



(51) International Patent Classification:
A61B 17/11 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2012/026764

(22) International Filing Date:
27 February 2012 (27.02.2012)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
61/446,803 25 February 2011 (25.02.2011) US
61/578,930 22 December 2011 (22.12.2011) US

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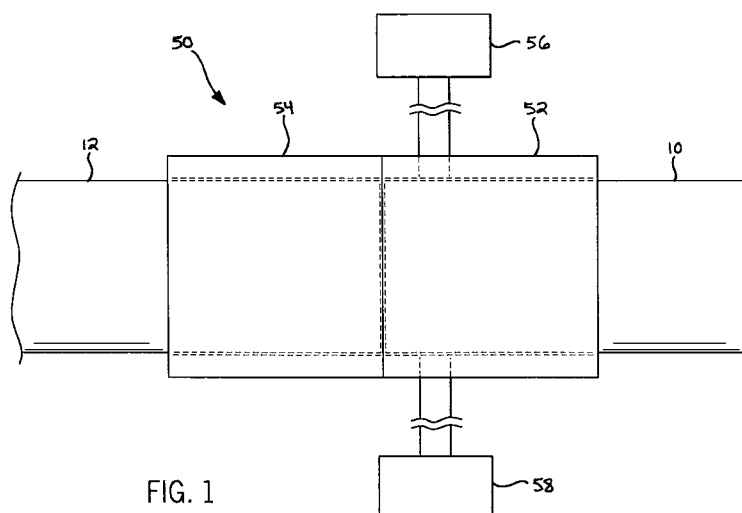
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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE,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

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: NERVE COAPTATION APPARATUS



(57) Abstract: An apparatus for coaptation of first and second severed nerve segments. The apparatus includes a plurality of nerve-engaging features or coupling members that each connect to another coupling member to form coupling pairs. The coupling pairs are advantageously movable relative to each other to permit nerve swelling, inhibit nerve compression, and facilitate delivery of pharmaceutical agents.





TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

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

NERVE COAPTATION APPARATUS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/578,930 filed December 22, 2011 and U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/446,803 filed February 25, 2011, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

STATEMENT OF FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

[0002] Not applicable.

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0003] The present disclosure generally relates to a nerve coaptation apparatus and, more particularly, to a microsuture-less nerve coaptation apparatus having relatively-movable coupling members to inhibit nerve compression in the event of, for example, nerve swelling.

[0004] Microsurgery (that is, surgery aided by use of a microscope) is used in various types of medical procedures that treat relatively small bodily structures, such as coaptation of severed nerves. In this case, the procedure typically involves using a relatively small suture to connect the severed ends of the severed nerve segments. This facilitates axonal growth to fuse the nerve segments, which ideally restores some degree of nerve functionality.

[0005] Unfortunately, nerve coaptation microsutures have several limitations. For example, connecting severed nerve segments with a microsuture is a relatively long procedure that requires considerable surgical experience. Furthermore, the outcome of such procedures are typically considered poor due to relatively long recovery times (for example, up to several years) and limited nerve functionality (for example, less than 20 percent of original nerve functionality).

[0006] Nerve coaptation couplings have been proposed for use in addition to microsutures in an attempt to address the above limitations. Such couplings typically include a sleeve that houses and isolates the ends of the severed nerve segments, and pharmaceutical agents can be incorporated into the sleeve to

promote axonal growth. Unfortunately, such devices inhibit nerve swelling proximate the ends of the severed nerve segments, which inwardly compresses the nerve segments and can adversely affect nerve regeneration.

[0007] Considering the above, what is needed is a nerve coaptation apparatus that addresses one or more of the shortcomings of microsutures and previous coaptation devices.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The present invention generally provides an apparatus for coaptation of first and second severed nerve segments. The apparatus includes a plurality of nerve-engaging features or "coupling members" that each connect to another coupling member to form "coupling pairs". The coupling pairs are advantageously movable relative to each other to permit nerve swelling and inhibit nerve compression.

[0009] In one aspect, the present invention provides an apparatus for coaptation of a first nerve segment separated from a second nerve segment. The apparatus includes a first coaptation member configured to extend about the first nerve segment and engage the first nerve segment. The apparatus further includes a second coaptation member configured to connect to the first coaptation member and extend about the second nerve segment. The second coaptation member includes a first coupling member and a second coupling member that are each configured to engage the second nerve segment to inhibit the second nerve segment from moving away from the first nerve segment in a longitudinal direction. The first coupling member and the second coupling member are movable relative to each other in a transverse direction substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal direction to inhibit nerve compression.

[0010] In another aspect, the present invention provides an apparatus for coaptation of a first nerve segment separated from a second nerve segment. The apparatus includes a first coaptation member configured to extend about the first nerve segment, and the first coaptation member includes a first coupling member configured to engage the first nerve segment. The apparatus further includes a second coaptation member configured to extend about the second nerve segment, and the second coaptation member includes a second coupling member configured

to engage the second nerve segment. The second coupling member connects to the first coupling member to inhibit the first and second coaptation members from moving apart in a longitudinal direction and to inhibit the first and second nerve segments from moving apart in the longitudinal direction. The first coupling member and the second coupling member are movable in a transverse direction substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal direction to inhibit nerve compression.

[0011] In yet another aspect, the present invention provides an apparatus for coaptation of a first nerve segment separated from a second nerve segment. The apparatus includes a first coupling pair having a first coupling member configured to connect to the first nerve segment and a second coupling member configured to connected to the second nerve segment. The first coupling member connects to the second coupling member to engage the first nerve segment with the second nerve segment. The apparatus further includes a second coupling pair having a third coupling member configured to connect to the first nerve segment and a fourth coupling member configured to connected to the second nerve segment. The third coupling member connects to the fourth coupling member to engage the first nerve segment with the second nerve segment. The first coupling pair is movable relative to the second coupling pair to inhibit compression of the first nerve segment and the second nerve segment.

[0012] The foregoing and other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the detailed description that follows. In the description, reference is made to the accompanying drawings that illustrate a preferred configuration of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] The present invention will hereafter be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals denote like elements, and:

[0014] Fig. 1 is a side schematic view of a nerve coaptation apparatus according to the present invention;

[0015] Fig. 2 is a side perspective view of a first configuration of the nerve coaptation apparatus of Fig. 1 before connecting two coaptation members;

[0016] Fig. 3 is a side view of the first configuration of the nerve coaptation apparatus of Fig. 2 upon connecting the two coaptation members;

- [0017] Fig. 4 is an end view of one of the coaptation members of Fig. 2;
- [0018] Fig. 5 is a detail view of the area of one of the coaptation members enclosed by line 5-5 of Fig. 2;
- [0019] Fig. 6 is a side perspective view of a second configuration of the nerve coaptation apparatus of Fig. 1 before connecting two coaptation members;
- [0020] Fig. 7 is a side perspective view of the second configuration of the nerve coaptation apparatus of Fig. 6 upon connecting the two coaptation members;
- [0021] Fig. 8 is an end view of one of the coaptation members of Fig. 6;
- [0022] Fig. 9 is a perspective view of two coupling members of the second configuration of the nerve coaptation apparatus of Fig. 6;
- [0023] Fig. 10 is a side perspective view of a third configuration of the nerve coaptation apparatus of Fig. 1 before connecting two coaptation members;
- [0024] Fig. 11 is a side perspective view of the third configuration of the nerve coaptation apparatus of Fig. 10 upon connecting the two coaptation members;
- [0025] Fig. 12 is a side perspective view of separation of two halves of one of the coaptation members of Fig. 10;
- [0026] Fig. 13 is a flow chart setting forth steps of a pharmaceutical agent delivery sequence conducted by the apparatus of Fig. 1;
- [0027] Fig. 14A is a plot of sciatic function index scores versus post-operative time for various types of nerve injuries and pharmaceutical agent sequences; and
- [0028] Fig. 14B is a plot of foot fault asymmetry scores versus post-operative time for various types of nerve injuries and pharmaceutical agent sequences.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0029] Referring now to Fig. 1, the present invention provides an apparatus 50 for coaptation of first and second severed nerve segments 10, 12. Generally, the apparatus 50 includes a first coaptation member 52 that surrounds and engages the first nerve segment 10 and a second coaptation member 54 that surrounds and engages the second nerve segment 12. The first and second coaptation members 52, 54 abut each other to coapt the ends of the first and second nerve segments 10, 12. In addition, the first and second coaptation members 52, 54 include nerve-engaging features or "coupling members" that each connect to a coupling member on the opposite coaptation member 52, 54 to form "coupling pairs". The coupling

pairs are advantageously movable relative to each other to permit nerve swelling and inhibit nerve compression. Various configurations of the apparatus 50 and the coupling members are described below.

[0030] The coaptation members 52, 54 also receive one or more pharmaceutical agents from an agent delivery device 56 to facilitate repair and fusion of the nerve segments 10, 12. Various pharmaceutical agents may be used, although advantageous pharmaceutical agents are described below. Regardless of the specific type used, the pharmaceutical agents are subsequently evacuated to a collection device 58.

[0031] Turning now to Figs. 2-5, a first configuration of the nerve coaptation apparatus 100 is shown. In this configuration, the first and second coaptation members 102, 104 are generally similar, and therefore only the first coaptation member 102 is described in detail herein.

[0032] The first coaptation member 102 includes a plurality of coupling members 106, which may comprise various materials commonly associated with medical devices, such as implantable, biodegradable, and non-neurotoxic polymers and the like. Each of the coupling members 106 includes a semi-cylindrical wall 108, and together the walls 108 provide the first coaptation member 102 with a cylindrical shape for receiving the first nerve segment 10. That is, the coupling members 106 together define open ends 110, 112 through which the nerve segment 10 extends and an internal nerve passageway 114 that receives nerve segment 10. Furthermore, the coupling members 106 together define a longitudinal direction of the coaptation member 102 extending between the open ends 110, 112 and aligned with the longitudinal direction of the nerve segment 10.

