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Oversættelse af  
europæisk patentskriftPatent- og  
Varemærkestyrelsen

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(51) Int.Cl.: **A 61 M 5/00 (2006.01)** **B 65 D 5/20 (2006.01)** **B 65 D 75/14 (2006.01)**  
**B 65 D 5/42 (2006.01)** **B 65 D 5/66 (2006.01)**

(45) Oversættelsen bekendtgjort den: **2019-04-29**

(80) Dato for Den Europæiske Patentmyndigheds  
bekendtgørelse om meddelelse af patentet: **2019-01-30**

(86) Europæisk ansøgning nr.: **15808209.9**

(86) Europæisk indleveringsdag: **2015-12-11**

(87) Den europæiske ansøgnings publiceringsdag: **2017-10-18**

(86) International ansøgning nr.: **EP2015079363**

(87) Internationalt publikationsnr.: **WO2016092057**

(30) Prioritet: **2014-12-12 EP 14307013**

(84) Designerede stater: **AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**

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(56) Fremdragne publikationer:  
**WO-A1-2006/015117**  
**GB-A- 2 255 075**  
**GB-A- 2 425 114**  
**US-A1- 2011 290 869**

**DK/EP 3229860 T3**

# DESCRIPTION

## Field of the Invention

**[0001]** The invention relates to a package and, in particular, to a package having components of a medical apparatus.

## Background of the Invention

**[0002]** A variety of diseases exist that require regular treatment by injection of a medicament. Injection devices known in the art include infusion and patch pumps for delivering injections of medicament. Another type of injection device that is gaining traction is a bolus injector. Biological medicaments are being increasingly developed which comprise higher viscosity injectable liquids and which are administered in larger volumes than traditional liquid medicaments. Some bolus injectors are intended to be used with relatively large volumes of medicament, typically at least 1 ml and maybe a few ml. Injection of such large volumes of medicament can take some minutes or even hours. Such high capacity bolus injectors can be called large volume devices (LVDs) and may comprise a pre-filled disposable medicament delivery device or, alternatively, a disposable medicament delivery device into which a patient or medical personnel must insert a medicament cartridge prior to use. To use an injection device such as an LVD, it is first supported on a suitable injection site of a patient and, once installed, injection is initiated by the patient or another person (a user).

**[0003]** Particularly in the case of patient-operated devices which require insertion of a medicament cartridge prior to use, the medicament delivery process from start to finish can be a complicated multi-step process. Steps can include gathering all of the device components, sterilization of the preparation area, removal of each component from their respective packaging, assembly of the components to ready the device for medicament administration before the actual process of injecting the medicament can even begin. Some medicament delivery devices are provided pre-loaded with a medicament to be administered, whereas other delivery devices comprise a chamber to receive a separate cartridge of medicament which the patient must load into the chamber of the delivery device to prime the device ready for use. Such processes are therefore complicated for the patient to remember and execute, intrusive upon his or her daily schedule, and there remains the risk that the patient may not correctly perform the medicament administration process, particularly if the patient is not familiar with the process. An example of a package for holding and storing articles such as drug delivery devices is known from WO 2006/015117.

**[0004]** However, medical devices are often used by persons without particular medical and/or technical skills such as for example patients themselves. Therefore, packages for complex devices, such as for medical devices, often contain a manual with instructions for the first use

in order to ensure that the steps necessary to use the device are performed correctly by the patients. However, if such a manual is placed in the package, it may be ignored by the patient. In particular, user studies showed that the first action of users is often to remove the manual and to put it aside, thereby removing it from the field of view so that it went out of the users' mind.

**[0005]** Studies further show that when patients are interacting for the first time with a medical device, for example an electronic medical device, they make reference to their knowledge of other electronic devices. When there are operating differences between the actual device and the mental model, however, this may result in errors in device usage. It was also found that patients can be confused by a package containing a significant amount of components to be used or assembled for operating the device as it is not evident which component has to be used first.

**[0006]** Accordingly, there exists a need for providing a patient with a medicament delivery apparatus and administration process that is simple to use and is not unduly burdensome on the patient's daily schedule.

### **Summary of the Invention**

**[0007]** The present invention provides a package having components of a medical apparatus and comprising a plurality of panels defining a container having an interior space, a first component of the medical apparatus disposed within the interior space, the first component of the medical apparatus comprising a medicament delivery device, and at least one of said plurality of panels comprising a lid panel, characterized in that the lid panel is secured in a closed position, in which it at least partially encloses the interior space, by a further component of the medical apparatus being bonded across an edge of the lid panel.

**[0008]** The lid panel may comprise one of a pair of lid panels which are secured in a closed position by the further component of the medical apparatus being bonded across the pair of lid panels.

**[0009]** The lid panel may comprise a first lid panel and the further component of the medical apparatus may comprise a second component, and the package may further comprise a second lid panel overlying the first lid panel and the second lid panel may be secured in a position overlying the first lid panel by a third component of the medical apparatus being bonded across an edge of the second lid panel. This may advantageously provide an additional reminder to a patient or user for use of the component during use of package and medical apparatus.

**[0010]** The package may further comprise a fourth lid panel overlying the first and second lid panels. This may advantageously provide additional structure to package. Furthermore, this structure may provide more surface area for information or for the provision of other apparatus

components.

**[0011]** At least one of the further, second and third components of the medical apparatus may comprise a packet containing a sterilizing agent. This may advantageously help towards ensuring the patient or user handles the sterilizing material before use of the medical apparatus.

**[0012]** The container may comprise a base panel which forms a bottom wall of the container, side wall panels extending from the base panel, and a plurality of lid panels, and at least one of the lid panels may be foldable into a position in which it extends co-planar with the base panel when the container is manipulated into an open configuration. This may advantageously provide a support surface for components of apparatus, and so avoid the need to sterilize, sanitise, disinfect or otherwise clean an underlying surface, such as a table top or kitchen counter top.

**[0013]** Said at least one lid panel that is foldable into a position in which it extends co-planar with the base panel may include a sterile surface forming a preparation surface upon which a user may place components of a medical apparatus when the container is in the open configuration. This may advantageously help towards ensuring a sterile area is provided for placement of components of the medical apparatus.

**[0014]** The panels of the container may be formed from at least one folded planar blank of material. The panels of the container may be formed from a single planar blank of material. This may help towards ease and/or simplicity of manufacture of the container.

