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Rodstrom(10) **Pub. No.: US 2010/0022945 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Jan. 28, 2010**(54) **IMPLANTABLE DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM**

(60) Provisional application No. 60/363,150, filed on Mar. 11, 2002.

(76) Inventor: **Theron Robert Rodstrom,**
Cranfills Gap, TX (US)**Publication Classification**

Correspondence Address:

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(52) **U.S. Cl. 604/22; 29/428**

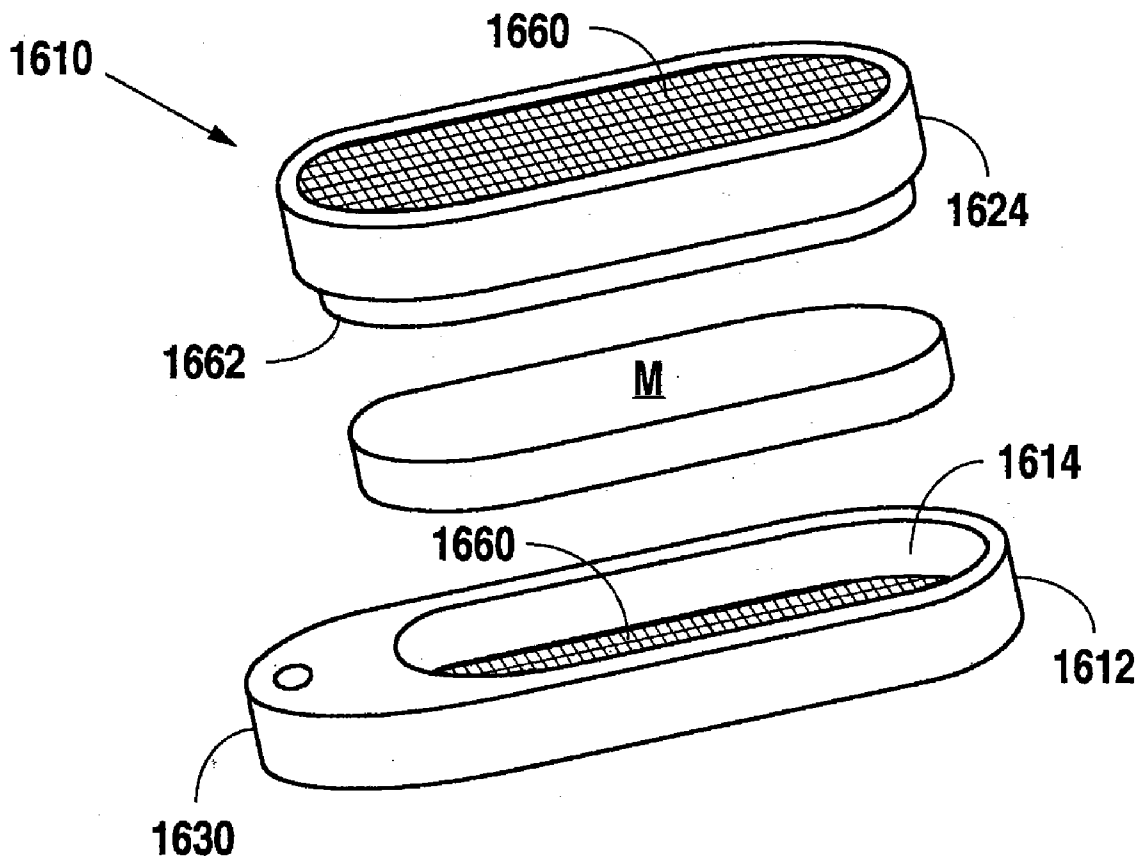
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ABSTRACT

An implantable medicament delivery device includes a core body which further includes a single basin or multiple smaller basins for containing a drug or a medicament. Each basin is covered by a screen. The implantable drug delivery device is placed within the body of an animal, and the drug is allowed to diffuse through the holes in the screen to provide treatment of a disease or condition.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/575,573**(22) Filed: **Oct. 8, 2009****Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 10/385,791, filed on Mar. 11, 2003, now Pat. No. 7,621,907.



