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(54) Title: HUBER NEEDLE WITH SAFETY TUBE

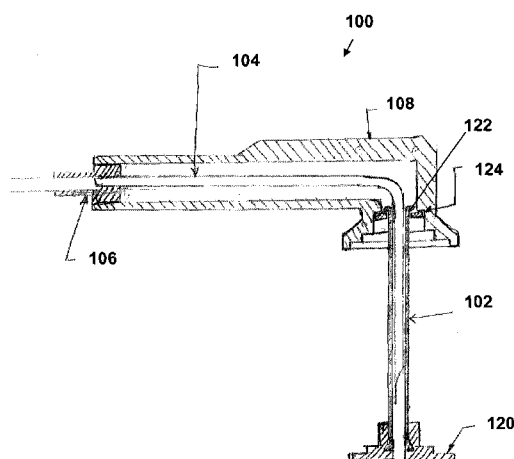


FIG. 2

(57) Abstract: A Huber needle assembly includes a needle, a safety tube substantially around at least a portion of the needle, and a skin plate at one end of the safety tube. The safety tube is adapted to irretractably extend over the needle.

HUBER NEEDLE WITH SAFETY TUBE

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 61/230,359,
5 filed July 31, 2009, entitled "Huber Needle with Safety Tube," which application is
incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to needles for subcutaneous injections. In particular, the
present invention relates to Huber needles with a safety tube.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Known Huber needles are widely used in hospitals and alternate care sites. These
needles are often used in conjunction with implanted ports. Such Huber needles provide a
non-coring needle that is used to administer chemotherapy, IV fluids, medications, total
parenteral nutrition, or to transfuse blood products through implanted ports. The implanted
15 ports contain a self-sealing septum that seals around the needle, holds the needle in place, and
allows for multiple accessing by a Huber needle.

The known Huber needle is designed for safety of the patient, however they present a
considerable risk to the user of such Huber needles. The known Huber needle, if improperly
used, exposes the user to bloodborne pathogens or the drug or medication being administered
20 through the Huber needle. Known Huber needles require two hands to extract the needle
from the implanted port. One hand is used to stabilize the implanted port, while the other

hand is used to withdraw the needle. The force required to withdraw the needle from the self-sealing septum of the implanted port can cause the needle to rebound and thus a needle stick injury to the user. Such a needle stick injury can result in transfer of a bloodborne pathogen, such as Hepatitis or HIV. Also, healthcare workers that prepare hazardous drugs, mix drugs, or administer drugs are at risk for exposure to the drug. Even when drugs are carefully handled, exposure can result from inhalation or direct skin contact with the drug.

Although several alternate Huber needles are available, a need still exists for a Huber needle with safety features that minimize the risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens or drugs.

10 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

Accordingly, it is an aspect of the present invention to provide a Huber needle with a safety tube.

An exemplary embodiment of the present invention provides a Huber needle assembly. The Huber needle assembly includes a needle, a safety tube substantially around at least a portion of the needle, and a skin plate at one end of the safety tube. The safety tube is adapted to extend over the needle.

Other objects, advantages and salient features of the invention will become apparent from the following detailed description, which, taken in conjunction with the annexed drawings, discloses a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete appreciation of the invention and many of the attendant advantages thereof will be readily obtained as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying
5 drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a side sectional elevational view of a Huber needle assembly according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a side sectional elevational view of the Huber needle assembly illustrated in FIG. 1 with a safety tube extended;

10 FIG. 3 is a portion in detail of the side sectional elevational view of the Huber needle assembly illustrated in FIG. 2 with the safety tube extended;

FIG. 4 is top perspective view of the safety tube illustrated in FIG. 2;

FIG. 5 is a portion in detail of a side sectional elevational view of the Huber needle assembly according to another embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG. 6 is a side elevational view of the Huber needle assembly illustrated in FIG. 1 as it is being inserted towards an infusion port shown in a sectional view;

FIG. 7 is a side elevational view of the Huber needle assembly illustrated in FIG. 1 fully inserted;

FIG. 8 is side elevational view of the Huber needle assembly illustrated in FIG. 1 as it is being withdrawn from an infusion port; and

FIG. 9 is side elevational view of the Huber needle assembly illustrated in FIG. 1 fully withdrawn.