**[0015]** The container may be configurable into an open configuration in which all panels of the container lie co-planar with each other. This may advantageously help to provide a presentable open configuration of the package and container for a patient or other user, and may provide the package with a good level of usability.

**[0016]** At least one panel of the container may be printed with instructions for use of the medicament delivery device. This may help towards reducing the number of components of the medical apparatus, by there being no separate instruction manual to be provided and handled by a patient or user.

**[0017]** The container may comprise a plurality of lid panels overlying each other in a closed configuration of the container, and said panel including the instructions for use may comprise the outermost lid panel. This may be advantageous as it may ensure the patient or user sees the instructions on first opening of package. Consequently, this may help reduce errors in use of the package and medical apparatus.

**[0018]** The medicament delivery device may comprise a bolus injector device.

**[0019]** The present invention also provides a package as described above, further comprising

a container of medicament within the interior space of the container.

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

**[0020]** Embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a package of a first embodiment of the invention in a closed configuration;

Figure 2 shows a perspective view of the package of figure 1 in a first intermediate configuration in which the package is partially open;

Figure 3 shows a perspective view of the package of figures 1 and 2 in a second intermediate configuration in which the package is partially open; and

Figure 4 shows the package of figures 1 to 3 in an open configuration.

### **Detailed Description**

**[0021]** Figures 1 to 4 show a medicament package 10 according to a first embodiment of the invention which comprises a container 11 and various components of a bolus injector apparatus and associated materials held within the container 11. The container 11 is formed from folded blank of card or other suitable sheet material. The blank that forms the container 11 comprises various integrally-formed rectangular panels and includes a base panel 12, an outer lid panel 13, first and second side lid panels 14, 15 and an inner lid panel 16. The lid panels 13, 14, 15, 16 are connected to edges of the base panel 12 via respective intermediate panels (17, 18, 19, 20) which comprise wall panels of the assembled container 11. The outer lid panel 13 is joined to one edge of the base panel 12 via a first wall panel 17. The first and second side lid panels 14, 15 are joined to opposite edges of the base panel 12, adjacent the outer wall panel 17, by second and third wall panels 18, 19 respectively. The inner lid panel 16 is joined to an edge of the base panel 12 opposite the first wall panel 17 by a fourth wall panel 20.

**[0022]** An edge of the outer lid panel 13 remote from the first wall panel 17 includes a closure tab 21. The inner lid panel 16 includes a tab slot 22 proximate the fold line between the inner lid panel 16 and the fourth wall panel 20.

**[0023]** The inner lid panel 16 comprises a first flap 23 remote from the fourth wall panel 20, and a second flap 24 adjacent the first flap.

**[0024]** Fold lines extend across the joins between adjacent packaging panels, shown by dashed lines in figures 3 and 4.

**[0025]** Various components of a bolus injector apparatus and associated materials required in use of the device are contained within the container 11, and includes a bolus injector device 25 (hereafter referred to as "device 25") and a medicament cartridge 26 to be inserted into the device 25. A sterilizing swab 27 and a gauze pad 28 are provided on the second side lid panel 15. The sterilizing swab 27 may be used to disinfect the intended injection site on the patient's skin. The gauze pad 28 may be used for drying the injection site of residual sterilizing agent from the sterilizing swab 27. The first side lid panel 14 is provided with a pocket 29 containing an instruction sheet 30 to guide a patient through proper use of the device 25. The first side lid panel 14 may optionally also include a second pocket 31 containing a detailed instruction manual 32 providing more detailed instructions and specifications of the device 25 and medical/pharmacological information about the medicament within the medicament cartridge 26.

**[0026]** A surface of the inner lid panel 16 may serve, in use of the package 10, as a preparation surface upon which a patient or other user may rest components of the bolus injector apparatus, including the device 25 and the medicament cartridge 26. The preparation surface of the inner lid panel 16 may include a marking, indicia or other graphics 33 to denote the surface of the inner lid panel 16 as a preparation surface. The surface of the inner lid panel 16 may be sterile, and/or may be provided with a sterile, sterilizing or disinfectant coating or other treatment to maintain the sterility of the surface. The sterile coating may comprise a sterilizing agent within a carrier material that is applied to the preparation surface. The sterilizing agent may comprise an ink that is printed onto the preparation surface, and the marking 33 denoting the preparation surface may comprise such a sterilizing ink. The preparation surface may alternatively, or in addition, be pre-treated with a sterilizing agent during manufacture of the container blank and/or of the package 10.

**[0027]** A surface of the outer lid panel 13 may include high level instructions 34 denoting sequential instructions for use of the package 10, or for operation of the device 25, or other relevant information for the patient or other user.

**[0028]** From figure 4, it can be seen that the device 25 and the medicament cartridge 26 are provided on the base panel 12 of the container, and may be provided in a hermetically sealed blister pack (not shown) that is bonded to the base panel 12, or may be otherwise secured in place on the base panel 12. Yet further, the device 25 and the medicament cartridge 26 may not be fixedly secured to the base panel 12 but instead may simply be placed on the base panel 12 and confined within the container 11 when the container is folded into the closed configuration shown in figure 1.

**[0029]** In the closed configuration of the package 10 shown in figure 1, the device 25 and medicament cartridge 26 are disposed on the base panel 12 and the fourth wall panel 20 extends perpendicularly from the base panel 12. The inner lid panel 16 is in a closed position

in which it extends perpendicularly from the fourth wall panel 20 to cover the device 25 and medicament cartridge 26. The inner lid panel 16 thereby forms an upper wall of the interior space of the container 11, and thus at least partially encloses the interior space. The first flap 23 of the inner lid panel 16 extends to the base panel 12 and the second flap 24 of the inner lid panel 16 lies flush with the base panel 12. This configuration can be seen in the second intermediate configuration shown in figure 3.

**[0030]** The second and third wall panels 18, 19 extend perpendicularly from the base panel 12 and the first and second side lid panels 14, 15 are folded into a closed position in which they extend perpendicularly to the second and third wall panels 18, 19 and onto the inner lid panel 16. The first and second side lid panels 14, 15 thereby form an upper wall of the interior space of the container 11, and thus at least partially enclose the interior space. This configuration can be seen in the first intermediate configuration shown in figure 2.

**[0031]** The first wall panel 17 extends perpendicularly to the base panel 12 and the outer lid panel 13 is folded into a closed position in which it extends perpendicularly to the first wall panel 17 and onto the first and second side lid panels 14, 15. The closure tab 21 is received in the tab slot 22 to hold the package 10 closed. The outer lid panel 13 thereby forms an upper wall of the interior space of the container 11, and thus at least partially encloses the interior space.