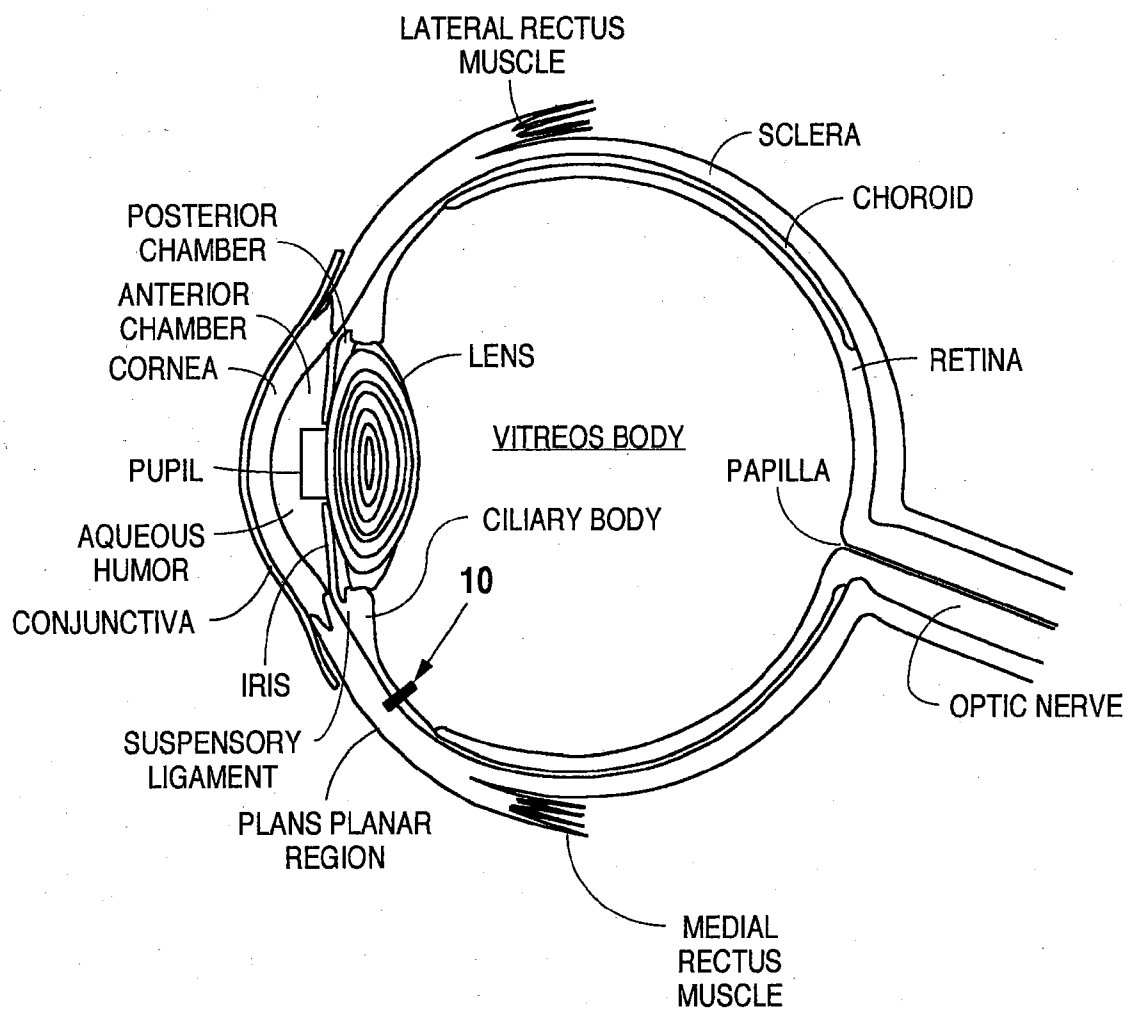


Fig. 1

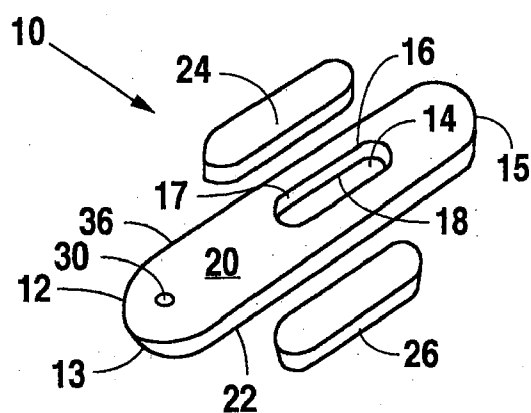


Fig. 2A

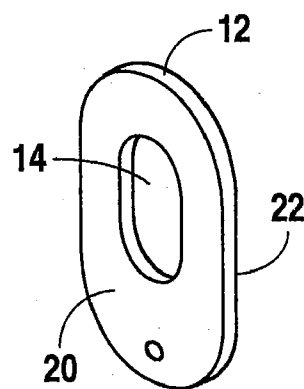


Fig. 2B

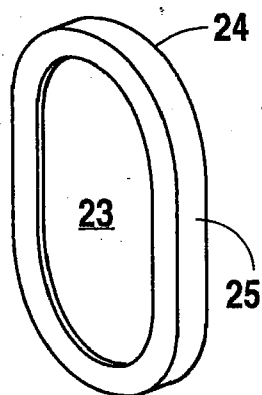


Fig. 2C

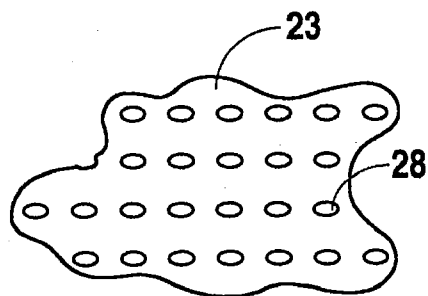


Fig. 2D

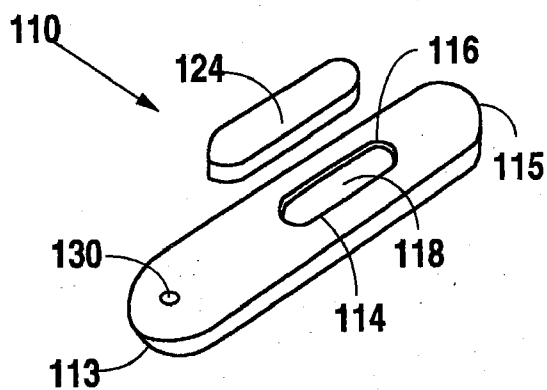


Fig. 3

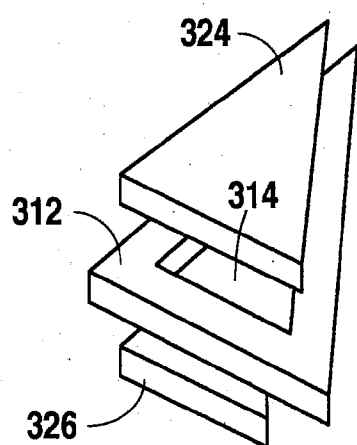


Fig. 4A

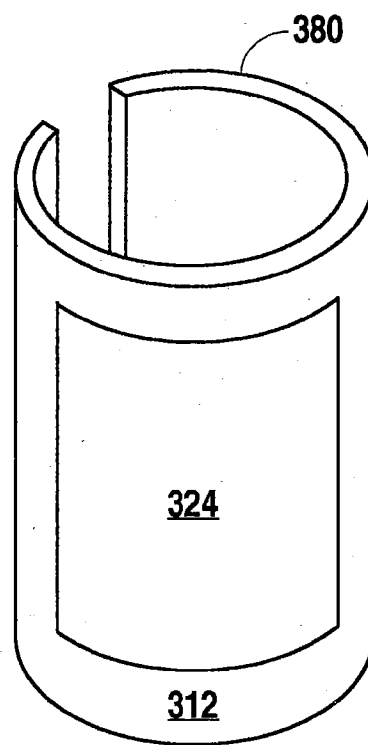


Fig. 4B

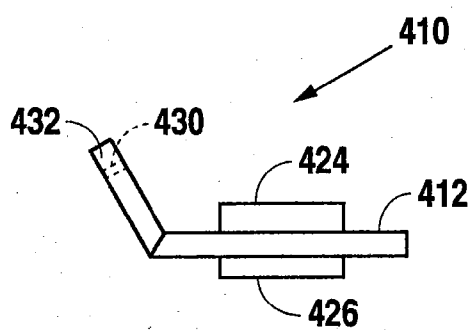


Fig. 5

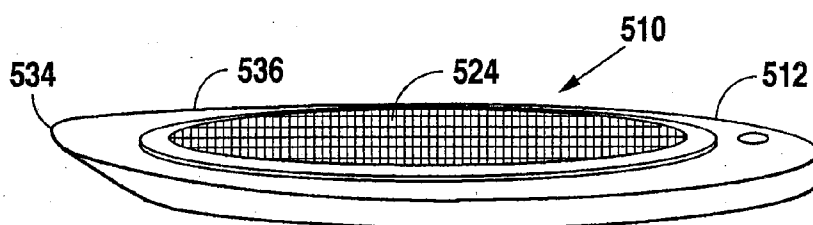


Fig. 6A

