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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **CARDIO3 BIOSCIENCES** [BE/BE]; Rue Edouard Belin, 12, B-1435 Mont-Saint-Guibert (BE).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **LATERE DWANTSA, Jean-Pierre** [BE/BE]; rue Adolphe Bastin 21, B-5000 Namur (BE). **HOMSY, Christian** [BE/BE]; Avenue des Sittelles 99, B-1150 Woluwe-Saint-Pierre (BE). **BARTUNEK, Jozef** [BE/BE]; Eedstraat 82, B-9052 Gent (BE). **GORDON-BERESFORD, Roland** [BE/BE]; Avenue Antoinette Herlin 11, B-13 10 La Hulpe (BE).

(74) Agents: **PECHER, Nicolas** et al; Pecher Consultants sprl, Centre Monnet, Avenue Jean Monnet 1, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve (BE).

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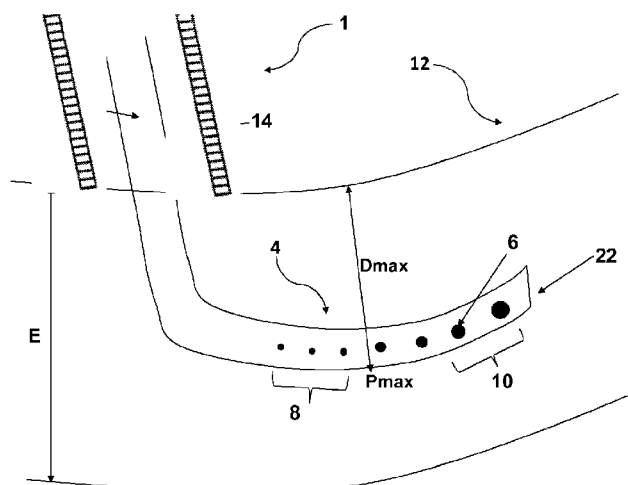


FIG. 1A

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to an injection catheter for delivering a therapeutic agent into a substrate, comprising one or more lumens and a curved delivery element, said lumen serving as a guide for said curved delivery element outside of the substrate; said curved delivery element comprising openings on its distal tip, said distal tip comprising a distal zone and a proximal zone, said injection catheter being characterized in that the specific surface in said distal zone of said distal tip of said curved delivery element is higher than the specific surface in said proximal zone of said distal tip of said curved delivery element. The invention also relates to a process for delivering a therapeutic agent into a substrate.

Injection catheter for delivering a therapeutic agent into a substrate**Technical field**

5 [0001] The invention relates to the field of injection catheters. More specifically, the invention relates to an injection catheter for delivering a therapeutic agent into a substrate and a process for injecting a therapeutic agent into a substrate.

Description of the state of the art

10 [0002] Cardiovascular diseases are among the principal causes of death in the world. Heart attacks and myocardial infarction may cause immediate death or a relatively high morbidity rate, considering the irreversible damage caused to the heart. The prevention and treatment of these diseases are thus a major issue and numerous clinical efforts are being made to improve the care
15 and treatment of cardiac disorders.

[0003] Regenerative medicine is one of the current research methods for reducing dysfunction of organs, such as the heart, for example (*Sherman, Cellular Therapy for Chronic Myocardial Disease: Nonsurgical approaches, Basic Appl. Myol.* 13(1) 11-14). This involves the injection of therapeutic
20 solutions directly into the organ through devices. Such therapy is promising but requires some optimizations. One of the limitations is the low rate of retention of the therapeutic solutions injected into the organ, due to its porosity. In the case of the heart muscle, this rate of retention varies but does not exceed 5 to 10% depending on the injection methods used (*Bartunek et al., Delivery of Biologies
25 in Cardiovascular Regenerative Medicine, Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics, 2009*). This low rate of retention thus implies a non-optimal efficiency of these therapeutic solutions. In addition, during the comparative tests conducted by inventors, a device of the prior art, the Myostar® device developed by Biosense-Webster, was evaluated and showed a retention of
30 around 25,000 microspheres per gram (see FIG. 8 and its description). This level of retention is not optimal for therapeutic agent delivery and can be markedly improved.

[0004] Therapeutic solutions are generally administered with the help of medical devices such as injection catheters, for example, whose configuration directly affects the efficiency and the quality of the injection. Heldman et al., Cell Therapy for myocardial infarction: Special delivery, *Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology*, 2008, 44, 473-476, describes the disadvantages of several delivery devices listed according to type of injection (epicardiac, endocardiac, intracoronary or intravenous). Within the framework of an endocardiac injection, the risk of perforation of the heart muscle is accentuated because such a complication may lead to the patient's death.

[0005] EP 1 301 228 discloses a deployment device intended for the heart. The device is an injection catheter whose tip in contact with the heart muscle is fitted with a hole on one of its faces. Cellular material may then be ejected into the heart muscle through said hole. However, the cellular material is injected at a precise isolated point in the heart muscle that does not aid in its dissemination. Furthermore, when the tip is withdrawn, some of the cellular material may be released in the ventricle. In addition to a low rate of retention in the heart tissue and a risk of perforation of the heart muscle, the injection at an isolated point may promote the formation of edema.

[0006] US 2007/005018 discloses a direct injection catheter device comprised of a hollow insertion tube (410) fitted with curved elements (310) equipped with regular openings (734) at their tip. Said elements are used to anchor the insertion tube in the heart muscle and partially reduce the risk of perforation through it. The regular openings placed on said elements serve to inject the therapeutic solution at a low speed. However, the proposed device does not allow the injection pressure and the dissemination of the therapeutic solution within the heart muscle to be controlled.

[0007] WO 01/45548 discloses a straight injection needle comprising a porous distal portion creating a gradient of hydraulic impedance on liquid moving through the pores of the distal portion. The injection needle can be connected to a surgical instrument. To achieve the delivery of the liquid with the hydraulic impedance, the porous distal portion has, in any event, porosity in the range from 50% to 85%. However, a needle having porosity higher than 20% may lack rigidity to provide a satisfactory deployment within a substrate, such

as a biological tissue. Moreover, the injection needle is not provided with means to avoid the perforation of the substrate or for anchoring it into the substrate during the delivery. Hence, the delivery of a liquid cannot be properly performed with such injection needle, particularly in a beating heart muscle. In addition, the rate of injection is in the range from 0.1 cc per second to 2 cc per second. Such injection rate is not suitable for injecting therapeutic agent comprising cells since the membrane of the cells will be damaged.

[0008] There is thus a need for an injection catheter capable of delivering a therapeutic agent into a substrate as said therapeutic agent is disseminated in said substrate, while still minimizing the losses of said therapeutic agent when the catheter needle is withdrawn and the risk of perforation of said substrate, while at the same time maximizing the retention of said therapeutic agent in said substrate. There is also a need for an injection catheter capable of delivering a therapeutic agent into a substrate while still limiting the risk of edema at the injection site.

Summary of the invention

[0009] The present invention overcomes all or some of the drawbacks and disadvantages of conventional techniques and may also offer other advantages not envisaged with conventional devices.