**[0032]** Referring to figure 2, a packet 35 is bonded across the first and second side lid panels 14, 15 and holds them together, preventing access to the interior of the package 10. The packet 35 contains a soap bar or other disinfecting or sterilizing agent (not shown) to enable a patient to sterilize their hands prior to handling the device 25. The packet 35 is removable to enable the first and second side lid panels to be folded away from the inner lid panel 16.

**[0033]** The second flap 24 is secured to the base panel 12 by a sachet 36 being bonded across the edge of the second flap 24 and across the base panel 12. The sachet 36 contains a sterilizing swab (not shown) to enable a patient to clean and sterilize an area of their skin to serve as an injection site in a subsequent medicament administration process. The sachet 36 is removable to enable the second flap 24 and thereby the whole of the inner lid panel 16 to be folded away from the base panel 12. This sachet 36 may be in addition to, or in place of, the sterilizing swab 27 on the inside of the second side lid panel 15.

**[0034]** Use of the package 10 of the exemplary embodiment of the invention will now be described. Use will be described in terms of a patient using the package for self-administration of a medicament using the device 25, although it should be appreciated that use of the package 10 of the invention is not limited to use by a patient but includes use by third parties on behalf of a patient, for example by medical personnel.

**[0035]** A patient takes the package 10 in the closed configuration and lifts the closure tab 21 from out of the tab slot 22, and folds the outer lid panel 13 away from the first and second side lid panels 14, 15. The package 10 is then in the first intermediate configuration shown in figure

2. The patient is then presented with the packet 35 containing the soap and is unable to proceed with opening the package further until the packet 35 is removed. This forces the patient to handle the packet 35 and notice the soap, and serves to remind the patient that they are required to wash their hands before proceeding to the next step in the process.

**[0036]** At this stage, the patient is also presented with the high-level instructions 34 on the inner face of the outer lid panel 13 and so has clear operation instructions in front of them from an early stage in the process. In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the high level instructions 34 may read "1. Wash hands. 2. Prepare Injector. 3. Inject. 4. Dispose of Injector". In a further alternative exemplary embodiment of the invention, the high level instructions 34 may read "1. Wash hands. 2. Sterilize injection site. 3. Prepare injector. 4. Inject. 5. Dispose of Injector".

**[0037]** After removing the packet 35, the patient can then fold the first and second side lid panels 14, 15 away from the inner lid panel 16 from their closed position to an open position. The package 10 is then in the second intermediate configuration shown in figure 3. Here, the interior space of the container 11 remains enclosed only by the inner lid panel 16 remaining in its closed position. The patient is then presented with the instruction sheet 30 and detailed instruction manual 32, if required, providing information on correct use of the device 25. The user is also presented with the sachet 36 containing the sterilizing swab and is unable to proceed with opening the package further until the sachet 36 is removed. This forces the patient to handle the sachet 36 and notice the sterilizing swab, and serves to remind the patient that they are required to sterilize the intended injection site on their skin before proceeding to the next step in the process and before access to the device 25 is possible.

**[0038]** Having removed the sachet 36 and sterilized the injection site, the patient is then able to unfold the inner lid panel 16 away from the base panel 12. The inner lid panel 16 is unfolded from its closed position to an open position. The inner lid panel 16 can be folded flat, parallel and co-planar with the base panel 12. The package 10 is then in the open configuration shown in figure 4. This leaves the graphics 33 denoting the apparatus preparation surface facing upwards. The graphics 33 denoting the preparation surface are exposed on the surface of the inner lid panel 16 as a visual indicator to the patient. The patient is then able to use the preparation surface of the inner lid panel 16 to place the device 25 or medicament cartridge 26 on, without contaminating either from contact with other surfaces.

**[0039]** The patient is then presented with the device 25 and medicament cartridge 26. The patient can then load the medicament cartridge 26 into the device and can use the device 25 as per the manufacturer's instructions to perform a medicament administration process. After use of the device 25, the device 25 and medicament cartridge 26 may be discarded. Alternatively, the medicament cartridge 26 may be removed and discarded and the device 25 may be retained for future use, if it is a reusable device.

**[0040]** The second side lid panel 15 may also include materials that may be optionally required during or after a medicament delivery process. This may include a plaster 37 and/or an

additional gauze pad 38.

**[0041]** The package 10 including a device preparation surface, formed by the inner lid panel 16 folding out flat, advantageously may avoid the need for a patient or other user to clean and/or disinfect an underlying surface upon which the package 10 is placed during use. For example, it may not be necessary to sterilize an area on a table surface before initiating use of the package 10. This may help minimize the risk of contamination of the components of the medicament apparatus. This may also make use of the package 10, and the whole medicament administration process, simpler for the patient and less of an onerous exercise. Furthermore, the preparation surface being sterile avoids the need for an additional surface sterilizing step by the patient. The preparation surface being sterile also may help ensure that there is no contamination of the preparation surface or any medical apparatus components placed thereon during the medicament administration process.

**[0042]** The preparation surface of the inner lid panel 16 forms an interior surface of the container 11 when the container 11 is in the closed configuration. That is, the preparation surface faces inwardly when the container 11 is in the closed configuration. This may advantageously help avoid exposure of the preparation surface to environmental elements, and therefore avoid contamination of the preparation surface before use of the package 10. The preparation surface is also formed on the innermost lid panel of the container 11. That is, in the closed configuration of the container 11, the inner lid panel 16 is innermost, the outer lid panel 13 is outermost, and the first and second side lid panels 14, 15 are disposed between the outer lid panel 13 and the inner lid panel 16. There is therefore at least one further panel of the container 11 that lies over the inner lid panel 16 and its associated preparation surface preventing its direct exposure to ambient conditions. This may further advantageously shield the inner lid panel 16 and its preparation surface from environmental elements during transport and storage of the package 10 and before use. This may provide the above-described benefit of retaining the sterility of the preparation surface.

**[0043]** The package 10 of the invention including all necessary materials required for a patient to complete a medicament delivery process helps make the process easy to follow, and avoids the need for the patient to gather materials from various sources prior to beginning the medicament administration process. This may help avoid patient errors in the administration procedure, and also is reassuring for the patient, helping them be more relaxed and make the process less intrusive upon his or her lifestyle.