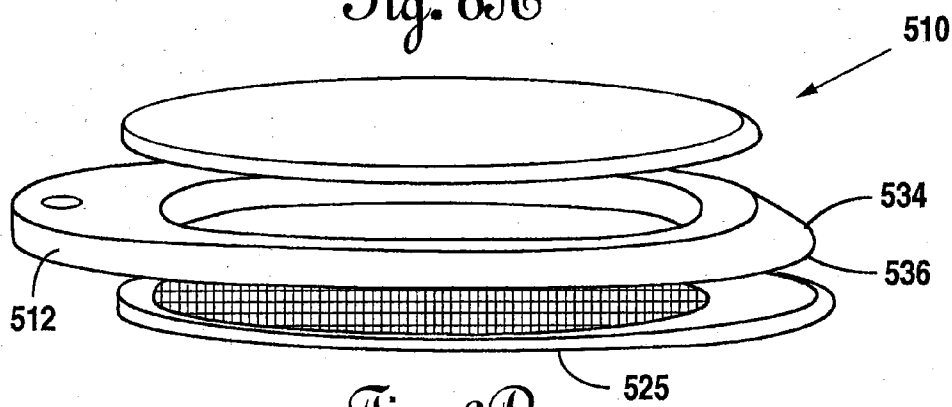


Fig. 6B

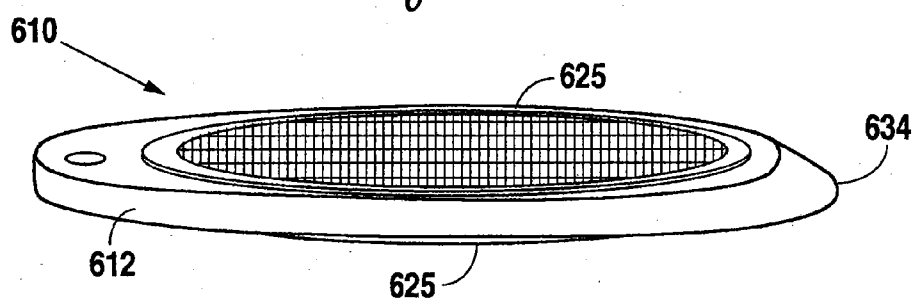


Fig. 6C

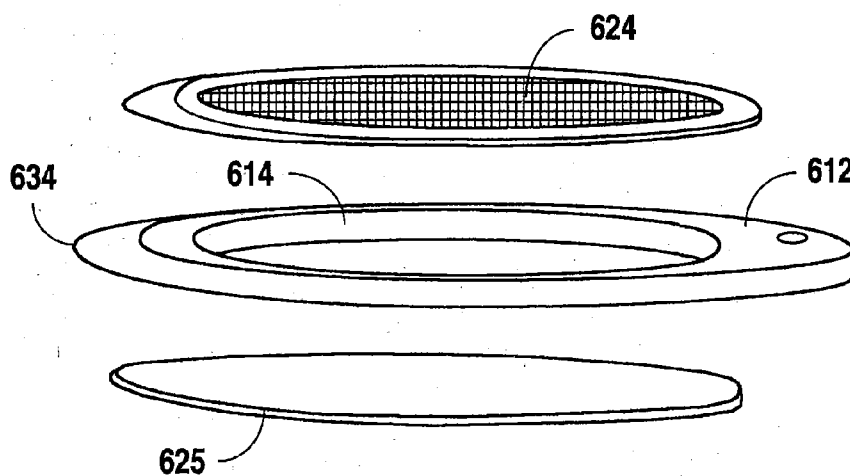
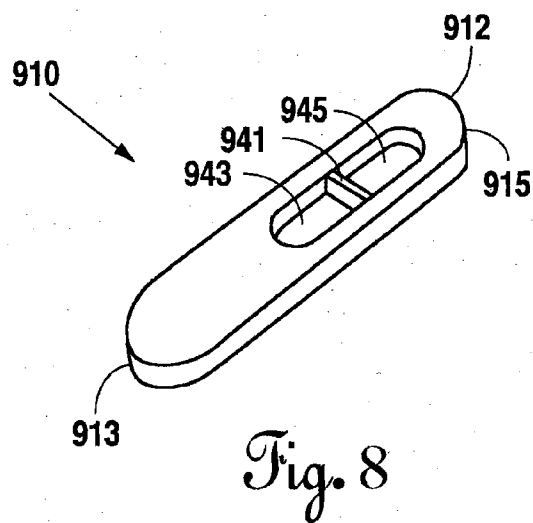
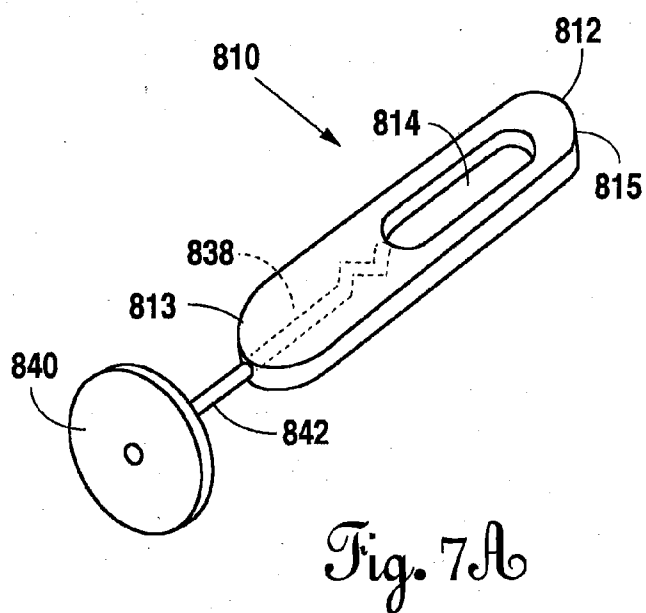
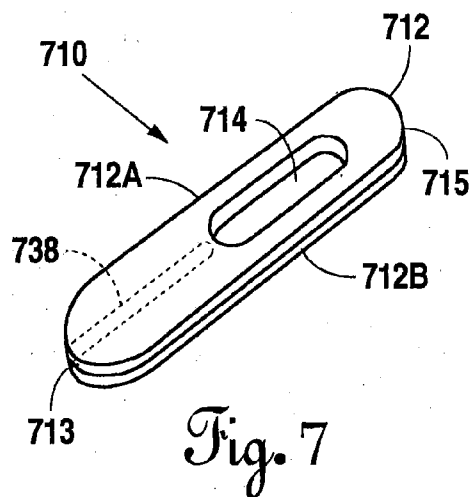
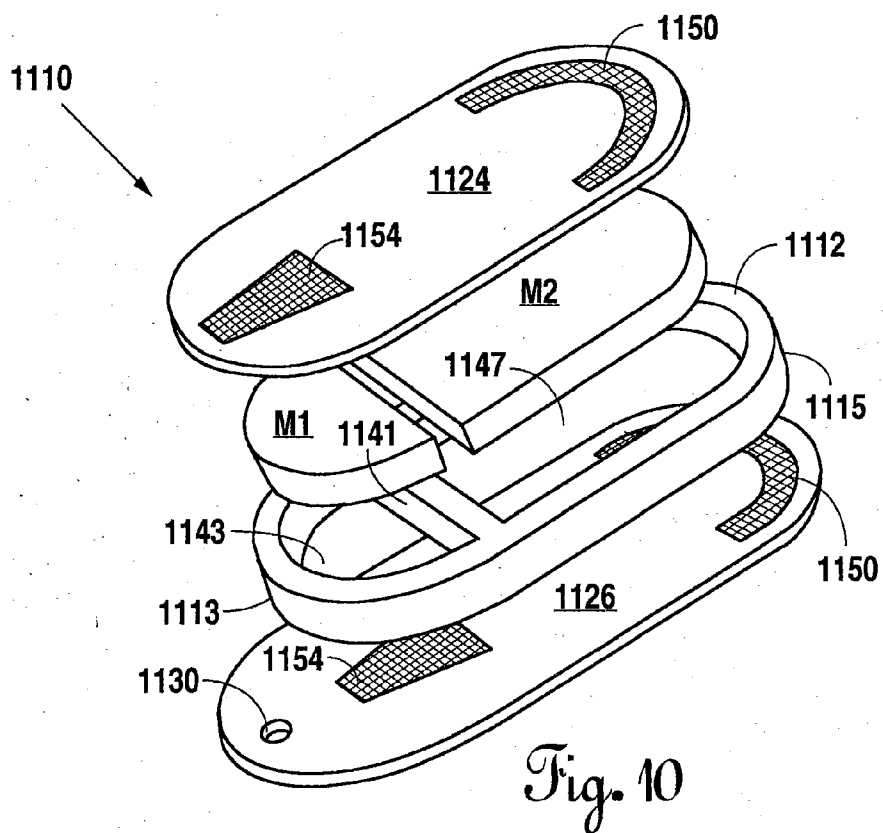
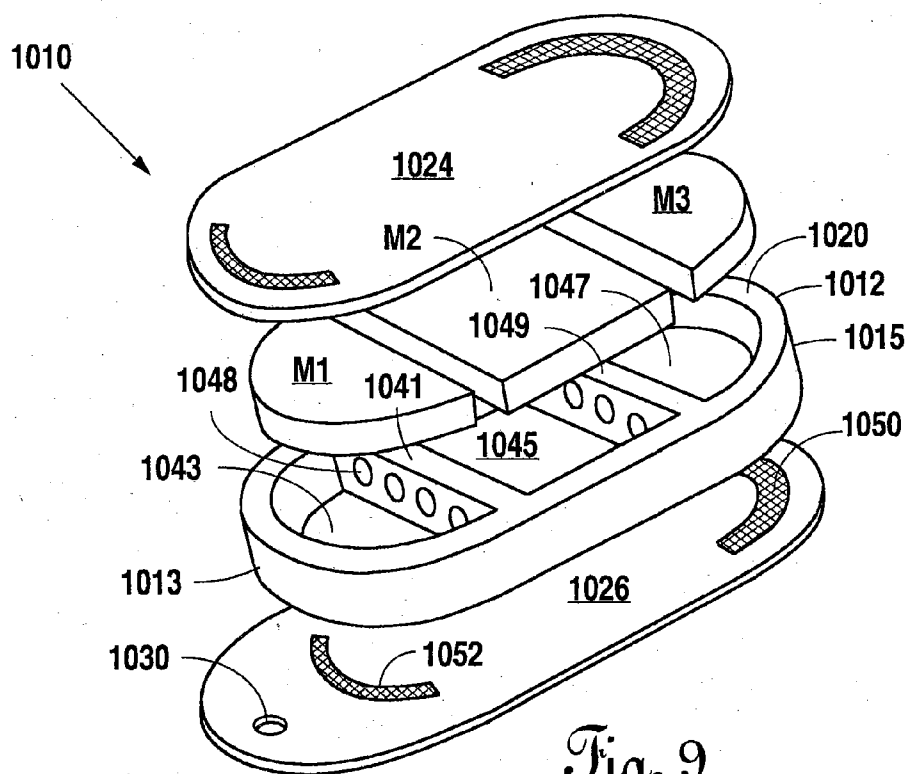
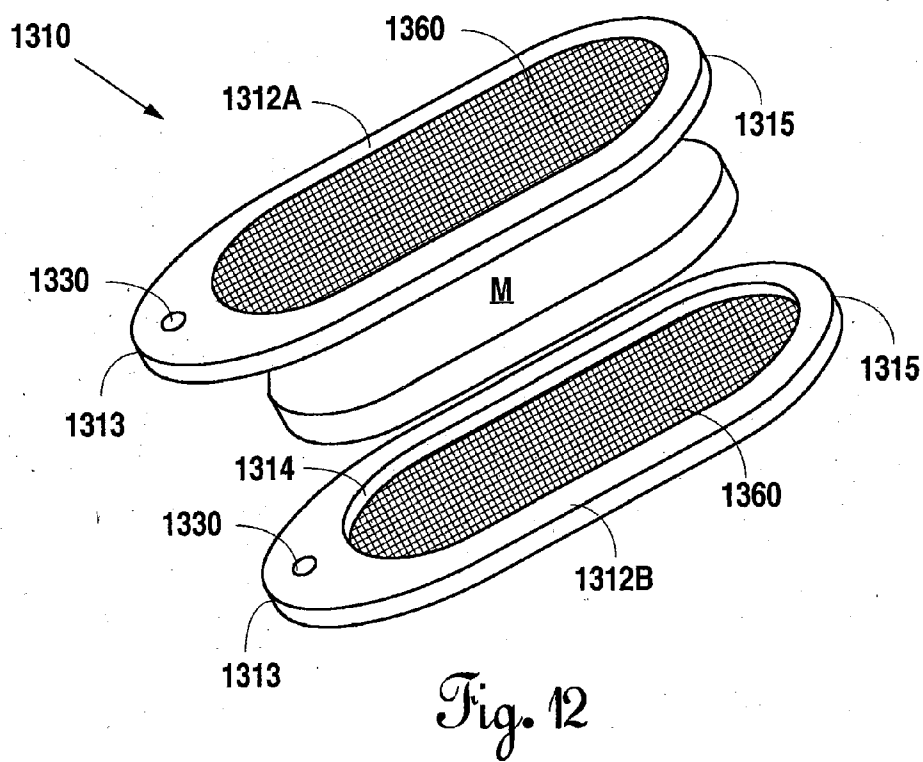
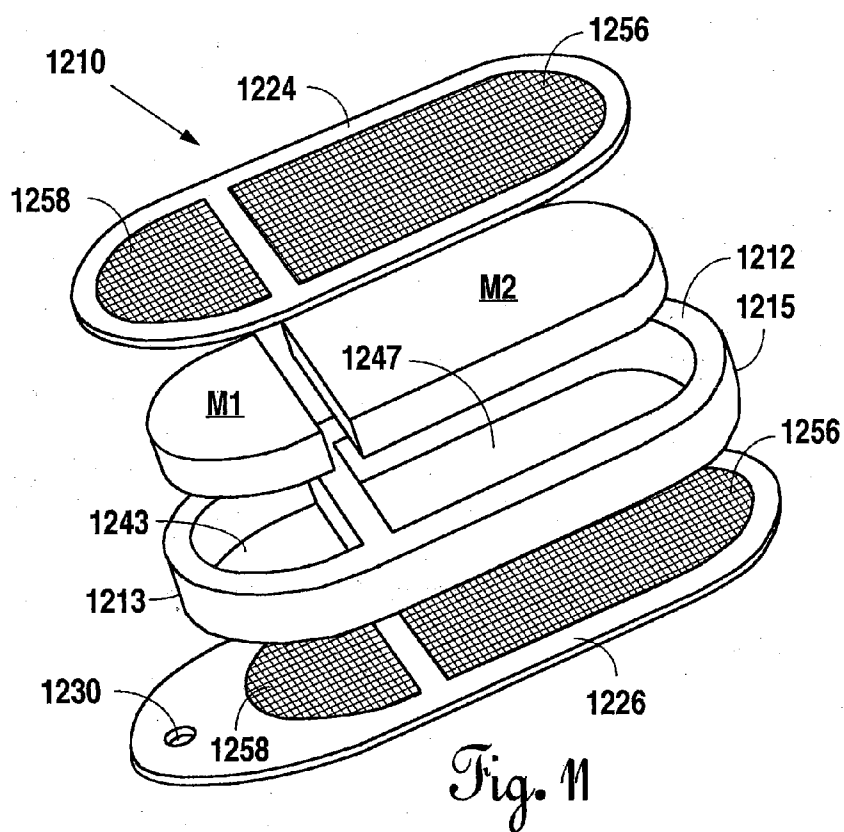
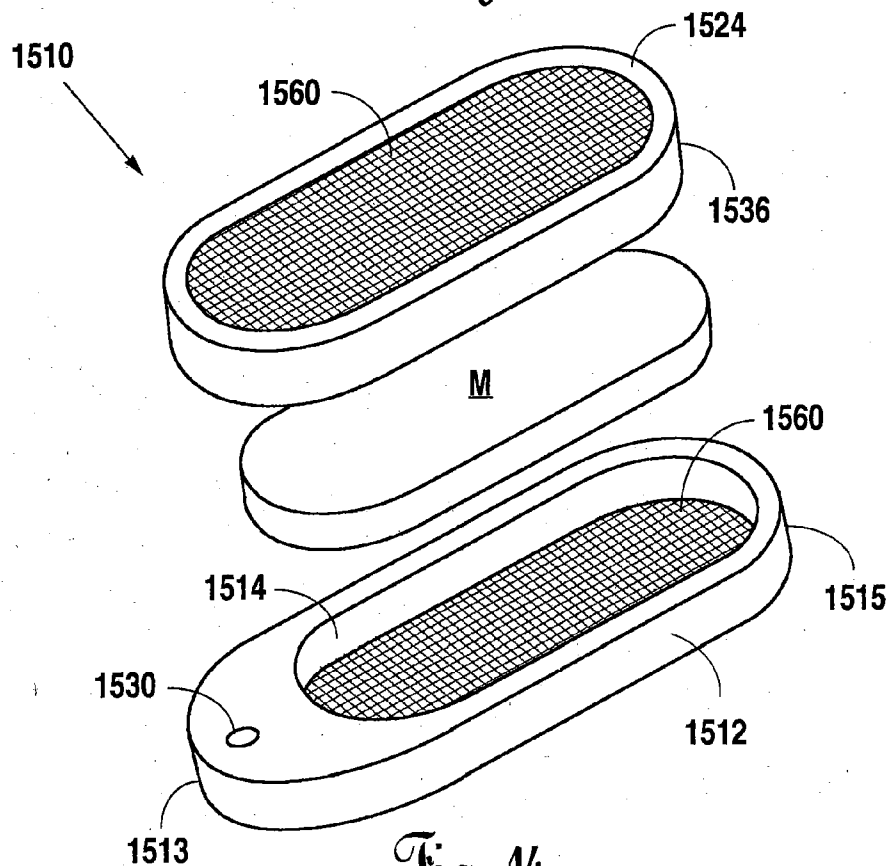
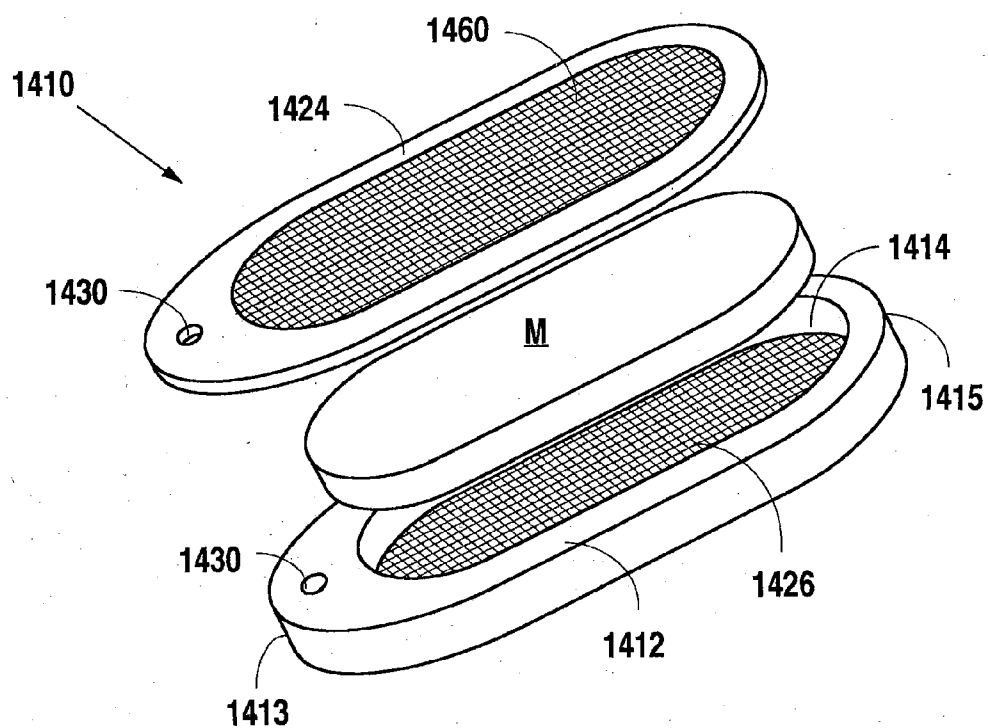


