

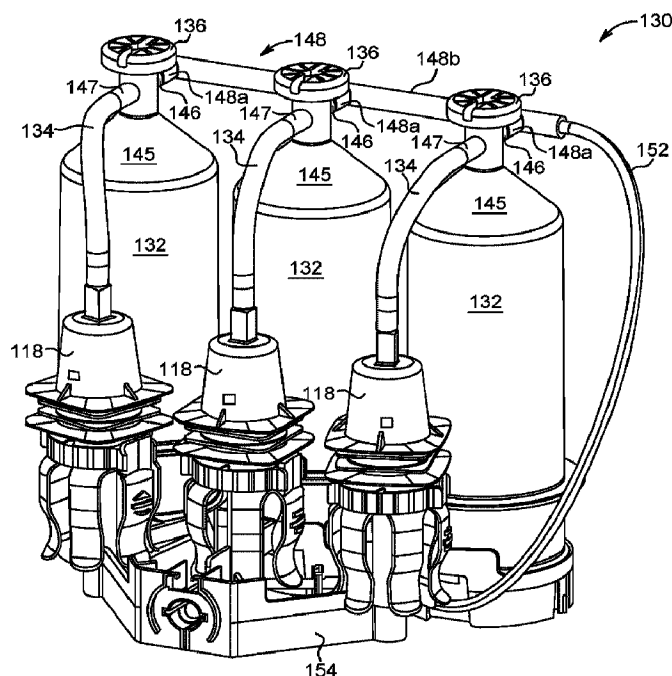


(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2016/01/07
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2016/07/14
(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2023/09/19
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2017/07/06
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: US 2016/012434
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2016/112163
(30) Priorités/Priorities: 2015/01/09 (US62/101,752);
2015/10/15 (US62/242,101); 2015/10/15 (US62/242,090)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *A61J 1/20* (2006.01),
A61J 3/00 (2006.01), *A61M 39/10* (2006.01),
A61M 39/18 (2006.01), *A61M 39/22* (2006.01),
A61M 5/168 (2006.01)
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(54) Titre : SYSTÈME MULTIPLE DE DISTRIBUTION DE FLUIDE AVEC ENSEMBLE JETABLE A USAGES MULTIPLES
ET CARACTERISTIQUES DE CELUI-CI

(54) Title: MULTIPLE FLUID DELIVERY SYSTEM WITH MULTI-USE DISPOSABLE SET AND FEATURES THEREOF



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A multi-use disposable set (MUDS) has at least one syringe having a proximal end and a distal end spaced apart from the proximal end along a longitudinal axis. The MUDS further has a plunger reciprocally movable within a syringe interior between the proximal

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(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

end and the distal end. A manifold is in fluid communication with the distal end of the at least one syringe. At least one valve is in fluid communication with the syringe interior. The at least one valve is operable between a filling position for filling the syringe interior with fluid and a delivery position for delivering the fluid from the syringe interior. At least one connection port is in fluid communication with the manifold and the syringe interior when the at least one valve is in the delivery position. A multi-fluid delivery system having the medical connector and MUDS is also provided. Various features of the MUDS system are also described.

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
14 July 2016 (14.07.2016)



(10) International Publication Number
WO 2016/112163 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:

A61J 1/20 (2006.01) A61M 5/31 (2006.01)
A61M 5/168 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2016/012434

(22) International Filing Date:

7 January 2016 (07.01.2016)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

62/101,752	9 January 2015 (09.01.2015)	US
62/242,101	15 October 2015 (15.10.2015)	US
62/242,090	15 October 2015 (15.10.2015)	US

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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, 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, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM,

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(54) Title: MULTIPLE FLUID DELIVERY SYSTEM WITH MULTI-USE DISPOSABLE SET AND FEATURES THEREOF

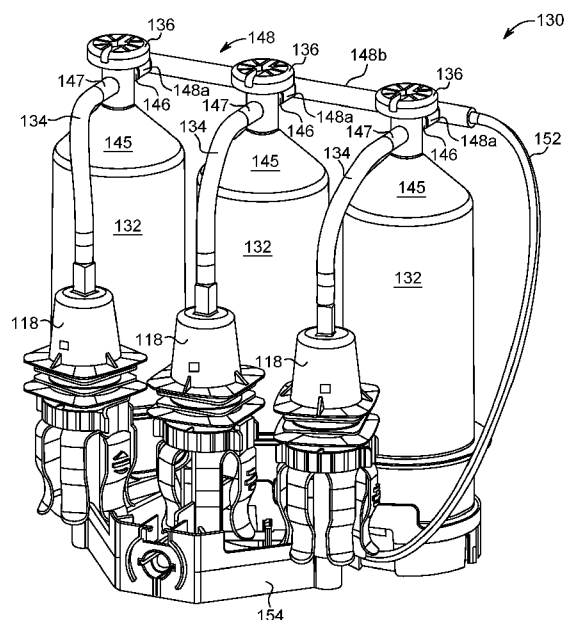


FIG. 10D

(57) Abstract: A multi-use disposable set (MUDS) has at least one syringe having a proximal end and a distal end spaced apart from the proximal end along a longitudinal axis. The MUDS further has a plunger reciprocally movable within a syringe interior between the proximal end and the distal end. A manifold is in fluid communication with the distal end of the at least one syringe. At least one valve is in fluid communication with the syringe interior. The at least one valve is operable between a filling position for filling the syringe interior with fluid and a delivery position for delivering the fluid from the syringe interior. At least one connection port is in fluid communication with the manifold and the syringe interior when the at least one valve is in the delivery position. A multi-fluid delivery system having the medical connector and MUDS is also provided. Various features of the MUDS system are also described.

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PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, 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.

SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(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, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, 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,

Published:

- with international search report (*Art. 21(3)*)
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments (*Rule 48.2(h)*)

MULTIPLE FLUID DELIVERY SYSTEM WITH MULTI-USE DISPOSABLE SET AND FEATURES THEREOF

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 **[0001]** The present application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/242,090, entitled “Attachment Configurations for Syringe and Manifold,” filed October 15, 2015; U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/242,101, entitled “Rotatable Valve for Multiple Use Disposable System,” filed October 15, 2015; and U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/101,752, entitled “Multi-Fluid Delivery System and Single-Use Disposable Set Connector Therefor,” filed January 9, 2015.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

Field of the Disclosure

[0002] This disclosure relates, in general, to the field of multi-fluid delivery systems and single-use disposable set (SUDS) connectors therefor, and, more particularly, to multi-fluid delivery systems having a multi-patient disposable set having a rotatable valve configured for delivering fluid to a patient using a SUDS connector.

Description of the Related Art

[0003] In many medical diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, a medical practitioner, such as a physician, injects a patient with one or more medical fluids. In recent years, a number of medical fluid delivery systems for pressurized injection of fluids, such as a contrast solution (often referred to simply as “contrast”), a flushing agent, such as saline, and other medical fluids, have been developed for use in procedures such as angiography, computed tomography (CT), ultrasound, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), positron emission tomography (PET), and other imaging procedures. In general, these medical fluid delivery systems are designed to deliver a preset amount of fluid at a preset flow rate.

25 **[0004]** In some injection procedures, a medical practitioner places a catheter or needle into a vein or artery of the patient. The catheter or needle is connected to either a manual or an automatic fluid injector system by way of tubing and a connector that interfaces with the fluid injector system. Automatic fluid injector systems typically include at least one syringe connected to at least one fluid injector having, for example, a powered linear piston. The at least one syringe includes, for example, a

30 source of contrast and/or a source of flushing fluid. The medical practitioner enters settings into an electronic control system of the fluid injector for a fixed volume of contrast and/or saline and a fixed rate of injection for each. A single-

use disposable set (SUDS) connector and associated tubing is connected to the fluid injector system for delivering one or more fluids to the patient.

[0005] While various manual and automatic fluid delivery systems are known in the medical field, improved multi-fluid delivery systems adapted for use in medical diagnostic and therapeutic procedures where one or more fluids are supplied to a patient during such procedures continue to be in demand. Additionally, improved SUDS connectors that may be used with multi-fluid delivery systems for facilitating a delivery of one or more fluids to a patient are also desired in the medical field. The medical field continues to demand improved medical devices and systems used to supply fluids to patients during various medical procedures.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0006] In view of the foregoing, a need exists for a medical connector assembly for connecting a single-use portion of a medical assembly to a multi-use portion of the assembly. Further, there is a need for a fluid delivery system for delivery of multiple fluid doses to multiple patients using one or more multi-dose containers. The assembly should be configured to retain sterility of the fluid path through the single-use and multi-use portions of the assembly and, particularly, should maintain sterility of portions of the assembly which are reusable. Furthermore, the system should be arranged to permit automatic priming, defined as removing air from the fluid line, for easier fluid injections.

[0007] Therefore, a medical connector configured to address some or all of these needs is provided herein. In accordance with one aspect, a medical connector may include a fluid inlet port configured for removable engagement with a connection port of a multi-use disposable set (MUDS) to establish a fluid connection therewith, and a waste outlet port configured for removable engagement with a waste inlet port of the MUDS to establish a fluid connection therewith. A patient fluid line may be connected, at a first end, to the fluid inlet port and connected, at a second end, to the waste outlet port. Fluid flow through the patient fluid line may be unidirectional from the first end to the second end. The patient fluid line may be configured for being reversibly disconnected from the waste outlet port for delivering a fluid to a patient.

[0008] In another aspect, a locking mechanism may be provided for removably securing the medical connector to the MUDS. The fluid inlet port may include a shroud surrounding at least a portion of the fluid inlet port. The fluid inlet port may be shaped to prevent connection with the waste inlet port of the MUDS and wherein the waste outlet port is shaped to prevent connection with the connection port of the MUDS. The second end of the patient

fluid line may have a connector configured for removable engagement with the waste outlet port. The medical connector may have a one-way valve configured for unidirectional flow through the fluid inlet port into the patient fluid line. Alternatively, a one-way valve may be located in the patient fluid line. At least one sensing element may be configured for interacting with at least one sensor on the MUDS or on the injector configured for detecting a presence or absence of the at least one sensing element indicating that the medical connector has been properly inserted or installed.

[0009] In another aspect, the at least one connection port may be provided on a frame connected to at least one of the plurality of syringes. The at least one connection port may be in fluid communication with the manifold through a delivery line. Each of the plurality of syringes may have a filling line with a spike configured for connection to a bulk fluid source. Each fluid line may be configured for filling the corresponding syringe interior through a filling port on the distal end of the syringe when the at least one valve is in the filling position. The at least one valve may have a slot for engagement with a corresponding blade on a powered injector that is configured to rotate the at least one valve between the filling position and the delivery position. The blade is designed for self-alignment and reversible engagement with the slot in a specific configuration by rotation of the blade relative to the slot until the blade seats into the slot when the blade and slot are in the correct rotational position.

[0010] In another aspect, a multi-fluid delivery system may include a powered injector comprising a housing enclosing a plurality of reciprocally operable piston elements. The housing may have a receiving space configured for removably receiving a plurality of syringes of a MUDS. The receiving space may have a bottom plate and a top plate spaced apart from the bottom plate by a rear sidewall such that the plurality of syringes of the MUDS are supported axially between the top plate and the bottom plate. At least one guide may be associated with the receiving space. The at least one guide may narrow in an insertion direction toward the rear sidewall to guide the MUDS into the receiving space.

[0011] In another aspect, a plurality of bulk fluid connectors may be configured for connecting the plurality of syringes of the MUDS with at least one bulk fluid source. The top plate may have a plurality of slots configured for receiving the distal end of at least one of the plurality of syringes of the MUDS. Each of the plurality of slots may have a mating recess for receiving a conical distal end of the at least one syringe such that the conical distal end engages the mating recess when the MUDS is received in the receiving space. The top plate may be movable between a first position configured for insertion and removal of the MUDS

within the receiving space and a second position configured for locking the MUDS within the receiving space by securing the conical distal end of the at least one syringe in the corresponding mating recess. The top plate may have a latch for locking the top plate in the second position. In another aspect, the top plate may lock in the second position when an access door on the system is closed and optionally locked; and the top plate may move to the first position when the access door on the system is opened. At least one coupling may be configured for engaging at least one valve on at least one of the plurality of syringes of the MUDS. The at least one coupling is a rotatable coupling having a blade configured for self-alignment with a slot formed on the at least one valve on the MUDS.

[0012] The MUDS may include at least one syringe having a proximal end and a distal end spaced apart from the proximal end along a longitudinal axis, and a plunger reciprocally movable within a syringe interior between the proximal end and the distal end. The MUDS may further include a manifold in fluid communication with the distal end of the at least one syringe. At least one valve may be in fluid communication with the syringe interior. The at least one valve may be operable between a filling position for filling the syringe interior with fluid and a delivery position for delivering the fluid from the syringe interior. The MUDS may have at least one connection port in fluid communication with the manifold and the syringe interior when the at least one valve is in the delivery position.

[0013] In accordance with another aspect, the at least one valve may have a valve head with a slot recessed into the valve head. The slot may be shaped to receive at least a portion of a coupling mechanism for rotating the at least one valve between the filling position and the delivery position when the coupling mechanism engages the slot of the at least one valve. The slot may narrow in a direction from a distal end of the valve to a proximal end of the valve. The at least one valve may be rotatable within a valve receiving cavity at the distal end of the syringe between the filling position and the delivery position. In the filling position, the at least one valve may be operable for filling the syringe interior through a filling port in fluid communication with a bulk fluid source and delivering fluid from the syringe interior through a discharge outlet in fluid communication with the manifold. The at least one connection port may be provided on a frame connected to at least one of the plurality of syringes. The at least one connection port may be in fluid communication with the manifold through a delivery line. The at least one connection port may have a waste port in fluid communication with a waste reservoir. A filling line may have a spike for connection to a bulk fluid source. The fluid line may fill the syringe interior with fluid through the manifold when the at least one valve is in the filling position.

[0014] In accordance with another aspect, a multi-fluid injector system may include a powered injector having a housing enclosing at least one reciprocally operable piston element and MUDS having at least one syringe with a proximal end and a distal end spaced apart from the proximal end along a longitudinal axis, and a plunger reciprocally movable by the at least one piston element within a syringe interior between the proximal end and the distal end. A manifold may be in fluid communication with the distal end of the at least one syringe. At least one valve may be in fluid communication with the syringe interior. The at least one valve may be operable between a filling position for filling the syringe interior with fluid and a delivery position for delivering the fluid from the syringe interior. At least one connection port may be in fluid communication with the manifold and the syringe interior when the at least one valve is in the delivery position. A coupling mechanism may be provided for operating the at least one valve between the filling position and the delivery position.

[0015] In accordance with another aspect, the coupling mechanism may have a blade and the at least one valve may have a slot shaped to receive the blade of the coupling mechanism. When the blade of the coupling mechanism is received within the slot of the at least one valve, rotation of the coupling mechanism may cause the at least one valve to rotate. The coupling mechanism may self-align with the at least one valve to receive the blade of the coupling mechanism within the slot of the at least one valve. The coupling mechanism may be spring-loaded to maintain contact with the at least one valve as the blade of the coupling mechanism rotates into alignment with the slot of the at least one valve. When the blade of the coupling mechanism is aligned with the slot of the at least one valve, the blade may be urged into the slot under a restoring action of an elastically resilient member. A drive mechanism may be provided for operating the coupling mechanism. The drive mechanism may rotate the coupling mechanism. The blade may have at least one inclined surface that is angled relative to a longitudinal axis of the at least one valve.

[0016] In accordance with another aspect, a MUDS may include a plurality of syringes, each syringe having a proximal end and a distal end spaced apart from the proximal end along a longitudinal axis, and a plunger reciprocally movable within a syringe interior between the proximal end and the distal end. A manifold may be connected to the distal end of each of the plurality of syringes. At least one valve may be associated with the manifold. The at least one valve may be operable between a filling position for filling the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of syringes through the manifold and a delivery position for delivering fluid from the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of

syringes through the manifold. At least one filling line may be in fluid communication with the interior and the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of syringes when the at least one valve is in the filling position. At least one connection port may be in fluid communication with the manifold and the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of syringes when the at least one valve is in the delivery position. The at least one valve may have a valve head with a slot recessed into the valve head. The slot may be shaped to receive at least a portion of a coupling mechanism for rotating the at least one valve between the filling position and the delivery position when the coupling mechanism engages the slot of the at least one valve.

[0016a] According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a multi-use disposable set (MUDS) comprising: a plurality of syringes, each syringe having a proximal end and a distal end spaced apart from the proximal end along a longitudinal axis, a filling port and a discharge outlet at the distal end of each of the plurality of syringes and a plunger reciprocally movable within a syringe interior of each of the plurality of syringes between the proximal end and the distal end; a manifold in fluid communication with the discharge outlet of each of the plurality of syringes; at least one rotatable valve in fluid communication with the distal end of at least one of the plurality of syringes, wherein the at least one rotatable valve comprises a valve head with a slot recessed into the valve here, wherein the slot has a lip at one end of the slot which limits an orientation of a blade of a coupling mechanism of a fluid injector to a single self-aligned orientation, wherein the at least one rotatable valve is rotatably operable between a filling position for filling the syringe interior of the at least one of the plurality of syringes through the manifold and a delivery position for delivering fluid from the syringe interior of the at least one of the plurality of syringes to the manifold through the discharge outlet; and at least one connection port in fluid communication with the manifold when the at least one rotatable valve is in the delivery position, wherein the filling port is in fluid isolation from the syringe interior when the at least one valve is in the delivery position.

[0016b] According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a multi-use disposable set (MUDS) comprising: at least one syringe having a proximal end and a distal end spaced apart from the proximal end along a longitudinal axis, a filling port and a discharge outlet at the distal end of the at least one syringe, and a plunger reciprocally movable within an interior of the at least one syringe between the proximal end and the distal end; a manifold in

fluid communication with discharge outlet of the at least one syringe; at least one rotatable valve in fluid communication with the interior of the at least one syringe, wherein the at least one rotatable valve comprises a valve head with a slot recessed into the valve head, wherein the slot has a lip at one end of the slot which limits an orientation of a blade of a coupling mechanism of a fluid injector to a single self-aligned orientation, wherein the at least one rotatable valve is rotatably operable between a filling position for filling the interior of the least one syringe with fluid through the filling port and a delivery position for delivering the fluid from the interior of the at least one syringe to the manifold through the discharge port; and at least one connection port in fluid communication with the manifold and the interior of the at least one syringe when the at least one rotatable valve is in the delivery position, wherein the filling port is in fluid isolation from the interior of the at least one syringe when the at least one rotatable valve is in the delivery position.

[0016c] According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a multi-use disposable set (MUDS) comprising: a plurality of syringes, each syringe having a proximal end and a distal end spaced apart from the proximal end along a longitudinal axis, a filling port and a discharge outlet at a distal end of each of the plurality of syringes, and a plunger reciprocally movable within an interior of each of the plurality of syringes between the proximal end and the distal end; a manifold connected to the discharge outlet of each of the plurality of syringes; at least one rotatable valve associated with the manifold, the at least one rotatable valve rotatably operable between a filling position for filling the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of syringes through the filling port and a delivery position for delivering fluid from the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of syringes to the manifold through the discharge outlet; at least one filling line in fluid communication with the interior of a bulk fluid source and the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of syringes when the at least one rotatable valve is in the filling position; and at least one connection port in fluid communication with the manifold and the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of syringes when the at least one rotatable valve is in the delivery position, wherein the at least one rotatable valve has a valve head with a slot recessed into the valve head, wherein the slot is shaped to receive at least a portion of a coupling mechanism of a fluid injector for rotating the at least one rotatable valve between the filling position and the delivery position when the coupling mechanism engages

the slot of the at least one rotatable valve; and wherein the filling port is in fluid isolation from the syringe interior when the at least one valve is in the delivery position.

[0017] In accordance with various other aspects, the MUDS may be characterized in accordance with one or more of the following clauses:

[0018] Claus 1. A multi-use disposable set (MUDS) comprising: a plurality of syringes, each syringe having a proximal end and a distal end spaced apart from the proximal end along a longitudinal axis, and a plunger reciprocally movable within a syringe interior between the proximal end and the distal end; a manifold in fluid communication with the distal end of each of the plurality of syringes; at least one valve in fluid communication with the distal end of at least one of the plurality of syringes, the at least one valve operable between a filling position for filling the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of syringes through the manifold and a delivery position for delivering fluid from the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of syringes through the manifold; and at least one connection port in fluid communication with the manifold when the at least one valve is in the delivery position.

[0019] Clause 2. The MUDS of clause 1, wherein the at least one connection port is provided on a frame connected to at least one of the plurality of syringes.

[0020] Clause 3. The MUDS of clause 1 or 2, wherein the at least one connection port is in fluid communication with the manifold through a delivery line.

[0021] Clause 4. The MUDS of any of clauses 1-3, further comprising a waste port in fluid connection with a waste reservoir.

[0022] Clause 5. The MUDS of any of clauses 1-4, wherein each of the plurality of syringes comprises a filling line with a spike configured for connection to a bulk fluid source, and wherein each fluid line is configured for filling the syringe interior through the manifold when the at least one valve is in the filling position.

[0023] Clause 6. The MUDS of any of clauses 1-5, wherein the at least one valve comprises a slot for engagement with a blade that rotates the slot between the filling position and the delivery position.

[0024] Clause 7. A multi-fluid injector system, comprising: a powered injector comprising a housing enclosing a plurality of reciprocally operable piston elements; a receiving space configured for removably receiving a plurality of syringes of a multi-use disposable set (MUDS), the receiving space comprising a bottom plate and a top plate spaced apart from the bottom plate by a rear sidewall such that the plurality of syringes of the MUDS are supported axially between the top plate and the bottom plate; and at least one guide associated with the receiving space, wherein the at least one guide narrows in an insertion direction toward the rear sidewall to guide the MUDS into the receiving space.

[0025] Clause 8. The multi-fluid injector system of clause 7, further comprising a plurality of bulk fluid connectors configured for connecting the MUDS with at least one bulk fluid source.

[0026] Clause 9. The multi-fluid injector system of clause 7 or 8, wherein the top plate defines a plurality of slots configured for receiving at least one of the plurality of syringes of the MUDS, and wherein each of the plurality of slots defines a mating recess for receiving a conical distal end of the at least one syringe such that the conical distal end engages the mating recess when the MUDS is received in the receiving space.

[0027] Clause 10. The multi-fluid injector system of any of clauses 7-9, wherein the top plate is movable between a first position configured for insertion and removal of the MUDS within the receiving space and a second position configured for locking the MUDS within the receiving space.

[0028] Clause 11. The multi-fluid injector system of clause 10, wherein the top plate comprises a latch for locking the top plate in the second position.

[0029] Clause 12. The multi-fluid injector system of any of clauses 7-11, further comprising at least one coupling configured for engaging at least one valve on the MUDS.

[0030] Clause 13. The multi-fluid injector system of clause 12, wherein the at least one coupling is a rotatable coupling having a blade configured for self-alignment with a slot formed on the at least one valve on the MUDS.

[0031] Clause 14. A MUDS comprising: at least one syringe having a proximal end and a distal end spaced apart from the proximal end along a longitudinal axis, and a plunger reciprocally movable within a syringe interior between the proximal end and the distal end; a manifold in fluid communication with the distal end of the at least one syringe; at least one

valve in fluid communication with the syringe interior, the at least one valve operable between a filling position for filling the syringe interior with fluid and a delivery position for delivering the fluid from the syringe interior; and at least one connection port in fluid communication with the manifold and the syringe interior when the at least one valve is in the delivery position.

[0032] Clause 15. The MUDS according to clause 14, wherein the at least one valve has a valve head with a slot recessed into the valve head.

[0033] Clause 16. The MUDS according to clause 15, wherein the slot is shaped to receive at least a portion of a coupling mechanism for rotating the at least one valve between the filling position and the delivery position when the coupling mechanism engages the slot of the at least one valve.

[0034] Clause 17. The MUDS according to clauses 15 or 16, wherein the slot narrows in a direction from a distal end of the valve to a proximal end of the valve.

[0035] Clause 18. The MUDS according to any of clauses 14-17, wherein the at least one valve is rotatable within a valve receiving cavity at the distal end of the syringe between the filling position and the delivery position.

[0036] Clause 19. The MUDS according to any of clauses 14-18, wherein, in the filling position, the at least one valve is operable for filling the syringe interior through a filling port in fluid communication with a bulk fluid source and delivering fluid from the syringe interior through a discharge outlet in fluid communication with the manifold.

[0037] Clause 20. The MUDS according to any of clauses 14-19, wherein the at least one connection port is provided on a frame connected to at least one of the plurality of syringes.

[0038] Clause 21. The MUDS according to any of clauses 14-20, wherein the at least one connection port is in fluid communication with the manifold through a delivery line.

[0039] Clause 22. The MUDS according to any of clauses 14-21, wherein the at least one connection port has a waste port in fluid communication with a waste reservoir.

[0040] Clause 23. The MUDS according to any of clauses 14-22, further comprising a filling line having a spike for connection to a bulk fluid source, wherein the fluid line fills the syringe interior with fluid through the manifold when the at least one valve is in the filling position.

[0041] Clause 24. A multi-fluid injector system, comprising: a powered injector comprising a housing enclosing at least one reciprocally operable piston element; a MUDS connectable to the powered fluid injector, the MUDS comprising: at least one syringe having a proximal end and a distal end spaced apart from the proximal end along a longitudinal axis,

and a plunger reciprocally movable by the at least one piston element within a syringe interior between the proximal end and the distal end; a manifold in fluid communication with the distal end of the at least one syringe; at least one valve in fluid communication with the syringe interior, the at least one valve operable between a filling position for filling the syringe interior with fluid and a delivery position for delivering the fluid from the syringe interior; and at least one connection port in fluid communication with the manifold and the syringe interior when the at least one valve is in the delivery position; and a coupling mechanism for operating the at least one valve between the filling position and the delivery position.

[0042] Clause 25. The multi-fluid injector system according to clause 24, wherein the coupling mechanism comprises a blade and wherein the at least one valve has a slot shaped to receive the blade of the coupling mechanism.

[0043] Clause 26. The multi-fluid injector system according to clause 25, wherein, when the blade of the coupling mechanism is received within the slot of the at least one valve, rotation of the coupling mechanism causes the at least one valve to rotate.

[0044] Clause 27. The multi-fluid injector system according to clauses 25-26, wherein the coupling mechanism self-aligns with the at least one valve to receive the blade of the coupling mechanism within the slot of the at least one valve.

[0045] Clause 28. The multi-fluid injector system according to any of clauses 25-27, wherein the coupling mechanism is spring-loaded to maintain contact with the at least one valve as the blade of the coupling mechanism rotates into alignment with the slot of the at least one valve.

[0046] Clause 29. The multi-fluid injector system according to any of clauses 25-28, wherein, when the blade of the coupling mechanism is aligned with the slot of the at least one valve, the blade is urged into the slot under a restoring action of an elastically resilient member.

[0047] Clause 30. The multi-fluid injector system according to any of clauses 24-29, further comprising a drive mechanism for operating the coupling mechanism.

[0048] Clause 31. The multi-fluid injector system according to any of clauses 24-30, wherein the drive mechanism rotates the coupling mechanism.

[0049] Clause 32. The multi-fluid injector system according to any of clauses 25-31, wherein the blade has at least one inclined surface that is angled relative to a longitudinal axis of the at least one valve.

[0050] Clause 33. A MUDS comprising: a plurality of syringes, each syringe having a proximal end and a distal end spaced apart from the proximal end along a longitudinal axis, and a plunger reciprocally movable within a syringe interior between the proximal end and the distal end; a manifold connected to the distal end of each of the plurality of syringes; the at least one
5 valve associated with the manifold, the at least one valve operable between a filling position for filling the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of syringes through the manifold and a delivery position for delivering fluid from the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of syringes through the manifold; at least one filling line in fluid communication with the interior of
10 a bulk fluid source and the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of syringes when the at least one valve is in the filling position; and at least one connection port in fluid communication with the manifold and the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of syringes when the at least one valve is in the delivery position, wherein the at least one valve has a valve head with a slot recessed into the valve head, wherein the slot is shaped to receive at least a portion of a coupling mechanism for rotating the at least one valve between the filling position and the
15 delivery position when the coupling mechanism engages the slot of the at least one valve.

[0051] In accordance with various other aspects, the present disclosure provides for attachment configurations between a syringe fluid port of at least one syringe and a conduit syringe attachment end of a manifold conduit of a manifold:

[0052] Clause 34. A syringe/manifold configuration comprising at least one syringe having a
20 conical distal end having a syringe fluid port; and a manifold comprising at least one manifold conduit, wherein the manifold conduit is in fluid connection with a main fluid channel and a conduit syringe attachment end, wherein the conduit syringe attachment end is in fluid communication with the syringe fluid port of the at least one syringe, wherein the conduit syringe attachment end of the at least one manifold conduit is in fluid tight connection with the syringe
25 fluid port of the at least one syringe.

[0053] Clause 35. The syringe/manifold configuration according to clause 34, wherein the at least one manifold conduit comprises a filling port configured for fluid communication with a MUDS fluid line, a discharge outlet in fluid communication with the main fluid channel, and a valve receiving cavity, wherein the discharge outlet and the filling port are in fluid communication
30 with an interior of the at least one syringe through a valve assembly in a valve receiving cavity.

[0054] Clause 36. The syringe/manifold configuration according to clause 35, wherein the valve assembly is operable between a filling position for filling the syringe interior with fluid and a delivery position for delivering the fluid from the syringe interior.

[0055] Clause 37. The syringe/manifold configuration according to any of clauses 34 to 36, wherein the conduit syringe attachment end of the at least one manifold conduit is in fluid tight connection with the syringe fluid port by a swivel nut attachment mechanism.

[0056] Clause 38. The syringe/manifold configuration according to any of clauses 34 to 36, wherein the conduit syringe attachment end of the at least one manifold conduit comprises an overmolded polymer sheath that forms the fluid tight connection by a solvent bond with an inner surface of the syringe fluid port.

[0057] Clause 39. The syringe/manifold configuration according to any of clauses 34 to 36, wherein the syringe fluid port comprises an overmolded polymer sheath that forms the fluid tight connection by a solvent bond with an inner surface of the conduit syringe attachment end of the at least one manifold conduit.

[0058] Clause 40. The syringe/manifold configuration according to any of clauses 34 to 36, wherein an inner surface of the syringe fluid port and the inner surface of the conduit syringe attachment end each comprise a locking flange extending radially inward and the valve assembly comprises a syringe locking groove and a manifold locking groove configured to form locking engagements with the locking flanges of the syringe fluid port and the conduit syringe attachment end, respectively.

[0059] Clause 41. The syringe/manifold configuration according to any of clauses 34 to 36, wherein an outer circumferential surface of the conduit syringe attachment end is bonded to an inner circumferential surface of the syringe fluid port by a UV activated adhesive, and wherein the syringe fill port comprises a plurality of lateral slots to allow for expansion of the UV activated adhesive during a curing process.

[0060] Clause 42 provides: The syringe/manifold configuration according to any of clauses 34 to 36, wherein an outer circumferential surface of the syringe fluid port is bonded to an inner circumferential surface of the conduit syringe attachment end by a UV activated adhesive, and wherein the conduit syringe attachment end comprises a plurality of lateral slots to allow for expansion of the UV activated adhesive during a curing process.

[0061] Clause 43. The syringe/manifold configuration according to any of clauses 34 to 36, wherein the conical distal end of the syringe comprises a plurality of distally facing flexible clips configured to engage a radial flange on an outer circumference of the conduit syringe attachment end.

[0062] Clause 44. The syringe/manifold configuration according to any of clauses 34 to 36, wherein the syringe fluid port includes a longitudinal slot and the conduit syringe attachment end comprises a radial flange, wherein the conduit syringe attachment end is inserted into the syringe fluid port where the radial flange is immediately proximal to the longitudinal slot, and wherein connection between the conduit syringe attachment end and the syringe fluid port is maintained by a C-clip inserted into the longitudinal slot.

[0063] Clause 45. The syringe/manifold configuration according to any of clauses 34 to 36, wherein one of the syringe fluid port and the conduit syringe attachment end comprises a radial flange and the other of the syringe fluid port and the conduit syringe attachment end comprises a complementary radial receiving flange that receives the radial flange, and wherein the radial flange and the complementary radial receiving flange are connected by a laser weld.

[0064] Clause 46. The syringe/manifold configuration according to any of clauses 34 to 36, wherein one of the syringe fluid port and the conduit syringe attachment end comprises a circumferential receiving slot including an energy director and the other of the syringe fluid port and the conduit syringe attachment end comprises a terminal portion that engages and is received in the circumferential receiving slot, and wherein the terminal portion and the circumferential receiving slot are connected by an ultrasonic weld.

[0065] Clause 47. The syringe/manifold configuration according to any of clauses 34 to 36, wherein the syringe fluid port comprises a female luer connector which forms the fluid tight connection with a male luer connection on the conduit syringe attachment end, wherein the syringe fluid port further comprises a distal circumferential slot between the syringe fluid port and the conduit syringe attachment end configured for receiving a UV activated adhesive.

[0066] Clause 48. The syringe/manifold configuration according to any of clauses 34 to 36, wherein engagement between the syringe fluid port and the conduit syringe attachment end defines a tubular space between an inner surface of the syringe fluid port and an outer surface of the conduit syringe attachment end, wherein the tubular space is configured for receiving a UV activated adhesive.

[0067] Clause 49. The syringe/manifold configuration according to any of clauses 34 to 36, wherein engagement between the syringe fluid port and the conduit syringe attachment end defines a tubular space between an inner surface of the conduit syringe attachment end and an outer surface of the syringe fluid port, wherein the tubular space is configured for receiving a UV activated adhesive.

[0068] Clause 50. The syringe/manifold configuration according to any of clauses 34 to 36, wherein the syringe fluid port comprises a female luer connector which forms the fluid tight connection with a male luer connection on the conduit syringe attachment end, wherein the syringe fluid port is welded to the conduit syringe attachment end by a laser tack weld.

