

ORIGINAL

ABSTRACT

An electrode assembly (20) includes electrodes (22) and a cuff (24), shaped so as to define a tubular housing (28) that defines a longitudinal axis (40) therealong, two edges (30A, 30B), and a slit (42) between the two edges (30A, 30B). When the housing (28) is closed, respective contact surfaces (32A, 32B) of the two edges (30A, 30B) touch each other, and the housing (28) defines an inner surface (34) that faces and surrounds the axis (40), to which inner surface (34) the electrodes (22) are fixed. The cuff (24) further defines three or more annular insulating elements (50) that extend toward the axis (40) from the inner surface (34) of the housing (28) at respective longitudinal positions along the housing (28), such that the inner surface (34) of the housing (28) and pairs of the insulating elements (50) define, at respective longitudinal positions along the housing (28), respective chambers (52) open toward the axis (40). The housing (28) is shaped such that the contact surfaces (32A, 32B) of the two edges (30A, 30B) extend toward the axis (40) and protrude into the chambers (52).

CLAIMS

1. Apparatus comprising an electrode assembly, which comprises:
one or more electrodes; and
a cuff, which comprises an electrically insulating material, and which is shaped so as to define:
a tubular housing that defines a longitudinal axis therealong, the housing shaped so as to define two edges and a slit between the two edges, which slit and edges extend along an entire length of the cuff, wherein the housing is configured to assume (a) an open position, in which the two edges do not touch each other, and (b) a closed position, in which (i) respective contact surfaces of the two edges touch each other, and (ii) the housing defines an inner surface that faces and surrounds the axis, to which inner surface the electrodes are fixed, and
three or more annular insulating elements that extend toward the axis from the inner surface of the housing at respective longitudinal positions along the housing, such that, when the housing is in the closed position, the inner surface of the housing and pairs of the insulating elements are shaped so as to define, at respective longitudinal positions along the housing, respective chambers open toward the axis,
wherein the housing is shaped such that the contact surfaces of the two edges extend toward the axis and protrude into the chambers.
2. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the housing is shaped such that the slit and the edges extend parallel to the axis along the entire length of the cuff.
3. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the cuff is shaped such that the insulating elements and the contact surfaces extend to a same average distance from the axis.
4. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the cuff is shaped such that a first average distance that the contact surfaces extend from the inner surface toward the axis is less than a second average distance that the insulating elements extend from the inner surface toward the axis.
5. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the housing is shaped such that

an average distance that the first contact surfaces extend from the inner surface toward the axis is at least 0.6 mm.

6. The apparatus according to any one of claims 1-5, wherein the electrodes are shaped as partial rings, both when the housing is in the open position and when the housing is in the closed position.

7. The apparatus according to any one of claims 1-5, wherein two of the insulating elements are disposed at respective longitudinal ends of the tubular housing.

8. The apparatus according to any one of claims 1-5, wherein the entire length of the cuff is between 1 and 40 mm.

9. The apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the entire length of the cuff is between 5 and 20 mm.

10. The apparatus according to any one of claims 1-5, wherein at least one of the electrodes is fixed to the inner surface within one of the chambers.

11. The apparatus according to any one of claims 1-5, wherein the cuff is shaped so as to be placeable around an elliptical cylinder having a major axis that is between 1 and 8 mm and a minor axis that is between 0.5 and 6 mm, and to assume the closed position when thus placed.

12. Apparatus comprising an electrode assembly, which comprises:

a cuff, which comprises an electrically insulating material, and which is shaped so as to define a tubular housing that defines a longitudinal axis therealong, the housing shaped so as to define two edges and a slit between the two edges, which slit and edges extend along an entire length of the cuff, wherein the housing is configured to assume (a) an open position, in which the two edges do not touch each other, and (b) a closed position, in which (i) respective contact surfaces of the two edges touch each other, and (ii) the housing defines an inner surface that faces and surrounds the axis; and

one or more electrodes, at least one of which comprises a strip of metal foil having two end portions and a central portion between the end portions,

wherein the central portion is disposed against the inner surface of the housing such that, when the housing is in the closed position, the central portion forms a

partial ring around the axis that defines an exposed surface of the central portion, which exposed surface faces the axis, and

wherein at least one of the end portions is shaped so as to define a curved portion that is embedded in and completely surrounded by the insulating material, thereby fixing the end portion to the insulating material, the curved portion having an average radius of curvature that is less than 10% of a length of the central portion measured around the axis.

13. The apparatus according to claim 12, wherein the average radius of curvature of the curved portion is less than 5% of the length of the central portion measured around the axis.

14. The apparatus according to claim 12, wherein the housing is shaped such that the slit and the edges extend parallel to the axis along the entire length of the cuff.

15. The apparatus according to any one of claims 12-14, wherein the average radius of curvature of the curved portion is less than 1.5 mm.

16. The apparatus according to claim 15, wherein the average radius of curvature of the curved portion is less than 0.5 mm.

17. The apparatus according to any one of claims 12-14, wherein the strip of metal foil is shaped such that a direction of curvature of the curved portion is opposite a general direction of curvature of the central portion.

18. The apparatus according to any one of claims 12-14, wherein the curved portion is shaped so as to define an arc that subtends an angle of at least 90 degrees.

19. The apparatus according to claim 18, wherein the angle is at least 180 degrees.

20. The apparatus according to claim 19, wherein the angle is at least 270 degrees.

21. The apparatus according to claim 20, wherein the angle is at least 360 degrees.

22. The apparatus according to any one of claims 12-14, wherein the curved portion, if straightened, would have a length of at least 1.5 mm, measured in a direction perpendicular to the axis.

23. The apparatus according to any one of claims 12-14, wherein the curved portion, if straightened, would have a length equal to at least 5% of an entire length of the strip of metal, if straightened, which lengths are measured in a direction

perpendicular to the axis.