[0010] According to a first aspect of the invention, an injection catheter for delivering a therapeutic agent into a substrate is provided. Said injection catheter consists of one or more lumens and a curved delivery element, said one or more lumens serving as guide for said delivery element outside of the substrate, said delivery element comprising openings at its distal tip, said distal tip consisting of a distal zone and a proximal zone; said injection catheter is characterized in that the specific surface of said openings of said distal zone is higher than the specific surface of said openings of said proximal zone. A specific surface increasing between said proximal zone and said distal zone allows for better retention of the therapeutic agent in the substrate due to the optimal distribution of said therapeutic agent in said substrate.

[0011] According to a second aspect of the invention, a process for delivering a therapeutic agent into a substrate through an injection catheter according to the invention is provided. Said process comprises the steps of:

- positioning the distal tip of said injection catheter on the surface of the substrate,
- sliding said curved delivery element inside said one or more lumens and extending it inside the substrate,
- 5 - injecting the therapeutic agent into the substrate through said curved delivery element.

[0012] According to another aspect, the invention relates to the use of the injection catheter, according to the invention, for delivering a therapeutic agent into a substrate.

10 **Brief description of the drawings**

[0013] FIG. 1A represents a schematic view of an injection catheter according to a particular embodiment of the present invention.

[0014] FIG. 1B represents a cross-section of a delivery element according to a particular embodiment of the present invention.

15 **[0015]** FIG. 2 represents a view of a delivery element comprising slits with a surface increasing in the distal direction.

[0016] FIG. 3 represents a view of a delivery element comprising circular openings with a diameter increasing in the distal direction.

20 **[0017]** FIG. 4 represents a view of a delivery element comprising rhomboidal openings with a surface increasing in the distal direction.

[0018] FIG. 5 represents a view of a delivery element comprising rectangular openings with a surface increasing in the distal direction.

[0019] FIG. 6 represents a view of a delivery element comprising slit-shaped openings.

25 **[0020]** FIG. 7 represents a schematic view of a delivery element whose distal tip is comprised of two zones having different density of openings.

[0021] FIG. 8 represents a chart showing the retention capacity of a model solution of therapeutic agent in a substrate at an injection site. The microspheres were injected by various medical devices.

30 **[0022]** FIG. 9 represents a chart showing the retention of GFP-cells per gram at injection sites for three injection catheters.

[0023] FIG. 10 represents a view of a delivery element comprising seven circular openings with a diameter increasing in the distal direction.

Detailed description of the invention

[0024] The term "catheter", as used here, refers to a tubular medical device for insertion into a duct, a body cavity, veins or arteries in order to allow for the injection or withdrawal of fluids or to keep a pathway open.

5 **[0025]** The term "lumen" refers to the opening or the inside space of a hollow tubular element facilitating the insertion of a second element or the injection of a liquid in a duct, a body cavity, veins or arteries.

[0026] The term "delivery element" as used here refers to a tube with a distal opening; a proximal opening on which a cap also called "luer lock" may
10 be adapted. This cap serves to close the proximal opening of the delivery element in a secured manner.

[0027] The term "specific surface" refers to the sum of the surfaces of the openings present in a predefined zone of the distal tip of a delivery element, in relation to the delivery element's unit of length. Hereinafter, the specific
15 surfaces are expressed in mm² of opening per mm of length of delivery element.

[0028] The substrate has a thickness E. Referring to FIG. 1A, the curved delivery element 2 penetrates the substrate 12 to a depth that varies according to the point P of the delivery element being considered. The shortest possible
20 distance between the point P being considered and the surface of the substrate is the depth D. The maximum depth D_{max} is located at the point P_{max} for which the distance D is the greatest. The term "penetration depth" refers to the relation, expressed as a percentage, between the maximum depth D_{max} and the thickness of the substrate E.

25 **[0029]** **FIG. 1A** represents a schematic view of the distal tip 4 of the curved delivery element 2. The injection catheter 1 is positioned on the substrate 12 and comprises a lumen 14 in which a delivery element 2 is deployed. The distal tip 4 of the delivery element 2 comprises openings 6 on at least one side. The delivery element is curved. The distal tip 4 comprises a
30 proximal zone 8 and a distal zone 10. Said distal zone 10 is comprised of at least one opening 6. Said distal zone 10 may be located anywhere along the distal tip 4 on the condition that it is closer to the distal opening 22 than said proximal zone 8. The distal opening 22 is not considered to be an opening 6

according to the present invention. Said distal zone 10 and said proximal zone 8 have identical dimensions. The length of the distal tip 4 corresponds to the distance between the opening closest to the distal opening 22 and the opening farthest from said distal opening 22. The distal tip may not exceed three centimeters.

[0030] FIG. 1B represents a cross-section of the curved delivery element 2 at the level of the distal tip 4. Said curved delivery element has an inner diameter ID and an outer diameter OD. Said delivery element is comprised of an opening 6. The opening 6 has a three-dimensional shape with an outer surface 24 and an inner surface 26, and extends to a height H. The term "surface" used in the present invention refers to the outer surface 24 of the opening 6. The opening may have an inner surface 26 that is equal to, larger than or smaller than the outer surface 24. The shape of the opening as described in the invention is the shape at the level of the outer surface 24 of said delivery element 2.

[0031] According to a first aspect, the present invention relates to an injection catheter 1 for delivering a therapeutic agent into a substrate comprising one or more lumens 14 and a curved delivery element 2, said one or more lumens serving as guide for said curved delivery element 2 outside of the substrate 12, said curved delivery element 2 comprising openings 6 at its distal tip 4, said distal tip 4 comprising a distal zone 10 and a proximal zone 8, said injection catheter 1 being characterized in that the specific surface of said openings 6 in said distal zone 10 of the distal tip 4 of said curved delivery element 2 is higher than the specific surface of said openings 6 in said proximal zone 8 of the distal tip 4 of said curved delivery element 2. A specific surface of said openings 6, increasing between said proximal zone 8 and said distal zone 10, makes it possible to establish a controlled distribution of the therapeutic agent inside the substrate, which will result in better retention of said therapeutic agent in the substrate. Said curved delivery element comprises a plurality of openings at its distal tip. The number of openings may vary between 2 and 100, preferably between 2 and 50 and more preferably between 2 and 20. The number of openings can be 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 or 20, or a value comprises in the range set by two of any of the

above-mentioned values. Preferably, the injection catheter may comprise one lumen. When the delivery element 2 is contained in the catheter lumen 14, the delivery element is maintained under a substantially straight form. When deployed into the substrate, the delivery element 2 takes its curved shape.

[0032] In an embodiment, the specific surface of said openings 6 in said distal zone 10 and in said proximal zone 8 of said distal tip 4 may be between $0.01 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$ and $0.25 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$, and more preferably between $0.015 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$ and $0.1 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$.

[0033] In a preferred embodiment, the specific surface increases between said proximal zone 8 and said distal zone 10 through the increase in the mean surface of the openings 6 between said proximal zone 8 and said distal zone 10 of the distal tip 4 of said curved delivery element 2. The term "mean surface" refers to the sum of the surfaces of said openings 6 in a zone under consideration divided by the number of said openings 6 in the zone under consideration, that is, the proximal zone 8 or the distal zone 10 of said distal tip 4 of the curved delivery curved element 2. Preferably, the mean surface of said openings 6 may be between 0.001 mm^2 and 0.06 mm^2 . More preferably, the mean surface of said openings 6 may be between 0.007 mm^2 and 0.02 mm^2 .