[0069] These and other features and characteristics of multi-fluid delivery systems and SUDS connectors therefor, as well as the methods of operation and functions of the related elements of structures and the combination of parts and economies of manufacture, will become more apparent upon consideration of the following description and the appended claims with reference to the accompanying drawings, all of which form a part of this specification, wherein like reference numerals designate corresponding parts in the various figures. It is to be expressly understood, however, that the drawings are for the purpose of illustration and description only, and are not intended as a definition of the limits of the disclosure. As used in the specification and the claims, the singular form of “a”, “an”, and “the” include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0070] **FIG. 1A** is a perspective view of a multi-fluid delivery system, according to one aspect of the present disclosure;

[0071] **FIG. 1B** is a perspective view of the multi-fluid delivery system of **FIG. 1A** with an access panel in an open position;

[0072] **FIG. 2** is schematic view of various fluid paths within the multi-fluid delivery system of **FIG. 1A**;

[0073] **FIG. 3A** is a perspective view of a MUDS as it is being inserted into a receiving slot on a multi-fluid delivery system;

[0074] **FIG. 3B** is a side view of the MUDS of **FIG. 3A**;

[0075] **FIG. 4A** is a perspective view of the MUDS installed into a receiving slot on the multi-fluid delivery system of **FIG. 3A**;

[0076] **FIG. 4B** is a side view of the MUDS of **FIG. 4A**;

[0077] **FIG. 4C** is a front view of the MUDS of **FIG. 4A**;

[0078] **FIG. 5A** is a side view of the MUDS prior to removal from the receiving slot on the multi-fluid delivery system of **FIG. 3A**;

[0079] **FIG. 5B** is a side view of the MUDS after removal from the receiving slot on the multi-fluid delivery system of **FIG. 3A**;

[0080] **FIG. 6** is a perspective view of a stopcock coupling on a multi-fluid delivery system prior to engagement with a stopcock on a MUDS;

- [0081] **FIG. 7A** is a side cross-sectional view of the stopcock coupling prior to engagement with the stopcock shown in **FIG. 6**;
- [0082] **FIG. 7B** is a side cross-sectional view of the stopcock coupling during initial engagement with the stopcock shown in **FIG. 6**;
- [0083] **FIG. 7C** is a side cross-sectional view of the stopcock coupling during final engagement with the stopcock shown in **FIG. 6**;
- [0084] **FIG. 8A** is a perspective view of a connection interface prior to connecting a SUDS connector with a multi-fluid delivery system;
- [0085] **FIG. 8B** is a perspective view of the connection interface of **FIG. 8A** showing the SUDS connector connected with the multi-fluid delivery system;
- [0086] **FIG. 9A** is a perspective view of a SUDS connector in accordance with one aspect;
- [0087] **FIG. 9B** is a cross-sectional view of the SUDS connector shown in **FIG. 9A**;
- [0088] **FIG. 9C** is a cross-sectional view of the SUDS connector shown in **FIG. 9A** connected to a port of a multi-fluid delivery system;
- [0089] **FIG. 10A** is a side view of a MUDS in accordance with another aspect of the present disclosure;
- [0090] **FIG. 10B** is a top view of the MUDS shown in **FIG. 10A**;
- [0091] **FIG. 10C** is a cross-sectional side view of a syringe for use with the MUDS shown in **FIG. 10A**;
- [0092] **FIG. 10D** is a side perspective view of a MUDS in accordance with another aspect of the present disclosure;
- [0093] **FIG. 11** is a cross-sectional side view of a single syringe of the MUDS;
- [0094] **FIG. 12A** is a perspective view of a valve for use with the MUDS in accordance with another aspect of the present disclosure;
- [0095] **FIG. 12B** is a side view of the valve shown in **FIG. 12A**;
- [0096] **FIG. 12C** is a cross-sectional side view of the valve shown in **FIG. 12B** taken along line A-A;
- [0097] **FIGS. 13A-C** illustrate aspects of a syringe/manifold connection configuration;
- [0098] **FIGS. 14A** and **14B** illustrate an aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration;
- [0099] **FIGS. 15A** and **15B** illustrate an aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration;
- [00100] **FIGS. 16A-C** illustrate an aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration;
- [00101] **FIGS. 17A-C** illustrate an aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration;

- [00102] **FIGS. 18A-C** illustrate an aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration;
- [00103] **FIGS. 19A-D** illustrate an aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration;
- [00104] **FIGS. 20A** and **20B** illustrate an aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration;
- [00105] **FIGS. 21A** and **21B** illustrate an aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration;
- [00106] **FIGS. 22A** and **22B** illustrate an aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration;
- [00107] **FIGS. 23A** and **23B** illustrate an aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration;
- [00108] **FIGS. 24A** and **24B** illustrate an aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration;
- [00109] **FIG. 25A** is a perspective view of the SUDS connector shown in **FIG. 9C** with a portion of the multi-fluid delivery system and the MUDS cut away;
- [00110] **FIG. 25B** is a detailed perspective view of a sensor rib of the SUDS connector shown in **FIG. 25A**;
- [00111] **FIG. 26** is a perspective view of a SUDS connector in accordance with another aspect;
- [00112] **FIG. 27A** is an enlarged cross-sectional view of the SUDS connector shown in **FIG. 26**, taken along line **A-A**;
- [00113] **FIG. 27B** is an enlarged cross-sectional view of the SUDS connector shown in **FIG. 26**, taken along line **B-B**;
- [00114] **FIGS. 28A-28F** are perspective views of various stages of connecting a SUDS connector to a MUDS connector;
- [00115] **FIG. 29** is a perspective view of a SUDS connector in accordance with another aspect;
- [00116] **FIG. 30A** is a perspective view of a port of a MUDS connector in accordance with one aspect;
- [00117] **FIG. 30B** is a schematic drawing of a cross-sectional view of the MUDS connector of **FIG. 30A**;
- [00118] **FIG. 30C** is a schematic drawing of a MUDS connector having an absorbent pad attached thereto, according to another aspect;
- [00119] **FIG. 31A** is a perspective view of a SUDS connector in accordance with another aspect;

- [00120] **FIG. 31B** is a perspective view of a MUDS connector in accordance with another aspect;
- [00121] **FIG. 31C** is a cross-sectional view of a medical connector assembly, with the SUDS connector of **FIG. 31A** inserted to the MUDS connector of **FIG. 31B**;
- [00122] **FIG. 32** is a front perspective view of a SUDS connector in accordance with another aspect;
- [00123] **FIG. 33A** is a perspective view of a SUDS connector in accordance with another aspect;
- [00124] **FIG. 33B** is a cross-sectional view of a medical connection assembly including the SUDS connector of **FIG. 33A**;
- [00125] **FIG. 34A** is a perspective view of a SUDS connector in accordance with another aspect;
- [00126] **FIG. 34B** is a perspective view of a SUDS connector in accordance with another aspect;
- [00127] **FIG. 35A** is a perspective view of a SUDS connector in accordance with another aspect;
- [00128] **FIG. 35B** is a perspective view of a SUDS connector in accordance with another aspect;
- [00129] **FIG. 36A** is a side view of an external clip of the SUDS connector of **FIG. 35A**;
- [00130] **FIG. 36B** is a perspective view of a SUDS of a medical connector assembly, according to another aspect; and
- [00131] **FIG. 37** is a schematic view of an electronic control system of a multi-fluid fluid injection system in accordance with another aspect.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[00132] For purposes of the description hereinafter, the terms “upper”, “lower”, “right”, “left”, “vertical”, “horizontal”, “top”, “bottom”, “lateral”, “longitudinal”, and derivatives thereof shall relate to the disclosure as it is oriented in the drawing figures. When used in relation to a syringe of a MUDS, the term “proximal” refers to a portion of a syringe nearest a piston element for delivering fluid from a syringe. When used in relation to a SUDS connector, the term “proximal” refers to a portion of a SUDS connector nearest to a multi-fluid injector system when a SUDS connector is oriented for connecting with a multi-fluid injector system. When used in relation to a syringe of a MUDS, the term “distal” refers to a portion of a syringe nearest to a delivery nozzle. When used in relation to a SUDS connector, the term “distal” refers to a portion of a SUDS connector nearest to a user when a SUDS

connector is oriented for connecting with a multi-fluid injector system. It is also to be understood that the specific devices and processes illustrated in the attached drawings, and described in the following specification, are simply exemplary aspects of the disclosure. Hence, specific dimensions and other physical characteristics related to the aspects disclosed herein are not to be considered as limiting.

[00133] Referring to the drawings in which like reference characters refer to like parts throughout the several views thereof, the present disclosure is generally directed to a multi-fluid medical injector/injection system **100** (hereinafter “fluid injector system **100**”) having a MUDS **130** (shown in **FIG. 1B**) configured for delivering fluid to a patient using a SUDS **190** (shown in **FIG. 8A**). The fluid injector system **100** includes multiple components as individually described herein. Generally, the fluid injector system **100** has a powered injector administrator or device and a fluid delivery set intended to be associated with the injector to deliver one or more fluids from one or more multi-dose containers under pressure into a patient, as described herein. The various devices, components, and features of the fluid injector system **100** and the fluid delivery set associated therewith are likewise described in detail herein.

[00134] With reference to **FIG. 1A**, the fluid injector system **100** includes an injector housing **102** having opposed lateral sides **104**, a distal or upper end **106**, and a proximal or lower end **108**. In some aspects, the housing **102** may be supported on a base **110** having one or more wheels **112** for rotatable and movable support of the housing **102** on a floor surface. The one or more wheels **112** may be lockable to prevent the housing **102** from inadvertently moving once positioned at a desired location. At least one handle **114** may be provided to facilitate moving and positioning the fluid injector system **100**. In other aspects, the housing **102** may be removably or non-removably secured to a fixed surface, such as a floor, ceiling, wall, or other structure. The housing **102** encloses the various mechanical drive components, electrical and power components necessary to drive the mechanical drive components, and control components, such as electronic memory and electronic control devices (hereinafter electronic control device(s)), used to control operation of reciprocally movable piston elements **103** (shown in **FIG. 2**) associated with the fluid injector system **100** described herein. Such piston elements **103** may be reciprocally operable via electro-mechanical drive components such as a ball screw shaft driven by a motor, a voice coil actuator, a rack-and-pinion gear drive, a linear motor, and the like. In some aspects, at least some of the mechanical drive components, electrical and power components, and control components may be provided on the base **110**.

[00135] With reference to **FIG. 1B**, and with continued reference to **FIG. 1A**, the fluid injector system **100** has at least one door **116** that encloses at least some of the mechanical drive components, electrical and power components, and control components. The door **116** is desirably movable between an open position (shown in **FIG. 1B**) and a closed position (shown in **FIG. 1A**). In some aspects, the door **116** may be lockable.

[00136] The fluid injector system **100** further includes at least one bulk fluid connector **118** for connection with at least one bulk fluid source **120**. In some aspects, a plurality of bulk fluid connectors **118** may be provided. For example, as shown in **FIGS. 1A** and **1B**, three bulk fluid connectors **118** may be provided in a side-by-side or other arrangement. In some aspects, the at least one bulk fluid connector **118** may be a spike configured for removably connecting to the at least one bulk fluid source **120**, such as a vial, a bottle, or a bag. The at least one bulk fluid connector **118** may have a reusable or non-reusable interface with each new bulk fluid source **120**. The at least one bulk fluid connector **118** may be formed on the multi-patient disposable set, as described herein. The at least one bulk fluid source **120** may be configured for receiving a medical fluid, such as saline, contrast solution, or other medical fluid, for delivery to the fluid injector system **100**. The housing **102** may have at least one support member **122** for supporting the at least one bulk fluid source **120** once it is connected to the fluid injector system **100**.

[00137] With reference to **FIG. 1A**, the fluid injector system **100** includes one or more user interfaces **124**, such as a graphical user interface (GUI) display window. The user interface **124** may display information pertinent to a fluid injection procedure involving fluid injector system **100**, such as current flow rate, fluid pressure, and volume remaining in the at least one bulk fluid source **120** connected to the fluid injector system **100** and may be a touch screen GUI that allows an operator to input commands and/or data for operation of fluid injector system **100**. While the user interface **124** is shown on the injector housing **102**, such user interface **124** may also be in the form of a remote display that is wired or wirelessly linked to the housing **102** and control and mechanical elements of fluid injector system **100**. In some aspects, the user interface **124** may be a tablet computer that is detachably connected to the housing **102** and is in wired or wirelessly linked communication with the housing **102**. Additionally, the fluid injector system **100** and/or user interface **124** may include at least one control button **126** for tactile operation by an attendant operator of the fluid injector system **100**. In certain aspects, the at least one control button may be part of a keyboard for inputting commands and/or data by the operator. The at least one control button **126** may be hard-wired or wirelessly connected to the electronic control device(s) associated with the fluid

injector system **100** to provide direct input to the electronic control device(s). The at least one control button **126** may also be graphically part of the user interface **124**, such as a touch screen. In either arrangement, the at least one control button **126** desirably provides certain individual control features to the attendant operator of the fluid injector system **100**, such as but not limited to: (1) acknowledging that a multi-patient disposable set has been loaded or unloaded; (2) locking/unlocking of the multi-patient disposable set; (3) filling/purging of the fluid injector system **100**; (4) inputting information and/or data related to the patient and/or injection procedure, and (5) initiating/stopping an injection procedure. The user interface **124** and/or any electronic processing units associated with the fluid injector system **100** may be wired or wirelessly connected to an operation and/or data storage system such as a hospital network system.

[00138] With reference to **FIG. 1B**, the fluid injector system includes a MUDS **130** that is removably connected to the fluid injector system **100** for delivering one or more fluids from the one or more bulk fluid sources **120** to the patient. The fluid injector system **100** includes at least one slot or access port **128** for releasably connecting a SUDS to the MUDS **130**, as described herein. The MUDS **130** may include one or more syringes or pumps **132**. In some aspects, the number of syringes **132** may correspond to the number of bulk fluid sources **120**. For example, with reference to **FIG. 1B**, the MUDS **130** has three syringes **132** in a side-by-side arrangement such that each syringe **132** is fluidly connectable to one of the bulk fluid sources **120**. Each syringe **132** may be fluidly connectable to one of the bulk fluid sources **120** by a corresponding bulk fluid connector **118** and an associated MUDS fluid path **134**. The MUDS fluid path **134** may be formed as a flexible tube with a spike element at its terminal end that connects to the bulk fluid connector **118**. In some aspects, the bulk fluid connector **118** may be provided directly on the MUDS **130**.

[00139] With reference to **FIGS. 2-3A**, the MUDS **130** is removably connectable to the housing **102** of the fluid injector system **100**. The MUDS **130** may include a frame **154** for supporting the one or more syringes **132**. The syringes **132** may be removably or non-removably connected to the frame **154**. In certain aspects, the at least one syringe **132** may be co-molded with the frame **154** or alternatively, adhered or welded to frame **154**. With reference to **FIG. 3B**, each syringe **132** has an elongated, substantially cylindrical syringe body **138** having a front or distal end **140** and a rear or proximal end **142**. A syringe plunger **144** is disposed within the syringe body **138** and is reciprocally movable within the syringe body **138** due to movement of a piston element associated with the fluid injector system **100**. The distal end **140** of the syringe body **138** is generally conical-shaped and tapers to an apex

or cone point **145** which is adapted to interface with a corresponding apex curve formed in the recess defined in the fluid injector system **100**, as described herein. The syringe apex or cone point **145** is located along a central longitudinal axis **L** of the syringe body **138**.

[00140] With continued reference to **FIG. 3B**, each syringe **132** may have a filling port **147** in fluid communication with the MUDS fluid path **134** for filling a syringe interior **139** with fluid from a bulk fluid source **120** (shown in **FIG. 2**). Each syringe **132** may further have discharge outlet or conduit **146** at the terminal end of the apex or cone point **145**. The discharge outlet **146** of each syringe **132** is in fluid communication with a manifold **148**. In some aspects, the manifold **148** may fluidly connect a plurality of syringes **132**. In certain aspects, the manifold **148** may also provide support for the syringes **132** such that the syringes **132** can be handled as a single, unitary structure. In some aspects, the manifold **148** supports the distal end **140** of each syringe **132** while the frame **154** supports the proximal end **142** of each syringe **132**. In some aspects, the at least a portion of the manifold **148** may be monolithically formed with at least one syringe **132**. In other aspects, the manifold **148** may be formed separately from the plurality of syringes **132** and include a plurality of conduits **148a** corresponding to each of the plurality of syringes **132**, wherein the individual conduits **148a** may be attached or adhered to the individual outlet ports **146** of each of the plurality of syringes **132**, for example by an appropriate adhesive or welding. The syringes **132** may be arranged in a side-by-side orientation, or any other orientation that retains the relative positioning of the syringes **132**.

[00141] With reference to **FIGS. 10A-10C**, the MUDS **130** is illustrated in accordance with another aspect. The MUDS **130** may include a plurality of syringes **132** in a side-by-side, or other arrangement, with each syringe **132** being fluidly connectable to one of the bulk fluid sources **120** (shown in **FIG. 2**). Each syringe **132** may be in fluid communication with the manifold **148**. The manifold **148** may include a plate-like structure that extends between the discharge outlets **146** of the syringes **132** such that the manifold **148** monolithically connects the syringes **132**. The manifold **148** may have a fluid pathway **149** that is in fluid communication with each syringe **132**. The fluid pathway **149** may be in fluid communication with one or more fluid outlet lines **152** (shown in **FIG. 2**). A first portion **148a** of the manifold **148** may be monolithically formed with each syringe **132**, such as by molding, adhesive means, or welding, while a second portion **148b** (shown in **FIG. 11**) may be permanently or non-permanently connected to the first portion **148a**. In some aspects, the first portion **148a** of the manifold **148** may be connected to the second portion **148b** by welding, adhesive, one or more fasteners, or any other connection means. The combination

of the first portion **148a** and the second portion **148b** may create a fluid path within the manifold that fluidly connects the discharge ports **146** of each of the plurality of syringes **132** and the one or more fluid outlet lines **152**. At least one of the first portion **148a** and the second portion **148b** may have a channel **151** extending around a circumference of the manifold **148** surrounding the discharge outlets **146**. The channel **151** may be configured for receiving a gasket **153** (shown in **FIG. 11**) for sealing the interface between the first portion **148a** and the second portion **148b**. With reference to **FIGS. 10B-10C**, a valve receiving cavity **155** may be provided at the terminal end of the apex or cone point **145** of each syringe **132**. The valve receiving cavity **155** may extend into the syringe interior **139** in a direction aligned with a longitudinal axis **L** of each syringe **132** (shown in **FIG. 10C**). In some aspects, the valve receiving cavity **155** is in fluid communication with the syringe interior **139**, the filling port **147** and the discharge outlet **146**. The valve receiving cavity **155** is configured for receiving a valve **136** (shown in **FIG. 11**). As described herein, at least a portion of the valve **136** may be rotatable about the longitudinal axis **L** and within the valve receiving cavity **155**. The valve **136** may be operable between a filling position for filling the syringe interior **139** with fluid and a delivery position for delivering the fluid from the syringe interior **139**. In some aspects, the valve **136** may be rotatable between a first position, where the filling port **147** is in fluid communication with the syringe interior **139** while the discharge outlet **146** is in fluid isolation from the syringe interior **139**, and a second position, where the discharge outlet **146** is in fluid communication with the syringe interior **139** while the filling port **147** is in fluid isolation from the syringe interior **139**. The valve **136** may have a third position where the interior of the syringe **139** is isolated from both the filling port **147** and the discharge outlet **146**. In the first position, the valve **136** may be configured for filling the syringe interior **139** with fluid from a bulk fluid source **120** through the MUDS fluid path **134** while preventing fluid from being delivered to the manifold **148**. In the second position, the valve **136** may be configured for delivering fluid from the syringe interior **139** to the manifold **148** through the discharge outlet **146** while preventing fluid from being delivered through the filling port **147**. The valve **136** may also be configured for preventing fluid flow through the filling port **147** and the discharge outlet **146** such that fluid cannot be delivered into or from the syringe interior **139**. In some aspects, the valve **136** may be rotatable to partially open or partially closed the discharge outlet **146** and/or the filling port **147**. In various aspects, the valves **136** on each syringe **132** may be controlled independently of each other, for example, such that various medical fluids can be delivered into one or more syringes **132** and/or, simultaneously or sequentially, be delivered out of one or more other

syringes **132**. The valves **136** of the plurality of syringes **132** may be controlled, for example, through the electronic control device(s) associated with the fluid injector system **100**

[00142] With reference to **FIG. 10D**, the MUDS **130** is illustrated in accordance with another aspect. The MUDS **130** may include a plurality of syringes **132** in a side-by-side, or other arrangement, with each syringe **132** being fluidly connectable to one of the bulk fluid sources **120** (shown in **FIG. 2**). The MUDS **130** may include a frame **154** for supporting the one or more syringes **132**. The syringes **132** may be removably or non-removably connected to the frame **154**. In some aspects, each syringe may be fluidly connectable to one of the bulk fluid sources **120** by way of the bulk fluid connector **118** and the MUDS fluid path **134**. The apex or cone point **145** of each syringe **132** may have a discharge outlet **146**, a filling port **147**, and a valve receiving cavity **155**. The valve receiving cavity **155** may extend into the syringe interior in a direction substantially parallel with a longitudinal axis **L** of each syringe **132** (see e.g., **FIG. 11**). The discharge outlet **146** and the filling port **147** may extend toward the syringe interior in a direction substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis **L** of each syringe **132**. The discharge outlet **146** and the filling port **147** may be arranged opposite to one another around an outer circumference of the apex or cone point **145**. In some aspects, the valve receiving cavity **155** is in fluid communication with the syringe interior, the filling port **147** and the discharge outlet **146**.

[00143] With continued reference to **FIG. 10D**, the discharge outlet **146** of each syringe **132** may be connected to a manifold **148**. Each syringe **132** may be formed separately and be independently connectable to the manifold **148**. The manifold **148** may be a tubular structure having a one or more conduits **148a** for connecting to the discharge outlets **146** of the syringes **132**. In some aspects, the conduits **148a** may be removably or non-removably connected to the discharge outlets **146**. For example, each conduit **148a** may be adhesively connected, laser or ultrasonic vibration welded, or permanently and non-removably fastened by one or more mechanical fasteners to the respective discharge outlet **146**. Alternatively, each conduit **148a** may be removably connected to the respective discharge outlet **146**, such as, for example, an interference fit, one or more clips, or other mechanical connection means. The manifold **148** may have a main fluid channel **148b** that is in fluid communication with each syringe **132** through the respective conduit **148a**. In some aspects, the one or more conduits **148a** are monolithically formed with the main fluid channel **148b**. One end of the main fluid channel **148b** may be in fluid communication with one or more fluid outlet lines **152** to deliver fluid from the syringes **132** to the patient, as described herein.

[00144] The valve receiving cavity **155** is configured for receiving the valve **136**. As described herein, at least a portion of the valve **136** may be rotatable about the longitudinal axis **L** and within the valve receiving cavity **155**. The valve **136** may be operable between a filling position for filling the syringe interior with fluid and a delivery position for delivering the fluid from the syringe interior. In some aspects, the valve **136** may be rotatable between a first position, where the filling port **147** is in fluid communication with the syringe interior while the discharge outlet **146** is in fluid isolation from the syringe interior, and a second position, where the discharge outlet **146** is in fluid communication with the syringe interior while the filling port **147** is in fluid isolation from the syringe interior. In the first position, the valve **136** may be configured for filling the syringe interior with fluid from a bulk fluid source **120** through the MUDS fluid path **134** while preventing fluid from being delivered to the manifold **148**. In the second position, the valve **136** may be configured for delivering fluid from the syringe interior to the manifold **148** through the discharge outlet **146** while preventing fluid from being delivered through the filling port **147**. The valve **136** may also be configured for preventing fluid flow through the filling port **147** and the discharge outlet **146** such that fluid cannot be delivered into or from the syringe interior. In some aspects, the valve **136** may be rotatable to partially open or partially close the discharge outlet **146** and/or the filling port **147**. In various aspects, the valves **136** on each syringe **132** may be controlled independently of each other such that fluid can be delivered into one or more syringes **132** while, simultaneously or sequentially, being delivered out of one or more other syringes **132**.

[00145] With further reference to **FIG. 2**, the MUDS **130** is removably connectable to the housing **102** of the fluid injector system **100**. As will be appreciated by one having ordinary skill in the art, it may be desirable to construct at least a portion of the MUDS **130** from a clear medical grade plastic in order to facilitate visual verification that a fluid connection has been established with the fluid injector system **100**. Visual verification is also desirable for confirming that no air bubbles are present within various fluid connections. Alternatively, at least a portion of the MUDS **130** and/or door **116** may include windows (not shown) for visualization of the connection between various components. Various optical sensors (not shown) may also be provided to detect and verify the connections. Additionally, various lighting elements (not shown), such as light emitting diodes (LEDs), may be provided to actuate one or more optical sensors and indicate that a suitable connection has been established between the various components.

[00146] With continued reference to **FIG. 2**, a schematic view of various fluid paths of the fluid injector system **100** is provided. The MUDS **130** may include one or more valves **136**,

such as stopcock valves, for controlling which medical fluid or combinations of medical fluids are withdrawn from the multi-dose bulk fluid source **120** and/or are delivered to a patient through each syringe **132**. In some aspects, the one or more valves **136** may be provided on the distal end **140** of the plurality of syringes **132** or on the manifold **148**. The manifold **148** may be in fluid communication via valves **136** and/or syringes **132** with a first end of the MUDS fluid path **134** that connects each syringe **132** to the corresponding bulk fluid source **120**. The opposing second end of the MUDS fluid path **134** may be connected to the respective bulk fluid connector **118** that is configured for fluidly connecting with the bulk fluid source **120**. Depending on the position of the one or more valves **136**, fluid may be drawn into the one or more syringes **132**, or it may be delivered from the one or more syringes **132**. In a first position, such as during the filling of the syringes **132**, the one or more valves **136** are oriented such that fluid flows from the bulk fluid source **120** into the desired syringe **132** through the MUDS fluid path **134**. During the filling procedure, the one or more valves **136** are positioned such that fluid flow through one or more fluid outlet lines **152** or manifold **148** is blocked. In a second position, such as during a fluid delivery procedure, fluid from one or more syringes **132** is delivered to the manifold **148** through the one or more fluid outlet lines **152** or syringe valve outlet ports. During the delivery procedure, the one or more valves **136** are positioned such that fluid flow through the MUDS fluid path **134** is blocked. The one or more valves **136**, the MUDS fluid path **134**, and/or fluid outlet lines **152** may be integrated into the manifold **148**. The one or more valves **136** may be selectively positioned to the first or second position by manual or automatic handling. For example, the operator may position the one or more valves **136** into the desired position for filling or fluid delivery. In other aspects, at least a portion of the fluid injector system **100** is operable for automatically positioning the one or more valves **136** into a desired position for filling or fluid delivery based on input by the operator, as described herein. Suitable examples of valve body structures are shown in International Application No. PCT/US2012/056355 and U.S. Application Publication No. 2014/0228762, each filed September 20, 2012, the disclosures of which are incorporated by this reference.

[00147] With specific reference to **FIG. 3B**, the MUDS **130** further includes a frame **154** receiving at least a portion of the proximal end **142** of the at least one syringe **132**. In some aspects, the frame **154** may be shaped to receive at least a portion of the proximal end **142** of each syringe **132**. In some aspects, the fluid outlet line **152** may be connected to the frame **154**. The frame **154**, in some aspects, defines at least a portion of a connection port **192** for connecting a SUDS to the MUDS **130**. The frame **154** may have a handle for grasping the

MUDS **130** during insertion into and removal from the fluid injector system **100**. In certain aspects, the connection port **192**, may be formed as part of or adhered/welded to the frame **154** to form a single MUDS unit.

[00148] With reference to **FIG. 2**, in some aspects, the fluid outlet line **152** may also be connected to a waste reservoir **156** on the fluid injector system **100**. The waste reservoir **156** is desirably separate from the syringes **132** to prevent contamination. In some aspects, the waste reservoir **156** is configured to receive waste fluid expelled from the syringes **132** during, for example, a priming operation. The waste reservoir **156** may be removable from the housing **102** in order to dispose of the contents of the waste reservoir **156**. In other aspects, the waste reservoir **156** may have a draining port (not shown) for emptying the contents of the waste reservoir **156** without removing the waste reservoir **156** from the housing **102**. In some aspects, the waste reservoir **156** is provided as a separate component from the MUDS **130**.

[00149] With the foregoing description of the fluid injector system **100** and the MUDS **130** in mind, exemplary loading and unloading of MUDS **130** into a receiving space **158** (shown in **FIG. 3A**) on the housing **102** will now be described with reference to **FIGS. 3A-5B**. In the following discussion, it is assumed that the MUDS **130** may be connected to and removed from connection with the fluid injector system **100** for use with a single or multiple patients. Referring initially to **FIG. 3A**, the receiving space **158** has a bottom plate **160** separated from a top plate **162** by a rear sidewall **164**. The bottom plate **160** has a plurality of openings **166** through which the piston elements **103** of the fluid injector system **100** extend to engage the respective plungers **144** of the MUDS **130**. At least one bottom guide **168** is formed on the bottom plate **160** for guiding the frame **154** of the MUDS **130** as the MUDS **130** is loaded into the fluid injector system **100**. In some aspects, the bottom guide **168** may be configured as a pair of walls raised relative to the bottom plate **160** and narrowing in an insertion direction toward the rear sidewall **164**. During insertion, the bottom guide **168** defines a guiding surface that locates the frame **154** of the MUDS **130** and guides the frame **154** toward the rear sidewall **164** of the receiving space **158**. In this manner, the MUDS **130** can be aligned into the receiving space **158** even when MUDS **130** is initially misaligned with the receiving space **158**.

[00150] With reference to **FIG. 3B**, and with continued reference to **FIG. 3A**, the top plate **162** is configured to receive the distal end **140** of the at least one syringe **132**. The top plate **162** has one or more syringe slots **170** (shown in **FIG. 3A**) that are shaped to receive at least a portion of the distal end **140** of the syringes **132**. In some aspects, when the MUDS **130** is

inserted into the receiving space 158, the syringe slots 170 of the top plate 162 may be disposed between the distal end 140 of the at least one syringe 132 and the manifold 148. The top plate 162 may be rotatable about a pivot point P1, shown in FIG. 3B, or it may be movable in a vertical direction relative to the MUDS 130. In a first position, such as during loading of the MUDS 130 into the receiving space 158, the top plate 162 may be raised such that the apex or cone point 145 of the at least one syringe 132 clears a lower surface of the top plate 162. In some aspects, the top plate 162 can default to the first position each time the MUDS 130 is removed from the receiving space 158, such as by a biasing mechanism. In other aspects, the top plate 162 can be urged to the first position as the apex or cone point 145 of the at least one syringe 132 engages the at least one syringe slot 170.

[00151] As the MUDS 130 engages the rear sidewall 164, such as shown in FIG. 4A, the MUDS 130 can be locked in the receiving space 158 by moving the top plate 162 to a second position. In the second position, the top plate 162 is lowered such that the apex or cone point 145 of the at least one syringe 132 engages the lower surface of the top plate 162. In some aspects, the top plate 162 can be urged to the second position by a biasing mechanism (not shown). In other aspects, the top plate 162 can be manually moved to the second position by pivoting the top plate 162 in a direction of arrow A shown in FIGS. 4A-4B. The top plate 162 can be locked relative to the MUDS 130 to prevent removal of the MUDS 130 from the receiving space 158 by a latch 172. The latch 172 may be operable to prevent the top plate 162 from rotating about the pivot point P1. The latch 172 may be an over-center, spring-loaded latch that is pivotable about a pivot point P2 in a direction of arrow B shown in FIG. 4B. With reference to FIG. 4C, when the MUDS 130 is locked within the receiving space 158, the lower surface of the top plate 162 engages the apex or cone point 145 of the at least one syringe 132. In the locked position, the longitudinal axis L of each syringe 132 is aligned with a center of each syringe slot 170. Removal of the MUDS 130 from the receiving space 158 when the top plate 162 is in the locked position is prevented by the engagement of the lower surface of the top plate 162 with the apex or cone point 145 of the at least one syringe 132. Once locked, the top plate 162 retains the syringes 132 from moving axially during an injection procedure.

[00152] With reference to FIGS. 5A-5B, the MUDS 130 is removed from the receiving space 158 by unlocking the top plate 162 from the apex or cone point or conical portion 145 of the at least one syringe 132. In the following discussion, it is assumed that the MUDS 130 may be removed from connection with the fluid injector system 100 and discarded as medical waste. In some aspects, the top plate 162 is unlocked by unlatching the latch 172 through a

pivoting movement of the latch 172 about the pivot point P2 in a direction of arrow C shown in FIG. 5A. As the latch 172 is unlatched, the top plate 162 is pivoted upwards relative to the MUDS 130 in a direction of arrow D shown in FIG. 5B. By unlocking the top plate 162, the top plate 162 can be moved (i.e., pivoted or raised) relative to the MUDS 130 to allow the apex or cone point or conical portion 145 of the at least one syringe 132 to clear the syringe slot 170 (shown in FIG. 3A) of the top plate 162. The MUDS 130 can then be extracted in a direction opposite the insertion direction by moving the MUDS 130 away from the rear sidewall 164 (shown in FIG. 3A).

[00153] With reference to FIG. 6, in some aspects, the MUDS 130 may have one or more rotatable valves 136 that control fluid flow through the manifold 148. The one or more valves 136 may be rotatable between various positions to effect fluid filling or delivery. In some aspects, a coupling mechanism 174 may be provided to rotate the one or more valves 136 and thereby control the arrangement of the MUDS 130 for fluid filling or delivery. The coupling mechanism 174 may be in the form of a rotatable coupling 176 that engages the at least one rotatable valve 136. In some aspects, the rotatable coupling 176 has a blade 178 that is configured to engage with a slot 180 on the at least one rotatable valve 136. The rotatable coupling 176 may be rotatable using a drive mechanism (not shown) provided on the fluid injector system 100 to rotate coupling 176 by up to 360 degrees until the blade 178 engages slot 180. The coupling mechanism 174 may include a sensor (not shown) that senses when blade 178 engages slot 180 and instructs the coupling mechanism 174 to stop rotating coupling 176. According to various aspects, the coupling mechanism 174 is capable of engaging and coupling to the valve 136 regardless of the initial orientation of the slot 180. Thus, any rotational movement of valve 136, for example during manufacture, shipping, or insertion of MUDS 130, may be compensated for. Once the blade 178 of the rotatable coupling 176 engages the slot 180 on the at least one rotatable valve 136, rotation of the rotatable coupling 176 causes a corresponding rotation of the rotatable valve 136. In this manner, the arrangement of the one or more valves 136 can be switched between a position for filling the one or more syringes 132 (shown in FIG. 3A) and a position for delivering fluid from the one or more syringes 132.