24. The apparatus according to any one of claims 12-14, wherein the at least one of the two end portions is a first one of the two end portions, and wherein the curved portion is a first curved portion, and

wherein a second one of the two end portions is shaped so as to define a second curved portion that is embedded in and completely surrounded by the insulating material, thereby fixing the second end portion to the insulating material, the second curved portion having an average radius of curvature that is less than 10% of the length of the central portion measured around the axis.

25. A method comprising:

providing an electrode assembly that includes (1) one or more electrodes, and (2) a cuff, which comprises an electrically insulating material, and which is shaped so as to define (A) a tubular housing that defines a longitudinal axis therealong, the housing shaped so as to define two edges and a slit between the two edges, which slit and edges extend an entire length of the cuff, wherein the housing is configured to assume (a) an open position, in which the two edges do not touch each other, and (b) a closed position, in which (i) respective contact surfaces of the two edges touch each other, and (ii) the housing defines an inner surface that faces and surrounds the axis, to which inner surface the electrodes are fixed, and (B) three or more annular insulating elements that extend toward the axis from the inner surface of the housing at respective longitudinal positions along the housing, such that, when the housing is in the closed position, the inner surface of the housing and pairs of the insulating elements are shaped so as to define, at respective longitudinal positions along the housing, respective chambers open toward the axis, wherein the housing is shaped such that the contact surfaces of the two edges extend toward the axis and protrude into the chambers;

while the housing is in the open position, placing the cuff around tubular body tissue of a subject; and

coupling the cuff to the tubular body tissue by causing the housing to assume the closed position.

26. A method comprising:

providing an electrode assembly that includes (1) a cuff, which comprises an electrically insulating material, and which is shaped so as to define a tubular housing that defines a longitudinal axis therealong, the housing shaped so as to define two edges and a slit between the two edges, which slit and edges extend an entire length of the cuff, wherein the housing is configured to assume (a) an open position, in which the two edges do not touch each other, and (b) a closed position, in which (i) respective contact surfaces of the two edges touch each other, and (ii) the housing defines an inner surface that faces and surrounds the axis, and (2) one or more electrodes, at least one of which comprises a strip of metal foil having two end portions and a central portion between the end portions, wherein the central portion is disposed against the inner surface of the housing such that, when the housing is in the closed position, the central portion forms a partial ring around the axis that defines an exposed surface of the central portion, which exposed surface faces the axis, and wherein at least one of the end portions is shaped so as to define a curved portion that is embedded in and completely surrounded by the insulating material, thereby fixing the end portion to the insulating material, the curved portion having an average radius of curvature that is less than 10% of the length of the central portion measured around the axis;

while the housing is in the open position, placing the cuff around tubular body tissue of a subject; and

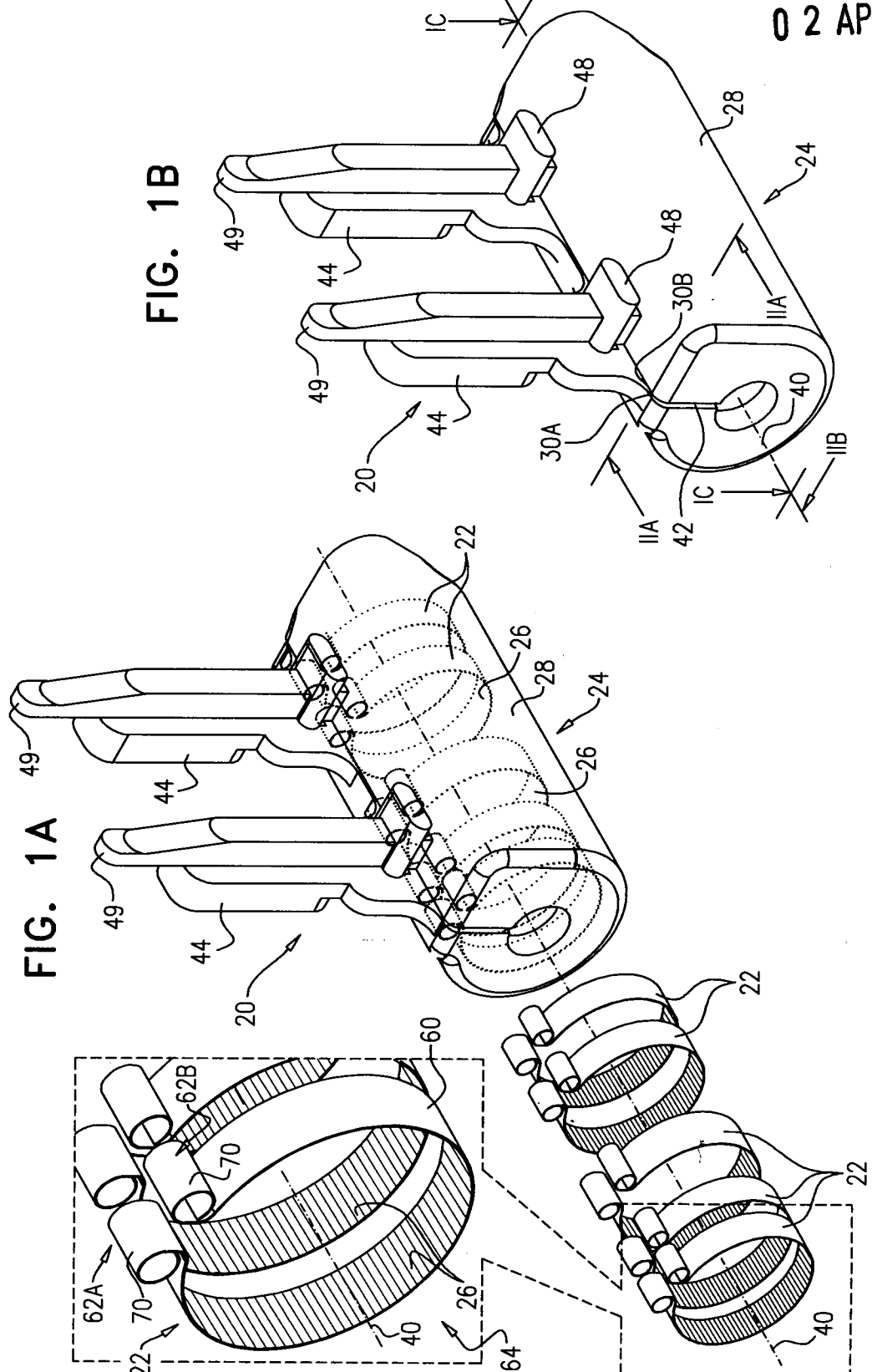
coupling the cuff to the tubular body tissue by causing the housing to assume the closed position.

