



(72) WEINBERGER, Judah Z., US

(72) AMOLS, Howard I., US

(71) TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW  
YORK (THE), US

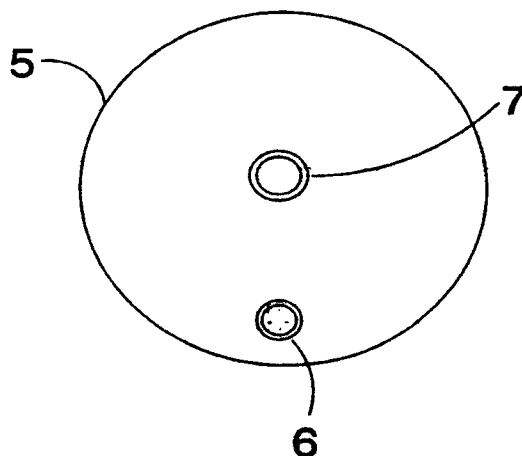
(51) Int.Cl.<sup>6</sup> A61M 25/10, A61M 29/02, A61N 5/00

(30) 1995/11/30 (08/565,093) US

(30) 1996/09/26 (08/717,232) US

(54) **APPAREIL ET METHODE POUR TRAITER UNE MALADIE AU  
NIVEAU D'UN PASSAGE D'UN TISSU**

(54) **APPARATUS AND METHOD TO TREAT A DISEASE PROCESS  
IN A LUMINAL STRUCTURE**



(57) L'invention concerne un appareil et une méthode pour traiter une maladie au niveau d'un passage d'un tissu. Un cathéter à deux ballonnets (200) pour traiter une maladie au niveau d'un passage d'un tissu chez un patient comprend un ballonnet interne (204) et un ballonnet externe (202) sensiblement concentriques, le ballonnet externe entourant le ballonnet interne (204), un passage (208) pour un fluide en communication avec le ballonnet interne (204) et un autre passage (206) pour un fluide en communication avec le ballonnet externe (202).

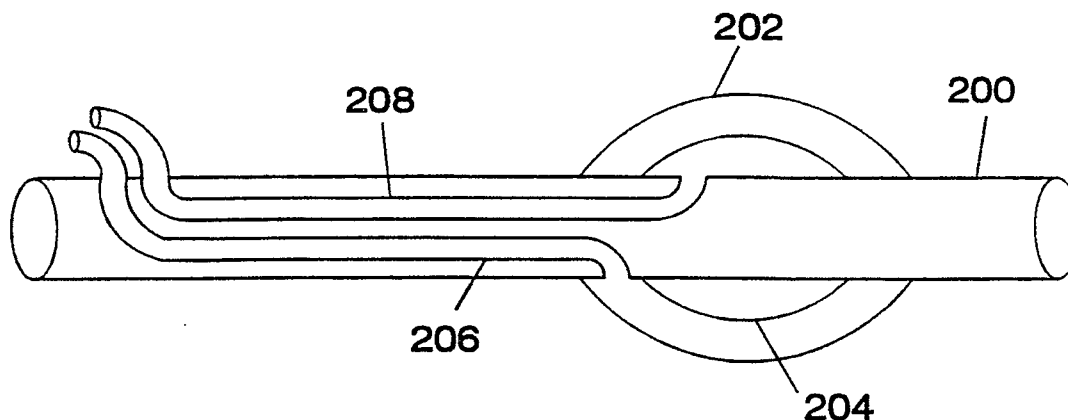
(57) This invention is an apparatus and a method to treat a disease process in a luminal structure. A dual balloon catheter (200) for treating a disease process in a luminal structure of a patient comprises an inner balloon (204), an outer balloon (202) substantially concentric with and substantially surrounding the inner balloon (204), an inner balloon fluid delivery lumen (208) in fluid connection with the inner balloon (204), and an outer balloon fluid delivery lumen (206) in fluid connection with the outer balloon (202).

**CORRECTED  
VERSION\*****PCT**WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
International Bureau

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

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>A61N 5/00</b>		<b>A1</b>	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 97/19723</b>
			(43) International Publication Date: 5 June 1997 (05.06.97)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US96/19084		(74) Agent: WHITE, John, P.; Cooper & Dunham L.L.P., 1185 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 (US).	
(22) International Filing Date: 27 November 1996 (27.11.96)		(81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, MX, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).	
(30) Priority Data: 08/565,093 30 November 1995 (30.11.95) US 08/717,232 26 September 1996 (26.09.96) US		Published With international search report.	
(60) Parent Applications or Grants (63) Related by Continuation US 08/565,093 (CIP) Filed on 30 November 1995 (30.11.95) US 08/717,232 (CIP) Filed on 26 September 1996 (26.09.96)			
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK [US/US]; West 116th Street and Broadway, New York, NY 10027 (US).			
(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): WEINBERGER, Judah, Z. [US/US]; 751 Winthrop Road, Teaneck, NJ 07666 (US). AMOLS, Howard, I. [US/US]; Apartment 18S, 322 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019 (US).			

(54) Title: APPARATUS AND METHOD TO TREAT A DISEASE PROCESS IN A LUMINAL STRUCTURE



## (57) Abstract

This invention is an apparatus and a method to treat a disease process in a luminal structure. A dual balloon catheter (200) for treating a disease process in a luminal structure of a patient comprises an inner balloon (204), an outer balloon (202) substantially concentric with and substantially surrounding the inner balloon (204), an inner balloon fluid delivery lumen (208) in fluid connection with the inner balloon (204), and an outer balloon fluid delivery lumen (206) in fluid connection with the outer balloon (202).

**APPARATUS AND METHOD TO TREAT A DISEASE PROCESS IN**  
**A LUMINAL STRUCTURE**

5

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

10

The present invention relates to an apparatus and a method to treat a disease process in a luminal structure. Such a structure includes, but is not limited to, veins, arteries, bypass grafts, prostheses, the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, the biliary tract, the genitourinary (GU) tract, and the respiratory tract (e.g. the tracheobronchial tree).

15

20

Within this application several publications are referenced by Arabic numerals within parentheses. Full citations for these references may be found at the end of the specification immediately preceding the claims. The disclosures of all of these publications in their entireties are hereby incorporated by reference into this application in order to more fully describe the state of the art to which this invention pertains.

25

30

Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty ("PCTA") is commonly used in the treatment of coronary artery obstruction, with over 400,000 procedures performed annually. The process involves the insertion of balloon catheters through the femoral artery to the targeted coronary artery. Injection of radio-opaque contrast into the proximal coronary artery allows fluoroscopic localization of stenosed coronary segments. Balloon

-2-

catheters are advanced to the site of stenosis over extremely thin guide wires to position the catheter at the point of occlusion. The distal end of the catheter contains a balloon which is inflated for 2-4 minutes to the full diameter of the occluded artery, decreasing the blockage and improving blood flow.

Approximately 40% of patients undergoing this procedure have angiographic evidence of restenosis by 12 months. The biological processes responsible for restenosis are not fully understood, but appear to result from abnormal proliferation of the "insulted" smooth muscle cells and neointima formation in the segment of treated artery (6). Although coronary artery blockage is a non-malignant disease, it has been suggested that treatment of the internal vessel walls with ionizing radiation could inhibit cell growth, and delay or even prevent restenosis (4, 7, 10-13).

As stated above, restenosis after arterial intervention in general, PTCA in particular, seem to be primarily due to medial smooth muscle cell proliferation. Conventional PTCA is performed using a balloon catheter such an over-the-wire type catheter manufactured, for example, by Scimed Life Systems, Inc, of Maple Grove, Minnesota or a mono-rail type catheter manufactured, for example, by Advanced Cardiovascular Systems, Inc, of Temecula, California. Fig. 1 depicts such a conventional over-the-wire balloon catheter 1. The conventional balloon catheter 1 is utilized in an angioplasty procedure as follows. A conventional guidewire 2 is inserted into the patient's

-3-

artery until the distal end of the guidewire 2 is past a target area (not shown) of the artery (not shown) where there is a buildup of material. The conventional balloon catheter 1 has a lumen 3 running therethrough. The guidewire 2 is inserted into the distal end of the balloon catheter 1 and the balloon catheter 1 is advanced over the guidewire until the balloon section 1a of the balloon catheter 1 is adjacent the buildup of material. The balloon section 1a is then inflated by an inflation means (not show) connected to an inflation port 1b to clear the artery. Finally, the balloon section 1a is deflated, the balloon catheter 1 is pulled back up the guidewire and removed and the guidewire is likewise removed from the patient's artery.

Current technology contemplates two distinct design classes for devices for the prevention of restenosis after arterial interventions. The first design class, an arterial stent type device, is designed for long term deployment within the artery. Such a stent, if designed to emit radiation, would be in place long after the time necessary for the prevention of smooth muscle cell proliferation at the arterial site. United States Patent No. 5,059,166 to Fischell describes such a long term stent.

The second design class for restenosis preventing devices contemplates the delivery of unspecified doses of radiation via radioactive catheters and guidewires. These devices utilize a movable, flexible radiation shield. However, it is questionable whether such a radiation shield could be constructed given the thickness of material required to

-4-

shield the radiation source and the flexibility required to allow delivery of the radiation source and shield to the coronary site. United States Patent No. 5,213,561 to Weinstein relates to a device of this class.

5

In addition, neither class of devices addresses the need to isolate the radioactive source from contact with the patient's body fluids.

10 In a related area, brachytherapy involves the placement of a radioactive source within tissue to deliver localized radiation and is frequently applied to treat recurrent disease in an area previously treated by external beam radiation. Blind-end catheters may be used to deliver  
15 radiation to tumors in the esophagus, trachea, or rectum, for example. Advantages include the sparing of critical structures close to the tumor, and brevity of treatment (hours to days). Difficulties primarily involve anatomic constraints on implant placement. Common applications  
20 include the endoluminal treatment of recurrent endobronchial and bile duct tumors, the intracavitary treatment of cervical and endometrial cancer, and interstitial implants in unrespectable tumors with catheters or radioactive seeds.

-5-

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

It is an object of the present invention to provide an arrangement for reducing restenosis after arterial or  
5 vascular intervention in a patient. Such intervention includes, but is not limited to, balloon angioplasty, atherectomy, stent placement, arterial grafts, and arteriovenous fistula.

10 Moreover, it is noted that long term hemodialysis therapy is complicated by thrombosis of both hemodialysis grafts and native shunts. Late graft failure (after about 6 weeks) is commonly associated with anatomic stenosis at the  
15 venous anastomosis, within the graft, or more proximally in the central venous system. Irradiation of the proliferative tissue from an intravascular source will inhibit the development of shunt outflow stenosis and thus decrease the incidence of thrombosis from the ensuing low  
20 flow state. Any proliferative tissue at the site of a vascular graft would also be amenable to this treatment.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an arrangement for reducing restenosis after vascular  
25 intervention in the patient by delivering a precise dosage of radiation to the patient's artery at a target area.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an arrangement for reducing restenosis after vascular  
30 intervention in the patient by delivering precise radioactive dosage to the patient's artery at a target area while eliminating contact between the radioactive source

-6-

and the patient's body fluids.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an arrangement for reducing restenosis after vascular intervention in the patient by delivering a precise radioactive dosage to the patient's artery at a target area while shielding a doctor and other staff from over-exposure to radiation.

It is another object of the present invention to provide an arrangement and method for treating a disease process or processes in a luminal structure or structures. Such structure or structures include, but are not limited to, veins, arteries, bypass grafts, vascular prostheses, the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, the biliary tract, the genitourinary (GU) tract, and the respiratory tract (e.g. the tracheobronchial tree). The diseases to be treated by the invention include proliferative diseases (both malignant and non-malignant).

According to one aspect of the present invention, an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a patient's artery for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in the patient's artery is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source encapsulated within its distal end, and a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire, said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation delivery wire into its proximal end.



-7-

According to another aspect of the present invention, an apparatus inserted into a sheath in a patient's artery and guided by a guidewire within the patient's artery for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in the patient's artery is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source encapsulated within its distal end, and a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire, said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end, said balloon catheter being adapted to be inserted into said sheath.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a patient's artery for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in the patient's artery is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source encapsulated within its distal end, and a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending partially through said balloon catheter, said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end, said guidewire lumen having an entry port located at a distal end of said balloon catheter and an exit port located upon a circumferential surface of said balloon catheter.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an apparatus for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising a guidewire for insertion into the patient's artery at

-8-

least as far as a target area of the artery, a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source encapsulated within its distal end, and a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen  
5 extending therethrough to accept said guidewire, said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation delivery wire into its proximal end.

10 According to another aspect of the present invention, an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a patient's artery for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in the patient's artery is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source encapsulated within  
15 its distal end, and a catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire, said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation delivery wire into its proximal end.

20 According to another aspect of the present invention, an apparatus to be inserted into a catheter for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source encapsulated within its distal  
25 end, and a blind lumen open at its proximal end and sealed at its distal end, said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end and to be inserted into said catheter.

30 According to another aspect of the present invention, a method of reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising inserting a

-9-

guidewire into the patient's artery until a distal end of the guidewire is at least as far into the artery as a predetermined section of the artery, inserting the guidewire into a guidewire lumen of a balloon catheter with a blind lumen, inserting the balloon catheter with the blind lumen into the patient's artery at least as far as the predetermined section of the artery, inserting a radiation dose delivery wire into said blind lumen in said balloon catheter, moving said radiation dose delivery wire a predetermined distance into the blind lumen of the balloon catheter for a predetermined period of time, and removing said radiation dose delivery wire from said blind lumen of said balloon catheter after said predetermined period of time.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus for use with a guidewire for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising a balloon catheter with a guidewire lumen extending therethrough adapted to accept a guidewire for guiding the balloon catheter in the patient's artery, said balloon catheter having a radiation producing coating on an internal surface.