[0033] To permit the coupling members 106 to move relative to each other, the first coaptation member 102 includes a plurality of expandable or flexible joints 116 connecting the sides of adjacent coupling members 106. The flexible joints 116 may comprise various materials, such as elastically deformable, implantable, biodegradable, and non-neurotoxic polymers and the like. In any case, the flexible joints 116 permit the coupling members 106 to move in a transverse direction (that is, a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction within five degrees) relative to one another. Such relative motion between the coupling members 106

advantageously permits nerve swelling (by up to, for example, 50 percent) and inhibits nerve compression.

[0034] The first coaptation member 102 includes several features to engage the first nerve segment 10 and the second coaptation member 104 proximate the open end 110. To connect to the nerve segment 10, each of the coupling members 106 includes a hooked epineurium pin 118. As the name implies, each epineurium pin 118 pierces the epineurium of the nerve segment 10. As such, the epineurium pins 118 inhibit the nerve segment 10 from moving longitudinally relative to the coaptation member 102. In addition, the epineurium pins 118 hold the nerve segment 10 in an appropriate position for coaptation with the second nerve segment 12 (that is, proximate the open end 110) when the coaptation members 102, 104 are connected.

[0035] To connect the first coaptation member 102 to the second coaptation member 104, each of the coupling members 106 includes two longitudinally extending connection elements 120, 122 proximate the first open end 110. Half of the connection elements are tapering posts 120 and half of the connection elements are holes 122. Each hole 122 receives one of the tapering posts 120 on the second coaptation member 104, and each tapering post 120 is received in one of the holes 122 on the second coaptation member 104. In addition, each tapering post 120 may be press-fittingly received in the corresponding hole 122 to provide a firm connection between the coaptation members 102, 104. Such a connection may inhibit the coaptation members 102, 104 from moving apart in the longitudinal direction once connected.

[0036] One or more of the coupling members 106 also include features to ensure proper angular alignment of the nerve segments 10, 12 (that is, proper alignment of individual axons and the like). Specifically, on each of the coaptation members 102, 104, one of the coupling members 106 includes a plurality of strips 124, 126, and 128 of different colors. When connecting the nerve segments 10, 12 to the coaptation members 102, 104, respectively, common features of the nerve segments 10, 12 (for example, fascicle patterns or the like) may be aligned with a specific strip 124, 126, or 128. Then, when connecting the coaptation members 102, 104 to each other, matching color strips 124, 126, and 128 on the coaptation members 102, 104 are aligned to ensure that the features of the nerve segments 10,

12 are aligned. Furthermore, the coupling members 106 could be translucent or transparent to permit the nerve segments 10, 12 to be viewed therethrough.

[0037] During deployment, the coaptation members 102, 104 may be moved towards each other and joined using a linear or hinged coupling applicator, such as those used for vascular anastomoses. Other deployment devices may alternatively be used.

[0038] After deployment, one or more pharmaceutical agents may be delivered from the agent delivery device, through an inlet passageway 130 defined by one of the coupling members 106, and into the nerve passageways 114 to facilitate repair and fusion of the nerve segments 10, 12. After a specified amount of time, the pharmaceutical agents are evacuated through an outlet passageway 132 defined by one of the coupling members 106 and into the collection device.

[0039] The first configuration of the nerve coaptation apparatus 100 may be modified in other manners that are not explicitly described above. For example, the coupling members 106 may include more or less than two connection elements 120, 122 and one epineurium pin 118 (for example, each coaptation member 102 and 104 may include twelve connection elements 120, 122 and six epineurium pins 118). As another example, the inlet passageway 130 and outlet passageway 132 may be omitted, and gaps defined by the flexible joints 116 and the sides of adjacent coupling members 106 may serve as inlet and outlet passageways.

[0040] Turning now to Figs. 6-9, a second configuration of the nerve coaptation apparatus 200 is shown. In this configuration, the apparatus 200 includes a first coaptation member and a second coaptation member 202, 204 that are generally similar. As such, only the first coaptation member 202 is described in detail herein. In general, the first coaptation member 202 permits nerve swelling and inhibits compression by deploying a plurality of relatively movable coupling members. This aspect is described in further detail below.

[0041] The first coaptation member 202 may comprise various materials commonly associated with medical devices, such as non-neurotoxic polymers and the like. The first coaptation member 202 includes a wall 206 that defines a cylindrical shape for receiving the first nerve segment 10. That is, the wall 206 defines open ends 208, 210 through which the nerve segment 10 extends and an internal nerve passageway 212 that receives nerve segment 10. Furthermore, the

coaptation member 202 defines a longitudinal direction extending between the open ends 208, 210 and aligned with the longitudinal direction of the nerve segment 10.

[0042] The first coaptation member 202 also supports connection elements 214, 216, such as those described above, to connect to the second coaptation member 204. That is, the coaptation member 202 includes a plurality of longitudinally extending connection elements 214, 216 proximate the first open end 208. Half of the connection elements are tapering posts 214 and half of the connection elements are holes 216. Each hole 216 receives one of the tapering posts 214 on the second coaptation member 204, and each tapering post 214 is received in one of the holes 216 on the second coaptation member 204. In addition, each tapering post 214 may be press-fittingly received in the corresponding hole 216 to provide a firm connection between the coaptation members 202, 204. Such a connection may inhibit the coaptation members 202, 204 from moving apart in the longitudinal direction once connected.

[0043] The first coaptation member 202 also includes inlet and outlet passageways 218, 220 to receive and evacuate one or more pharmaceutical agents, respectively. In this configuration, the inlet and outlet passageways 218, 220 are defined adjacent to bridges 222 that connect opposite semi-cylindrical halves 224 of the coaptation member 202.

[0044] As described briefly above, the first coaptation member 202 releasably supports a plurality of coupling members 226, 228 on the inner surface of the wall 206. The coupling members 226, 228 engage and hold the first nerve segment 10 in contact with the second nerve segment 12. As such, the coupling members 226, 228 may comprise various materials commonly associated with medical devices, such as implantable, biodegradable, and non-neurotoxic polymers and the like.

[0045] To engage and hold the first nerve segment 10 in contact with the second nerve segment 12, half of the coupling members 226 have tapering shapes and act as epineurium pins that pierce the epineurium of the nerve segment 10. In addition, these coupling members 226 are fixedly received by a corresponding pin-receiving coupling member 228 of the second coaptation member 204. Similarly, each pin-receiving coupling member 228 of the first coaptation member 202 fixedly receives one of the epineurium pin coupling members 226 of the second coaptation member 204.

[0046] After receiving the nerve segments 10, 12, connecting to each other, and delivering and evacuating the pharmaceutical agents, the coaptation members 202, 204 detach from the coupling members 226, 228, for example, by breaking the bridges 222 and an adhesive connection between the coaptation members 202, 204 and the coupling members 226, 228. The coupling members 226, 228 remain connected to each other and the nerve segments 10, 12. As such, the coupling members 226, 228 inhibit the nerve segments 10, 12 from moving apart in the longitudinal direction. However, each pair of coupling members 226, 228 is movable in the transverse direction relative to the other pairs. The coupling members 226, 228 thereby permit nerve swelling and inhibit compression.

[0047] Turning now to Figs. 10-12, a third configuration of the nerve coaptation apparatus 300 is shown. The third configuration of the apparatus 300 shares many features with the second configuration of the nerve coaptation apparatus 200. For example, the coaptation members 302, 304 may comprise various materials commonly associated with medical devices, such as non-neurotoxic polymers and the like. Furthermore, each coaptation member 302, 304 includes a plurality of connection elements 306, 308 like those described above and a plurality of detachably supported and nerve-engaging coupling members 310, 312 like those described above. Each coaptation member 302, 304 also includes inlet and outlet passageways 314, 316 to receive and evacuate one or more pharmaceutical agents, respectively.

[0048] In contrast to the second configuration, each coaptation member 302, 304 includes two separate semi-cylindrical halves 318 that are initially held in abutment by a semi-cylindrical deployment element 320. As such, after connecting the nerve segments 10, 12 to the coupling members 310, 312 and connecting the coaptation members 302, 304 to each other, the deployment elements 320 are detached from the coaptation members 302, 304 by, for example, moving the deployment elements 320 apart in the longitudinal direction. Thereafter, and as shown in Fig. 12, the coaptation member halves 318 are separated from each other, the coupling members 310, 312, and the nerve segments 10, 12 by moving apart in the transverse direction.

[0049] For each of the above configurations, the coaptation members may provide a range of sizes appropriate for use with digital nerve repair (about 1mm in diameter) up to brachial root repair (about 1cm in diameter).

[0050] Turning now to Figs. 13, 14A, and 14B and as briefly described above, the coaptation members may receive one or more pharmaceutical agents from the agent delivery device to facilitate repair and fusion of the nerve segments. The agent delivery device may be one or more syringes (in the case of a single syringe, multiple agents may be separately compartmentalized), a manifold that automatically delivers pharmaceutical agents, or the like.