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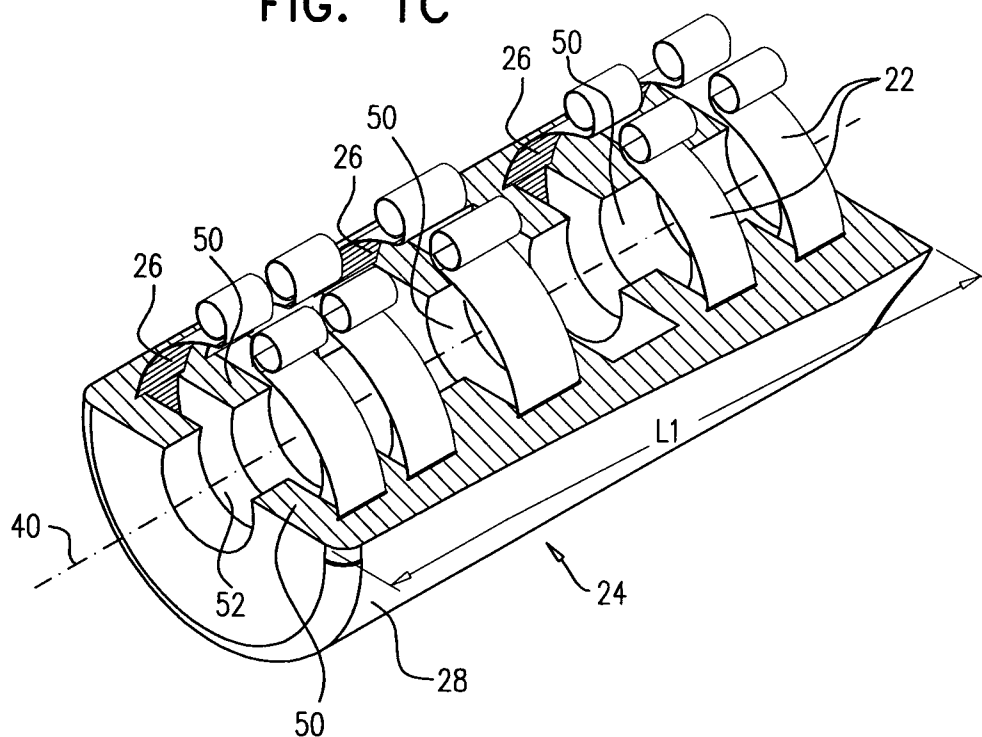
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FIG. 1C

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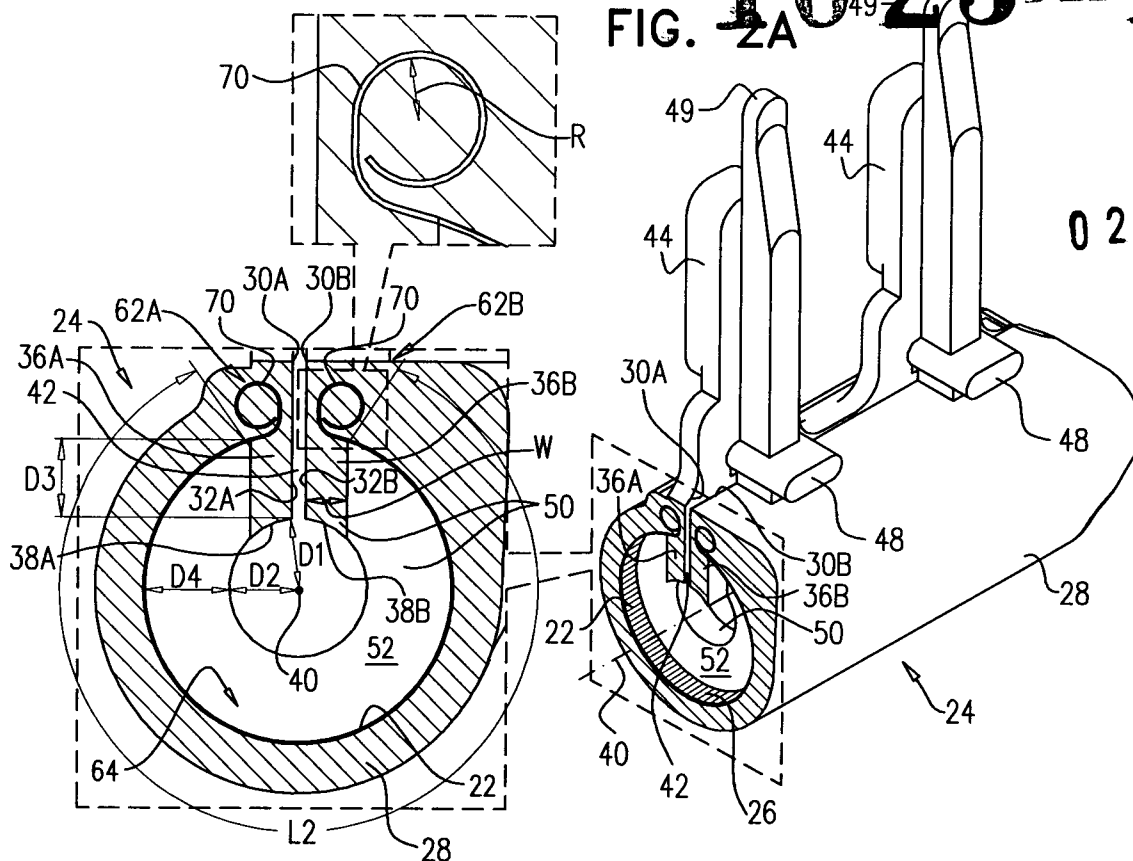
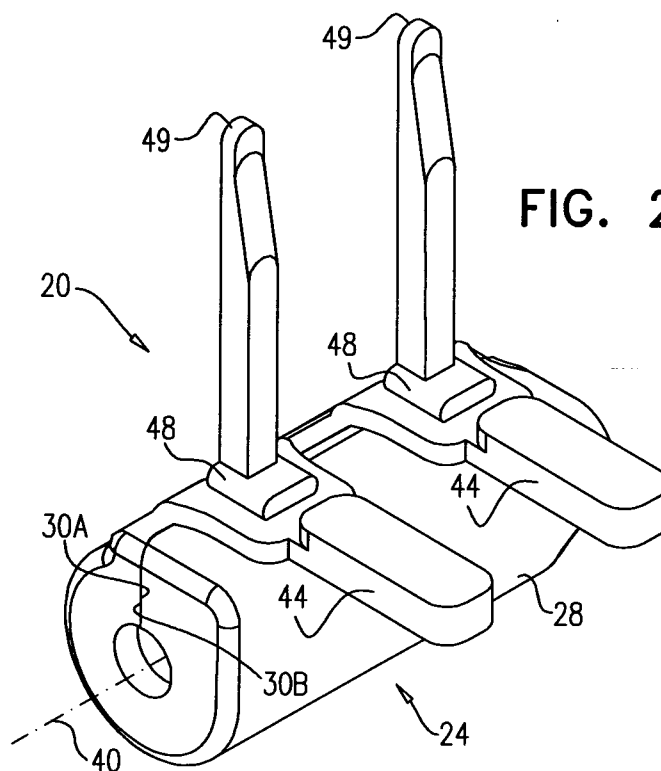