The radiation producing coating may include a material selected from the group consisting of Al-26, Sn-123, K-40, Sr-89, Y-91, Ir-192, Cd-115, P-32, Rb-86, I-125, Pd-103, and Sr-90, or any other material selected from Tables 2 or 3, for example.

Regarding Tables 2-4, it is noted that the legend "A" refers

-10-

to atomic mass, the half-life is given in years, days, hours, and minutes, where appropriate, a "Rad. Type" (radiation type) B+ indicates emission of a positron particle, B- indicates the emission of a beta particle, and  
5 G indicates the emission of a gamma photon.

The radiation producing coating may comprise a lacquer, a glue, an acrylic, vinyl, or an absorbing compound.

10 The balloon portion of the catheter may be formed of a medical plastic material such as polyethylene, PET, and nylon.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an  
15 apparatus for use with a guidewire for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising a balloon catheter with a guidewire lumen extending therethrough adapted to accept a guidewire for guiding the balloon catheter in the patient's artery,  
20 said balloon catheter having a radiation producing coating on an exterior surface.

The radiation producing coating may include a material selected from the group consisting of Al-26, Sn-123, K-40,  
25 Sr-89, Y-91, Ir-192, Cd-115, P-32, Rb-86, I-125, Pd-103, and Sr-90, or any other material selected from Table 2, for example.

The radiation producing coating may comprise a lacquer, a  
30 glue, an acrylic, or a vinyl.

-11-

The balloon catheter may be formed of a plastic material chosen from the group consisting of polyethylene, PET, and nylon.

5 According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus for use with a guidewire for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising a balloon catheter with a guidewire lumen extending therethrough adapted to accept a guidewire  
10 for guiding the balloon catheter in the patient's artery, said balloon catheter being formed of a flexible material including a radiation producing source.

The flexible material may be formed of a plastic material  
15 such as polyethylene, PET, and nylon.

The plastic material may be doped with said radiation producing source.

20 The radiation producing source may be chemically bonded to said plastic material by a covalent bond.

The radiation producing source may be bonded to said plastic material by an ionic bond.

25 The radiation producing source may be bonded to said plastic material by a biotin-avidin link.

The radiation producing source may be bonded to said  
30 plastic material by coextrusion.

-12-

According to another aspect of the instant invention a method for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising inserting a balloon catheter with a fluid delivery port connected thereto into the patient's artery and inserting a radioactive fluid into the balloon catheter through the fluid delivery port.

The radioactive fluid may be selected from the group consisting of fluids containing Cu-61, Se-73, Co-55, Sc-44, Sr-75, Kr-77, Ga-68, In-110, Br-76, Ga-66, Ga-72, Sb-122, Na-24, Si-31, Ge-77, Ho-166, Re-188, Bi-212, Y-90, K-42, Ir-192, I-125, Pd-103, Sr-90, and radioactive sodium-chloride, or any other chemical compound formulated from the isotopes given in Table 3, for example.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a patient's artery for receiving a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source encapsulated within its distal end and for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in the patient's artery is provided, comprising a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire, said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation delivery wire into its proximal end.

According to another aspect of the present invention an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation

-13-

source attached to its distal end; a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation delivery wire into its proximal end; and means for moving the distal end of said radiation dose delivery wire to a predetermined position within said blind lumen for a predetermined period of time.

According to another aspect of the present invention an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source attached to its distal end; a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end; and a radiation blocking shield movable between the radiation source within the patient's luminal structure and a user of the apparatus.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus inserted into a sheath in a luminal structure of a patient and guided by a guidewire within the patient's luminal structure for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source attached to its distal end; a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said

-14-

radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end; said balloon catheter being adapted to be inserted into said sheath; and means for providing a liquid-tight seal between the radiation dose delivery wire and the proximal end of the blind lumen.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source attached to its distal end; and a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending partially through said balloon catheter; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end; said guidewire lumen having an entry port located at a distal end of said balloon catheter and an exit port located upon a circumferential surface of said balloon catheter.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source attached to its distal end; and a catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus with a catheter to be inserted into a luminal



-15-

structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source attached to its distal end; and a blind lumen open at its proximal end and sealed at its distal end; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end and to be inserted into said catheter.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus for use with a guidewire inserted in a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a balloon catheter with a guidewire lumen extending therethrough adapted to accept a guidewire for guiding the balloon catheter in the patient's luminal structure; said balloon catheter having a radiation producing coating on an internal surface.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus for use with a guidewire inserted into a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a balloon catheter with a guidewire lumen extending therethrough adapted to accept a guidewire for guiding the balloon catheter in the patient's luminal structure; said balloon catheter having a radiation producing coating on an exterior surface.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus for use with a guidewire inserted into a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a balloon catheter with a guidewire lumen extending therethrough adapted to accept a guidewire

-16-

for guiding the balloon catheter in the patient's luminal structure; said balloon catheter being formed of a flexible material including a radiation producing source.

5 According to another aspect of the instant invention a method for treating a disease process in a luminal structure of a patient is provided, comprising inserting a balloon catheter with a fluid delivery port connected thereto into the patient's artery; inserting a radioactive  
10 fluid into the balloon catheter through the fluid delivery port.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a luminal structure  
15 of a patient for receiving a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source on its distal end and for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said  
20 guidewire; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation delivery wire into its proximal end.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus for use with a guidewire inserted into a luminal  
25 structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source attached to its distal end; and a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end a guidewire lumen extending therethrough adapted to accept a  
30 guidewire for guiding the balloon catheter in the patient's luminal structure; said blind lumen being adapted to accept

-17-

said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus for use with a sheath and a guidewire inserted into a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source attached to its distal end; and a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough adapted to accept a guidewire for guiding the balloon catheter in the patient's luminal structure; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end; said balloon catheter being adapted to be inserted into a sheath in the patient's luminal structure surrounding said guidewire.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus inserted into a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a guidewire for insertion into the patient's luminal structure at least as far as a target area of the luminal structure; a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source attached to its distal end; and a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation delivery wire into its proximal end.

According to another aspect of the instant invention a method of treating a disease process in a patient is provided, comprising inserting a guidewire into a luminal

-18-

structure of the patient until a distal end of the guidewire is at least as far into the luminal structure as a predetermined section of the luminal structure; inserting the guidewire into a guidewire lumen of a balloon catheter with a blind lumen; inserting the balloon catheter with the blind lumen into the patient's luminal structure at least as far as the predetermined section of the luminal structure; inserting a radiation dose delivery wire into said blind lumen in said balloon catheter; moving said radiation dose delivery wire into said blind lumen in said balloon catheter; moving said radiation dose delivery wire a predetermined distance into the blind lumen of the balloon catheter for a predetermined period of time; and removing said radiation dose delivery wire from said blind lumen of said balloon catheter after said predetermined period of time.

According to another aspect of the instant invention a method for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising inserting a balloon catheter with a fluid delivery port connected thereto into the patient's artery, and inserting a radioactive fluid into the balloon catheter through the fluid delivery port, said radioactive fluid being selected from the group consisting of radioisotopes that decay with emission of beta plus or beta minus radiation, that have a half-life of between approximately 1 and 72 hours, that have an average decay energy of approximately 500-2000keV, and that have radiation intensity of greater than or equal to approximately 50%, said radiation intensity being measured in % per decay. The radioisotopes may be non-

-19-

iodine and non-phosphorus based.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising a balloon catheter with a fluid delivery port connected thereto, and a radioactive fluid inserted into the balloon catheter through the fluid delivery port, said radioactive fluid being selected from the group consisting of radioisotopes that decay with emission of beta plus or beta minus radiation, that have a half-life of between approximately 1 and 72 hours, that have an average decay energy of approximately 500-2000keV, and that have radiation intensity of greater than or equal to approximately 50%, said radiation intensity being measured in % per decay. The radioisotopes may be non-iodine and non-phosphorus based.

According to another aspect of the instant invention a dual-balloon catheter for treating a disease process in a luminal structure of a patient is provided, comprising an inner balloon, an outer balloon substantially concentric with and substantially surrounding the inner balloon, an inner balloon fluid delivery lumen in fluid connection with the inner balloon, and an outer balloon fluid delivery lumen in fluid connection with the outer balloon.

According to another aspect of the instant invention a method for treating a disease process in a luminal structure of a patient is provided, comprising inserting into the luminal structure a dual-balloon catheter

-20-

including an inner balloon, an outer balloon substantially concentric with and substantially surrounding the inner balloon, an inner balloon fluid delivery lumen in fluid connection with the inner balloon, and an outer balloon fluid delivery lumen in fluid connection with the outer balloon, and inserting a radioactive fluid into at least one of the inner balloon and the outer balloon through the inner balloon fluid delivery lumen and the outer balloon fluid delivery lumen, respectively.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an indiflator for inserting fluid into a balloon catheter is provided, comprising an elongated tube for holding the fluid, the elongated tube having a first end and a second end, the first end of the elongated tube having a wall across the tube with a port therein for providing a fluid passage between an interior of the tube and an exterior of the tube, a plunger assembly including a plunger head with a first face and a second face and a plunger stem having first and second ends, the plunger head being adapted to slide within the tube and being connected to the first end of the plunger stem, lock means disposed at the second end of the tube for accepting and releasably locking the plunger stem, the second end of the plunger stem being disposed outside the tube, and a pressure valve disposed adjacent the second end of the plunger stem and being operatively connected to a pressure transducer on the second face of the plunger head facing the first end of the tube, whereby the pressure valve displays a pressure in an area of the tube between the first end of the tube and the

-21-

second face of the plunger head.

These and other advantages will become apparent from the detailed description, accompanying the claims and attached drawing figures.

-22-

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Fig. 1 shows the construction of a conventional over-the-rail type balloon catheter;

5 Fig. 2, shows the construction of a balloon catheter according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 shows a cross-section of the balloon catheter according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

10

Fig. 4 shows the construction of a radiation dose delivery wire of the present invention;

15 Fig. 5 shows the construction of a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 shows the construction of a third embodiment of the present invention;

20 Fig. 7 shows the construction of a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 8 shows the construction of a fifth embodiment of the present invention;

25

Fig. 9 shows the construction of a sixth embodiment of the present invention;

30 Fig. 10 shows the construction of a seventh embodiment of the present invention;



-23-

Fig. 11 shows dose versus distance for Ir-192, I-125, Pd-103, P-32, and Sr-90;

5 Fig. 12 shows dose asymmetry (defined as maximum/minimum dose to vessel wall) resulting from inaccurate centering of 5mm long P-32, Sr-90, or Ir-192 sources within arteries of 3 and 5mm diameter;

10 Fig. 13 shows a comparison of dose asymmetry for Sr-90 and Ir-192 sources of 5 and 30mm length in a 3mm diameter vessel;

15 Fig. 14 shows radial dose distribution for P-32 wires of 0.65 and 1.3mm diameter, and for a 3mm diameter P-32 balloon;

Fig. 15 shows the construction of a radiation dose delivery wire in another embodiment of the present invention;

20 Fig. 16 shows the construction of a radiation dose delivery wire in yet another embodiment of the present invention;

25 Fig. 17 shows a cross-section of a dual-balloon catheter according to another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 18 shows a cross-section of an indiflator according to an embodiment of the invention for use with a balloon catheter;

30 Fig. 19 shows the cross-section of a shield for use with the indiflator of Fig. 18;

-24-

Fig. 20 shows a cross-section of a lumen according to an embodiment of the invention for use with a balloon catheter;

5 Fig. 21 shows a schematic drawing of a 3-way stopcock according to an embodiment of the invention for use with an indiflator and a balloon catheter;

10 Fig. 22 shows a case for a 3-way stopcock according to an embodiment of the invention for use with an indiflator and a balloon catheter;

15 Fig. 23 shows a container according to an embodiment of the invention for holding a radioactive fluid;

Fig. 24 shows another container according to an embodiment of the invention for holding a radioactive fluid;

20 Fig. 25 shows another container according to an embodiment of the invention for holding a radioactive fluid; and

Fig. 26 shows a flexible plastic shield according to an embodiment of the instant invention.

25

-25-

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

According to one aspect of the present invention, an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a patient's artery for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in the patient's artery is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source encapsulated within its distal end, and a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire, said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation delivery wire into its proximal end.

The apparatus may further comprise means for providing a liquid-tight seal between the radiation dose delivery wire and the proximal end of the blind lumen.

The means for providing a liquid-tight seal may comprise a liquid-tight radiation delivery wire port connected to the proximal end of the blind lumen, whereby a liquid-tight seal is effectuated between the proximal end of the blind lumen and the radiation dose delivery wire. Alternatively, the means for providing a liquid-tight seal may effectuate a liquid-tight seal between the proximal end of the blind lumen and an afterloader which drives the radiation dose delivery wire.

The radiation source may be a pellet, a wire, an encapsulated radiation source, or an attached radiation source, such as a paste of Ir-192, I-125, or Pd-103. Alternatively, the radiation source may be a  $\gamma$ -radiation

-26-

emitting isotope, such as, for example, one of the following: 44TI, 57CO, 73AS, 75SE, 81KR, 82SR, 83RB, 84RB, 85SR, 88Y, 88ZR, 91NB, 92NB, 93MO, 95TC, 97TC, 99RH, 101RH, 102RH, 103PD, 105AG, 108AG, 109CD, 113SN, 114IN, 119SN, 121TE, 123TE, 125SB, 125TE, 25I, 126SN, 127XE, 127TE, 129TE, 129I, 133BA, 137LA, 138LA, 139CE, 141CE, 143PM, 144PM, 144CE, 145SM, 145PM, 146PM, 146GD, 147EU, 148EU, 149EU, 150EU, 151GD, 152EU, 153GD, 154EU, 155EU, 157TB, 158TB, 160TB, 166HO, 168TM, 169YB, 172HF, 173LU, 174LU, 175HF, 176LU, 177LU, 178HF, 178W, 179TA, 179HF, 181W, 181HF, 182TA, 183RE, 184RE, 185OS, 186RE, 191OS, 195AU, 205PB, 205BI, 207BI, 208BI, 210PB, 225RA, 227TH, 230PA, 230U, 231PA, 232U, 233PA, 234U, 235U, 235NP, 235U, 236NP, 236PU, 237NP, 237PU, 238PU, 240PU, 241AM, 241CM, 242CM, 242AM, 243AM, 243CM, 245CM, 247BK, 249CF, 251CF, 252ES, 254ES, 257FM.