**[0044]** Although the package 10 is described as including a device 25 and a separate medicament cartridge 26, the invention is not limited to this configuration and a package of the invention may alternatively include a device 25 pre-loaded with medicament. Such a device may include a pre-loaded cartridge 26 or may include a reservoir integrally formed with the device 25. Furthermore, the invention is not intended to be limited to a package 10 in which the device 25 receives a medicament cartridge 26. The device 25 may receive any form of medicament container or reservoir within the scope of the invention, and be configured to dispense medicament from such container or reservoir to a patient.

**[0045]** The package 10 of the exemplary embodiment is described as having the packet 35 and sachet 36 which are bonded in place to prevent a patient from opening the package 10 further until each is detached from the package 10. However, although each serves as a process reminder to the patient, the invention is not intended to be limited to either of these components being bonded in place in the package 10. The package may alternatively include an alternative component of the medical apparatus bonded in place to retain one or both of the inner lid panel 16 and first and second side lid panels 14, 15 in their closed position. One or both of the packet 35 and sachet 36 may be provided elsewhere in the package that does not necessarily require removal for complete opening of the package 10.

**[0046]** The particular configuration of medicament package 10 shown and described above is exemplary only and only serves to illustrate the inventive concept of the medicament package of the invention. It should be understood that alternative configurations of package and container are intended to be encompassed within the scope of the invention. For example, one or more panels of the container may be rectangular, square, or any other suitable shape. It will also be appreciated that other types of medicament delivery device and medicament container may be used with the package 10 within the scope of the invention. The package 10 may be used with both liquid and gaseous medicament and associated devices. For example, the medicament may comprise a gaseous inhalable medicament. Such a medicament may be provided in a pressurized medicament container such as a canister which is receivable in a medicament delivery device.

**[0047]** The container 11 of the package 10 may be made from a blank of card, although the invention is not limited to such material and any other suitable material may be used within the scope of the invention, including plastic or metal. The container 11 may be made from a hybrid of materials, such as plastic laminated card. The container 11 may be folded from a single blank of material. The fold lines may comprise lines of weakness in the sheet material of the container 11. The lines of weakness may be lines of reduced thickness or other deformation in the blank. The lines of weakening may include one or more score lines, perforations, or embossing of the material of the body 11. This may be advantageous as being a cost-effective and easily manufactured configuration of package container.

**[0048]** The container may be formed from a single unitary blank of material. However, the invention is not intended to be limited to this configuration and the container 11 may be formed from a plurality of packaging components connected together. Various panels may be separate components connected together. The panels may be connected by sections of material which may be a different material to that of the panels. For example, the connecting material may be a more flexible material than that of the panels. For example, the panels may be made from stiff card and the sections of connecting material may be flexible plastic or rubber, or more flexible card.

**[0049]** The package 10 of the invention is not intended to be limited to a container formed from flat blank(s) of material, and instead one or more parts of the package may be formed as a

nonplanar structure. For example, the base panel 12 may be replaced by a tray-shaped container with the inner lid panel 16, first and second side lid panels 14, 15 and outer lid panel 13 connected to the tray-shaped container.

**[0050]** Although the device 25 and the medicament cartridge 26 are described above as optionally being provided in a hermetically sealed blister pack that is bonded to the base panel 12, other means for securing the device 25 and medicament cartridge 26 in place are intended to fall within the scope of the invention. For example, the device 25 and/or the medicament cartridge 26 may be retained by surface formations formed in the base panel 12. For example, the base panel 12 may be formed with projections which secure the device 25 and/or the medicament cartridge 26 as a friction fit or snap-fit in place on the base panel 12. Such formations may be embossed or punched in the sheet material from which the container 11 is formed. Such mechanical securing of the device 25 and/or the medicament cartridge 26 may be in addition to, or instead of, use of an adhesive to bond the components in place.

**[0051]** The package 10 may not include separate side lid panels 14, 15 and may instead include one single side lid panel that extends partially or entirely over the inner lid panel 16. Such configuration would still serve to prevent opening of the inner lid panel 16 until the side lid panel had been folded out. As such, the single side lid panel may be bonded closed at an edge of the side lid panel and the inner lid panel 16. The bonded closure may be by a packet 35 overlying the side lid panel edge and the inner lid panel 16.

**[0052]** The invention is not intended to be limited to exemplary configuration of medicament package 10 shown and described above. In an alternative package within the scope of the invention, the first and second side panels 14, 15 may be first folded into their closed position and the inner lid panel 16 may be folded into its closed position over the first and second side panels 14, 15. In such a configuration, the first and second side panels 14, 15 would be disposed innermost in the container 11. It will be appreciated that in such an alternative configuration of package, the sterile preparation surface of the inner lid panel 16 would still be shielded from contamination from environmental elements, by being in contact with the first and second side lid panels 14, 15, and also by being covered by the outer lid panel 13.

**[0053]** In embodiments of the invention, only the inner lid panel 16 may be held closed, for example by a sachet 36 bonded across an edge thereof. Alternatively, only the first and second side panels 14, 15 may be held closed, for example by a packet 35 being bonded across them. Alternatively, both the inner lid panel 16 and the first and second side panels 14, 15 may be held closed, as described above.

**[0054]** The invention is not intended to be limited to an embodiment in which the inner lid panel 16 which provides the preparation surface extends across the entire width of depth of the container 11. In alternative embodiments, the inner lid panel 16 may be narrower or shallower than shown and described above so that it only partially extends across the width or depth of the container 11 in its closed position. Such a reduced size of inner lid panel may advantageously reduce material cost of the package 10. However, it may be advantageous to

maximize the side of the inner lid panel 16 to maximize the size of a preparation surface the package 10 can provide.

**[0055]** Embodiments of the invention may omit the outer lid panel 13 and/or the first and second side lid panels 14, 15, such that the inner lid panel 16, that comprises the preparation surface, comprises the sole lid panel of the package 10.