[0051] Regardless of the specific type of agent delivery device, the pharmaceutical agents preferably and advantageously include a sequence of: 1) a hypotonic calcium-free solution (for example, a solution as shown below in Tables 1 and 2 applied for a period of about 60 seconds before evacuation); 2) antioxidants/inhibitors of membrane sealing (for example, 2mM melatonin or 100µM USP methylene blue applied for a period of about 90 seconds before evacuation); 3) a lipid membrane fusogen (for example, 5g polyethylene glycol 2000 (PEG) dissolved in 5mL distilled water applied for about 90 seconds before evacuation); and; 4) isotonic calcium-containing solution (for example, a solution as shown below in Tables 3-5 applied for a period of about 120-180 seconds before evacuation).

Symbol	Chemical	Amount	MW	Factor	mM/L	Species	mOsm/L
NaCl	Sodium Chloride	5.7856g	58.44	1	99	2	198
KCl	Potassium Chloride	0.3728 g	74.56	1	5	2	10.0
KH ₂ PO ₄	Potassium Phosphate	0.1634 g	136.09	1	1.2	2	2.4
MgSO ₄	Magnesium Sulfate	0.1566 g	120.39	1	1.3	2	2.6
NaHCO ₃	Sodium Bicarbonate	2.1842 g	84.01	1	25	2	50.0
NaC ₆ H ₇ O ₆	Sodium Ascorbate	1.981 g	198.1	1	10	2	20.0
C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	Dextrose	1.8 g	180.16	1	9.9	1	10.0
—	Solution A (see Table 2)	50 mL	95.21	85.49/10	8.55	3	25.7 273.7 318.7

Table 1. Hypotonic calcium-free solution. Chemicals dissolved in 1000 mL distilled water, buffering pH with HCl or NaOH, respectively, added drop-wise.

Symbol	Chemical	Amount (g)	MW	Multiplicand	mM/L	Species	mOsm/L
MgCl ₂	Magnesium Chloride	4.07	95.21	2	85.49	3	256.47

Table 2. Solution A. Dissolved in 500 mL distilled water.

Symbol	Chemical	Amount	MW	mM/L	Species	mOsm/L
—	Solution B (see Table 4)	475 mL	473.49	331.55	1	314.97
H ₂ O	Distilled Water	475 mL	18	—	—	—
—	Solution C (see Table 5)	50 mL	111.0	2	3	6.0
NaC ₆ H ₇ O ₆	Sodium Ascorbate	1.981 g	198.1	10	2	20
C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	Dextrose	1.8 g	180.16	9.9	1	9.9
						350.87

Table 3. Isotonic calcium-containing solution. Buffer pH with HCl or NaOH, respectively, added drop-wise. Mix cold.

Symbol	Chemical	Amount (g)	MW	Divisor	mM/L	Species	mOsm/L
NaCl	Sodium Chloride	61.024	58.44	4	261.05	2	522.1
KCl	Potassium Chloride	3.139	74.56	4	10.5	2	21
KH ₂ PO ₄	Potassium Phosphate	1.374	136.09	4	2.52	2	5.04
MgSO ₄	Magnesium Sulfate	1.318	120.39	4	2.74	2	5.48
NaHCO ₃	Sodium Bicarbonate	18.394	84.01	4	54.74	2	109.48
						331.55	663.1

Table 4. Solution B. Chemicals dissolved in 4000 mL distilled water.

Symbol	Chemical	Amount (g)	MW	mM/L	Species	mOsm/L
CaCl ₂	Calcium Chloride	4.44	111.0	40	3	120

Table 5. Solution C. Dissolved in 1000 mL distilled water.

[0052] Alternatively, the hypotonic calcium-free solution may be additionally applied to the nerve after the antioxidants/inhibitors of membrane sealing and before the lipid membrane fusogen to wash away USP methylene blue stains on the nerve segments.

[0053] Data collected by the present inventors and partially illustrated in Figs. 14A and 14B indicates that antioxidants/inhibitors of membrane sealing, such as USP methylene blue and melatonin, maintain the axonal ends of severed nerve segments in an open and vesicle-free state appropriate for repair by a lipid membrane fusogen, such as PEG. Furthermore, these data also indicate that the above sequence advantageously improves recovery time and nerve function compared to microsutures, specifically by a factor of up to two and 40 percent in four months, respectively.

[0054] After the specified contact period with the nerve segments, each pharmaceutical agent may be evacuated by applying vacuum pressure, permitting free drainage, capillary action (for example, by connecting the outlet passageway to an absorbent surgical material), or the like. Furthermore, the actions of the delivery device and the collection device can be coordinated, for example, via an electronic controller (not shown) and a plurality of valves (not shown), such that each pharmaceutical agent contacts the nerve segments for the specified contact period. Such a controller may also control the delivery pressure of the pharmaceutical agents. That is, the controller may provide the agents at a pressure sufficiently low to maintain contact of the ends of the nerve segments, and sufficiently high to ensure adequate distribution of the chemicals over the nerve segments.

[0055] The pharmaceutical agent delivery sequence may be summarized as follows.

A method for treatment of a nerve, comprising the steps of:

- delivering at least one of an antioxidant and an inhibitor of membrane sealing to the nerve;
- evacuating the at least one of the antioxidant and the inhibitor of membrane sealing away from the nerve;
- delivering at least one lipid membrane fusogen to the nerve after evacuating the at least one of the antioxidant and the inhibitor of membrane sealing;
- and
- evacuating the at least one lipid membrane fusogen away from the nerve.

In some configurations, the at least one of the antioxidant and the inhibitor of membrane sealing includes one of USP methylene blue and melatonin.

In some configurations, the at least one lipid membrane fusogen includes polyethylene glycol.

In some configurations, the method further comprises the steps of:
delivering at least one hypotonic calcium-free solution to the nerve;
and
evacuating the at least one hypotonic calcium-free solution away from the nerve before delivering the at least one of the antioxidant and the inhibitor of membrane sealing.

In some configurations, the method further comprises the steps of:
delivering at least one isotonic calcium-containing solution to the nerve after evacuating the at least one lipid membrane fusogen; and
evacuating the at least one isotonic calcium-containing solution away from the nerve.

In some configurations, the nerve includes a first segment severed from and abutting a second segment, and each of the at least one of the antioxidant and the inhibitor of membrane sealing and the at least one lipid membrane fusogen are delivered to and evacuated away from the first segment and the second segment.

[0056] The pharmaceutical agents may be provided in a kit. Such a kit may be summarized as follows.

A kit for use in a pharmaceutical agent delivery sequence, comprising:
at least one of an antioxidant and an inhibitor of membrane sealing;
at least one lipid membrane fusogen; and
instructions indicating that the pharmaceutical agent delivery sequence includes at least one of the antioxidant and the inhibitor of membrane sealing followed by the at least one lipid membrane fusogen.

[0057] From the above description, it should be apparent that the present invention provides a nerve coaptation apparatus that includes a plurality of nerve-engaging coupling pairs. The coupling pairs are advantageously movable relative to each other to permit nerve swelling and inhibit nerve compression.

[0058] The various configurations presented above are merely examples and are in no way meant to limit the scope of this disclosure. Variations of the configurations described herein will be apparent to persons of ordinary skill in the art, such variations being within the intended scope of the present application. In particular, features from one or more of the above-described configurations may be selected to create alternative configurations comprised of a sub-combination of features that may not be explicitly described above. In addition, features from one or more of the above-described configurations may be selected and combined to create alternative configurations comprised of a combination of features which may not be explicitly described above. Features suitable for such combinations and sub-combinations would be readily apparent to persons skilled in the art upon review of the present application as a whole. The subject matter described herein and in the recited claims intends to cover and embrace all suitable changes in technology.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus for coaptation of a first nerve segment separated from a second nerve segment, comprising:

a first coaptation member configured to extend about the first nerve segment and engage the first nerve segment; and

a second coaptation member configured to connect to the first coaptation member and configured to extend about the second nerve segment, the second coaptation member including a first coupling member and a second coupling member each configured to engage the second nerve segment to inhibit the second nerve segment from moving away from the first nerve segment in a longitudinal direction, and the first coupling member and the second coupling member being movable relative to each other in a transverse direction substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal direction to inhibit nerve compression.

2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first coaptation member includes a first connection element configured to be disposed apart from the first nerve segment and the second coaptation member includes a second connection element configured to be disposed apart from the second nerve segment and engaging the first connection element to connect the second coaptation member to the first coaptation member.

3. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein the first and second connection elements inhibit movement of the first and second coaptation member and first and second nerve segments apart from each other in the longitudinal direction.

4. The apparatus of claim 3, wherein the first coupling member includes a first epineurium pin extending substantially in the longitudinal direction and configured to pierce the epineurium of the second nerve segment, and the second coupling member includes a second epineurium pin extending substantially in the

longitudinal direction and configured to pierce the epineurium of the second nerve segment.

5. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein the first coaptation member includes a third coupling member connected to the first coupling member via the first connection element and the second connection element, the third coupling member having a third epineurium pin extending substantially in the longitudinal direction and configured to pierce the epineurium of the first nerve segment.

6. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein the first coaptation member detachably supports the first epineurium pin, and wherein the second coaptation member detachably supports the second epineurium pin.

7. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first coaptation member includes:

- an inlet passageway configured to deliver a pharmaceutical agent to the first nerve segment and the second nerve segment; and
- an outlet passageway configured to evacuate the pharmaceutical agent.

8. An apparatus for coaptation of a first nerve segment separated from a second nerve segment, comprising:

a first coaptation member configured to extend about the first nerve segment and including a first coupling member configured to engage the first nerve segment; and

a second coaptation member configured to extend about the second nerve segment and including a second coupling member configured to engage the second nerve segment and connected to the first coupling member to inhibit the first and second coaptation members from moving apart in a longitudinal direction and to inhibit the first and second nerve segments from moving apart in the longitudinal direction;

wherein the first coupling member and the second coupling member are movable in a transverse direction substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal direction to inhibit nerve compression.

9. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein the first coaptation member includes a first connection element configured to be disposed apart from the first nerve segment, and wherein the second coaptation member includes a second connection element configured to be disposed apart from the second nerve segment, the second connection element engaging the first connection element to connect the first coaptation member to the second coaptation member.

10. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the first coupling member includes a first epineurium pin configured to pierce the epineurium of the first nerve segment, and the second coupling member includes a second epineurium pin configured to pierce the epineurium of the second nerve segment.

11. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein the first coaptation member detachably supports the first epineurium pin, and wherein the second coaptation member detachably supports the second epineurium pin.

12. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein the first coaptation member further includes a third coupling member movably connected to the first coupling member and having a third epineurium pin configured to engage the first nerve segment.

13. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the first connection element is a post and the second connection element is a hole receiving the post.

14. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the first coaptation member further includes:

an inlet passageway configured to deliver a pharmaceutical agent to the first nerve segment and the second nerve segment; and

an outlet passageway configured to evacuate the pharmaceutical agent.

15. The apparatus of claim 14, wherein the apparatus further includes a pharmaceutical agent delivery device that delivers a pharmaceutical agent sequence to the first nerve segment and the second nerve segment via the inlet passageway, and wherein the pharmaceutical agent sequence includes at least one antioxidant followed by at least one lipid membrane fusogen.

16. An apparatus for coaptation of a first nerve segment separated from a second nerve segment, comprising:

a first coupling pair including a first coupling member configured to connect to the first nerve segment and a second coupling member configured to connected to the second nerve segment, and the first coupling member connecting to the second coupling member to engage the first nerve segment with the second nerve segment; and

a second coupling pair including a third coupling member configured to connect to the first nerve segment and a fourth coupling member configured to connected to the second nerve segment, and the third coupling member connecting to the fourth coupling member to engage the first nerve segment with the second nerve segment;

wherein the first coupling pair is movable relative to the second coupling pair to inhibit compression of the first nerve segment and the second nerve segment.

17. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the first coupling member includes a longitudinally extending member that extends in a longitudinal direction of the apparatus and the second coupling member includes a hole that receives the longitudinally extending member to connect the first and second coupling members, and wherein the first coupling pair is movable relative to the second coupling pair in a transverse direction substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal direction.

18. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the first coupling member and the third coupling member are movably connected and at least partially define a first cylinder-shaped member configured to surround the first nerve segment, and wherein the second coupling member and the fourth coupling member are movably connected and at least partially define a second cylinder-shaped member configured to surround the second nerve segment.

19. The apparatus of claim 18, wherein the first cylinder-shaped member includes:

- a plurality of connection posts;
- a first plurality of epineurium pins configured to pierce the epineurium of the first nerve segment;
- and wherein the second cylinder-shaped member includes:
 - a plurality of connections holes configured to receive the connection posts and thereby connect the first and second cylinder-shaped members; and
 - a second plurality of epineurium pins configured to pierce the epineurium of the second nerve segment.

20. The apparatus of claim 19, wherein the plurality of connection posts, the first plurality of epineurium pins, and the second plurality of epineurium pins extend in a longitudinal direction, and wherein the first coupling pair is movable relative to the second coupling pair in a transverse direction substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal direction.

21. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the apparatus further includes:

a first cylinder-shaped deployment member releasably supporting the first coupling member and the third coupling member and configured to surround the first nerve segment; and

a second cylinder-shaped deployment member releasably supporting the second coupling member and the fourth coupling member and configured to surround the second nerve segment.

22. The apparatus of claim 21, wherein the first cylinder-shaped deployment member includes:

an inlet passageway configured to deliver a pharmaceutical agent to the first nerve segment and the second nerve segment; and

an outlet passageway configured to evacuate the pharmaceutical agent.

