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J. T. FRIEDMAN ET AL

2,851,032

PESSARY

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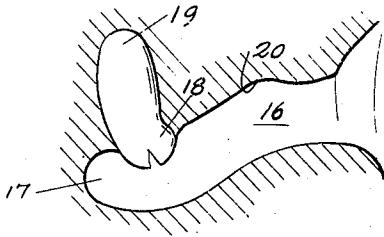


FIG. 1.

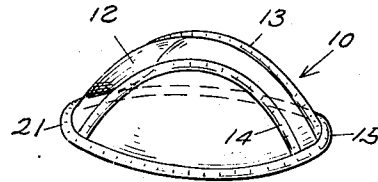


FIG. 6.

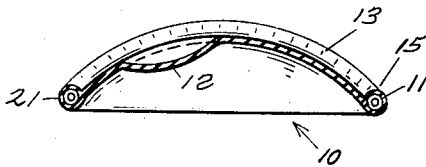


FIG. 2.

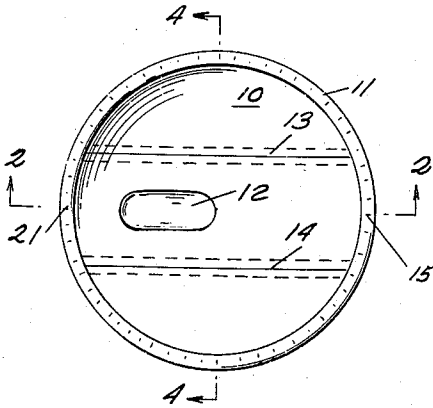


FIG. 3.

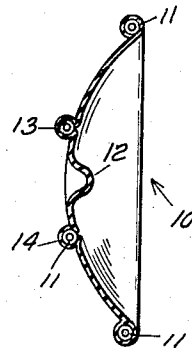


FIG. 4.

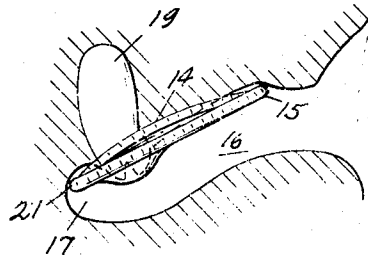


FIG. 5.

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2,851,032

PESSARY

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5 Claims. (Cl. 128—127)

Our present invention relates to pessaries and more particularly to a pessary especially adapted not only to seal off the cervix of the uterus, but which is also stabilized and non-shifting and is further adapted to engage and deflect portions of the Fallopian tubes to ensure complete results.

Our invention has for its objects:

(A) The effective sealing of the cervix by means of structure which is anatomically correct and automatically self-adjusting for anterior and posterior positions of the uterus;

(B) Automatic provision for adjustment for lateral deflection of the uterus;

(C) Automatic provision for adjustment for prolapsed uterus or dropped womb;

(D) The provision of structure for deflecting the Fallopian tubes and thereby achieving more certain results;

(E) The stabilization of the position of the pessary and avoidance of shifting thereof by the use of the depression and the transverse resilient members; and

(F) The making possible of reduction of the amount and viscosity of any sealing material that may be used in conjunction with the pessary owing to firmer engagement by the pessary of all surfaces.

Our novel pessary is essentially a thin-walled rubber diaphragm having an annular resilient lip; it is characterized further by a cervix engaging depression in the posterior section thereof and by a pair of additional resilient members extending as arched chords on either side of the depression adapted to fit the depression closely around the cervix while at the same time engaging and deflecting the Fallopian tubes on either side of the cervix.

The foregoing and many other objects of our invention will become apparent in the following description and drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic view in cross-section of the vaginal canal and uterus.

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view of our novel pessary taken on line 2—2 of Figure 3.

Figure 3 is a top view of our novel pessary.

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view of our novel pessary taken on line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view corresponding to that of Figure 1 showing our novel pessary in place.

Figure 6 is a view in perspective of our novel device.