Fig. 6D









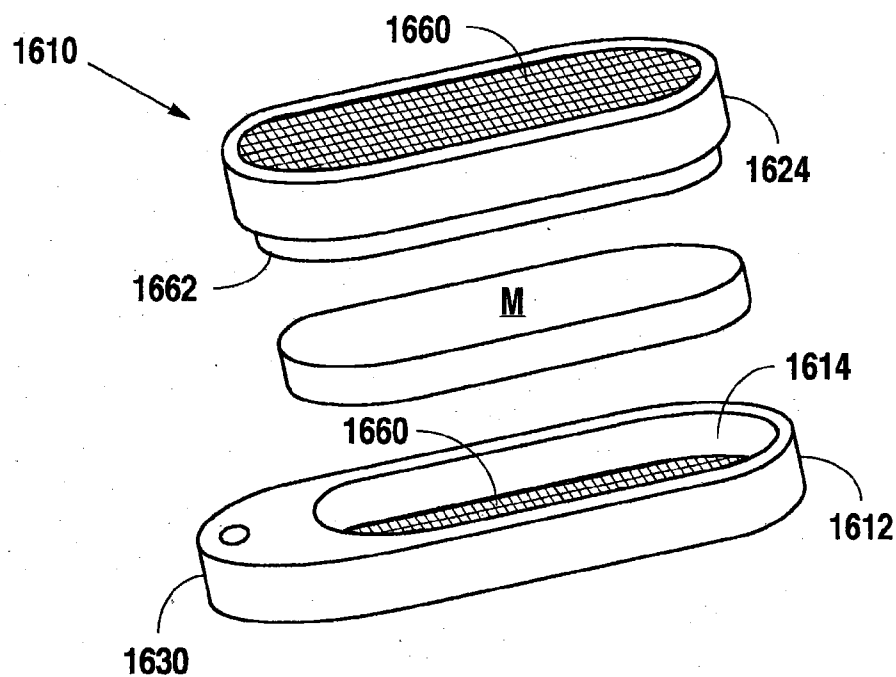


Fig. 15

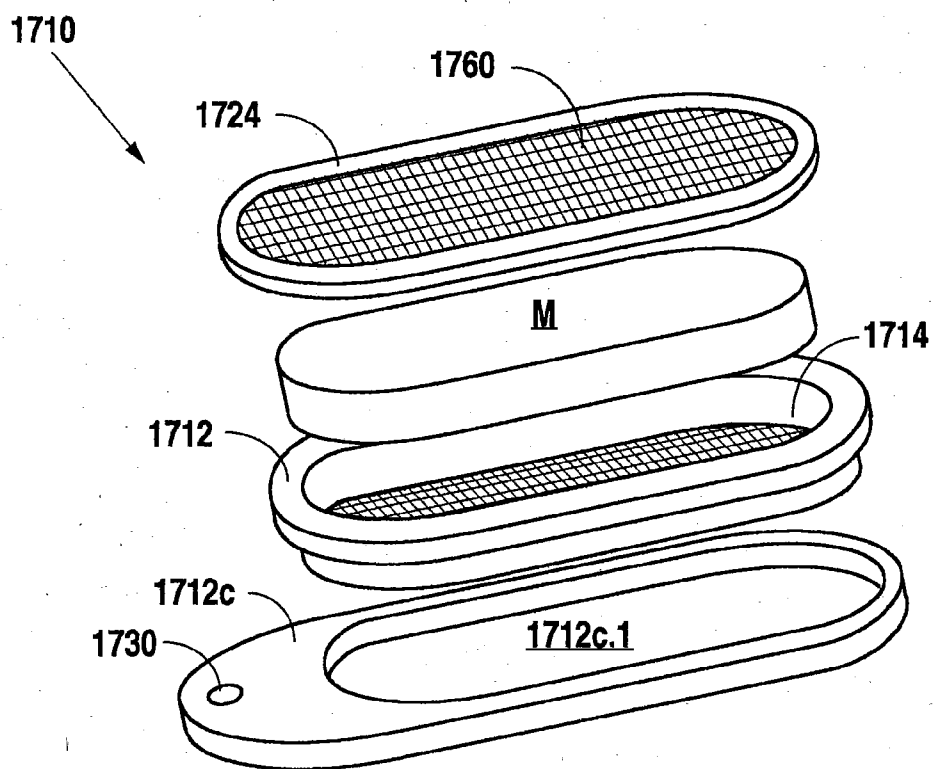


Fig. 16

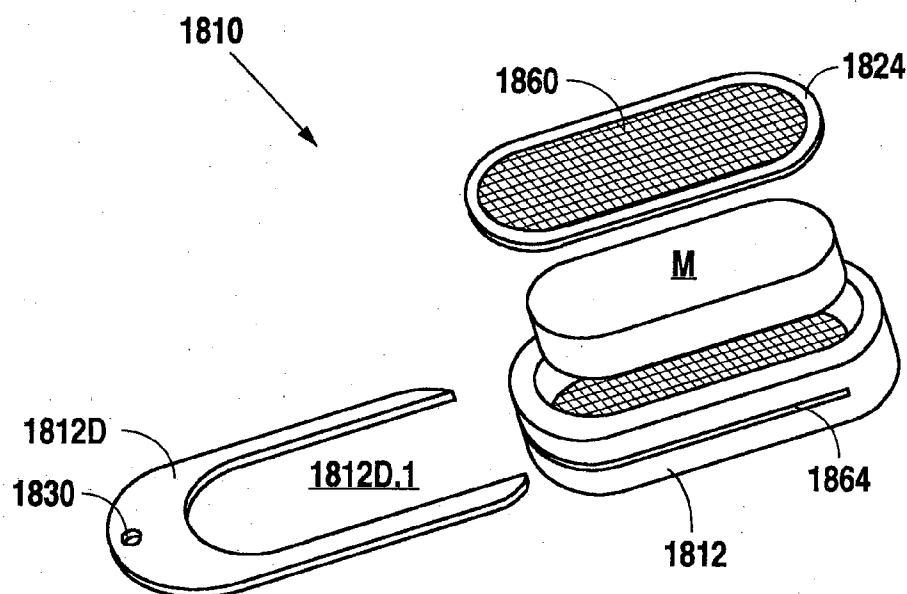


Fig. 17

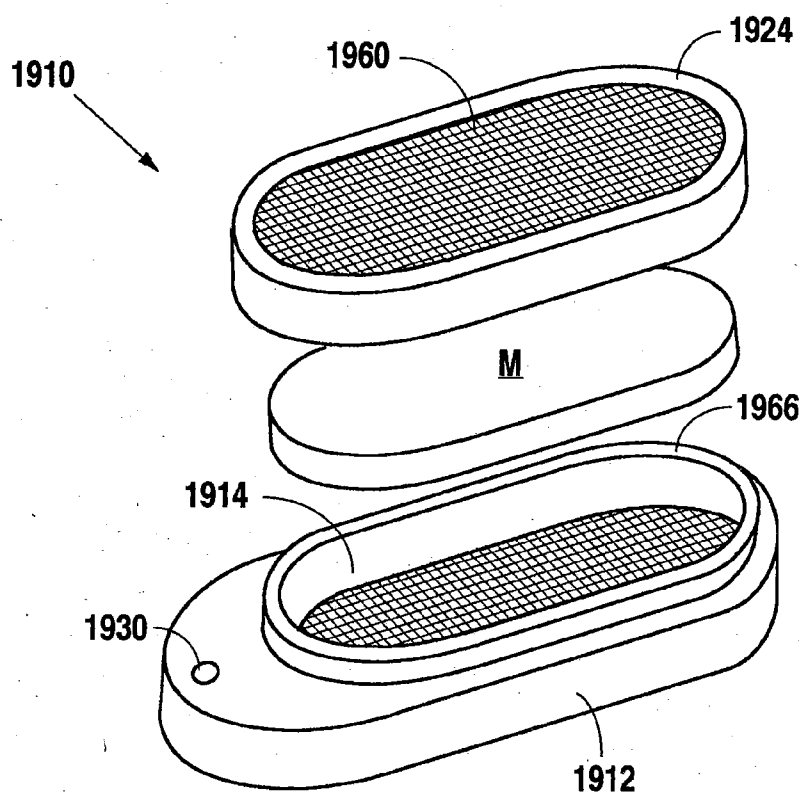