The length of the radiation source is determined by the length of the segment of diseased vessel, that is, the segment of vessel which is to receive a dose of radiation. The radiation source may be 0.05 to 50 cm in length and it may comprise a plurality of radioactive pellets forming a linear array.

The apparatus may further comprise means for moving the distal end of said radiation dose delivery wire to a predetermined position within said blind lumen for a predetermined period of time. The means for moving may be a computer controlled afterloader. The computer controlled afterloader may calculate said predetermined position and said predetermined time.

The computer controlled afterloader may further calculate

-27-

said predetermined position and said predetermined time based upon a plurality of input variables including a half-life of the radiation source, an activity level of the radiation source, an angiographic or ultrasound determined diameter of said artery, and a desired radiation dosage to be delivered to the artery at the predetermined position. A user may input a plurality of values each representing respective ones of the plurality of input variables to the computer controlled afterloader. The computer controlled afterloader may oscillate said distal end of said radiation dose delivery wire back and forth in the area of the predetermined position for a predetermined period of time.

An outer diameter of the guidewire and an outer diameter of the radiation dose delivery wire may be substantially equal. The radiation delivery wire may be less than 2 inches in radius. The radiation source may have a radioactivity of less than about 10 Curies per centimeter of source.

The apparatus may further comprise a radiation blocking shield movable between the radiation source within the patient's artery and a user of the apparatus. The radiation blocking shield may be concrete, lead, or plastic.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an apparatus inserted into a sheath in a patient's artery and guided by a guidewire within the patient's artery for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in the patient's artery is provided, comprising a radiation dose

-28-

delivery wire with a radiation source encapsulated within its distal end, and a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire, said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end, said balloon catheter being adapted to be inserted into said sheath.

The apparatus may further comprise means for providing a liquid-tight seal between the radiation dose delivery wire and the proximal end of the blind lumen.

The apparatus may further comprise means for maintaining an extended coaxial relationship between the proximal end of said sheath and the proximal end of said blind lumen.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a patient's artery for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in the patient's artery is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source encapsulated within its distal end, and a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending partially through said balloon catheter, said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end, said guidewire lumen having an entry port located at a distal end of said balloon catheter and an exit port located upon a circumferential surface of said balloon catheter.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an

-29-

apparatus for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising a guidewire for insertion into the patient's artery at least as far as a target area of the artery, a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source encapsulated within its distal end, and a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire, said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation delivery wire into its proximal end.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a patient's artery for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in the patient's artery is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source encapsulated within its distal end, and a catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire, said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation delivery wire into its proximal end.

The apparatus may further comprise means for providing a liquid-tight seal between the radiation dose delivery wire and the proximal end of the blind lumen.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an apparatus to be inserted into a catheter for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source encapsulated within its distal end, and a blind lumen open at its proximal end and sealed

-30-

at its distal end, said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end and to be inserted into said catheter.

5 The apparatus may further comprise means for providing a liquid-tight seal between the radiation dose delivery wire and the proximal end of the blind lumen.

10 According to another aspect of the present invention, a method of reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising inserting a guidewire into the patient's artery until a distal end of the guidewire is at least as far into the artery as a predetermined section of the artery, inserting the  
15 guidewire into a guidewire lumen of a balloon catheter with a blind lumen, inserting the balloon catheter with the blind lumen into the patient's artery at least as far as the predetermined section of the artery, inserting a radiation dose delivery wire into said blind lumen in said  
20 balloon catheter, moving said radiation dose delivery wire a predetermined distance into the blind lumen of the balloon catheter for a predetermined period of time, and removing said radiation dose delivery wire from said blind lumen of said balloon catheter after said predetermined  
25 period of time.

The method of moving said radiation dose delivery wire a predetermined distance into the blind lumen of the balloon catheter for a predetermined period of time may result in  
30 the distal end of the radiation dose delivery wire being adjacent said predetermined section of artery.



-31-

The method of moving said radiation dose delivery wire a predetermined distance into the blind lumen of the balloon catheter for a predetermined period of time may further comprise determining where the predetermined section of artery is, determining a diameter of said predetermined section of artery, and determining a desired radiation dosage to be delivered to the predetermined section of artery. The diameter may be determined by an angiographic or ultrasound procedure.

The method of moving said radiation dose delivery wire a predetermined distance into the blind lumen of the balloon catheter for a predetermined period of time may further comprise oscillating said radiation dose delivery wire back and forth when said distal end of radiation dose delivery wire is substantially adjacent said predetermined section of artery. Alternatively, the radiation dose delivery wire may be moved from a first position in the blind lumen to a second position in the blind lumen, with or without stops in between.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus for use with a guidewire for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising a balloon catheter with a guidewire lumen extending therethrough adapted to accept a guidewire for guiding the balloon catheter in the patient's artery, said balloon catheter having a radiation producing coating on an internal surface.

The radiation producing coating may include a material

-32-

selected from the group consisting of Al-26, Sn-123, K-40, Sr-89, Y-91, Ir-192, Cd-115, P-32, Rb-86, I-125, Pd-103, and Sr-90, or any other material selected from Tables 2 or 3, for example.

5

The radiation producing coating may comprise a lacquer, a glue, an acrylic, or a vinyl.

10

The balloon portion of the catheter may be formed of a medical grade plastic such as a material selected from the group consisting of polyethylene, PET, and nylon.

15

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus for use with a guidewire for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising a balloon catheter with a guidewire lumen extending therethrough adapted to accept a guidewire for guiding the balloon catheter in the patient's artery, said balloon catheter having a radiation producing coating on an exterior surface.

20

25

The radiation producing coating may include a material selected from the group consisting of Al-26, Sn-123, K-40, Sr-89, Y-91, Ir-192, Cd-115, P-32, Rb-86, I-125, Pd-103, and Sr-90, or any other material selected from Table 2, for example.

30

The radiation producing coating may comprise a lacquer, a glue, an acrylic, or a vinyl. A charged polymer surface (plastic, hydrogel coating - e.g. cationic hydrogels, or other coating materials) may be used to enhance uptake of

-33-

the radiation producing material, i.e., the radioisotope. The radioisotope may be taken up in various chemical forms, including, but not limited to, inorganic or organic chelators.

5

The balloon portion of the catheter may be formed of a plastic material selected from the group consisting of polyethylene, PET, and nylon.

10 According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus for use with a guidewire for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising a balloon catheter with a guidewire lumen extending therethrough adapted to accept a guidewire  
15 for guiding the balloon catheter in the patient's artery, said balloon catheter being formed of a flexible material including a radiation producing source.

The flexible material may be formed of a plastic material  
20 selected from the group consisting of polyethylene, PET, and nylon.

The plastic material may be doped or copolymerized with  
said radiation producing source.

25 The radiation producing source may be chemically bonded to said plastic material by a covalent bond.

The radiation producing source may be bonded to said  
30 plastic material by an ionic bond.

-34-

The radiation producing source may be bonded to said plastic material by a biotin-avidin link.

5 The radiation producing source may be bonded to said plastic material by coextrusion.

10 According to another aspect of the instant invention a method for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising inserting a balloon catheter with a fluid delivery port connected thereto into the patient's artery and inserting a radioactive fluid into the balloon catheter through the fluid delivery port.

15 The radioactive fluid may be selected from the group consisting of fluids containing Cu-61, Se-73, Co-55, Sc-44, Sr-75, Kr-77, Ga-68, In-110, Br-76, Ga-66, Ga-72, Sb-122, Na-24, Si-31, Ge-77, Ho-166, Re-188, Bi-212, Y-90, K-42, Ir-192, I-125, Pd-103, Sr-90, and radioactive sodium-chloride, or any other chemical compound formulated from  
20 the isotopes given in Table 3, for example.

25 The radioactive coatings of the instant invention may be applied to the balloon portion of the catheter either at the time of manufacture or at the time of use, by the user. Additionally, bonding of the radioactive source to the balloon catheter material may also be performed either at the time of manufacture or at the time of use, by the user. A host of methods for attaching radioactive moieties to  
30 plastic surfaces are known. In general, proteins, nucleic acids, and smaller molecules may be adsorbed either

-35-

covalently or by ionic bonding (for example, out of an ionic solution) to various plastics (15-17). Also existing are techniques to radioactively modify proteins or nucleic acids (18-24). For additional plastic composition and radioactive source bonding data see (25) and the documents cited therein.

It must be noted that the balloon may be coated from the inside and/or the outside, by any one of numerous coating or surface modification processes, or adsorptive methods. If the radioactive source is applied to the outside, one may optionally apply an elastic or distensible sleeve to cover the balloon, and prevent unwanted elution (diffusion mediated or secondary to mechanical scraping). Alternatively, one could apply a coating of a second layer (e.g., a polymer layer) to prevent elution or abrasion of the material loaded onto the balloon. Candidate coating techniques are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art (44-87).

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a patient's artery for receiving a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source encapsulated within its distal end and for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in the patient's artery is provided, comprising a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire, said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation delivery wire into its proximal end.

-36-

The apparatus may further comprise means for moving the distal end of said radiation dose delivery wire to a predetermined position within said blind lumen for a predetermined period of time.

5

The apparatus may further comprise means for providing a liquid-tight seal between the radiation dose delivery wire and the proximal end of the blind lumen.

10

The means for providing a liquid-tight seal may comprise a liquid-tight radiation delivery wire port connected to the proximal end of the blind lumen, whereby a liquid-tight seal is effectuated between the proximal end of the blind lumen and the radiation dose delivery wire.

15

The means for moving may be a computer controlled afterloader.

20

The computer controlled afterloader may calculate said predetermined position and said predetermined time.

25

The computer controlled afterloader may calculate said predetermined position and said predetermined time based upon a plurality of input variables including a half-life of the radiation source, an activity level of the radiation source, a diameter of said artery, and a desired radiation dosage to be delivered to the artery at the predetermined position.

30

A user may input a plurality of values each representing respective ones of the plurality of input variables to the

-37-

computer controlled afterloader.

5 The computer controlled afterloader may move said distal end of said radiation dose delivery wire back and forth in the area of the predetermined position for a predetermined period of time. Alternatively, the radiation dose delivery wire may be moved from a first position in the blind lumen to a second position in the blind lumen, with or without stops in between.

10 According to another aspect of the present invention an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source attached to its distal end; a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation delivery wire into its proximal end; and means for moving the distal end of said radiation dose delivery wire to a predetermined position within said blind lumen for a predetermined period of time.

25 According to another aspect of the present invention an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source attached to its distal end; a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose

30

-38-

delivery wire into its proximal end; and a radiation blocking shield movable between the radiation source within the patient's luminal structure and a user of the apparatus.

5

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus inserted into a sheath in a luminal structure of a patient and guided by a guidewire within the patient's luminal structure for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source attached to its distal end; a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end; said balloon catheter being adapted to be inserted into said sheath; and means for providing a liquid-tight seal between the radiation dose delivery wire and the proximal end of the blind lumen.

20

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source attached to its distal end; and a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending partially through said balloon catheter; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end; said guidewire lumen having an entry port located at a distal end of said balloon catheter and an exit port located upon a

30



-39-

circumferential surface of said balloon catheter.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source attached to its distal end; and a catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus with a catheter to be inserted into a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source attached to its distal end; and a blind lumen open at its proximal end and sealed at its distal end; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end and to be inserted into said catheter.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus for use with a guidewire inserted in a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a balloon catheter with a guidewire lumen extending therethrough adapted to accept a guidewire for guiding the balloon catheter in the patient's luminal structure; said balloon catheter having a radiation producing coating on an internal surface.

-40-

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus for use with a guidewire inserted into a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a balloon catheter with a guidewire lumen extending therethrough adapted to accept a guidewire for guiding the balloon catheter in the patient's luminal structure; said balloon catheter having a radiation producing coating on an exterior surface.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus for use with a guidewire inserted into a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a balloon catheter with a guidewire lumen extending therethrough adapted to accept a guidewire for guiding the balloon catheter in the patient's luminal structure; said balloon catheter being formed of a flexible material including a radiation producing source.

According to another aspect of the instant invention a method for treating a disease process in a luminal structure of a patient is provided, comprising inserting a balloon catheter with a fluid delivery port connected thereto into the patient's artery; inserting a radioactive fluid into the balloon catheter through the fluid delivery port.

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus guided by a guidewire within a luminal structure of a patient for receiving a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source on its distal end and for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a balloon

-41-

catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation delivery wire into its proximal end.

5

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus for use with a guidewire inserted into a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source attached to its distal end; and a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end a guidewire lumen extending therethrough adapted to accept a guidewire for guiding the balloon catheter in the patient's luminal structure; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end.

10

15

According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus for use with a sheath and a guidewire inserted into a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source attached to its distal end; and a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough adapted to accept a guidewire for guiding the balloon catheter in the patient's luminal structure; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation dose delivery wire into its proximal end; said balloon catheter being adapted to be inserted into a sheath in the patient's luminal structure surrounding said guidewire.

20

25

30

According to another aspect of the instant invention an

-42-

apparatus inserted into a luminal structure of a patient for treating a disease process is provided, comprising a guidewire for insertion into the patient's luminal structure at least as far as a target area of the luminal structure; a radiation dose delivery wire with a radiation source attached to its distal end; and a balloon catheter with a blind lumen sealed at its distal end and a guidewire lumen extending therethrough to accept said guidewire; said blind lumen being adapted to accept said radiation delivery wire into its proximal end.