FIG. 2B

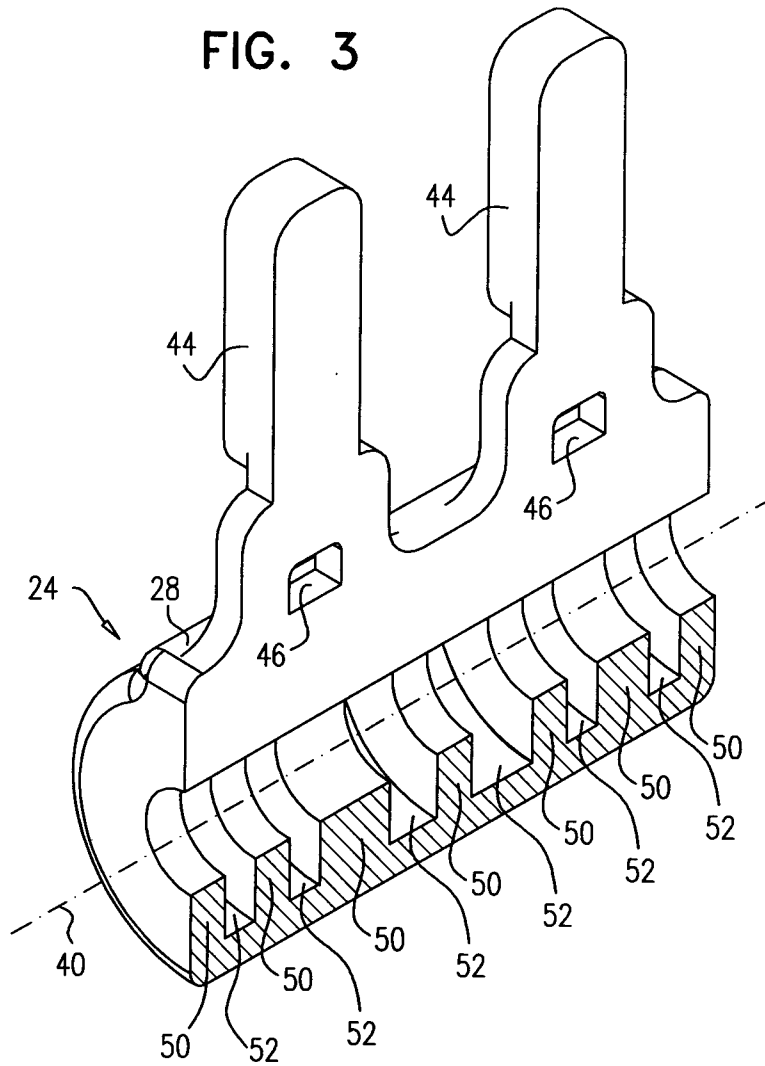



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FIG. 3

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ELECTRODE CUFFS

FIELD OF THE APPLICATION

The present invention relates generally to electrical stimulation of tissue, and specifically to methods and devices for regulating the stimulation of nerves or other tissue.

BACKGROUND

A number of patents and articles describe methods and devices for stimulating nerves to achieve a desired effect. Often these techniques include a design for an electrode or electrode cuff.

SUMMARY OF THE APPLICATION

In some applications of the present invention, an electrode assembly comprises a cuff and one or more electrodes. The cuff comprises an electrically-insulating material, and is shaped so as to define a tubular housing. The housing is shaped so as to define two edges and a longitudinal slit between the two edges. The slit and edges extend along an entire length of the cuff. The housing is configured to assume (a) an open position, in which the two edges do not touch each other, and (b) a closed position, in which (i) respective contact surfaces of the two edges touch each other, and (ii) the housing defines an inner surface that faces and surrounds a longitudinal axis of the housing. The electrodes are fixed to the inner surface.