[0034] In another preferred embodiment, the specific surface increases between said proximal zone 8 and said distal zone 10, through the increase in the density of said openings 6 between said proximal zone 8 and said distal zone 10. The term "density" refers to the number of openings per mm^2 of surface of the curved delivery element 2 in a predefined zone, that is, the proximal zone 8 or the distal zone 10. Thus, the density of said openings 6 in said distal zone 10 and in said proximal zone 8 may be between $0.04 \text{ openings/mm}^2$ and 25 openings/mm^2 .

[0035] In another preferred embodiment, the specific surface increases between said proximal zone 8 and said distal zone 10 through the increase in the density and the mean surface of said openings 6 in said proximal zones 8 and distal zones 10.

[0036] In another preferred embodiment, the specific surface increases between said proximal zone 8 and said distal zone 10 through the increase in

the total surface of the openings 6. The total surface of the openings refers to the sum of the surfaces of each opening 6 in said zone under consideration, such as said distal zone 10 and said proximal zone 8, for example. The total surface of the openings in a zone, such as the proximal zone 8 and the distal zone 10, for example, may be between 0.001 mm² and 1.5 mm². In said distal zone 10 and proximal zones 8, the surface of the openings may be regular, increasing or decreasing in a distal direction over all or part of said zones on the condition that the specific surface of said openings in said distal zone 10 is higher than that of said openings in said proximal zone 8.

[0037] In a preferred embodiment, said openings 6 may have various shapes such as oval, square, circular, rectangular, triangular, ellipsoid or they may also be slit-shaped, rhomboidal, spiral or helical. Said openings 6 may be located anywhere along all of the faces of the distal tip 4 of said curved delivery element 2. In addition, said openings may allow cells with a diameter of 10 to 60 µm to pass through.

[0038] In another preferred embodiment, the injection catheter 1 also includes a means of controlling the penetration depth of said delivery element into the substrate. The presence of said means of control has made it possible to avoid and circumvent the problems related to the risk of perforation of the substrate. Thus, said means of control make it possible, in a controlled manner, to maintain the penetration depth at between 25% and 75% of the thickness of said substrate. The therapeutic agent may thereby be injected into the substrate in complete safety.

[0039] In particular, said means to control the penetration depth may be a curved element with shape memory, an element equipped with a stop or an element detectable by ultrasound or radiodetectable techniques such as fluoroscopy, for example. Taking its configuration into account, the injection catheter, according to the invention, may penetrate the substrate to a significant distance, *de facto* increasing the surface of the substrate treated with the therapeutic agent. The increase in the surface of the substrate in contact with the therapeutic agent has made it possible to increase its availability in the substrate and thereby affects the overall retention of said therapeutic agent in the substrate.

[0040] Preferably, said means of controlling the penetration depth may be a curved element with shape memory. In particular, said curved element with shape memory may be said curved delivery element 2 comprised of openings 6 at its distal tip 4, said distal tip 4 comprised of a distal zone 10 and a proximal zone 8, said curved delivery element 2 being characterized in that the specific surface of said openings 6 of said distal zone 10 is higher than the specific surface of said openings 6 of said proximal zone 8. Thus, the penetration depth of said curved delivery element 2 in the substrate is controlled by its curvature. The curvature of said curved delivery element 2 is defined by the angle between the longitudinal axis going through the center of said lumen when the injection catheter is positioned on the substrate and the longitudinal axis going through the center of the distal opening 22 after deployment of said curved delivery element 2 in the substrate. Preferably, the angle may be between 60° and 120°, more preferably between 80° and 120°. In particular, the angle may be between 85° and 100°. Preferably, the curvature of the distal tip 4 may be constant.

[0041] Alternatively, said means of controlling the penetration depth may be an element equipped with a stop, not shown in the figures. In particular, said element equipped with a stop may be said curved delivery element 2. Thus, said curved delivery element 2 may be equipped with a stop placed at its proximal tip to determine its penetration depth in the substrate.

[0042] Alternatively, said means of controlling the penetration depth may be an element detectable by ultrasound or radiodetectable techniques such as fluoroscopy, for example. In particular, said detectable element may be said curved delivery element 2 comprised of openings 6 at its distal tip 4, said distal tip 4 comprised of a distal zone 10 and a proximal zone 8, said curved delivery element 2 being characterized in that the specific surface of said openings 6 of said distal zone 10 is higher than the specific surface of said openings 6 of said proximal zone 8.

[0043] According to a preferred embodiment, said injection catheter may comprise anchoring means to avoid the removal of the curved delivery element during the delivery of the therapeutic agent. Said anchoring means can be the curved delivery element.

[0044] The delivery element can be retractable. The delivery element can retract when force is not exerted on the push button, disposed around the luer lock, due to an opposite force being exerted by a spring located distally of the luer lock.

5 **[0045]** According to a preferred embodiment, said curved delivery element 2 may be a hollow needle or a sleeve positioned around a piercing element. Said curved delivery element may have an outer diameter between 20 gauge and 34 gauge, preferably between 25 gauge and 32 gauge. Thus, the outer diameter of said delivery element may be 0.184 mm and 0.908 mm.
10 Preferably, the outer diameter of said delivery element may be between 0.235 mm and 0.514 mm. Generally, the inner diameter of said delivery element may be between 0.0826 mm and 0.603 mm; preferably the inner diameter may be between 0.108 mm and 0.260 mm. The length of the delivery element may be greater than 100 cm from its distal opening 22 to its proximal tip. For example,
15 the length of the delivery element may be approximately 120 cm. The inner and outer diameter of the section of the delivery element which penetrates the substrate may be uniform.

[0046] According to a preferred embodiment, the total surface of the openings 6 on the distal tip 4 of said curved delivery element 2 may be between
20 0.002 mm² and 3.0 mm². The term "total surface of the openings 6 on the distal tip 4" refers to the sum of the surfaces of each opening comprised on the distal tip of the delivery element. More preferably, the total surface of the openings 6 of the distal tip 4 may be between 0.2 mm² and 3.0 mm², most preferably between 0.3 mm² and 2.0 mm². Alternatively, the total surface of the openings 6
25 of the distal tip 4 may be between 0.02 mm² and 3.0 mm². Thanks to these mean surface values of said openings, the therapeutic agent is distributed regularly within the substrate, allowing for better assimilation of said therapeutic agent in the substrate and thereby avoiding the formation of edema at the level of the injection site.

30 **[0047]** According to a preferred embodiment, the curved delivery element 2 may be a hollow needle. Said hollow needle may comprise a sharp point to penetrate the substrate 12. Said hollow needle may be a material with shape memory. The term "material with shape memory" refers to a material having the

capacity to remember its initial shape and to return to it even after deformation. The material with shape memory may be a nickel and titanium alloy, a copper-based, a cobalt-based, a chromium-based or an iron-based alloy. Preferably, the material with shape memory may be a nickel and titanium alloy such as NiTiNOL, for example. The nickel and titanium alloy may also contain a small quantity of copper, iron, niobium, palladium or platinum. According to a preferred embodiment, the distal tip of said hollow needle is comprised of said openings. Preferably, the distal tip of said hollow needle has an open surface of between 0.5% and 30%; more preferably, the distal tip of said hollow needle has an open surface of between 2% and 20%. The term "open surface" corresponds to the percentage of the total surface of said openings compared to the total surface of the distal tip of said delivery element. Such an open surface allows for optimal use of the injection catheter, according to the invention. Said hollow needle remains sufficiently rigid to be able to penetrate the substrate while maximizing the introduction of the therapeutic agent into it. Beyond 20%, said needle loses rigidity and prevents its satisfactory deployment within the substrate. Below 2%, the small specific surface of the openings does not allow for controlled distribution of the therapeutic agent and reduces its retention to a minimum within the substrate.