Fig. 18

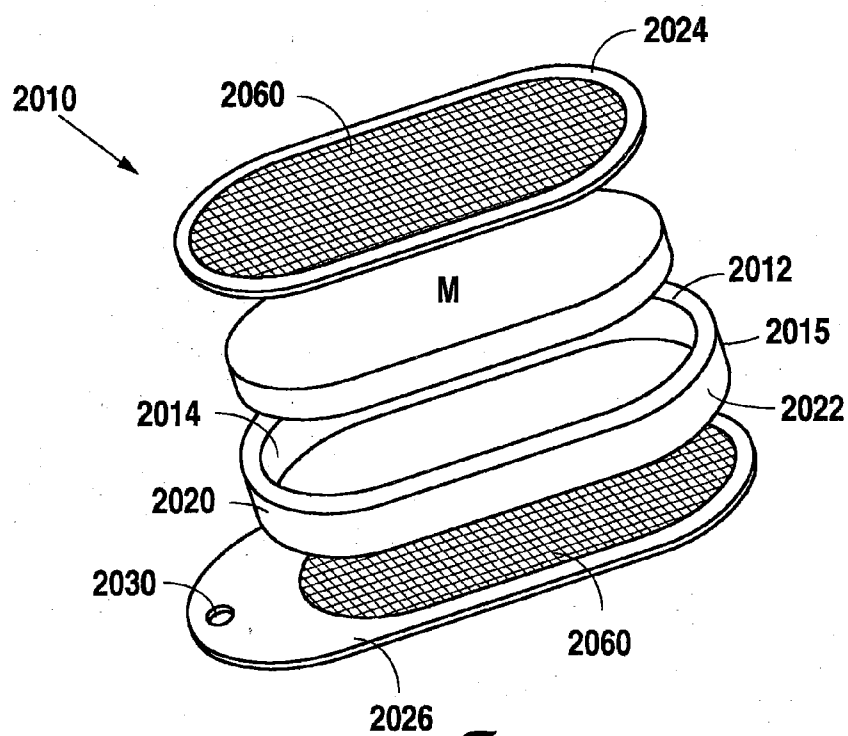


Fig. 19

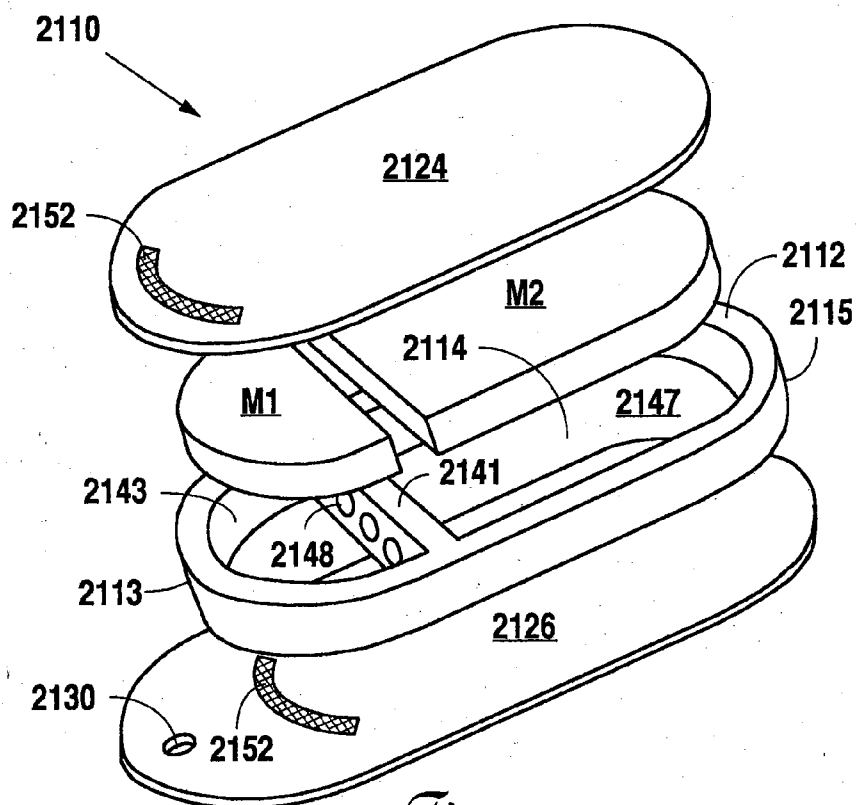
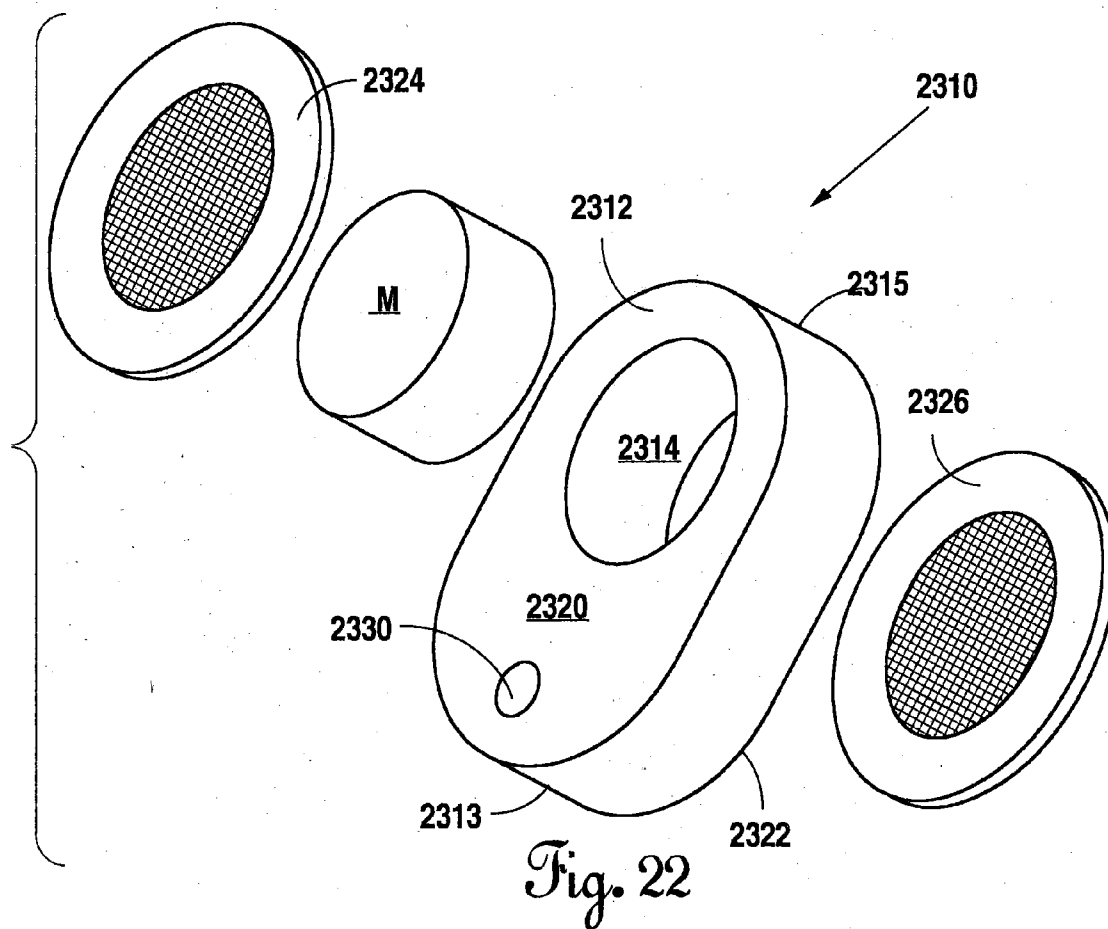
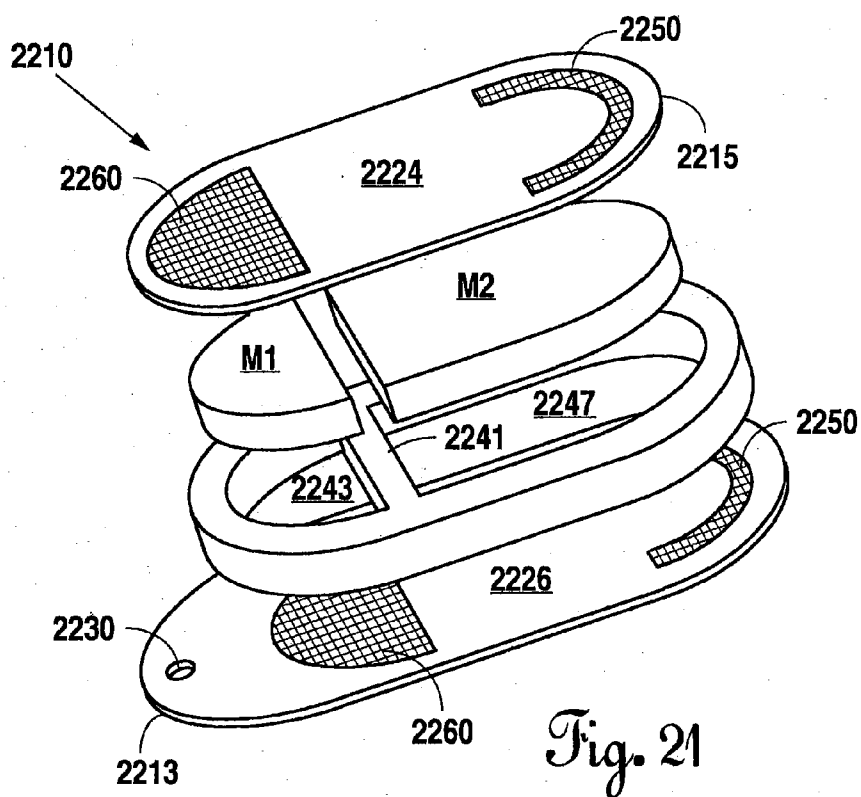