[00154] With reference to FIGS. 12A-12C, the valve 136 has a valve body 250 configured for being rotatably received within at least a portion of the valve receiving cavity 155 (shown in FIG. 11). In some aspects, the valve 136 is configured to be received within the valve receiving cavity 155 in a substantially vertical orientation such that the valve 136 can interface with the coupling mechanism 174 on the injector. The valve body 250 has a valve

stem **252** connected to a valve head **254**. The valve stem **252** may be shaped to be received within at least a portion of the valve receiving cavity **155**. The valve head **254** may be monolithically formed with the valve stem **252**, such as by molding. In some aspects, the valve head **254** is formed separately from the valve stem **252** and is removably or non-removably connected to the valve stem **252**. The valve stem **252** and the valve head **254** may be formed from same or different materials. In some aspects, the valve stem **252** is formed as a substantially cylindrical member with the valve head **254** monolithically formed with the valve stem **252** such that the valve head **254** extends radially outward relative to the valve stem **252**. In various aspects, the valve head **254** may be circular, square, rectangular, or shaped to have any regular or irregular geometric shape having one or more linear or curvilinear edges. The valve stem **252** and the valve head **254** may be aligned or offset relative to a longitudinal axis **256** of the valve **136**.

[00155] At least a portion of the valve **136** may be made from an elastomeric material to provide sealing against the sidewall of the valve receiving cavity **155**. In some aspects, at least a portion of the valve **136** may be made from biocompatible, non-pyrogenic, latex free, and/or DEHP free materials. In other aspects, the valve **136** may be made from a material that is compatible with various medical fluids including, without limitation, various contrast solutions and saline solutions. In other aspects, the valve **136** may be configured for various sterilization techniques, including, without limitation, electron beam sterilization, gamma sterilization, and/or ethylene oxide sterilization. In other aspects, the valve **136** may be configured for use over a predetermined period, such as a period of 24 hours, before the syringe **132**, along with the valve **136** must be disposed. In some aspects, the valve **136** may be rated for a maximum operating pressure greater than 350 psi. In other aspects, actuation torque needed to rotate the valve **136** may be less than 3 N-m, with a failure torque greater than 2.5 times the actuation torque. In other aspects, the valve **136** may be configured for rotation at 60 rpm or more. In other aspects, an internal fluid loss of the valve **136** may be less than 0.5% of the total requested volume. In other aspects, the valve **136** may have allowable leakage of less than 0.1 ml for a 200 ml syringe **132**.

[00156] With reference to **FIG. 12A**, the valve head **254** has the slot **180** formed as a recess that extends into the valve head **254**. In some aspects, the valve head **254** may have a plurality of slots. The slot **180** may extend across at least a portion of an upper surface of the valve head **254**. In some aspects, the slot **180** may be aligned with the longitudinal axis **256** of the valve **136** such that the slot **180** extends in a radial direction relative to the longitudinal axis **256**. In other aspects, the slot **180** may be offset relative to the longitudinal axis **256** of

the valve **136**. The slot **180** may have a uniform or non-uniform width along its length. The slot **180** may be surrounded by one or more recesses **258** having one or more ribs **260** extending between the slot **180** and an outer circumference **262** of the valve head **254**. The slot **180** may extend at a uniform or non-uniform depth into the valve head **254** along the length of the slot **180**. The slot **180** may have a flat bottom, or it may be angled to form a v-shape into the valve head **254**.

[00157] With reference to **FIGS. 12C**, the valve stem **252** is desirably hollow with a sidewall **264** defining an outer shape of the valve stem **252**. The hollow valve stem **252** has an interior **268** with an open bottom end **266**. The valve stem **252** has a first side opening **270** extending through the sidewall **264** at a location offset from the bottom end **266**. The first side opening **270** is in fluid communication with the interior **268** of the valve stem **252**. The first side opening **270** may extend through the sidewall **264** in a direction that is perpendicular or oblique relative to the longitudinal axis **256** of the valve **136**. In some aspects, a plurality of first side openings **270** may be provided. In such aspects, the plurality of first side openings **270** may extend circumferentially around an outer circumference of the valve stem **252** and/or axially along the longitudinal axis **256** of the valve **136**.

[00158] With reference to **FIG. 12C**, an insert **272** may be received within the interior **268** of the valve stem **252**. In some aspects, the insert **272** may be monolithically formed with the valve **136**, such as by co-molding the insert **272** with the valve **136**. At least a portion of the insert **272** may extend into the recess **258** formed on the valve head **254** to prevent rotation of the insert **272** relative to the valve stem **252**. The insert **272** has a hollow body with a circumferential sidewall **274** surrounding an interior **275** having an open bottom end **276**. At least one second side opening **278** extends through the sidewall **274** of the hollow body of the insert **272**. The second side opening **278** is aligned with the first side opening **270** of the valve stem **252** such that the first side opening **270** and the second side opening **278** are in fluid communication with each other. In this manner, the first side opening **270** is in fluid communication with the interior **275** of the insert **272** by way of an L-shaped fluid path.

[00159] Prior to connection with the fluid injector system **100**, the one or more valves **136** may be misaligned relative to the coupling mechanism **174** on the fluid injector system **100**. In order to align the one or more valves **136** for rotation with the coupling mechanism **174**, the rotatable coupling **176** is rotatable into self-alignment with the at least one valve **136**. As the MUDS **130** (shown in **FIG. 3A**) is loaded into the receiving space **158** of the fluid injector system **100**, at least a portion of the valve **136**, such as a portion of its outer sidewall

182 (shown in **FIG. 7A**), engages at least a portion of the rotatable coupling **176**. Referring to **FIG. 7A**, the blade **178** of the rotatable coupling **176** may have an inclined surface **184** that is angled relative to the outer sidewall **182** of the valve **136**. Upon contact with the inclined surface **184**, the outer sidewall **182** of the valve **136** slides along the inclined surface **184** as the MUDS **130** is moved into the receiving space **158**. Valve sidewall **182** may include a beveled, chamfered, or rounded edge **183** on the distal perimeter of the valve side wall **182** which may facilitate engagement between the inclined surface **184** and the valve **136**. Such sliding movement causes the rotatable coupling **176** to move vertically in a direction of arrow **E** in **FIG. 7A**. In some aspects, the rotatable coupling **176** may be spring-loaded, such that, when the blade **178** is moved in the direction of arrow **E**, for example when the blade **178** is not correctly aligned with slot **180**, a restoring force is stored in an elastically-resilient member **188**. As shown in **FIG. 7C**, slot **180** may have a lip **181** on one end which limits the orientation of the blade **178** to a single orientation for insertion into slot **180**, for example when inclined surface **184** of blade **178** is adjacent to the lip **181**. When the MUDS **130** is fully inserted into the receiving space, the blade **178** of the rotatable coupling **176** is positioned on an upper surface **186** of the valve **136**. To align the valve **136** with the rotatable coupling **176**, the rotatable coupling **176** is rotated relative to the valve **136** until the blade **178** is aligned with the slot **180**. Once aligned, the blade **178** is lowered into the slot **180**. The rotatable coupling **176** may then be urged into the slot **180** under the restoring action of the elastically-resilient member **188**. The slot **180** may have sidewalls that narrow starting from the upper surface **186** to facilitate the insertion of the blade **178** into the slot **180**. Once the blade **178** is inserted into the slot **180**, the rotatable coupling **176** can adjust the orientation of the valve **136** for fluid filling or delivery, as described herein. As there is only one correct orientation between each valve **136** and each rotatable coupling **176**, an operating system of the injector can determine the orientation of each valve **136** and determine the correct rotation of each rotatable coupling **176** necessary for filling or delivering fluid from each of the plurality of syringes **132** of the MUDS **130**.

[00160] Having generally described the components of the fluid injector system **100** and the MUDS **130**, the structure and method of use of a SUDS **190** and its interaction with MUDS **130** will now be described.

[00161] With reference to **FIGS. 8A** and **8B**, the fluid injector system **100** has a connection port **192** that is configured to form a releasable fluid connection with at least a portion of the SUDS **190**. In some aspects, the connection port **192** may be formed on the MUDS **130**. The connection port **192** may be shielded by at least a portion of the housing

102 of the fluid injector system **100**. For example, recessing the connection port **192** within the interior of the housing **102** may preserve the sterility of the connection port **192** by preventing or limiting a user or patient from touching and contaminating the portions of the connection port **192** that contact the fluid to be injected to the patient. In some aspects, the connection port **192** is recessed within an opening **194** formed on the housing **102** of the fluid injector system **100**, or the connection port **192** may have a shielding structure (not shown) that surrounds at least a portion of the connection port **192**. In other aspects, the connection port **192** may be formed directly on the housing **102** and connected to the MUDS **130** by a fluid path (not shown). As described herein, the SUDS **190** may be connected to the connection port **192**, formed on at least a portion of the MUDS **130** and/or the housing **102**. Desirably, the connection between the SUDS **190** and the connection port **192** is a releasable connection to allow the SUDS **190** to be selectively disconnected from the connection port **192** (FIG. 8A) and connected to the connection port **192** (FIG. 8B). In some aspects, the SUDS **190** may be disconnected from the connection port **192** and disposed after each fluid delivery procedure and a new SUDS **190** may be connected to the connection port **192** for a subsequent fluid delivery procedure.

[00162] With continued reference to FIGS. 8A and 8B, a waste inlet port **196** may be provided separately from the connection port **192**. The waste inlet port **196** is in fluid communication with the waste reservoir **156**. In some aspects, the waste reservoir **156** is provided separately from the SUDS **190** such that the fluid from the waste inlet port **196** can be delivered to the waste reservoir **156**. At least a portion of the SUDS **190** may be releasably connected to or associated with the waste inlet port **196** for introducing waste fluid into the waste reservoir **156** during, for example, a priming operation that expels air from the SUDS **190**. The waste reservoir **156** may have a viewing window **198** with indicia **200**, such as graduated markings, that indicate the fill level of the waste reservoir **156**.

[00163] With reference to FIG. 9A, the SUDS **190** has a fluid inlet port **202** that is configured for releasable connection with the connection port **192** (shown in FIG. 8A). The fluid inlet port **202** receives fluid delivered from the fluid injector system **100**. The fluid inlet port **202** is desirably a hollow, tubular structure, as shown in FIG. 9B. The SUDS **190** further has a waste outlet port **204** that is configured for releasable connection or association with the waste inlet port **196** (shown in FIG. 8A). The waste outlet port **204** receives waste fluid and delivers such waste fluid to the waste reservoir **156** during, for example, a priming operation of the SUDS **190**. The waste outlet port **204** is desirably a hollow, tubular structure, as shown in FIG. 9B. The waste outlet port **204** may be connected to, inserted into, or located

in the waste inlet port **202** so that the waste fluid may flow through the waste inlet port **202** and continue into waste reservoir **156**. The fluid inlet port **202** and the waste outlet port **204** may be spaced apart from each other by a spacer **206**. In some aspects, the spacer **206** is dimensioned to position the fluid inlet port **202** and the waste outlet port **204** for alignment with the connection port **192** and the waste inlet port **196**, respectively. It is noted that the SUDS **190** is shown in **FIG. 9A** in a state after removal from packaging (not shown). Prior to use, the SUDS **190** is desirably packaged in a pre-sterilized, sealed package that protects the SUDS **190** from contamination with air or surface-borne contaminants. Alternatively, the sealed package and SUDS **190** may be sterilized after packaging.

[00164] The SUDS **190** desirably has an asymmetrical structure, so that the user can only attach the SUDS **190** to the MUDS **130** in one orientation. In this manner, the user is prevented from attaching the fluid inlet port **202** to the waste inlet port **196**. In some aspects, a fin **207** may be provided on at least a portion of the SUDS **190** to prevent erroneous insertion of the SUDS **190** in the connection port **192**. In certain aspects, the fin **207** may be formed on the spacer **206** proximate to the waste outlet port **204**. In this manner, the fin **207** may interfere with the incorrect insertion of the SUDS **190** into the connection port **192**. Structures and shapes other than a fin **207** may be used to prevent erroneous insertion of the SUDS **190** into connection port **192**,

[00165] In some aspects, tubing **208** may be connected at its proximal end **210** to the fluid inlet port **202**. The tubing **208** is configured to deliver fluid received from the fluid inlet port **202**. The distal end **212** of the tubing **208** may have a connector **214** that is configured for connection with the waste outlet port **204** or a fluid path connected to the patient (not shown). The tubing **208** may be made from a flexible material, such as a medical grade plastic material, that allows the tubing **208** to be coiled. The connector **214** may be a luer-lock connector (either a male luer-lock connector or a female luer-lock connector depending on the desired application) or other medical connector configuration. In some aspects, the connector **214** may have a one-way valve to prevent backflow of fluid. Alternatively, a one-way valve may be located elsewhere in the SUDS **190** between fluid inlet port **202** and connector **214**.

[00166] With continued reference to **FIG. 9A**, the SUDS **190** may have a locking tab **216** that is configured for selectively locking the SUDS **190** with the fluid injector system **100** depending on the engagement of the locking tab **216** with at least a portion of the fluid injector system **100**. In some aspects, the locking tab **216** may be a flexible tab that is deflectable between an engaged position and a disengaged position by deflecting at least a

portion of the locking tab **216**. The locking tab **216** may have a pressing surface **218** that, when pressed, causes the locking tab **216** to be deflected from the engaged position to the disengaged position for insertion and removal of the SUDS **190** from the fluid injector system **100**. In some aspects, the locking tab **216** may be configured for releasable locking engagement with a receiving slot **217** on the MUDS **130** (shown in **FIG. 9C**).

[00167] With reference to **FIG. 9B**, the SUDS **190** may have a first annular skirt **224** extending circumferentially around a proximal end **226** of the fluid inlet port **202** and a second annular skirt **220** extending circumferentially around a distal end **222** of the fluid inlet port **202**. The first and second annular skirts **224**, **220** surround the fluid inlet port **202** to prevent inadvertent contact and contamination. The first annular skirt **224** may have one or more recesses **228** (shown in **FIG. 9A**) extending through a sidewall thereof. The one or more recesses **228** may provide a locking interface with a corresponding locking element (not shown) on the fluid injector system **100**. The second annular skirt **220** may have at least one indentation **230** (shown in **FIG. 9A**) to facilitate grasping and handling of the SUDS **190**. In some aspects, the second annular skirt **220** may have a textured surface having one or more ribs **232** (shown in **FIG. 9A**) to facilitate gripping and handling of the SUDS **190**.

[00168] With continued reference to **FIG. 9B**, at least one annular seal **234** may be provided around the proximal end **226** of the fluid inlet port **202**. The at least one annular seal **234** may seal the fluid inlet port **202** to prevent fluid from leaking through the SUDS **190**. The at least one annular seal **234** may provide a fluid seal between the SUDS **190** and the MUDS **130** when they are fluidly connected with one another to allow fluid to flow from the MUDS **130** to the SUDS **190** without leaking. A one-way valve **236** may be provided within a lumen of the fluid inlet port **202** to prevent fluid from flowing in a reverse direction from the SUDS **190** into the MUDS **130**.

[00169] With reference to **FIG. 9C**, the SUDS **190** shown in **FIG. 9A** is shown connected to the fluid injector system **100**. While **FIG. 9C** illustrates the connection port **192** formed on the MUDS **130**, in other aspects, the connection port **192** may be formed on a portion of the housing **102** (shown in **FIG. 1**). The fluid inlet port **202** of the SUDS **190** is connected to the connection port **192** to establish a fluid path in a direction of arrow **F** shown in **FIG. 9C**. Fluid passing through the fluid inlet port **202** flows through the one-way valve **236** and into tubing **208**. Any fluid that may drip from the interface between the fluid inlet port **202** and the connection port **192** is collected in the waste reservoir **156**. The waste reservoir **156** may be shaped to collect any fluid that may drip from the SUDS **190** when it is removed from the MUDS **130**. Additionally, when the SUDS **190** is connected to the connection port **192**, the

outlet of the waste outlet port **204** is positioned within the waste inlet port **196** such that waste fluid from the tubing **208** may be discharged into the waste reservoir **156**. The spacer **206** may define an insertion stop surface to define the depth of insertion of the SUDS **190** into the connection port **192**.

[00170] **FIGS. 13-24** illustrate various connection configurations between the terminal end of the apex or cone point or distal conical end **145** of the one or more syringes **132** and the manifold **148** including at least one manifold conduit, wherein the manifold conduit **148a** is in fluid connection with a main fluid channel **148b** and a conduit syringe attachment end, wherein the conduit syringe attachment end is in fluid communication with the syringe fluid port of the at least one syringe **132**. According to these aspects, the at least one manifold conduit **148a** comprises a filling port **147** configured for fluid communication with a MUDS fluid line **134**, a discharge outlet **146** in fluid communication with the main fluid channel **148b**, and a valve receiving cavity **155**, wherein the discharge outlet **146** and the filling port **147** are in fluid communication with an interior **139** of the at least one syringe **132** through a valve assembly **272** in a valve receiving cavity **155**.

[00171] With reference to **FIGS. 13A-C**, one aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration including a swivel nut connection is shown. The distal conical end **1346** of the at least one syringe **132** includes a male luer tip and a circumferential groove **1390**. Circumferential groove **1390** is configured to receive an inward radial flange **1385** of threaded swivel nut **1380** including internal threads **1382**. Conduit syringe attachment end **1372** of manifold conduit **1370** includes a female luer tip configured for fluid tight connection with male luer tip of distal conical end **1346**. Internal threads **1382** threadably interact with complementary threads **1375** on the conduit syringe attachment end **1372** of manifold conduit **1370** to connect the manifold conduit **1370** with distal conical end **1346**.

[00172] With reference to **FIGS. 14A-B**, one aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration including an overmolded manifold connection with solvent bond is shown. The conduit syringe attachment end **1472** of the at least one manifold conduit **1470** comprises an overmolded polymer sheath **1476** that forms a fluid tight connection by a solvent bond between an outer surface of the conduit syringe attachment end **1472** and an inner surface of the syringe fluid port **1446**. In certain aspects the at least one syringe and/or manifold conduit **1470** may be made of a first polymeric material, such as, for example polycarbonate, and the overmolded polymer sheath **1476** may be made of a second polymeric material, such as polyurethane, that may be overmolded on the conduit syringe attachment end **1472** during manufacture. The polymeric sheath **1476** may then be treated with a solvent, such as but not

limited to cyclohexanone, methyl ethyl ketone or other suitable solvent, that at least partially dissolves the second polymeric material, forming a solvent bond with between the two surfaces upon setting. According to another aspect illustrated in **FIGS. 15A** and **15B**, the syringe fluid port **1546** may comprise the overmolded polymer sheath **1576** that has been overmolded on an outer surface of the syringe fluid port **1546**, which then forms a fluid tight connection and seal with the inner surface of the conduit syringe attachment end **1572** of the at least one manifold conduit **1570**.

[00173] With reference to **FIGS. 16A-C**, one aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration including a stem lock configuration using the stem of the valve assembly **136** to connect the syringe and manifold is shown. According to this aspect, an inner surface **1649** of the syringe fluid port **1646** comprises a locking flange **1685** extending radially inward and the inner surface of the conduit syringe attachment end **1672** comprises a locking flange **1673** extending radially inward. Valve assembly **136** comprises a syringe locking groove **1695** and a manifold locking groove **1690** configured to form locking engagements with the locking flanges **1685**, **1673** of the syringe fluid port **1646** and conduit syringe attachment end **1672**. Certain aspects may further include one or more o-rings between the valve assembly and one or both of the syringe fluid port **1646** and conduit syringe attachment end **1672**.

[00174] With reference to **FIGS. 17A-C**, one aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration including a UV activated adhesive. According to this aspect, the outer circumferential surface of the conduit syringe attachment end **1772** is bonded to an inner circumferential surface of the syringe fluid port **1746** by a UV activated adhesive. To accommodate for potential swelling of the UV activated adhesive during cure, the syringe fill port **1746** may comprise a plurality of lateral slots **1790** to allow for expansion of the UV activated adhesive during the curing process, where excess adhesive may expand through the lateral slots **1790**. In another aspect (not shown), the conduit syringe attachment end **1772** may comprise a plurality of lateral slots to allow for expansion of the UV activated adhesive during the curing process, where excess adhesive may expand through the lateral slots.

[00175] With reference to **FIGS. 18A-C**, one aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration including a plurality of flexible clip elements is shown. According to one aspect the conical distal end **145** may comprise a plurality of distally facing flexible clips **1890** configured to engage a radial flange **1875** on an outer circumference of the conduit syringe attachment end **1872** of the manifold conduit **1870**. The syringe fluid port **1846** may include a male luer tip that sealably engages a female luer tip on the conduit syringe attachment end **1872**. In other aspect (not shown), the flexible clips may be located on the

conduit syringe attachment end **1872** and project proximally to engage a corresponding flange on the syringe fluid port **1846**.

[00176] With reference to **FIGS. 19A-D**, one aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration including a C-clip locking feature is shown. According to this aspect, syringe fluid port **1946** includes a longitudinal slot **1995** and the conduit syringe attachment end **1972** comprises a radial flange **1975**. The conduit syringe attachment end **1972** is inserted into the syringe fluid port **1946** to a point where the radial flange **1975** is immediately proximal to the longitudinal slot **1995**. Connection between the conduit syringe attachment end **1972** and the syringe fluid port **1946** is maintained by a C-clip **1990** inserted into longitudinal slot **1995** immediately distal to the radial flange. The conduit syringe attachment end **1972** may further comprise one or more O-rings **1999** configured to form a fluid tight seal between the conduit syringe attachment end **1972** and the syringe fluid port **1946**.

[00177] With reference to **FIGS. 20A-B**, one aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration including a laser weld feature is shown. According to this aspect, one of the syringe fluid port **2046** and the conduit syringe attachment end **2072** comprises a radial flange **2085** with a surface configured for laser welding and the other of the syringe fluid port **2046** and the conduit syringe attachment end **2072** comprises a complementary radial receiving flange **2073** that receives the radial flange **2085** and has a complementary surface configured for laser welding. The radial flange **2085** and the complimentary radial receiving flange **2073** are connected by a laser weld **2086** therebetween.

[00178] With reference to **FIGS. 21A-B**, one aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration including an ultrasonic weld feature is shown. According to this aspect, one of the syringe fluid port **2146** and the conduit syringe attachment end **2172** comprises a circumferential receiving slot **2185** including an energy director **2186** and the other of the syringe fluid port **2146** and the conduit syringe attachment end **2172** comprises a terminal portion **2175** that engages and is received in the circumferential receiving slot **2185**. The terminal portion **2175** and the circumferential receiving slot **2185** are connected by an ultrasonic weld therebetween by exposure to ultrasonic vibrations, which may be directed by energy director **2186**.

[00179] With reference to **FIGS. 22A-B**, one aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration including luer seal with UV adhesive bond is shown. According to this aspect, the syringe fluid port **2246** may comprise a female luer connector which forms a liquid tight connection with a male luer connector on the conduit syringe attachment end **2272**. When assembling the luer connection, a distal circumferential slot **2080** is formed between the

syringe fluid port **2246** and the conduit syringe attachment end **2272**. The distal circumferential slot **2080** is configured for receiving a UV activated adhesive which forms an adhesive connection between the syringe fluid port **2246** and the conduit syringe attachment end **2272** upon irradiation with UV radiation. Reversal of the luer connections between the syringe fluid port **2246** and the conduit syringe attachment end **2272** is also contemplated.

[00180] With reference to **FIGS. 23A-B**, one aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration including a UV adhesive bond between the syringe fluid port **2346** and the manifold conduit **2370** is shown. According to this aspect, engagement between the syringe fluid port **2346** and the conduit syringe attachment end **2372** defines a tubular space **2380** between an inner surface of the syringe fluid port **2346** and an outer surface of the conduit syringe attachment end **2372**. When assembling the connection, a UV activated adhesive is received within the tubular space **2380** which forms an adhesive connection between the syringe fluid port **2346** and the conduit syringe attachment end **2372** upon irradiation with UV radiation. Reversal of the connections between the syringe fluid port **2346** and the conduit syringe attachment end **2372** is also contemplated.

[00181] With reference to **FIGS. 24A-B**, one aspect of a syringe/manifold connection configuration including luer seal with a laser tack weld is shown. According to this aspect, the syringe fluid port **2446** may comprise a female luer connector which forms a liquid tight connection with a male luer connector on the conduit syringe attachment end **2472**. Upon assembling the luer connection, a laser tack weld **2480** is formed at the interface between the syringe fluid port **2446** and the conduit syringe attachment end **2472**. Reversal of the luer connections between the syringe fluid port **2246** and the conduit syringe attachment end **2272** is also contemplated.

[00182] With reference to **FIG. 25A and B**, the fluid injector system **100** may have a sensor system **238** adapted to identify when the SUDS **190** is in fluid communication with the MUDS **130**. The sensor system **238** may include at least one sensing element, such as sensor fin **240** on the SUDS **190** and a corresponding sensor **242** on the fluid injector system **100** or MUDS **130**. The sensor **242** may be configured to detect the presence and absence of the at least one sensor fin **240**, or other sensing element. In some aspects, the sensing element, such as the at least one sensor fin **240** is formed on the locking tab **216** of the SUDS **190**, such as shown in **FIG. 9A**. In other aspects, the sensing element, such as the at least one sensor fin **240** may be formed on any portion of the SUDS **190**. The sensor **242** may be an optical sensor that is seated and secured within a respective mount formed on the housing **102** of the fluid injector system **100**. As will be appreciated by those versed in the field of powered

medical fluid injectors, the sensor **242** may be electronically coupled to an electronic control device used to discretely control operation of the fluid injector system, such as the operation of the one or more piston elements, based, at least in part, on input from the sensor **242**. The sensing element, such as the sensor fin **240** may have one or more reflective surfaces that reflect visible or infrared light to be detected by the sensor **242**. In other aspects, mechanical interaction between the sensing element and the sensor **242** may be used.

[00183] In some aspects, the SUDS **190** may further include reuse prevention features (not shown). For example, the SUDS **190** may include one or more breakable, sensor elements, tabs or structures that fold or break when the SUDS **190** is removed from the MUDS **130**. Absence of these features may prevent reinsertion and reuse of the SUDS **190** after removal. In this manner, it can be assured that the SUDS **190** is only used for one fluid delivery procedure.

[00184] Having generally described the components of the fluid injector system **100**, the MUDS **130**, and the SUDS **190**, a method of operation of using the SUDS **190** will now be described in detail. In use, a medical technician or user removes the disposable SUDS **190** from its packaging (not shown) and inserts the fluid inlet port **202** into the connection port **192** on the MUDS **130**. As described above, the SUDS **190** must be inserted in the correct orientation, such that the fluid inlet port **202** is aligned for connection with the connection port **192**, and the waste outlet port **204** is aligned for connection with the waste inlet port **196**. The SUDS **190** may be secured to the MUDS **130** by inserting the locking tab **216** into the receiving slot **217** on the MUDS **130**. Once the SUDS **190** is securely connected to the MUDS **130**, for example as sensed by the sensor **242**, the fluid injector system **100** (shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B) draws fluid into one or more of the plurality of syringes **132** of the MUDS **130** and performs an automatic priming operation for removing air from the MUDS **130** and the SUDS **190**. During such priming operation, fluid from the MUDS **130** is injected through the connection port **192** and into the tubing **208** of the SUDS **190**. The fluid flows through the tubing **208** and through the waste outlet port **204** and into the waste reservoir **156**. Once the automatic priming operation is completed, the medical technician disconnects the connector **214** from the waste outlet port **204**. The connector **214** may then be connected to the patient through a catheter, vascular access device, needle, or additional fluid path set to facilitate fluid delivery to the patient. Once the fluid delivery is completed, the SUDS **190** is disconnected from the patient and the MUDS **130** by disengaging the locking tab **216** of the SUDS **190** from the receiving slot **217** on the MUDS **130**. The medical technician may then dispose of the SUDS **190**. In certain aspects, removing the SUDS **190** from the MUDS **130**

causes reuse prevention features (not shown) to activate, thereby preventing reinsertion and reuse of the SUDS 190.

[00185] With reference to **FIG. 26**, a connection interface between the SUDS 190 and the MUDS 130 is shown in accordance with another aspect. The MUDS 130 has a connection port 192 that may be configured as a hollow, tubular structure having a luer lock connector 24 (either a male luer lock connector or a female luer lock connector depending on the desired application), extending from a distal end of the port 192 into an interior of the port 192. Accordingly, the proximal opening of the luer lock connector 24 is recessed within the interior of the port 192. The luer lock connector 24 may include screw threads 30 (shown in **FIG. 27B**) for securing the MUDS 130 to the SUDS 190. For example, the screw threads 30 may be positioned on an outer shroud 32 surrounding the luer lock connector 24, as shown in **FIGS. 27A and 27B**. Screw threads 30 may also be positioned on the luer lock connector 24 itself. The luer lock connector 24 defines a fluid passageway 34 (shown in **FIG. 27B**) extending therethrough, from the proximal end of the connection port 192 to the distal opening thereof. While the connection port 192 is depicted as including a luer lock connector 24, other styles of connectors, including, but not limited to, clip-in connectors, bayonet connectors, press fit connectors, and the like, may be used within the scope of the present disclosure. Additionally, in certain aspects, the connector 24 for the connection port 192 is desirably a non-standard connector (e.g. a connector with an unusual size or shape) so that connectors produced by third parties cannot be attached.

[00186] The MUDS 130 has a waste inlet port 196 (shown in **FIG. 26**) that may also be configured as a hollow, tubular structure. The waste inlet port 196 includes a tapered distal nozzle 36 attached to a fluid conduit, such as flexible tubing that connects the waste inlet port 196 to the waste reservoir 156 (shown in **FIG. 2**).

[00187] With reference again to **FIG. 26**, as described in detail herein, the MUDS 130 is adapted for connecting to the SUDS 190, which is disposed of after a single use. It is noted that the SUDS 190 is shown in **FIG. 26** in a state after removal from packaging (not shown). Prior to use, the SUDS 190 is desirably packaged in a pre-sterilized, sealed package that protects the SUDS 190 from contamination with air or surface-borne contaminants.

[00188] The SUDS 190 may have two or more ports, corresponding to the connection port 192 and waste inlet port 196 of the MUDS 130. For convenience, the ports of the SUDS 190 are equivalent to the fluid inlet port 202 and the waste outlet port 204 of the SUDS 190 described with reference to **FIGS. 9A-9B**. The ports 202, 204 may be provided in an enclosure 42 suitable for receipt within the housing 20 of the MUDS 130, as shown in **FIG.**

27B. The enclosure **42** desirably has an asymmetrical structure, so that the user can only attach the SUDS **190** to the MUDS **130** in one orientation only. Thus, for example, the user is prevented from attaching the connection port **192** of the MUDS **130** to the SUDS **190** waste outlet port **204**. The ports **202**, **204** and enclosure **42** of the SUDS **190** may be made from a material suitable for medical applications, such as medical grade plastic. The tubing **208** of the SUDS **190** is connected between the proximal end of the fluid inlet port **202** and the end of the waste outlet port **204** through check valves. The tubing **208** may be provided in a wound or coiled configuration for easy packaging and maneuverability.

[00189] With reference to **FIGS. 27A** and **27B**, the SUDS **190** fluid inlet port **202** is a hollow, tubular structure configured for insertion in the connection port **192** of the MUDS **130**. The SUDS **190** fluid inlet port **202** includes a tubular conduit, such as a luer lock connector **44**, defining a fluid passageway **46** extending from a proximal end of the port **202**, located adjacent to the MUDS **130**, and the distal end of the port **204**, connected to the tubing **208**. The luer lock connector **44** is adapted to connect to the luer lock connector **24** of the MUDS **130**. When securely connected, the connection port **192** of the MUDS **130** is in fluid communication with the fluid inlet port **202** of the SUDS **190**. The luer lock connector **44** may include a thumbwheel **52** for securing the connection port **192** of the MUDS **130** to the SUDS **190** fluid inlet port **202**. The thumbwheel **52** may be integrally formed with the luer lock connector **44** or may be a separate structure fixedly connected to the luer lock connector **44** by conventional means. The thumbwheel **52** rotates the luer lock connector **44** causing tabs **54**, extending therefrom, to engage the corresponding screw threads **30** in the connection port **192**. The tubing **208** is connected to the fluid inlet port **202** through an opening **56** on the thumbwheel **52**, such that a continuous fluid connection is established from the MUDS **130** to the tubing **208**.

[00190] With continued reference to **FIG. 27A** and **27B**, the SUDS **190** also includes the SUDS **190** waste outlet port **204**. The SUDS waste outlet port **204** has a fluid passageway **58**, defined by a tubular conduit **60**, extending between the waste inlet port **196** of the MUDS **130**, and the tubing **208**. The tubing **208** may not be directly connected to the waste inlet port **196** of the MUDS **130**. Instead, the tubular conduit **60** of the SUDS **190** may separate the tubing **208** from the MUDS **130**, thereby ensuring that the tubing **208** and the connector **214** are isolated from the waste inlet port **196** of the MUDS **130**. The tubular conduit **60** may be recessed from the waste inlet port **196** of the MUDS **130** by a portion of the single-use connector enclosure **42**, to reduce the likelihood of contamination. The tubular conduit **60** may also be angled, relative to the horizontal, to facilitate fluid flow through the SUDS **190**

waste outlet port **204** and into the waste inlet port **196** of the MUDS **130**. In some aspects, the SUDS **190** may further include reuse prevention features (not shown). For example, the SUDS **190** may include breakable tabs or structures that fold or break when the SUDS **190** is removed from the MUDS **130**. In this manner, it can be assured that the SUDS **190** is only used for one fluid delivery procedure.

[00191] With reference to **FIGS. 28A-28F**, a method of operation of the aspect of the connection assembly between the SUDS **190** and MUDS **130** depicted in **FIGS. 26-27B** will now be described in detail. In use, a medical technician or user removes the disposable SUDS **190** from its packaging and inserts the SUDS **190** into the corresponding MUDS **130**. As described above, the SUDS **190** must be inserted in the correct orientation, such that the connection port **192** of the MUDS **130** engages the SUDS **190** fluid inlet port **202**, and the waste inlet port **196** of the MUDS **130** engages the SUDS **190** waste outlet port **204**. As shown in **FIG. 28B**, the medical technician then rotates the thumbwheel **52** to secure the SUDS **190** to the MUDS **130**. Once the SUDS **190** is securely connected to the MUDS **130**, the fluid injector system **100** (shown in **FIGS. 1A** and **1B**) draws fluid into one or more of the plurality of syringes **132** of the MUDS **130** and performs an automatic priming operation (**FIG. 28C**) for removing air from the MUDS **130** and the SUDS **190**. During such priming operation, fluid from the MUDS **130** is injected through the connection port **192** and into the tubing **208** of the SUDS **190**. The fluid flows through the tubing **208** and through the waste outlet port **204** and into the waste reservoir **156**. Once the automatic priming operation is completed, the medical technician disconnects the connector **214** from the waste outlet port **204** (**FIG. 28D**). The connector **214** may then be connected to the patient through a catheter, vascular access device, or additional fluid path set to facilitate fluid delivery to the patient (**FIG. 28E**). Once the fluid delivery is completed, the user the connector **214** from the patient and rotates the thumbwheel **52** to remove the SUDS **190** from the MUDS **130** (**FIG. 28F**). The medical technician may then dispose of the SUDS **190**. In certain aspects, removing the SUDS **190** from the MUDS **130** causes reuse prevention features (not shown), such as tabs extending from a portion of the SUDS **190**, to fold or break, preventing reinsertion of the SUDS **190**.