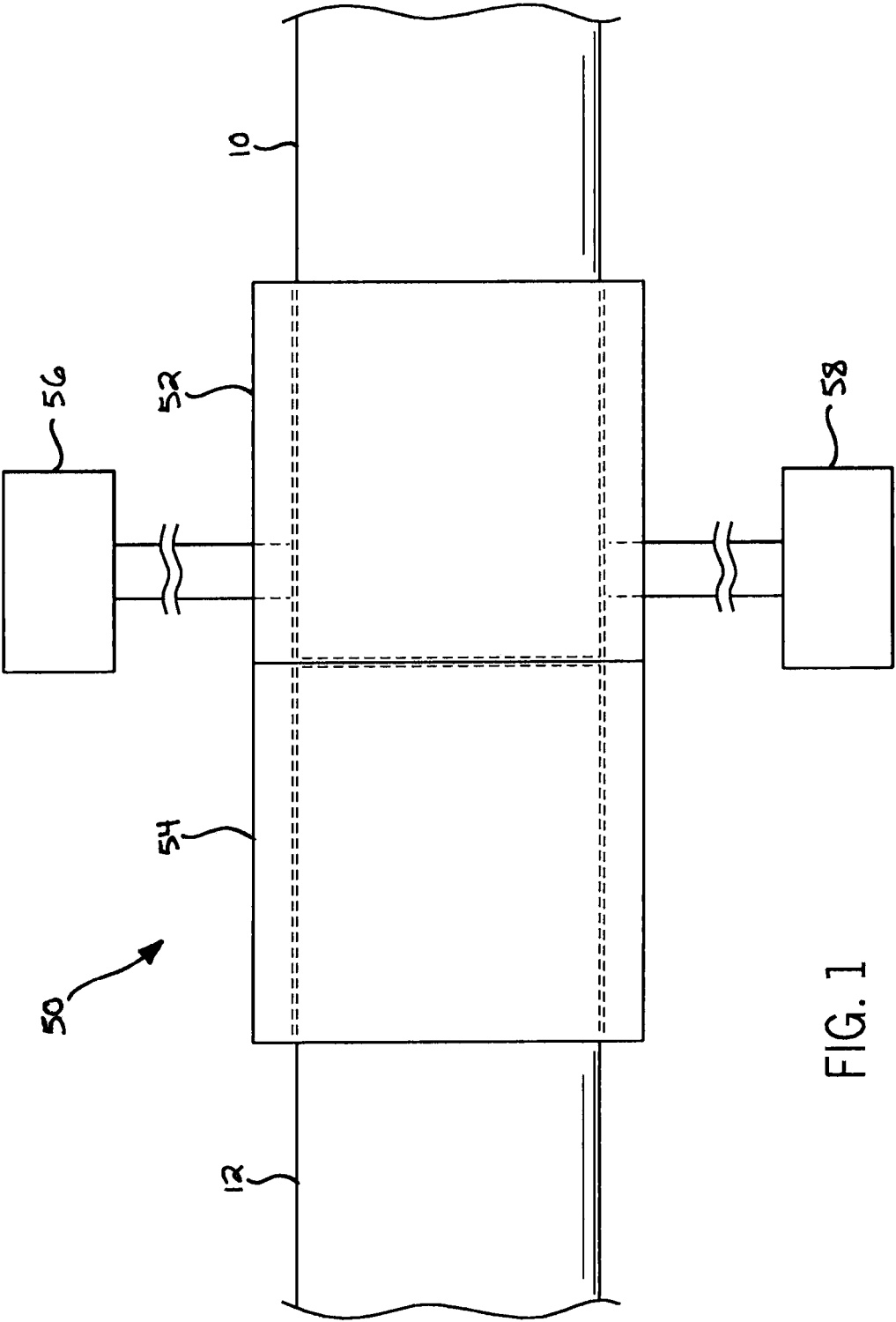


FIG. 1

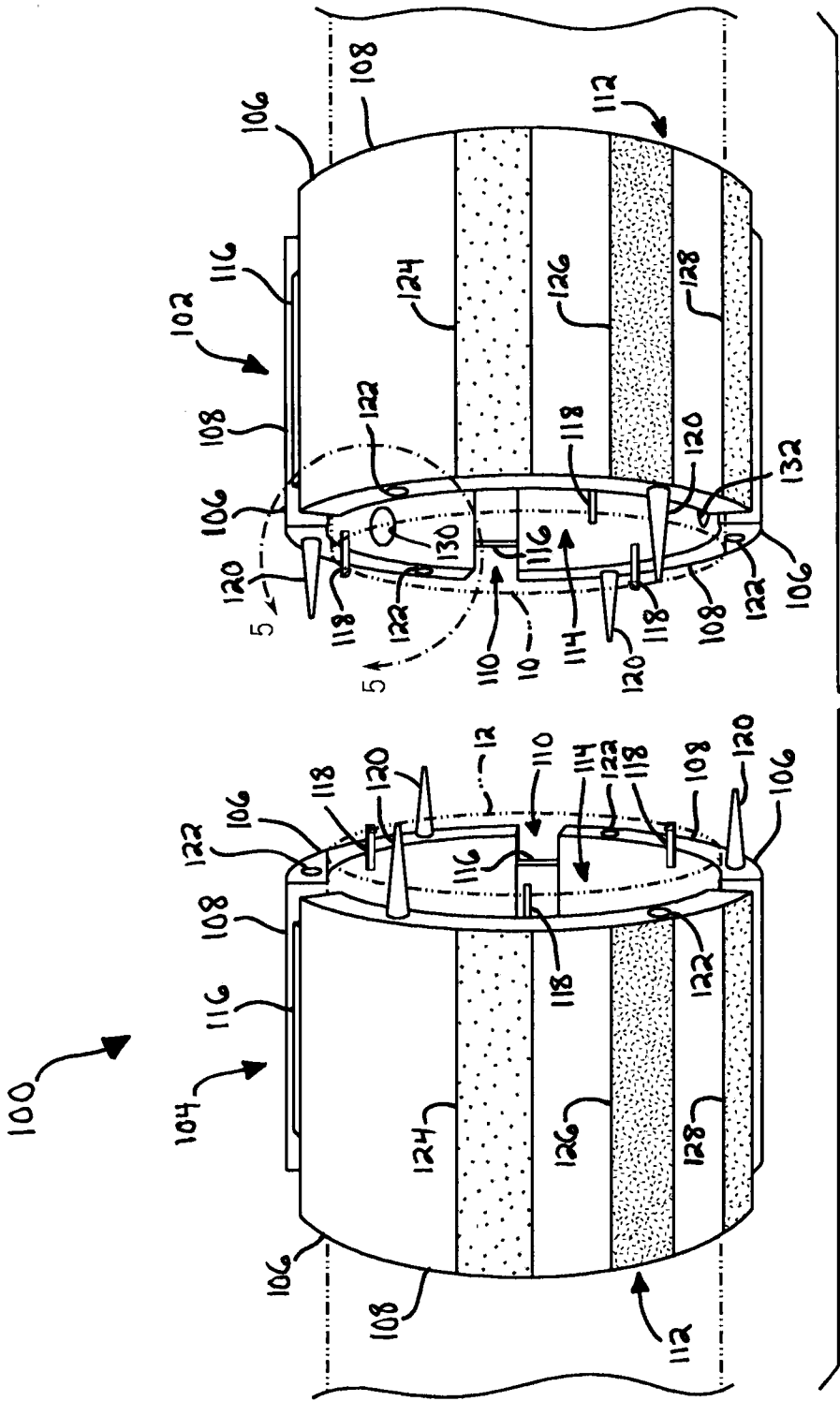
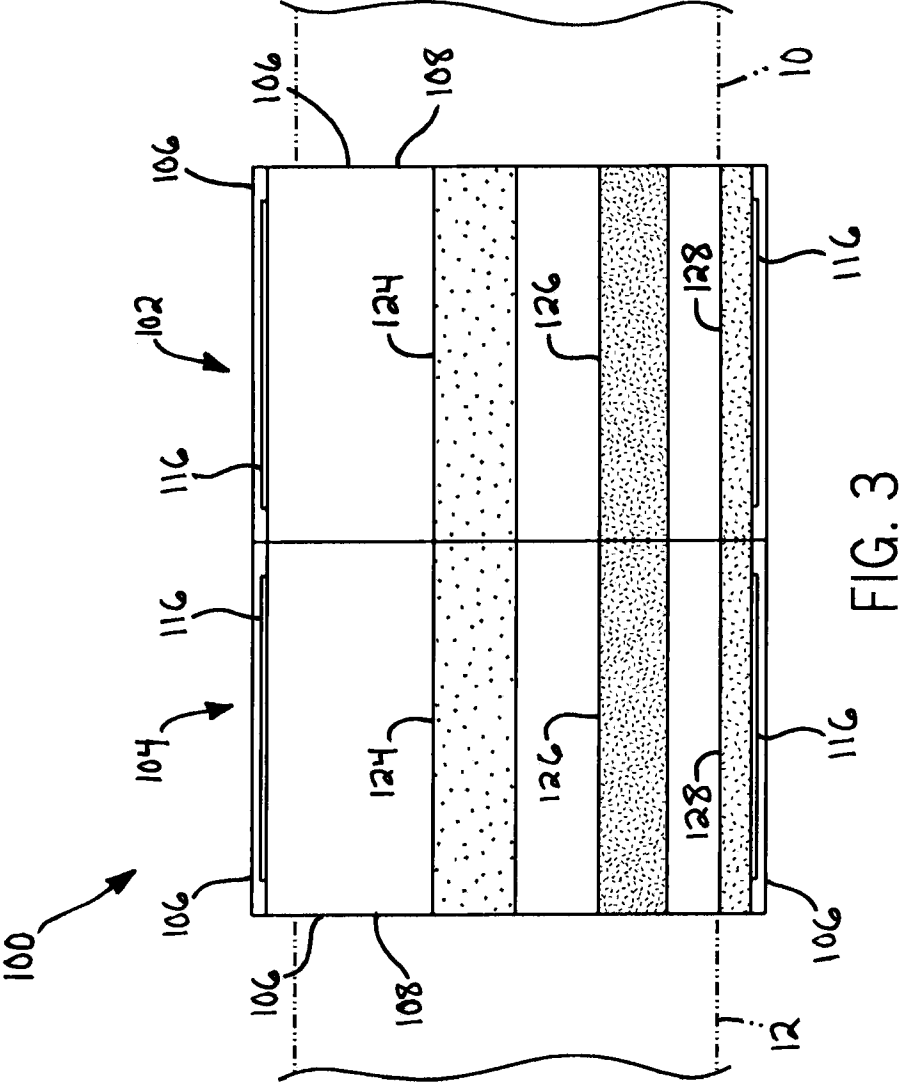
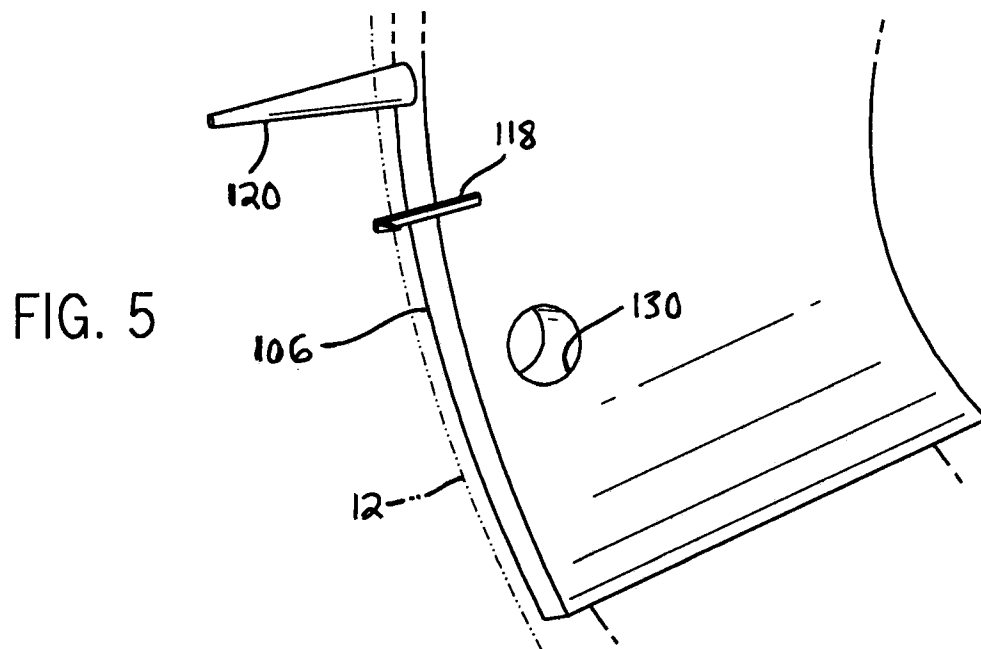
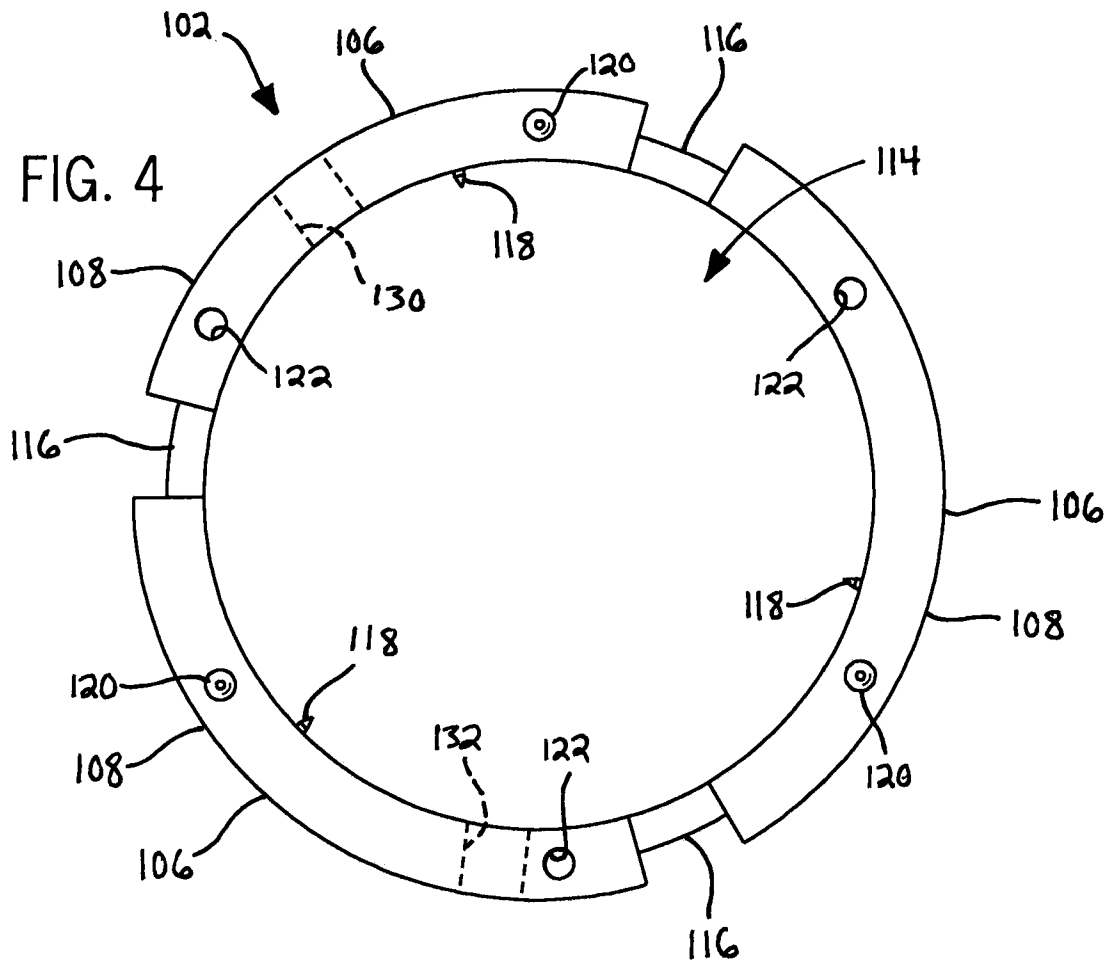