According to another aspect of the instant invention a method of treating a disease process in a patient is provided, comprising inserting a guidewire into a luminal structure of the patient until a distal end of the guidewire is at least as far into the luminal structure as a predetermined section of the luminal structure; inserting the guidewire into a guidewire lumen of a balloon catheter with a blind lumen; inserting the balloon catheter with the blind lumen into the patient's luminal structure at least as far as the predetermined section of the luminal structure; inserting a radiation dose delivery wire into said blind lumen in said balloon catheter; moving said radiation dose delivery wire into said blind lumen in said balloon catheter; moving said radiation dose delivery wire a predetermined distance into the blind lumen of the balloon catheter for a predetermined period of time; and removing said radiation dose delivery wire from said blind lumen of said balloon catheter after said predetermined period of time.

-43-

The radioactive fluid may be produced by a radioisotope generator.

According to another aspect of the instant invention a method for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising inserting a balloon catheter with a fluid delivery port connected thereto into the patient's artery, and inserting a radioactive fluid into the balloon catheter through the fluid delivery port, said radioactive fluid being selected from the group consisting of radioisotopes that decay with emission of beta plus or beta minus radiation, that have a half-life of between approximately 1 and 72 hours, that have an average decay energy of approximately 500-2000keV, and that have radiation intensity of greater than or equal to approximately 50%, said radiation intensity being measured in % per decay. The radioisotopes may be non-iodine and non-phosphorus based.

The radioisotopes that decay with emission of beta plus or beta minus radiation, that have a half-life of between approximately 1 and 72 hours, that have an average decay energy of approximately 500-2000keV, and that have radiation intensity of greater than or equal to approximately 50%, said radiation intensity being measured in % per decay, may be selected from the group consisting of NA-24, SI-31, K-42, SC-43, SC-44, CO-55, MN-56, CU-61, NI-65, GA-66, GA-68, ZN-71, GA-72, AS-72, SE-73, BR-75, AS-76, BR-76, GE-77, KR-77, AS-78, Y-85, KR-87, ZR-87, NB-89, Y-90, NB-90, SR-91, Y-92, Y-93, ZR-97, IN-110, AG-112, AG-113, SB-122, SN-127, TE-129, BA-139, LA-140, LA-141, LA-

-44-

142, PR-142, PR-145, TB-148, PM-150, EU-152, HO-166, RE-188, RE-190, IR-194, BI-212, and radioactive sodium-chloride.

5 The radioisotopes that decay with emission of beta plus or beta minus radiation, that have a half-life of between approximately 1 and 72 hours, that have an average decay energy of approximately 500-2000keV, and that have radiation intensity of greater than or equal to  
10 approximately 50%, said radiation intensity being measured in % per decay, may be dissolved in an aqueous fluid.

The radioisotopes that decay with emission of beta plus or beta minus radiation, that have a half-life of between  
15 approximately 1 and 72 hours, that have an average decay energy of approximately 500-2000keV, and that have radiation intensity of greater than or equal to approximately 50%, said radiation intensity being measured in % per decay, may be in gas phase.

20 According to another aspect of the instant invention an apparatus for reducing restenosis after arterial intervention in a patient's artery is provided, comprising a balloon catheter with a fluid delivery port connected  
25 thereto, and a radioactive fluid inserted into the balloon catheter through the fluid delivery port, said radioactive fluid being selected from the group consisting of radioisotopes that decay with emission of beta plus or beta minus radiation, that have a half-life of between  
30 approximately 1 and 72 hours, that have an average decay energy of approximately 500-2000keV, and that have

-45-

radiation intensity of greater than or equal to approximately 50%, said radiation intensity being measured in % per decay. The radioisotopes may be non-iodine and non-phosphorus based.

5

10

15

20

The radioisotopes that decay with emission of beta plus or beta minus radiation, that have a half-life of between approximately 1 and 72 hours, that have an average decay energy of approximately 500-2000keV, and that have radiation intensity of greater than or equal to approximately 50%, said radiation intensity being measured in % per decay, may be selected from the group consisting of NA-24, SI-31, K-42, SC-43, SC-44, CO-55, MN-56, CU-61, NI-65, GA-66, GA-68, ZN-71, GA-72, AS-72, SE-73, BR-75, AS-76, BR-76, GE-77, KR-77, AS-78, Y-85, KR-87, ZR-87, NB-89, Y-90, NB-90, SR-91, Y-92, Y-93, ZR-97, IN-110, AG-112, AG-113, SB-122, SN-127, TE-129, BA-139, LA-140, LA-141, LA-142, PR-142, PR-145, TB-148, PM-150, EU-152, HO-166, RE-188, RE-190, IR-194, BI-212, and radioactive sodium-chloride.

25

The radioisotopes that decay with emission of beta plus or beta minus radiation, that have a half-life of between approximately 1 and 72 hours, that have an average decay energy of approximately 500-2000keV, and that have radiation intensity of greater than or equal to approximately 50%, said radiation intensity being measured in % per decay, may be dissolved in an aqueous fluid.

30

The radioisotopes that decay with emission of beta plus or beta minus radiation, that have a half-life of between

-46-

approximately 1 and 72 hours, that have an average decay energy of approximately 500-2000keV, and that have radiation intensity of greater than or equal to approximately 50%, said radiation intensity being measured in % per decay, may be in gas phase.

According to another aspect of the instant invention a dual-balloon catheter for treating a disease process in a luminal structure of a patient is provided, comprising an inner balloon, an outer balloon substantially concentric with and substantially surrounding the inner balloon, an inner balloon fluid delivery lumen in fluid connection with the inner balloon, and an outer balloon fluid delivery lumen in fluid connection with the outer balloon.

The dual-balloon catheter may further comprise a guidewire lumen connected to an outer surface of said outer balloon. The inner lumen fluid delivery lumen, the outer lumen fluid delivery lumen, and the guidewire lumen may be in substantially axial alignment.

The dual-balloon catheter may further comprise a guidewire lumen extending through the outer balloon.

The inner lumen fluid delivery lumen, the outer lumen fluid delivery lumen, and the guidewire lumen may be in substantially axial alignment.

The dual-balloon catheter may further comprise a guidewire lumen extending through the outer lumen and the inner lumen.



-47-

The inner lumen fluid delivery lumen, the outer lumen fluid delivery lumen, and the guidewire lumen may be in substantially axial alignment.

5 The inner balloon may have a radiation producing coating.  
The outer balloon may have a radiation producing coating.

An interior surface of the outer balloon and/or an interior  
or exterior surface of the inner balloon may be coated with  
10 a hydrogel for absorbing a fluid therein.

According to another aspect of the instant invention a  
method for treating a disease process in a luminal  
structure of a patient is provided, comprising inserting  
15 into the luminal structure a dual-balloon catheter  
including an inner balloon, an outer balloon substantially  
concentric with and substantially surrounding the inner  
balloon, an inner balloon fluid delivery lumen in fluid  
connection with the inner balloon, and an outer balloon  
20 fluid delivery lumen in fluid connection with the outer  
balloon, and inserting a radioactive fluid into at least  
one of the inner balloon and the outer balloon through the  
inner balloon fluid delivery lumen and the outer balloon  
fluid delivery lumen, respectively.

25 According to another aspect of the instant invention an  
indiflator for inserting fluid into a balloon catheter is  
provided, comprising an elongated tube for holding the  
fluid, the elongated tube having a first end and a second  
30 end, the first end of the elongated tube having a wall  
across the tube with a port therein for providing a fluid

-48-

5 passage between an interior of the tube and an exterior of  
the tube, a plunger assembly including a plunger head with  
a first face and a second face and a plunger stem having  
first and second ends, the plunger head being adapted to  
slide within the tube and being connected to the first end  
of the plunger stem, lock means disposed at the second end  
of the tube for accepting and releasably locking the  
plunger stem, the second end of the plunger stem being  
10 disposed outside the tube, and a pressure valve disposed  
adjacent the second end of the plunger stem and being  
operatively connected to a pressure transducer on the  
second face of the plunger head facing the first end of the  
tube, whereby the pressure valve displays a pressure in an  
area of the tube between the first end of the tube and the  
15 second face of the plunger head.

The area of the tube between the first end of the tube and  
the second face of the plunger head may be substantially  
transparent and may be calibrated to indicate the volume  
20 between the first end of the tube and the second face of  
the plunger head. The calibration may be between about 1  
and 5 cc's and is in increments of about 0.1 cc.

25 The following are dosimetric calculations for various  
isotopes and source geometries in an attempt to identify  
the most suitable source designs for such treatments.

#### Methods and Materials:

30 Analytical calculations are presented for dose  
distributions and dose rates for Ir-192, I-125, Pd-103, P-  
32, and Sr-90 as they might pertain to intracoronary

-49-

radiations. The effects of source size and positioning accuracy are studied.

Results:

5 Accurate source placement, dose rates >5Gray/minute, sharply defined treatment volume, and radiation safety are all of concern. Doses of 10-20 Gray are required to a length of 2-3 cm of vessel wall, which is 2-6 mm in diameter. The dose distribution must be confined to the  
10 region of the angioplasty, with reduced doses to normal vessels and myocardium. Beta particle or positron particle emitters have radiation safety advantages, but may not have suitable ranges for treating large diameter vessels. Gamma emitters deliver relatively large doses to surrounding  
15 normal tissues, and to staff. Low energy x-ray emitters such as I-125 and Pd-103 may represent a good compromise as might injecting a radioactive liquid directly into the angioplasty balloon.

20 Conclusions:

Accurate source centering is found to be the single most important factor for intracoronary irradiations. If this can be accomplished then a high energy beta particle or positron particle emitter such as Sr-90 would be the ideal  
25 source. Otherwise the gamma emitter Ir-192 may prove optimum. A liquid beta particle or positron particle source such as P-32 has the optimum geometry, but may be unsafe for use with currently available balloon catheters when formulated as a bone-seeking phosphate.

30

Several groups have presented data demonstrating that 10-20

-50-

Gray of acute radiation delivered locally, via the temporary insertion of high activity gamma emitters at the time of angioplasty can inhibit restenosis in animal models (12,13). It has also been demonstrated that permanent radioactive coronary stents may be effective (10). Highly localized external beam therapy has been suggested as well (7,11). Most data to date have been obtained using animal models, but anecdotal reports suggest that radioactive treatment of human femoral arteries produces similar results (2). Preliminary human trials are being planned at several centers in the U.S. and Europe.

Preliminary studies have made use of currently available radioactive sources as none have been specifically designed for intracoronary treatments. Several manufacturers are considering modified High Dose Rate (HDR) afterloaders for this purpose. It therefore seems appropriate to identify the most suitable isotope and source design for such a device.

The design criteria are formidable. Doses of 10-20 Gray are required to a length of 2-3 cm of the vessel wall, which is 2-6 mm in diameter. The dose distribution should be tightly confined to the region of the angioplasty, with greatly reduced doses to normal vessels and the myocardia. Dose rates on the order of 5 Gray/minute are required in order to maintain treatment times within tolerable limits. This immediately suggests HDR afterloading, perhaps with specially designed sources suitable for insertion into standard or modified catheters.

-51-

Current angiographic techniques utilize open ended catheters which are flexible enough to be pushed through >100cm of artery, and able to negotiate multiple bends between the femoral and coronary arteries. They must also pass through vessels as small as 3mm diameter with small radii of curvature. The radioactive source must have similar flexibility. Source integrity is of great importance as dislodgement into a coronary artery could be fatal.

Most intraluminal studies to date have used Ir-192 seeds of 10-20mCi activity. Typical seed dimensions are .5 mm diameter, 3mm length (Best Industries, Springfield VA). Multiple seed arrays are used with spacing .5 cm embedded in a 1mm diameter plastic catheter. While these sources have proven useful for preliminary studies, the relatively high energy and low dose rates are not ideal. The need for specialized source and catheter design is obvious. For this reason, P-32, Sr-90, and other beta particle or positron particle emitters have been suggested.

Beta particle or positron particle emitters have obvious radiation safety advantages, useful for permitting treatments in the angiographic fluoroscopy suite. As we will show however beta particle or positron particle ranges may not be suitable for treating larger diameter vessels. Lower energy gamma and x-ray emitters such as I-125 and Pd-103 may represent a good compromise, but are not currently available at the required specific activities. Other possibilities include injecting a radioactive liquid directly into the angioplasty balloon.

-52-

We compare five isotopes for potential use in intracoronary irradiation: Ir-192, I-125, Pd-103, P-32, and Sr-90. While other suitable isotopes may exist, these five are all commercially available, although not necessarily in the form or activity required for intracoronary irradiation. They also represent the three main categories of possible isotopes, namely high energy gamma emitter, low energy gamma/x-ray emitter, and beta particle or positron particle emitter. The basic properties of each isotope are given in Table 1.

Ir-192 undergoes beta minus decay, but the therapeutically useful radiations are the 7 de-excitation gammas of the daughter nucleus Pt-192 which range in energy from 296-612 keV with an average energy of 375 keV. I-125 and Pd-103 both decay via electron capture with the therapeutically useful radiations being primarily characteristic x-rays from the daughter nuclei, Te-125 and Rh-109, respectively.

P-32 is a pure beta minus emitter which decays directly to the ground state of S-32 with a transition energy of 1.71 MeV. Sr-90 is a pure beta minus emitter with a half life of 28 years. It decays to Y-90, also a pure beta particle or positron particle emitter with a half life of 64 hours. The strontium and yttrium are in radioactive equilibrium, with the higher energy yttrium beta particle or positron particles ( 2.27 versus 0.54 MeV transition energy) providing most of the therapeutically useful radiation.