[0048] According to another preferred embodiment, the delivery element may be a sleeve positioned around a piercing element. Said piercing element serves to perforate the substrate and to guide the sleeve inside the substrate. Said piercing element may be a material with shape memory as defined above. In this configuration, said openings are positioned on the distal tip of said sleeve. The distal tip of said sleeve is thus equal to said distal tip 4 of said curved delivery element 2 as defined above. Said sleeve may be made of a polymer material, a composite material, a metal or an alloy. For example, said sleeve may be of, but not limited to, polyimide, polyetheretherketone or stainless steel. Preferably, said sleeve may have an open surface higher than 2%. More preferably, said sleeve may have an open surface of between 2% and 50%. Said sleeve may thus have an open surface higher than 20%. In effect, thanks to its configuration, when the delivery element is a sleeve positioned on a piercing element, the disadvantages associated with the lack of

rigidity of a delivery element having an open surface higher than 20% are avoided.

[0049] The injection catheter may be equipped with a pump controlling the injection pressure of the therapeutic agent. The presence of said pump makes it possible to maintain a constant pressure at the proximal tip of the injection catheter. Constant pressure during the injection and controlled distribution of the therapeutic agent through said openings present at the distal tip of the delivery element make it possible to minimize, limit and even avoid the risk of edema located at the level of the points of injection. In addition, the injection flow rate of the therapeutic agent through the catheter may not be too high. Thus, according to a preferred embodiment, the injection flow rate may be less than 6 ml per minute; preferably, the injection flow rate may be less than 3 ml per minute.

[0050] According to another preferred embodiment, the specific surface of the openings may increase in a linear manner. Preferably, the distribution of the openings on said distal tip may be homogenous. The term "homogenous" refers to identical spacing between two openings. The spacing between two openings is calculated between the centers of said two openings.

[0051] According to a second aspect, the present invention relates to a process for delivering an agent into a substrate through an injection catheter according to the invention, characterized in that it comprises the following steps:

- positioning the distal tip 4 of said injection catheter 1 on the surface of the substrate 12,
- sliding said curved delivery element 2 of said injection catheter 1 inside the lumen 14 and deploying it inside the substrate 12,
- injecting the therapeutic agent into the substrate 12 through said curved delivery element 2.

[0052] According to a preferred embodiment, the injection catheter may be equipped with a pump controlling the pressure of the injection of the therapeutic agent. The presence of said pump makes it possible to maintain constant pressure at the distal tip of the curved delivery element. According to a preferred embodiment, the pressure exerted by the pump on the proximal tip of

the catheter to deliver the therapeutic agent is substantially constant for the duration of the curved delivery of said therapeutic agent. Constant pressure of the injection and controlled distribution of the therapeutic agent makes it possible to minimize, limit and even avoid the risk of edema located at the level of the injection points. In addition, the injection flow rate of the therapeutic agent through the catheter may not be too high. Thus, according to a preferred embodiment, the injection flow rate may be less than 6 ml per minute; preferably, the injection flow rate may be less than 3 ml per minute. The injection flow rate may be constant.

[0053] According to another preferred embodiment, the therapeutic agent is delivered over a period of between 20 seconds and 3 minutes for a 1 ml quantity of agent.

[0054] According to another preferred embodiment, the process of the present invention may also include a step to control the penetration depth of said delivery element 2 into said substrate 12. Preferably, said penetration depth may be between 25% and 75% of the thickness of the substrate 12. Controlling the depth of penetration into the substrate makes it possible to avoid and to circumvent the problems associated with the risk of perforation of the substrate. The therapeutic agent may thereby be injected into the substrate in complete safety.

[0055] According to another preferred embodiment, said delivery element used in the delivery process, according to the invention, comprises openings on its distal tip. Said distal tip includes a distal zone and a proximal zone, said delivery element is characterized in that the specific surface in said distal zone of said distal tip being higher than the specific surface in said proximal zone of said distal tip. A specific surface of said openings, increasing between said proximal zone and said distal zone, makes it possible to impose a controlled distribution of the therapeutic agent inside the substrate, which will result in better retention of said therapeutic agent in the substrate. According to a preferred embodiment, the specific surface in said distal zone 10 and in said proximal zone 8 of the distal tip may be between 0.01 mm²/mm and 0.25 mm²/mm.

[0056] According to a preferred embodiment, the mean surface of an opening may increase between said proximal zone and said distal zone of the distal tip of said delivery element. Preferably, the mean surface of said opening may be between 0.001 mm² and 0.06 mm². More preferably, the mean surface of said openings may be between 0.007 mm² and 0.02 mm². According to another preferred embodiment, the density of said openings may increase between said proximal zone and said distal zone. Thus, the density of said openings in said distal zone and in said proximal zone may be between 0.04 openings/mm² and 25 openings/mm².

[0057] According to a preferred embodiment, the total surface of the openings on the distal tip of said delivery element may be between 0.002 mm² and 3.0 mm². The term "total surface" refers to the sum of the surfaces of each opening comprised on the distal tip of the delivery element. More preferably, the total surface of the openings of the distal tip may be between 0.2 mm² and 3.0 mm², most preferably between 0.3 mm² and 2.0 mm². Alternatively, the total surface of the openings of the distal tip may be between 0.02 mm² and 3.0 mm². The increase in the surface of the substrate in contact with the therapeutic agent has made it possible to improve its availability in the substrate and thereby affect the total retention of said therapeutic agent in the substrate.

[0058] According to another preferred embodiment, said openings may have various shapes such as oval, square, rectangular, triangular, ellipsoid, or they may also be slit-shaped, rhomboidal or spiral. Said openings may be located anywhere on all of the faces of the distal tip of said delivery element.

[0059] The penetration depth of said delivery element into said substrate may be controlled by a curved element with shape memory, an element equipped with a stop or an element detectable by ultrasound or other radiodetectable technique such as fluoroscopy, for example.

[0060] Preferably, the penetration depth may be controlled by a curved element with shape memory. In particular, said curved element with shape memory may be said delivery element comprised of openings on at least one of the faces of its distal tip, characterized in that the openings having a specific surface increasing in the distal direction on at least a portion of said distal tip of said needle. Thus, the penetration depth of said delivery element in the

substrate is controlled by its own curvature. The curvature of said curved delivery element 2 is defined by the angle between the longitudinal axis running through the center of said lumen when the injection catheter is positioned on the substrate and the longitudinal axis running through the center of the distal opening 22 after the deployment of said curved delivery element 2 in the substrate. Preferably, the angle may be between 60° and 120°; more preferably, between 80° and 120°. In particular, the angle may be between 85° and 100°. Preferably, the curvature of the distal tip 4 may be constant.

[0061] Alternatively, the penetration depth may be controlled by an element equipped with a stop. In particular, said element equipped with a stop may be said delivery element comprised of openings on at least one of the faces of its distal tip, characterized in that the openings having a specific surface increasing in the distal direction on at least a section of said distal tip of said delivery element. Thus, said delivery element is equipped with a stop placed at its proximal tip to determine the depth of its penetration in the substrate.

