



(43) International Publication Date
26 October 2012 (26.10.2012)

(51) International Patent Classification:
A61B 17/66 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2012/034161

(22) International Filing Date:
19 April 2012 (19.04.2012)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
61/477,256 20 April 2011 (20.04.2011) US

(72) Inventor; and

(71) Applicant : RUIZ, Ramon L. [US/US]; 1445 Holts
Grove Circle, Winter Park, Florida 32789 (US).

(74) Agents: REGAN, Christopher F. et al.; Allen, Dyer, Dop-
pelt, Milbrath & Gilchrist, P.A., 255 S. Orange Avenue,
Suite 1401, Orlando, Florida 32801 (US).

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,
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:

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, — with international search report (Art. 21(3))

(54) Title: DISTRACTOR DEVICE INCLUDING MULTIPLE DIAMETER INTERNAL POST AND RELATED METHODS

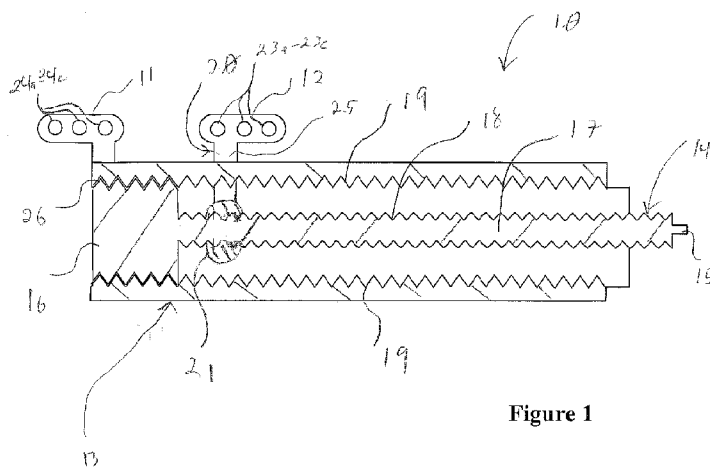


Figure 1

(57) Abstract: A distractor device (10) may include a tubular body (13) being internally threaded (19), a first foot plate (11) extend-
ing from the tubular body, and an internal post (14) in the tubular body. The internal post may include a first portion (16) having a
first diameter being externally threaded (26) to cooperate with the internally threaded tubular body, and a second portion (17)
coupled to the first portion, having a second diameter less than the first diameter, and also being externally threaded (18). The tubu-
lar body may include a longitudinal slot extending from adjacent the first foot plate. The distractor device may include a second foot
plate (20) extending through the longitudinal slot and for threadingly coupling to the externally threaded second portion of the in-
ternal post. The second portion may include a tool interface (15) on a distal end thereof.

DISTRACTOR DEVICE INCLUDING MULTIPLE DIAMETER INTERNAL POST AND RELATED METHODS

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to the field of medical devices, and, more particularly, to a distraction medical device and related methods.

Background of the Invention

[0002] When a bone fracture occurs, normal bony healing occurs in a series of stages. Initially, there is the formation of a hematoma (blood clot) between the fractured bone ends and some inflammation associated with the fracture. In the next stage of the healing process, there is then recruitment of fibroblast cells for producing collagen within the fracture gap. The collagen matrix forms the scaffolding upon which new bone will be deposited. During this phase, there is also in-growth of new capillaries (neovascularization), thereby providing a blood supply to the area. The combination of the blood clot with fibroblasts and new blood vessels creates what is often referred to as a "soft callous" of bone within the fracture site.

[0003] In approximately 6-8 weeks, the soft callous begins to calcify and harden, and a "hard callous" is formed across the fracture site. Long-term, there is remodeling of the hard callous, i.e. the remodeling re-arranges the microscopic architecture of the new bone so that it becomes identical to the surrounding bone. This process can continue for as long as a year following the fracture.

[0004] Several approaches for selective reconstruction of bones using distraction have been disclosed. For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,067,954 to Ilizarov discloses an medical device for distraction based plastic reconstruction of a hand. U.S. Patent No. 4,978,347 to Ilizarov discloses a distraction device for short tubular bones.

[0005] For example, distraction procedures may be applied to correct skeletal growth discrepancies between the maxilla (upper jaw) and mandible

(lower jaw), which can be the result of congenital defects, abnormal development/growth, trauma, or pathology. When a discrepancy in growth between the jaws occurs, the result may involve morphologic changes that affect the patient's facial appearance and functional disturbances, such as a nonfunctional occlusal (bite) relationship. Significant malocclusions may be associated with difficulty eating/chewing, and speaking. In cases where there is severe mandibular or maxillary deficiency, the patient's airway may be compromised resulting in obstructive sleep apnea or respiratory distress.

[0006] In general, patients with significant skeletal facial deformities cannot be treated with orthodontic treatment alone. In cases where the patient requires orthognathic (corrective jaw) surgery, osteotomies are created within one or both jaws, the position of the mandible and/or maxilla is corrected, and rigid fixation is applied. Surgical treatment is typically carried out when the patient has reached or is approaching skeletal maturity, which occurs following puberty.