Given these basic isotopic properties, we consider a source consisting of a small metallic seed, similar to those

-53-

currently used for conventional brachytherapy and HDR. Seeds would have dimensions on the order of  $\leq 1$  mm diameter and 1-3 mm length. Treatment with such a source would require either multiple sources on a line (such as those  
5 currently available for conventional afterloading), or programmable source placement (similar to conventional HDR units) to permit treatment of 2-3 cm of vessel wall. The source could in theory be inserted directly into the coronary artery, or more likely, inserted into a  
10 conventional or slightly modified balloon catheter. In either case, as we will show later, it is highly desirable that the source be centered within the coronary artery to insure a uniform dose to the arterial walls.

15 To optimize source design we need to know the radial dose distribution, and the dose rate per mCi activity. The axial dose distribution is of less concern, as this can be optimized by suitably weighting the source dwell times as in conventional HDR. We assume that for each of the  
20 isotopes listed in Table 1, a suitable source can be fabricated. For comparison purposes only we consider first a single source of 0.65 mm diameter and 5 mm length, with the axial position programmable to enable treatment of any length of arterial wall.

25 For gamma and x-ray emitters the radial dose distributions from point or line sources are well known on theoretical considerations. Many measurements have been reported as well, although measurements at distances less than several  
30 millimeters are difficult due to technical considerations. AAPM Task Group-43 (TG-43) (9) has reviewed the available

data and presented recommendations for calculating dose:

where:

$\Theta$  = angle from point of interest to center of source, as measured from the axial dimension of the source (we consider here  $\Theta = 90^\circ$ )

$g$  = radial dose function, given as  $\sum_i a_i * r^i$ ,

$F$  = anisotropy factor describing dose variation versus angle. This function is normalized to unity at  $\theta=90^\circ$

In practice, for distances  $\leq 1\text{cm}$  and  $\theta \approx 90^\circ$  all of the correction factors in Equation 1 are approximately unity as photon attenuation and photon scatter very nearly cancel. Williamson and Zi (14) have shown that for the Ir-192 sources currently used in HDR units radial errors (for  $r \leq 1\text{cm}$ ) are  $\leq 1\%$ , and anisotropy errors (for  $30^\circ \leq \theta \leq 150^\circ$ ) are  $\leq 10\%$ . Dose versus distance thus approximates the  $1/r^2$  law except for the lowest energy x-ray sources. Specific details on all factors in Equation 1, as well as values for



-55-

S,  $\Gamma$ ,  $a_1$ , G, g, and F are found in TG-43 (9).

For beta minus emitters dose versus radial distance from a point source can be calculated more directly using the equation:

$$\text{Dose (r)} = \int_{E=0}^{E_{\max}} F(E) * A * k * S(E') * \rho * dE / 4 \pi r^2 \quad \text{Eq. 2}$$

where:

r = distance in cm

F(E) = initial fluence of electrons with energy E

A = activity in mCi

k = conversion factor from MeV-mCi/gm to Gy/min

S(E') = mean restricted stopping power for electron of energy E' in MeV/cm

E' = energy of electron with initial energy E at distance r from the source

$\rho$  = density

Electron ranges and stopping powers were taken from Berger and Seltzer (1). F(E) spectra for P-32 and Sr-90 (in equilibrium with Y-90) were obtained from the literature (3,5).

The radial dose distributions given by Equations 1 and 2 were integrated over the axial length (L) of the source to properly correct for the distance "r", and for Equation 1 the anisotropy factors. Thus at a radial distance "r" from a source of axial length "L":

-56-

$$\text{Dose (r)} = \int_{X=-L/2}^{+L/2} \text{Dose (Sqr. Root}(r^2+x^2)) \, dx \quad \text{Eq. 3}$$

5        where:

Dose (r) is given either by Equation 1 or 2.

10       For beta particle or positron particle sources it was assumed that the radioactive isotope was plated on the exterior surface of the seed, and that electron range was insufficient to pass through the seed. Thus, for each radial position, Equation 2 was integrated only over the solid angle of the source which is "visible" at a distance "r". For x and gamma sources internal absorption is implicitly included in the factor F(r,θ). Absolute dose rates in water per mCi activity were also calculated directly from Equations 1-3.

20       Figure 11 presents relative dose versus radial distance for a source of 0.65 mm diameter, and 5 mm length, for each isotope. Doses are normalized to 1.00 at a distance of 2mm, the approximate radius of a typical coronary artery.

25       Ir-192 and I-125 have nearly identical dose distributions, with both being very nearly equal to inverse square falloff of dose. Pd-103, because of its lower photon energy has a more rapid dose fall off, as attenuation becomes significant even at small distances.

30       The beta particle or positron particle emitters P-32 and Sr-90 show even more rapid dose fall off versus distance

-57-

because of the large number of low energy electrons in their respective spectra which have concomitant short ranges. P-32, with a maximum energy of 1.7 MeV and mean energy of .690 MeV (versus 2.27 and .970 MeV for Sr-90/Y-90) has the greatest dose fall off.

Source activities required to achieve a dose rate of 5 Gray/minute at a radial distance of 2mm to a 2cm length of arterial wall are given in Table 1. This equates to a 4 minute treatment time to deliver 20 Gray, varying with the diameter and axial extension of the treatment volume. As seen in Table 1, suitable X and gamma sources require activities  $\geq 1\text{Ci}$ , whereas beta particle or positron particle sources require only tens of mCi. Due to uncertainties in factors, source anisotropy, and dose variation at distances  $< .5\text{cm}$  the values given in Table 1 for required activity should be considered approximate.

Iridium (Best Industries, Springfield, VA), Phosphorus (Mallinckrodt, Inc., Technical Product Data. St. Louis, MO), and Strontium (New England Nuclear, Boston MA) sources of suitable size and activity can readily be fabricated, although not all are currently commercially available. Iodine and Palladium on the other hand present technical problems in fabrication at this time.

Although the effect is more dramatic for beta particle or positron particle sources, Figure 11 shows that even gamma sources have extremely rapid dose fall off with radial distance. Dose uniformity is thus critically dependent on centering the source with the artery.

-58-

Dose asymmetry can be calculated from Figure 11, and in Figure 12 we demonstrate the magnitude of this asymmetry resulting from inaccurate centering of a single 5mm long source of Sr-90, P-32, or Ir-192. Plotted are the ratios of maximum vessel dose to minimum vessel dose in vessels of 3 and 5mm diameter as a function of centering error. As seen, centering errors as small as 0.5mm in a 5mm diameter vessel result in dose asymmetries ranging from 2.25 for Ir-192 to 2.62 for P-32. This corresponds to deviations from "prescription dose" of +56% and -31% for Ir-192, and +60% and -30% for P-32. Expectedly, the magnitude of the dose asymmetry increases as source energy decreases. Ir-192 thus yields the smallest dose asymmetries, and P-32 the largest.

If source position is programmed to treat a longer length of vessel wall dose asymmetries are slightly reduced because dose fall off versus radial distance is less rapid for a line source as compared to a point source. Accurate source positioning is still of major importance however, as Figure 13 shows significant asymmetries even for a 3cm long treatment volume in a 5mm diameter vessel.

For any source the radial dose distribution (and subsequent error resulting from inaccurate source positioning) can be slightly improved by increasing the source thickness, but this has obvious limitations in terms of source flexibility. Figure 14 shows that for treatment of a 2cm length of vessel increasing the diameter of a P-32 source from 0.65 to 1.3 mm results in a marginal improvement in dose distribution. Thus, for all sources a minimum size is

-59-

optimum.

The dosimetric asymmetry introduced by errors in source positioning can be eliminated if we consider the possibility of using a liquid beta particle or positron particle emitter such as P-32 sodium phosphate solution, which could be injected directly into the angioplasty balloon, or even coated onto its inner surface. Balloons are normally inflated with contrast, but they could, in principle, be inflated with P-32 solution. This would have the distinct advantage of guaranteeing that the radioactive source is in the correct position, and in direct contact with the vessel walls, thus optimizing dose uniformity.

A typical balloon is 2-3 cm in length (l), and is inflated to the full diameter (d) of the vessel. Depending on the degree of arterial occlusion, a 2cm long balloon inflated to a diameter of 3mm would have a total volume of approximately 0.14 ml (i.e., volume =  $\pi d^2 l / 4$ ). The resulting radial dose distribution of the balloon can be calculated using a slightly modified formulation of Equations 2 and 3, where the integration is extended over the radial extent of the source. The equations describing this have been given in reference (10). The resulting dose distribution is similar to that of P-32 coated seed or wire, as shown in Figure 14, which compares doses for 20mm length wires and a balloon.

A dose rate of 5 Gray per minute could be achieved from a balloon filled with a solution of approximately 50 mCi/ml specific activity. The catheter running from the femoral

-60-

to the coronary artery would also be filled with radioactive solution, but since the diameter of this tube is  $\leq 0.4\text{mm}$  ( Medtronic Inc., Deerfield Beach, FL ), the dose rate to normal vessels around this tube would be less than 20% of the treatment dose, depending on the diameter of the vessels. A 20Gray treatment would result in less than 4Gray to normal vessel - well below normal tissue tolerance.

We are thus left with a choice between high energy gamma or beta particle or positron particle emitters. The desired criteria for a source are: high dose rate per mCi; high specific activity; long half life; and treatment distance of at least 3-4 mm.

No available isotope is ideal. Sr-90 has advantages in terms of specific activity, dose rate, radiation safety, and half life; while Ir-192 has an advantage in terms of radial dose distribution. Both isotopes could be fabricated at the required specific activities using current technology.

There is a trade off between the increased radial range of Ir-192, and the safety advantages of Sr-90. Although it is a qualitative assessment, it appears from Figure 11 that if the radial treatment distance was always  $\leq 1.5\text{mm}$ , Sr-90 would be the isotope of choice. For larger treatment distances, Ir-192 would be better.

The argument however hinges on one's ability to center the radioactive source in the artery. If ideal centering were

-61-

possible then any source would provide radial dose homogeneity and Sr-90 would be the isotope of choice. Current catheter design however dose not guarantee centering, and the increased range of Iridium could be of advantage.

Based upon dose distributions, dose rate, specific activity, and commercial feasibility both Ir-192 and Sr-90 could be suitable sources for intracoronary irradiation. Higher energy beta particle or positron particle sources would be highly desirable, but these invariably have extremely short half lives. We have shown here that P-32, with a transition energy of 1.7 MeV is marginally acceptable as a possible source, so one can rule out any isotopes with lower transition energies. Isotopes with shorter half lives (14 days for P-32) would also prove to be impractical.

On the other end of the beta particle or positron particle spectrum, there are no isotopes with half lives greater than Sr-90 (28 years ) that also have a greater transition energy (2.27 MeV for Sr-90's daughter Y-90). This seems to make Sr-90 the beta isotope of choice, although other possibilities exist, such as Sb-124 with a half life of 60 days and average energy of 918 keV. Dose distributions for other beta particle or positron particle isotopes are similar to those shown in Figure 11, and development of such sources would not alter our basic conclusions.

The introduction of P-32 solution directly into the angioplasty balloon is particularly attractive in that it

-62-

eliminates all problems of dose inhomogeneity and range. With current technology catheters however there is a 1-2% occurrence of balloon failure. If the balloon and 100cm length of catheter were completely filled with P-32 solution, and if the balloon failed, there could then be as much as 15 mCi of P-32 released directly into the blood. Since P-32 as the phosphate moiety is a bone seeking isotope (occasionally used for the treatment of polycythemia vera), this could result in a skeletal dose >9.5Gy, and a whole body dose >1.5Gy<sup>2</sup> (8) - both unacceptable risks. Alternatively, other chemical forms of P-32, more rapidly cleared, would not home to the bone marrow and therefore have an acceptable toxicity profile. Still, the dosimetric advantages of such a treatment seem to warrant further studies of catheter design. Another possible solution to this problem would be to identify a beta particle or positron particle emitter whose chemical formulation would be more benign and have shorter biological half lives. Such radioactive solutions may be selected from the group consisting of fluids containing Cu-61, Se-73, Co-55, Sc-44, Sr-75, Kr-77, Ga-68, In-110, Br-76, Ga-66, Ga-72, Sb-122, Na-24, Si-31, Ge-77, Ho-166, Re-188, Bi-212, Y-90, K-42, Ir-192, I-125, Pd-103, Sr-90, and radioactive sodium-chloride, or any other chemical compound formulated from the isotopes given in Table 3, for example.

At current prices, Ir-192, Sr-90, and P-32 sources of the required activities could all be fabricated for approximately \$10<sup>3</sup>-10<sup>4</sup>, not counting development costs. Sr-90 has by far the longest half life (28 years), with Ir-192 (74 days) and I-125 (60 days) lagging far behind. Cost



-63-

may therefore be a significant factor in source selection.

Presented below are other experimental measurements and analytical calculations for a  $^{90}\text{Y}$ -chloride-filled balloon which may be suitable for use in endocardia brachytherapy. Similar calculations can be performed to determine the requisite concentration of a chelated radionuclide in solution in a balloon catheter for delivery of a desired radiation dosage to the tissue of the luminal structure.

#### Materials and Methods

Doses of 15-20 gray are required to a length of 2-3 cm of the arterial wall, which is 2-4mm in diameter. The dose distribution must be confined to the region of the angioplasty with minimal dose to normal vessels and myocardium. Dose rates  $\leq 5$  gray/min would be optimal in order to limit treatment times are highly desirable as any source or catheter inserted in the artery restricts blood flow and increases the risk of myocardial complication and thrombosis.

Several high-energy beta-minus emitters, such as  $^{90}\text{Y}$  and  $^{186}\text{Re}$ , are available in liquid form and appear to be promising as filling agents for a radioactive balloon. Both isotopes can be obtained from parent-daughter generators at very high specific activities. They could, therefore, be produced locally and economically. Other isotopes, such as  $^{166}\text{Ho}$ , and  $^{42}\text{K}$ , produced via neutron or proton activation may also prove feasible(36, 37).