[0062] Alternatively, the penetration depth may be controlled by an element detectable by ultrasound or radiodetectable techniques (for example X-ray, fluoroscopy or magnetic resonance imaging). In particular, said detectable element may be said delivery element comprised of openings on at least one of the faces of its distal tip, characterized in that the openings having a specific surface increasing in the distal direction on at least a section of said distal tip of said delivery element.

[0063] According to a preferred embodiment, said delivery element used in the process, according to the invention, may be a needle or a sleeve positioned around a piercing element. If the delivery element is a needle, said needle may have an open surface of between 0.5% and 30%, preferably between 2 and 20%. In addition, said needle may be a material with shape memory as defined above. Alternatively, the delivery element may be a sleeve positioned around a piercing element. Said piercing element serves to perforate the substrate and to guide the sleeve inside the substrate. Said piercing element may be a material with shape memory as defined above. Said sleeve may be made of a polymer material, a composite material, a metal or an alloy.

For example, said sleeve may be of, but not limited to, polyimide, polyetheretherketone or stainless steel. Preferably, said sleeve may have an open surface higher than 2%. More preferably, said sleeve may have an open surface of between 2% and 50%. Said sleeve may thus have an open surface higher than 20%. In fact, thanks to its configuration, when the delivery element is a sleeve positioned on a piercing element, the disadvantages associated with the lack of rigidity of a delivery element with an open surface higher than 20% are circumvented. If the delivery element is a sleeve positioned around a piercing element, the process, according to the invention, may also include a step to withdraw said piercing element prior to the injection of said therapeutic agent into the substrate.

[0064] In a third aspect, the present invention concerns the use of an injection catheter, according to the invention, for delivering a therapeutic agent into a substrate. In a preferred embodiment, the substrate may be an organ. Preferably, the substrate may be the myocardium, the liver, the kidney, the pancreas, the spinal cord or the brain. More preferably, the substrate may be the myocardium. In a preferred embodiment, the therapeutic agent may be a solution comprised of an element having a therapeutic effect on said substrate. For example, the therapeutic agent may be, but not limited to, a solution containing cells or macromolecules such as proteins, for example, growth hormones, drugs, natural or synthetic micro- or nano-particles. For example, the cells used as a therapeutic agent may have a diameter of 10 to 60 μm . Alternatively, the therapeutic agent may be any agent known in the art. Preferably, the therapeutic agent is a solution containing cells or stem cells.

EXAMPLES

[0065] The terms and descriptions used here are proposed only for illustration purposes and do not constitute limitations. Man skilled in the art will recognize that numerous variations are possible in the spirit and the scope of the invention as described in the following claims and their equivalents; in them, all terms must be understood in their broadest sense unless otherwise indicated.

[0066] FIG. 2 represents a schematic view of the distal tip 4 of the curved delivery element 2 comprising openings 6 with surface increasing in the distal

direction according to an embodiment of the invention. The curved delivery element 2 is a hollow needle 16. The openings are in the shape of slits with surface increasing in the distal direction.

[0067] FIG. 3 represents a schematic view of the distal tip 4 of the curved delivery element 2 comprising circular openings 6 with diameter increasing in the distal direction according to an embodiment of the invention. The curved delivery element is a hollow needle 16.

[0068] FIG. 4 represents a schematic view of the distal tip 4 of the curved delivery element 2 comprising rhomboidal openings 6 with surface increasing in distal direction, according to an embodiment of the invention. The curved delivery element 2 is a hollow needle 16.

[0069] FIG. 5 represents a schematic view of the distal tip 4 of the curved delivery element 2 according to an embodiment of the invention. The curved delivery element 2 is a sleeve 20 positioned above a piercing element 18. Said sleeve 20 comprises inclined rectangular openings 6 whose surface increases in the distal direction.

[0070] FIG. 6 represents a schematic view of the distal tip 4 of the curved delivery element 2 according an embodiment of the invention. The curved delivery element 2 is a sleeve 20 positioned above a piercing element 18. Said sleeve 20 is comprised of slit-shaped openings 6.

[0071] FIG. 7 represents a schematic view of the distal tip 4 of the curved delivery element 2 according to an embodiment of the invention. The curved delivery element 2 is a hollow needle 16 comprising openings 6 whose distal tip is comprised of two zones with a different density of openings. The density of the openings 6 increases in the distal direction. The specific surface of the openings 6 in the proximal zone 8 is smaller than the specific surface of the openings 6 in the distal zone 10.

[0072] FIG. 10 represents a schematic view of the distal tip of a delivery element comprising seven circular openings with a diameter increasing in the distal direction. The openings 6a-g are disposed on the distal end 4 of the curved delivery element 2. Opening sizing (herein the diameter) increases in linear manner from opening 6a to 6g and is respectively 100 μ m, 107 μ m, 114 μ m, 121 μ m, 127 μ m, 133 μ m and 140 μ m. The curvature of the delivery

element is around 90°. The penetration depth is around 3.0 mm. The proximal zone 8 comprises holes 6a, 6b and 6c. The distal zone 10 comprises holes 6e, 6f and 6g. The length of the distal tip is about 4 mm. The length of the proximal and the distal zone is 1.133 mm each. The sum of the openings surface in the proximal zone is 0.027 mm². The specific surface in the proximal zone is 0.024 mm²/mm. The sum of the openings surface in the distal zone is 0.0419 mm². The specific surface of the distal zone is 0.037 mm²/mm.

Comparative example 1

[0073] FIG. 8 represents a chart showing the retention of microspheres at the site where they are injected into the heart. The microspheres were injected through three different injection catheters. The first catheter A is the Myostar® delivery device comprised of, as a delivery element, a straight hollow needle comprised of only one opening in its distal tip. The second catheter B is an injection catheter, according to the invention. Catheter B comprises, as a delivery device, a hollow needle whose distal tip is comprised of five openings deployed radially. The openings, circular in shape, have a diameter increasing in the distal direction. The needle has a curved shape. The angle between the longitudinal axis running through the center of the lumen and the longitudinal axis running through the center of the distal opening is about 90°. In another embodiment, the angle may be around 100°. The third catheter C (Corkscrew) is comprised of, as a delivery element, a corkscrew-shaped, hollow needle. The needle is comprised of five circular openings on its distal tip, each having a diameter of 0.1 mm. FIG. 8 represents a chart displaying the capacity of retention of microspheres. The retention is expressed in the number of microspheres (/10³) retained per gram of substrate, according to the injection catheter used. In this example, the substrate is a myocardium. The microspheres used are plastic balls 15 µm in diameter.

[0074] The tests were conducted on a pig myocardium ex-vivo. The heart is mounted on the PhysioHeart device (HemoLab, Eindhoven, Netherlands), which makes it possible to resuscitate the heart and keep it beating regularly (80 to 110 beats per minute) for several hours while perfusing oxygenated blood containing glucose. The distal tip of the injection catheter was positioned on the surface of the substrate, and then the delivery element of the injection

catheter was slid inside the lumen and deployed inside the substrate. A solution of microspheres was injected. The microspheres were used as a model of a standard therapeutic agent. The solution of microspheres (2 ml containing 5 million microspheres) was injected for 1 minute at a constant speed.