**[0056]** The sterilizing swab provided in the sachet 36 and/or the sterilizing agent within the packet 35 may comprise an absorbent pad impregnated with a suitable sterilizing agent. The term "sterilizing agent" is intended to encompass sterilizing chemicals and components or materials comprising a sterilizing chemical, including swabs, wipes, bars, gels and liquids. Similarly, the sterile preparation surface of the inner lid panel may be pre-treated with, or comprise a material impregnated with any suitable sterilizing agent or chemical. Exemplary sterilizing agents include, but are not limited to, isopropanol, isopropyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol as a dissolution, for example isopropyl alcohol as a 70% dissolution, tincture of iodine, hydrogen peroxide, chloramine T, alcohol (e.g. ethanol, 1 - propanol), phenols, nitrogen compounds, chlorhexidin, and/or detergents. Furthermore, use of the term "sterile", "sterilizing" and "sterilized" throughout the specification and in the context of the present invention is intended to also encompass surfaces, agents and actions that are cleaned, disinfected and/or sanitized. The term "sterile" may be used interchangeably with the terms "cleaned", "disinfected" and/or "sanitized". That is, the term "sterile" is intended to encompass varying degrees of enhanced cleanliness in which the presence of germs, bacteria, microorganisms and/or other contaminants is reduced to reduce the risk patient infection during use of the package and medical apparatus of the invention. The term "sterile" is not intended to be limited to a definition of a complete absence, destruction and/or removal of such contaminants.

**[0057]** The gauze pad(s) 28, 38 may comprise any suitable material and may include, but are not limited to, gauze sponge, cotton, cellulose, rayon, or other porous filter material. Furthermore, the package 10 of the invention is not limited to embodiments in which a gauze pad 28, 38 is provided and alternative embodiments of the invention may omit the gauze pads 28, 38.

**[0058]** The device 25 may be configured to deliver the medicament subcutaneously, although it may instead be configured for intradermal injection, for instance using a microneedle, or for injection in some other manner.

**[0059]** The device 25 may be a bolus injector device of the type known as a Large Volume Device (LVD). An LVD injection device is configured to dispense a relatively large dose of medicament, in particular at least 1 ml and typically up to 2.5 ml, but possibly up to 10 ml.

**[0060]** The bolus injector device is configured to deliver a bolus of the respective medicament to bring a volume of the medicament into a patient's body within a predetermined time. The injection rate, however, may not be critical, i.e. tight control may not be necessary. However, there may be an upper (physiological) limit to the delivery rate in order to avoid damage to the

tissue surrounding the delivery site. The time taken to deliver a bolus dose of medicament may be between a few minutes and many hours depending on a number of factors including the quantity (volume) of medicament, the viscosity of the medicament and the nature of the injection site at which the injection device is intended to be used.

**[0061]** From a user or Health Care Professional perspective, it is desirable for an injection device to be configured to minimally impact the patient's lifestyle and schedule, providing the patient with minimal reminder of his or her disease between the injections. The treatment schedule for therapies is usually intermittent, i.e. may be one injection per week, one injection every other week, or one per month. Therefore, the patient usually has no routine in dealing with his or her disease, and hence has minimal routine/experience in performing the required injections. Thus, configuration of the injection device and all associated apparatus and packaging to simplify its operation by patients is highly desirable.

**[0062]** Because it is intended for bolus operation, the configuration of the injection device is quite different compared to an injection device that is intended to be used for basal operation. Also, its use is quite different. For instance, a basal type insulin pump generally is relatively expensive as it includes many sophisticated diabetes specific features like programmable delivery rate profiles, bolus calculators etc. Further, the connection to the body via an infusion set allows the patient to handle and manipulate the pump in his/her field of view while the therapy is ongoing. Further, diabetes patients usually have a routine in setting-up the infusion set, connecting and operating the pump, and disconnecting the pump temporarily for events like taking a shower so not to expose the pump to water. In contrast, the bolus injector devices described above can be relatively simple and inexpensive devices. They may be provided as single-use devices, which cannot be recharged with medicament, which further reduces complexity and cost.

**[0063]** The term "drug" or "medicament", as used herein, means a pharmaceutical formulation containing at least one pharmaceutically active compound. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutically active compound can have a molecular weight up to 1500 Da or may include a peptide, a protein, a polysaccharide, a vaccine, a DNA molecule, an RNA molecule, an enzyme, an antibody or a fragment thereof, a hormone or an oligonucleotide, or a mixture of the above-mentioned pharmaceutically active compound. Various types or subtypes of compounds are also contemplated. For example, RNA may include RNAi, siRNA, or miRNA. In other embodiments, the pharmaceutically active compound can be useful for the treatment or prophylaxis of diabetes mellitus or complications associated with diabetes mellitus such as diabetic retinopathy, thromboembolism disorders such as deep vein or pulmonary thromboembolism, acute coronary syndrome (ACS), angina, myocardial infarction, cancer, macular degeneration, inflammation, hay fever, atherosclerosis or rheumatoid arthritis. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutically active compound can comprise at least one peptide for the treatment or prophylaxis of diabetes mellitus or complications associated with diabetes mellitus such as diabetic retinopathy. The pharmaceutically active compound can also comprise at least one human insulin or a human insulin analogue or derivative, glucagon-like peptide (GLP-1) or an analogue or derivative thereof, or exendin-3 or exendin-4 or an

analogue or derivative of exendin-3 or exendin-4 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

**[0064]** Insulin analogues can include, for example, Gly(A21), Arg(B31), Arg(B32) human insulin; Lys(B3), Glu(B29) human insulin; Lys(B28), Pro(B29) human insulin; Asp(B28) human insulin; human insulin, wherein proline in position B28 is replaced by Asp, Lys, Leu, Val or Ala and wherein in position B29 Lys may be replaced by Pro; Ala(B26) human insulin; Des(B28-B30) human insulin; Des(B27) human insulin and Des(B30) human insulin.

**[0065]** Insulin derivatives can include, for example, B29-N-myristoyl-des(B30) human insulin; B29-N-palmitoyl-des(B30) human insulin; B29-N-myristoyl human insulin; B29-N-palmitoyl human insulin; B28-N-myristoyl LysB28ProB29 human insulin; B28-N-palmitoyl-LysB28ProB29 human insulin; B30-N-myristoyl-ThrB29LysB30 human insulin; B30-N-palmitoyl-ThrB29LysB30 human insulin; B29-N-(N-palmitoyl-Y-glutamyl)-des(B30) human insulin; B29-N-(N-lithocholy-Y-glutamyl)-des(B30) human insulin; B29-N-( $\omega$ -carboxyheptadecanoyl)-des(B30) human insulin and B29-N-( $\omega$ -carboxyhepta-decanoyl) human insulin.