[00192] With reference to **FIG. 29**, a further aspect of a connector assembly having a SUDS **190** and a MUDS **130** is illustrated. In this aspect of the assembly, the SUDS **190** includes a cannula port **62** for receiving a needle cannula **129** connected to a connector **214**. The cannula **129**, used for fluid delivery to a patient, can be inserted into the cannula port **62** after being removed from the patient. The cannula port **62** may cover a contaminated end of

the cannula 129 during disposal of the cannula 129. In this aspect, the single-use enclosure 42 is desirably long enough so that the entire length of the needle cannula 129 may be inserted in the enclosure 42 for a safe disposal.

[00193] With reference to **FIGS. 30A** and **30B**, a further aspect of a connector assembly having a SUDS 190 and a MUDS 130 is illustrated. The connector assembly is provided in a vertical orientation with the connection port 192 of the MUDS 130 positioned above the waste inlet port 196. The MUDS 130 includes a drip channel 64 extending between the connection port 192 and waste inlet port 196. Any fluid leaking from the connection port 192 is directed downward through the drip channel 64 by gravity. The drip channel 64 exits into the waste inlet port 196. Accordingly, any fluid expelled from the drip channel 64 is directed through the waste inlet port 196 and is collected in the waste reservoir 156. Alternatively, the MUDS 130 may be provided with an absorbent material, such as an absorbent pad 66 shown in **FIG. 30C**, surrounding a portion of the connection port 192 and the waste inlet port 196. The absorbent material is provided to absorb any fluid drips during removal of the SUDS 190 for improved drip management.

[00194] With reference to **FIGS. 31A-31C**, a further aspect of the connector assembly having a SUDS 190 and a MUDS 130 having a plurality of press-fit connectors is illustrated. As shown in **FIG. 31A**, the SUDS 190 includes a fluid inlet port 202 and waste outlet port 204. The SUDS 190 includes disconnection tabs 68, rather than a thumbwheel. The SUDS 190 also includes an alignment structure 70 extending from the enclosure 42 of the SUDS 190 and is configured for insertion in a corresponding slot 72 of the MUDS 130 (shown in **FIG. 31B**).

[00195] As shown in the cross-sectional view depicted in **FIG. 31C**, the SUDS 190 is inserted into and aligned with the MUDS 130 by alignment channels 71. The disconnection tabs 68 are integrally formed with a tubular shroud 74 having an inwardly extending flange 76 at one end thereof. The shroud 74 surrounds a tubular conduit 80 on the SUDS 190. When the SUDS 190 is inserted into the MUDS 130, the flange 76 forms an interference engagement with a corresponding ridge 78 extending from a portion of the connection port 192 of the MUDS 130. The interference engagement creates a substantially fluid-tight connection between the MUDS 130 and the SUDS 190. Pressing the disconnection tabs 68 of the SUDS 190 disengages the flange 76 from the ridge 78 to allow a user to remove the SUDS 190 from the MUDS 130. With reference to **FIG. 32**, the connection assembly, having a MUDS 130 and SUDS 190 with disconnection tabs 68 described above, may also be provided in a vertical configuration.

[00196] With reference to **FIGS. 33A and 33B**, a further aspect of the connector assembly having a SUDS **190** and a MUDS **130** is illustrated. The MUDS **130** includes the connection port **192** and waste inlet port **196**, as described in previous aspects. The connection port **192** includes a co-molded sealing surface **82** for enhancing the connection between the SUDS **190** and the MUDS **130**. The SUDS **190** includes external alignment surfaces **84**, integrally formed with the enclosure **42**, for correctly aligning the SUDS **190** and the MUDS **130**. The alignment surfaces **84** also recess the fluid inlet port **202** and the waste outlet port **204** of the SUDS **190** to reduce the possibility of contamination prior to use.

[00197] With reference to **FIGS. 34A-36B**, various aspects of the tubing **208** are illustrated. For example, the tubing **208** may be wound about a holding structure **133**, such as a spool or frame member, for ensuring that the tubing **208** does not unwind while being removed from its packaging or when the SUDS **190** is being connected to the MUDS **130**. With reference to **FIG. 36A**, the tubing **208** may further include a removable external clip **135**. The clip **135** connects about the wound tubing **208** to prevent the tubing **208** from unwinding during removal from packaging or auto-priming. With reference to **FIG. 36B**, in a further aspect, the tubing **208** is provided with uncoiled portions **137** to keep the tubing **208** away from the SUDS **190**. A coiled portion **139** of the tubing **208** hangs below the un-coiled portions **137**, when the SUDS **190** is connected to the MUDS **130**.

[00198] With reference to **FIG. 37**, an electronic control device **900** may be associated with fluid injector system **100** to control the filling and delivery operations. In some aspects, the electronic control device **900** may control the operation of various valves, piston members, and other elements to effect a desired filling or delivery procedure. For example, the electronic control device **900** may include a variety of discrete computer-readable media components. For example, this computer-readable media may include any media that can be accessed by the electronic control device **900**, such as volatile media, non-volatile media, removable media, non-removable media, transitory media, non-transitory media, etc. As a further example, this computer-readable media may include computer storage media, such as media implemented in any method or technology for storage of information, such as computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules, or other data; random access memory (RAM), read only memory (ROM), electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM), flash memory, or other memory technology; CD-ROM, digital versatile disks (DVDs), or other optical disk storage; magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage, or other magnetic storage devices; or any other medium which can be used to store the desired information and which can be accessed by the electronic control

device **900**. Further, this computer-readable media may include communications media, such as computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules, or other data in a modulated data signal, such as a carrier wave or other transport mechanism and include any information delivery media, wired media (such as a wired network and a direct-wired connection), and wireless media (such as acoustic signals, radio frequency signals, optical signals, infrared signals, biometric signals, bar code signals, etc.). Of course, combinations of any of the above should also be included within the scope of computer-readable media.

[00199] The electronic control device **900** further includes a system memory **908** with computer storage media in the form of volatile and non-volatile memory, such as ROM and RAM. A basic input/output system (BIOS) with appropriate computer-based routines assists in transferring information between components within the electronic control device **900** and is normally stored in ROM. The RAM portion of the system memory **908** typically contains data and program modules that are immediately accessible to or presently being operated on by the processing unit **904**, *e.g.*, an operating system, application programming interfaces, application programs, program modules, program data, and other instruction-based computer-readable codes.

[00200] With continued reference to **FIG. 37**, the electronic control device **900** may also include other removable or non-removable, volatile or non-volatile, transitory or non-transitory computer storage media products. For example, the electronic control device **900** may include a non-removable memory interface **910** that communicates with and controls a hard disk drive **912**, *e.g.*, a non-removable, non-volatile magnetic medium; and a removable, non-volatile memory interface **914** that communicates with and controls a magnetic disk drive unit **916** (which reads from and writes to a removable, non-volatile magnetic disk **918**), an optical disk drive unit **920** (which reads from and writes to a removable, non-volatile optical disk **922**, such as a CD ROM), a Universal Serial Bus (USB) port **921** for use in connection with a removable memory card, etc. However, it is envisioned that other removable or non-removable, volatile or non-volatile computer storage media can be used in the exemplary computing system environment **902**, including, but not limited to, magnetic tape cassettes, DVDs, digital video tape, solid state RAM, solid state ROM, etc. These various removable or non-removable, volatile or non-volatile magnetic media are in communication with the processing unit **904** and other components of the electronic control device **900** via the system bus **906**. The drives and their associated computer storage media, discussed above and illustrated in **FIG. 37**, provide storage of operating systems, computer-readable instructions, application programs, data structures, program modules, program data,

and other instruction-based, computer-readable code for the electronic control device **900** (whether duplicative or not of this information and data in the system memory **908**).

[00201] A user may enter commands, information, and data into the electronic control device **900** through certain attachable or operable input devices, such as the user interface **124** shown in **FIG. 1A**, via a user input interface **928**. Of course, a variety of such input devices may be utilized, *e.g.*, a microphone, a trackball, a joystick, a touchpad, a touch-screen, a scanner, etc., including any arrangement that facilitates the input of data, and information to the electronic control device **900** from an outside source. As discussed, these and other input devices are often connected to the processing unit **904** through the user input interface **928** coupled to the system bus **906**, but may be connected by other interface and bus structures, such as a parallel port, game port, or a USB. Still further, data and information can be presented or provided to a user in an intelligible form or format through certain output devices, such as a monitor **930** (to visually display this information and data in electronic form), a printer **932** (to physically display this information and data in print form), a speaker **934** (to audibly present this information and data in audible form), etc. All of these devices are in communication with the electronic control device **900** through an output interface **936** coupled to the system bus **906**. It is envisioned that any such peripheral output devices be used to provide information and data to the user.

[00202] The electronic control device **900** may operate in a network environment **938** through the use of a communications device **940**, which is integral to the electronic control device **900** or remote therefrom. This communications device **940** is operable by and in communication with the other components of the electronic control device **900** through a communications interface **942**. Using such an arrangement, the electronic control device **900** may connect with or otherwise communicate with one or more remote computers, such as a remote computer **944**, which may be a personal computer, a server, a router, a network personal computer, a peer device, or other common network nodes, and typically includes many or all of the components described above in connection with the electronic control device **900**. Using appropriate communication devices **940**, *e.g.*, a modem, a network interface or adapter, etc., the computer **944** may operate within and communicate through a local area network (LAN) and a wide area network (WAN), but may also include other networks such as a virtual private network (VPN), an office network, an enterprise network, an intranet, the Internet, etc.

[00203] As used herein, the electronic control device **900** includes, or is operable to execute appropriate custom-designed or conventional software to perform and implement the

processing steps of the method and system of the present disclosure, thereby forming a specialized and particular computing system. Accordingly, the presently-disclosed method and system may include one or more electronic control devices **900** or similar computing devices having a computer-readable storage medium capable of storing computer-readable program code or instructions that cause the processing unit **904** to execute, configure, or otherwise implement the methods, processes, and transformational data manipulations discussed hereinafter in connection with the present disclosure. Still further, the electronic control device **900** may be in the form of a personal computer, a personal digital assistant, a portable computer, a laptop, a palmtop, a mobile device, a mobile telephone, a server, or any other type of computing device having the necessary processing hardware to appropriately process data to effectively implement the presently-disclosed computer-implemented method and system.

[00204] It will be apparent to one skilled in the relevant arts that the system may utilize databases physically located on one or more computers which may or may not be the same as their respective servers. For example, programming software on electronic control device **900** can control a database physically stored on a separate processor of the network or otherwise.

[00205] In some aspects, the electronic control device **900** may be programmed so that automatic refill occurs based upon a preprogrammed trigger minimum volume in the respective syringes **132**. For example, when the volume of fluid remaining in at least one of the syringes **132** is less than a programmed volume, a syringe refill procedure is automatically initiated by the electronic control device **900**. The electronic control device **900** associated with the fluid injector system **100** may determine that the preprogrammed trigger minimum volume has been reached by tracking the fluid volume dispensed from the respective syringes **132** during operation of the fluid injector system **100**. Alternatively, fluid level sensors may be incorporated into the fluid injector system **100** and inputs from these fluid level sensors may be provided to the electronic control device **900** so that the electronic control device **900** may determine when the preprogrammed trigger minimum volume has been reached in at least one of the syringes **132**. The fill volume and rate of refill can be preprogrammed in the electronic control device **900**. The automatic refill procedure can be stopped either automatically by the electronic control device **900** or may be manually interrupted. In addition, an automatic refill procedure may be initiated when, at the completion of a fluid injection procedure, there is not enough fluid in at least one of the syringes **132** to perform the next programmed fluid injection procedure.

[00206] During a refill procedure it is possible that one or more of the bulk fluid sources **120** associated with the respective syringes **132** may become empty, (*e.g.*, initially lack sufficient fluid to complete a full refill of the one or more syringes **132**). A replacement bulk fluid source **120** is, therefore, necessary and replacement of such bulk fluid source **120** is desirably made quickly. The fluid injector system **100** may have an indicator, such as an audible and/or visual indicator, to indicate to the operator that a change of the bulk fluid source **120** is necessary before the fluid injector system **100** may be used.

[00207] While several aspects of multi-fluid delivery systems and multi- and SUDS connectors therefor are shown in the accompanying figures and described hereinabove in detail, other aspects will be apparent to, and readily made by, those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the disclosure. For example, it is to be understood that this disclosure contemplates that, to the extent possible, one or more features of any aspect can be combined with one or more features of any other aspect. Accordingly, the foregoing description is intended to be illustrative rather than restrictive.

CLAIMS:

1. A multi-use disposable set (MUDS) comprising:
 - a plurality of syringes, each syringe having a proximal end and a distal end spaced apart from the proximal end along a longitudinal axis, a filling port and a discharge outlet at the distal end of each of the plurality of syringes and a plunger reciprocally movable within a syringe interior of each of the plurality of syringes between the proximal end and the distal end;
 - a manifold in fluid communication with the discharge outlet of each of the plurality of syringes;
 - at least one rotatable valve in fluid communication with the distal end of at least one of the plurality of syringes, wherein the at least one rotatable valve comprises a valve head with a slot recessed into the valve here, wherein the slot has a lip at one end of the slot which limits an orientation of a blade of a coupling mechanism of a fluid injector to a single self-aligned orientation, wherein the at least one rotatable valve is rotatably operable between a filling position for filling the syringe interior of the at least one of the plurality of syringes through the manifold and a delivery position for delivering fluid from the syringe interior of the at least one of the plurality of syringes to the manifold through the discharge outlet; and
 - at least one connection port in fluid communication with the manifold when the at least one rotatable valve is in the delivery position,
 - wherein the filling port is in fluid isolation from the syringe interior when the at least one valve is in the delivery position.
2. The MUDS of claim 1, wherein the at least one connection port is provided on a frame connected to at least one of the plurality of syringes.
3. The MUDS of claim 1 or 2, wherein the at least one connection port is in fluid communication with the manifold through a delivery line.

4. The MUDS of any one of claims 1-3, further comprising a waste port in fluid connection with a waste reservoir.

5. The MUDS of any one of claims 1-4, wherein each of the plurality of syringes further comprises a filling line with a spike configured for connection to a bulk fluid source, and wherein each fluid line is configured for filling the syringe interior with a fluid from the bulk fluid source when the at least one rotatable valve is in the filling position.

6. The MUDS of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the slot is configured for engagement with a blade that rotates the at least one rotatable valve between the filling position and the delivery position.

7. A multi-use disposable set (MUDS) comprising:

at least one syringe having a proximal end and a distal end spaced apart from the proximal end along a longitudinal axis, a filling port and a discharge outlet at the distal end of the at least one syringe, and a plunger reciprocally movable within an interior of the at least one syringe between the proximal end and the distal end;

a manifold in fluid communication with discharge outlet of the at least one syringe;

at least one rotatable valve in fluid communication with the interior of the at least one syringe, wherein the at least one rotatable valve comprises a valve head with a slot recessed into the valve head, wherein the slot has a lip at one end of the slot which limits an orientation of a blade of a coupling mechanism of a fluid injector to a single self-aligned orientation, wherein the at least one rotatable valve is rotatably operable between a filling position for filling the interior of the least one syringe with fluid through the filling port and a delivery position for delivering the fluid from the interior of the at least one syringe to the manifold through the discharge port; and

at least one connection port in fluid communication with the manifold and the interior of the at least one syringe when the at least one rotatable valve is in the delivery position,

wherein the filling port is in fluid isolation from the interior of the at least one syringe when the at least one rotatable valve is in the delivery position.

8. The MUDS of claim 7, wherein the slot is shaped to receive at least a portion of a coupling mechanism for rotating the at least one rotatable valve between the filling position and the delivery position when the coupling mechanism engages the slot of the at least one rotatable valve.

9. The MUDS of claim 7 or 8, wherein the slot narrows in a direction from a distal end of the at least one rotatable valve to a proximal end of the at least one rotatable valve.

10. The MUDS of any one of claims 7-9, wherein the at least one rotatable valve is rotatable between the filling position where the filling port is in fluid communication with the interior of the at least one syringe and the delivery position where the manifold is in fluid communication with the interior of the at least one syringe through the discharge outlet.

11. The MUDS of any one of claims 7-10, wherein, in the filling position, the at least one rotatable valve is operable for filling the interior of the at least one syringe through the filling port in fluid communication with a bulk fluid source and in the delivery position, the at least one rotatable valve is operable for delivering fluid from the interior of the at least one syringe through the discharge outlet in fluid communication with the manifold.

12. The MUDS of any one of claims 7-11, wherein the at least one connection port is provided on a frame connected to the at least one syringe.

13. The MUDS of any one of claims 7-12, wherein the at least one connection port is in fluid communication with the manifold through a delivery line.

14. The MUDS of any one of claims 7-13, wherein the at least one connection port has a waste port in fluid communication with a waste reservoir.

15. The MUDS of any one of claims 7-14, further comprising a filling line having a spike for connection to the bulk fluid source, wherein fluid flows from the bulk fluid source and the fluid line into the interior of the at least one syringe through the filling port when the at least one rotatable valve is in the filling position.

16. A multi-use disposable set (MUDS) comprising:

a plurality of syringes, each syringe having a proximal end and a distal end spaced apart from the proximal end along a longitudinal axis, a filling port and a discharge outlet at a distal end of each of the plurality of syringes, and a plunger reciprocally movable within an interior of each of the plurality of syringes between the proximal end and the distal end;

a manifold connected to the discharge outlet of each of the plurality of syringes; at least one rotatable valve associated with the manifold, the at least one rotatable valve rotatably operable between a filling position for filling the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of syringes through the filling port and a delivery position for delivering fluid from the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of syringes to the manifold through the discharge outlet;

at least one filling line in fluid communication with the interior of a bulk fluid source and the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of syringes when the at least one rotatable valve is in the filling position; and

at least one connection port in fluid communication with the manifold and the syringe interior of at least one of the plurality of syringes when the at least one rotatable valve is in the delivery position,

wherein the at least one rotatable valve has a valve head with a slot recessed into the valve head,

wherein the slot is shaped to receive at least a portion of a coupling mechanism of a fluid injector for rotating the at least one rotatable valve between the filling position and the delivery position when the coupling mechanism engages the slot of the at least one rotatable valve; and

wherein the filling port is in fluid isolation from the syringe interior when the at least one valve is in the delivery position.

17. The MUDS of claim 1, wherein the manifold has a fluid pathway in fluid communication with the discharge outlet of each of the plurality of syringes.

18. The MUDS of claim 7, wherein the manifold has a fluid pathway in fluid communication with the discharge outlet of the at least one syringe.

19. The MUDS of claim 16, wherein the manifold has a fluid pathway in fluid communication with the discharge outlet of each of the plurality of syringes.

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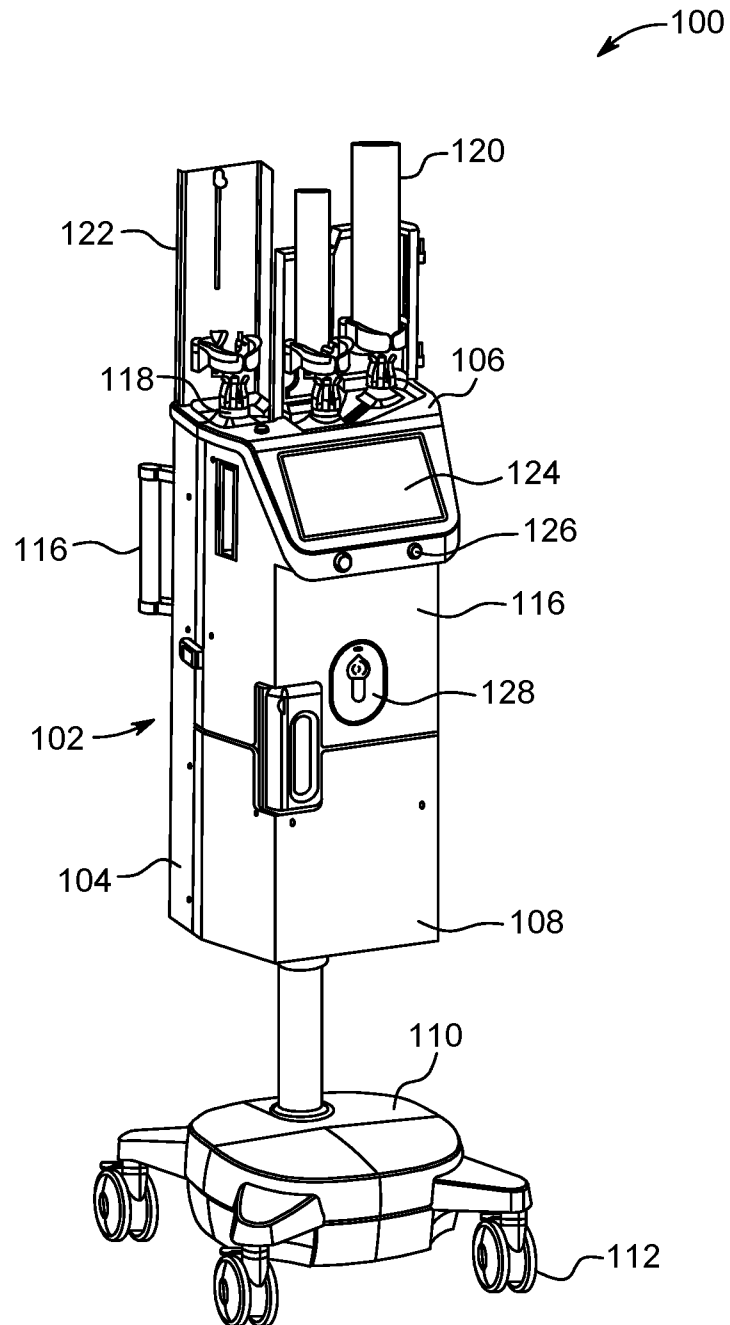


FIG. 1A

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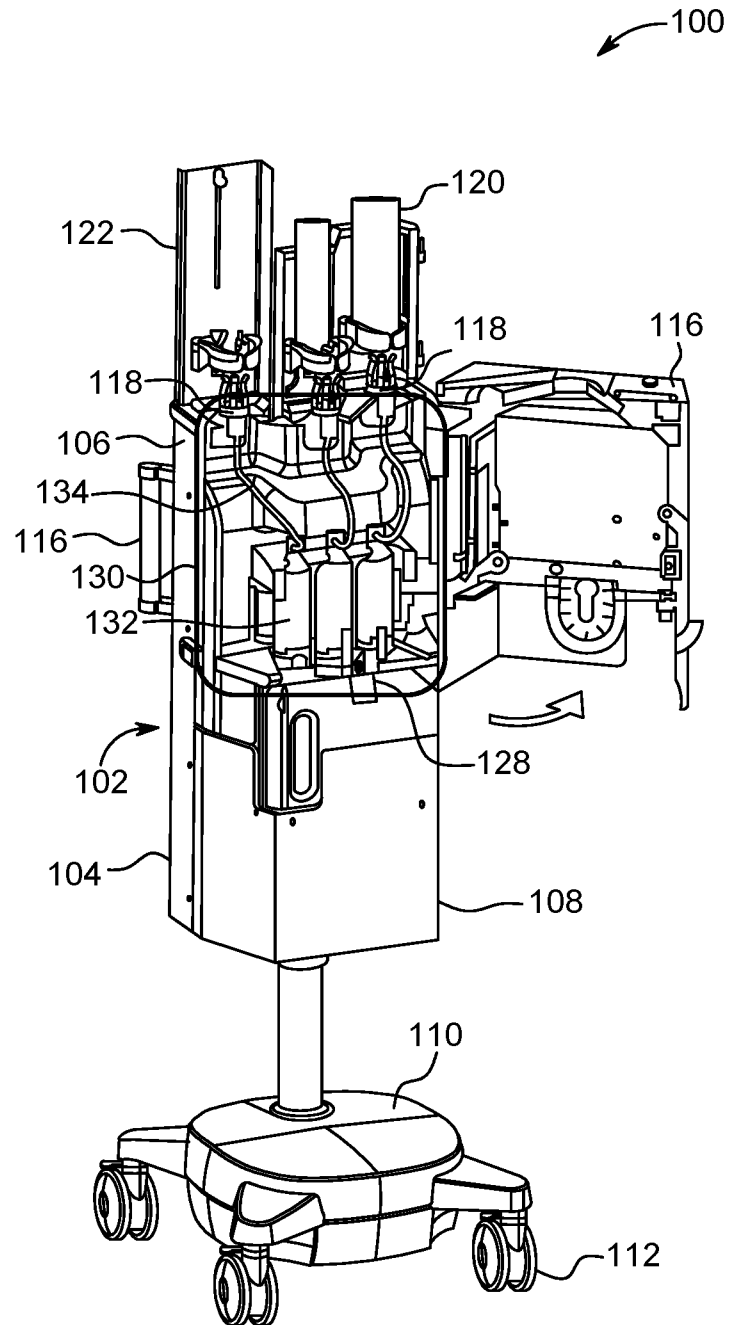


FIG. 1B

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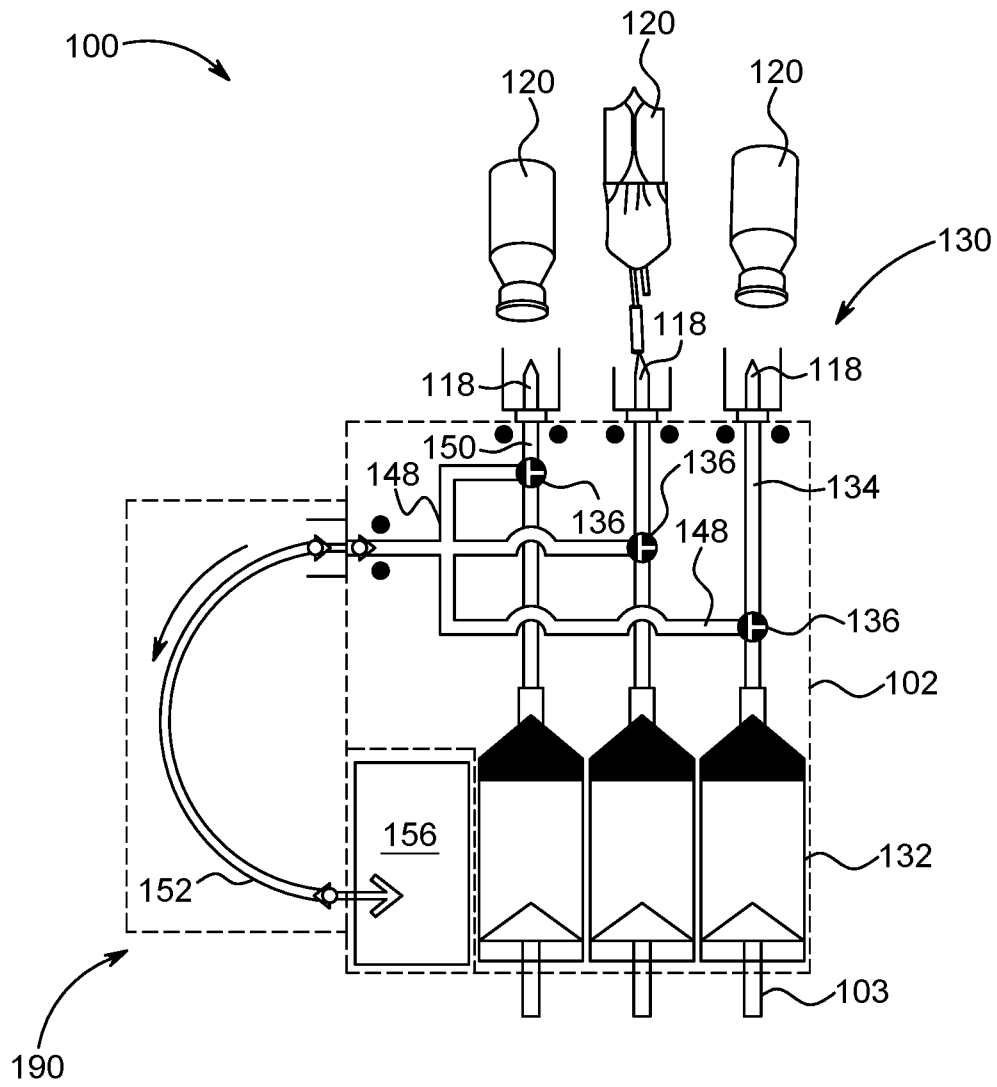


FIG. 2

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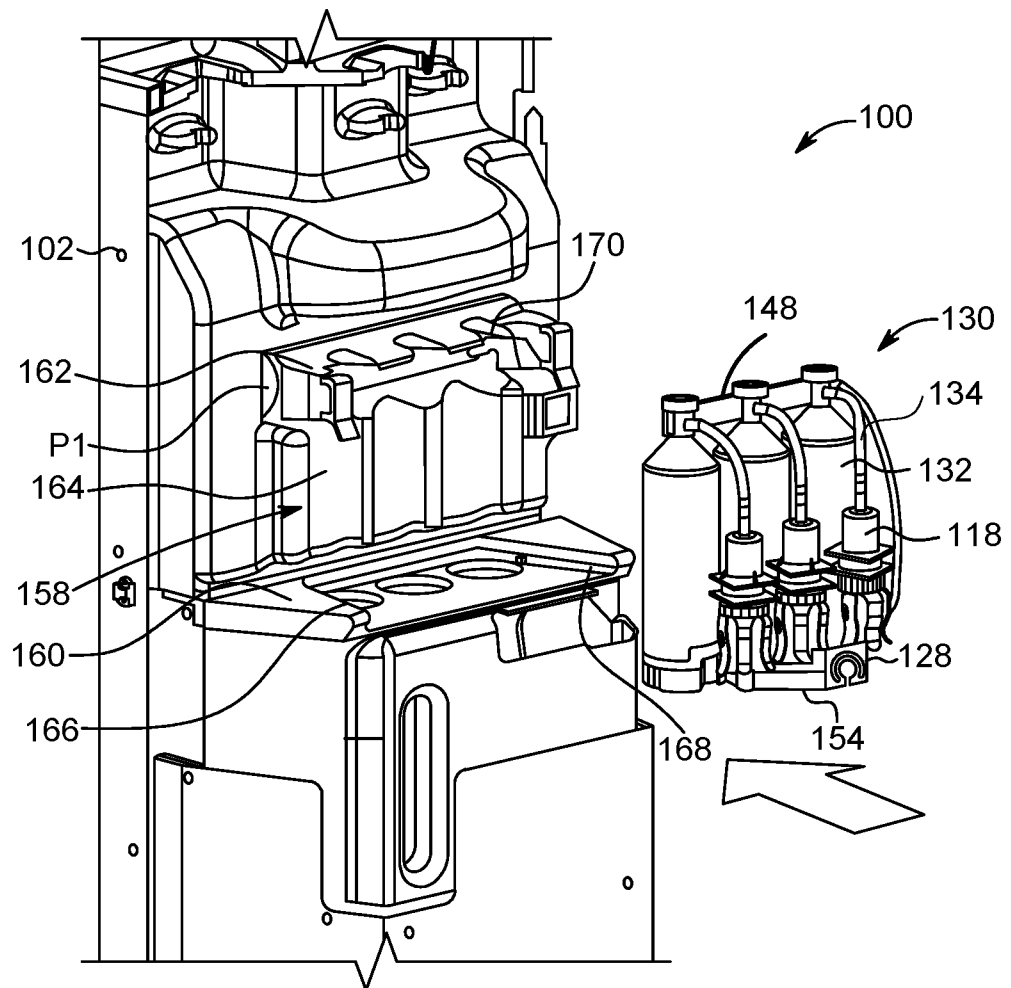


FIG. 3A

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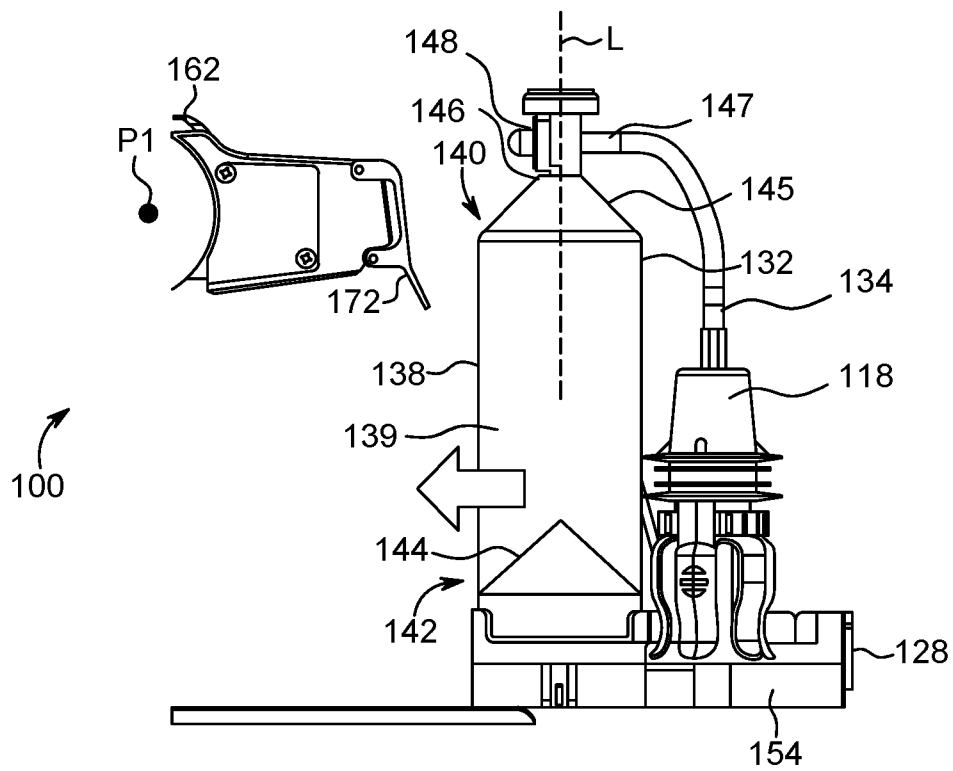
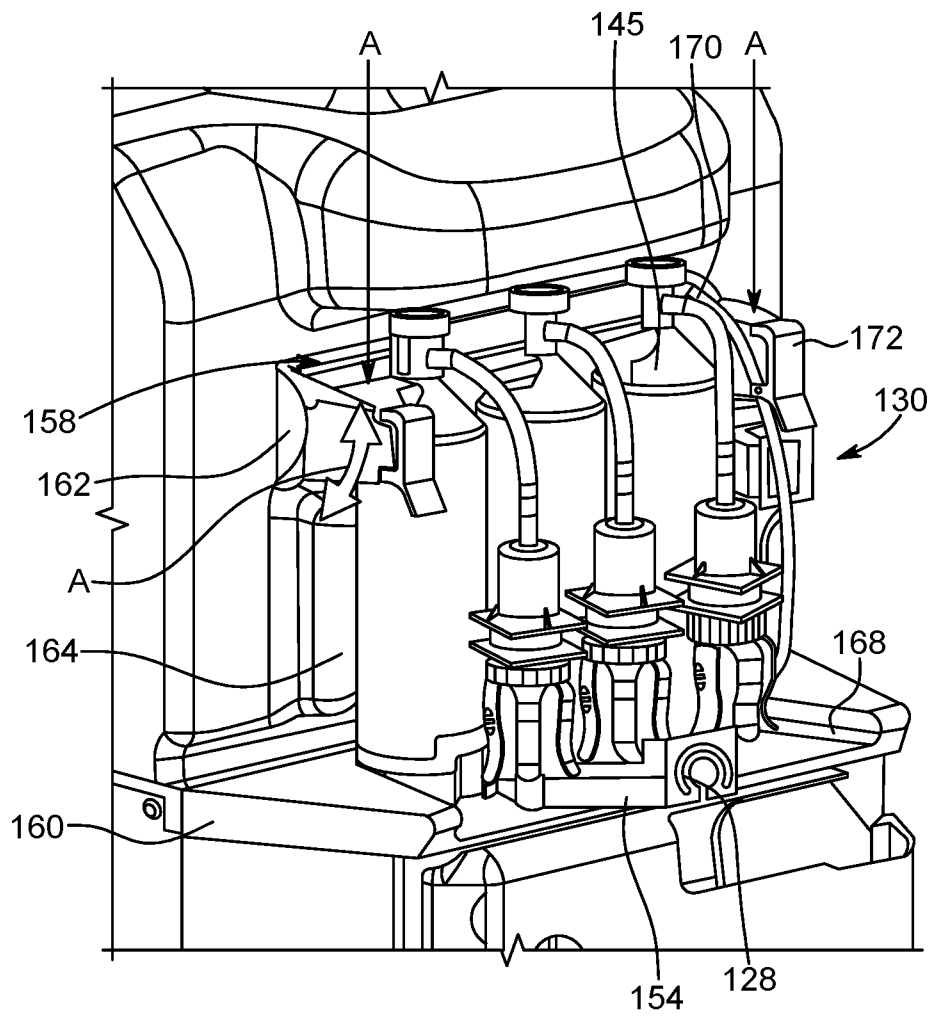


