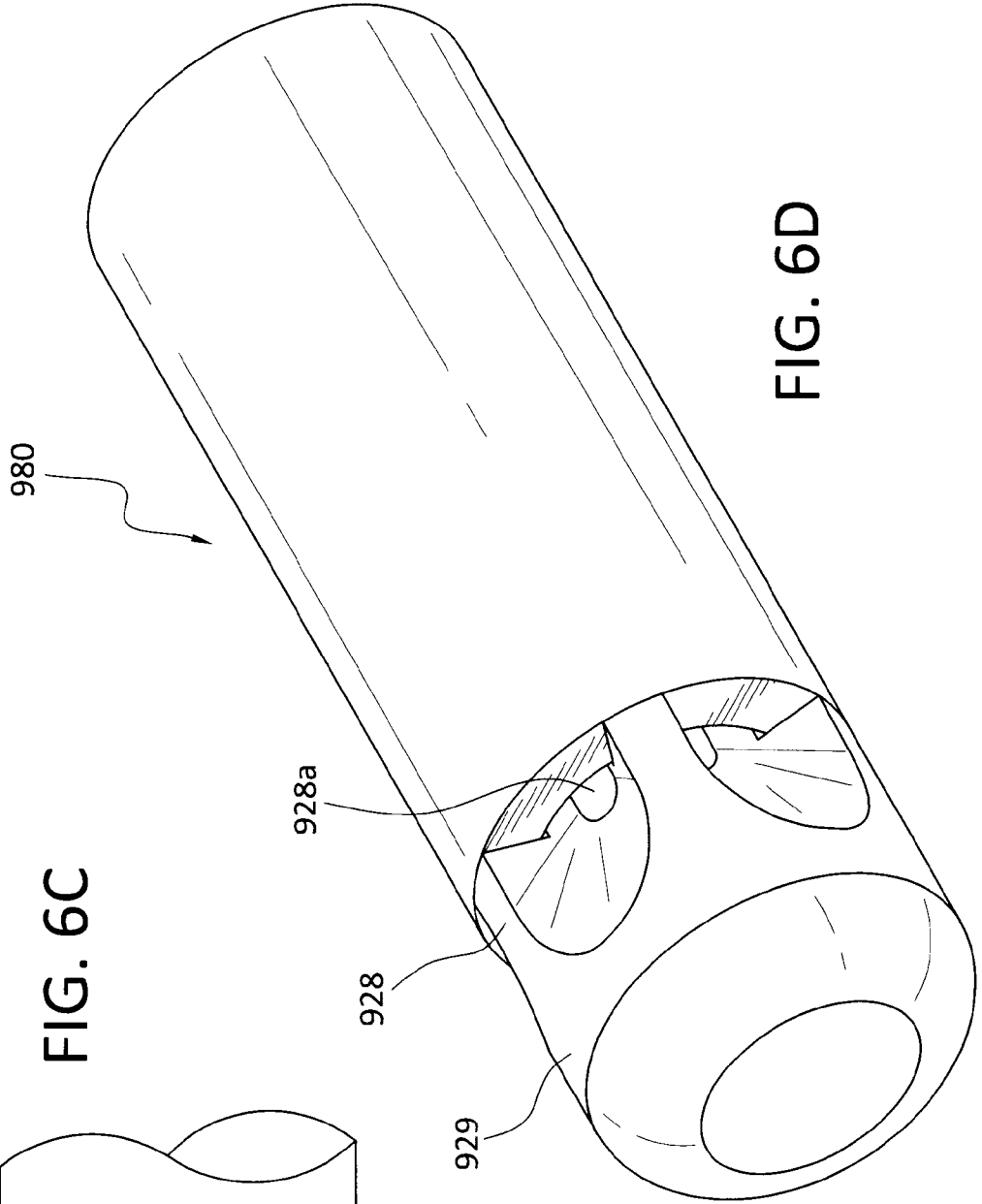


FIG. 6D

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