Referring first to Figures 2, 3 and 4, our novel pessary comprises a flexible thin walled rubber diaphragm 10 having a resilient annular ring 11 preferably made of a coil spring embedded in any suitable manner in the rubber material.

The diaphragm 10 is provided with an oval depression 12 in its posterior segment. A pair of resilient members 13, 14 extend as arcuate chords of the diaphragm on either side of depression 12. The resilient members 13, 14 are bowed upwardly and preferably are also coil springs embedded in the material of the diaphragm.

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The edge of the pessary is appropriately marked at 15 to indicate the front and top thereof.

Referring now to Figures 1 and 5, when the pessary is inserted in the vaginal canal 16 with the mark 15 at the front and top thereof, the posterior end 21 of the pessary is moved to the space 17 behind the cervix 18 of the uterus 19 and the front end is then tipped up to the space 20 behind the pubic bone.

The arched resilient members 13, 14 serve to push the diaphragm 10 up to fit closely about the cervix 18 of uterus 19 and at the same time engage and deflect the Fallopian tubes (not shown) which enter the uterus at that point on each side.

Also, members 13, 14 serve to pull the oval depression 12 as a tight fitting glove or socket around the cervix 18, thereby effectively sealing the opening into the uterus 19.

Since a close and effective fit is thus obtained, the quantity and viscosity of any sealing material which may also be required is reduced to a minimum.

The oval depression 12 having its major axis along the axis of the canal 16 provides automatically for adjustment for various positions of the cervix 18. The cervix is effectively sealed and at the same time the engagement of the depression 12 with cervix 18 ensures stability of the pessary in the canal 16. The resilient members 13 and 14 further cooperate with the resilient member 11 to stabilize the position of the pessary.

In addition, in cases of prolapsed uterus or dropped womb or other displacement or deformity requiring support, our novel device, by providing support, also has prosthetic value.

Also, our novel device will accommodate itself, not only to variations in the anterior or posterior position of the cervix, but by rotation of its axis (shifting the indicating mark 15) will accommodate itself to lateral deflections as well.

By this means, therefore, we provide a novel and effective pessary which, although it may now be varied in detail by those skilled in the art, nevertheless embodies new and useful principles set forth in the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A pessary comprising a thin flexible diaphragm, a resilient annular ring for said diaphragm, and a depression in the posterior segment of said diaphragm, and a pair of arched resilient transverse members in said diaphragm, said members being located parallel to each other with the depression between them.

2. A pessary comprising a thin flexible diaphragm, a resilient annular ring for said diaphragm, and an oval depression in the posterior segment of said diaphragm, the major axis of said oval depression being aligned with the posterior anterior axis of said diaphragm, and a pair of arched resilient transverse members in said diaphragm, said members being located parallel to each other with the depression between them.

3. A pessary comprising a thin flexible diaphragm, a resilient annular ring for said diaphragm, and an oval depression in the posterior segment of said diaphragm, the major axis of said oval depression being aligned with the posterior anterior axis of said diaphragm, and a pair of arched resilient transverse members in said diaphragm, said members being located parallel to each other with the depression between them, said members extending parallel to the major axis of the oval depression.

4. A pessary comprising a thin flexible diaphragm, a resilient annular ring for said diaphragm, and an oval depression in the posterior segment of said diaphragm, the major axis of said oval depression being aligned with the posterior anterior axis of said diaphragm, and a pair of arched resilient transverse members in said diaphragm, said members being located parallel to each other with

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the depression between them, said members extending parallel to the major axis of the oval depression, said pessary being self-adjusting to deflected positions of the uterus.

5. A pessary comprising a thin flexible diaphragm, a resilient annular ring for said diaphragm, and an oval depression in the posterior segment of said diaphragm, the major axis of said oval depression being aligned with the posterior anterior axis of said diaphragm, and a pair of arched resilient transverse members in said diaphragm, said members being located parallel to each other with the depression between them, said members extending

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parallel to the major axis of the oval depression, said pessary being self-adjusting to deflected positions of the uterus, said oval depression and arched resilient members providing support for the uterus.

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