FIG. 3B

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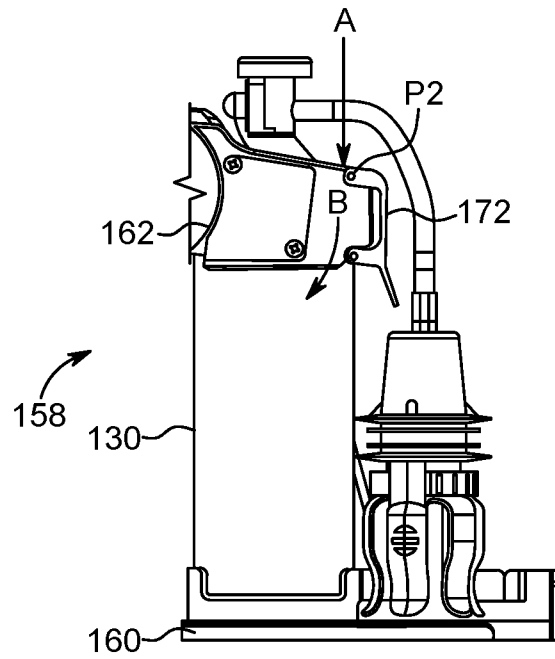


FIG. 4B

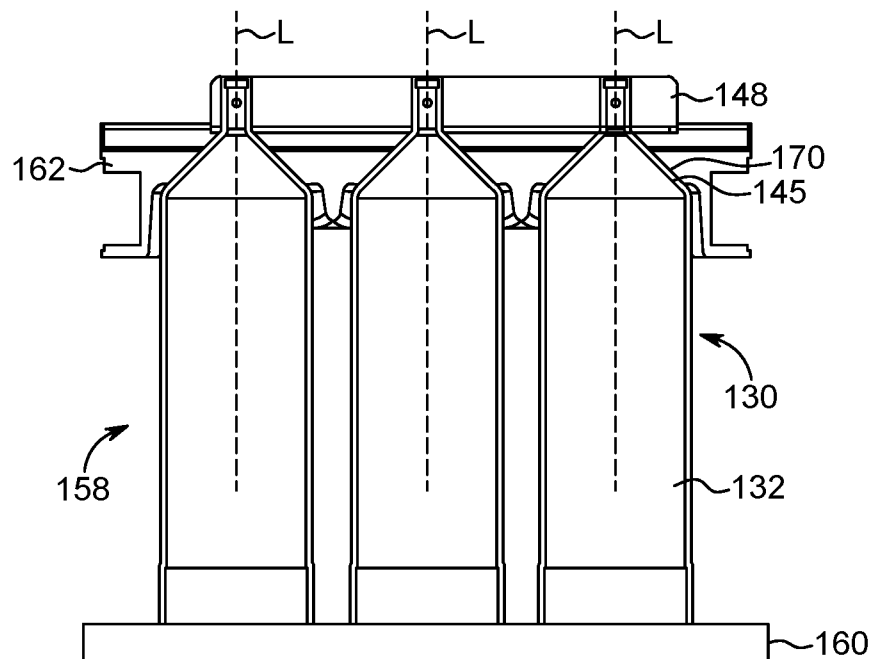


FIG. 4C

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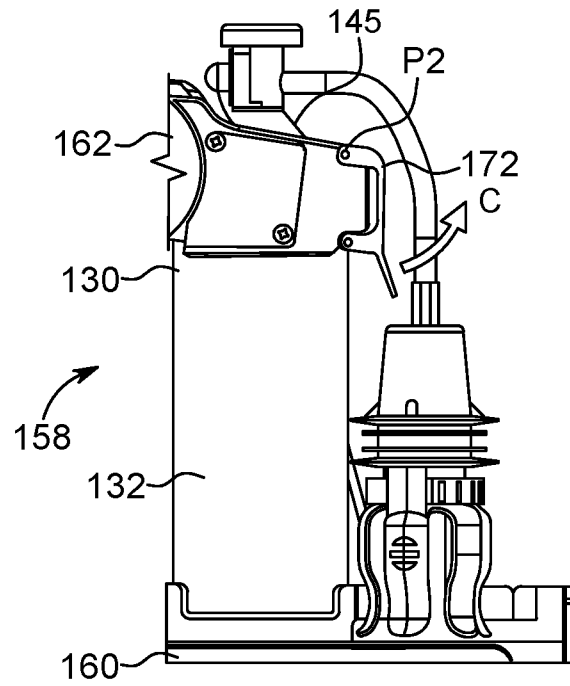


FIG. 5A

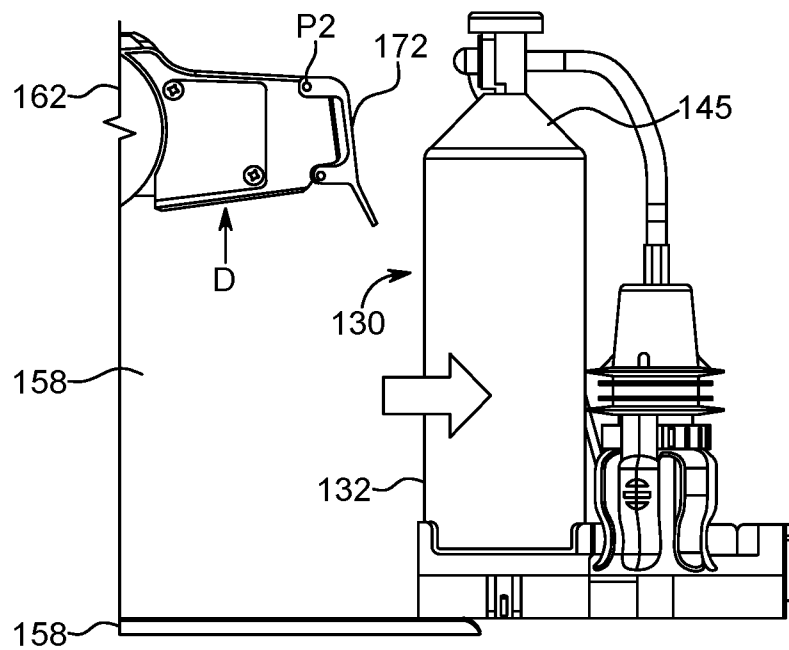


FIG. 5B

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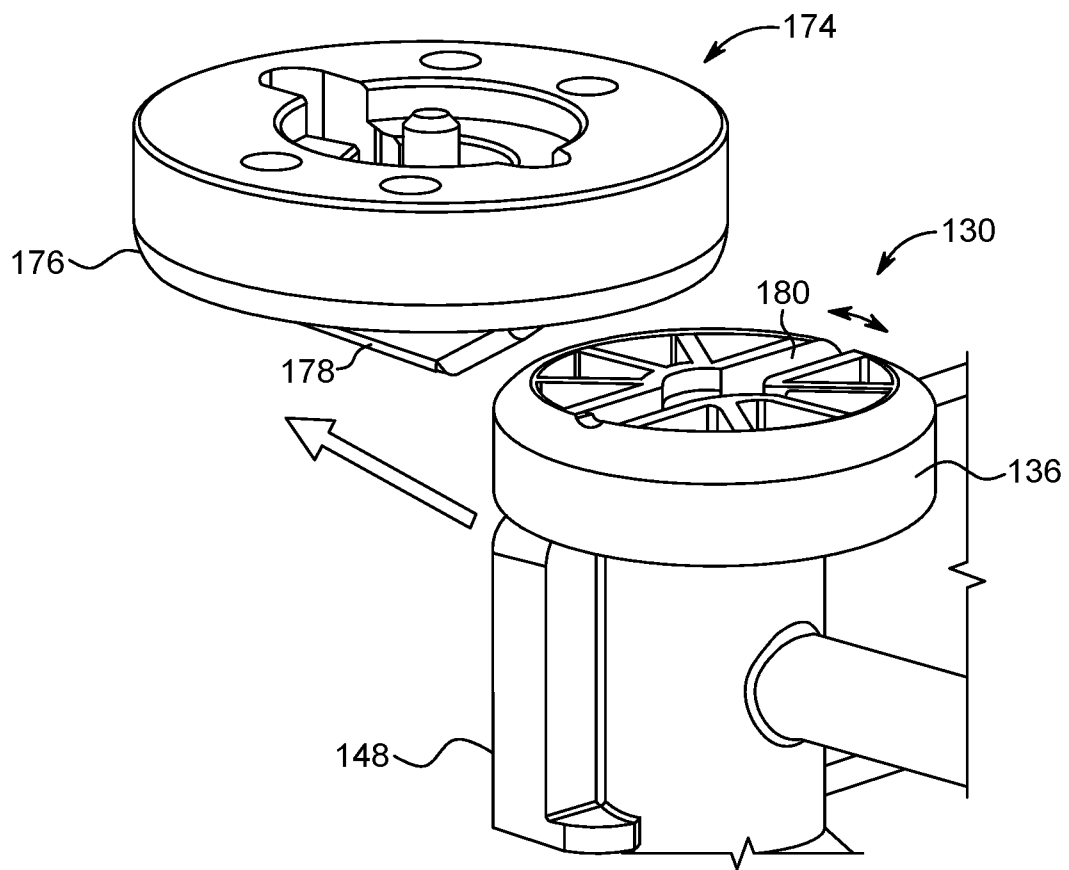


FIG. 6

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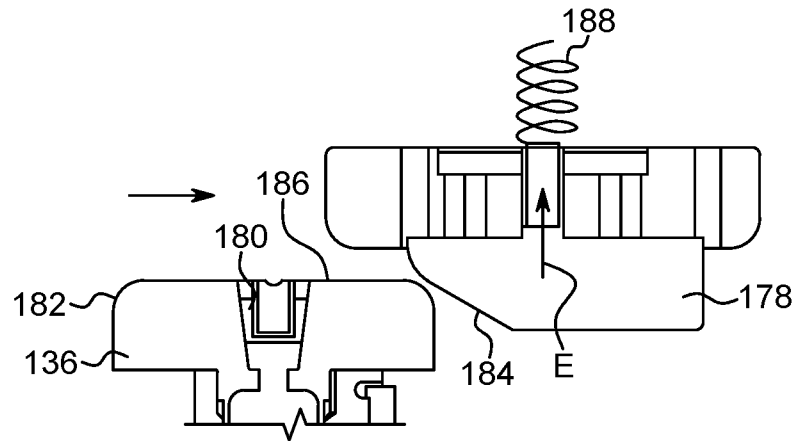


FIG. 7A

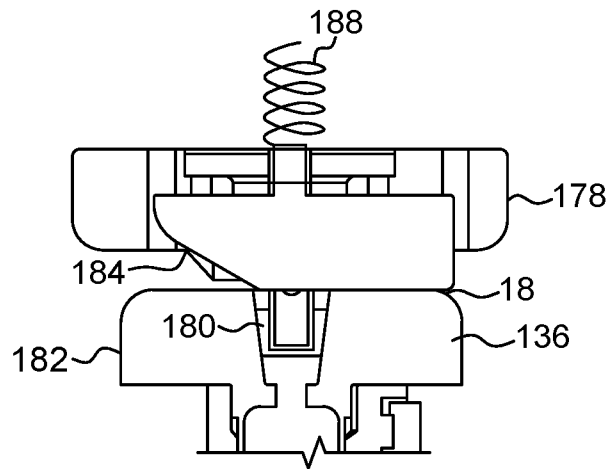


FIG. 7B

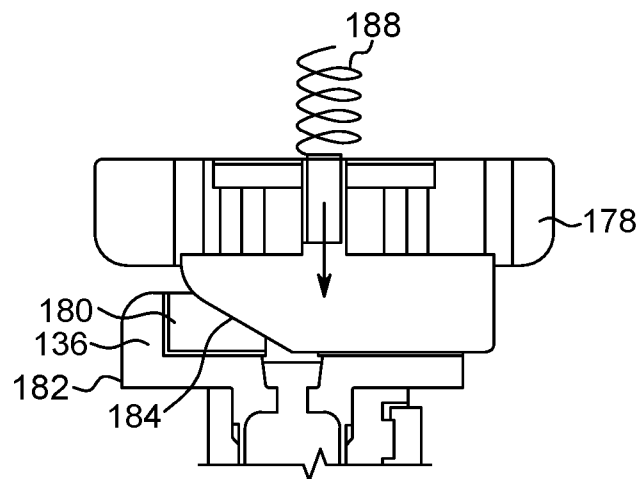


FIG. 7C

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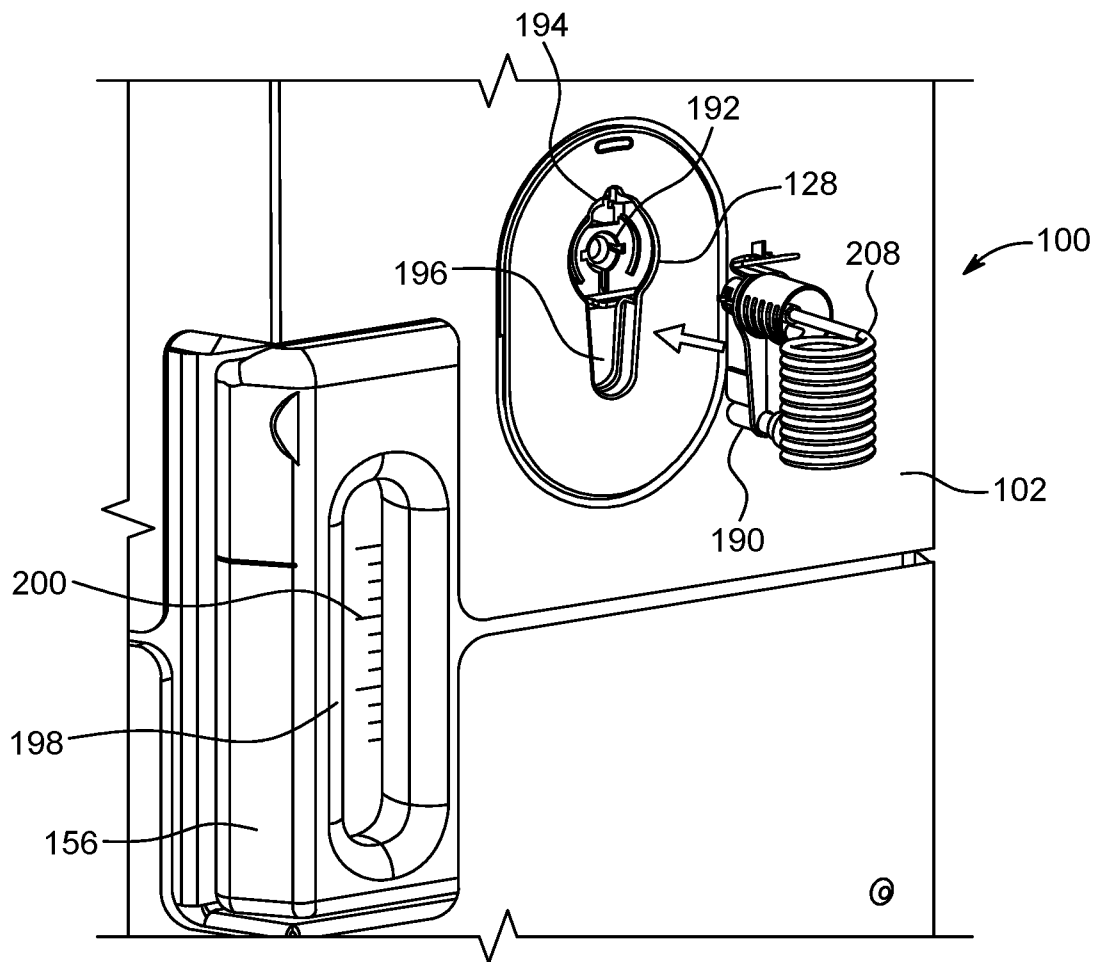


FIG. 8A

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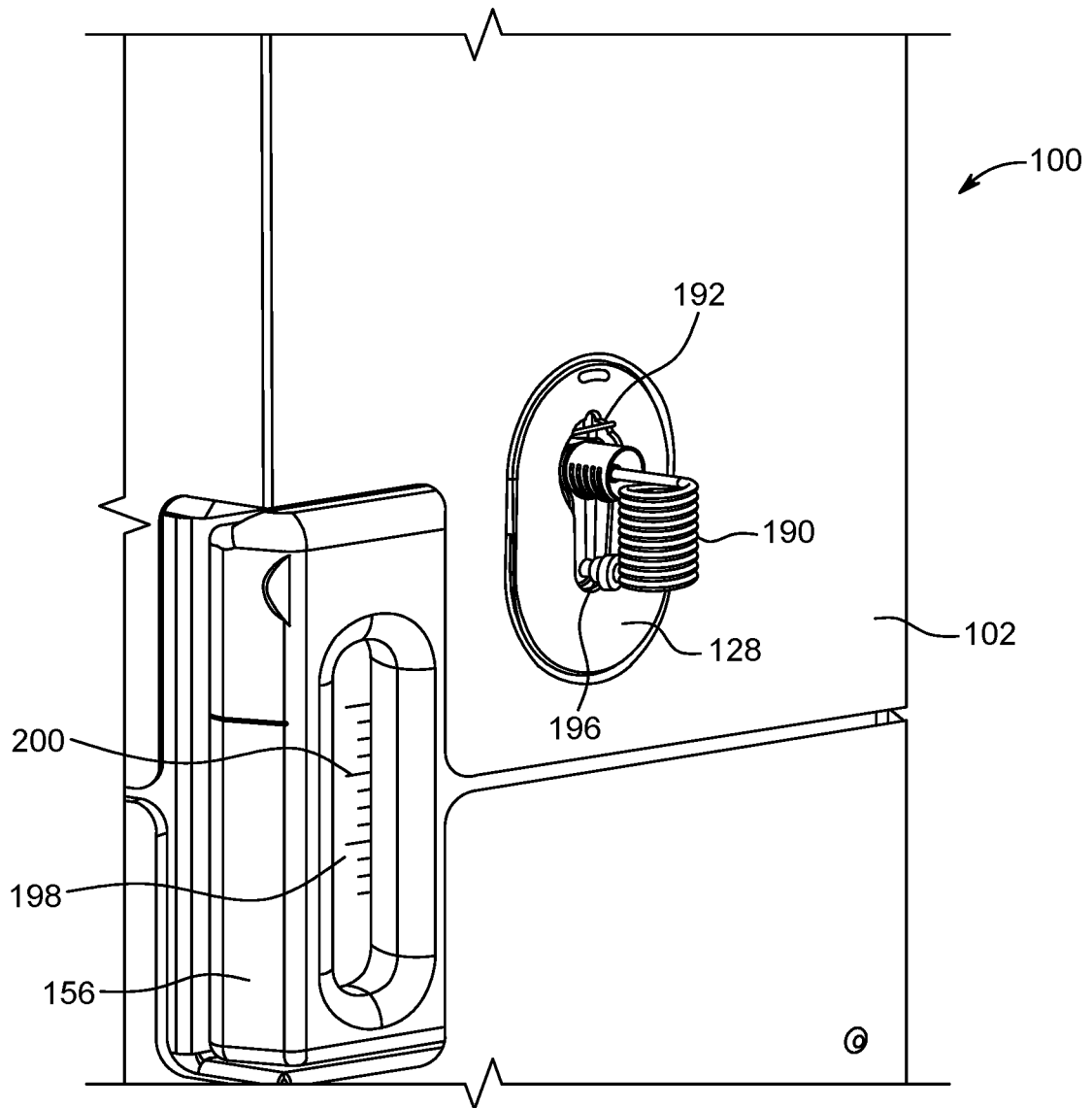


FIG. 8B

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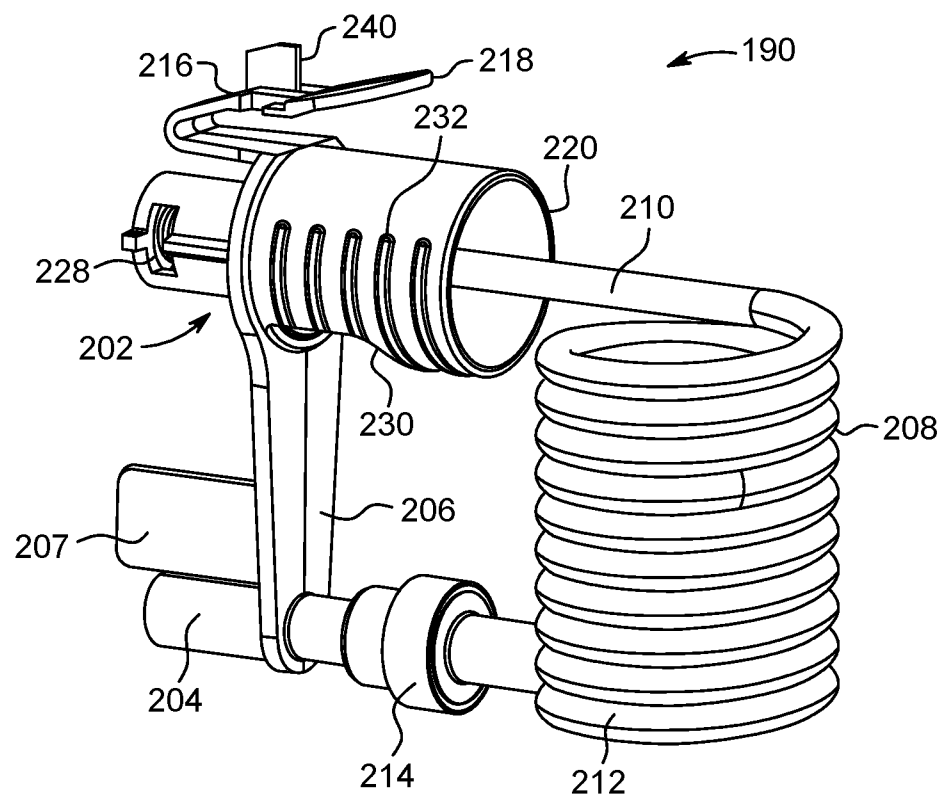


FIG. 9A

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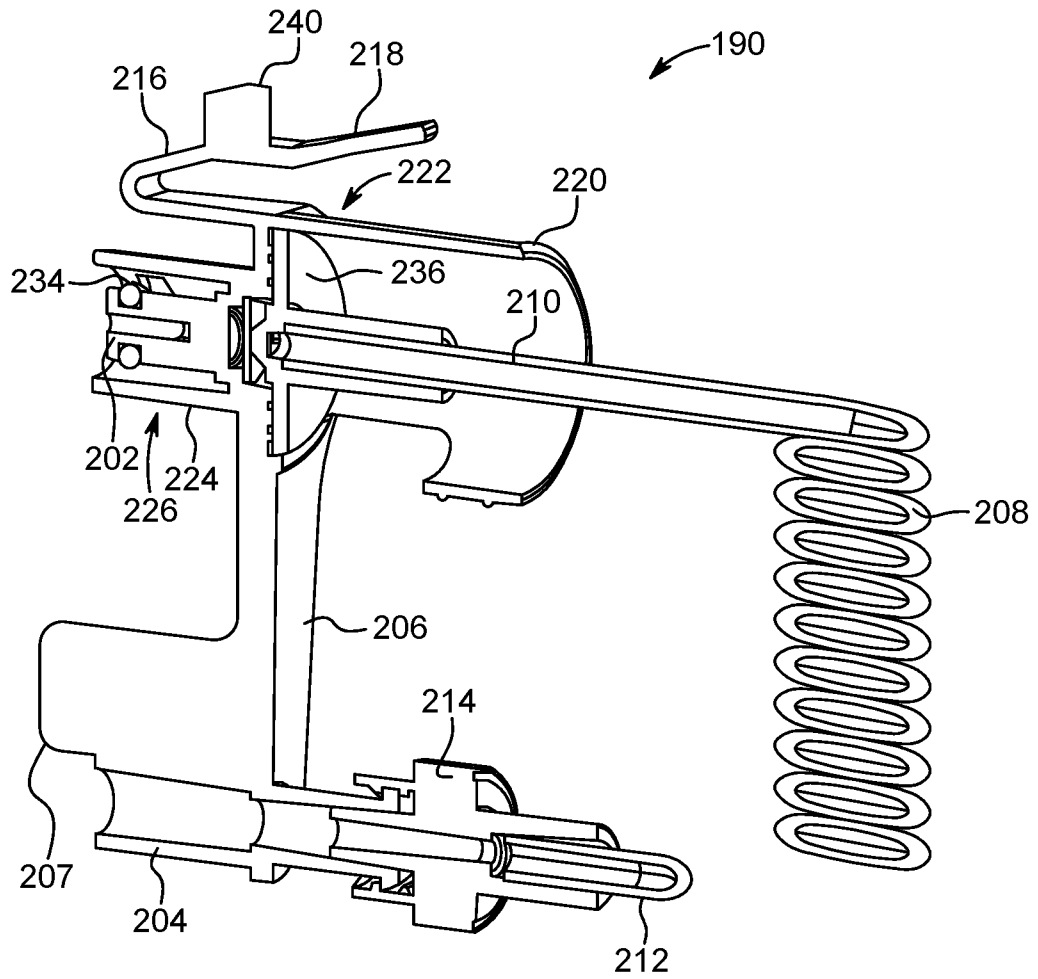


FIG. 9B

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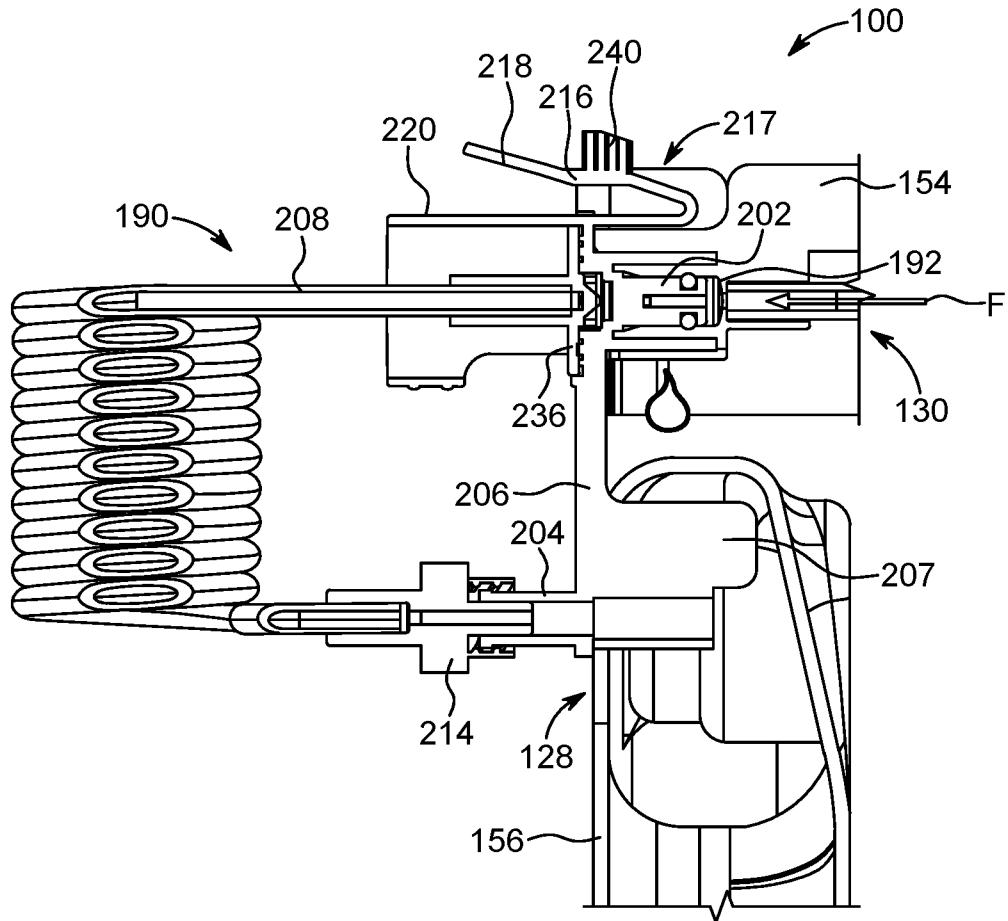


FIG. 9C

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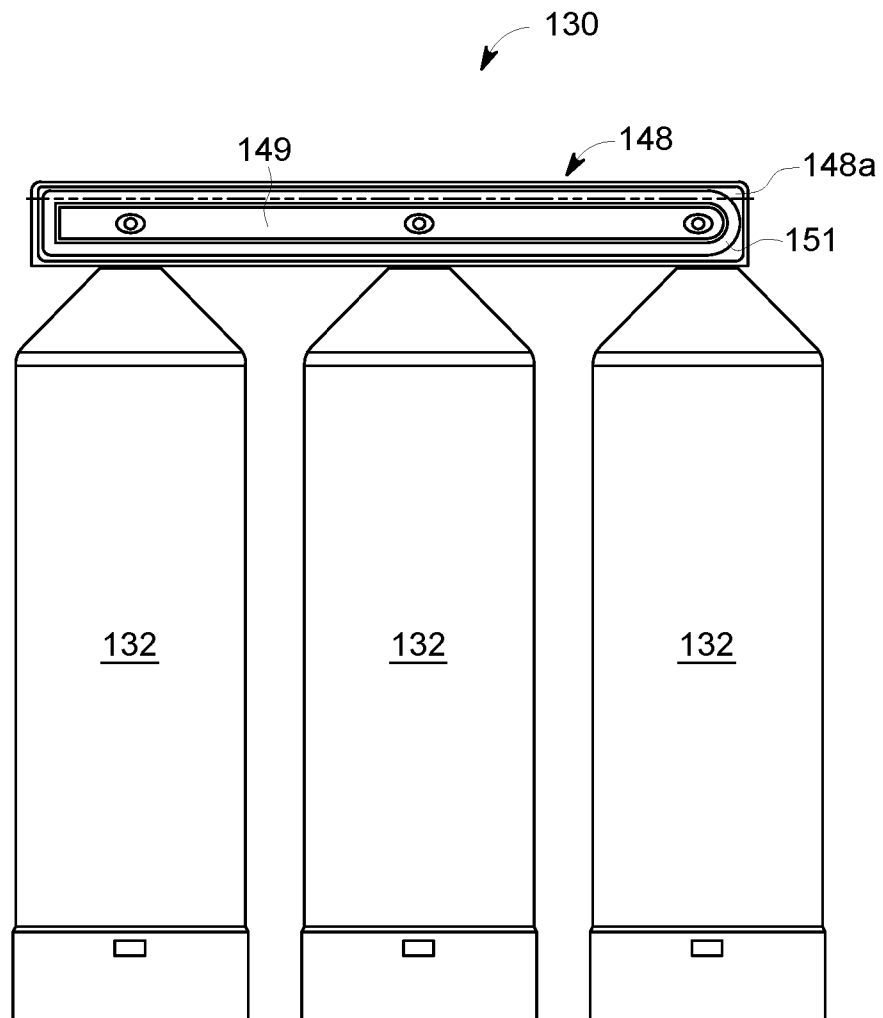


FIG. 10A

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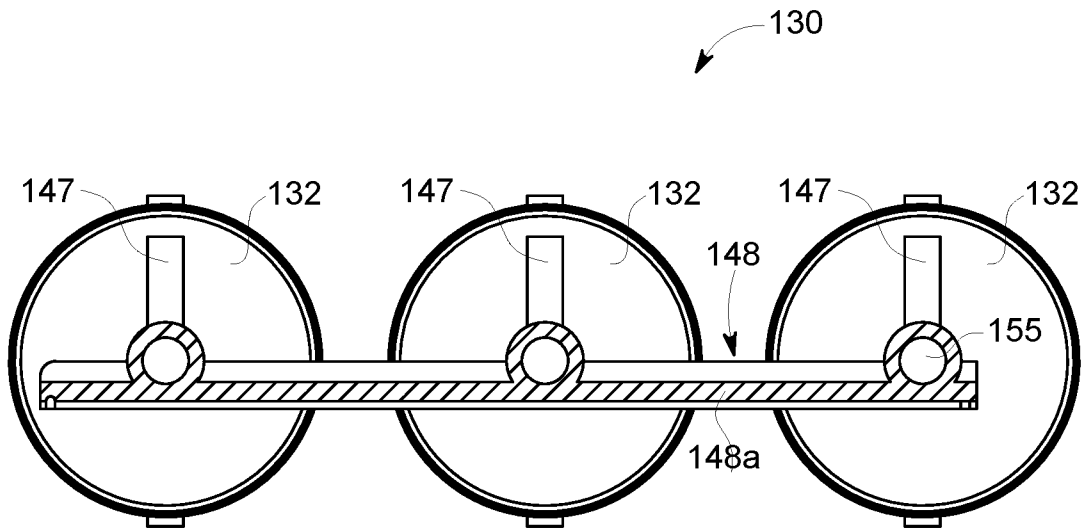