5 **[0075]** Using catheter A, the rate of retention did not exceed 30.1 0³ microspheres per gram of substrate, which is slightly greater than the retention obtained with the injection catheter C, with which a rate of retention of 18.1 0³ microspheres per gram was attained. Thanks to the injection catheter B, according to the invention, the retention of microspheres per gram of substrate
10 attained 105.1 0³ microspheres per gram of substrate. The rate of retention is then approximately 30% in the isolated tissues. The retention of a therapeutic agent in the substrate is clearly improved thanks to the injection catheter, according to the invention.

Comparative example 2

15 **[0076]** This comparative example aims to compare one commercially available catheter (Myostar supplied by Biologies Delivery System BDS - Johnson & Johnson) and two injection catheters according to the present invention. The study was based on the assessment of the fluorescent cells retention in myocardium of swine. All swine received one transepicardial
20 injection into the anterior left ventricle wall after a left thoracotomy has exposed the heart. One injection of 50 million cells (provided by Transgenic Services, Charleroi, Belgium) in 0.5ml was carried out in each swine left ventricle. The cells are GFP-labeled (GFP means Green Fluorescence Protein). The experimental procedure was carried out as follows:

- 25 • T0-1h30: premedication
 • T0-1h15: physical evaluation and electrocardiogram
 • T0-1h: anesthesia
 • T0-0.5h: left thoracotomy
 • T0: one transepicardial injection in anterior left ventricle
30 • T0+1h: blood sampling and euthanasia

After euthanasia, the heart was excised and tissue samples taken from the epicardial surface on the injection site (anterior mid-left ventricle wall) were analyzed. The analysis was carried out by counting, using fluorescence-

activated cell sorting (FACS), GFP-labelled cells retained in said tissue. It is also noted that during the procedure no arrhythmias was observed and that all swine survived.

[0077] Three catheters was compared and had the following configuration:

- Catheter D was the Myostar with straight needle and no side holes.
- Catheter E was a catheter according to the present invention. The Nitinol needle has 100° curved distal tip and is provided with 4 side holes.
- Catheter F was a catheter according to the present invention. The Nitinol wire has 100° curved distal tip and a polyimide sheath containing 4 side holes disposed thereon.

[0078] The analysis of the tissues samples allowed the determination of the retention of cells at the injection site. The table 1 showed the average results from FACS analysis of tissues collected at injection site. FIG. 9 is a chart showing the number of GFP-cells per gram for the injection catheters tested.

Table 1

Catheter	GFP-cells per 100000 cells	GFP-cells per gram
D	48.2	295790
E	653.2	4004388
F	175.8	1077691

[0079] These data clearly highlight that the injection catheters according to the present invention can surprisingly and dramatically enhance the retention of cells in the myocardium. This improvement is provided by the increasing in specific surface in distal direction as presently claimed.

Claims

1. Injection catheter (1), for delivering a therapeutic agent into a substrate
5 (12), comprising one or more lumens (14) and a curved delivery element
(2) comprising a hollow tube, said lumen serving as a guide for said
curved delivery element (2) outside of the substrate (12), said delivery
element (2) comprising openings (6) on its distal tip (4), said distal tip (4)
being comprised of a distal zone (10) and a proximal zone (8), said
10 injection catheter (1) being characterized in that the specific surface of
said openings (6) in said distal zone (10) of said distal tip (4) of said
curved delivery element (2) is higher than the specific surface of said
openings in said proximal zone (8) of said distal tip (4) of said curved
delivery element (2).
- 15 2. Injection catheter according to claim 1, characterized in that the specific
surface in said distal zone (10) and in said proximal zone (8) of the distal
tip is between $0.01 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$ and $0.25 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$.
3. Injection catheter according to claims 1 or 2, characterized in that the
specific surface increases between said proximal zone (8) and said distal
20 zone (10) by the increase in the mean surface of said openings (6).
4. Injection catheter according to claims 1 or 2, characterized in that the
specific surface increases between said proximal zone (8) and said distal
zone (10) by the increase in the total surface of the openings.
5. Injection catheter according to claims 1 or 2, characterized in that the
25 specific surface increases between said proximal zone (8) and said distal
zone (10) by the increase in the density of said openings (6).
6. Injection catheter according to any of the previous claims 1 to 5,
characterized in that it comprises a means of controlling the depth of
penetration of said curved delivery element (2) into the substrate (12),
30 said means of controlling the penetration depth being a curved element
with shape memory, an element equipped with a stop or an element
detectable by ultrasound or other radiodetectable technique.

7. Injection catheter according to claim 6, characterized in that said means of controlling the penetration depth is a curved element with shape memory.
8. Injection catheter according to any of the previous claims 1 to 7, characterized in that said curved delivery element (2) is a hollow needle (16).
9. Injection catheter according to claim 8, characterized in that the open surface of the distal tip of said hollow needle (16) is between 2% and 20%.
10. Injection catheter according to any of the previous claims 1 to 7, characterized in that said curved delivery element (2) is a sleeve (20) positioned around a piercing element (18).
11. Injection catheter according to claim 10, characterized in that the open surface of the distal tip of said sleeve (20) is higher than 2%.
12. Injection catheter according to any one of claims 1 to 11, characterized in that it further comprises a pump to control the injection pressure at the proximal tip of the injection catheter.
13. Process for delivering a therapeutic agent into a substrate (12) by an injection catheter (1) according to claims 1 to 12, characterized in that it comprises the following steps:
- positioning the distal tip of said injection catheter (1) on the surface of the substrate (12),
 - sliding the curved delivery element (2) of said injection catheter (1) inside the lumen or lumens (14) and deploying it inside the substrate (12),
 - injecting the therapeutic agent into the substrate (12) through the curved delivery element (2).
14. Process according to claim 13, characterized in that the pressure exerted on the proximal tip of the injection catheter (1) to deliver the therapeutic agent being substantially constant for the duration of the delivery of said therapeutic agent.

15. Process according to claims 13 or 14, characterized in that it further comprises a step to control the penetration depth of said curved delivery element (2) into said substrate.
16. Process according to claim 15, characterized in that said penetration
5 depth is between 25% and 75% of the thickness of said substrate (12).
17. Process according to any of the previous claims 13 to 16, characterized in that the therapeutic agent is delivered over a period of between 20 seconds and 3 minutes for a 1 ml quantity of agent.
18. Use of an injection catheter according to any of the previous claims 1 to
10 12 for the delivery of a therapeutic agent into a substrate (12).
19. Use of an injection catheter according to claim 18, characterized in that the substrate (12) is the myocardium.
20. Use of an injection catheter according to claims 18 or 19, characterized
15 in that the therapeutic agent being a solution containing cells or stem cells.