5 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATED EMBODIMENTS**

Referring to FIGS. 1-9, the present invention provides a Huber needle assembly 100 that substantially minimizes the risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens, drugs, and any other undesirable article, living or non-living, that can be transported through the air or by direct contact. The Huber needle assembly 100 includes a safety tube 102 that can
10 irretractably extend over a needle 104 as it is extracted. Thus, the safety tube 102 substantially prevents the transmission of bloodborne pathogens, drugs, and any other undesirable article, living or non-living.

Turning to FIG. 1, one embodiment of the Huber needle assembly 100 is shown in a sectional view. The Huber needle assembly 100 includes, at least, the needle 104 and the
15 safety tube 102 that substantially surrounds a portion of the needle 104. In the depicted embodiment, the needle 104 includes a bent portion 106 that is substantially a 90° elbow to facilitate the inserting and extracting of the needle 104. In alternate embodiments, the needle 104 may lack the bent portion 106, have several bent portions 106, or have a bent portion 106 that is not a substantially 90° elbow. The depicted needle 104 also has a substantially circular
20 cross-sectional shape, but in alternate embodiments, the needle 104 can have a cross-sectional

shape that is oval-like, triangular, rectangular, polygonal, or combinations of the aforementioned. The needle 104 can be made of any suitable material, such as stainless steel.

The Huber needle assembly 100 can also include a body 108 that substantially surrounds the safety tube 102 when the safety tube 102 is not extended over the needle 104.

5 The body 108 provides mechanical support and protection for, at least, the unextended safety tube 102. Because the body 108 substantially surrounds the unextended safety tube 102, the body 108 can have any desired shape that provides a hollow to receive the unextended safety tube 102. In the embodiment shown, the body 108 has a generally tubular shape with a bent portion 110. Also, the depicted body 108 has a first end 112 and a second end 114 at
10 opposed ends of the body 108. The needle 104 extends from the first end 112, and a coupling 116 is disposed at the second end 114.

The coupling 116 mates the needle 104 to another tube 118. The tube 118 provides a pathway for drugs, solutions, compounds, blood, or some other substance to be delivered through the needle 104. The depicted tube 118 also has a substantially circular cross-
15 sectional shape to generally match the cross-sectional shape of the needle 104, but in alternate embodiments, the tube 118 can have any suitable cross-sectional shape and be made of any suitable material that provides a suitable pathway for drugs, solutions, compounds, blood, or some other substance to be delivered through the needle 104. Also, although the depicted coupling 116 mates one tube 118 with the needle 104, in other embodiments, the
20 coupling 116 can mate more than one tube 118 with the needle 104.

When the safety tube 102 is not extended, the safety tube 102 is substantially disposed between the first end 112 and the second end 114 of the body 108. As shown in the figure, the safety tube 102 has a generally tubular shape that can accept a portion of the needle 104. However, in alternate embodiments, the safety tube 102 can have any suitable shape that can
5 accept a portion of a needle 104 and extend over the needle 104. The safety tube 102 includes a skin plate 120.

The safety tube 102 has a first end that attaches to the skin plate 120, and a second end that is disposed within the body 108. The safety tube 102 also has a stopping mechanism that prevents the safety tube 102 from exiting the body 108 completely when extracted. In
10 one embodiment, the safety tube 102 can include one or more retaining rings. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 1, the safety tube 102 has a retaining ring 124 at the second end 114 of the safety tube 102. Another retaining ring 122 is disposed at the first end 112 of the body 108, near in location, or adjacent to, the skin plate 120. The retaining rings 122, 124 stop further extension of the safety tube 102, as it is being extended over the needle 102.
15 Thus, the retaining rings 122, 124 prevent the safety tube 102 from being decoupled from the body 108.

Referring to FIG. 2, the Huber needle assembly 100 is shown with the safety tube 102 substantially extended over the needle 104. As shown in the figure, as the safety tube 102 is being extended, one of the retaining rings 124 is coupled to the safety tube 102 and moves
20 with the safety tube 102, while the other retaining ring 122 is substantially fixed to the body 108. When the retaining ring 124 moving with the safety tube 102 abuts the other retaining

ring 122, the retaining rings 122 and 124 prevent the safety tube 102 from extending further and prevent the safety tube 102 from separating from the body 108.

The safety tube 102 is configured that when it is fully extracted over the needle 104, it is not capable of retracting back into the body 108 and re-expose the needle 104 tip.