For some applications, the cuff is shaped so as to define three or more annular insulating elements that extend toward the axis from the inner surface of the housing at respective longitudinal positions along housing. When the housing is in the closed position, the inner surface and pairs of the insulating elements are shaped so as to define, at respective longitudinal positions along the housing, respective chambers open toward the axis. For some applications, one or more of the electrodes are fixed within respective ones of chambers.

For some applications, the contact surfaces of the two edges extend toward the axis and protrude into the chambers. This configuration provides greater surface contact between the contact surfaces than if the contact surfaces did not extend into

the chambers. This greater surface contact causes the contact surfaces to form a better electrical seal with each other, thereby reducing current leakage from the cuff.

For some applications, at least one of the electrodes comprises a strip of metal foil having two end portions and a central portion between the end portions. The central portion is disposed against the inner surface of the housing such that, when the housing is in the closed position, the central portion forms a partial ring around the axis that defines an exposed, electrically-conductive surface of the central portion, which exposed surface faces the axis. At least one of the end portions is shaped so as to define a curved portion that is embedded in and completely surrounded by the insulating material of the cuff, thereby fixing the end portion to the insulating material. This curved portion helps firmly secure the electrode to the insulating material of the cuff. Typically, the curved portion has an average radius of curvature that is less than 10% of a length of the central portion measured around axis, such as less than 5%, e.g., less than 3%.

There is therefore provided, in accordance with an application of the present invention, apparatus including an electrode assembly, which includes:

- one or more electrodes; and

- a cuff, which includes an electrically insulating material, and which is shaped so as to define:

- a tubular housing that defines a longitudinal axis therealong, the housing shaped so as to define two edges and a slit between the two edges, which slit and edges extend along an entire length of the cuff, wherein the housing is configured to assume (a) an open position, in which the two edges do not touch each other, and (b) a closed position, in which (i) respective contact surfaces of the two edges touch each other, and (ii) the housing defines an inner surface that faces and surrounds the axis, to which inner surface the electrodes are fixed, and

- three or more annular insulating elements that extend toward the axis from the inner surface of the housing at respective longitudinal positions along the housing, such that, when the housing is in the closed position, the inner surface of the housing and pairs of the insulating elements are shaped so as to define, at respective longitudinal positions along the housing, respective

chambers open toward the axis,
wherein the housing is shaped such that the contact surfaces of the two edges extend toward the axis and protrude into the chambers.

For some applications, the housing is shaped such that the slit and the edges extend parallel to the axis along the entire length of the cuff.

For some applications, the cuff is shaped such that the insulating elements and the contact surfaces extend to a same average distance from the axis.

For some applications, the cuff is shaped such that a first average distance that the contact surfaces extend from the inner surface toward the axis is less than a second average distance that the insulating elements extend from the inner surface toward the axis.

For some applications, the housing is shaped such that an average distance that the first contact surfaces extend from the inner surface toward the axis is at least 0.6 mm.

For any of the applications described above, the electrodes may be shaped as partial rings, both when the housing is in the open position and when the housing is in the closed position.

For any of the applications described above, two of the insulating elements may be disposed at respective longitudinal ends of the tubular housing.

For any of the applications described above, the entire length of the cuff may be between 1 and 40 mm, such as between 5 and 20 mm.

For any of the applications described above, at least one of the electrodes may be fixed to the inner surface within one of the chambers.

For any of the applications described above, the cuff may be shaped so as to be placeable around an elliptical cylinder having a major axis that is between 1 and 8 mm and a minor axis that is between 0.5 and 6 mm, and to assume the closed position when thus placed.

There is further provided, in accordance with an application of the present invention, apparatus including an electrode assembly, which includes:

a cuff, which includes an electrically insulating material, and which is shaped

so as to define a tubular housing that defines a longitudinal axis therealong, the housing shaped so as to define two edges and a slit between the two edges, which slit and edges extend along an entire length of the cuff, wherein the housing is configured to assume (a) an open position, in which the two edges do not touch each other, and (b) a closed position, in which (i) respective contact surfaces of the two edges touch each other, and (ii) the housing defines an inner surface that faces and surrounds the axis; and

one or more electrodes, at least one of which includes a strip of metal foil having two end portions and a central portion between the end portions,

wherein the central portion is disposed against the inner surface of the housing such that, when the housing is in the closed position, the central portion forms a partial ring around the axis that defines an exposed surface of the central portion, which exposed surface faces the axis, and

wherein at least one of the end portions is shaped so as to define a curved portion that is embedded in and completely surrounded by the insulating material, thereby fixing the end portion to the insulating material, the curved portion having an average radius of curvature that is less than 10% of a length of the central portion measured around the axis.

For some applications, the average radius of curvature of the curved portion is less than 5% of the length of the central portion measured around the axis.

For some applications, the housing is shaped such that the slit and the edges extend parallel to the axis along the entire length of the cuff.

For any of the applications described above, the average radius of curvature of the curved portion may be less than 1.5 mm, such as less than 0.5 mm.

For any of the applications described above, the strip of metal foil may be shaped such that a direction of curvature of the curved portion is opposite a general direction of curvature of the central portion.

For any of the applications described above, the curved portion may be shaped so as to define an arc that subtends an angle of at least 90 degrees, such as at least 180 degrees, e.g., at least 270 degrees, such as at least 360 degrees.

For any of the applications described above, the curved portion, if

straightened, may have a length of at least 1.5 mm, measured in a direction perpendicular to the axis. Alternatively or additionally, for any of the applications described above, the curved portion, if straightened, may have a length equal to at least 5% of an entire length of the strip of metal, if straightened, which lengths are measured in a direction perpendicular to the axis.

For any of the applications described above, the at least one of the two end portions may be a first one of the two end portions, the curved portion may be a first curved portion, and a second one of the two end portions may be shaped so as to define a second curved portion that is embedded in and completely surrounded by the insulating material, thereby fixing the second end portion to the insulating material, the second curved portion having an average radius of curvature that is less than 10% of the length of the central portion measured around the axis.