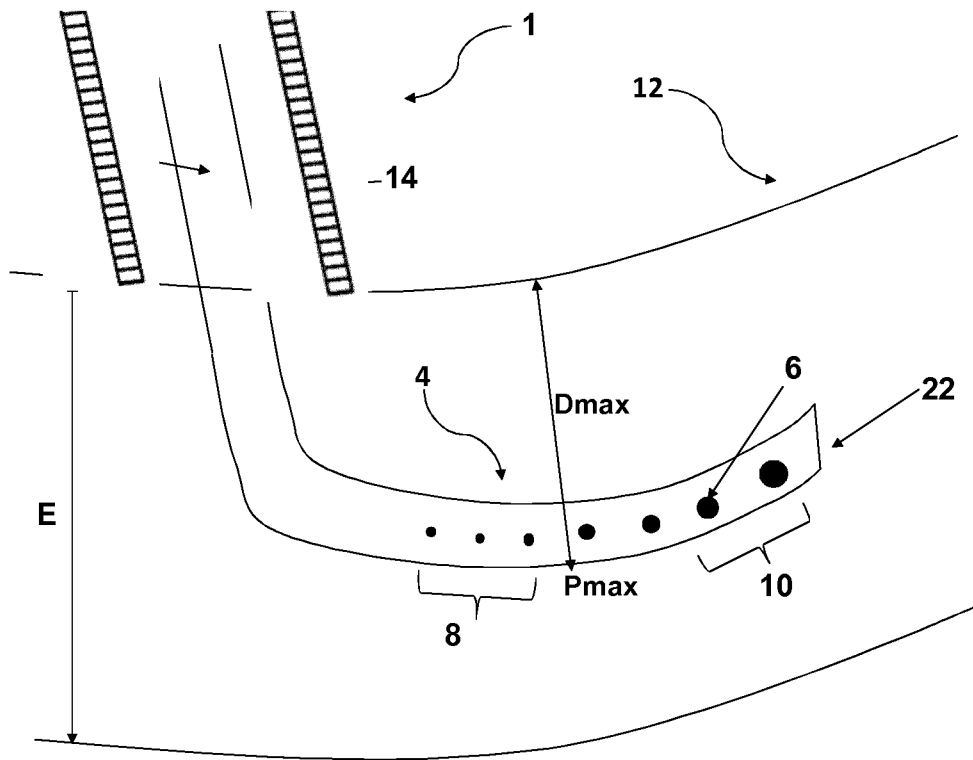


FIG. 1A

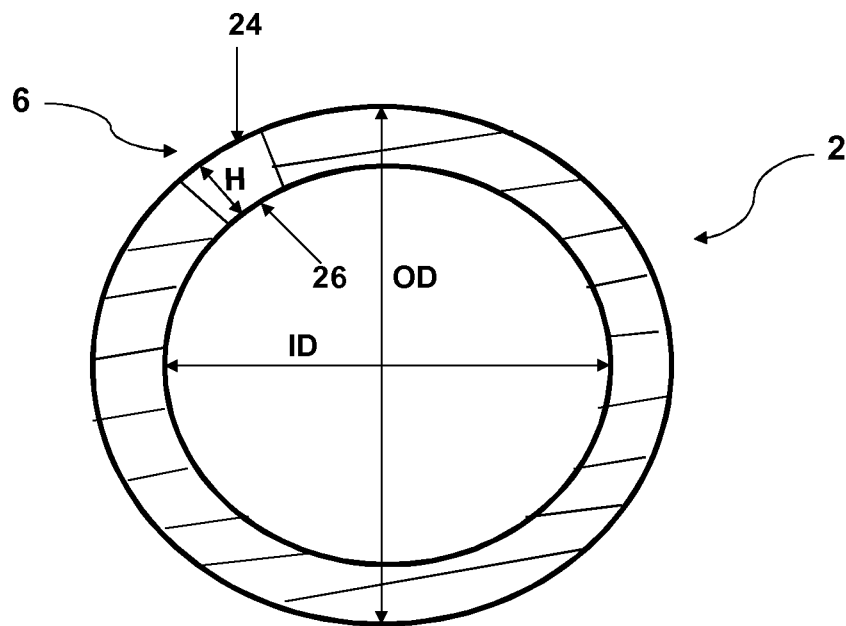


FIG. 1B

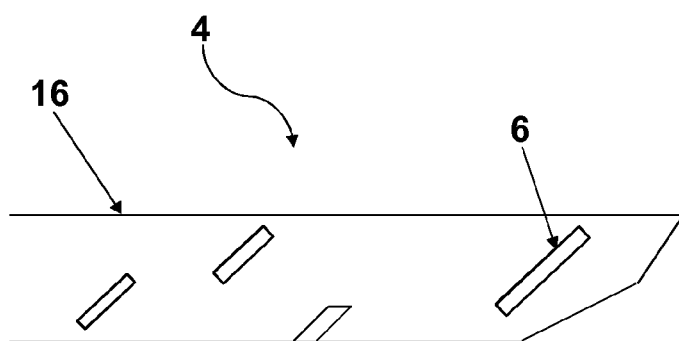


FIG. 2

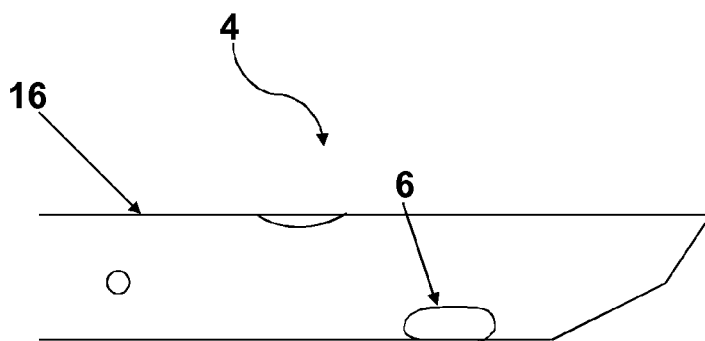


FIG. 3

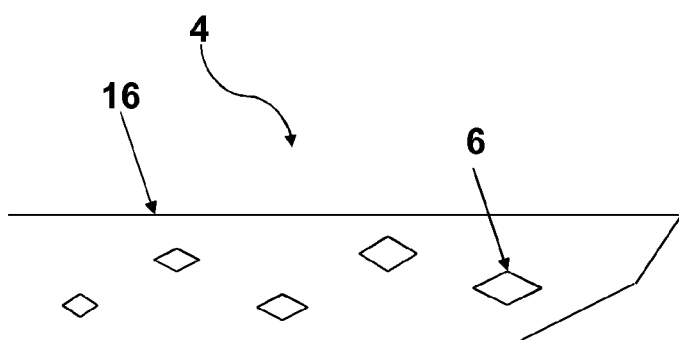


FIG. 4

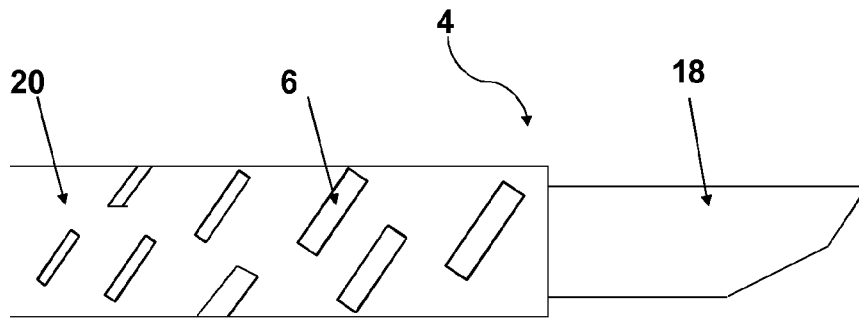


FIG. 5

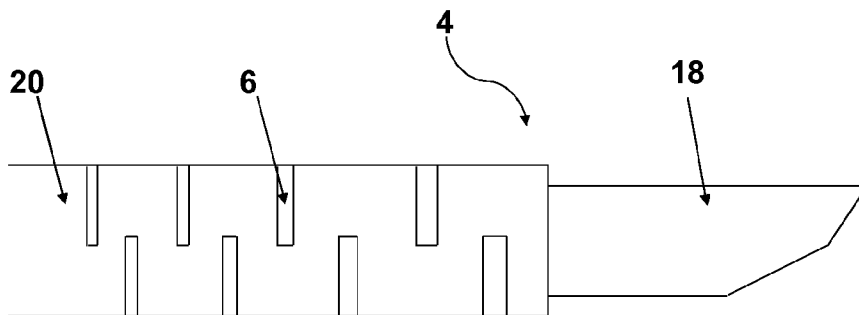


FIG. 6

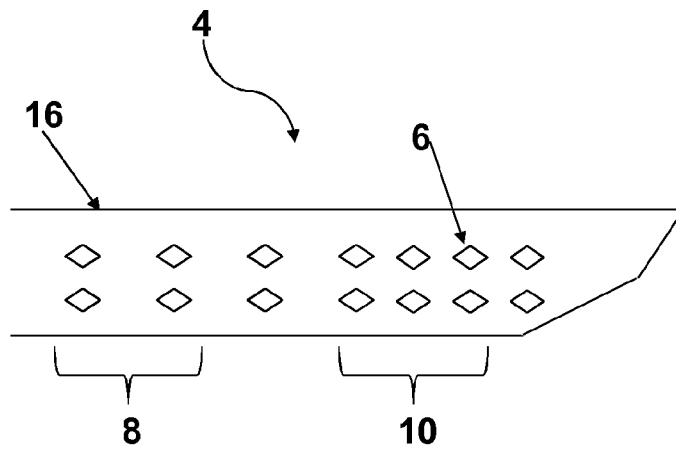
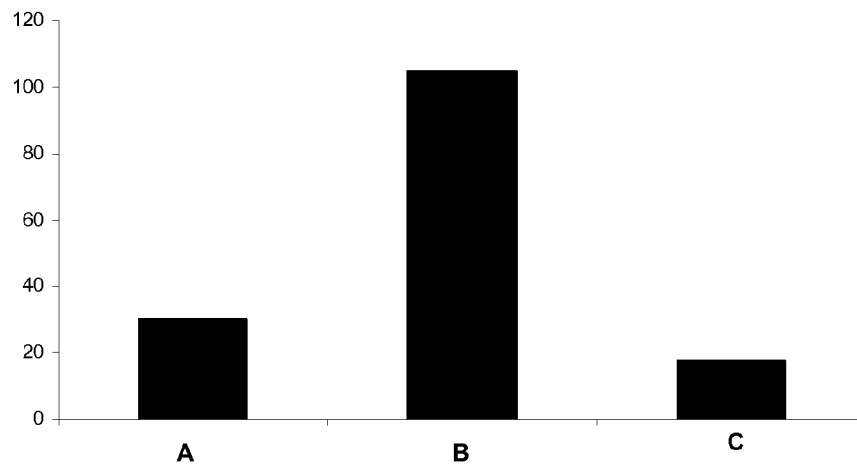
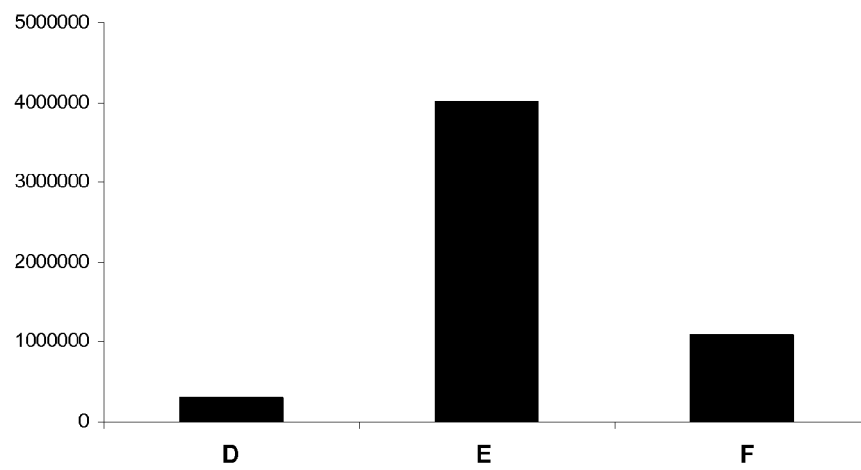
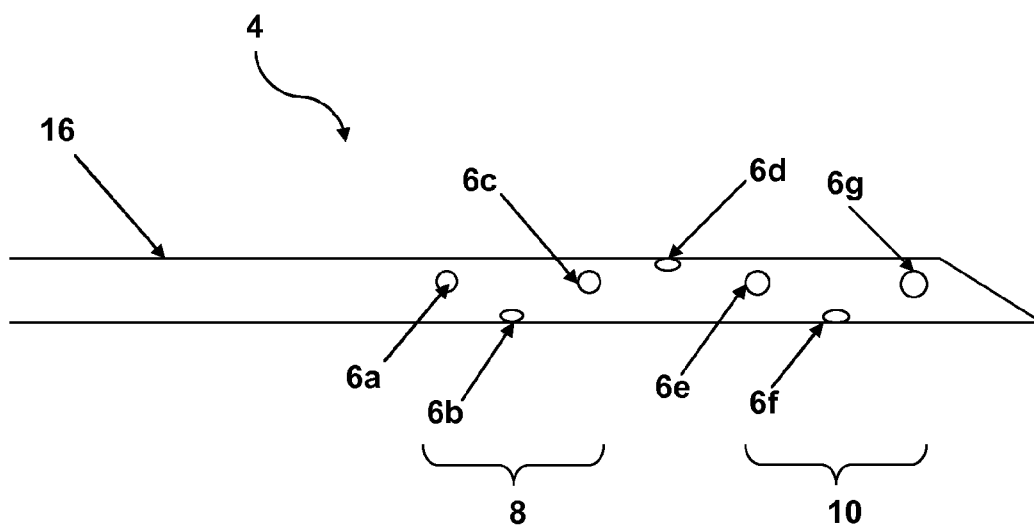


FIG. 7

**FIG. 8****FIG. 9**

**FIG. 10**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2010/055869

A CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. A61M25/00 A61B17/34
ADD.

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)

A61M A61B

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 practical search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No
Y	US 2005/165354 A1 (SCHWARTZ ROBERT S [US] ET AL) 28 July 2005 (2005-07-28) page 1, paragraph 2 - page 1, paragraph 7 page 2, paragraph 16 - page 3, paragraph 23 page 5, paragraph 68 - page 12, paragraph 135; figures 1-9,10-14,19,26 -----	1-6,8-12
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C

☒ See patent family annex

* 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

"T" 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

Date of the actual completion of the international search

5 August 2010

Date of mailing of the international search report

16/08/2010

Name and mailing address of the ISA/
European Patent Office, P B 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Rol I and, Philippe

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2010/055869

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2010/055869

Box No II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons

- 1 ☒ Claims Nos 13-20
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority namely
The subject-matter of claims 13-17 relates to a method for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery (Rule 39.1(civ) PCT). The subject-matter of claims 18-20 relates to a method for treatment of the human or animal body by therapy (Rule 39.1(iv) PCT).
- 2 ☐ Claims Nos
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically
- 3 ☐ Claims Nos
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a)

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows

- 1 ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims
- 2 ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees
- 3 ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos
- 4 ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims it is covered by claims Nos

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicants protest and, where applicable the payment of a protest fee
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicants protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2010/055869

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