-64-

Calculations

$^{90}\text{Y}$  is a pure beta-minus emitter with a half-life of 64 h and transition energy of 2.27 MeV. It can be produced by neutron activation of  $^{89}\text{Y}$ , or more commonly, from the decay of  $^{90}\text{Sr}$  which is also a pure beta emitter with half-life of 28 years and transition energy of 0.54 MeV. For the experiments reported here  $^{90}\text{Y}$  was obtained in the form of yttrium-chloride solution eluted from a  $^{90}\text{Sr}$  generator with hydro-chloric acid. Specific concentrations  $\phi 80$  mCi/ml ( $2.96 \times 10^9$  Bq/ml) can readily be obtained (Nordion International, Ottawa, Canada).  $^{90}\text{Sr}$  contamination is less than 20 pCi per curie of yttrium (0.002%).

Dose (in gray) per decay versus radial distance (in cm) from a point source can be calculated from first principle (38) using the equation:

$$\text{Dose (r)} = \int_{E_{\min}}^{E_{\max}} F(E) * C * S(E') * dE / 4 \pi r^2 \quad \text{Eq. 4}$$

where  $r$ =distance(cm),  $F(E)dE$ =number of electrons emitted per decay in the energy interval  $(E+dE)$  MeV,  $C$ =units conversion factor of  $1.6 \times 10^{-10}$  Gy g/MeV,  $S(E')$ =restricted collision stopping power for electron of energy  $E'$  (MeV/cm),  $E'$ =energy at distance  $r$  from the source of electron with initial energy  $E$ ,  $p$ =density( $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ ),  $E_{\min}$ =minimum energy of electron with range greater than or equal to  $r$ ,  $E_{\max}$ =maximum energy of electron as defined by the beta decay transition energy.

-65-

Electron ranges and stopping powers based on the continuous slowing down approximation (CSDA) are given by Berger and Seltzer (39) and  $F(E)$  spectra are known (40, 41). Dose calculations based on stopping power tables derived from the CSDA however may introduce errors due to range straggling and Landau energy loss straggling. A more accurate solution of Eq. 4 via Monte Carlo calculations for several common isotopes has been presented in the form of dose kernel functions (which give directly the dose per beta decay as a function of radial distance) by Simpkin and Mackie (41).

The dose rate (Gy/s at a point  $P(x', y', z')$  resulting from a radioactive-filled balloon can be determined by numerical integration of the dose kernel over the volume of the balloon as given by Eq. 5:

$$\text{Dose rate (p)} = \int k(r') * (A/V) * dV \quad \text{Eq. 5}$$

where  $k(r)$  = dose kernel = Gy/decay,  $r' = \text{cm} = [(x' - x)^2 + (y' - r \sin \theta)^2 + (z' - r \cos \theta)^2]^{1/2}$ ,  $A/V$  = activity per unit volume ( $\text{Bq/cm}^3$ ),  $dV = r * dr * d\theta * dx$ , and the integration is performed over  $-L/2 \leq x \leq L/2$ ,  $r_i \leq r \leq r_0$ , and  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .

### Experimental Data

Gaf-chromic film is used for dosimetric measurements, particularly for brachy-therapy sources. It is nearly tissue equivalent (TE) with near linear response (i.e. optical density (OD) verses dose), requires no post-irradiation processing, and has a large dynamic range (OD

-66-

increases from approximately 0.1 to 3.0 for doses between 0 and 200 gray).

5 A TE phantom was constructed in the form of a 5-cm-diam cylinder and cut in half radially to permit insertion of a slice of GAF-chromic film. Both the phantom and the film had central holes 3 mm in diam, drilled axially to permit  
10 insertion and inflation of the balloon catheter. Films exposed in this phantom permit determination of the dose distribution around the balloon, at the site of the angioplasty.

15 A second phantom was made, identical to the first except the axial hole was 1 mm in diameter instead of 3 mm, to match the diameter of the longer shaft section of catheter which contains tubes for inflating the balloon and also the guide wire. This phantom was used for determination of the dose to the femoral and iliac arteries.

20 Both phantoms were assembled with the GAF-chromic film in place. The dilatation catheter balloon (Mansfield/Boston Scientific, Watertown, MA) was 3 mm in diameter by 2 cm in length with a 4 atm nominal inflation pressure (15  
25 atmosphere rated burst pressure). The central channel was designed for a 0.46mm guide wire. The balloon was filled with 14 mCi/ml ( $5.18 \times 10^8$  Bq/ml)  $^{90}\text{Y}$ -chloride solution to a pressure of 4 atm, resulting in full inflation of the balloon. A total of 1-ml radioactive solution was required  
30 to fill the balloon, catheter shaft, pressure syringe, and lure-lock connectors (i.e., three-way stop c). The volume of the balloon itself however is only 0.14ml, with an

-67-

additional 0.1 ml (approximately) required to fill the catheter shaft, making a total of 0.24 ml inside the patient. The majority of the radio-active liquid remains in the Luer-lock connectors.

5

10

15

20

25

Several film exposures were made with irradiation times ranging from 5-18 h in order to obtain films in the 0.1-3 OD range. First, isodose distributions in the radial plane were measured by placing the balloon inside a hole of 3-mm diameter cut through the film and the phantom. The phantom was also sliced axially enabling a second set of exposures in which the films were placed adjacent to and parallel to the long axis of the balloon, thus permitting measurement of the axial dose distribution. Calibration (i.e. H and D) curves for the film were obtained by exposing films to doses of 6-200 gray with a calibrated cobalt-60 teletherapy source. Differences in film response between gamma rays and electrons have been reported to be less than 3% (42).

All exposed films were analyzed with a 12-bit He-Ne laser scanner with spatial resolution of 0.1mm. Optical densities were converted to dose based on the H and D curve and compared to calculations from Eq.(5).

### Results

30

The measure H and D curve for  $^{60}\text{Co}$  was found to be linear up to doses of 200 Gy (corresponding OD of approximately 3.0). Agreement between measured and calculated radial doses around the balloon is 6% for distance between 2.5 and

-68-

5.0 mm from the center of the catheter (i.e., 1.0-3.5 mm from the surface of the balloon).

Measurement uncertainties include 2% in source calibration (obtained from the manufacturer), 5% in dilution errors, and 3% in film calibration. Uncertainties in calculated doses arise almost entirely from errors in the kernel functions, which are difficult to estimate. The kernel functions of Simpkin and Mackie (41) used here however, differ from those given by Berger (43) by approximately 5% at radial distances  $\leq 1.5$  mm or  $\leq 5.0$  mm. One may therefore take 5% as an approximate uncertainty in the calculated dose values. The 6% agreement between our measured and calculated doses is thus well within the estimated uncertainties.

Also, the fact that the dose around the shaft of the catheter is 10-100 times lower than the dose around the balloon, meaning that in a clinical situation the dose to any vessel other than the area prescribed for treatment would be negligible.

Air bubbles occasionally get into the balloon in spite of careful efforts to aspirate the balloon, and fully fill with liquid. The dose immediately adjacent to such a bubble is seen to be 30% lower than for a filled balloon. It is easily demonstrable via calculations that on the side of the balloon opposite the air bubble, the dose is within 1%-2% of a fully filled balloon. Thus even with the presence of a small air bubble, the dose uniformity around a liquid-filled balloon is superior to a solid wire or

-69-

seed.

As seen previously, in the radial plane, dose in the axial plane also shown a 20%-30% decrease in dose near the bubble, with good dose uniformity elsewhere, and rapid dose fall-off at distances beyond the ends of the balloon. These data, combined with the radial isodose distributions demonstrate that a radio nuclide filled balloon yields an extremely uniform dose distribution with rapid dose fall-off beyond the treatment volume.

Isotopes with short physical half-lives (on the order of 0.25-20h) can most readily be produced locally from radioactive generators. The  $^{90}\text{Sr}$ - $^{90}\text{Y}$  is one such possibility, but other such as  $^{42}\text{Ar}$ - $^{42}\text{K}$ ,  $^{144}\text{Ce}$ - $^{144}\text{Pr}$ , and  $^{188}\text{W}$ - $^{188}\text{Re}$ , are known. Positron emitters instead of beta-minus emitters can also be used because positron emitters have the same dosimetric characteristics as beta-minus emitters.

#### Figure Captions

11. Radial dose versus distance for Ir-192, I-125, Pd-103, P-32, and Sr-90. Sources are 0.65 mm diameter and 5.0 mm length. Doses have been normalized to 1.0 at a radial treatment distance of 2.0mm.

12. Dose asymmetry (defined as maximum/minimum dose to vessel wall) resulting from inaccurate centering of 5mm long P-32, Sr-90, or Ir-192 sources within arteries of 3 and 5mm diameter. When the source is centered in the artery, the dose asymmetry is 1.0.

13. Comparison of dose asymmetry for Sr-90 and Ir-192

-70-

sources of 5 and 30mm length in a 5mm diameter vessel. When the source is centered in the artery, the dose asymmetry is 1.0.

14. Radial dose distribution for P-32 wires of 0.65 and 1.3mm diameter, and for a 3mm diameter P-32 balloon. All sources are 20mm length. The dose for a 20mm length Ir-192 source is shown for comparison. Doses have been normalized to 1.0 at a radial treatment distance of 2.0mm.

Referring now to the Figs., Fig. 2 shows a balloon catheter according to a first embodiment of the present invention, which can be used to perform the method according to the present invention. The apparatus is particularly suited for delivering radioactive doses to the coronary artery. The preferred embodiment will be described with reference to the coronary artery, but this is by way of example, and not limitation, as the present invention may also be used to deliver radiation to other luminal structures.

The apparatus comprises a balloon catheter 5 with a guidewire lumen 6 extending entirely through the balloon catheter 5 and a blind lumen 7 which is closed at the distal end of the balloon catheter 5, for receiving a radiation dose delivery wire 8. The guidewire lumen 6 is sized to fit around a guidewire 9 and to allow the guidewire 9 to slide therein. The length of guidewire 9 is sufficient to allow it to extend past a target segment of the artery and it may be, for example, greater than about 110 cm for use in the coronary artery. For use in other arteries, the length of guidewire 9 may also be greater than about 110 cm or it may be less.



-71-

The outside diameters of the guidewire 9 and the radiation dose delivery wire 8 may be about 0.014 inch and in this case the inside diameters of the guidewire lumen 6 and the blind lumen 7 are slightly larger, to permit movement of the balloon catheter 5 over the guidewire 9 and movement of the radiation dose delivery wire 8 through blind lumen 7.

The radiation dose delivery wire entry port 11, at the proximal end of the balloon catheter 5, is adapted to receive the radiation dose delivery wire 8 and to provide a watertight seal. Thus, the radiation dose delivery wire 8 is isolated from contact with the patient's body fluids. The balloon inflation port 13 allows inflation of the balloon section 5a at the distal end of the balloon catheter 5 in the conventional manner.

Referring now to Fig. 3, wherein the same reference numerals of Fig. 2 are applied to the same parts and therefore do not require detailed description, it is seen that the guidewire lumen 6 may be off center with regard to the balloon catheter 5, while the blind lumen 7, which is adapted to encircle the radiation dose delivery wire 8, may be substantially in the center of the balloon catheter 5.

Referring now to Fig. 4, wherein the same reference numerals of Fig. 2 are applied to the same parts and therefore do not require detailed description, it is seen that the radiation dose delivery wire 8 may include non-radioactive sections 8a and 8b and radioactive section 8c, which has encapsulated or contained within the distal end of radiation dose delivery wire 8, a linear array of

-72-

radioactive sources 8d, 8e, and 8f, such as pellets of Ir<sup>192</sup>, I<sup>125</sup>, Pd<sup>103</sup>, or other isotopes selected from Table 4, for example. The length of the linear array of pellets may be less than or equal to about 2 cm for use in the coronary artery and less than or equal to about 10 cm for use in periphery arteries. Alternatively, the radioactive source may be composed of a non-linear array of such radioactive pellets or it may be composed of a single radioactive pellet. The radioactivity of each of the radioactive sources 8d, 8e, and 8f may be less than or equal to 10 Curies per centimeter of source.

Referring now to Fig. 15, wherein the same reference numerals of Fig. 4 are applied to the same parts and therefore do not require detailed description, it is seen that the radiation dose delivery wire 8 may include non-radioactive section 8a and radioactive section 8c, which may be attached to or on the distal end of radiation dose delivery wire 8.

Referring now to Fig. 16, wherein the same reference numerals of Fig. 4 are applied to the same parts and therefore do not require detailed description, it is seen that the radiation dose delivery wire 8 may include non-radioactive section 8a and radioactive section 8c, which may be in the form of a wire wrapped around on the distal end of radiation dose delivery wire 8.

The operation of an apparatus to reduce restenosis after arterial intervention according to the first embodiment of the present invention is as follows. The guidewire 9 is

-73-

inserted into the patient's artery. The distal end of the guidewire 9 is inserted at least as far as, and preferably past the target site, that is, the site that is to receive the dose of radiation. The guidewire 9 is then inserted into the guidewire lumen 6 and the balloon catheter 5 is moved down the guidewire towards the distal end until the balloon section 5a is adjacent the target site. In the case of a balloon angioplasty procedure the balloon section 5a is then inflated and deflated by balloon inflation/deflation means (not shown) connected to the balloon inflation port 13. Alternatively, if it is desired to deliver a dose of radiation to the target area without inflating and deflating the balloon section 5a, such as following an atherectomy or other arterial intervention, the balloon section 1a need not be inflated and deflated.