Fig. 20



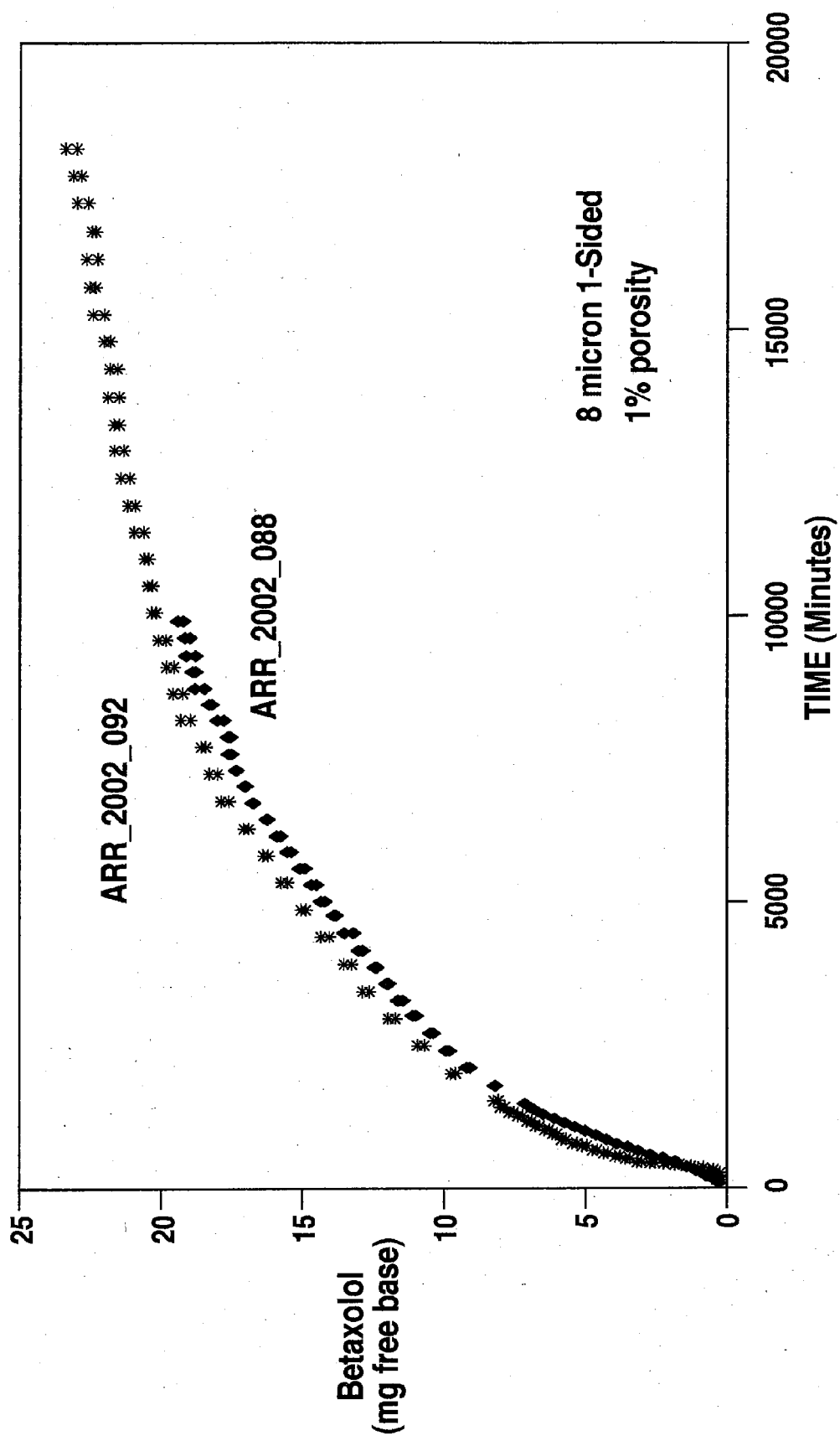


Fig. 23

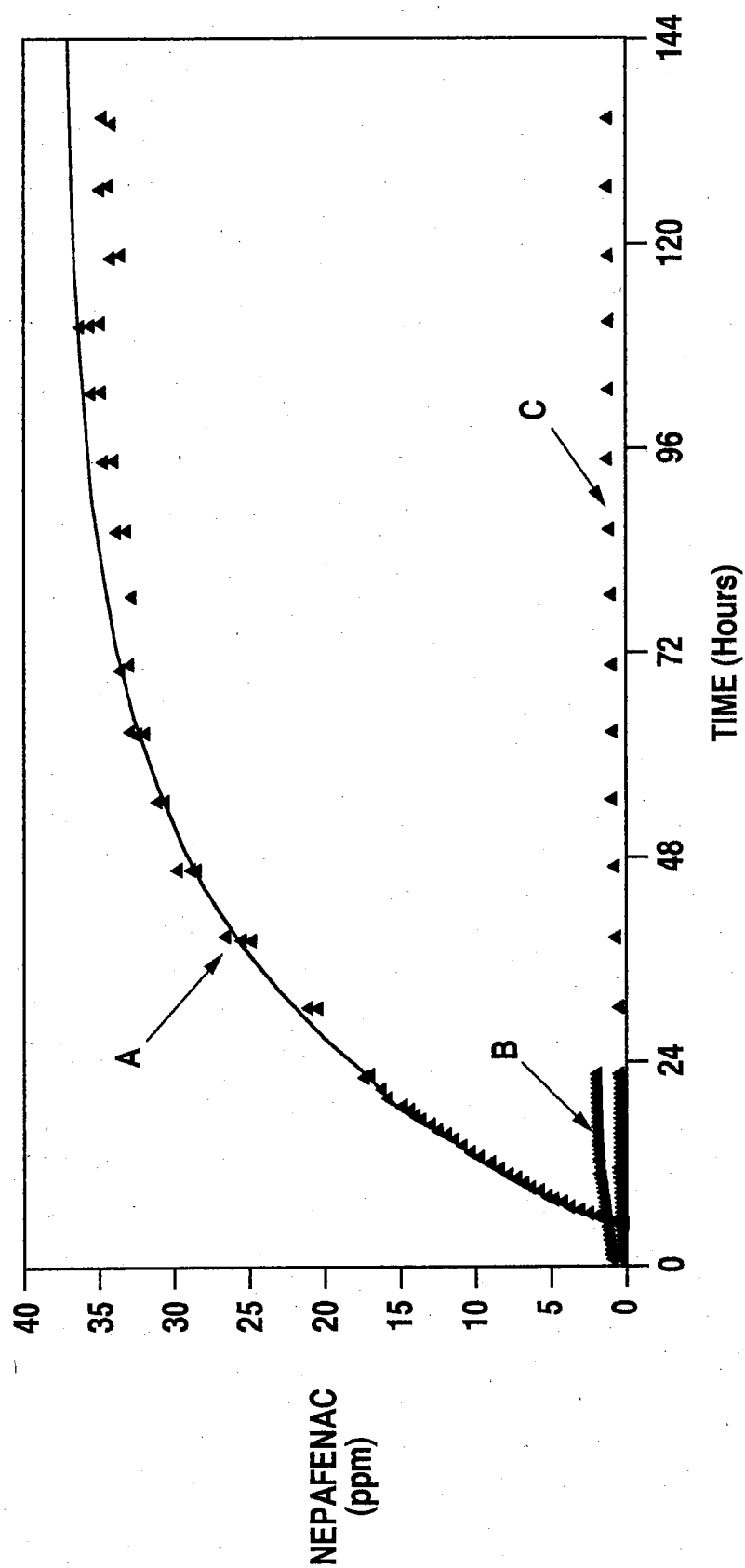


Fig. 24

IMPLANTABLE DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM

[0001] This application is a continuation of patent application Ser. No. 10/385,791, filed Mar. 11, 2003, which claims priority from U.S. Provisional Patent Application, Ser. No. 60/363,150 filed Mar. 11, 2002.

FIELD

[0002] The present invention pertains to a drug delivery system; more particularly, the present invention pertains to an implantable small drug delivery device for use with human beings or other animals.

BACKGROUND

[0003] There are many conditions or diseases which occur within the body of a human being or an animal which respond effectively to treatment by the use of one or more medicaments. For many such conditions and diseases the medicament is taken orally. Once swallowed, the medicament eventually migrates to the location of the condition or disease by passing through the gastrointestinal system. In still other instances, medicament is delivered to the location of the condition or disease through the bloodstream. Specifically, the medicament is injected by a syringe into a muscle or soft tissue and then carried by the flow of blood. In still other situations, generally in a health care facility, an IV drip may be used to place the medicament directly into a blood vessel. In yet other situations, some type of surgical intervention is used to physically place a particular medicament within the body at or near the location of a condition or disease.

[0004] It has been found that by use of the techniques developed for the creation of integrated circuits, small drug delivery devices can be manufactured which may be used to both contain and then deliver medicament to the site of a condition or disease within the human body. Examples of such small drug implantation devices are disclosed in the following U.S. patents: U.S. Pat. No. 5,770,076; U.S. Pat. No. 5,797,898; U.S. Pat. No. 5,985,328; U.S. Pat. No. 6,123,861, and U.S. Pat. No. 6,331,313. Many of these small drug implantation devices are highly complex and, accordingly, both difficult and expensive to manufacture. Thus, there remains a need in the art for a simple, low cost, easy-to-manufacture implantable small drug delivery device that can be adapted for implantation within the body of a human being or other animal to deliver medicament to a wide variety of locations.

SUMMARY

[0005] The simple, low cost, easy-to-manufacture implantable drug delivery system of the present invention enables the implantation of a mechanism within the body to deliver medicament to a wide variety of locations. The disclosed system includes at least one basin, well, or open space. The basin, well, or open space is enframed, enclosed, encased, or formed in a core body. The basin, well, or open space within the core body or basin encasement portion is of sufficient size to contain the desired amount of a medicament needed for prolonged internal treatment of a chronic condition or disease. Typical of such chronic conditions or diseases are those that are known to occur within the eye.

[0006] Covering the basin, well, or open space, which is surrounded by the core body, at either the top, or the bottom,

or both, is a screen. The screen is used to control the release or movement of a drug or a medicament from a tablet, a powder, or a slurry placed in the basin, well, or open space into the body of a human or an animal. The number, size, location, and arrangement of the holes in the screen or screens is a function of the solubility of the medicament contained in the basin, well, or open space, the dissolution rate of the medicament, the concentration of the medicament, and the form of the medicament—be it a tablet, a powder, a slurry, or a combination thereof.

[0007] Once one or more medicaments have been placed into the basin, well, or opening, and the basin, well, or opening is covered with a screen, the entire combination of the drug or medicament, the core body in which the basin is formed, and the screen is implanted within the body. For example, for conditions or diseases occurring within the eye, one technique is to insert the disclosed drug delivery system into the eye through the sclera portion. Once the disclosed drug device has been properly positioned at its desired location, it may be affixed in place using a variety of methods, to include passing sutures through a hole formed in the core body.

[0008] Dispersion of the medicament out of the basin, well, or open space occurs when fluid from within the body moves through the perforations in the screen into the basin. This flow of fluid through the screen initiates the dissolution of the medicament within the basin. The dissolved medicament will then slowly diffuse outwardly through the holes in the screen to provide continuing treatment of the condition or disease as long as a quantity of medicament remains within the basin of the disclosed drug delivery device.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING FIGURES

[0009] A better understanding of the implantable drug delivery system of the present invention may be had by reference to the drawing figures, wherein:

[0010] FIG. 1 is a side elevational view of an embodiment of the invention inserted into a human eye;

[0011] FIG. 2A is an exploded perspective view of the preferred embodiment;

[0012] FIG. 2B is a perspective view of a core body similar to that shown in FIG. 2A;

[0013] FIG. 2C is a perspective view of a screen similar to that shown in FIG. 2A;

[0014] FIG. 2D is a magnified planar view of a portion of a screen such as shown in FIG. 2C;

[0015] FIG. 3 is an exploded perspective view of a first alternate embodiment;

[0016] FIGS. 4A and 4B are perspective views of a second and third alternate embodiment of the disclosed drug delivery system;

[0017] FIG. 5 is a side elevational view of the drug delivery system attached to a support piece;

[0018] FIG. 6A is a perspective view of the drug delivery system including a sharpened edge or scalpel nose portion;

[0019] FIG. 6B is an exploded view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 6A;

[0020] FIG. 6C is a perspective view of the drug delivery system including a sharpened edge similar to that shown in FIG. 6A;

[0021] FIG. 6D is an exploded view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 6C;

[0022] FIG. 7 is a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of the core body of the drug delivery system of the present invention further including a channel for the resupply of medicament to the basin;

[0023] FIG. 7A is an alternate embodiment of the core body of the drug delivery system shown in FIG. 7, including a flanged portion; and

[0024] FIG. 8 is a perspective view of yet another alternate embodiment of the drug delivery system including multiple smaller basins;

[0025] FIG. 9 is a perspective view of a drug delivery system having a three compartment basin including internal passageways for medicament migration between compartments;

[0026] FIG. 10 is a perspective view of a drug delivery system including two smaller basins within a larger basin;

[0027] FIG. 11 is a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of the drug delivery system shown in FIG. 10;

[0028] FIG. 12 is a perspective view of a drug delivery system having a single basin;

[0029] FIG. 13 is a perspective view of a first alternate embodiment of the drug delivery system shown in FIG. 12;

[0030] FIG. 14 is a perspective view of a second alternate embodiment of the drug delivery system shown in FIG. 12;

[0031] FIG. 15 is a perspective view of a third alternate embodiment of the drug delivery system shown in FIG. 12;

[0032] FIG. 16 is a perspective view of a fourth alternate embodiment of the drug delivery system shown in FIG. 12;

[0033] FIG. 17 is a perspective view of a fifth alternate embodiment of the drug delivery system shown in FIG. 12;

[0034] FIG. 18 is a perspective view of a sixth alternate embodiment of the drug delivery system shown in FIG. 12;

[0035] FIG. 19 is a perspective view of a seventh alternate embodiment of the drug delivery system shown in FIG. 12;

[0036] FIG. 20 is a perspective view of an eighth alternate embodiment of the drug delivery system shown in FIG. 12;

[0037] FIG. 21 is a perspective view of a first alternate embodiment of the drug delivery system shown in FIG. 10;

[0038] FIG. 22 is a perspective view of a second alternate embodiment of the drug delivery system shown in FIG. 10;

[0039] FIG. 23 is a graph of drug concentration over time in an in vitro study using betaxolol HCl tablets; and;

[0040] FIG. 24 is a graphic of drug concentration over time in an in vitro study using nepafenac tablets.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0041] In the following description of the preferred and alternate embodiments, reference numbers are used to facilitate the description of the disclosed invention. Throughout this description, the same numbers in the units and tens places refer to the same portion of each embodiment. The numbers in the hundreds and thousands places are used to designate an alternate embodiment.

[0042] As may be seen in FIG. 1, the present invention is a small implantable drug delivery system 10 shown being used for the treatment of condition or diseases affecting an inner portion of an eye. Such diseases include but are not limited to ARMD (age related macular degeneration), PDR (proliferative diabetic retinopathy), neovascular glaucoma, ischemic and iatrogenic retinopathy, posterior ocular inflammation and retinal edema.

[0043] While the preferred embodiment of the present invention is described herein according to its use for treatment of inner eye diseases, it will be understood by those of

ordinary skill in the art that the present invention may be used at any location in the body of an animal suitable for the treatment of a disease or condition with medicament contained in a small drug delivery device.

[0044] In addition to treatment of the diseases of the eye, a drug delivery device according to the present invention could be positioned adjacent to the prostate gland in men for the treatment of prostate cancer or benign prostate hyperplasia. By using the disclosed device, the negative side effects normally associated with the treatment of prostate cancer, such as hot flashes, vocal changes, or breast enlargement could be significantly reduced or even eliminated. In addition, those of ordinary skill in the art will understand that the amount of a drug or medicament needed for treatment of a disease or condition could be significantly reduced, thus reducing patient cost. Patient compliance with a treatment regimen would improve as the need for frequent drug administration would effectively be eliminated. Pharmacist workload and exposure to hazardous or toxic pharmaceuticals would be reduced. The opportunity for drug-drug or drug-food interaction would be effectively avoided. And the opportunity to provide drug combination therapy would be increased.

[0045] Similar advantages could also be obtained if the disclosed device instead included a contraceptive implanted within a female. Still other potential applications include the treatment of vaginal fungal infections with an anti-fungal medicament.

[0046] Victims of Parkinson's disease would also be candidates for implantation of the disclosed drug delivery device within the brain to slowly release medicament for reduction of tremors. Patients with ulcerative colitis or a variety of different gastroenterological diseases may also be able to obtain relief by implantation of the disclosed device in their GI tract.

[0047] As may be seen in FIG. 2A, the drug delivery system 10 includes a basin 14. The basin is formed in a basin containment, enframement, or encasement portion 12. For simplification of description, the basin containment, enframement, or encasement portion is called the core body 12. In the preferred embodiment, the core body 12 is formed from a substantially planar rigid piece of material. The basin 14 in FIG. 2A is shown with a top 16 and a bottom 18. The top 16 of the basin 14 intersects the upper face 20 of the core body 12. In the preferred embodiment, the bottom 18 of the basin 14 intersects the lower face 22 of the core body 12. The illustrated basin 14 is effectively a hole which passes through the core body 12. If the top 16 is larger than the bottom 18, the basin 14 may have tapered walls 17.