[0007] Despite the high success rates of orthognathic surgical techniques, there are specific cases where typical procedures to advance the mandible and/or maxilla cannot be utilized. One application is where the desired advancement is beyond what can be achieved with a conventional osteotomy, i.e. an advancement of greater than 12mm, and another application is mandibular advancement during the neonatal period because the size of the mandible in a newborn would not allow for conventional bone cuts and skeletal movements. In both applications, the approach involves the creation of osteotomies and the application of a device that would allow for gradual distraction (advancement/lengthening) of the bone segments, i.e. distraction osteogenesis.

[0008] Several devices for mandibular distraction osteogenesis have been disclosed. For example, U.S. Patent Application No. 2007/0162045 to Ahmad discloses a mandibular distractor device comprising a screw based track. U.S. Patent No. 6,113,599 to Landsberger discloses a mandibular

distractor device comprising a rotatable hub, and a pair of threaded arms extending therefrom. Yet another mandibular distraction device is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,322,566 to Minoretti et al. and comprises a pair of extendable arms for implantation in the jaw bone of the patient.

[0009] Nevertheless, the typical mandibular distractor device may have drawbacks. For example, in mandibular distraction procedures for infant patients, the device may require a tracheotomy to permit access for adjustment subsequent to surgical implantation. Moreover, during the original implantation, the initial incision needed for typical mandibular distractor devices is significant, which may result in more scarring and trauma for the patient.

Summary of the Invention

[0010] In view of the foregoing background, it is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a distractor device that is readily implanted into a patient.

[0011] This and other objects, features, and advantages in accordance with the present invention are provided by a distractor device that may comprise a tubular body being internally threaded, a first foot plate extending from the tubular body, and an internal post in the tubular body. The internal post may comprise a first portion having a first diameter being externally threaded to cooperate with the internally threaded tubular body, and a second portion coupled to the first portion, having a second diameter less than the first diameter, and also being externally threaded. The tubular body may comprise a longitudinal slot extending from adjacent the first foot plate. The distractor device may include a second foot plate extending through the longitudinal slot and for threadingly coupling to the externally threaded second portion of the internal post. The second portion may include a tool interface on a distal end thereof. Advantageously, the distractor device may be implanted with a reduced incision in a patient.

[0012] More specifically, the second foot plate may comprise a fixation portion, a medial connector portion extending from the fixation portion, and a ring portion coupled to the medial connector portion and being internally threaded for cooperating with the externally threaded second portion of the internal post. The fixation portion may define a plurality of openings for receiving fasteners, and the first foot plate may comprise a fixation portion defining a plurality of openings for receiving fasteners. For example, the first and second foot plates may be for fixation to at least one of a mandible bone and a long bone of a patient.

[0013] In some embodiments, the distractor device may further comprise a sheath surrounding the second portion. The longitudinal slot may extend from adjacent the first foot plate to a longitudinal end of the tubular body. The second portion may comprise a stop on the external threading thereof. Also, the tubular body may comprise a stop on the internal threading thereof. The distractor device may further comprise a motor coupled to the first portion.

[0014] Another aspect is directed to a distractor device that may comprise a tubular body being internally threaded, a first foot plate extending from the tubular body, and an internal post in the tubular body. The internal post may comprise a first portion having a first diameter being externally threaded to cooperate with the internally threaded tubular body, and a second portion coupled to the first portion, having a second diameter less than the first diameter, and also being externally threaded. The distractor device may also include a second foot plate for coupling to the internal post. The internal post may comprise a tool interface on a distal end thereof.

[0015] Another aspect is directed to a method of making a distractor device. The method may comprise forming a tubular body being internally threaded, and a first foot plate extending from the tubular body, and positioning an internal post in the tubular body. The internal post may comprise a first portion having a first diameter being externally threaded to

cooperate with the internally threaded tubular body, and a second portion coupled to the first portion, having a second diameter less than the first diameter, and also being externally threaded, the tubular body comprising a longitudinal slot extending from adjacent the first foot plate. The method may include forming a second foot plate to extend through the longitudinal slot and for threadingly coupling to the externally threaded second portion of the internal post, the second portion comprising a tool interface on a distal end thereof.

[0016] Yet another aspect is directed to a method of making a distractor device. The method may comprise forming a tubular body being internally threaded, and a first foot plate extending from the tubular body, and positioning an internal post in the tubular body and comprising a first portion having a first diameter being externally threaded to cooperate with the internally threaded tubular body, and a second portion coupled to the first portion, having a second diameter less than the first diameter, and also being externally threaded. The method may also include forming a second foot plate for coupling to the internal post, the internal post comprising a tool interface on a distal end thereof.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0017] FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of the mandibular distractor device, according to the present invention.

[0018] FIG. 2 is a side elevation view of the mandibular distractor device of FIG. 1.

[0019] FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of another embodiment of the distractor device of FIG. 1.

[0020] FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a CAD drawing of another embodiment of the distractor device of FIG. 1, with a portion of the tubular body portion removed.

[0021] FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a CAD drawing of the distractor device of FIG. 4 in the activated position.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

[0022] The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which preferred embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout, and prime notation is used to indicate similar elements in alternative embodiments.