FIG. 10B

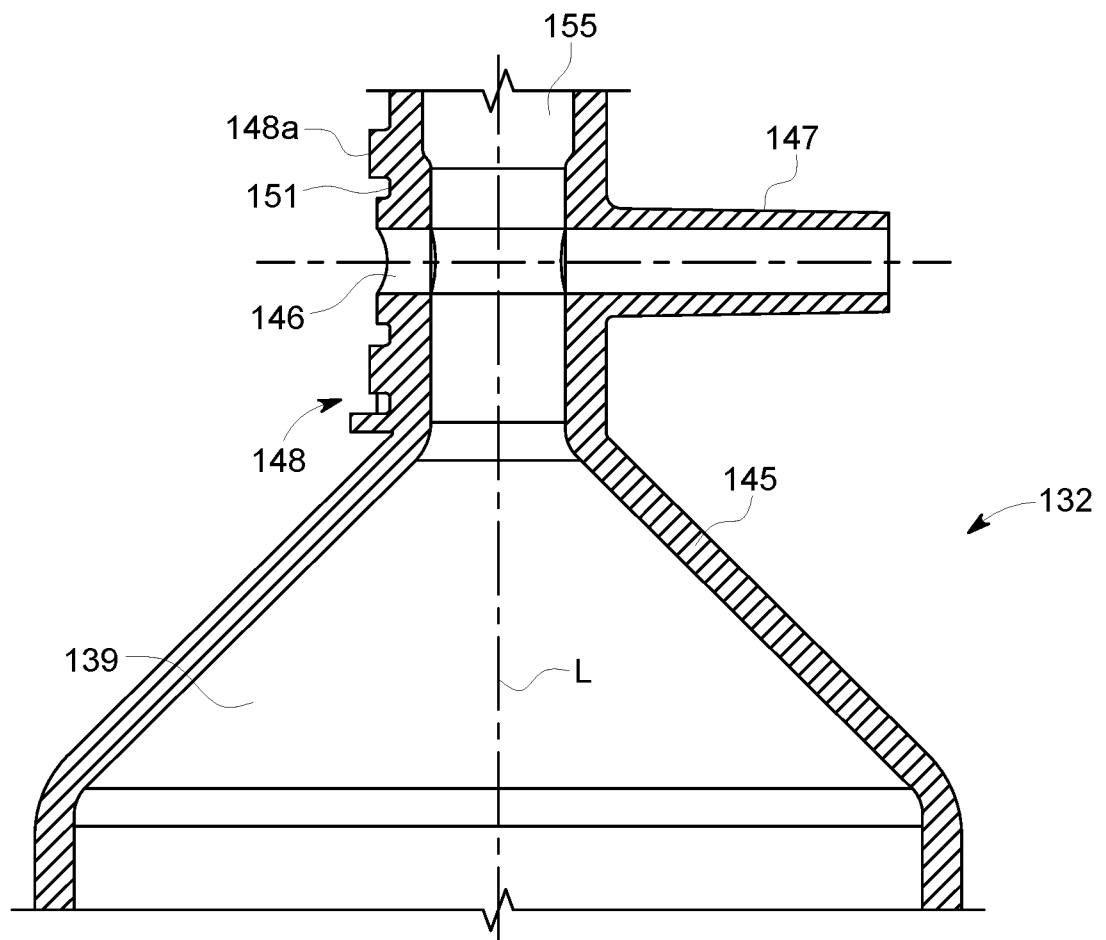


FIG. 10C

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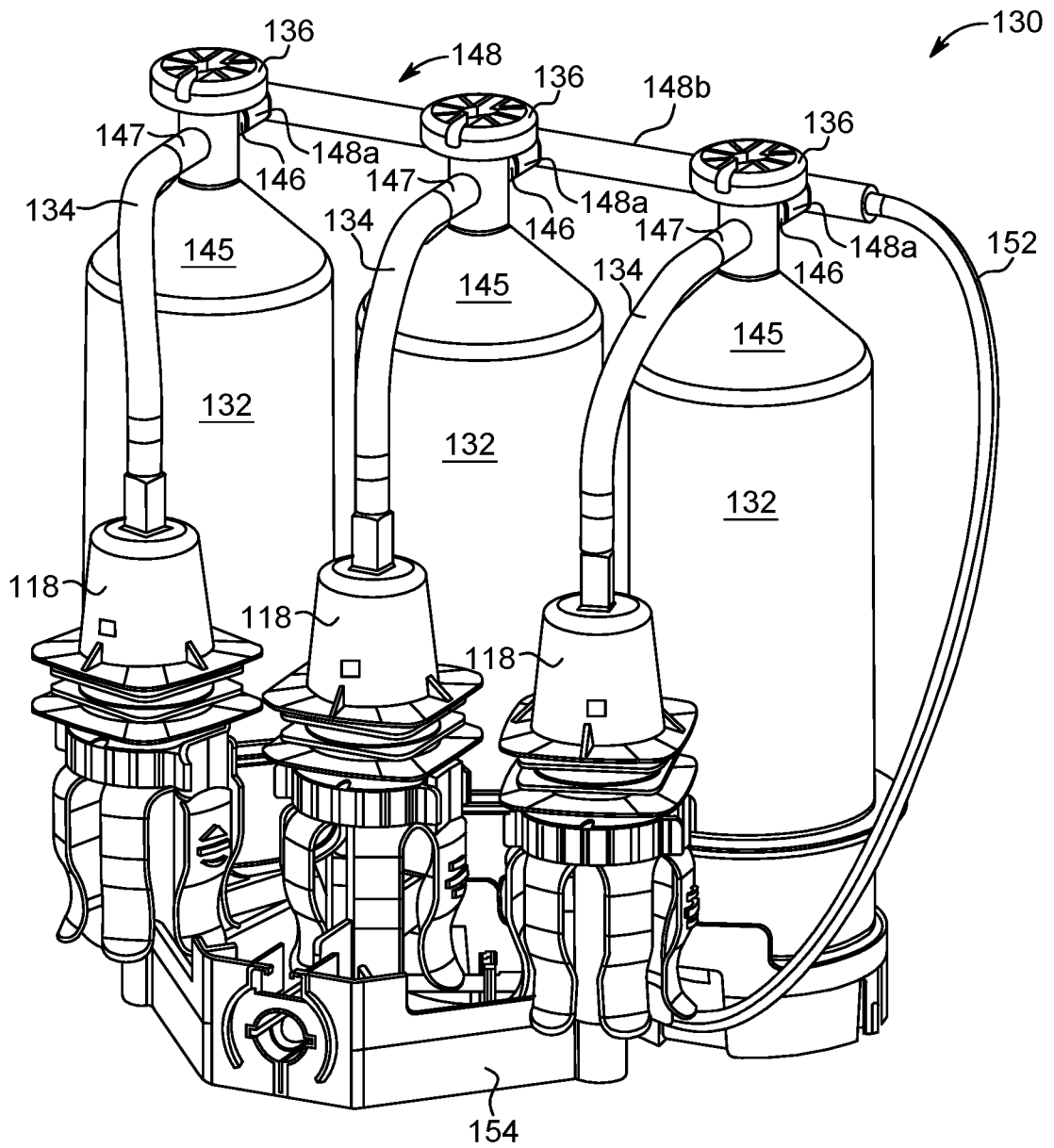


FIG. 10D

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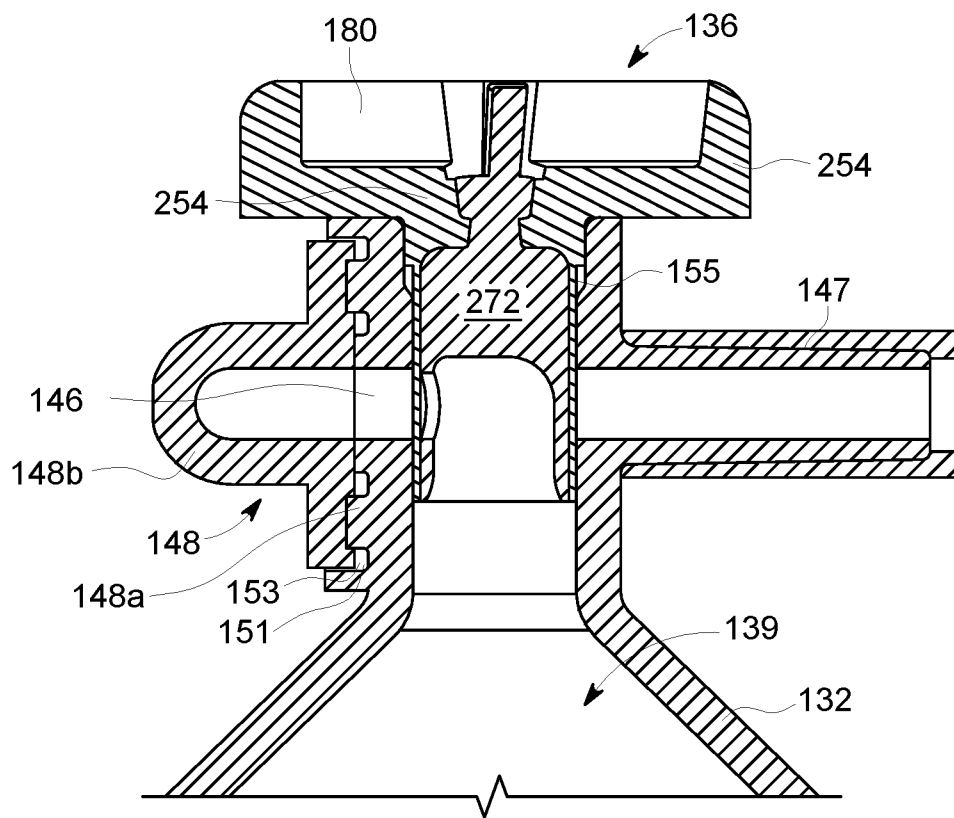


FIG. 11

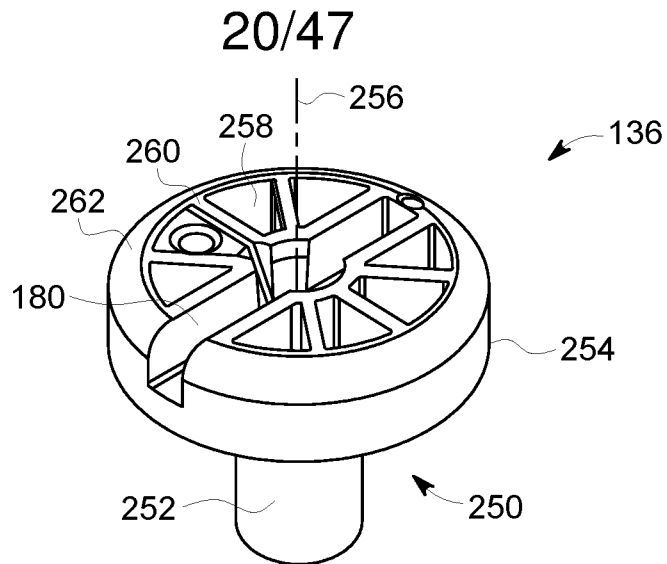


FIG. 12A

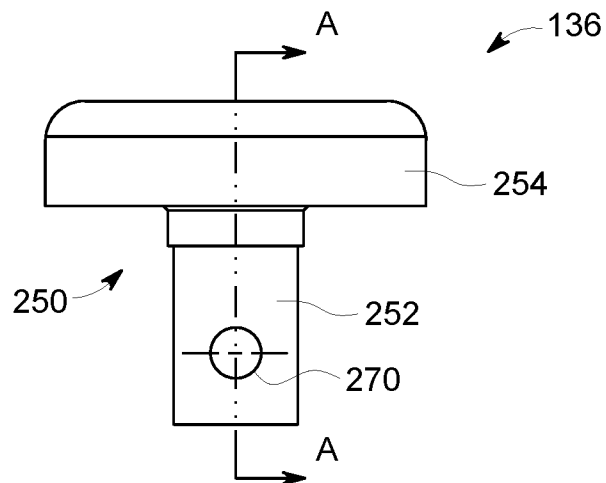


FIG. 12B

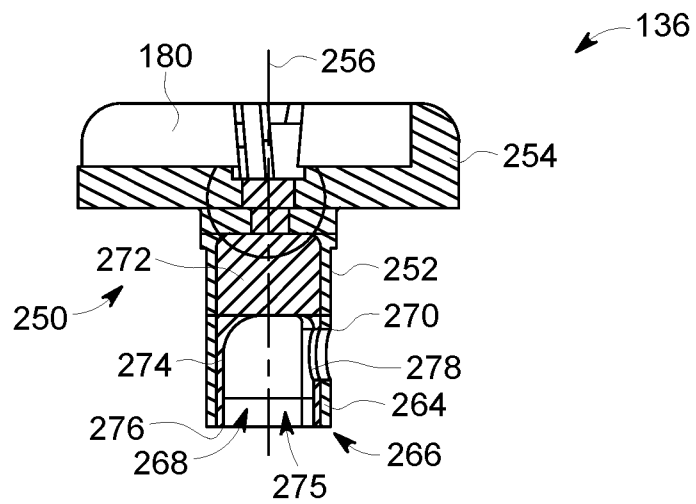


FIG. 12C

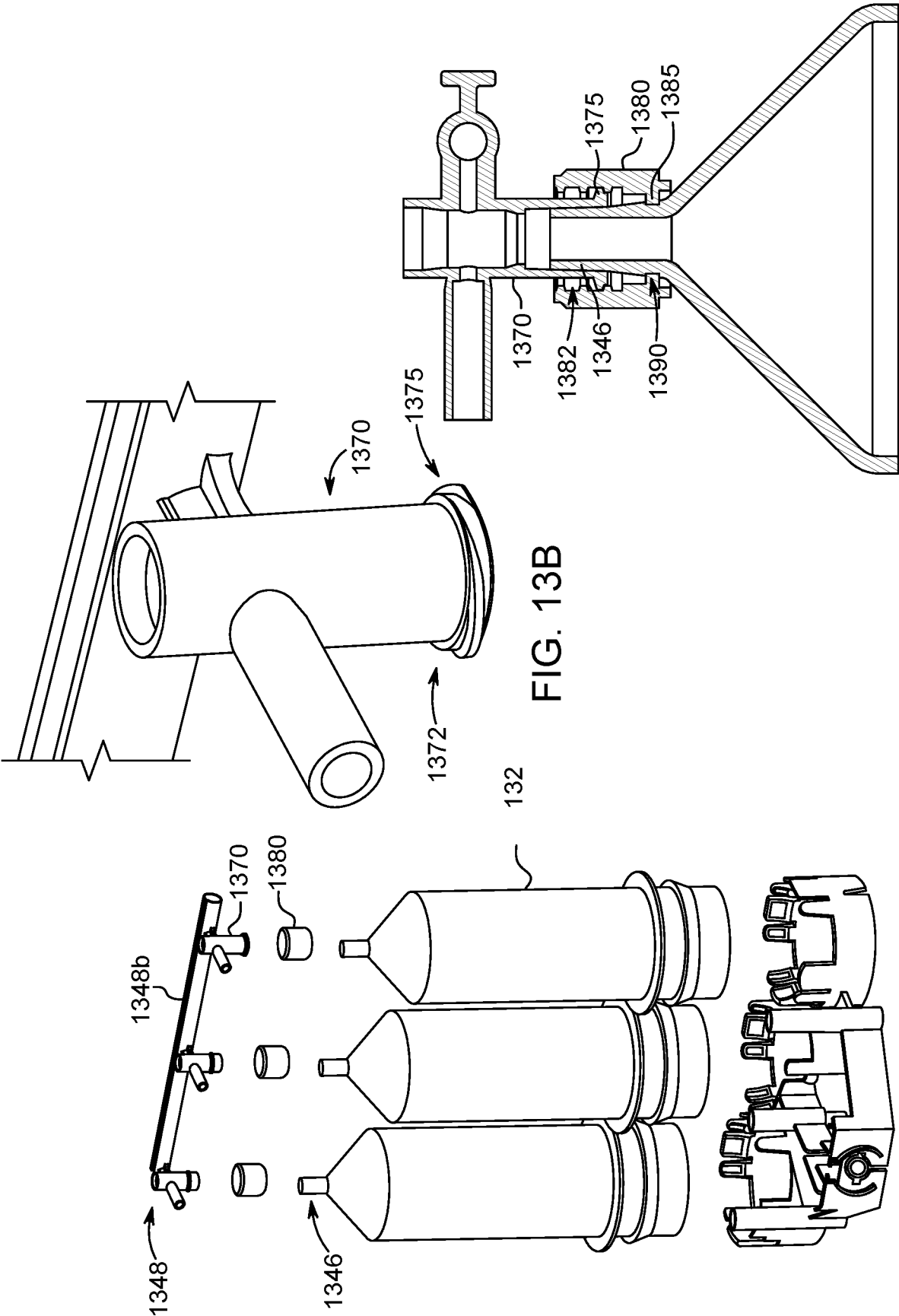


FIG. 13C

FIG. 13B

FIG. 13A

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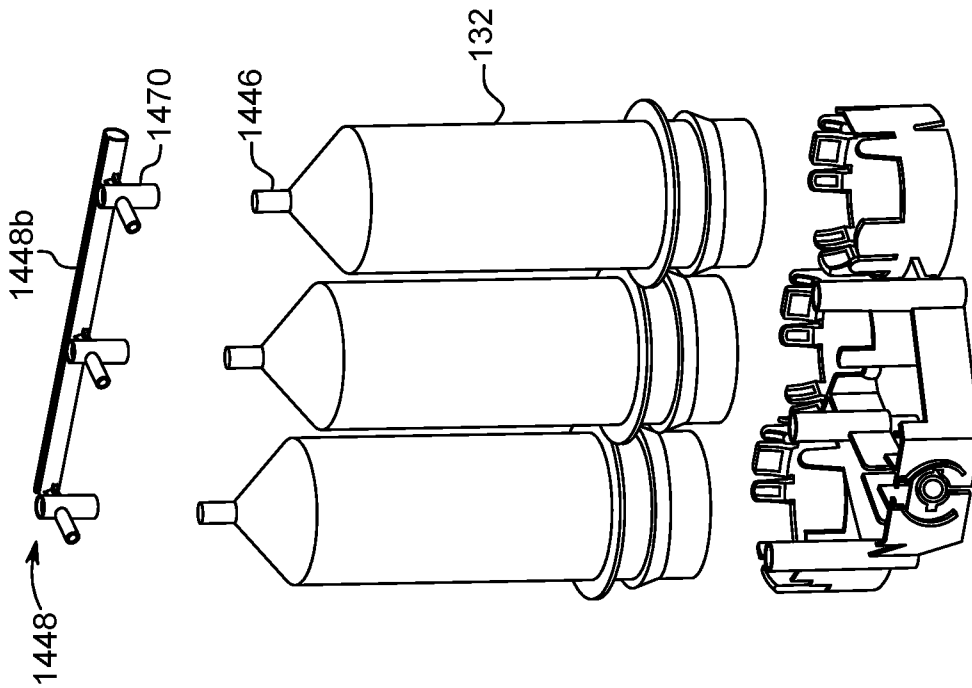


FIG. 14A

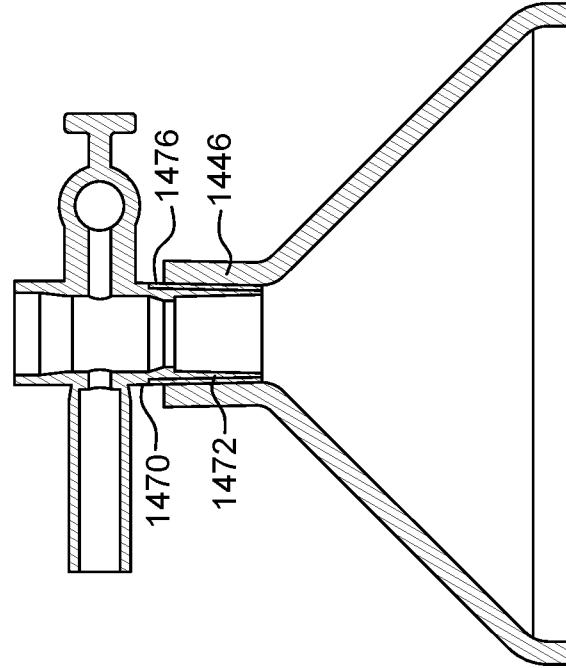


FIG. 14B

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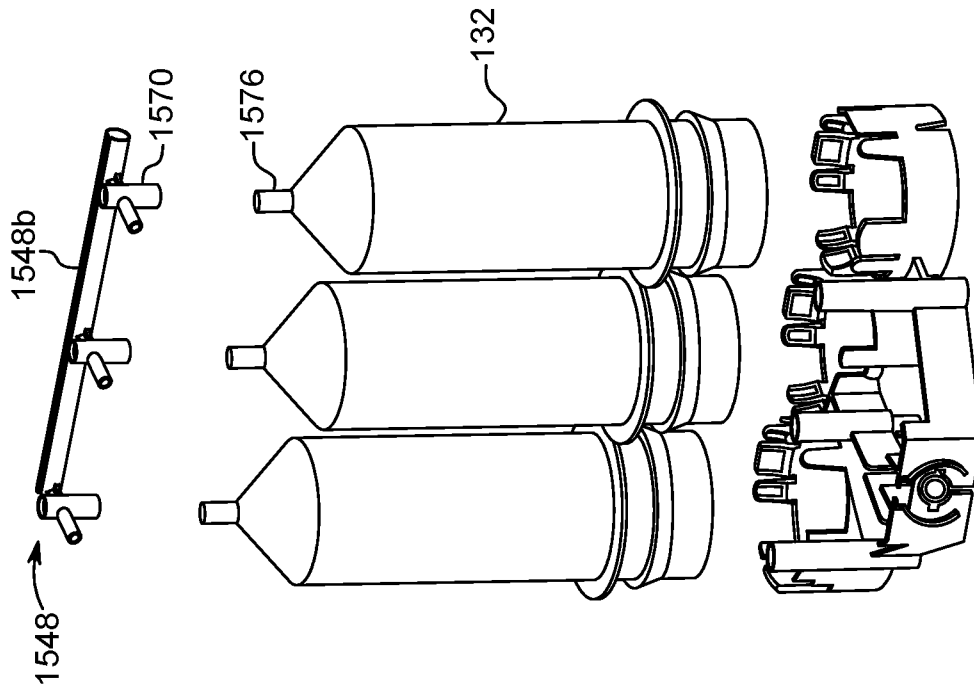


FIG. 15A

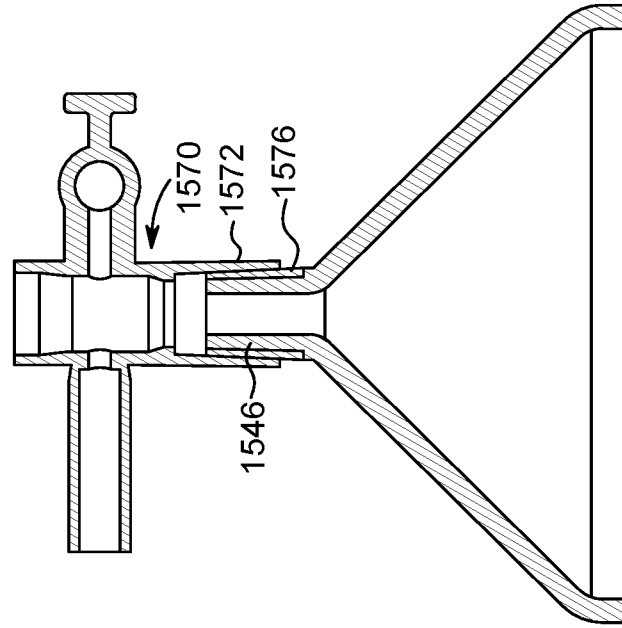


FIG. 15B

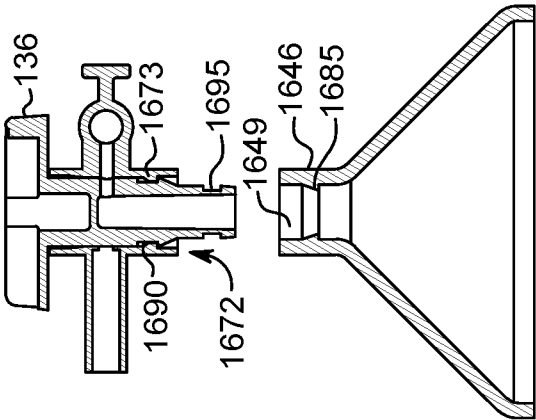


FIG. 16B

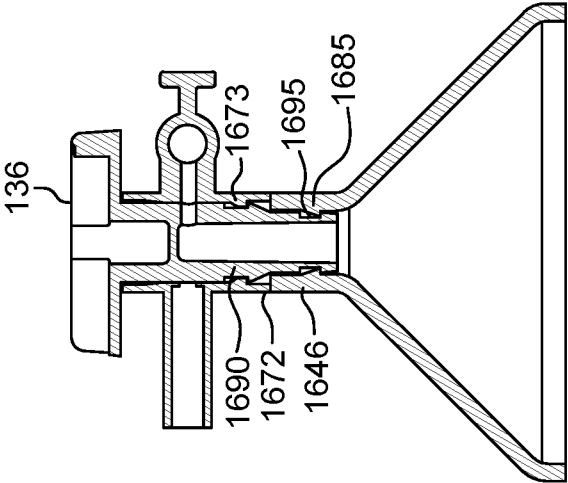


FIG. 16C

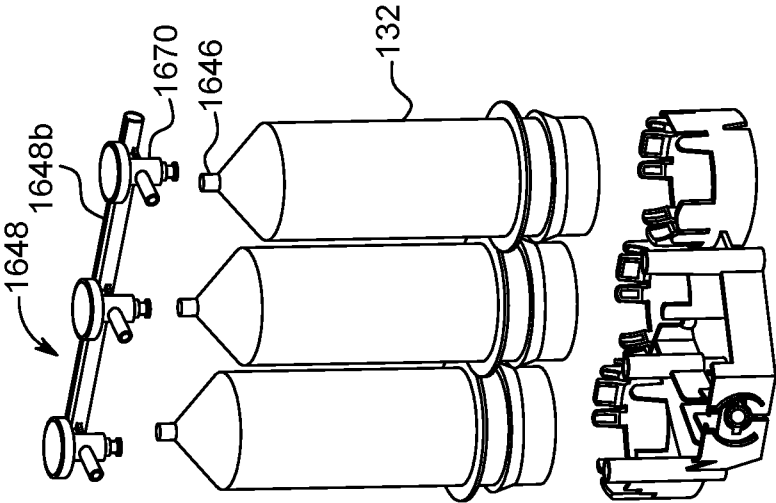


FIG. 16A

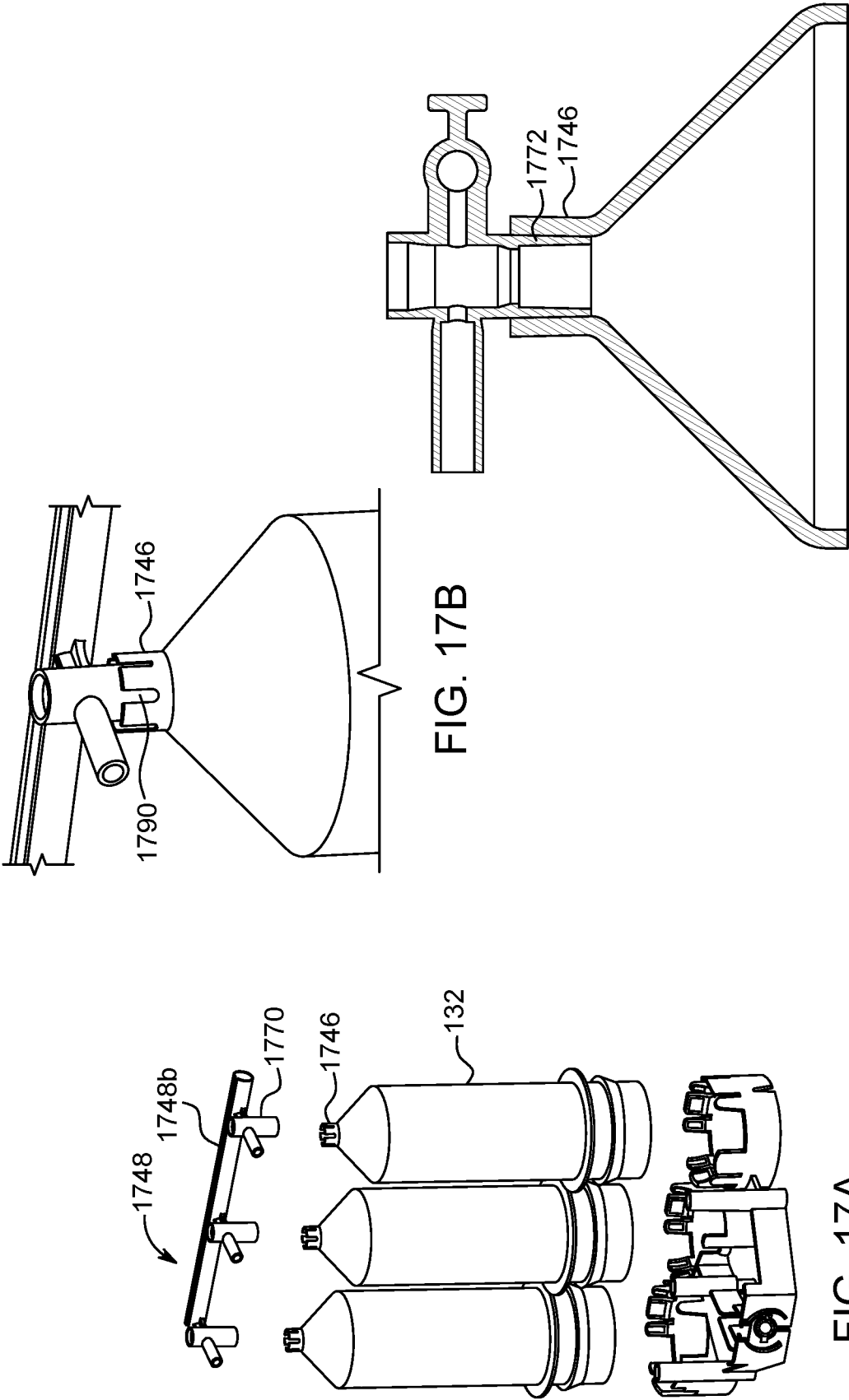


FIG. 17C

FIG. 17B

FIG. 17A

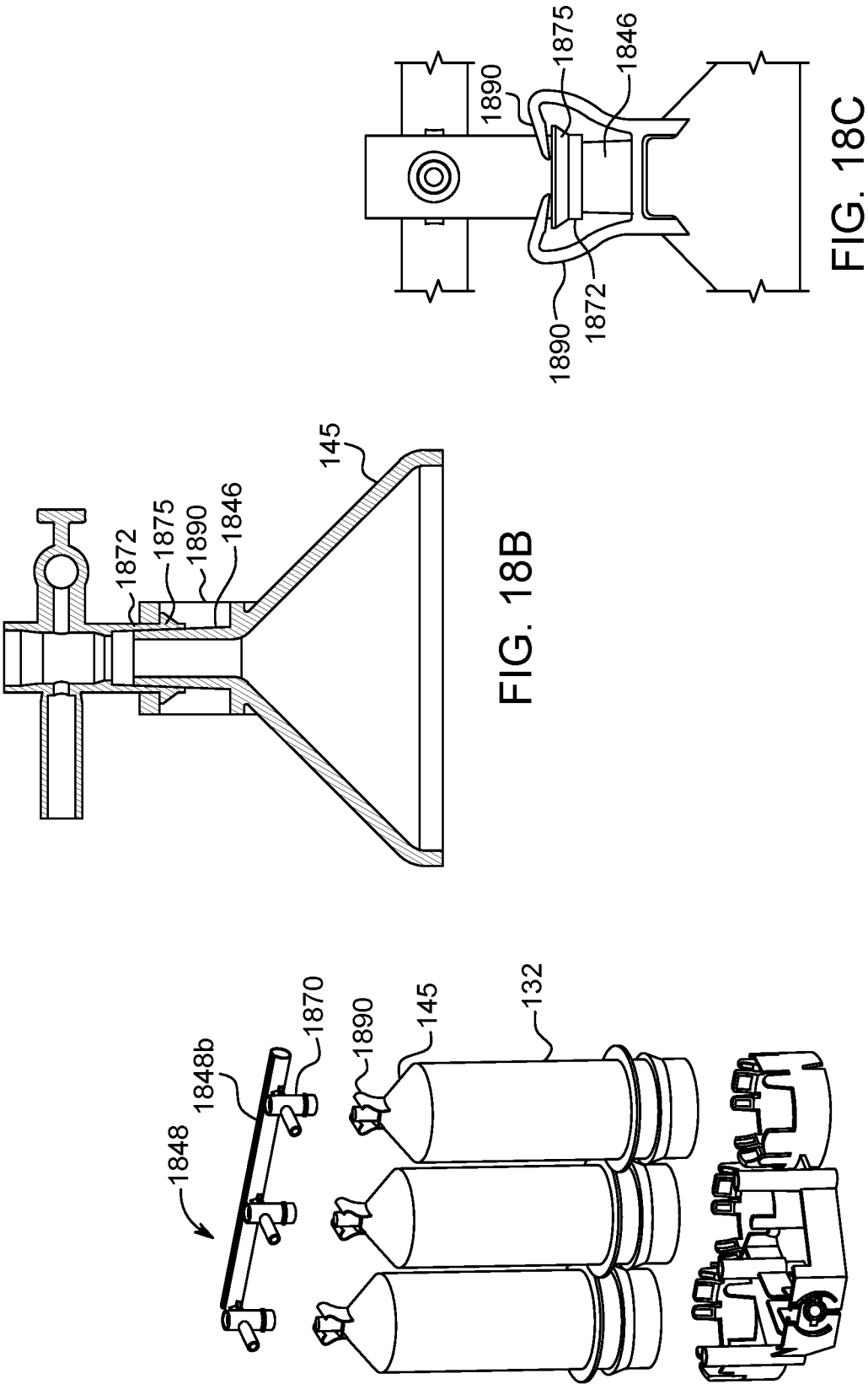
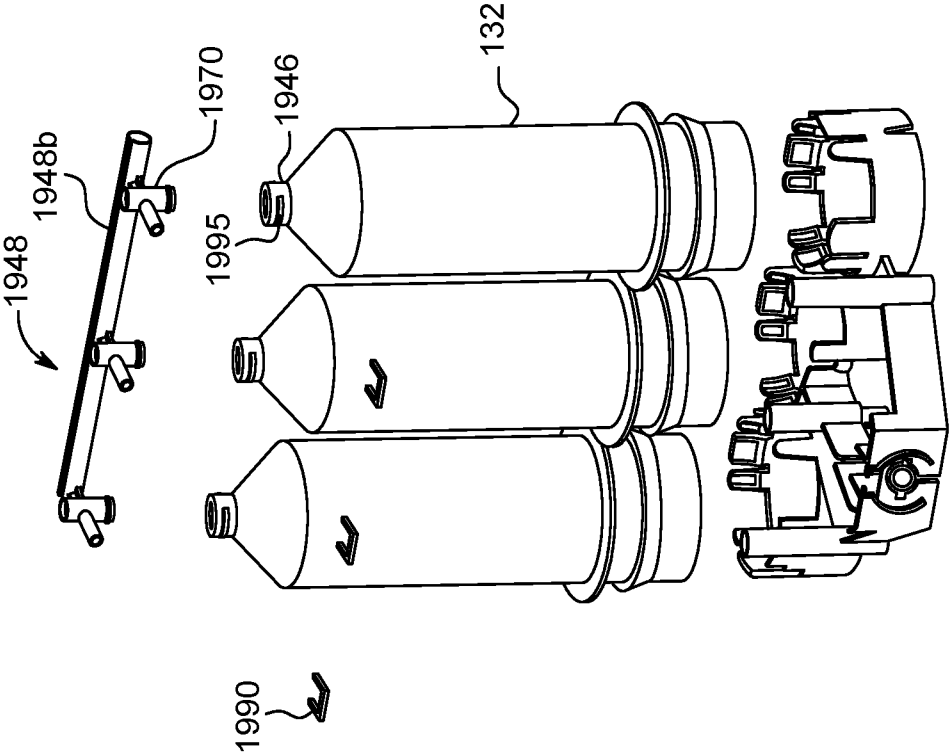
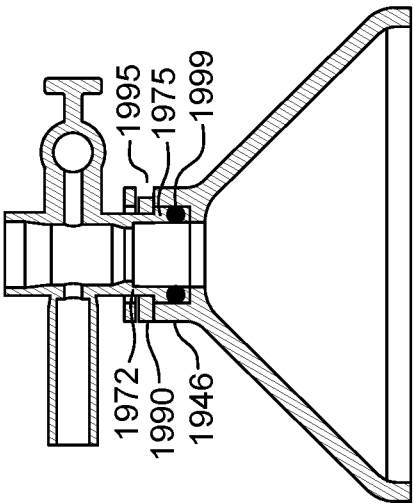
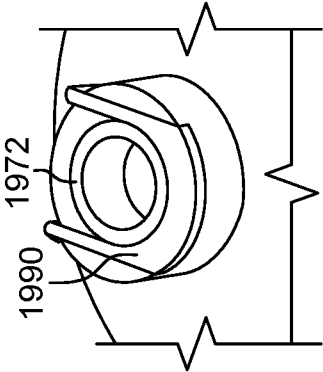
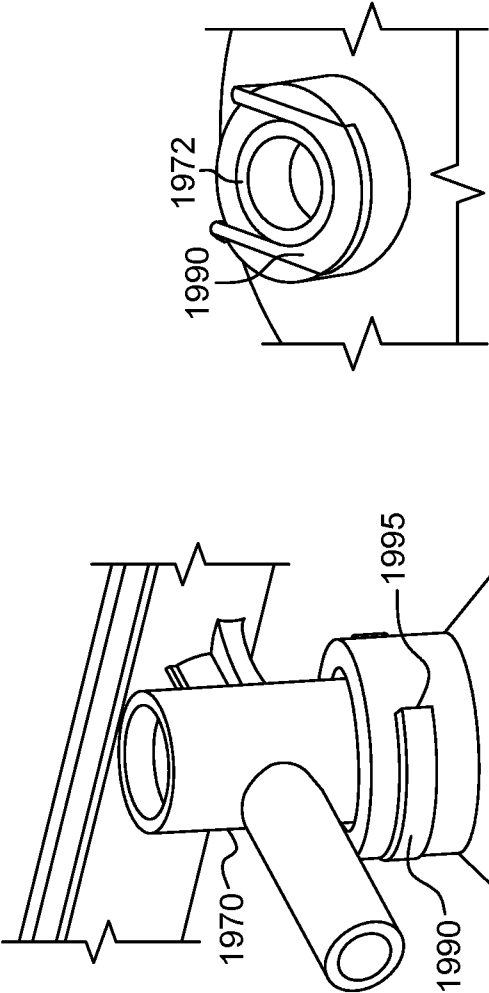