[0048] A still better understanding of the construction of the core body 12 may be had by reference to FIG. 2B. Therein, the core body 12 is shown having an arcuate modified race-track outer perimeter. The basin 14 contained therein passes completely therethrough from the upper face 20 to the lower face 22 and has a perimeter roughly parallel to the outer perimeter of the core body. For a better appreciation of the small size of the disclosed drug delivery system, the length of the core body 12 is about 9.5 mm and the width is about 5.3 mm.

[0049] The basin 14 may be located at the center of the core body 12 as shown in FIG. 2B or closer to one end of the core body 12. The size of the basin 14 is sufficient to hold a variety of different medicaments. Such medicaments may include those that are directly or indirectly a neuro-protectant, an anti-oxidant, an anti-apoptotic agent, a soluble growth factor

agonist or antagonist, an anti-proliferative agent, an anti-angiogenic agent, an anti-edematous agent, a vascular targeting agent, an anti-inflammatory, or an antibiotic, whether they be small organic molecules or biologics, such as proteins, ribozymes, antibodies, antibody fragments, aptamers, or oligonucleotides. More specifically, suitable medicaments include, but are not limited to, signal transduction inhibitors, protein kinase antagonists, tyrosine kinase antagonists, VEGF receptor antagonists, integrin antagonists, matrix metalloproteinase inhibitors, glucocorticoids, NSAIDS, COX-1 and/or -2 inhibitors, and angiostatic steroids. Each of these medicaments may be in the form of either a powder, a slurry, or a tablet. The amount of such medicament should be sufficient to provide enough treatment of the disease for which the medicament is prescribed for a predetermined time period, depending on the type and severity of the disease. If desired, a variety of different additives may be added to the medicament to increase its effectiveness. For example, an additive with water affinity, such as an excipient humectant, may be added to the medicament for the purpose of attracting water molecules to the area where the device is inserted into the eye to initiate or to aid dissolution of the medicament or transport of the medicament out of the basin 14.

[0050] To minimize the formation of small bubbles within the basin 14, it is preferable that the size and shape of the basin 14 and the size and shape of the medicament placed in the basin 14 should be substantially the same to minimize the amount of free air.

[0051] As shown in FIG. 2C, a first screen 24 is formed to be attached to the upper face 20 of the core body 12 to cover the top 16 of the basin 14. Optionally, a second screen 26 is attached to the lower face 22 of the core body 12 to cover the bottom 18 of the basin 14. In the preferred embodiment, the screen 24 is as shown in FIG. 2C. Specifically, the screen 24 has an arcuate modified race track perimeter 36 which is roughly parallel to the perimeter of the basin 14 and the perimeter of the core body 12. That portion 23 of the screen in which the holes 28 are formed may be of equal thickness with the perimeter 25 or a different thickness depending on the construction of the device 10.

[0052] As may be seen in FIG. 2D, the screen 24 or screens 24, 26 are formed to contain a plurality of holes 28. The number, size, location, and arrangement of the holes 28 in the screen 24 or screens 24, 26 is a function of a variety of factors to include the solubility of the drug which is placed in the basin 14, the dissolution rate of the drug which is placed in the basin 14, and the concentration of the drug which is placed in the basin 14. Typically, the size of the holes 28 will be anywhere from substantially about 0.2 microns to substantially about 100 microns. However, because of the versatility of the disclosed invention in other applications still different hole sizes may be used. While it is understood that a generally uniform distribution of the holes 28 over the surface of the screen 24 or screens 24, 26 enables maximum dissolution of the medicament, other non-uniform distribution of holes 28 are also possible as explained below. Additionally, those of ordinary skill in the art will understand that when the drug delivery system of the present invention is used within the eye, the holes must be small enough to block the passage of any undissolved particles of medicament which might interfere with vision.

[0053] A suitable thickness for each screen will be from about 0.05 mm to 0.5 mm, and a suitable thickness of the core body 12 will be from about 0.5 mm to about 3.0 mm, prefer-

ably about 1.0 mm to about 2.0 mm, depending on the amount of medicament that is intended to be administered at the target implantation site.

[0054] When either metallic or non-metallic materials are used to fabricate the disclosed drug delivery device, the screen 24 or screens 24, 26 may be affixed to the core body 12 using a variety of different adhesives, to include silicon rubber, cyano acrylates, or commonly available bio-compatible room temperature adhesives, thermal adhesives, epoxies, or ultraviolet light cured adhesives. In the preferred embodiment, the screen 24 or screens 24, 26, like the core body 12, are also formed to be substantially planar.

[0055] A variety of different materials may be used to fabricate the core body 12 and the screens 24, 26. Such materials may be selected from a variety of different bio-compatible materials to include silicon, glass, ruby, sapphire, diamond, or ceramic. If desired, a bio-compatible metal may be used to form the core body 12 and the screens 24, 26. Such bio-compatible metals include gold, silver, platinum, stainless steel, tungsten, and titanium. When a bio-compatible metal is used, the screen 24 or screens 24, 26 may be welded to the core body 12 using a variety of different techniques, to include laser welding, thermo-electro bonding, as previously indicated, or the glues and adhesives described above.

[0056] Those of ordinary skill in the art will understand that the effectiveness of the disclosed drug delivery platform is determined by the delivery of the appropriate number of molecules of medicament during a predetermined period of time. Accordingly, the sum total of the area of the holes 28 in the screen or screens must enable the desired delivery rate of medicament from the basin 14. Generally, this is referred to as hole density. For the purposes of this disclosure, hole density is the total area of the holes divided by the total surface area of the device, even that area not covered by a screen.

[0057] The number of holes, their size, their location, and their general appearance on the surface of a screen forms a hole pattern. This hole pattern will be adjusted to assure that required amount of medicament is delivered at the needed flow rate. When multiple basins are formed in the core body, multiple hole patterns in the screens may be used to control the flow of medicament. For example, a hole pattern having holes concentrated at one end of a basin will initially cause a fast flow of medicament. But, as the medicament is used up, the medicament will have a longer path to travel before exiting the basin 14; accordingly, the release rate of medicament out of the drug delivery basin 14 will drop off over time.

[0058] In an alternate embodiment 110 shown in FIG. 3, the bottom 118 of the basin 114 may itself be formed as a screen, thus obviating the need for the use and attachment of a second screen 26 as shown in FIG. 2A. In other applications, as shown in FIG. 3, it is also possible for the basin 114 to have a solid bottom. When the basin 114 has a solid bottom, only a single screen 124 is used on the top 116 of the basin 114.

[0059] While the preferred embodiment shows a modified racetrack perimeter 36 with the basin 14 closer to the distal end 15 and a suture hole 30 placed at the proximal end 13, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that numerous other designs of the implantable drug delivery platform are possible without departing from the scope of the present invention. For example, the drug delivery platform may be formed with multiple suture holes 30 or with straight sides such as the triangle shape 310 as shown in FIG. 4A. Alternatively, a square shape, a circular shape, a paddle shape, or any other convenient shape which may be inserted

through a small incision in the eye or located in a portion of the body where the medicament is determined to be most effective may be used.

[0060] Because of the adaptability of the disclosed invention to being configured in a variety of different shapes, particularly if the core body and screen(s) are formed of a bio-compatible metal, the disclosed device may be formed as a ring or in a cylinder **380**, as shown in FIG. 4B. When configured in this manner, the device may be crimped around a tendon, a ligament, a muscle fiber, a blood vessel, a nerve bundle, or any other part of the body which would respond to local administration of a medicament. Similarly, such cylinder **380** could also be placed within a tubular conduit within the body and either expanded or sutured to affix its position.

[0061] If desired, different types of medicaments may be placed in different core bodies having different shapes or different colors. The use of different medicaments in different shaped or colored core bodies will reduce confusion of medications by enabling surgeons to distinguish between medicaments by the shape or color of the device in which the medicament is contained.

[0062] In certain situations it may be necessary to orient the drug delivery device in a particular position with regard to the condition or disease being treated. In such situation, the drug delivery device **410** may be attached to a support piece **432** as shown in FIG. 5 to enable a desired orientation of the core body **412**.

[0063] In still another embodiment of the drug delivery platform **510** as shown in FIGS. 6A and 6B, the core body **512**, the upper screen **524**, and a lower plate **525** may be fabricated to form a sharpened edge **534**. While a thin planar embodiment as shown in FIGS. 2A, 3, and 4A may be suitable for insertion into the vitreous body of the eye, other applications may require penetration of soft tissue. When the core body **512** is formed such that a portion of the perimeter edge **536** of the core body **512** is formed to include a sharpened edge **534**, the core body **512** itself may be used to make an initial incision or enlarge an incision through which the drug delivery device **510** is placed. In this embodiment, the leading edge of the upper screen **524** is that portion of the sharpened edge which is used to make initial contact for creating an opening through which the drug delivery platform may be inserted.

[0064] In yet another alternate embodiment **610**, as shown in FIGS. 6C and 6D, the sharpened edge may be placed on the portion on the edge of a solid piece **625** located under the basin **614**.

[0065] While sufficient medicament can be placed within the basin of the core body to treat the condition or disease for a minimal or prolonged period of time, it may be necessary to actually replace the medicament if the condition or disease is particularly persistent. While the entire device may be replaced, it has been found that when the device is used inside a patient for a prolonged period of time, such as a year or more, the basin **714** within the core body **712** may be refilled by the use of a passageway **738** running from the perimeter edge **736** of the core body **712** into the basin **714** as shown in FIG. 7. Because of the small size of the core body **712**, it may not be possible to drill a passageway from the perimeter edge **736** to the basin **714**. In such cases, it may be necessary to form the core body **712** from two mating pieces **712A**, **712B**, each mating piece including a partial channel. These two partial channels come together either horizontally or vertically to form a small hole **738** from the perimeter edge **736** to

the basin **714** when the mating pieces **712A** and **712B** are placed one on top of the other.

[0066] In still another embodiment **810**, the end of the passageway **838** may be attached to a flange **840**. The flange **840** facilitates location of the opening for the refilling of the basin **814** with a medicament by the use of a syringe (not shown). In addition, the use of a flange **840** may prevent or reduce contamination. The flange **840** may be located on the side of the core body **812** or a short distance away and connected by a small tube **842**. The passage way **838** may be formed as a tortuous path as shown in FIG. 7A.

[0067] In complex situations, it may be necessary to place multiple medicaments near the site of the condition or disease. In such cases multiple basins may be formed within the core body **943**, **945**. As shown in FIG. 8, the core body **912** includes at least a smaller proximal basin **943** and a smaller distal basin **945**. Because of the different medications, it may be necessary to cover the proximal **943** and distal **945** basins with a screen, including a different number and different size of holes over each of the proximal **943** and distal **945** smaller basins.

[0068] Still other embodiments of the disclosed drug delivery platform appear in FIGS. 9 through 23, as described below.

[0069] In FIG. 9 is shown an embodiment of the drug delivery device **1010** which includes a proximal basin **1043**, a middle basin **1045**, and a distal basin **1047**. The proximal basin **1043** is separated from the middle basin **1045** by use of a first partition **1041**, and the middle basin **1045** is separated from the distal basin **1047** by use of a second partition **1049**. If required, the transport or movement of medicament between the various smaller basins may be facilitated by passages **1048** formed in the partitions **1041**, **1049**. It is also to be noted that the pattern of the holes in both the first screen **1024** on the upper face **1020** of the core body **1012** and the second screen on the lower face **1024** of the core body **1012** is shaped for control of the release of medicament. Specifically, a U-shaped pattern **1050** is included at the distal end **1015** and an arcuate pattern **1052** is included at the proximal end **1013**. This embodiment is particularly useful when it is necessary to place three medicaments, M1, M2, and M3 within the body of an animal. Alternatively, the partitions **1041** and **1049** may be solid or impermeable to keep the medicaments M1, M2, and M3 separate.