[0023] Referring initially to FIG. 1, a mandibular distractor device **10** according to the present invention is now described. The mandibular distractor device **10** illustratively includes a tubular body portion **13** comprising internal threading **19**, and a first foot plate **11** extending therefrom. The tubular body portion **13** is illustratively cylindrical in shape, but may be take other shapes, such as square, oval, or it may have a flattened-low-profile shape of some form.

[0024] The mandibular distractor **10** device illustratively includes an internal post **14** within the tubular body portion **13** and comprising a first cylindrical portion **16** having a first diameter and external threading **26** cooperating with the internal threading **19** of the tubular body portion, and a second cylindrical portion **17** coupled thereto. The second cylindrical portion **17** has a second diameter less than the first diameter and external threading **18**. The tubular body portion **13** comprises a slot (not shown) extending from adjacent the first foot plate **11** to a longitudinal end of the tubular body portion. The mandibular distractor device **10** illustratively includes a second foot plate **20** extending through the slot in the tubular body portion **13** and for threadingly coupling to the second cylindrical portion **17** of the internal post **14**. The internal post **14** may include a tool interface **15** for longitudinal advancement through the tubular body portion **13**, and for also advancing the second foot

plate **20** longitudinally along the internal post and the slot in the tubular body portion.

[0025] More specifically, the first foot plate **11** may illustratively define a plurality of openings **24a-24c** for receiving fastening screws. The second foot plate **20** also illustratively defines a plurality of openings **23a-23c** for receiving fastening screws, and includes a medial connector portion **25**, and a ring portion **21** coupled to the medial connector portion and having internal threading for engaging the external threading **18** of the second cylindrical portion **17** of the internal post **14**. For example, the first and second foot plates **11, 20** may comprise a bone plate, a bone clamp, a mesh plate, a hook, a bone screw or pin, or universal attachment for the purpose of attaching the mandibular distractor device **10** to bone.

[0026] As the internal post **14** is activated, the first cylindrical portion **16** travels along the length of the tubular body portion **13** and the second foot plate **20**, in particular, the ring portion **21** thereof, travels along the threading **18** of the second cylindrical portion **17**, thereby resulting in an “expanding” assembly. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the number of turns in the threadings **18-19, 26** are selectively set to cause the second foot plate to travel to the end of the internal post **14** and to cause the first cylindrical portion **16** to correspondingly advance to an end of the tubular body portion **13** when the internal post has been fully activated, i.e. the mandibular distractor device **10** has been fully expanded. In some embodiments, the tubular body portion **13** includes an internal stop to prevent further activation of the internal post **14** once it has advanced fully. Moreover, the second cylindrical portion **17** may also include a stop on an end of the external threading **18** to prevent the second foot plate **20** from exceeding the length of the threading.

[0027] As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the mandibular distractor device **10** is illustratively shown for distraction procedures on the mandible. Nevertheless, the mandibular distractor device **10** can be used on

other bone structures in the body, such as, for example, on the maxilla bone (upper jaw). Depending on the embodiment, modifications to the first and second foot plates **11**, **20** may be necessary to provide proper fixation to the applicable bone. Nevertheless, the mandibular distractor device **10** may be further applied for distraction procedures on other facial bones, such as the orbits and the cranium, and other bones in the body, for example, the hand bones, the femur, the ribs, and the spine.

[0028] Advantageously, the mandibular distractor device **10** may be X mm in length at the time of initial implantation and have a capacity to “expand” in-situ to a length of 2X mm. For example, as a result of the mandibular distractor device **10**, the surgeon may implant the mandibular distractor device with an initial size/length of 15mm which allows for activation and lengthening of the bone to a total length of 30mm. This allows the surgeon to make a smaller incision at the time of initial placement (as well as subsequent removal). By comparison, the typical devices include a “single-diameter” threaded post that is not capable of “expanding.”

[0029] Referring now to FIG. 3, another embodiment of the distractor **10'** is now described. In this embodiment of distractor **10'**, those elements already discussed above with respect to FIGS. 1-2 are given prime notation and most require no further discussion herein. This embodiment differs from the previous embodiment in that distractor **10'** further includes a motor **29'** for selectively rotating the internal post **14'**. For example, the motor **29'** may comprise a piezoelectric motor, such as the Squiggle motor, as available from New Scale Technologies, Inc. of Victor, New York. The “expanding” design of the mandibular distractor device **10'** described herein may advantageously permit adding a motorized component. The result would be the mandibular distractor device **10'** that is completely “internal” and does not require the surgeon or patient to turn the post or “jack-screw” because the motor does this as part of the assembly. For example, in the illustrated embodiment, the distractor **10'** further includes an input interface **30'** coupled to the motor **29'**,

and for activating the motor. The input interface **30'** may comprise one of an integrated controller, a control unit in cooperation with a percutaneous wire, or a wireless radio frequency (RF) controller (i.e. RF wireless receiver of some form).

[0030] Referring now to FIGS. 4-5, another embodiment of the distractor **10''** is now described. In this embodiment of distractor **10''**, those elements already discussed above with respect to FIGS. 1-2 are given double prime notation and most require no further discussion herein. This embodiment differs from the previous embodiment in that distractor **10''** further includes a sheath **34''** for covering the second cylindrical portion **17''** as it is activated and longitudinally extends from the tubular body portion **13''**.