5 Referring to FIG. 3, a portion of the needle 104 with the safety tube 102 substantially extended over the needle 104 is shown with the safety tube 102 shown in cross section. As shown in the figure, the safety tube 102 can include a slot 126. Because the needle 104 has a bent portion 106, the safety tube 102 can include a slot 126 that allows the safety tube 102 to extend over the bent portion 106 of the needle 104. Referring to FIG. 4, a portion of the
10 safety tube 102 is shown in detail. The slot 126 can have a size that slightly larger than the diameter of the needle 104. The slot 126 when extracted pass the bend portion 106 of the needle 104 prevents the safety tube to retract into the body 108. When pushed backwards, such as in a potential needle stick situation, the horizontal portion of the needle passes into the slot 126 and the top part of the body cavity abuts the second end of the safety tube 102
15 preventing it from making the bend and fully retracting into the body 108.

Referring to FIG. 5, a portion of a safety tube 202 according to another embodiment is shown. Unlike the safety tube 102 shown in FIGS. 1-4, the safety tube 202 does not have a retaining ring 124 or a slot 126. Instead, as shown in the figure, the safety tube 202 can have a bevel 228. The needle 204 and the body 208 are substantially similar to the needle 104 and
20 the body 108 of FIGS. 1-4; thus, a detailed description thereof is omitted. The body 208 can also include a capture portion 230 that can accept a tip of the bevel 228. In general, a

depression in the top of the body cavity generally can serve as the capture mechanism, such as the exemplary capture portion 230 shown in FIG. 5. When the safety tube 202 is extracted over the bend portion 206 of the needle 204, the tip of the bevel 228 is aligned with, or translated into, the capture portion 230. When the safety tube 202 is pushed backward, such as in a potential needle stick situation, the tip of the bevel 228 abuts, or moves further into, the capture portion 230, thereby preventing the safety tube 202 from making the bend and fully retracting into the body 208.

Referring to FIGS. 6-9, the Huber needle assembly 100 is shown being inserted and withdrawn from a subcutaneous infusion port 300. Turning to FIG. 6, the Huber needle assembly 100 is shown being inserted through the skin to the subcutaneous infusion port 300. As shown in the figure, the safety tube 102 is not extended over the needle 104, as the needle 104 is pushed towards the infusion port 300 in the direction of arrow "1". Referring to FIG. 7, the Huber needle assembly 100 is shown with the needle 104 fully inserted and the Huber needle assembly 100 resting against the skin. Thus, after the Huber needle assembly 100 has been pushed further in the direction of arrow "2", the needle 104 has pierced the port septum 302 of the infusion port 300 so that one end of the needle 104 rests in the port reservoir 304.

Referring to FIG. 8, the needle 104 of the Huber needle assembly 100 is shown being withdrawn. The user of the Huber needle assembly 100 pushes the skin plate 120 against the skin in one direction as the rest of the Huber needle assembly 100 is pulled away from the infusion port 300 in the opposite direction, as defined by arrow "3". The user holds down the wings 128 of the skin plate 120 so that the skin plate 120 remains substantially against the

skin. With the other hand, the user pulls the remaining parts of the Huber needle assembly 100 away from the skin plate 102 and the infusion port 300. Because the user is holding the skin plate 120 against the skin with one hand and pulling the rest of the Huber needle assembly 100 away from the skin with the other hand, the safety tube 102 is extended. Thus, 5 the safety tube 102 is extended over the needle 104 as the needle 104 is pulled away from the infusion port 300 along with the rest of the Huber needle assembly 100.

Referring to FIG. 9, the needle 104 of the Huber needle assembly 100 is shown fully withdrawn. As shown in the figure, the needle 104 is fully withdrawn from the infusion port 300 in one direction while the safety tube 102 is extended over the needle 104 in the opposite 10 direction as defined by arrow "4". The safety tube 102 substantially extends over the needle 104, and thus the needle 104 can be totally encompassed within the safety tube 102. Thereafter, the needle 104 can be removed from the Huber needle assembly 100 and safely disposed. Because the needle 104 is encompassed within the safety tube 102, the Huber needle assembly 100 minimizes the risk of accidental needle stick to a user or a patient. It 15 also minimizes the risk of inhaling any emissions arising from the substance traveling through the needle 104.

These and other advantages of the present invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing specification. Accordingly, it will be recognized by those skilled in the art that changes or modifications may be made to the above-described 20 embodiments without departing from the broad inventive concepts of the invention. Specific dimensions of any particular embodiment are described for illustration purposes only. It

should therefore be understood that this invention is not limited to the particular embodiments described herein, but is intended to include all changes and modifications that are within the scope and spirit of the invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A Huber needle assembly, comprising:
a needle;
a safety tube substantially disposed around at least a portion of the needle, the safety tube adapted to irretractably extend over the needle; and
a skin plate disposed at one end of the safety tube.