There is still further provided, in accordance with an application of the present invention, a method including:

providing an electrode assembly that includes (1) one or more electrodes, and (2) a cuff, which includes an electrically insulating material, and which is shaped so as to define (A) a tubular housing that defines a longitudinal axis therealong, the housing shaped so as to define two edges and a slit between the two edges, which slit and edges extend an entire length of the cuff, wherein the housing is configured to assume (a) an open position, in which the two edges do not touch each other, and (b) a closed position, in which (i) respective contact surfaces of the two edges touch each other, and (ii) the housing defines an inner surface that faces and surrounds the axis, to which inner surface the electrodes are fixed, and (B) three or more annular insulating elements that extend toward the axis from the inner surface of the housing at respective longitudinal positions along the housing, such that, when the housing is in the closed position, the inner surface of the housing and pairs of the insulating elements are shaped so as to define, at respective longitudinal positions along the housing, respective chambers open toward the axis, wherein the housing is shaped such that the contact surfaces of the two edges extend toward the axis and protrude into the chambers;

while the housing is in the open position, placing the cuff around tubular body tissue of a subject; and

coupling the cuff to the tubular body tissue by causing the housing to assume the closed position.

There is additionally provided, in accordance with an application of the present invention, a method including:

providing an electrode assembly that includes (1) a cuff, which includes an electrically insulating material, and which is shaped so as to define a tubular housing that defines a longitudinal axis therealong, the housing shaped so as to define two edges and a slit between the two edges, which slit and edges extend an entire length of the cuff, wherein the housing is configured to assume (a) an open position, in which the two edges do not touch each other, and (b) a closed position, in which (i) respective contact surfaces of the two edges touch each other, and (ii) the housing defines an inner surface that faces and surrounds the axis, and (2) one or more electrodes, at least one of which includes a strip of metal foil having two end portions and a central portion between the end portions, wherein the central portion is disposed against the inner surface of the housing such that, when the housing is in the closed position, the central portion forms a partial ring around the axis that defines an exposed surface of the central portion, which exposed surface faces the axis, and wherein at least one of the end portions is shaped so as to define a curved portion that is embedded in and completely surrounded by the insulating material, thereby fixing the end portion to the insulating material, the curved portion having an average radius of curvature that is less than 10% of the length of the central portion measured around the axis;

while the housing is in the open position, placing the cuff around tubular body tissue of a subject; and

coupling the cuff to the tubular body tissue by causing the housing to assume the closed position.

The present invention will be more fully understood from the following detailed description of embodiments thereof, taken together with the drawings, in which:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figs. 1A-C are schematic illustrations of an electrode assembly, in accordance

with an application of the present invention;

Figs. 2A and 2B are schematic illustrations of a cuff of the electrode assembly of Figs. 1A-C in slightly open and closed positions, respectively, in accordance with an application of the present invention; and

Fig. 3 is a schematic cut-away illustration of the cuff of Figs. 2A and 2B, in accordance with an application of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF APPLICATIONS

Figs. 1A-C are schematic illustrations of an electrode assembly 20, in accordance with an application of the present invention. Electrode assembly 20 comprises a cuff 24 and one or more electrodes 22. For clarity of illustration, electrodes 22 are shown twice in Fig. 1A, both removed from cuff 24 (at the left side of the figure) and disposed within the cuff; in actual practice, the electrodes are disposed within the cuff, as shown at the right side of the figure and in the other figures. Fig. 1C is a cut-away illustration of electrode assembly 20, in which a portion of cuff 24 is not shown in order to better illustrate electrodes 22. Electrodes 22 are fixed to cuff 24 such that the electrodes define respective exposed surfaces 26 facing axis 40.

Cuff 24 is shaped so as to define a tubular housing 28 that defines and at least partially surrounds (typically entirely surrounds) a longitudinal axis 40 therealong. Cuff 24 is configured to be placed at least partially around (typically entirely around) a nerve or other tubular body tissue, such as a blood vessel, a muscle, a tendon, a ligament, an esophagus, intestine, a fallopian tube, a neck of a gall bladder, a cystic duct, a hepatic duct, a common hepatic duct, a bile duct, and/or a common bile duct. Alternatively or additionally, cuff 24 is configured to be placed at least partially around (typically entirely around) an elliptical (e.g., circular) cylinder, which, for example, may have a major axis that is between 1 and 8 mm and a minor axis that is between 0.5 and 6 mm. As used in the present application, including in the claims, "tubular" means having the form of an elongated hollow object that defines a conduit therethrough. A "tubular" structure may have varied cross-sections therealong, and the cross-sections are not necessarily circular. For example, one or more of the cross-sections may be generally circular, or generally elliptical but not circular, circular, or

irregularly shaped.

Cuff 24 comprises an elastic, electrically-insulating material such as silicone or a silicone copolymer, which may have, for example, a hardness of between about 10 Shore A and about 90 Shore A, such as about 40 Shore A. Optionally, cuff 24 comprises more than one material; for example, housing 28 and insulating elements 50, described hereinbelow, may comprise different materials, e.g., may comprise silicone having different hardnesses.

Electrode assembly 20 optionally further comprises a lead assembly, which comprises one or more electrical leads, as is known in the art. For example, the lead assembly may be implemented as described in US Application 12/952,058, filed November 22, 2010, which is assigned to the assignee of the present application and is incorporated herein by reference. The leads are coupled to all or a portion of electrodes 22. The lead assembly couples electrode assembly 20 to an implanted or external control unit, which comprises appropriate circuitry for driving current between two or more of electrodes 22, as is known in the art. Typically, the control unit configures the current such that one or more of the contact surfaces function as cathodes, and one or more function as anodes, such as described hereinbelow with reference to Tables 1 and 2.

Reference is now made to Figs. 2A and 2B, which are schematic illustrations of cuff 24 in slightly open and closed positions, respectively, in accordance with an application of the present invention. Housing 28 is shaped so as to define two edges 30A and 30B and a longitudinal slit 42 between the two edges. The slit and edges extend along an entire length of the cuff 24, typically parallel to axis 40. The housing is configured to assume:

- an open position, as shown in Fig. 2A, in which two edges 30A and 30B do not touch each other; and
- a closed position, as shown in Fig. 2B, in which (i) respective contact surfaces 32A and 32B of edges 30A and 30B touch each other, and (ii) the housing defines an inner surface 34 that faces and surrounds axis 40.