[0031] Another aspect is directed to a method of making a distractor device **10**. The method may comprise forming a tubular body **13** being internally threaded, and a first foot plate **11** extending from the tubular body, and positioning an internal post **14** in the tubular body. The internal post **14** may comprise a first portion **16** having a first diameter being externally threaded to cooperate with the internally threaded tubular body **13**, and a second portion **17** coupled to the first portion, having a second diameter less than the first diameter, and also being externally threaded, the tubular body comprising a longitudinal slot extending from adjacent the first foot plate. The method may include forming a second foot plate **20** to extend through the longitudinal slot and for threadingly coupling to the externally threaded second portion of the internal post **14**, the second portion comprising **17** a tool interface **15** on a distal end thereof.

[0032] Many modifications and other embodiments of the invention will come to the mind of one skilled in the art having the benefit of the teachings presented in the foregoing descriptions and the associated drawings. Therefore, it is understood that the invention is not to be limited to the specific embodiments disclosed, and that modifications and embodiments are intended to be included within the scope of the disclosure.

THAT WHICH IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A distractor device comprising:
 - a tubular body being internally threaded;
 - a first foot plate extending from said tubular body;
 - an internal post in said tubular body and comprising a first portion having a first diameter being externally threaded to cooperate with said internally threaded tubular body, and a second portion coupled to said first portion, having a second diameter less than the first diameter, and also being externally threaded;
 - said tubular body comprising a longitudinal slot extending from adjacent said first foot plate; and
 - a second foot plate extending through said longitudinal slot and for threadingly coupling to said externally threaded second portion of said internal post;
 - said second portion comprising a tool interface on a distal end thereof.
2. The distractor device of claim 1 wherein said second foot plate comprises a fixation portion, a medial connector portion extending from said fixation portion, and a ring portion coupled to said medial connector portion and being internally threaded for cooperating with said externally threaded second portion of said internal post.
3. The distractor device of claim 2 wherein said fixation portion defines a plurality of openings for receiving fasteners; and wherein said first foot plate comprises a fixation portion defining a plurality of openings for receiving fasteners.
4. The distractor device of claim 1 wherein said first and second foot plates are for fixation to at least one of a mandible bone, a maxilla bone, and a long bone of a patient.

5. The distractor device of claim 1 further comprising a sheath surrounding said second portion.

6. The distractor device of claim 1 wherein said longitudinal slot extends from adjacent said first foot plate to a longitudinal end of said tubular body.

7. The distractor device of claim 1 wherein said second portion comprises a stop on the external threading thereof.

8. The distractor device of claim 1 wherein said tubular body comprises a stop on the internal threading thereof.

9. The distractor device of claim 1 further comprising a motor coupled to said first portion.

10. A mandibular distractor device comprising:
a tubular body being internally threaded;
a first foot plate extending from said tubular body;
an internal post in said tubular body and comprising a first portion having a first diameter and being externally threaded to cooperate with said internally threaded tubular body, and a second portion coupled to said first portion, having a second diameter less than the first diameter, and also being externally threaded;

said tubular body comprising a longitudinal slot extending from adjacent said first foot plate; and

a second foot plate comprising a fixation portion, a medial connector portion extending from said fixation portion and through said longitudinal slot, and a ring portion coupled to said medial connector portion and being internally threaded for cooperating with the externally threaded second portion of said internal post;

said second portion comprising a tool interface on a distal end thereof.

11. The mandibular distractor device of claim 10 wherein said fixation portion defines a plurality of openings for receiving fasteners; and

wherein said first foot plate comprises a fixation portion defining a plurality of openings for receiving fasteners.

12. The mandibular distractor device of claim 10 wherein said first and second foot plates are for fixation to a mandible bone of a patient.

13. The mandibular distractor device of claim 10 wherein said longitudinal slot extends from adjacent said first foot plate to a longitudinal end of said tubular body.

14. The mandibular distractor device of claim 10 wherein said second portion comprises a stop on the external threading thereof.

15. The mandibular distractor device of claim 10 wherein said tubular body comprises a stop on the internal threading thereof.

16. The mandibular distractor device of claim 10 further comprising a motor coupled to said first portion.

17. A distractor device comprising:
a tubular body being internally threaded;
a first foot plate extending from said tubular body;
an internal post in said tubular body and comprising a first portion having a first diameter being externally threaded to cooperate with said internally threaded tubular body, and a second portion coupled to said first portion, having a second diameter less than the first diameter, and also being externally threaded; and

a second foot plate for coupling to said internal post;
said internal post comprising a tool interface on a distal end thereof.

18. The distractor device of claim 17 wherein said second foot plate comprises a fixation portion, a medial connector portion extending from said fixation portion, and a ring portion coupled to said medial connector portion and being internally threaded for coupling to said internal post.

19. The distractor device of claim 18 wherein said fixation portion defines a plurality of openings for receiving fasteners; and wherein said

first foot plate comprises a fixation portion defining a plurality of openings for receiving fasteners.