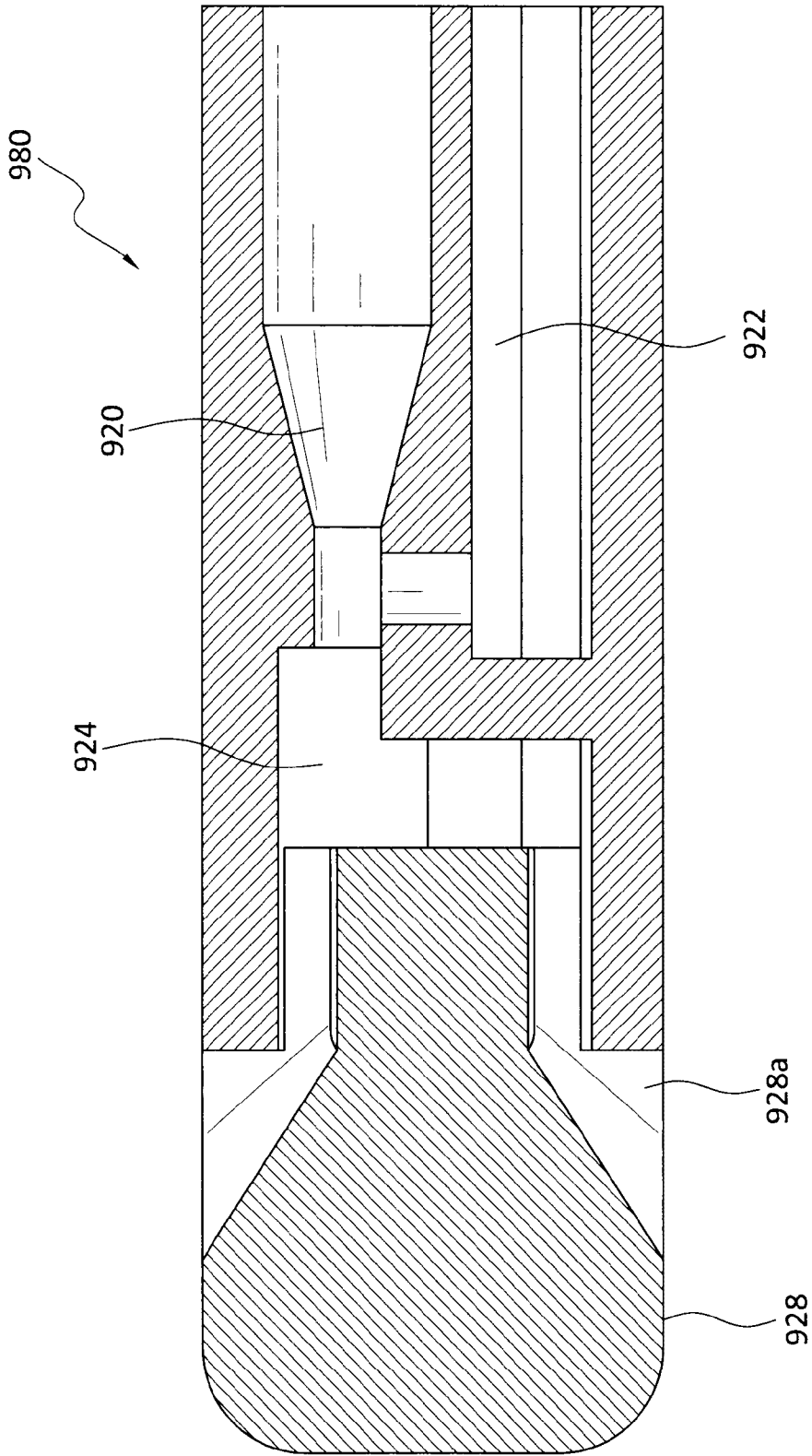


FIG. 6E

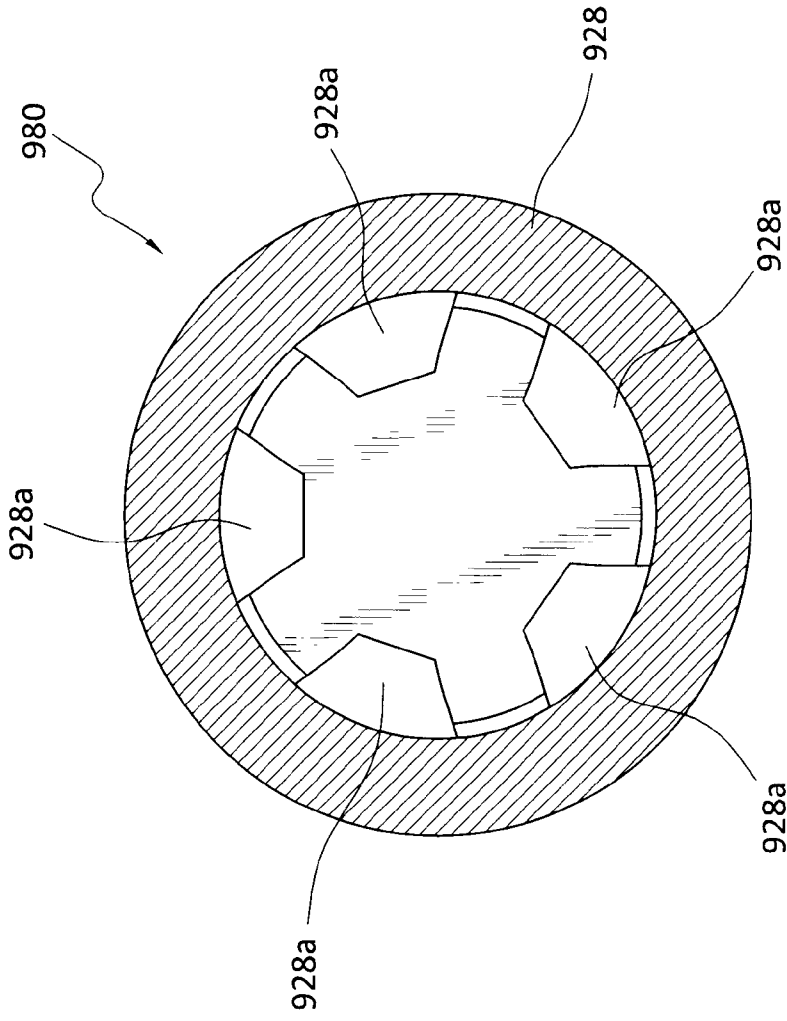


FIG. 6F