Finally, the radiation dose delivery wire 8 is inserted into the proximal end of the blind lumen 7 within the balloon catheter 5 through the radiation dose delivery wire entry port 11. The radiation dose delivery wire 8 is inserted towards the distal end of the balloon catheter 5 until the radioactive sources 8d, 8e, and 8f are substantially adjacent the target area. The radioactive sources 8d, 8e, and 8f are left in place until a desired dosage of radiation has been delivered to the target area and then the radiation dose delivery wire 8 is removed from the balloon catheter 5. The length of time that the radioactive sources 8d, 8e, and 8f are left adjacent the target area depends upon the activity of the radioactive sources 8d, 8e, and 8e, the diameter of the artery at the

-74-

target area, and the desired dosage to be delivered. It should be noted that the radiation dose delivery wire 8 may be oscillated back and forth within the blind lumen 7 so that the radioactive sources 8d, 8e, and 8f may be shorter than the target area while still being able to deliver radiation to the entire target area. In addition, if the radiation dose delivery wire 8 is oscillated back and forth, the time that the radioactive sources 8d, 8e, and 8f must be left adjacent the target area in order to deliver a desired dosage of radiation will also depend upon the length of the target area.

Alternatively, the guidewire 9 may be inserted into the artery as above and a conventional balloon catheter without a blind lumen placed over the guidewire 9 and advanced to the target area to be inflated, deflated, and removed from the artery. After removal from the artery, the balloon catheter 5 of the instant invention, with the blind lumen 7 may be placed over the guidewire 9 utilizing the guidewire lumen 6 and inserted adjacent the target area in order to allow the radiation dose delivery wire 8 to be inserted into the blind lumen 7 to deliver a dosage of radiation to the target area as described above. This procedure permits the use of a conventional balloon catheter to perform an angioplasty procedure before the balloon catheter 5 of the instant invention is utilized to deliver a dose of radiation.

The inventive device and method may also be applied to other luminal structures in a similar manner.

-75-

Referring now to Fig. 5, wherein the same reference numerals of Fig. 2 are applied to the same parts and therefore do not require detailed description, a balloon catheter according to a second embodiment of the present invention is shown, which can be used to perform the method according to the present invention. In this Fig., a computer controlled afterloader 15, similar to a conventional afterloader such as the one distributed by Nucletron Corp., of Columbia, Maryland, is connected to the proximal end of the radiation dose delivery wire 8 and is utilized to insert the radiation dose delivery wire 8 into the blind lumen 7 until the radioactive sources 8d, 8e, and 8f are adjacent the target area and to remove the radiation dose delivery wire 8 from the blind lumen 7 after a predetermined dosage of radiation has been delivered to the target area.

The computer controlled afterloader 15 of the present invention differs from the conventional afterloader in that the computer controlled afterloader 15 of the present invention allows an operator to input variables representing the activity of the radioactive sources 8d, 8e, and 8f, the date that the radioactive sources 8d, 8e, and 8f are being delivered adjacent the target area (to take into account decay of the radioactive sources 8d, 8e, and 8f), the diameter of the artery at the target area, the length of the target area, and the value of the desired radioactive dose to be delivered to the target area. The computer controlled afterloader 15 then calculates the time that the radioactive sources 8d, 8e, and 8f must be adjacent the target area to deliver the desired radioactive

-76-

dosage and then moves the radiation dose delivery wire 8 towards the distal end of the balloon catheter 5 until the radioactive sources 8d, 8e, and 8f are adjacent the target area, waits the calculated time, and then pulls the radiation dose wire 8 back out of the balloon catheter 5.

In addition, the computer controlled afterloader 15 may oscillate the radiation dose delivery wire 8 back and forth while the radioactive sources 8d, 8e, and 8f are adjacent the target area. In this case the computer controlled afterloader 15 would take into account the length of the target area and the rate of oscillation in determining the time necessary to deliver the desired dosage.

The computer controlled afterloader 15 may include a program memory for storing a program to calculate the length of time that the radioactive sources 8d, 8e, and 8f must be adjacent the target area to deliver a desired dosage of radiation, a power supply backup, and a database memory for storing the number of times that a particular radioactive source has been used.

Referring now to Fig. 6, wherein the same reference numerals of Fig. 2 are applied to the same parts and therefore do not require detailed description, a balloon catheter 18 according to a third embodiment of the present invention is shown, which can be used to perform the method according to the present invention. A clamp 20 may be utilized to maintain an extended coaxial position between the radiation dose delivery wire entry port 11 connected to the proximal end of the blind lumen 7 and a proximal end of

-77-

a sheath 19, which surrounds catheter 18 at the area of the incision in the patient's body, during insertion of the radiation dose delivery wire 8 into the blind lumen 7.

5 Referring now to Fig. 7, wherein the same reference numerals of Fig. 2 are applied to the same parts and therefore do not require detailed description, a balloon catheter 21 according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention is shown, which can be used to perform  
10 the method according to the present invention. In this Fig., a guidewire lumen 22 extends for a distance less than the length of the balloon catheter 21. That is, the guidewire lumen 22 has an entry point 22a at the distal end of balloon catheter 21 and exit point 22b along the length  
15 of balloon catheter 21, rather than at its proximal end.

As in the first embodiment, the guidewire 9 is inserted into the artery and the guidewire lumen 22 guides the balloon catheter 21 towards the distal end of the guidewire  
20 9. Also, as in the first embodiment, the radiation dose delivery wire 8 rides within the blind lumen 23 of the balloon catheter 21.

Referring now to Fig. 8, wherein the same reference  
25 numerals of Fig. 2 are applied to the same parts and therefore do not require detailed description, an apparatus according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention is shown, which can be used to perform the method according to the present invention. In this Fig., a radiation shield  
30 25 is movable and is adapted to be moved between a patient (not shown) on a support 24 and an operator of the

-78-

apparatus (not shown). The radiation shield 25 may, for example, be moveable by means of rollers 25a, 25b, 25c, and 25d mounted to legs 26a, 26b, 26c, and 26d.

5 In operation the balloon catheter 5, not shown in this Fig. 8, is inserted into a patient (not shown) who is supported by the support 24 and the radiation shield 25 is moved between an operator of the apparatus and the radiation source 8d, 8e, and 8f within the blind lumen 7 of the  
10 balloon catheter 5. The radiation shield 25 is thus adaptable for different sized patients because it is movable and it therefore provides protection to the doctor and other staff from over-exposure to radiation.

15 Referring now to Fig. 9, wherein the same reference numerals of Fig. 2 are applied to the same parts and therefore do not require detailed description, an apparatus according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention is shown, which can be used to perform the method according  
20 to the present invention. In this Fig., a catheter without a balloon 27 includes blind lumen 7 and guidewire lumen 6. This embodiment is utilized in a fashion similar to the first embodiment, except here, the apparatus is used only to deliver radiation, and does not have the balloon  
25 function of the first embodiment.

Referring now to Fig. 10, wherein the same reference numerals of Fig. 2 are applied to the same parts and therefore do not require detailed description, an apparatus  
30 according to a seventh embodiment of the present invention is shown, which can be used to perform the method according



-79-

to the present invention. In this Fig., a blind lumen 28, which accepts radiation dose delivery wire 8 into its proximal end through radiation dose delivery wire entry port 11, is adapted to be removably inserted into a catheter (not shown). The catheter may be a balloon type catheter or it may be a catheter without a balloon.

In operation, the catheter is inserted into a patient in the conventional manner. Blind lumen 28 is then inserted into the catheter and, as in the first embodiment, the radiation dose delivery wire 8 is advanced into the blind lumen 28, through the radiation dose deliver wire entry port 11, until the distal end of the radiation dose delivery wire 8 is adjacent the segment of artery that is to receive a radioactive dose. Also, as in the first embodiment, the radiation dose delivery wire 8 is withdrawn after a desired dose of radiation has been delivered to the artery segment. This embodiment is intended primarily, but not exclusively, for procedures in the peripheral vascular areas.

Referring now to Fig. 17, this Fig. shows a dual-balloon catheter according to an embodiment of the present invention. Guidewire lumen 200 may be provided for insertion into a patient (not shown) over a guidewire (not shown). Guidewire lumen 200 may pass through outer balloon 202 as well as inner balloon 204. Inner balloon 204 may be substantially concentric with outer balloon 202. Outer balloon 200 may be inflated through outer balloon lumen 206 and inner balloon 204 may be inflated through inner balloon lumen 208. The inner and outer balloons are preferably

-80-

independently inflatable and the inner balloon lumen and outer balloon lumen may pass inside the guidewire lumen, as shown, or may pass outside the guidewire lumen. It must be noted that a guidewire lumen does not have to be used with the inventive dual-balloon catheter.

The inner and outer balloons may both be inflated with a radioactive fluid or either one of them may be so inflated. For the purposes of this application the term fluid includes an aqueous solution as well as a gas phase. If only the inner balloon is inflated with a radioactive fluid the outer balloon provides extra protection to the patient in the case of rupture of the inner balloon (the outer balloon will help to contain the fluid). If only the outer balloon is inflated with the radioactive fluid then a reduced amount of radioactive fluid is required to achieve a given radiation therapy.

In this regard it is noted that the present invention provides for the reduction in volume of radioactive fluid, minimizes the risk of rupture, adds shielding, removes the operator from the vicinity of the radioactive fluid, and reduces the risk of a spill of the radioactive fluid.

Referring now to Fig. 18, a novel indiflator 220 is shown. In this indiflator a plunger head 222 is attached to a plunger stem 224. The plunger stem is threaded and may be locked by lock 226. The plunger stem may be moved in the direction of arrow A in order to force fluid out through port 228, which may be connected to a Luer lock (not shown)

-81-

and ultimately to a balloon catheter (not shown). A pressure indicator 230 measures the pressure of the fluid acted upon by the plunger through a transducer means connected thereto by a connector running in or along the stem 224. This arrangement allows for the measurement of pressure as described above while minimizing the volume of fluid acted upon by the plunger. Calibration scale 232 may be provided for measuring fluid volume and this calibration scale 232 may read from 1 to 5 cc's in .1 cc increments, for example.

Referring now to Fig. 19, a shield 240 is shown. This shield may slid over the indiflator 220 of Fig. 18 and may be provided with a Lucite section 242 and a lead section 244 for protecting an operator from the radioactive fluid. The lead section may have a window therein (not shown) to allow an operator to seen the indiflator 220. The Lucite section 242 may be aligned with the calibration scale 232 of the indiflator 220, for example.

Referring now to Fig. 20, this Fig. shows a lumen 250 that may be placed between an indiflator (not shown) or a Luer lock (not shown) and a balloon catheter (not shown). End 252 of the lumen 250 may be attached to the indiflator or Luer lock, threaded attachment ring 254 may be attached to the balloon catheter and section 255 may be placed within the lumen of the balloon catheter to take up space and decrease the volume of radioactive fluid inserted into the balloon catheter when it is inflated with a fluid, such as a radioactive fluid.

-82-

Referring now to Fig. 21, a 3-way stopcock 260 is shown for connection between a indiflator (not shown) or a Luer lock (not shown) and a balloon catheter (not shown). Port 262 may be connected to the indiflator or the Luer lock and port 264 may be connected to the balloon catheter. Port 266 may be used to vent the balloon catheter to the outside atmosphere or to a syringe (not shown) or storage container (not shown). Handle 268, which controls a valve (not shown) within the 3-way stopcock is moveable along arrow A to allow passage of fluid between two of the ports. The handle 268 is long in relation to the 3-way stopcock so that an operator's hands are not near the radioactive fluid.

Referring now to Fig. 22, a case 270 for a 3-way stopcock is shown. The case may include a handle 272 for actuating the 3-way stopcock. The case may also include apertures 274, 276, and 278 for permitting fluid flow to and from the 3-way stopcock. The case 270 may be designed to accept a separate 3-way stopcock or may include a 3-way stopcock integrally therewith. The case 270 may be made of, or include a layer of either or both Lucite and lead, for example (to reduce an operator's exposure to radiation).

Referring now to Fig. 23, a container 280 for holding a radioactive substance, such as a fluid is shown. A bottom 282 may unscrew from the top 281 in order to place a bottle with a radioactive fluid inside. A hole 284 in the top may be provided for providing access to the radioactive fluid inside the container. The hole 284 may be covered with a sealing structure, such as a rubber membrane, for example,

-83-

as may be the bottle. This sealing structure may be self-sealing. If a sealing stricture is used, a needle may be employed to pierce the sealing structure and access the radioactive fluid. The exterior of the container 280 may be lead and the interior may be Lucite, for example. Alternatively, the interior may be lead and the exterior Lucite. This two-layer structure provides protection from the radioactive substance contained therein.

Referring now to Fig. 24, another container 290 for holding a radioactive substance, such as a fluid is shown. A first port 292 may be provided for inserting a radioactive fluid and a second port 294 may be provided for removing the radioactive fluid. Like the container 280 of Fig. 23, the ports may be covered with a sealing structure, such as a rubber membrane, for example. This sealing structure may be self-sealing. If a sealing stricture is used, a needle may be employed to pierce the sealing structure and access the radioactive fluid. The exterior of the container 290 may be lead and the interior may be Lucite, for example. Alternatively, the interior may be lead and the exterior Lucite. This two-layer structure provides protection from the radioactive substance contained therein.

Referring now to Fig. 25, another container 300 for holding a radioactive substance, such as a fluid is shown. A port 302 may be provided for inserting and removing a radioactive fluid. Like the container 280 of Fig. 23, the port may be covered with a sealing structure, such as a rubber membrane, for example. This sealing structure may be self-sealing. If a sealing stricture is used, a needle

-84-

may be employed to pierce the sealing structure and access the radioactive fluid. The exterior of the container 300 may be lead and the interior may be Lucite, for example. Alternatively, the interior may be lead and the exterior Lucite. This two-layer structure provides protection from the radioactive substance contained therein. The top section 304 may be generally cylindrical and the bottom section 306 may be conical, or funnel-shaped. The funnel-shaped bottom section 306 concentrates the fluid at the bottom of the container 300 in a small volume so that it may be removed by a needle placed down into the bottom section. A mesh 308 with a central hole 308a may be employed to strain the fluid and keep relatively large debris above the mesh.