20. The distractor device of claim 17 wherein said first and second foot plates are for fixation to at least one of a mandible bone, a maxilla bone, and a long bone of a patient.

21. A method of making a distractor device comprising:
forming a tubular body being internally threaded, and a first foot plate extending from the tubular body;

positioning an internal post in the tubular body and comprising a first portion having a first diameter being externally threaded to cooperate with the internally threaded tubular body, and a second portion coupled to the first portion, having a second diameter less than the first diameter, and also being externally threaded, the tubular body comprising a longitudinal slot extending from adjacent the first foot plate; and

forming a second foot plate to extend through the longitudinal slot and for threadingly coupling to the externally threaded second portion of the internal post, the second portion comprising a tool interface on a distal end thereof.

22. The method of claim 21 wherein forming the second foot plate comprises forming the second foot plate to comprise a fixation portion, a medial connector portion extending from the fixation portion, and a ring portion coupled to the medial connector portion and being internally threaded to cooperate with the externally threaded second portion of the internal post.

23. The method of claim 22 further comprising forming the fixation portion to define a plurality of openings for receiving fasteners, and forming the first foot plate to comprise a fixation portion defining a plurality of openings for receiving fasteners.

24. The method of claim 21 further comprising positioning a sheath to surround the second portion.

25. The method of claim 21 wherein the longitudinal slot extends from adjacent the first foot plate to a longitudinal end of the tubular body.

26. The method of claim 21 wherein the second portion comprises a stop on the external threading thereof.

27. The method of claim 21 wherein the tubular body comprises a stop on the internal threading thereof.

28. The method of claim 21 further comprising coupling a motor to the first portion.

29. A method of making a distractor device comprising:
forming a tubular body being internally threaded, and a first foot plate extending from the tubular body;
positioning an internal post in the tubular body and comprising a first portion having a first diameter being externally threaded to cooperate with the internally threaded tubular body, and a second portion coupled to the first portion, having a second diameter less than the first diameter, and also being externally threaded; and

forming a second foot plate for coupling to the internal post, the internal post comprising a tool interface on a distal end thereof.