**[0066]** Exendin-4 can include, for example, Exendin-4(1-39).

**[0067]** Hormones can include, for example, hypophysis hormones or hypothalamus hormones or regulatory active peptides and their antagonists, such as Gonadotropine (Follitropin, Lutropin, Choriongonadotropin, Menotropin), Somatropine (Somatropin), Desmopressin, Terlipressin, Gonadorelin, Triptorelin, Leuprorelin, Buserelin, Nafarelin, or Goserelin.

**[0068]** A polysaccharide can include, for example, a glucosaminoglycane, a hyaluronic acid, a heparin, a low molecular weight heparin or an ultra low molecular weight heparin or a derivative thereof, or a sulphated, e.g. a poly-sulphated form of the above-mentioned polysaccharides, and/or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. An example of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of a poly-sulphated low molecular weight heparin is enoxaparin sodium.

**[0069]** Antibodies can include generally globular plasma proteins (~150 kDa) that are also known as immunoglobulins which share a basic structure. As they can have sugar chains added to amino acid residues, they may also be classified as glycoproteins. The basic functional unit of each antibody is an immunoglobulin (Ig) monomer (containing only one Ig unit); secreted antibodies can also be dimeric with two Ig units as with IgA, tetrameric with four Ig units like teleost fish IgM, or pentameric with five Ig units, like mammalian IgM.

**[0070]** The Ig monomer is a "Y"-shaped molecule that can include four polypeptide chains; two heavy chains and two light chains connected by disulfide bonds between cysteine residues. Each heavy chain can be about 440 amino acids long; each light chain can be about 220 amino acids long. Heavy and light chains may each contain intra-chain disulfide bonds which stabilize their folding. Each chain is composed of structural domains called Ig domains. These domains typically contain about 70-110 amino acids and are classified into different categories

(for example, variable or V, and constant or C) according to their size and function. They have a characteristic immunoglobulin fold in which two  $\beta$  sheets create a "sandwich" shape, held together by interactions between conserved cysteines and other charged amino acids.

**[0071]** There are five types of mammalian Ig heavy chain denoted by  $\alpha$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\gamma$ , and  $\mu$ . The type of heavy chain present defines the isotype of antibody; these chains are found in IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, and IgM antibodies, respectively.

**[0072]** Distinct heavy chains differ in size and composition;  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$  contain approximately 450 amino acids and  $\delta$  approximately 500 amino acids, while  $\mu$  and  $\epsilon$  have approximately 550 amino acids. Each heavy chain has two regions, the constant region (CH) and the variable region (VH). In one species, the constant region is essentially identical in all antibodies of the same isotype, but differs in antibodies of different isotypes. Heavy chains  $\gamma$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\delta$  have a constant region composed of three tandem Ig domains, and a hinge region for added flexibility; heavy chains  $\mu$  and  $\epsilon$  have a constant region composed of four immunoglobulin domains. The variable region of the heavy chain differs in antibodies produced by different B cells, but is the same for all antibodies produced by a single B cell or B cell clone. The variable region of each heavy chain is approximately 110 amino acids long and is composed of a single Ig domain.

**[0073]** In mammals, there are two types of immunoglobulin light chain denoted by  $\lambda$  and  $\kappa$ . A light chain has two successive domains: one constant domain (CL) and one variable domain (VL). The approximate length of a light chain is 211 to 217 amino acids. Each antibody contains two light chains that are always identical; only one type of light chain,  $\kappa$  or  $\lambda$ , is present per antibody in mammals.

**[0074]** Although the general structure of antibodies can be similar, the unique property of a given antibody is determined by the variable (V) regions, as detailed above. More specifically, variable loops, often three each the light (VL) and three on the heavy (VH) chain, are responsible for binding to the antigen, i.e. for its antigen specificity. These loops are referred to as the Complementarity Determining Regions (CDRs). Because CDRs from both VH and VL domains contribute to the antigen-binding site, it is usually the combination of the heavy and the light chains, and not either alone, that determines the final antigen specificity.

**[0075]** An "antibody fragment" contains at least one antigen binding fragment as defined above, and exhibits essentially the same function and specificity as the complete antibody of which the fragment is derived from. Limited proteolytic digestion with papain cleaves the Ig prototype into three fragments. Two identical amino terminal fragments, each containing one entire L chain and about half an H chain, are the antigen binding fragments (Fab). The third fragment, similar in size but containing the carboxyl terminal half of both heavy chains with their inter-chain disulfide bond, is the crystalizable fragment (Fc). The Fc contains carbohydrates, complement-binding, and FcR-binding sites. Limited pepsin digestion yields a single F(ab')2 fragment containing both Fab pieces and the hinge region, including the H-H inter-chain disulfide bond. F(ab')2 is divalent for antigen binding. The disulfide bond of F(ab')2 may be cleaved in order to obtain Fab'. Moreover, the variable regions of the heavy and light

chains can be fused together to form a single chain variable fragment (scFv).

**[0076]** Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are for example acid addition salts and basic salts. Acid addition salts are e.g. HCl or HBr salts. Basic salts are e.g. salts having a cation selected from alkali or alkaline, e.g. Na<sup>+</sup>, or K<sup>+</sup>, or Ca<sup>2+</sup>, or an ammonium ion. Pharmaceutically acceptable solvates are for example hydrates.

**[0077]** In some embodiments, medicaments of various viscosities can be injected. For example, viscosity could range from about 3 to about 50 cP. In other embodiments, viscosity could be less than about 3 cP or greater than about 50 cP. Injection can further include delivering a medicament to a sub-cutaneous, an intra-muscular, or a transdermal location within a patient's body. The medicament can be in the form of a liquid, gel, slurry, suspension, particle, powder, or other type.

**[0078]** Typical injection volumes can range from about 1 mL to about 10 mL. Rates of injection may be about 0.5 mL/min, about 0.2 mL/min, or about 0.1 mL/min. Such injection profiles may be generally constant in flow rate, generally continuous in duration, or both generally constant and generally continuous. These injections can also occur in a single step of administration. Such injection profiles may be referred to as bolus injections.

**[0079]** Delivery devices functioning with such medicaments may utilize a needle, cannula, or other injection element configured to deliver a medicament to the patient. Such an injection element may, for example, have an external size or diameter of 27G or less. Further, the injection element could be rigid, flexible, and formed using a range of one or more materials. And in some embodiments, the injection element may include two or more components. For example, a rigid trocar may operate in conjunction with a flexible cannula. Initially, both the trocar and cannula may move together to pierce the skin. The trocar may then retract while the cannula remains at least partially within the target tissue. Later, the cannula may separately retract into the delivery device.

## REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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### Patent documents cited in the description

- [WO2006015117A \[0003\]](#)

## Patentkrav

1. Pakke (10), der har komponenter af et apparat til medicinsk brug, og som omfatter:
  - 5 en mængde paneler (12 - 20), der afgrænser en beholder (11), der har et indvendigt rum;  
en komponent af apparatet til medicinsk brug, der er arrangeret i det indvendige rum, idet den første komponent af apparatet til medicinsk brug omfatter en anordning til administration af  
10 lægemidler (25); og  
mindst ét af mængden af paneler, der omfatter et lågpanel (14, 15, 16);  
kendetegnet ved, at lågpanelet (14, 15, 16) er fastgjort i en lukket stilling, hvor det mindst delvist omslutter det  
15 indvendige rum, idet en yderligere komponent (35, 36) af apparatet til medicinsk brug er sammenføjet på tværs af en kant på lågpanelet (14, 15, 16).
  2. Pakke (10) ifølge krav 1, hvor lågpanelet omfatter ét af  
20 et par af lågpaneler (14, 15), der er fastgjort i en lukket stilling af den yderligere komponent (35) af apparatet til medicinsk brug, der er sammenføjet på tværs af parret af lågpaneler (14, 15).
  - 25 3. Pakke (10) ifølge krav 1, hvor lågpanelet omfatter et første lågpanel (16), og hvor den yderligere komponent af apparatet til medicinsk brug omfatter en anden komponent (36), og hvor pakken (10) yderligere omfatter et andet lågpanel (14, 15), der ligger over det første lågpanel (16), og hvor det andet lågpanel (15, 30 16) er fastgjort i en stilling, der ligger over det første lågpanel (16), med en tredje komponent (35) af apparatet til medicinsk brug, der er sammenføjet på tværs af en kant på det andet lågpanel (14, 15).
  - 35 4. Pakke (10) ifølge krav 3, der yderligere omfatter et fjerde lågpanel (13), der ligger over det første og det andet lågpanel (16, 14, 15).

5. Pakke (10) ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav, hvor mindst én af den yderligere, den anden og den tredje komponent (35, 36) af apparatet til medicinsk brug omfatter en pakke, der indeholder et steriliseringsmiddel.

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6. Pakke (10) ifølge ethvert af kravene 1 til 5, hvor beholderen (11) omfatter et underpanel (12), der danner en bund i beholderen (11), sidevægspaneler (17, 18, 19, 20), der strækker sig ud fra underpanelet (12), samt en mængde lågpaneler 10 (13, 14, 15, 16), hvor mindst ét af lågpanelerne (13, 14, 15, 16) kan foldes ind i en stilling, hvor det strækker sig i samme plan som underpanelet (12), når beholderen (11) er manipuleret til en åben opsætning.

15 7. Pakke (10) ifølge krav 6, hvor det mindst ene lågpanel (16), der kan foldes ind i en stilling, hvor det strækker sig i samme plan som underpanelet (12), omfatter en steril overflade, som danner en forberedelsesoverflade, hvor en bruger kan placere komponenter af et apparat til medicinsk brug, når beholderen 20 (11) er i den åbne opsætning.

8. Pakke (10) ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav, hvor panelerne (12 - 20) på beholderen (11) er dannet af mindst ét foldet, plant emne af materiale.

25

9. Pakke (10) ifølge krav 8, hvor panelerne (12 - 20) på beholderen (11) er dannet af et enkelt plant emne af materiale.

10. Pakke (10) ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav, hvor beholderen (11) kan konfigureres i en åben opsætning, hvor alle 30 paneler (12 - 20) på beholderen (11) ligger i samme plan i forhold til hinanden.

11. Pakke (10) ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav, hvor mindst ét panel (13) på beholderen (11) er påtrykt en brugervejledning 35 til anordningen til administration af lægemidler (25).

12. Pakke (10) ifølge krav 11, der omfatter en mængde lågpaneler

(13, 14, 15, 16), der ligger over hinanden i en lukket opsætning af beholderen (11), hvor panelet (13) inklusive brugsvejledningen omfatter det yderste lågpanel.

5 13. Pakke (10) ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav, hvor anordningen til administration af lægemidler (25) omfatter en anordning til bolusindsprøjtning.

10 14. Pakke (10) ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav, der yderligere omfatter en beholder til lægemidler (26) i det indvendige rum i beholderen (11).