[0070] FIG. 10 illustrates an embodiment **1110** for the dissipation of two medicaments, M1 and M2 within the body. Accordingly, the core body **1112** is divided into a proximal smaller basin **1143** and a distal smaller basin **1147** using a solid or impermeable partition **1141** therebetween. Release of the medication M2 is controlled by a U-shaped pattern of screen holes **1150** in both the upper screen **1124** and in the lower screen **1126** over the distal partition **1147**. Over the proximal basin **1143** is located a trapezoidal pattern of screen holes **1154** for controlling the release of the medicament M1.

[0071] In FIG. 11, another two-compartmented implantable drug delivery platform **1210** is shown. Note that there is a first pattern of screen holes **1256** which covers the entire distal basin **1247** and a second pattern of screen holes **1258** which covers the entire proximal basin **1243** which hold medicaments M2 and M1 respectively.

[0072] In FIG. 12 is shown an embodiment **1310** with a single basin **1314** for holding a medicament M. The single basin **1314** is formed by the joining together of the two core body pieces, **1312A** and **1312B**. Each of the pieces **1312A**,

1312B includes a full pattern of screen holes **1360** to cover the basin **1314** formed between the two portions **1312A**, **1312B** of the core body.

[0073] In FIG. **13** is shown yet another embodiment **1410** including a single basin **1414**. In this embodiment **1410**, the core body **1412** includes a lower screen **1426** covered by an upper screen **1424**. Note that the upper screen **1424** fully covers the core body **1412** and is configured with a full pattern of screen holes **1460** to cover the entire basin **1414**.

[0074] In FIG. **14** is shown yet another single basin embodiment **1510**. In this embodiment, the upper screen **1524** has a perimeter **1536** which fits inside the inside perimeter of the basin **1514** formed in the core body **1512**.

[0075] In FIG. **15** is shown yet another embodiment **1610** with a single well **1614**. In this embodiment **1610**, the upper screen **1634** includes a downwardly depending flange **1662** which is constructed and arranged to be press fit within the perimeter of the basin **1614** formed within the core body **1612**. Alternatively, as shown in FIG. **18**, the flange may be placed on the core body **1612** to extend upwardly to engage a recessed portion in a screen **1624**.

[0076] In FIG. **16** is shown yet another embodiment **1710** having a single basin **1714**. The single basin **1714** is formed in a core body **1712** which further fits within a core body holder **1712C**. The core body holder **1712C** includes an open portion **1712C.1** therein which will securely hold the core body **1712**. Covering the basin **1714** within the core body **1712** is an upper screen **1724**. The bottom portion of the core body **1712** is formed to be a screen.

[0077] In FIG. **17** is shown an embodiment **1810** similar to the embodiment **1710** shown in FIG. **16**. However, rather than the core body holder **1812D** having a contiguous perimeter, the core body holder **1812D** is formed to have two prongs forming an open space **1812D.1** therebetween. The open space **1812D.1** is constructed and arranged to receive the core body **1812**. A groove **1864** captures the two prongs of core body holder **1812D**. Once again, the core body **1812** is covered with a screen **1824** and the bottom of the core body **1812** is formed as a screen.

[0078] In FIG. **18** the disclosed embodiment **1910** includes a core body **1912** which has an upwardly extending flange **1966** which fits into the upper screen **1924** so that the upper screen **1924** may be positioned on the core body **1912** over the basin **1914**.

[0079] In FIG. **19** is shown an embodiment **2010** including a substantially hollow core body **2012**. Resting on the bottom face **2022** of the substantially hollow core body **2012** is a lower screen **2026**, and on the top face **2020** of the core body is an upper screen **2026**.

[0080] In FIG. **20** is shown an embodiment **2110** including a proximal smaller basin **2143** and a distal smaller basin **2147**. The partition **2141** dividing the proximal smaller basin **2143** from the distal smaller basin **2147** has passages **2148** formed therein for the movement of medicament therethrough. Release of the medicaments **M1**, **M2** is controlled by the arcuate pattern of holes **2152** formed in both the upper screen **2124** and the lower screen **2126**. Alternatively, the partition **2141** may run along the long axis of the basin **2114** to form side-by-side smaller basins.

[0081] In FIG. **21** is still yet another embodiment **2210** including a proximal smaller basin **2243** and a distal smaller basin **2247**. A partition **2241** divides the proximal basin **2243** from the distal basin **2247** in the core body **2212**. Both the upper screen **2224** and the lower screen **2226** contain a

U-shaped pattern of holes **2250** at the distal end **2215** and a full pattern of holes **2260** at the proximal end **2213**.

[0082] In FIG. **22** is shown an oblong thickened embodiment **2310** which includes circular screens **2324**, **2326** to be placed on the upper face **2320** and lower face **2322** of the core body **2312**.

EXAMPLES

[0083] Devices similar to those depicted in FIG. **15** were implanted into eight New Zealand White rabbits. The screen was attached to the core body using a silicone adhesive. The contralateral eye was used as a control. One rabbit was taken out of the study at two days. Three animals were tested at one month, and the remaining four rabbits were tested at three months. Hiso-pathological observations were conducted at both one month and three months. At one month, three of the animals exhibited a small number of inflammatory cells in the vitreous. One animal of these three also exhibited minimal inflammation in ora serrata. The final animal had minimally swollen lens fibers. Toxicology observations for all of the animals in the three-month sampling were unremarkable.

[0084] In an in vitro study, betaxolol HCl, a relatively high water soluble substance, was tableted with 10% microcrystalline cellulose and 0.40% magnesium stearate with a total weight of 22 mg. The betaxolol HCl tablet was inserted into the basin of a drug delivery devices similar to the embodiment depicted in FIG. **15**. The devices utilized one 8 micron 1% porosity screen on one side of the basin. The ratio of the area of all holes to the area of the screen was about 0.18%. The ratio of the area of all holes to the area of all surfaces on the drug delivery device was about 0.02%. Loaded drug delivery devices according to the present invention were placed in a 4 mL HPLC vial with phosphate/saline buffer and then stirred using a small stir bar. The vials were periodically sampled and analyzed for drug concentration by HPLC. As shown in FIG. **24** a plot of drug concentrates over time demonstrates the release profiles.

[0085] In a second in vitro study, another second drug formulation using a substance with a relatively low water solubility, nepafenac in tablet form, was also studied in a device similar to the embodiment depicted in FIG. **15**. These tablets also contained 10% microcrystalline cellulose and 0.40% magnesium stearate. One tablet was placed in a two-sided 14 micron 25% porosity device. The ratio of the area of all holes to the area of the screen was about 45%. The ratio of the area of all holes to the area of all surfaces on the drug delivery device was about 0.48%. A second tablet was placed in a two-sided 14 micron 1% device. The ratio of the area of all holes to the area of the screen was about 0.18%. The ratio of the area of all holes to the area of all surfaces on the drug deliver device was about 0.02%. The drug release studies were performed as described above. As shown in FIG. **25**, plot "A" shows the release profile from the two-sided 14 micron 25% porosity device. Plot "B" is the release profile from the two-sided 14 micron 1% porosity device. A third experiment was performed by replacing the phosphate/saline buffer from the two-sided 14 micron 1% porosity device and reinitiating the experiment. This experiment is demonstrated by plot "C."

Operation

[0086] Once a medical condition or disease within the body is identified and located, a physician will determine whether

or not such condition or medication may be treated with a medicament placed in close proximity to site of the condition or disease. If the decision is made to treat the condition or disease with a medicament placed close to the condition or disease, it then becomes necessary to actually place the medicament near the condition or disease. In other applications, it may be necessary to treat a condition or disease from a short distance. Such short distance treatment may require sustained levels of medicament flow from the drug delivery device.

[0087] In the embodiment **10** shown in FIG. **1**, the condition or disease is contained within the eye of a patient. For example, a surgeon may insert an implantable device into the vitreous chamber of a patient by making a small incision in the sclera. The drug delivery platform **10** is then inserted through the incision and held in place by threading a suture through the suture hole **30** in the core body **12** and attaching the other portion of the suture to the eye. The orientation of the platform is such that the implanted platform remains out of the path of light rays from the lens to the retina.

[0088] To prevent coating of the implanted devices with cells which can block the movement of medicament from the basin through the holes in the screen, an anti-proliferative coating may be used on both the screen and core body. Similarly, materials such as silicon may form chips so as to prevent chipping the screen, and the core body may be coated with a substance to prevent chipping.

[0089] As previously mentioned, while the preferred embodiment is shown for the purpose of inserting medicament to treat a condition or disease within the inner eye, those of ordinary skill in the art will understand that the disclosed implantable drug delivery platform **10** may be used at any location within the body of an animal where a condition or disease is best treated with an implanted medicament.

[0090] The present invention, having now been disclosed according to its preferred and alternate embodiments, will now be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art. Those of ordinary skill in the art will understand that numerous other embodiments of the present invention may also be embodied by the foregoing disclosure. Such other embodiments shall be included within the scope and meaning of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of making implantable drug delivery platform comprising the steps of:

- a) forming a basin containment portion around a basin, said basin being constructed and arranged to contain the drug;
- b) affixing a first screen to said basin containment portion to cover said basin.

2. The method as defined in claim **1** further including the step of placing a second screen on the opposite side of said basin.

3. The method as defined in claim **2** wherein said second screen is affixed to said basin containment portion.

4. The method as defined in claim **1** wherein said basin containment portion is substantially planar.

5. The method as defined in claim **1** wherein said first screen is formed to be substantially planar.

6. The method as defined in claim **2** wherein said second screen is formed to be substantially planar.

7. The method as defined in claim **1** wherein the combination of said basin containment portion and said screen are formed to encircle an internal body part.

8. The method as defined in claim **1** wherein the step of forming said screen is further defined by forming the number and size of the holes in said screen depending on one or more factors selected from a group including medicament solubility, medicament dissolution rate, and medicament concentration.

9. The method as defined in claim **1** further including the step of dividing said basin into at least two smaller basins.

10. The method as defined in claim **9** further including the step of forming the size and number of the holes in said screen covering said smaller basins.

11. A method of treating a disease within the eye of an animal, said method comprising the steps of:

making an incision in the sclera;

inserting a drug delivery device through said incision, said drug delivery device including:

a basin containment portion including a basin constructed and arranged to contain the drug;

a screen constructed and arranged to cover said basin and be affixed to said basin containment portion.

12. The method as defined in claim **11** the opposite sides of said basin is formed as a screen.

13. The method as defined in claim **11** wherein said basin passes through said basin containment portion and on the bottom of said basin is a second screen, said second screen being constructed and arranged to cover the basin and be affixed to said basin containment portion.

14. The method as defined in claim **11** wherein said basin containment portion is substantially planar.

15. The method as defined in claim **11** wherein said screen is substantially planar.

16. The method as defined in claim **13** wherein said second screen is substantially planar.

17. The method as defined in claim **11** wherein the size of the holes in said screen is dependent on one or more factors selected from a group including medicament solubility, medicament dissolution rate, and medicament concentration.

18. The method as defined in claim **13** wherein the number and size of the holes in said second screen is dependent on one or more factors selected from a group including medicament solubility, medicament dissolution rate, and medicament concentration.

19. The method as defined in claim **11** wherein said well in said basin containment portion is divided into at least two smaller basins.

20. The method as defined in claim **17** wherein the size and number of the holes in said screen covering said smaller basins are different.

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