FIG. 2



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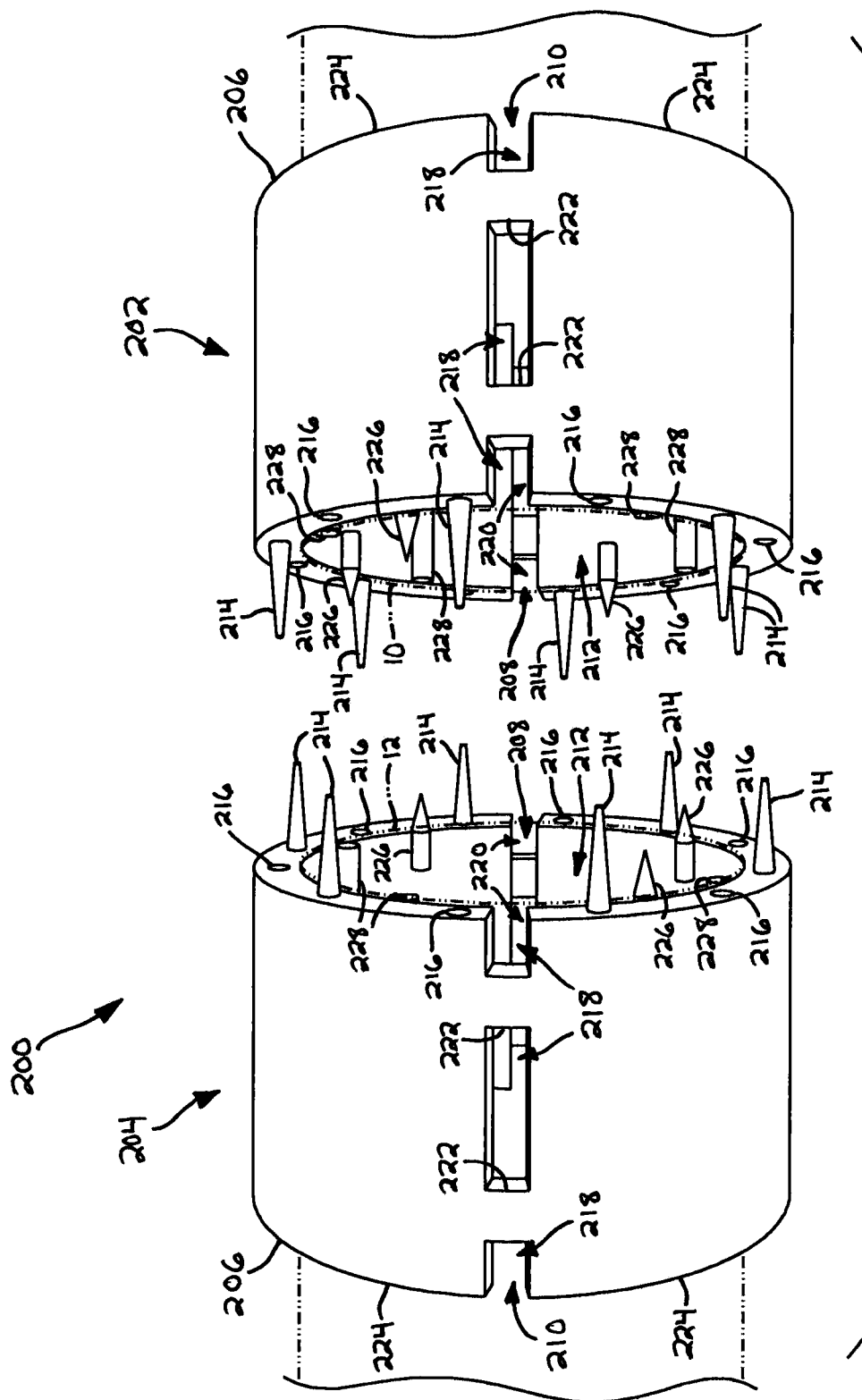