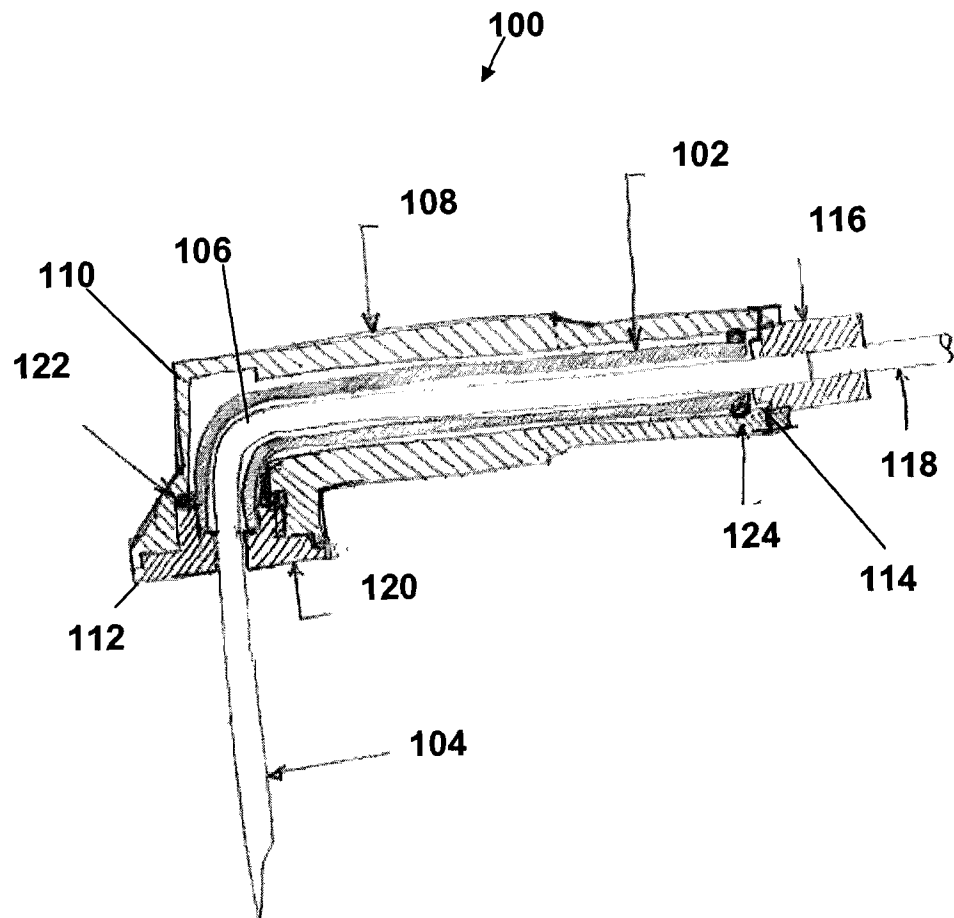


FIG. 1

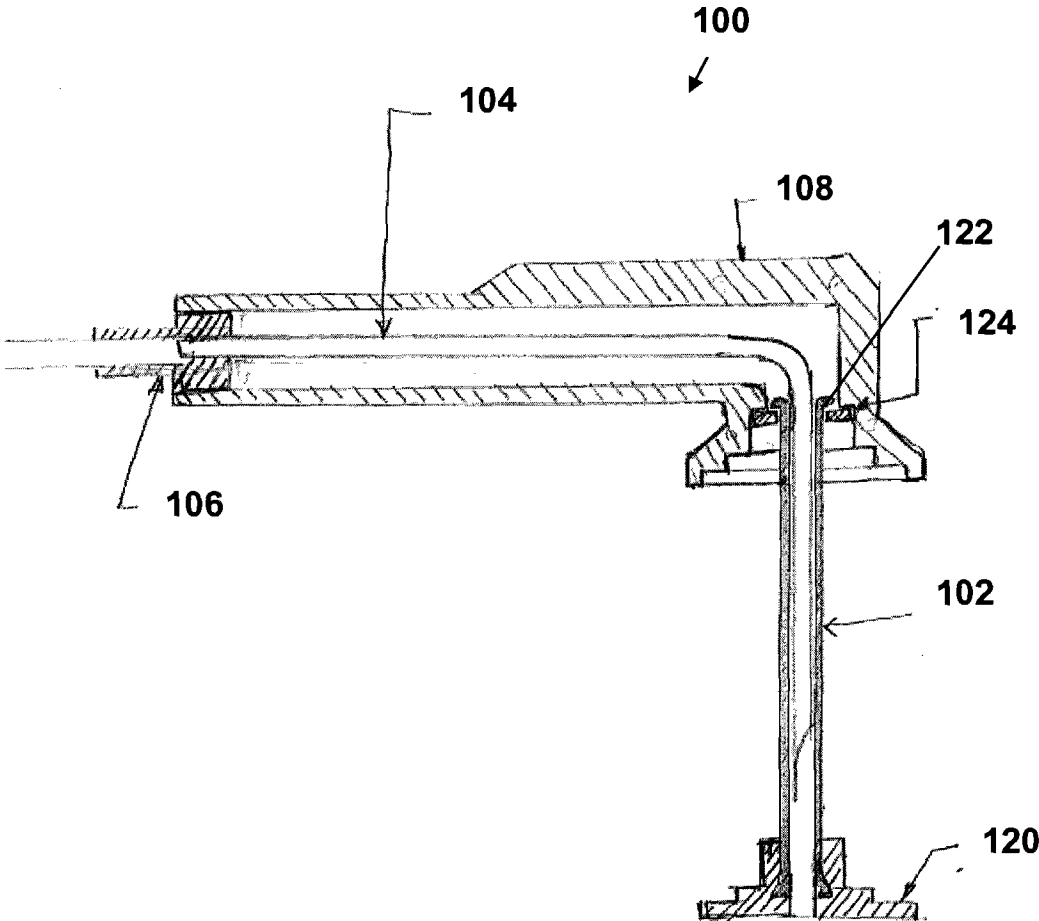


FIG. 2

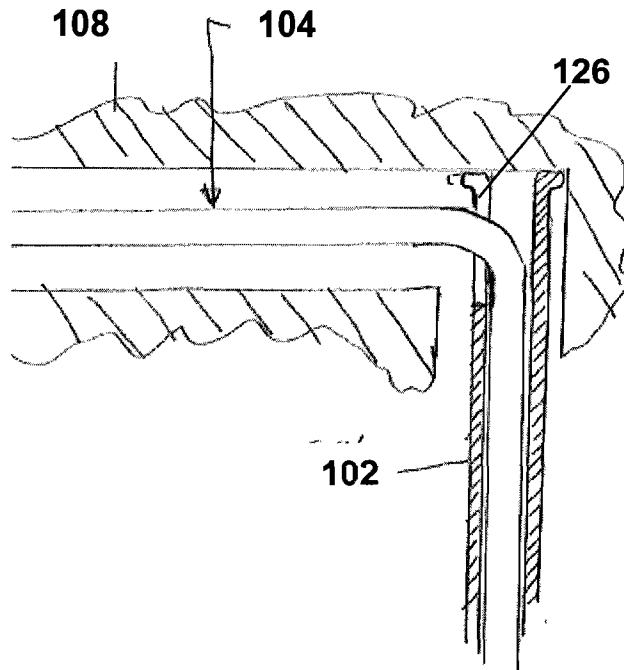


FIG. 3

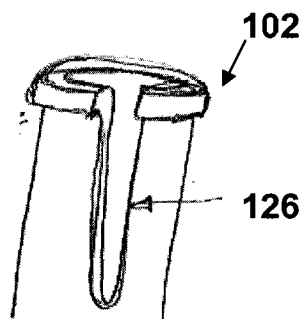


FIG. 4

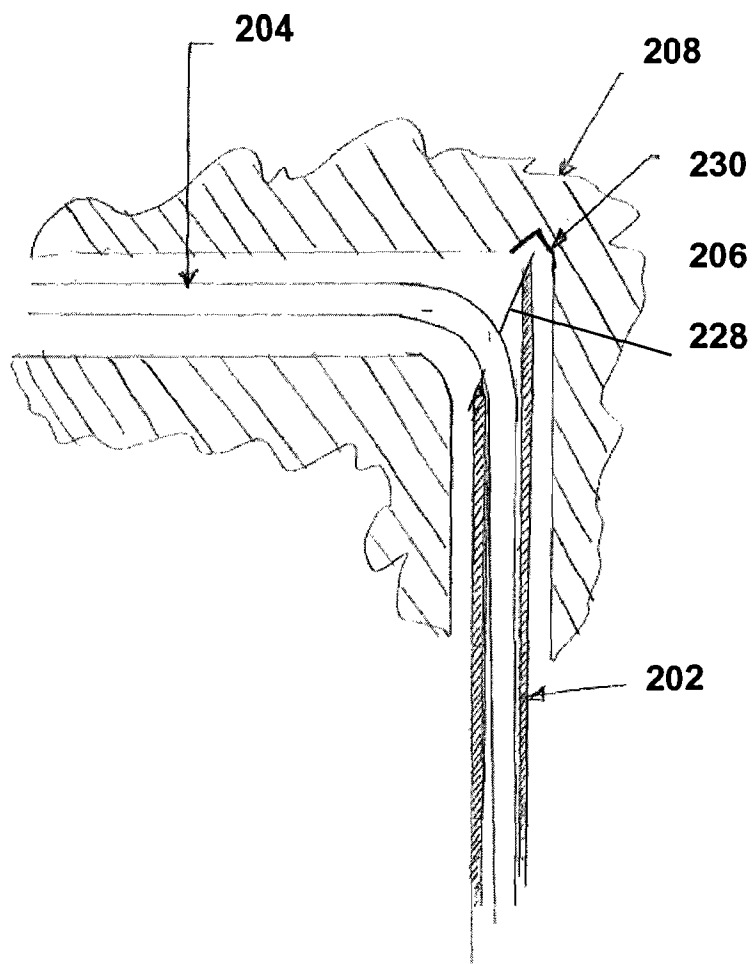


FIG. 5

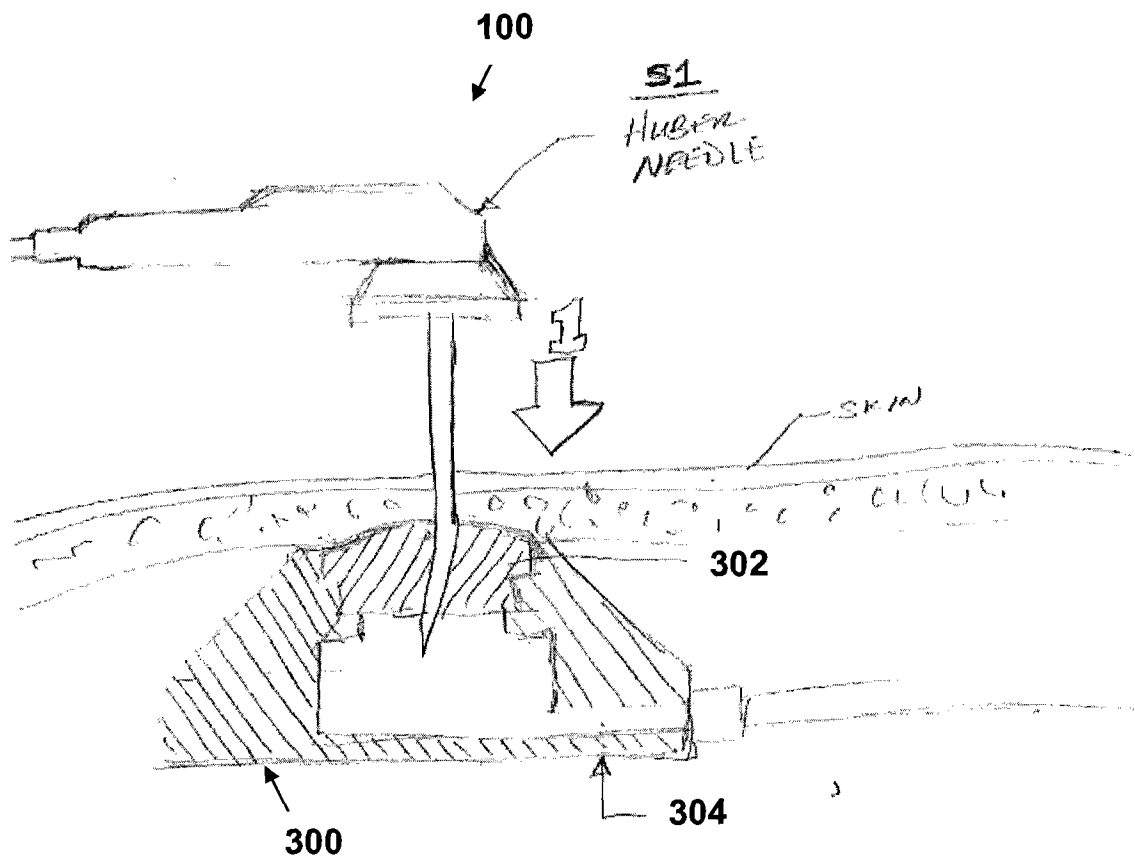