The cuff is placed around the tubular body tissue (such as a nerve) or elliptical cylinder (such as described above) by passing the tubular body tissue or cylinder

through the slit when the housing is in the open position. The edges of the slit are brought together to bring the housing into the closed position.

Electrodes 22 are fixed to inner surface 34. Typically, electrodes 22 are shaped as partial rings, both when the housing is in the open position and when the housing is in the closed position. For some applications, electrodes 22 comprise respective strips of metal foil 60, such as described hereinbelow with reference to Figs. 1A-C and 2A-B.

For some applications, electrode assembly 20 further comprises one or more closing elements 44, which are configured to hold edges 30A and 30B together. For some applications, each of the closing elements comprises an opening 46 near one edge 30A (labeled in Fig. 3) and a corresponding protrusion 48 on other edge 30B. To close the cuff, each of the protrusions is inserted into the corresponding slit. Optionally, each of the closing elements further comprises a tab 49, which the surgeon implanting the cuff may grasp to help pull protrusion 48 through opening 46.

Reference is again made to Figs. 1C and 2A-B, as well as to Fig. 3, which is a schematic cut-away illustration of cuff 24, in accordance with an application of the present invention. For clarity of illustration, electrodes 22 are not shown in Fig. 3. Cuff 24 is shaped so as to define three or more annular insulating elements 50, which extend toward axis 40 from inner surface 34 of housing 28 at respective longitudinal positions along housing 28. In the exemplary configuration shown in the figures, cuff 24 is shaped so as to define seven annular insulating elements 50, two of which are disposed at respective longitudinal ends of the cuff, and five of which are disposed longitudinally within the cuff. When housing 28 is in the closed position, inner surface 34 and pairs of insulating elements 50 are shaped so as to define, at respective longitudinal positions along housing 28, respective chambers 52 open toward axis 40. (In Figs. 2A and 2B, a longitudinal portion of cuff 24 has been cut away in order to show the inside of a longitudinal portion of one of chambers 52.) In the exemplary configuration shown in the figures, cuff 24 is shaped so as to define six annular chambers 52. For some applications, one or more of electrodes 22 are fixed within respective ones of chambers 52, typically to inner surface 34. For some applications, each of chambers 52 has a longitudinal length along the cuff of at least 0.3 mm, no more than 5 mm, and/or between 0.3 and 5 mm. For some applications, during

manufacture, housing 28 and insulating elements 50 are molded as a single piece that is shaped so as to define the housing and the insulating elements. Alternatively, the insulating elements are fabricated as separate pieces and subsequently affixed to the housing.

For some applications, as best seen in Figs. 2A and 2B, housing 28 is shaped such that contact surfaces 32A and 32B of two edges 30A and 30B extend toward axis 40 and protrude into chambers 52. Respective portions of the material of the housing define two protrusions 36A and 36B, which extend toward the axis and protrude into the chambers, and which define the portions of contact surfaces 32A and 32B, respectively, that extend toward the axis and protrude into the chambers. This configuration provides greater surface contact between contact surfaces 32A and 32B than if the contact surfaces did not extend into the chambers. This greater surface contact causes the contact surfaces to form a better electrical seal with each other, thereby reducing current leakage from the cuff.

Contact surfaces 32A and 32B extend radially inward to an average distance D1 from axis 40. For some applications, average distance D1 is at least 0.5 mm, no more than 3 mm, and/or between 0.5 and 3 mm, such as at least 1.1 mm, no more than 1.8 mm, and/or between 1.1 and 1.8 mm. Insulating elements 50 extend radially inward to an average distance D2 from axis 40. For some applications, average distance D2 is at least 0.5 mm, no more than 3 mm, and/or between 0.5 and 3 mm, such as at least 1.1 mm, no more than 1.8 mm, and/or between 1.1 and 1.8 mm. For some applications, average distance D2 is less for the insulating elements at the longitudinal ends of the cuff than for the insulating elements disposed longitudinally within the cuff. For some applications, average distance D1 equals average distance D2; in other words, insulating elements 50 and contact surfaces 32A and 32B extend to a same average distance from axis 40. For these applications, protrusions 36A and 36B define surfaces 38A and 38B, respectively, which face axis 40; surfaces 38A and 38B may have the same curvature as the surfaces of insulating elements 50 that face the axis, such as shown in Fig. 2A.

Contact surfaces 32A and 32B extend radially inward a first average distance D3 from inner surface 34 toward axis 40. For some applications, average distance D3 is at least 0.1 mm, no more than 3 mm, and/or between 0.1 and 3 mm, such as at least

0.3 mm, no more than 1.5 mm, and/or between 0.3 and 1.5 mm. Insulating elements 50 extend radially inward a second average distance D4 from inner surface 34 toward axis 40. For some applications, average distance D4 is at least 0.1 mm, no more than 3 mm, and/or between 0.1 and 3 mm, such as at least 0.3 mm, no more than 1.5 mm, and/or between 0.3 and 1.5 mm. For some applications, first average distance D3 is less than second average distance D4. Each of protrusions 36A and 36B has a width W, measured in a direction perpendicular to both (a) axis 40 and (b) contact surfaces 32A and 32B, respectively, when cuff 24 is in the closed position. For some applications, width W is at least 0.3 mm, no more than 2 mm, and/or between 0.3 and 2 mm.

Reference is again made to Fig. 1C. For some applications, an entire length L1 of cuff 24, measured along longitudinal axis 40, is at least 1 mm, no more than 40 mm, and/or between 1 and 40 mm, e.g., at least 5 mm, no more than 20 mm, and/or between 5 and 20 mm, such as 12 mm.