FIG. 6

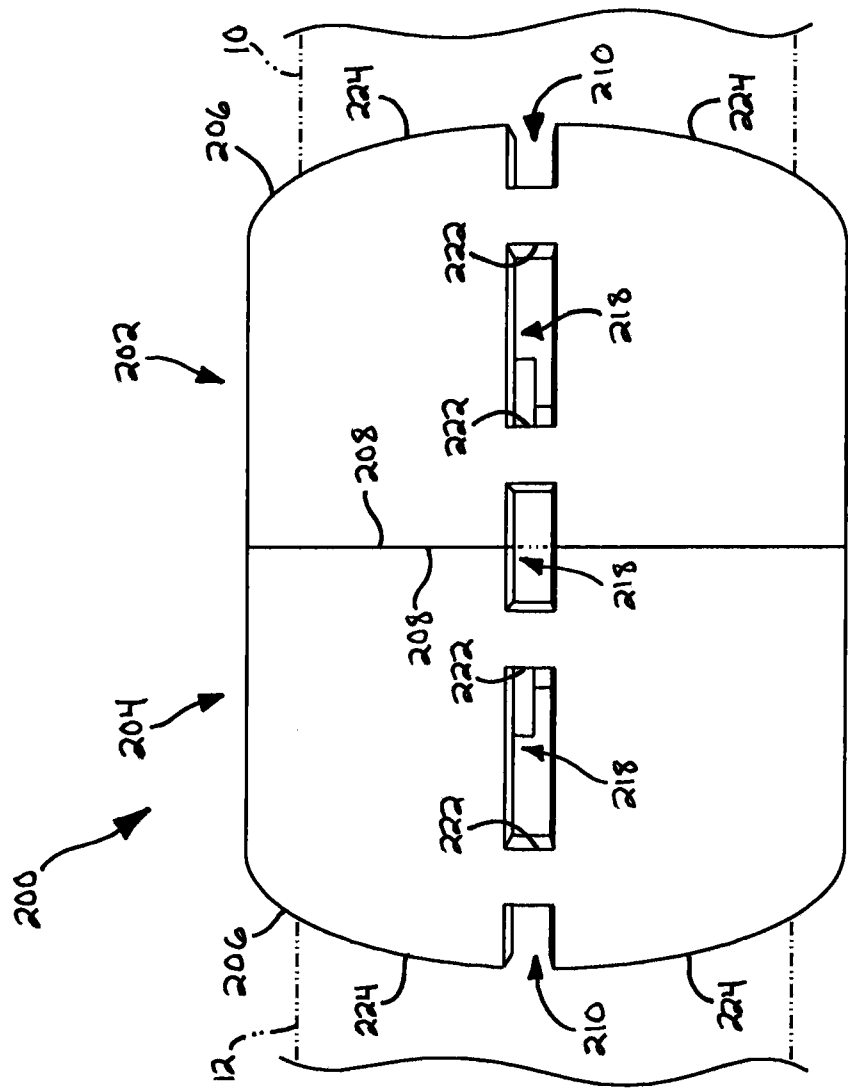


FIG. 7

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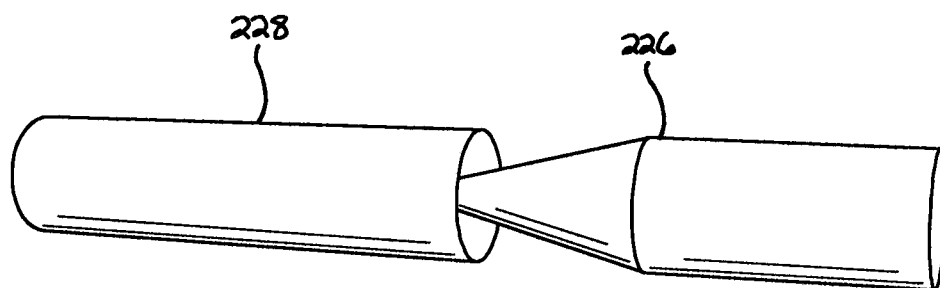
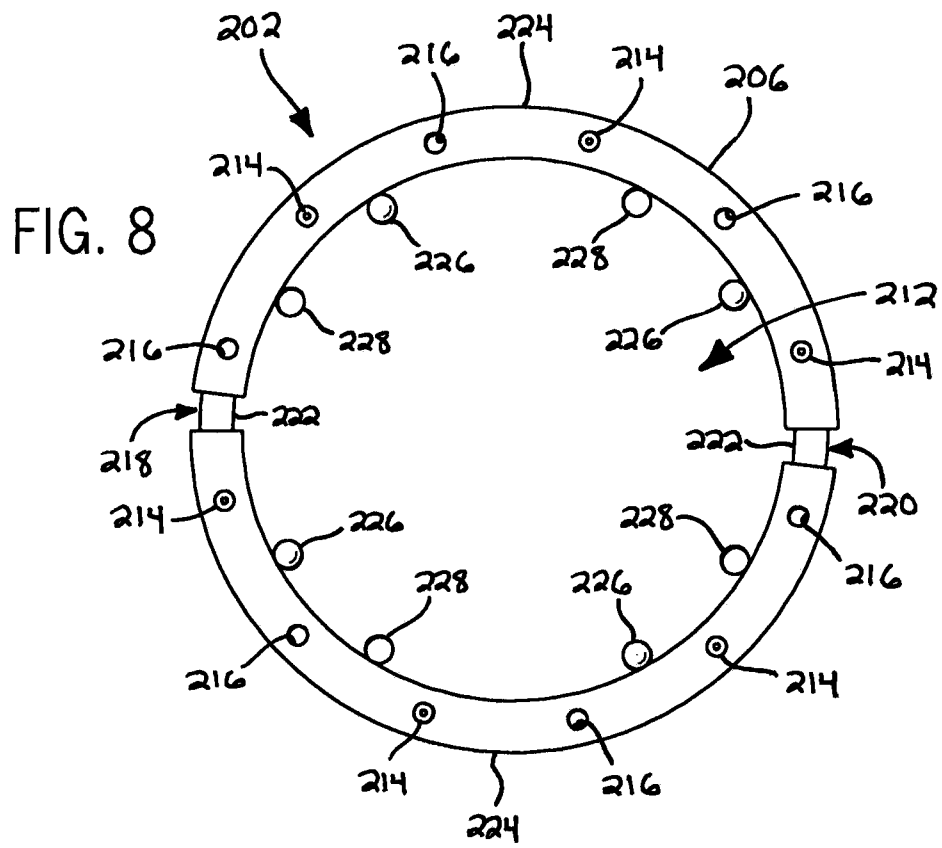


FIG. 9

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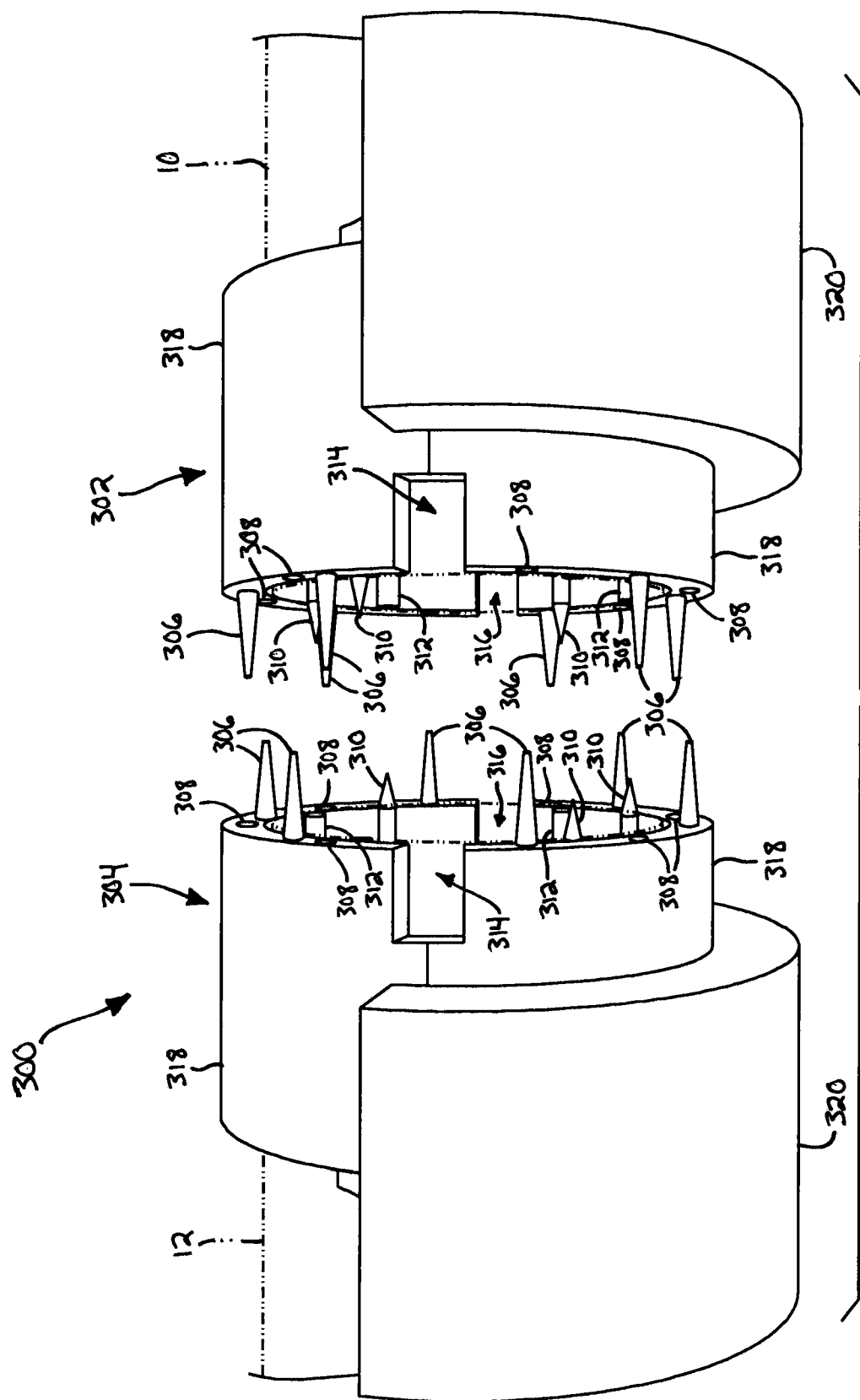


FIG. 10

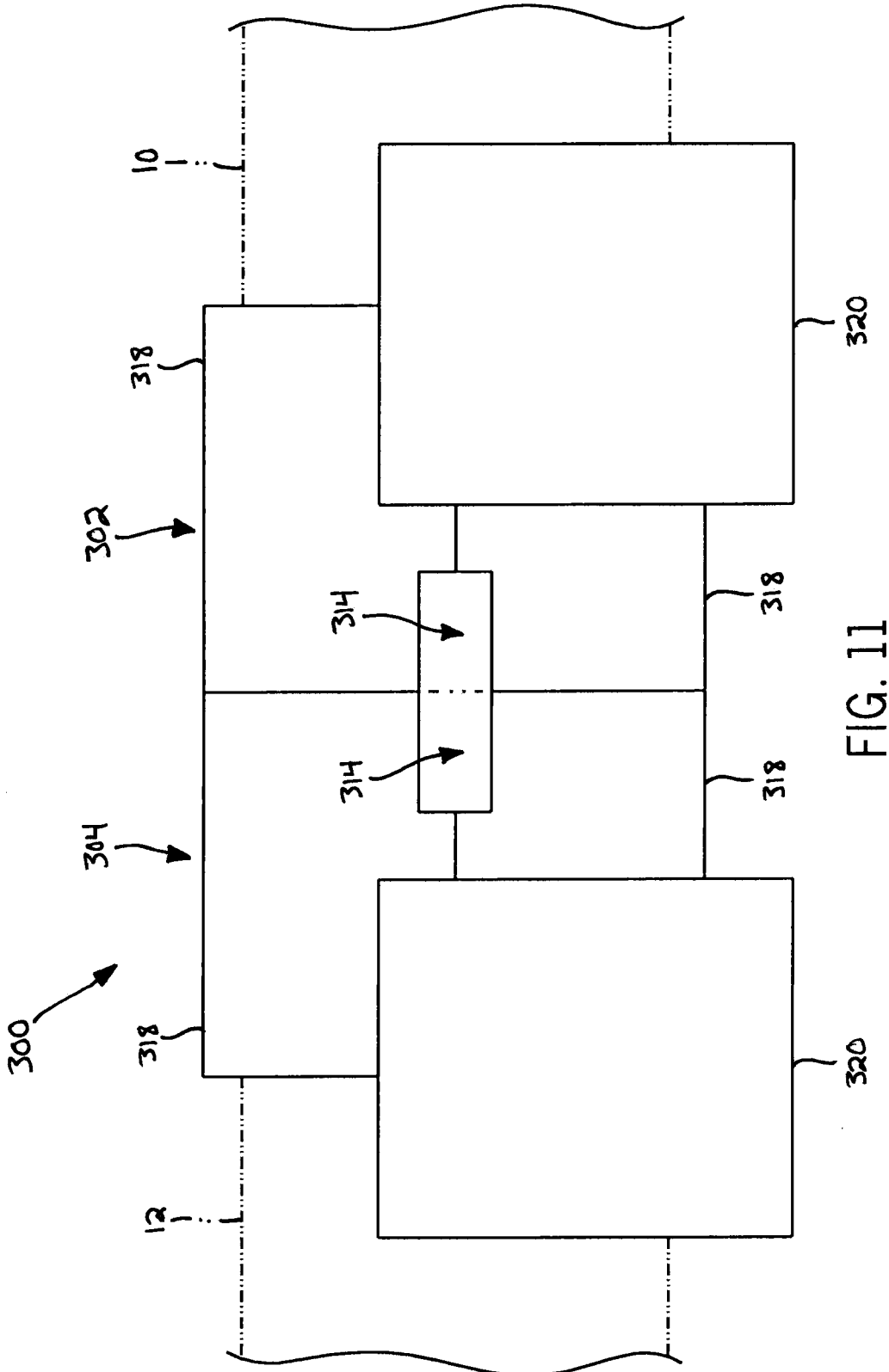
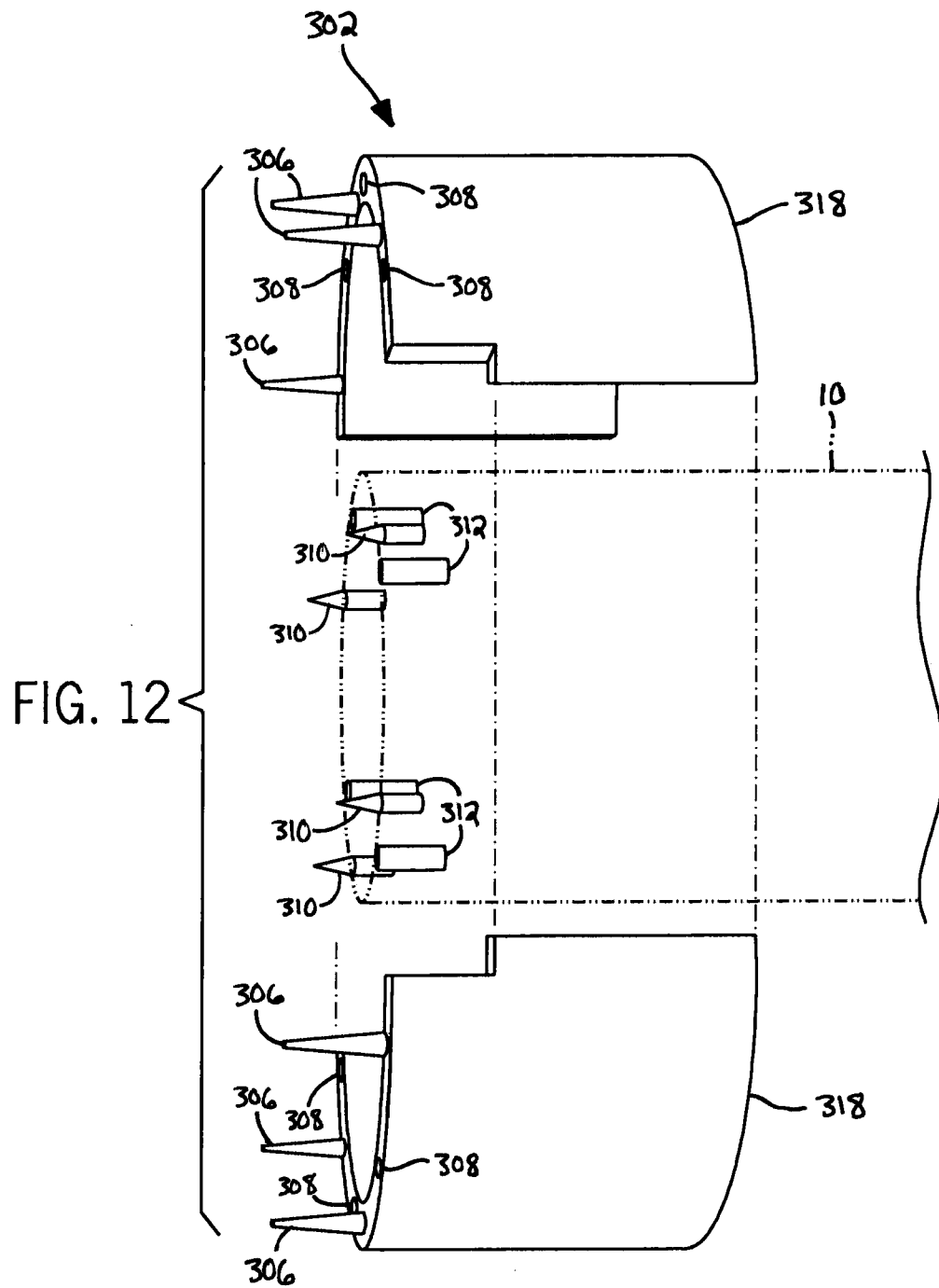