30. The method of claim 29 further comprising positioning a sheath to surround the internal post.

31. The method of claim 29 wherein the second portion comprises a stop on the external threading thereof.

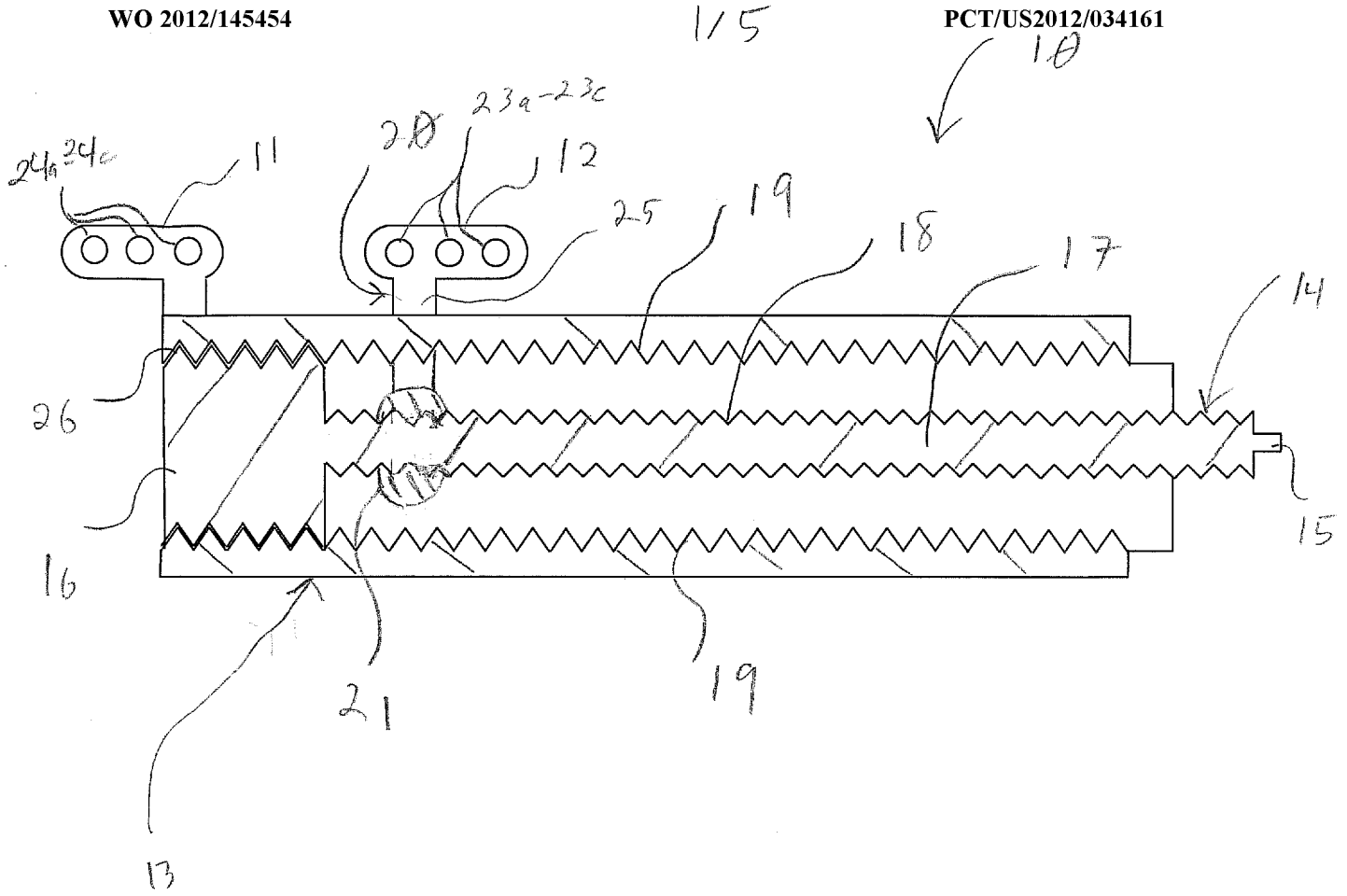


Figure 1

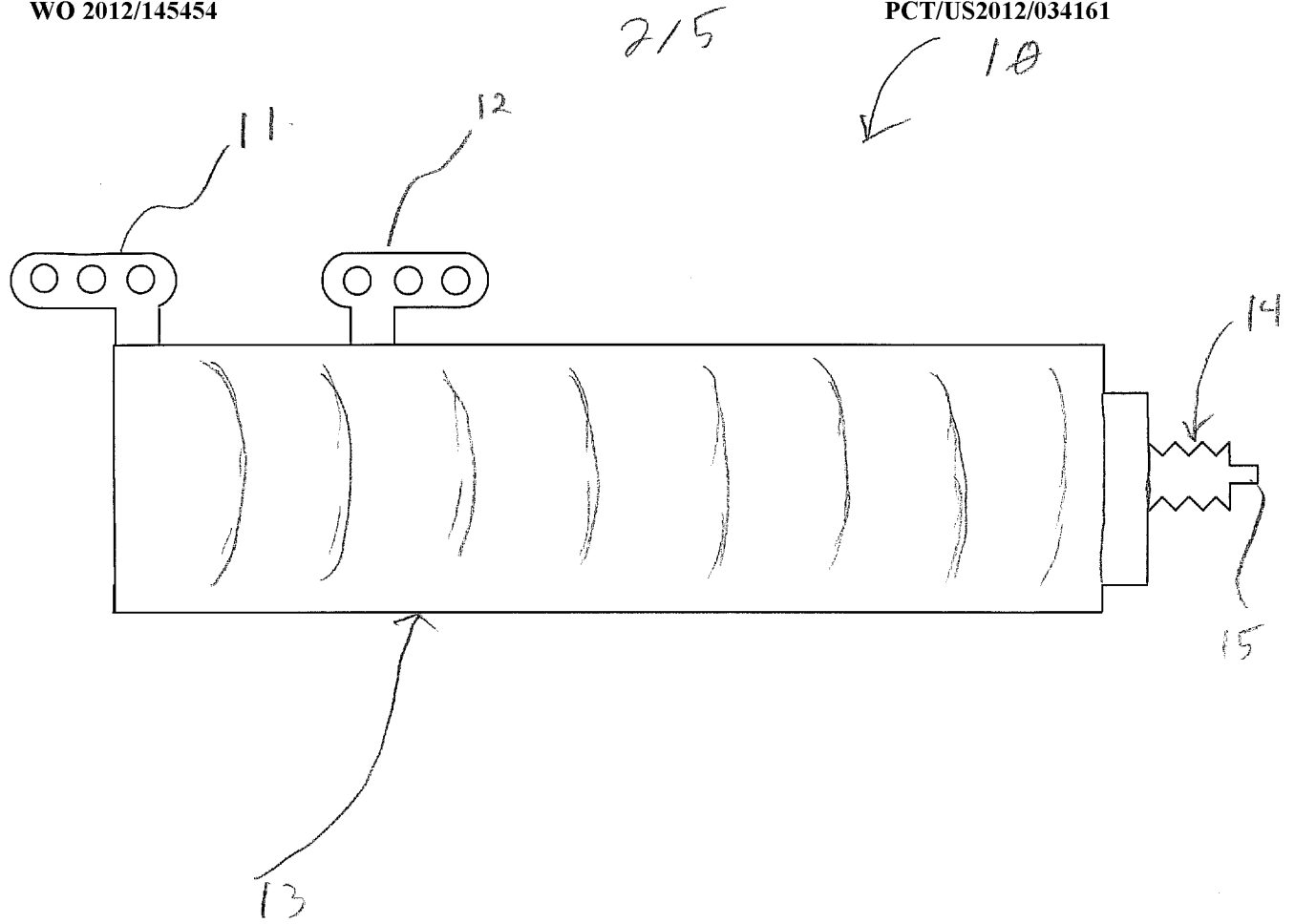


Figure 2

3/5

10'