FIG. 18A

FIG. 18B

FIG. 18C



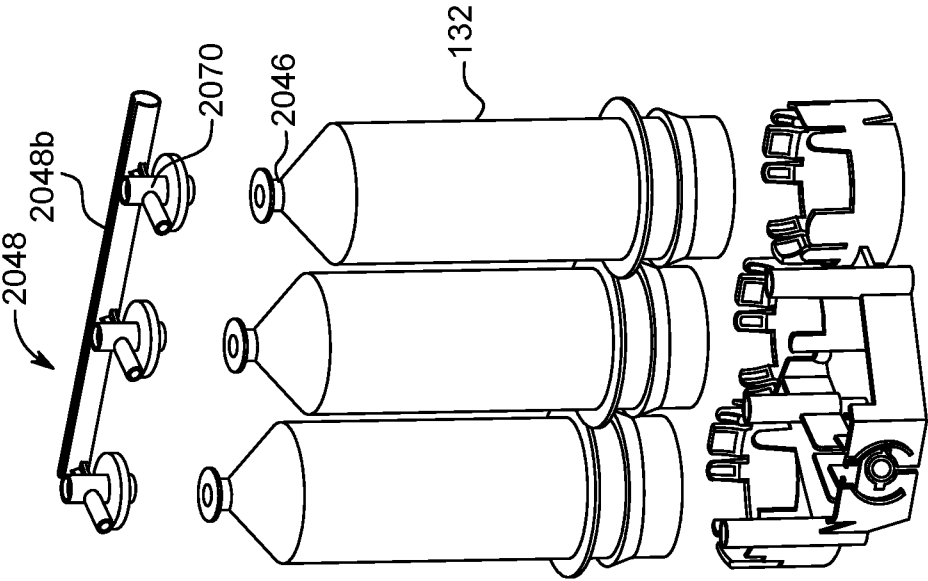


FIG. 20A

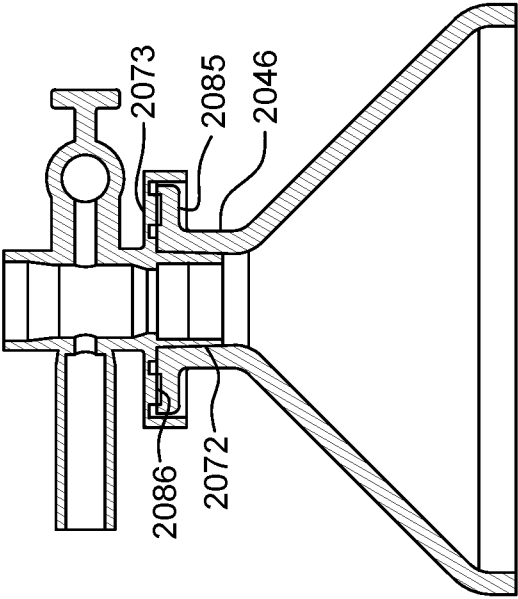


FIG. 20B

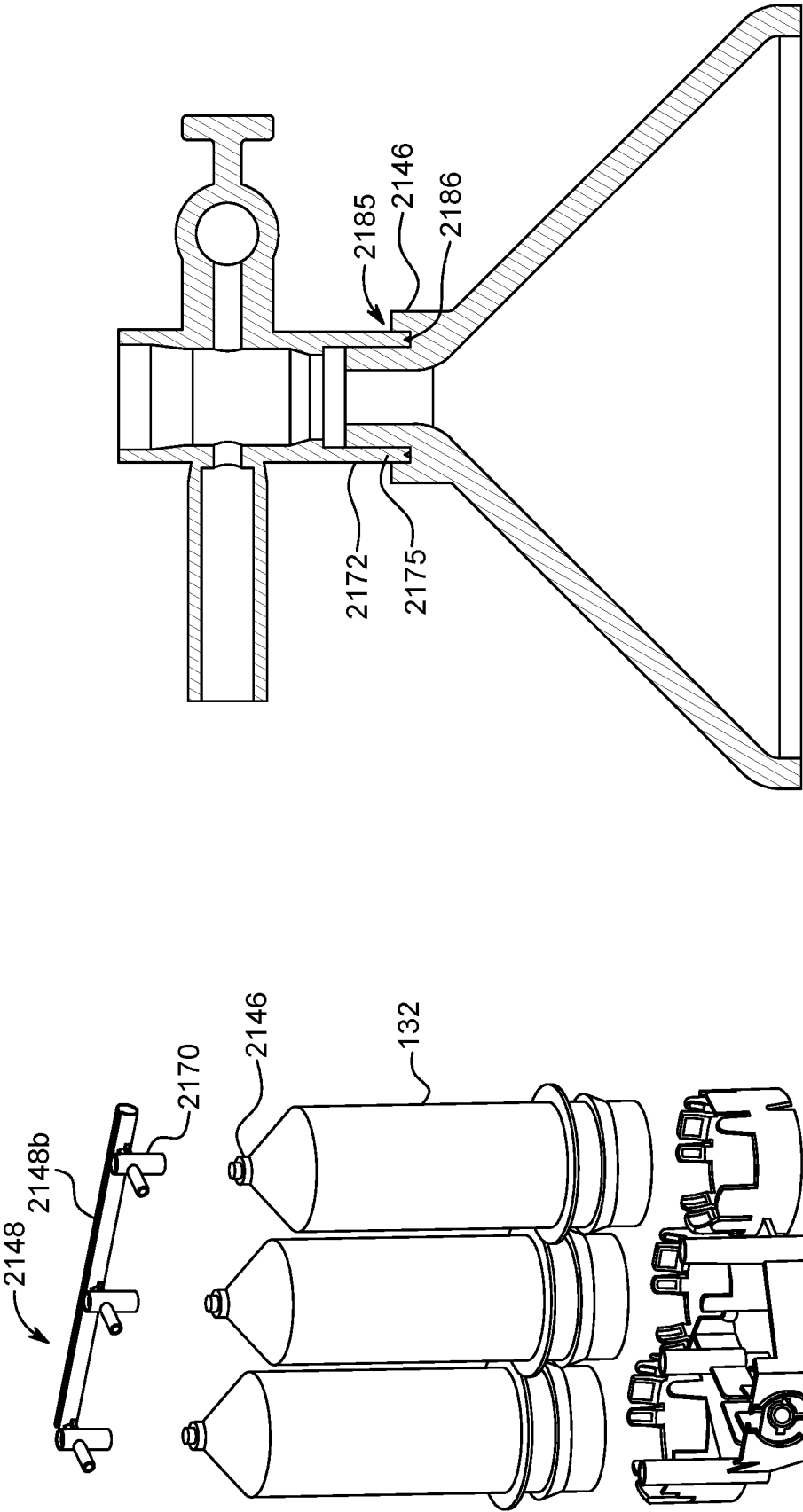
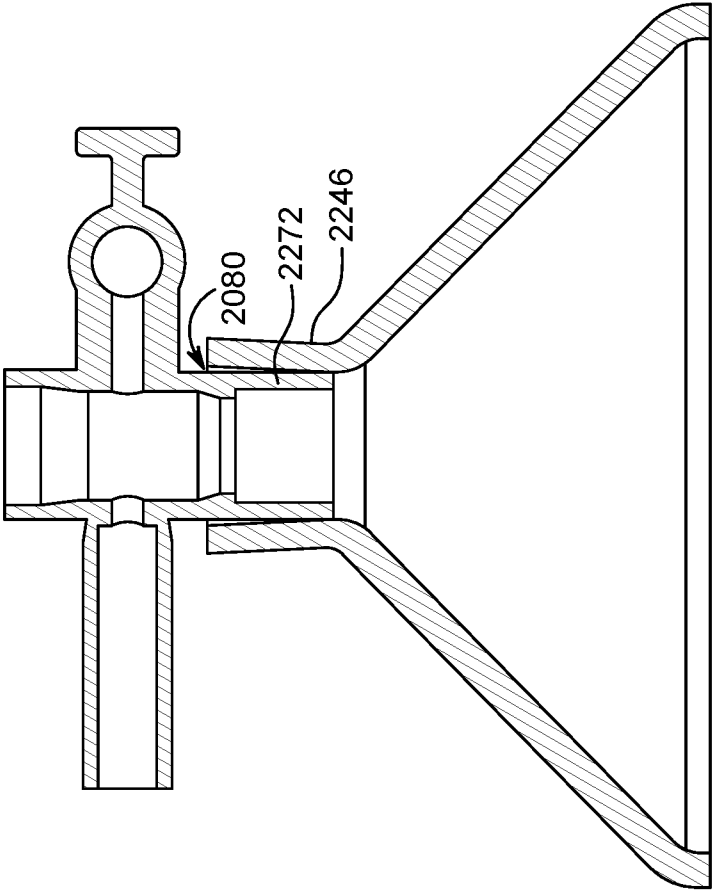
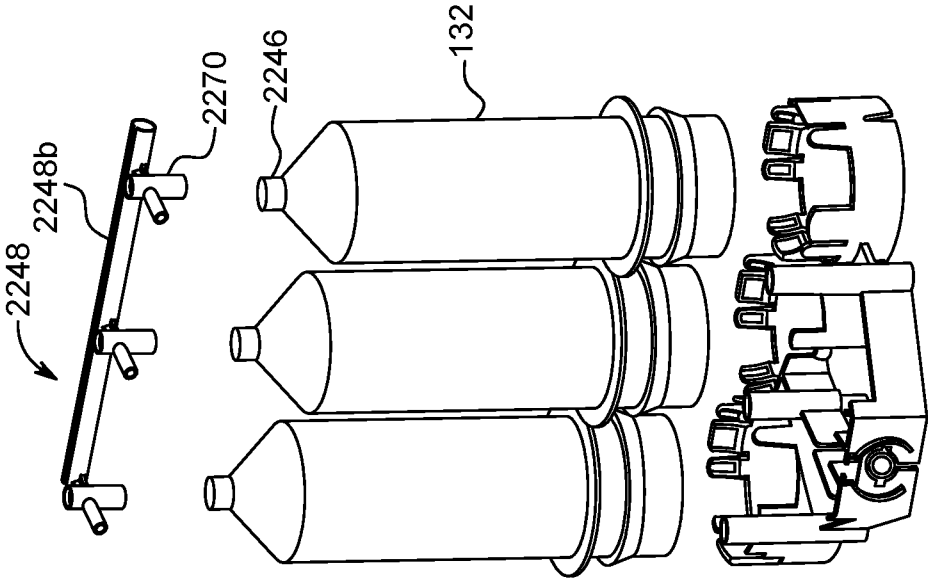
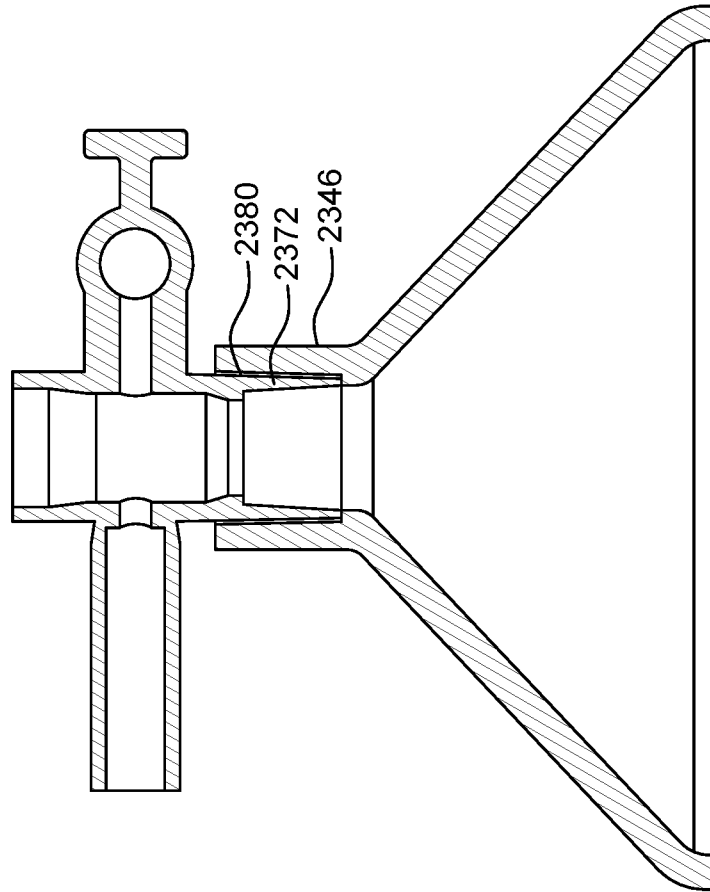
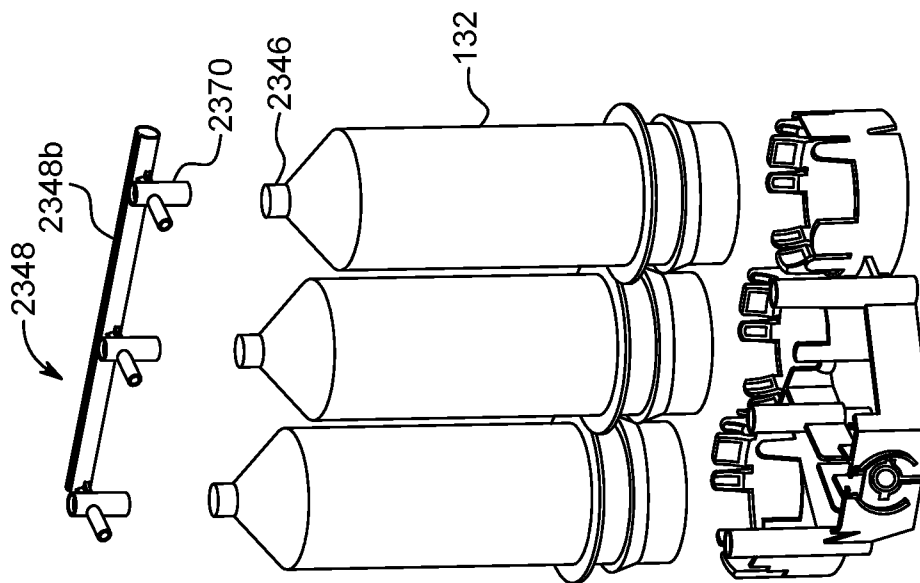


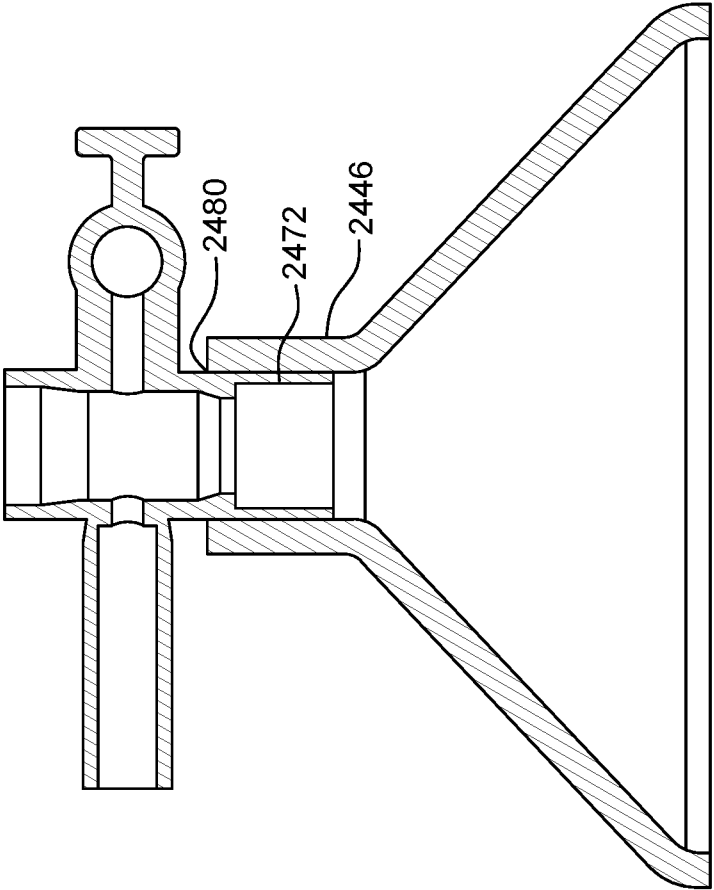
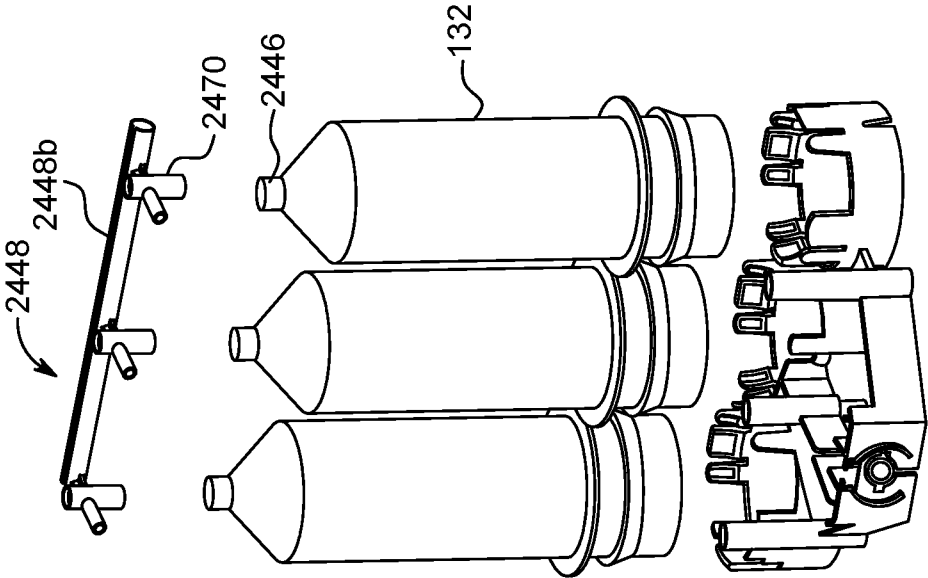
FIG. 21B

FIG. 21A



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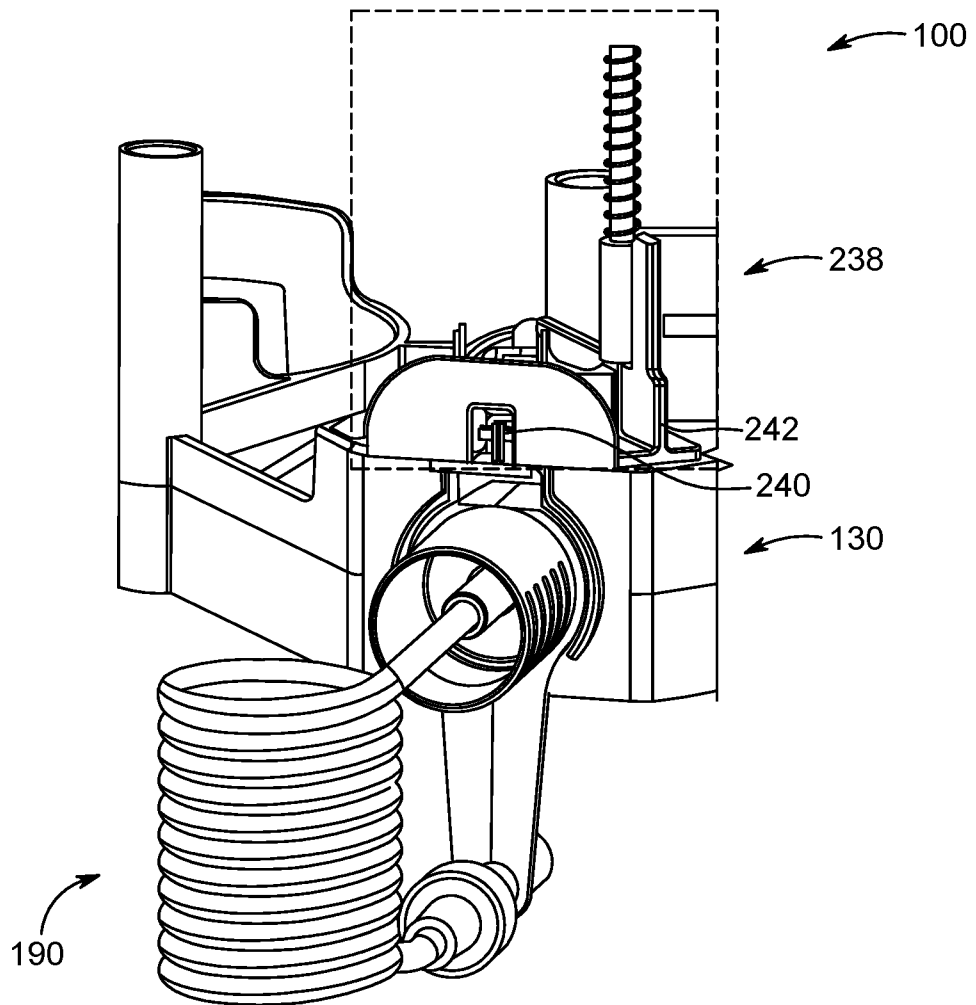


FIG. 25A

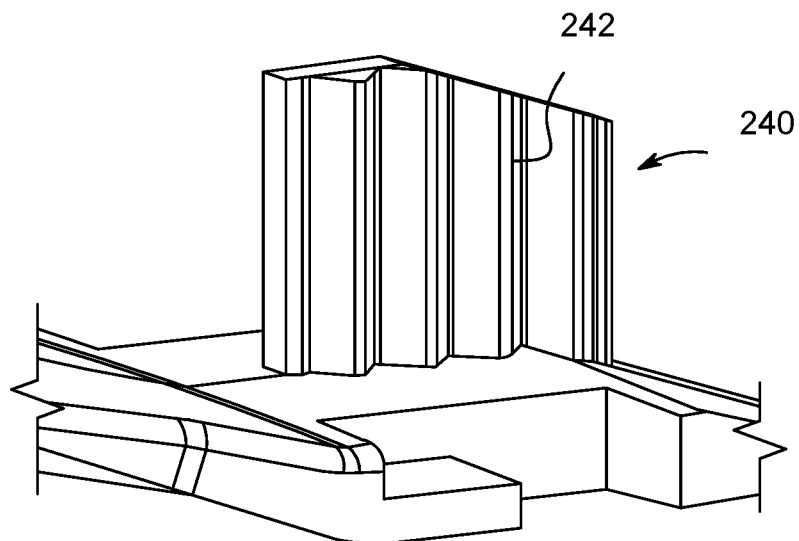


FIG. 25B

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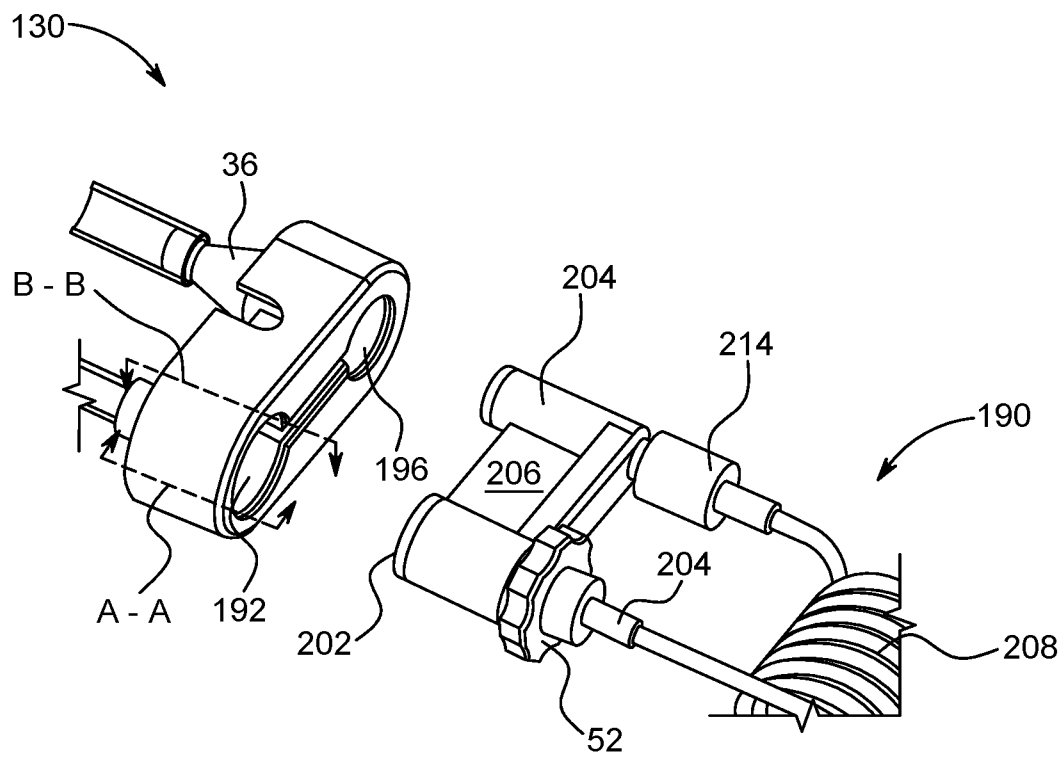


FIG. 26

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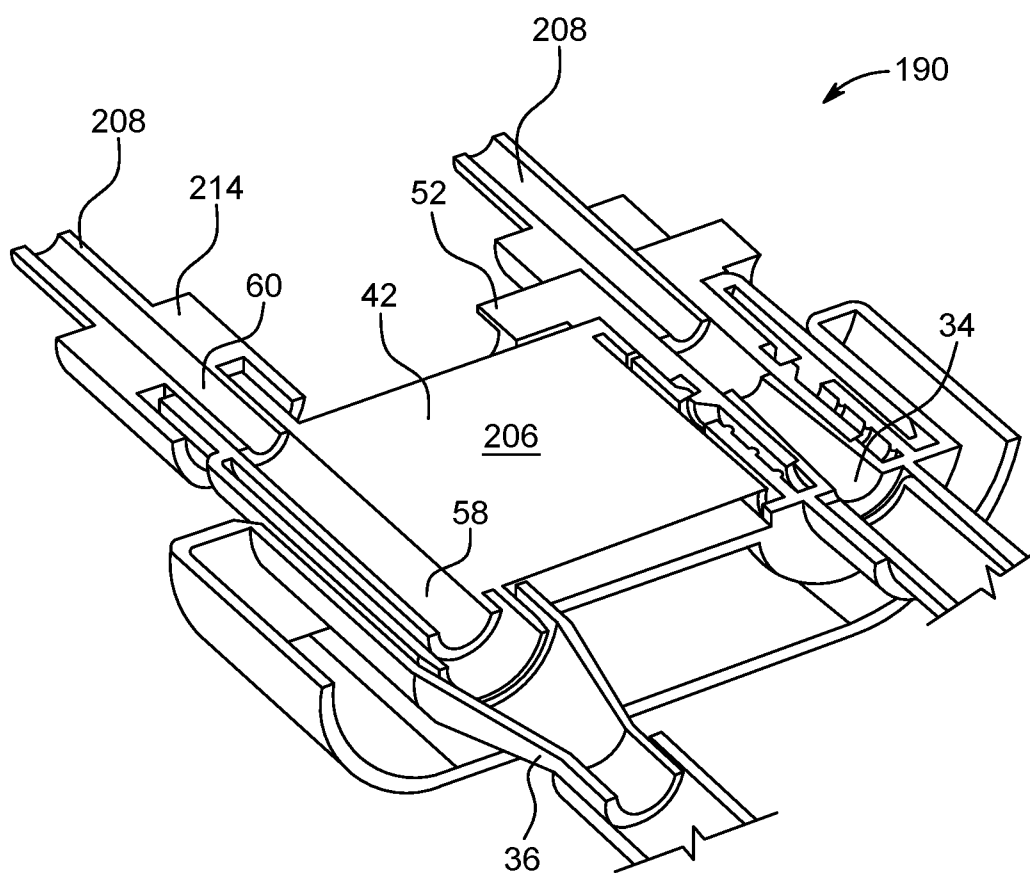