# DRAWINGS

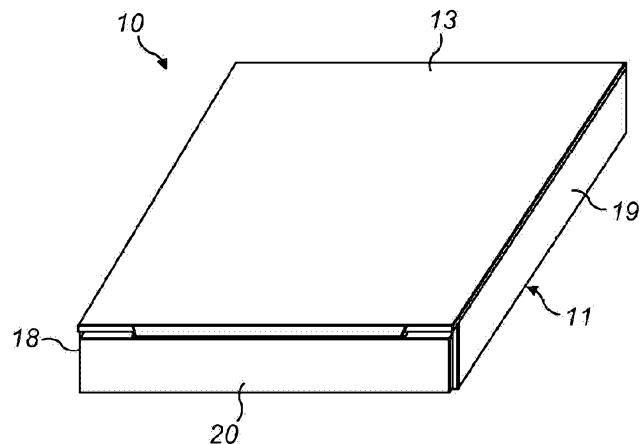


FIG. 1

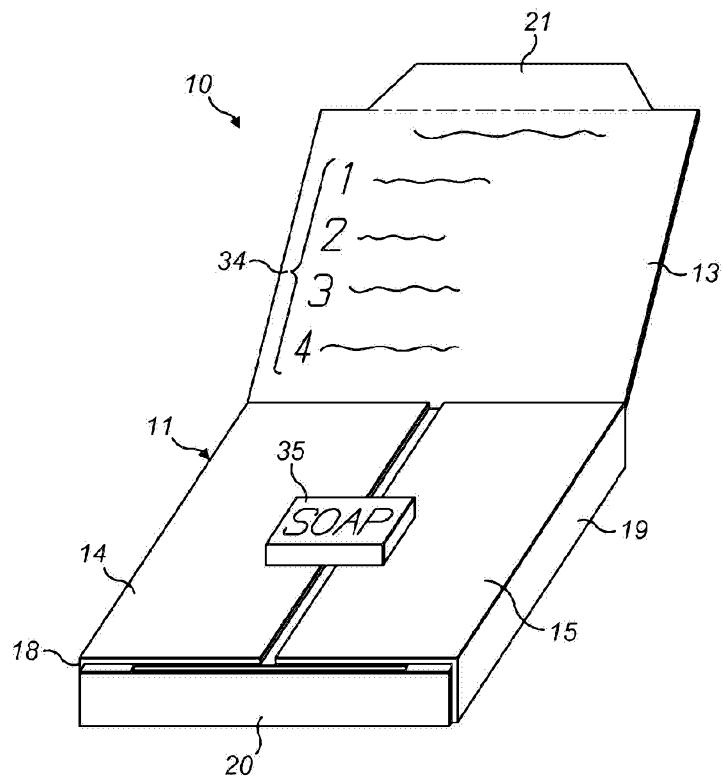


FIG. 2

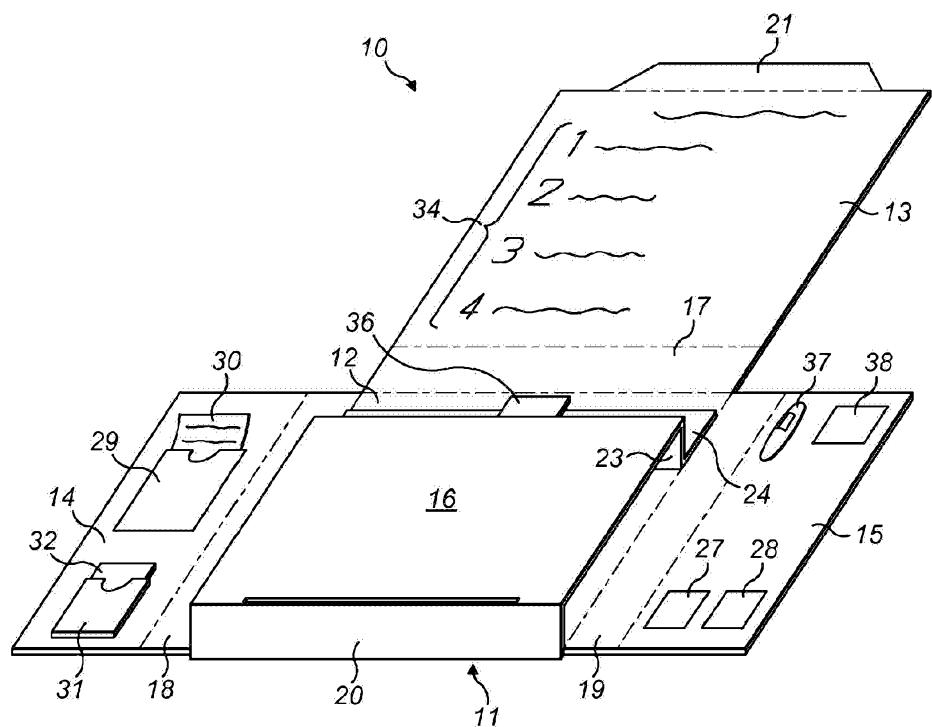


FIG. 3

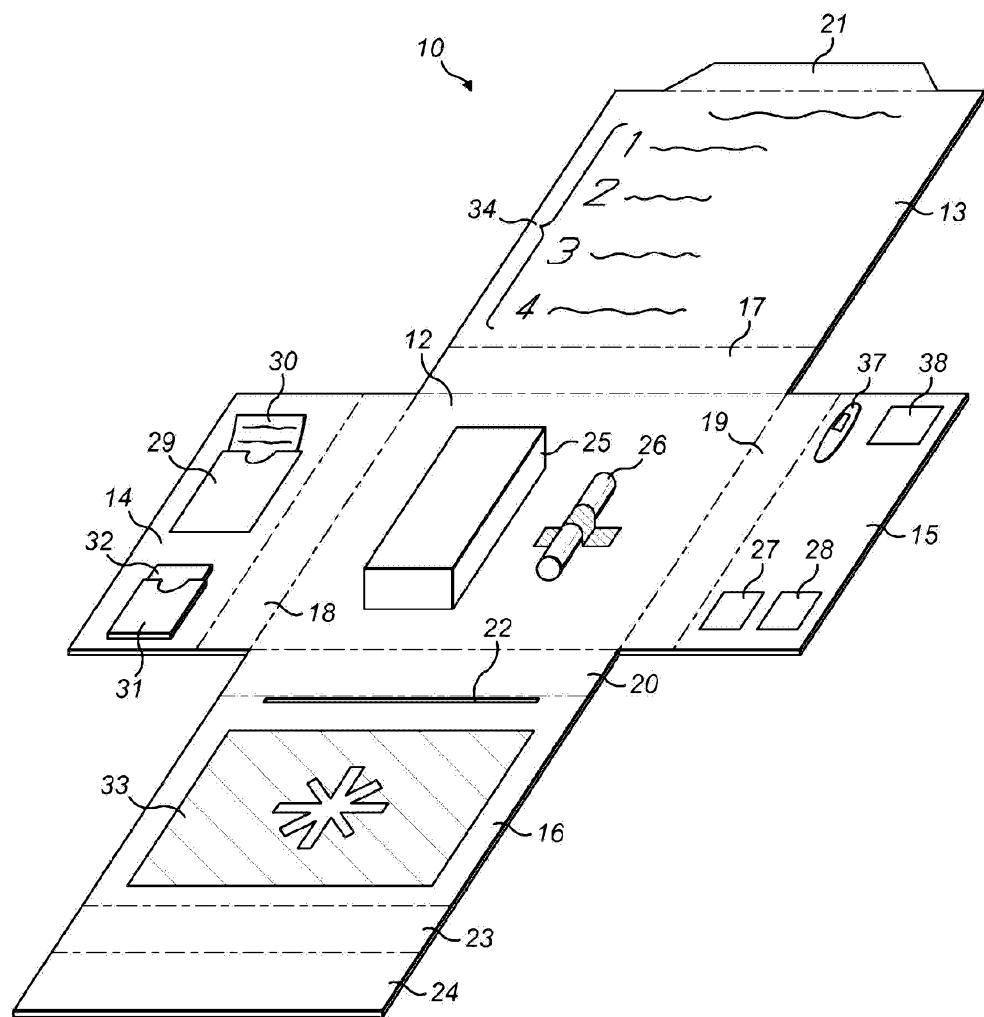


FIG. 4