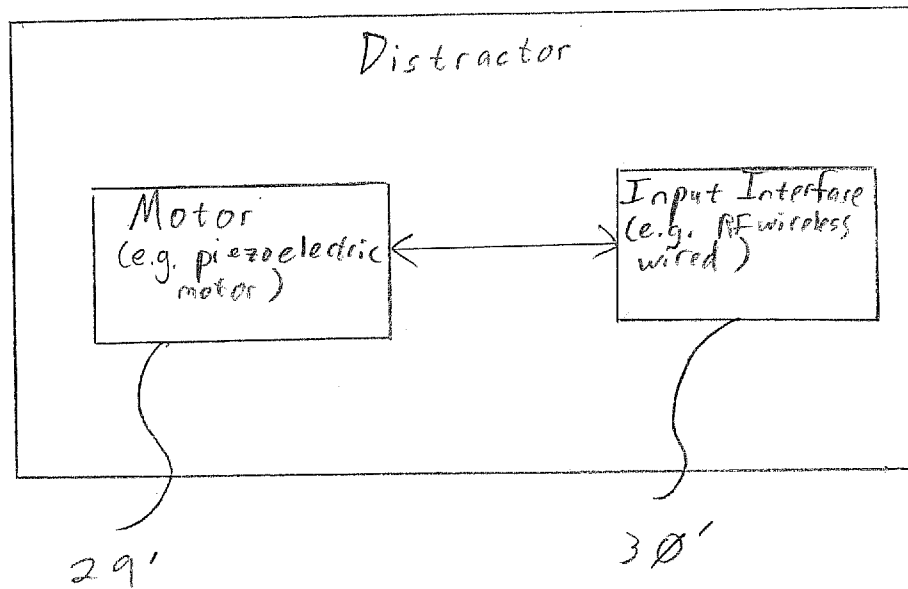
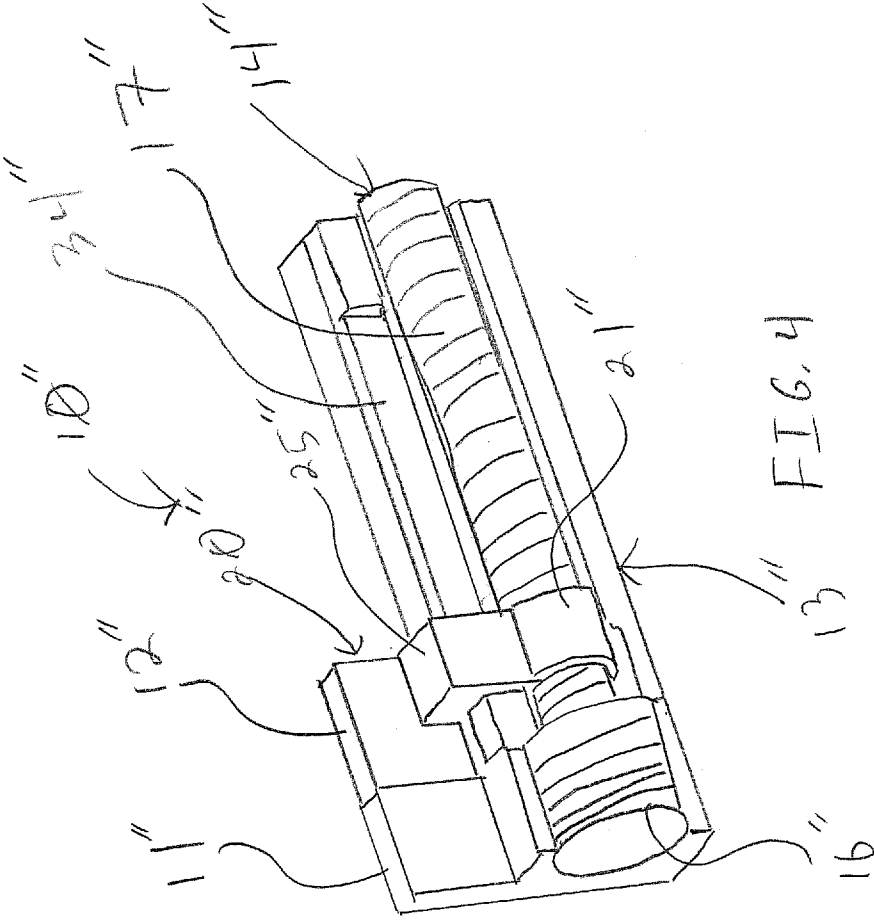
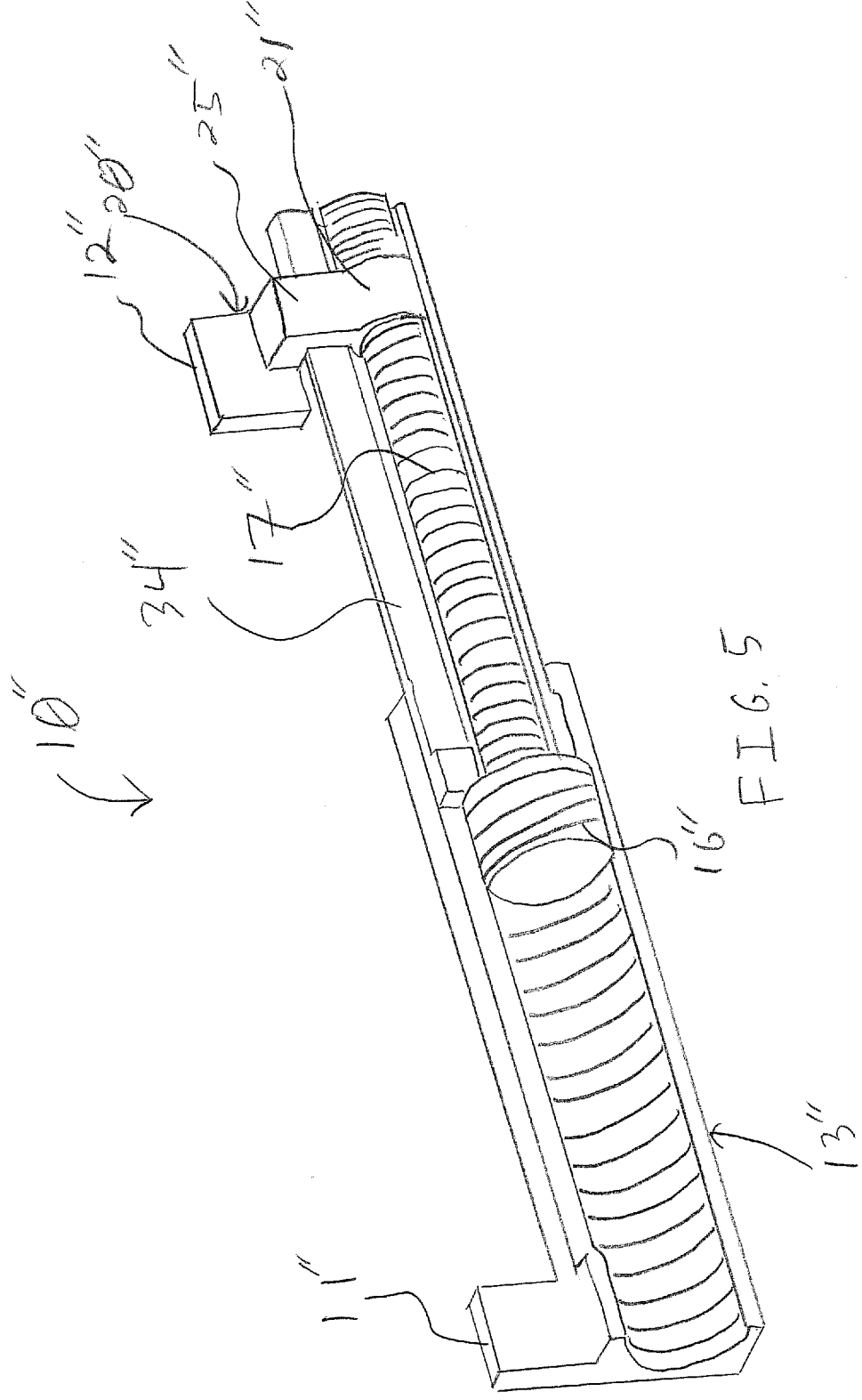