FIG. 27A

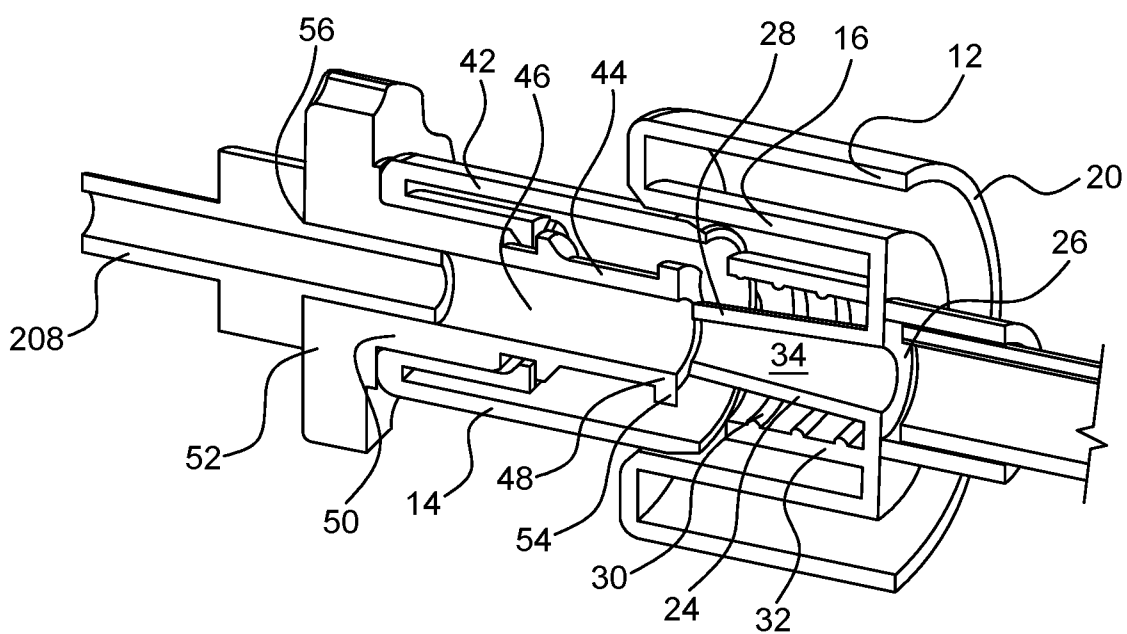


FIG. 27B

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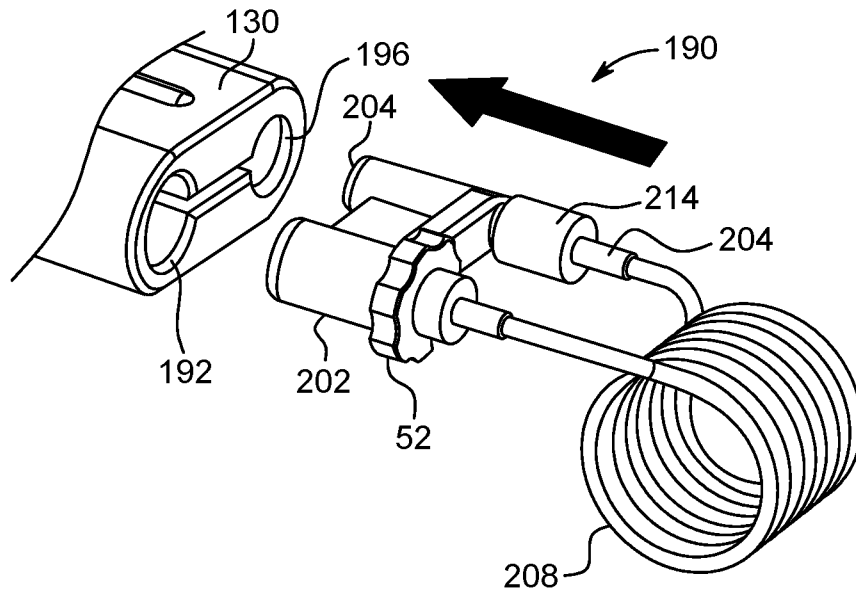


FIG. 28A

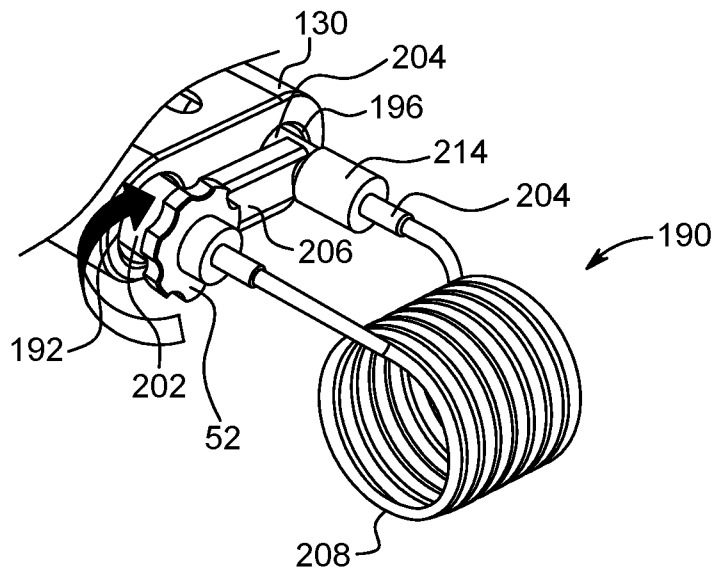


FIG. 28B

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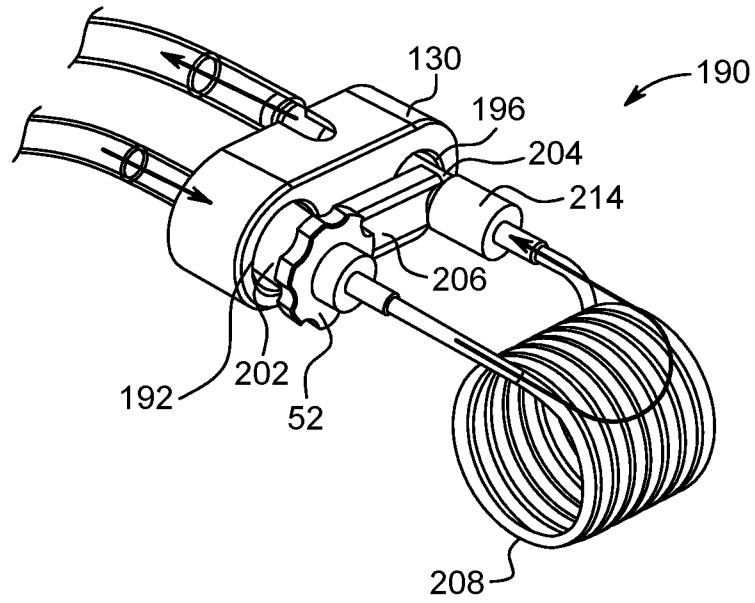


FIG. 28C

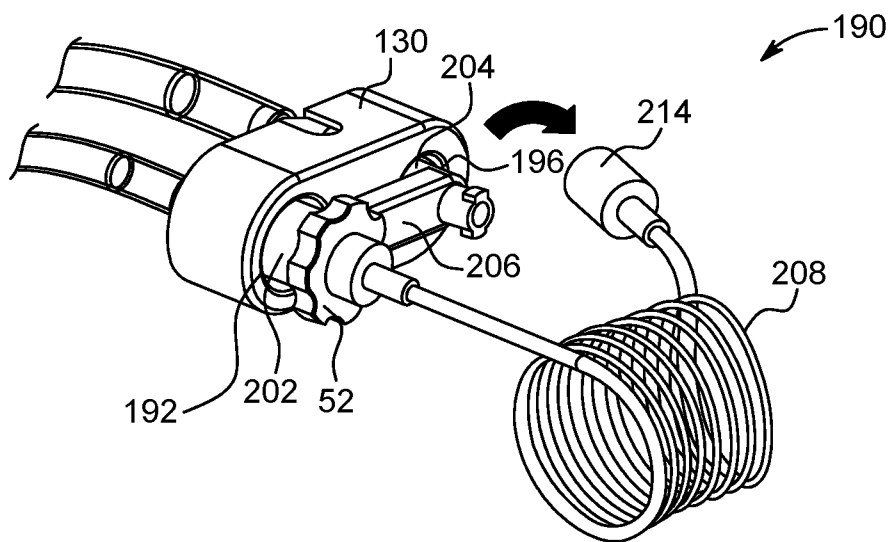


FIG. 28D

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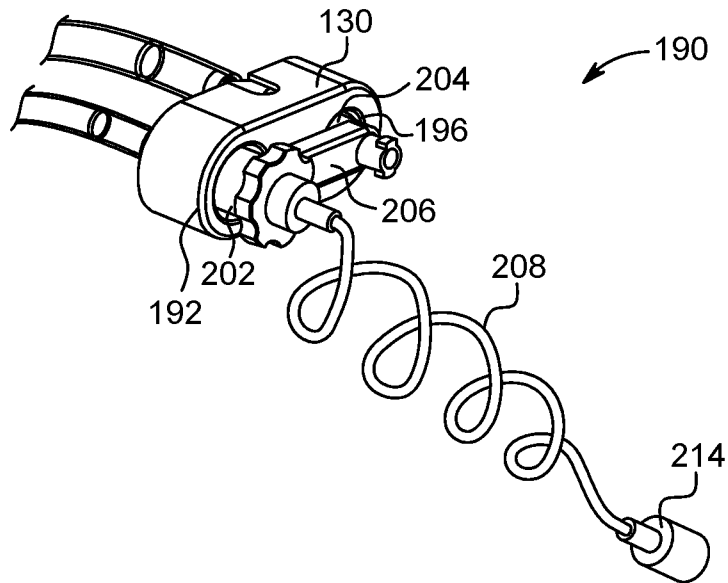


FIG. 28E

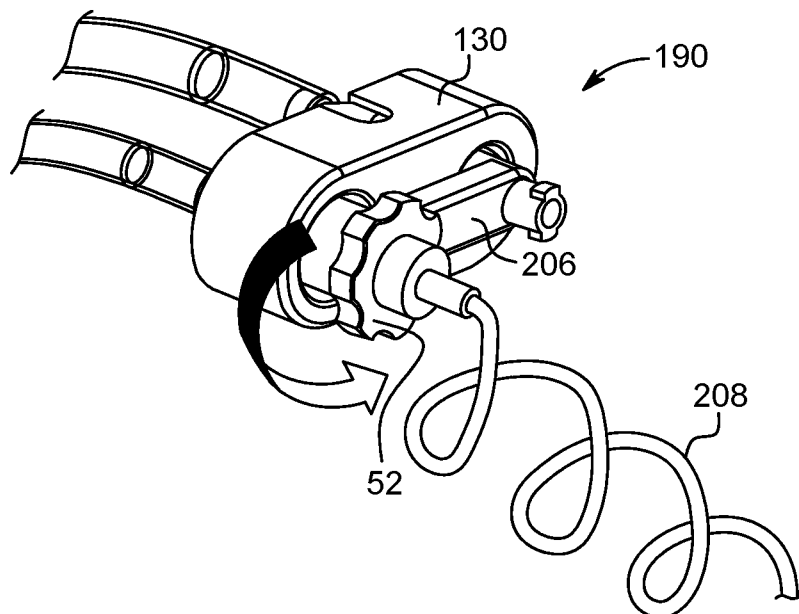


FIG. 28F

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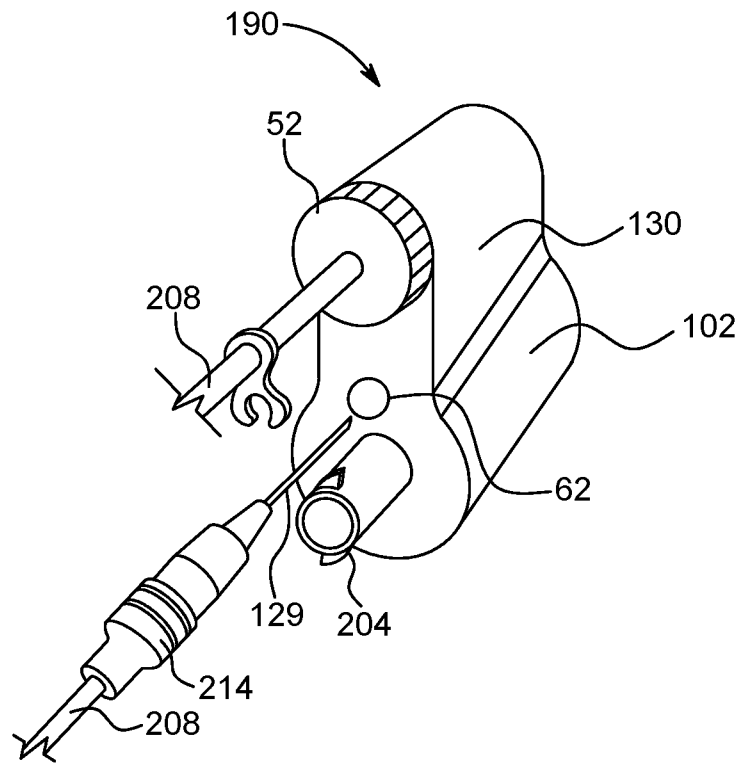


FIG. 29

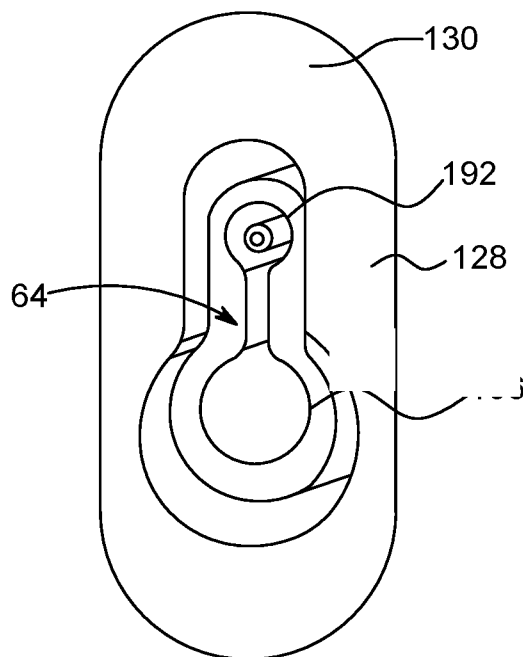


FIG. 30A

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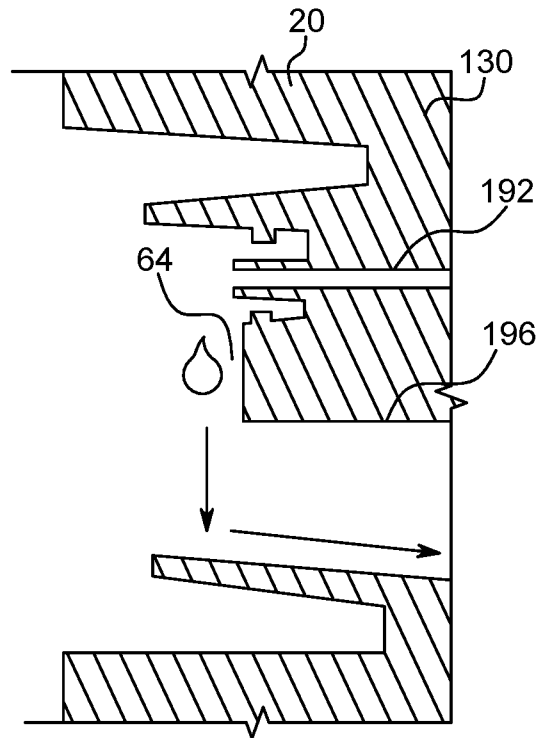


FIG. 30B

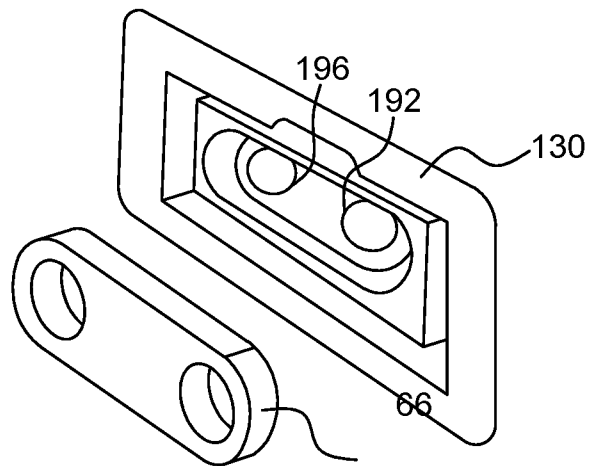


FIG. 30C

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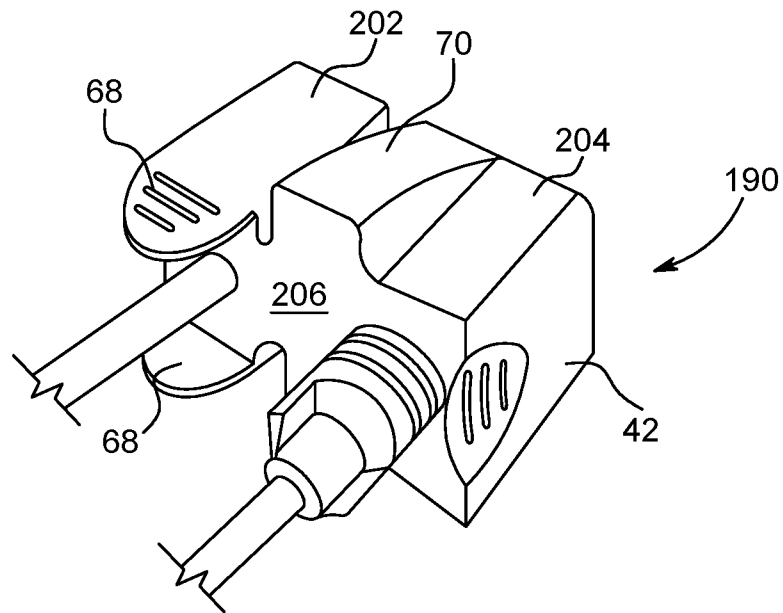


FIG. 31A

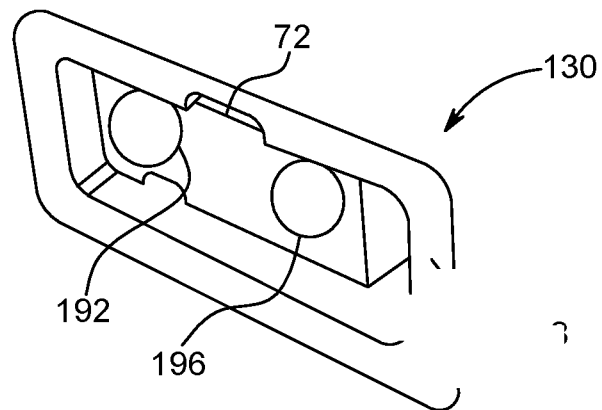


FIG. 31B

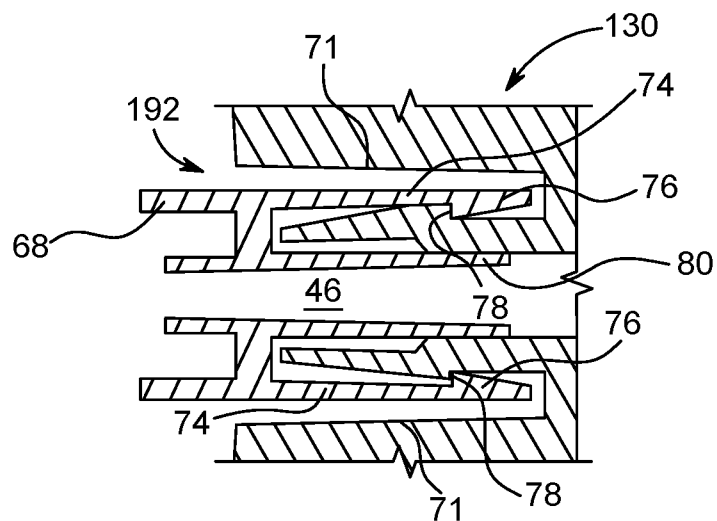


FIG. 31C

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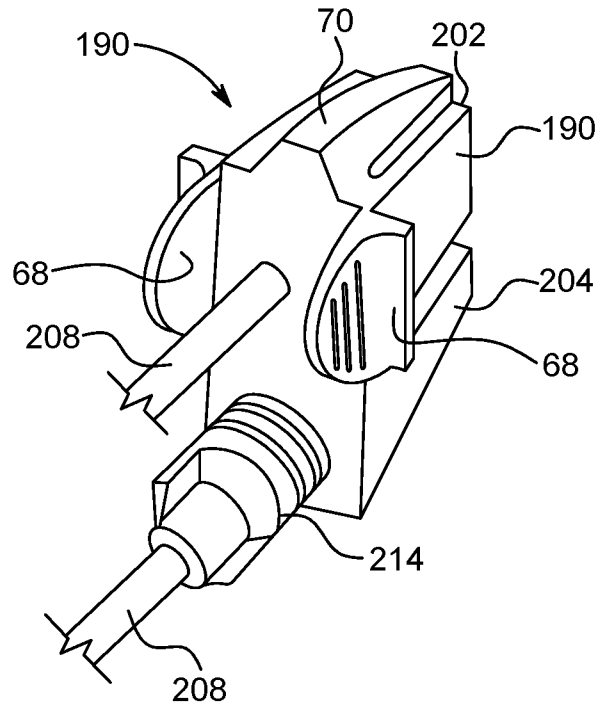


FIG. 32

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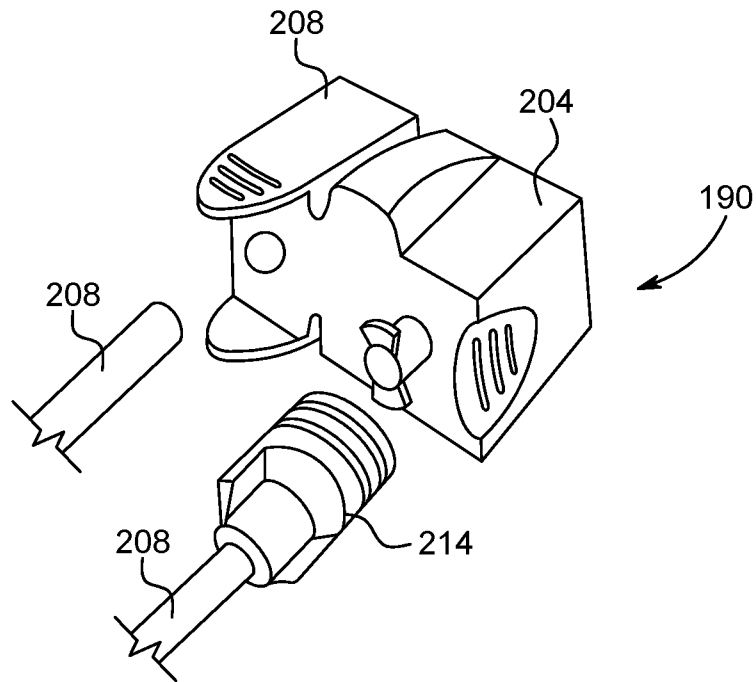


FIG. 33A

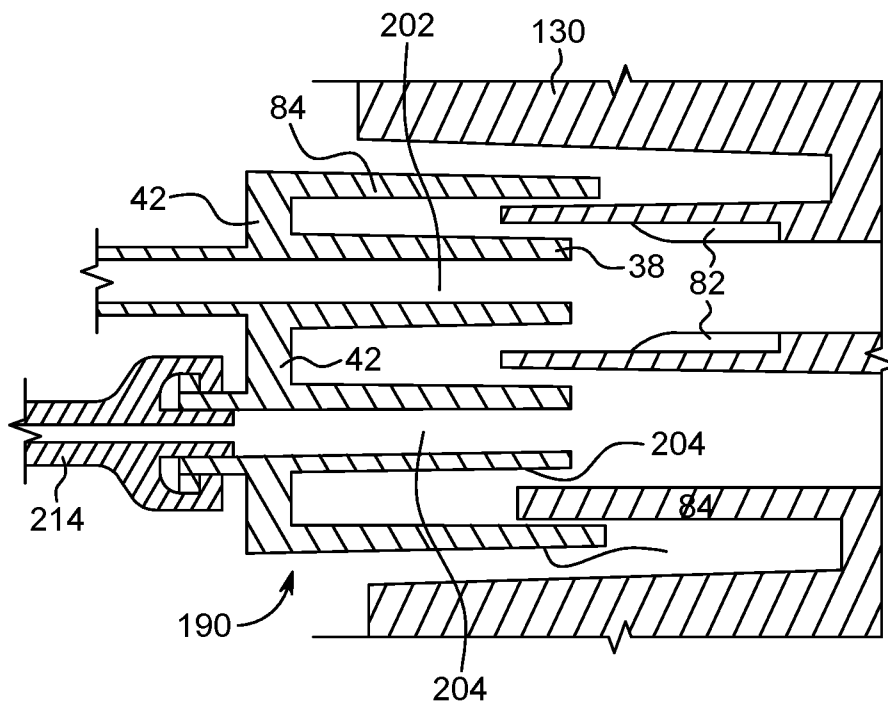


FIG. 33B

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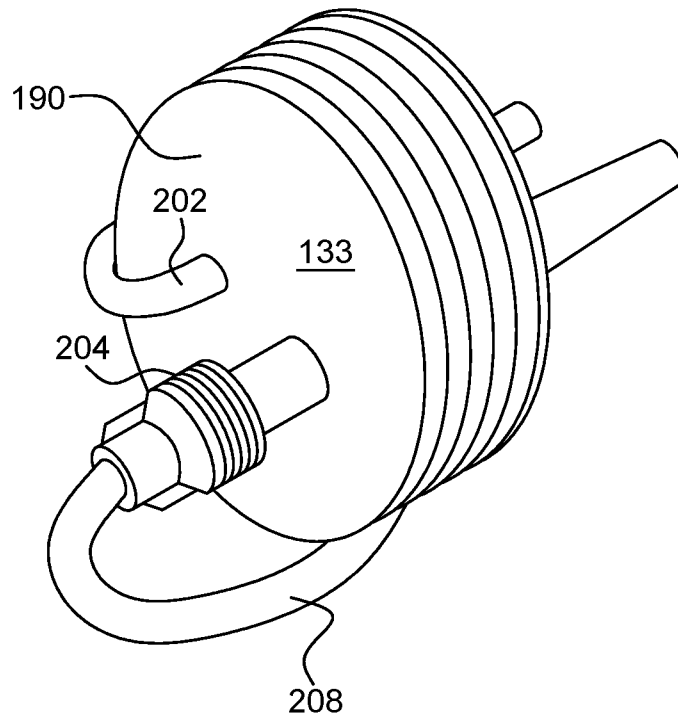


FIG. 34A

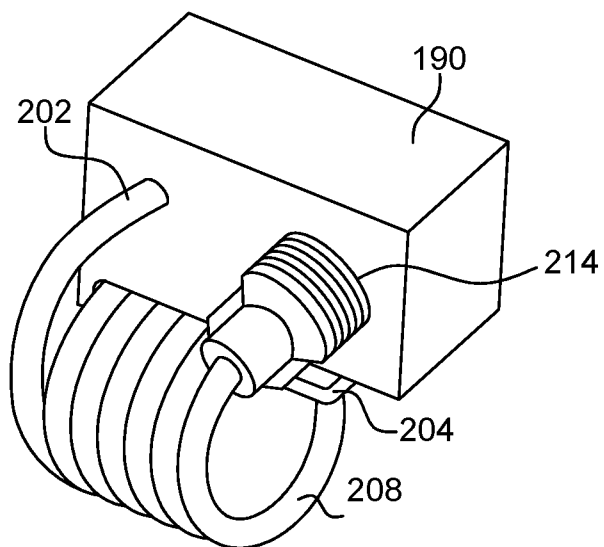


FIG. 34B

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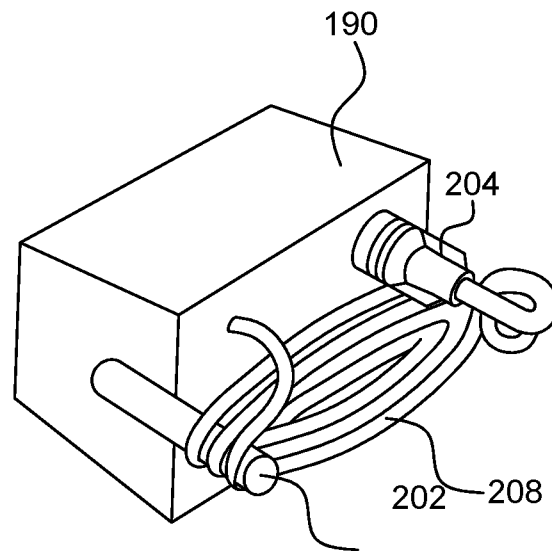


FIG. 35A

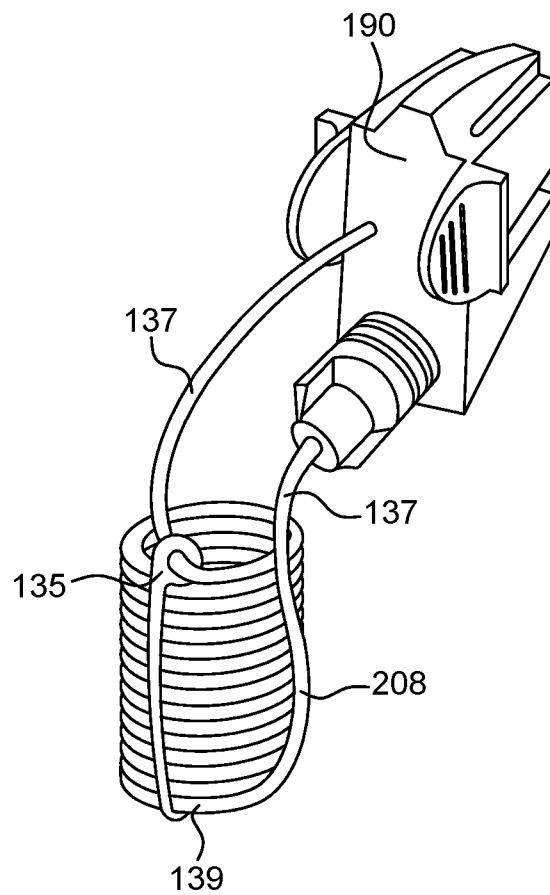


FIG. 35B

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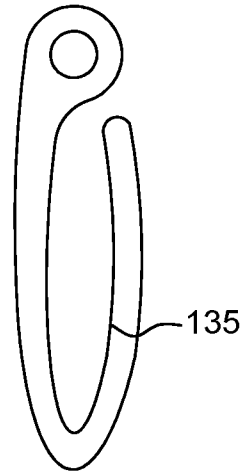


FIG. 36A

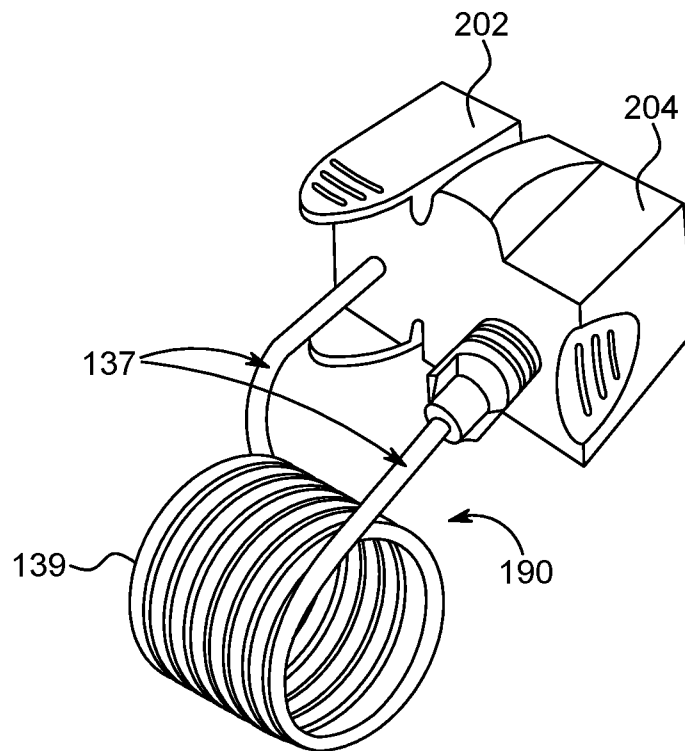


FIG. 36B

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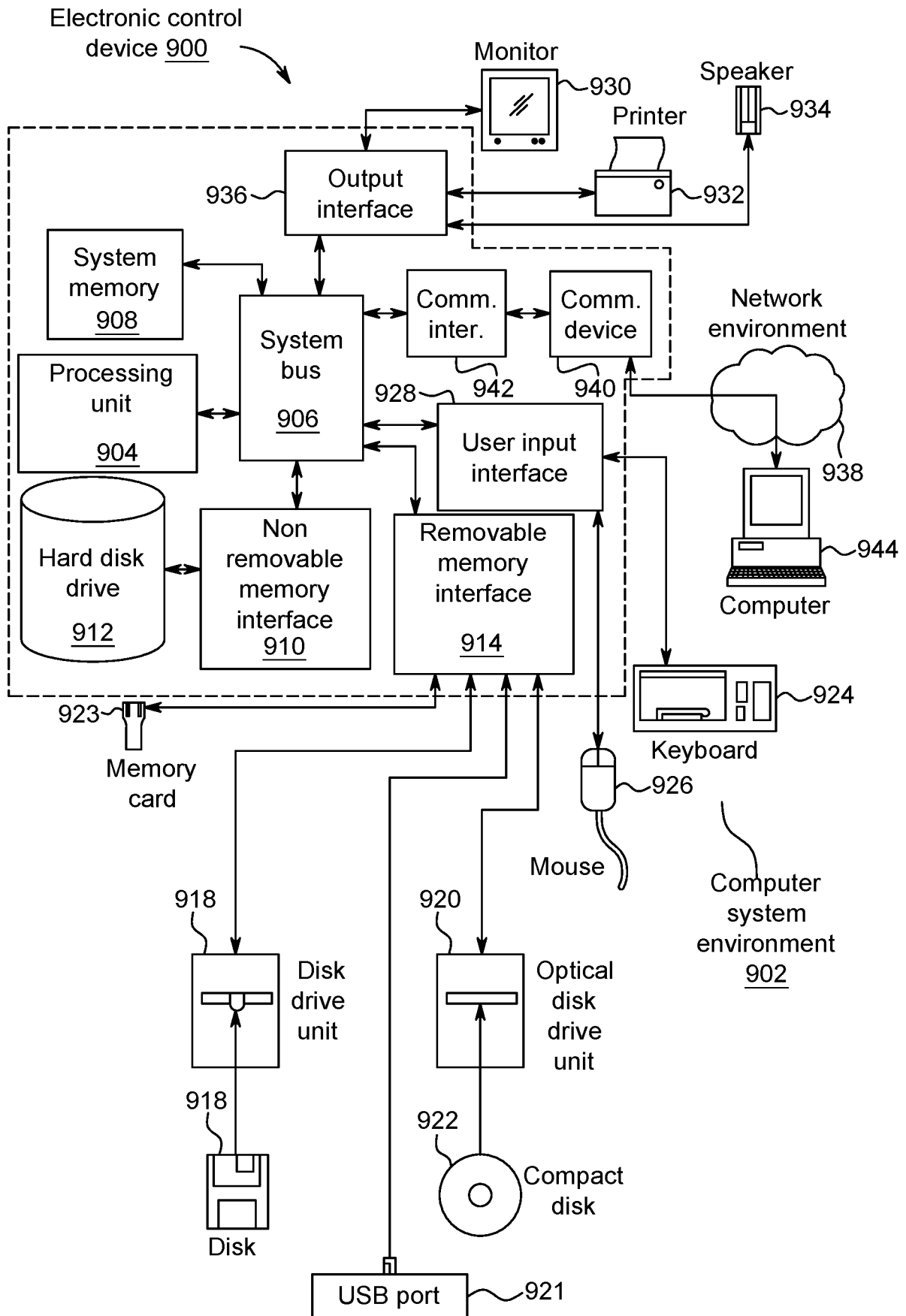


FIG. 37