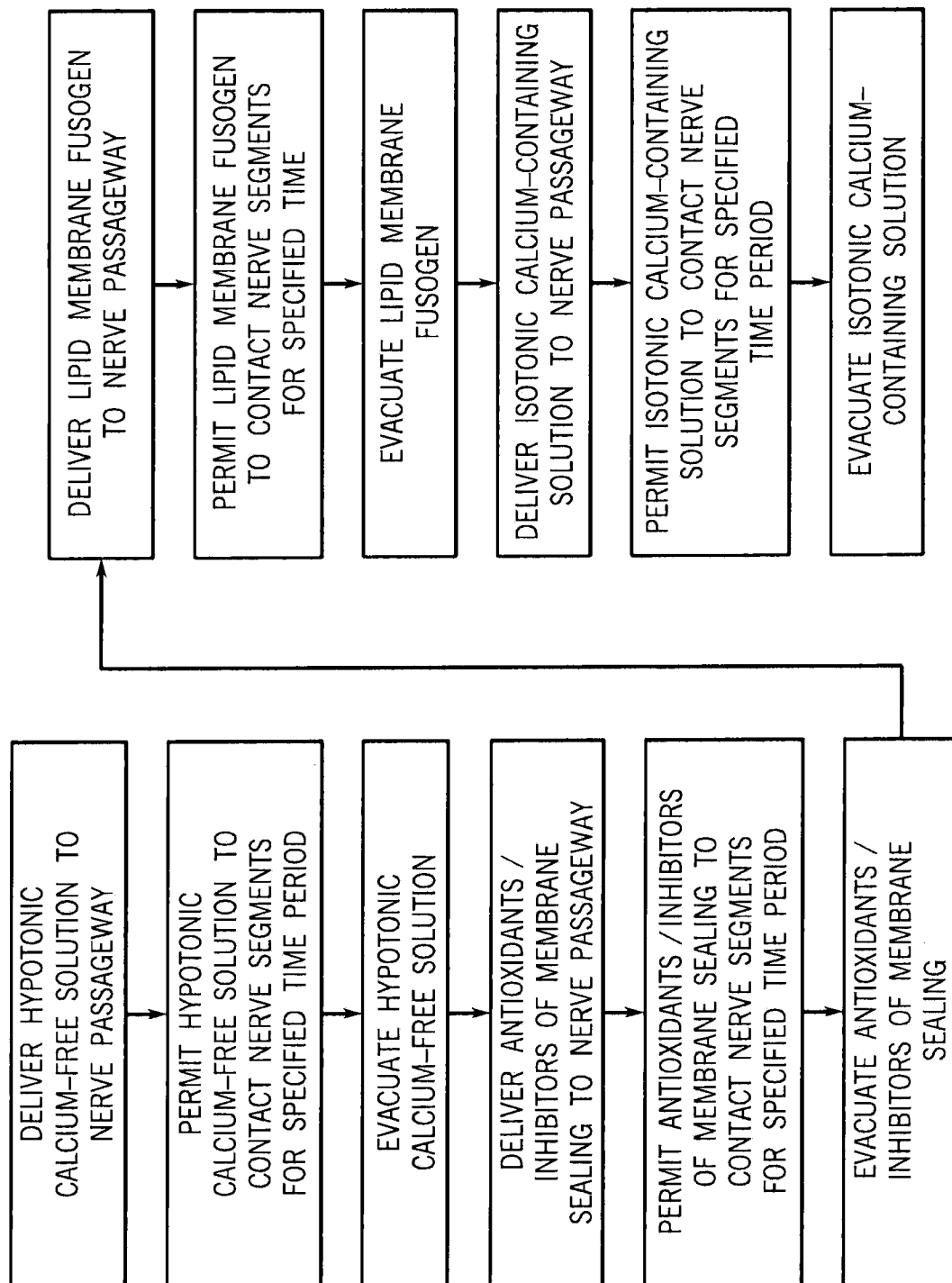
FIG. 11

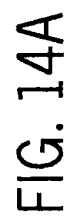
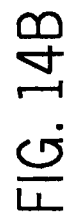
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FIG. 13





INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 2012/026764

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER <i>A61B 17/11 (2006.01)</i>				
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC				
B. FIELDS SEARCHED				
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)				
A61B 17/00, 17/04, 17/06, 17/064, 17/10, 17/11, 17/115				
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched				
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)				
PatSearch, Esp@cenet, DWPI, Medline, PCT Online, USPTO DB, PAJ, VINITI.RU, SCSML.FSSI.RU				
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT				
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.		
A	SU 121532 A (GUDOV V.F. et al.) 09.08.1967, col. 3, lines 3-34, fig. 4, 5	1-22		
A	US 2010/0211172 A1 (GEORGIA TECH RESEARCH CORPORATION) 19.08.2010, paragraphs [0070], [0081]	1-22		
A	SU 1438738 A1 (VORONEZHSKIY POLITEKHNICHESKIY INSTITUT) 23.11.1988, col. 1, lines 11-32	1-22		
☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.				
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> * Special categories of cited documents: “A” document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance “E” earlier document but published on or after the international filing date “L” document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) “O” document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means “P” document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> “T” later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention “X” document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone “Y” document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art “&” document member of the same patent family </td> </tr> </table>			* Special categories of cited documents: “A” document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance “E” earlier document but published on or after the international filing date “L” document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) “O” document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means “P” document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	“T” later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention “X” document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone “Y” document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art “&” document member of the same patent family
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Date of the actual completion of the international search 23 April 2012 (23.04.2012)		Date of mailing of the international search report 26 April 2012 (26.04.2012)		
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ FIPS Russia, 123995, Moscow, G-59, GSP-5, Berezhkovskaya nab., 30-1 Facsimile No. +7 (499) 243-33-37		Authorized officer A. Khanyukin Telephone No. (495)531-65-15		