FIG. 3





INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2012/034161

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. A61B17/66
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)
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 practicable, 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.
A	DE 200 08 797 U1 (LEIBINGER MEDIZINTECH [DE]) 3 August 2000 (2000-08-03) page 4, line 1 - page 5, line 23 figures 1-4	1,10,17, 21,29
A	----- DE 297 16 635 U1 (LEIBINGER MEDIZINTECH [DE]) 30 October 1997 (1997-10-30) page 9, line 5 - page 11, line 7 figures 1,2	1,10,17, 21,29
A	----- US 2002/018978 A1 (TRIACA ALBINO [CH] ET AL) 14 February 2002 (2002-02-14) paragraph [0047] paragraph [0054] figure 7a	1,10,17, 21,29
	----- -/-	



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 application or patent 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

Date of the actual completion of the international search

6 June 2012

Date of mailing of the international search report

18/06/2012

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

Storer, John

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2012/034161

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 2002/156485 A1 (SELLERS TIMOTHY M [US] ET AL) 24 October 2002 (2002-10-24) paragraph [0044] - paragraph [0053] figures 1,2,3a,3b,10 -----	1,10,17, 21,29

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2012/034161

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
DE 20008797	U1	03-08-2000	NONE
DE 29716635	U1	30-10-1997	NONE
US 2002018978	A1	14-02-2002	AT 268576 T 15-06-2004
		DE 50102514 D1	15-07-2004
		EP 1147745 A2	24-10-2001
		ES 2222950 T3	16-02-2005
		US 2002018978 A1	14-02-2002
US 2002156485	A1	24-10-2002	AR 039513 A1 23-02-2005
		AT 497369 T	15-02-2011
		AU 2003234280 A1	17-11-2003
		BR 0309723 A	09-02-2005
		CA 2483583 A1	13-11-2003
		EP 1499250 A1	26-01-2005
		EP 2229901 A1	22-09-2010
		JP 4594079 B2	08-12-2010
		JP 2005523765 A	11-08-2005
		MX PA04010743 A	07-03-2005
		US 2002156485 A1	24-10-2002
		WO 03092519 A1	13-11-2003