FIG. 6

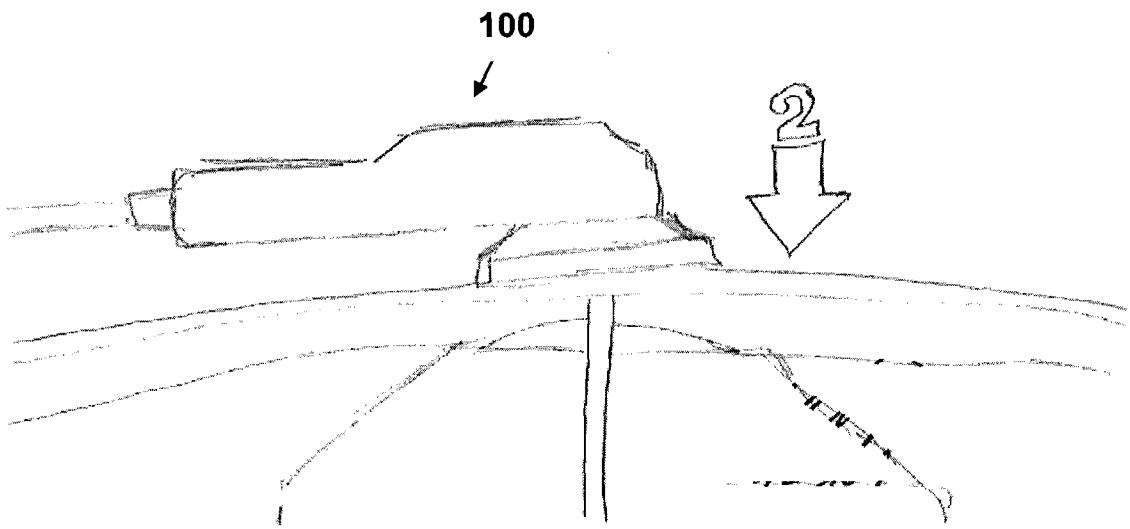


FIG. 7

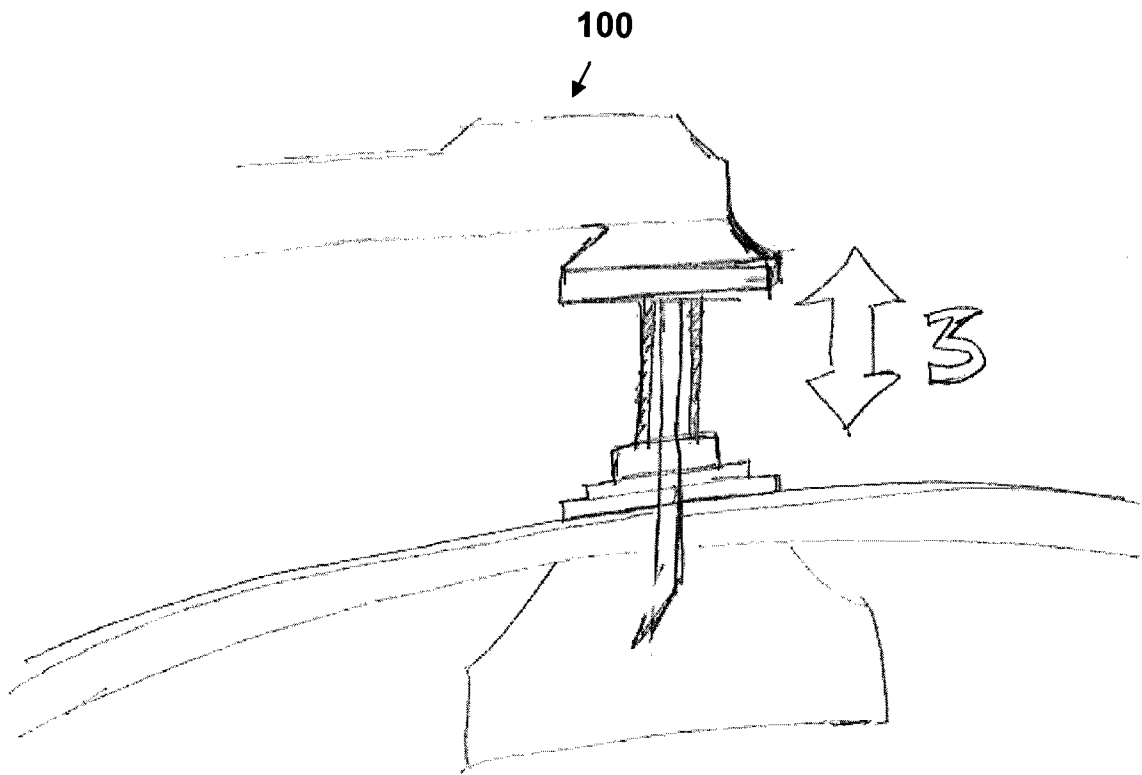


FIG. 8

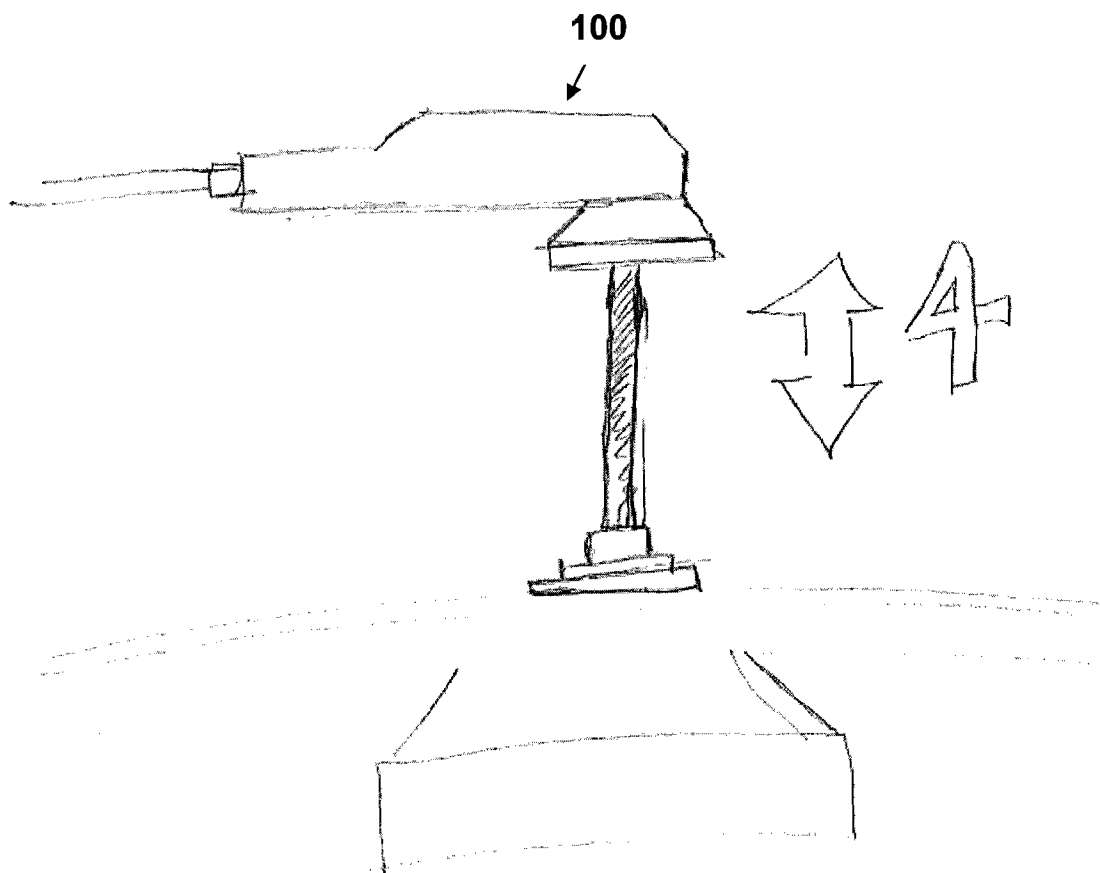


FIG. 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2010/043691

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - A61M 5/32 (2010.01)

USPC - 604/162

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)

IPC(8) - A61M 5/32 (2010.01)

USPC - 604/162, 604/110, 604/263, 604/171, 604/177, 604/192

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)

MicroPatent

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 6,824,530 B2 (WAGNER et al) 30 November 2004 (30.11.2004) entire document	1
A	WO 99/07424 A1 (BELL) 18 February 1999 (18.02.99) entire document	1
A	US 2009/0062744 A1 (WEILBACHER et al) 05 March 2009 (05.03.2009) entire document	1

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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"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

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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