Reference is again made to Figs. 1A-C and 2A-B. For some applications, at least one of electrodes 22 comprises strip of metal foil 60, which has two end portions 62A and 62B and a central portion 64 between the end portions. Central portion 64 is disposed against inner surface 34 of housing 28 such that, when the housing is in the closed position, the central portion forms a partial ring around axis 40 that defines exposed, electrically-conductive surface 26 of the central portion, which exposed surface 26 faces the axis (exposed surfaces 26 of the electrodes are shaded in the figures). (It is noted that the ring is not necessarily partially or entirely curved (as shown in the figures), and may optionally include one or more straight portions.) Typically, all of the electrodes comprise respective strips of metal foil 60.

In this configuration, at least one of end portions 62A and 62B is shaped so as to define a curved portion 70 that is embedded in and completely surrounded by the insulating material of cuff 24, thereby fixing the end portion to the insulating material. This curved portion helps firmly secure the electrode to the insulating material of the cuff by enforcing the mechanical connection between the electrode and the insulating material. Typically, curved portion 70 has an average radius of curvature R that is less than 10% of a length L2 of central portion 64 measured around axis 40, such as less than 5%, e.g., less than 3%. This degree of curvature helps firmly secure the

electrode to the insulating material; if the curved portion were less curved, the electrode would not be as firmly secured to the insulating material. Typically, both of end portions 62A and 62B comprise respective curved portions 70 having the characteristics described herein. (As used in the present application, including in the claims, length L2 "measured around the axis" is to be understood as the length of central portion 64 measured in a direction perpendicular to axis 40, if the central portion were to be flattened, i.e., unrolled. This length may also be considered the "circumferential" length of central portion 64, even though central portion 64 typically does not form a complete loop, such as a complete ellipse or circle.)

For some applications, average radius of curvature R is less than 1.5 mm, e.g., less than 1 mm, such as less than 0.5 mm, and/or at least 0.2 mm, e.g., between 0.25 mm and 0.5 mm, such as 0.25 mm or 0.35 mm. Alternatively or additionally, for some applications, length L2 is at least 10 mm, no more than 20 mm, and/or between 10 mm and 20 mm, such as about 14 mm.

For some applications, as shown in the figures, strip of metal foil 60 is shaped such that a direction of curvature of curved portion 70 is opposite a general direction of curvature of central portion 64. For example, a general direction of curvature of central portion 64 as approaching end portion 62B is counterclockwise, which transitions to clockwise along curved portion 70 of end portion 62B.

Typically, curved portion 70 is shaped so as to define an arc that subtends an angle of at least 90 degrees, such as at least 180 degrees, at least 270 degrees, or at least 360 degrees. (In the figures, curved portion 70 is shown subtending an angle of slightly greater than 360 degrees, i.e., a full circle with slightly overlapping end portions.) For some applications, curved portion 70, if straightened, would have a length of at least 1.5 mm, measured in a direction perpendicular to axis 40. Alternatively or additionally, for some applications, curved portion 70, if straightened, would have a length equal to at least 5% of an entire length of the strip of metal foil 60, if straightened, which lengths are measured in a direction perpendicular to axis 40.

As mentioned above, for some applications, one or more of electrodes 22 are fixed within respective ones of chambers 52. The following tables set forth two exemplary distributions of the electrodes in the chambers. The tables also indicate, by way of example, which of the electrodes are configured by a control unit to function

as cathode(s), which as anode(s), and which as passive electrode(s). Each of the passive electrodes is coupled to at least one other passive electrode, and is electrically device-coupled to neither (a) any circuitry that is electrically device-coupled to at least one cathode or at least one anode, nor (b) an energy source. The passive electrodes may be implemented using techniques described in US Patent 7,627,384 to Ayal et al., which is incorporated herein by reference. The chambers are numbered from left to right in Figs. 1A and 1C.

TABLE 1

Chamber	Electrode type
1	Passive electrode
2	Anode
3	Cathode
4	Empty chamber (no electrode)
5	Cathode
6	Passive electrode

TABLE 2

Segment	Electrode type
1	Passive electrode
2	Cathode
3	Anode
4	Empty chamber (no electrode)
5	Anode
6	Passive electrode

The scope of the present invention includes embodiments described in the following applications, which are assigned to the assignee of the present application and are incorporated herein by reference. In an embodiment, techniques and apparatus described in one or more of the following applications are combined with

techniques and apparatus described herein:

- US Patent Application 10/205,475, filed July 24, 2002, which issued as US Patent 7,778,703,
- US Patent Application 10/205,474, filed July 24, 2002, which issued as US Patent 6,907,295,
- International Patent Application PCT / IL03 / 00431, filed May 23, 2003, which published as PCT Publication WO 03/099377,
- US Patent Application 10/529,149, which published as US Patent Application Publication 2006/0116739,
- US Patent Application 10/719,659, filed November 20, 2003, which issued as US Patent 7,778,711,
- US Patent Application 11/022,011, filed December 22, 2004, which issued as US Patent 7,561,922,
- US Patent Application 11/234,877, filed September 22, 2005, which issued as US Patent 7,885,709,
- US Patent Application 11/280,884, filed November 15, 2005, which issued as US Patent 7,627,384,
- US Patent Application 12/217,930, filed July 9, 2008, which published as US Patent Application Publication 2010/0010603,
- US Patent Application 11/347,120, filed February 2, 2006, which issued as US Patent 7,844,346,
- US Patent Application 12/228,630, filed August 13, 2008, which published as US Patent Application Publication 2010/0042186,
- US Patent Application 12/947,608, filed November 16, 2010, which published as US Patent Application Publication 2011/0098796, and/or
- US Patent Application 12/952,058, filed November 22, 2010.

It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that the present invention is not limited to what has been particularly shown and described hereinabove. Rather,

the scope of the present invention includes both combinations and subcombinations of the various features described hereinabove, as well as variations and modifications thereof that are not in the prior art, which would occur to persons skilled in the art upon reading the foregoing description.