Referring now to Fig. 25, a flexible plastic shield 310 is shown. This shield 310 may include sections 312 and 314 and may include fasteners 316 such as snaps or Velcro for holding the shield around a container or structure with a radioactive source whereby the shield protects a person from the radiation given off by the radioactive source. A flexible plastic shield having a density approximately equal to that of water should be approximately 2 mm thick to contain beta energy, for example.

It must be noted that although the present invention is described by reference to particular embodiments thereof, many changes and modifications of the invention may become apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the claims. For example, isotopes chosen from the attached

-85-

Tables may be substituted for those identified elsewhere in the application. Further, isotopes that decay to those listed in the application may be used.

-86-

Table 1 Basic Properties of Isotopes

isotope	decay	emission	maximum energy	average energy	t1/2	gamma factor <sup>1</sup>	activity <sup>2</sup>
Ir-192	beta-	gamma	612 keV	375 keV	74 d	4.6	1000 mCi
I-125	EC	x-ray	35 keV	28 keV	60 d	1.2	3700 mCi
Pd-103	EC	x-ray	21 keV	21 keV	17 d	1.1	3700 mCi
P-32	beta-	beta-	1.71 MeV	690 keV	14 d	-	36 mCi
Sr-90	beta-	beta-	2.27 MeV	970 keV <sup>3</sup>	28 yr	-	30 mCi

<sup>1</sup>R-cm<sup>2</sup>/hr-mCi<sup>2</sup>For dose rate of 5Gy/min at 2mm distance,  
source diameter = 0.65mm, length = 2.0cm<sup>3</sup>In equilibrium with Y-90



Table 2

A	ELEMENT	Decay Mode	Half-life	Rad. Type	average Radiation Energy (keV)	Radiation Intensity (%)
26	Al. 0.947	EC	7.4E+5 Y 3	B-	543.49	7 81.77 17
123	SN 1.11	B-	129.2 D 4	B- TOT	522.7	14 100.00 13
123	SN 1.11	B-	129.2 D 4	B-	525.5	13 99.37 11
40	K 1.07	B-	1.277E+9 Y	B-	560.64	18 89.27 13
89	SR 1.24	B-	50.53 D 7	B-	583.3	13 99.99039 8
91	Y 1.29	B-	58.51 D 6	B- TOT	603.4	9 100.00 7
91	Y 1.28	B-	58.51 D 6	B-	604.9	9 99.70 5
115	CD 1.29	B-	44.6 D 3	B- TOT	605.2	10 99.98
115	CD 1.07	B-	44.6 D 3	B-	618.3	9 97.00
89	SR 1.24	B-	50.53 D 7	B-	583.3	13 99.99039 8
91	Y 1.29	B-	58.51 D 6	B- TOT	603.4	9 100.00 7
91	Y 1.28	B-	58.51 D 6	B-	604.9	9 99.70 5
115	CD 1.29	B-	44.6 D 3	B- TOT	605.2	10 99.98
115	CD 1.28	B-	44.6 D 3	B-	618.3	9 97.00
86	RB 1.42	B-	18.631 D 1	B- TOT	668.1	10 100.00 6
32	P 1.48	B-	14.26 D 4	B-	694.9	3 100.0
86	RB 1.38	B-	18.631 D 1	B-	709.3	9 91.36 4

Table 3  
(sheet 1 of 4)

Radiation		Radiation		Rad.		Energy (keV)	Intensity (%)		
A	ELEMENT	Decay Mode	Half-Life		Type				
43	SC	EC	3.891 H 12	B+		508.1	9	70.9	6
	0.767								
61	CU	EC	3.333 H 5	B+		524.2	5	51.	5
	0.569								
73	SE	EC	7.15 M 8	B-		562.	5	65.0	7
	0.778								
73	SE	EC	7.15 R 8	B+	TOT	564.	5	65.7	7
	0.789								
55	CO	EC	17.53 H 3	B+	TOT	567.07	21	76.	4
	0.917								
44	SC	EC	3.927 H 8	B+		632.6	9	94.34	4
	1.27								
90	NB	EC	14.60 H 5	B+		662.2	18	51.1	18
	0.721								
75	BR	EC	96.7 M 13	B+	TOT	710.	10	72.	6
	1.09								
75	BR	EC	96.7 M 13	B+		749.	10	52.	4
	0.721								
75	BR	EC	96.7 M 13	B+	TOT	710.	10	72.	6
	1.09								
75	BR	EC	96.7 M 13	B+		749.	10	52.	4
	0.830								
85	Y	EC	2.68 H 5	B+	TOT	749.	6	84.	19
	1.35								
77	KR	EC	74.4 M 6	B+	TOT	760.	14	80.	4
	1.30								
68	GA	EC	67.629 M 2	B+	TOT	829.9	6	89.1	5
	1.58								
68	GA	EC	67.629 M 2	B+		836.0	6	88.0	4
	1.57								
89	NB	EC	1.18 M 2	B+		986.	21	65.	6
	1.36								
85	Y	EC	4.86 H 13	B+	TOT	987.	5	58.	5
	1.22								
89	NB	EC	1.18 M 2	B+		986.	21	65.	6
	1.36								
85	Y	EC	4.86 H 13	B+	TOT	987.	5	58.	5
	1.22								
89	NB	EC	1.18 M 2	B+	TOT	1002.	22	81.	10
	1.73								
85	Y	EC	4.86 H 13	B+		1008.	5	52.	4

WO 97/19723

PCT/US96/19084

-89-

Table 3  
(sheet 2 of 4)

87	1.12 ZR	EC	1.68 H 1	B-	TOT	1009.	5	84.0	6
110	1.81 IM	EC	69.1 M 5	B+	TOT	1010.	14	62.	4
87	1.33 ZR	EC	1.68 H 1	B+		1012.	5	83.5	6
110	1.80 IM	EC	69.1 M 5	B+		1015.	14	61.	4
72	1.32 AS	EC	26.0 H 1	B+		1117.0	19	64.2	15
110	1.80 IM	EC	69.1 M 5	B+		1015.	14	61.	4
72	1.32 AS	EC	26.0 H 1	B+		1117.0	19	64.2	15
72	1.53 AS	EC	26.0 H 1	B+	TOT	1167.8	20	87.8	23
76	2.18 BR	EC	16.2 M 2	B+	TOT	1180.	11	55.	3
89	1.38 NB	EC	1.9 H 2	B+	TOT	1447.	10	75.	15
89	2.32 NB	EC	1.9 H 2	B+		1462.	9	74.	15
148	2.30 TB	EC	60 M 1	B+	TOT	1558.	20	51.38	
120	1.71 I	EC	81.0 M 6	B+	TOT	1657.	99	78.34	
148	2.76 TB	EC	60 M 1	B+	TOT	1558.	20	51.38	
120	1.71 I	EC	81.0 M 6	B+	TOT	1657.	99	78.34	
66	2.76 GA	EC	9.49 H 7	B+	TOT	1736.6	20	56.1	15
72	2.87 GA	B-	14.10 H 1	B-	TOT	501.6	15	100.2	12
127	1.87 SW	B-	2.10 H 4	B-	TOT	511.	74	103.	10
129	1.12 TE	B-	69.6 M 2	B-	TOT	520.2	19	99.	12
122	1.10 SB	B-	2.7238 D 2	B-		521.2	10	66.73	20
140	0.781 LA	B-	1.6781 D 7	B-	TOT	524.5	10	97.3	25
71	1.89 ZN	B-	3.96 H 5	B-	TOT	540.	6	99.	3
140	0.781 LA	B-	1.6781 D 7	B-	TOT	524.5	10	97.3	25
71	1.89 ZN	B-	3.96 H 5	B-	TOT	540.	6	99.	3
129	1.14 TE	B-	69.6 M 2	B-		544.5	18	88.	12
24	1.82 NA	B-	14.9590 H	B-		554.1	3	99.944	4
71	1.18 ZN	B-	3.96 H 5	B-		573.	5	89.	3
122	1.89 SB	B-	2.7238 D 2	B-	TOT	574.4	11	97.4	6
31	1.19 SI	B-	157.3 M 3	B-		595.6	4	99.93	

WO 97/19723

PCT/US96/19084

-90-

Table 3  
(Sheet 3 of 4)

190	1.27 RE 0.703	B-	3.2 H 2	B-	TOT	621.	95	53.	5
31	SI	B-	157.3 M 3	B-		595.6	4	99.93	
190	1.27 RE 0.703	B-	3.2 H 2	B-	TOT	621.	95	53.	5
65	NI	B-	2.51719 H	B-	TOT	627.7	8	100.0	4
77	1.34 GE	B-	11.30 H 1	B-	TOT	641.8	13	100.1	21
91	1.37 SR	B-	9.63 H 5	B-	TOT	646.6	23	99.	6
166	1.37 HO	B-	26.80 H 2	B-	TOT	665.1	6	100.	3
145	1.42 PR	B-	5.984 H 10	B-	TOT	675.	3	97.3	21
152	1.40 EU	B-	9.274 H 9	B-	TOT	676.9	9	73.	4
145	1.05 PR	B-	5.984 H 10	B-		683.	3	95.0	20
152	1.40 EU	B-	9.274 H 9	B-	TOT	676.9	9	73.	4
145	1.05 PR	B-	5.984 H 10	B-		683.	3	95.0	20
166	1.38 HO	B-	26.80 H 2	B-		693.6	5	50.0	21
152	0.739 EU	B-	9.274 H 9	B-		705.4	8	68.	4
97	1.02 ZR	B-	16.91 H 5	B-	TOT	706.6	10	99.4	5
150	1.50 PM	B-	2.68 H 2	B-	TOT	725.	36	100.	6
97	1.55 ZR	B-	16.91 H 5	B-		757.0	9	87.8	3
113	1.42 AG	B-	5.37 H 5	B-	TOT	757.	10	100.4	
97	1.62 ZR	B-	16.91 H 5	B-		757.0	9	87.8	3
113	1.42 AG	B-	5.37 H 5	B-	TOT	757.	10	100.4	
188	1.62 RE	B-	16.98 H 2	B-	TOT	763.81	19	100.0	21
212	1.63 BI	B-	60.55 M 6	B-	TOT	769.6	19	64.06	14
113	1.05 AG	B-	5.37 H 5	B-		791.	10	85.00	
188	1.43 RE	B-	16.98 H 2	B-		795.30	18	70.6	15
194	1.20 IR	B-	19.15 H 3	B-	TOT	806.8	9	100.0	25
142	1.72 PR	B-	19.12 H 5	B-	TOT	809.1	12	100.0	7
56	1.72 MN	B-	2.5785 H 6	B-	TOT	829.9	7	100.1	14
142	1.72 PR	B-	19.12 H 5	B-	TOT	809.1	12	100.0	7
56	1.72 MN	B-	2.5785 H 6	B-	TOT	829.9	7	100.1	14

WO 97/19723

PCT/US96/19084

-91-

Table 3  
(sheet 4 of 4)

212	1.77 BI	B-	60.55 M 6	B-	832.5	17	55.46	10
	0.983							
142	PR	B-	19.12 H 5	B-	833.4	11	96.3	5
	1.71							
194	IR	B-	19.15 H 3	B-	846.4	8	85.4	20
	1.54							
142	LA	B-	91.1 M 5	B- TOT	872.	4	99.4	10
	1.85							
65	NI	B-	2.51719 M	B-	875.4	6	60.0	3
	1.12							
139	RA	B-	83.06 M 28	B- TOT	889.6	19	100.0	5
	1.89							
65	NI	B-	2.51719 H	B-	875.4	6	60.0	3
	1.12							
139	RA	B-	83.06 M 28	B- TOT	889.6	19	100.0	5
	1.89							
139	RA	B-	83.06 M 28	B-	913.9	19	70.0	4
	1.36							
90	Y	B-	64.10 H 8	B-	933.7	12	99.9885	14
	1.99							
141	LA	B-	3.92 H 3	B- TOT	962.	12	100.02	22
	2.05							
141	LA	B-	3.92 H 3	B-	974.	12	98.14	7
	2.04							
76	AS	B-	1.0778 D 2	B- TOT	1070.0	11	100.	3
	2.27							
93	Y	B-	10.18 H 8	B- TOT	1167.	7	100.0	18
	2.49							
93	Y	B-	10.18 H 8	B-	1211.	6	89.6	15
	2.27							
93	Y	B-	10.18 H 8	B- TOT	1167.	7	100.0	18
	2.49							
93	Y	B-	10.18 H 8	B-	1211.	6	89.6	15
	2.31							
56	MN	B-	2.5785 H 6	B-	1216.9	5	56.3	10
	1.46							
78	AS	B-	90.7 M 2	B- TOT	1244.	7	101.	9
	2.68							
76	AS	B-	1.0778 D 2	B-	1266.9	9	51.0	20
	1.38							
87	KR	B-	76.3 M 6	B- TOT	1333.	3	100.	4
	2.83							
112	AG	B-	3.130 H 9	B- TOT	1354.	17	105.	6
	3.02							
42	K	B-	12.360 H 3	B- TOT	1430.4	7	100.00	13
	3.05							
92	Y	B-	3.54 H 1	B- TOT	1436.	6	100.1	21
	3.06							
92	Y	B-	3.54 H 1	B-	1553.	5	85.7	16
	2.83							
42	K	B-	12.360 H 3	B-	1565.8	6	81.90	9
	2.73							
112	AG	B-	3.130 H 9	B-	1688.	14	54.	5
	1.94							

WO 97/19723

PCT/US96/19084

-92-

Table 4  
(Sheet 1 of 3)

A	El.	Decay Mode	Half-Life	Rad. Type		Radiation Energy (keV)	Radiation Intensity (%)	Dose (G-RAD/UCI)
44	TI	EC	49 Y 3	G		67.88	94.4 15	0.136
57	CO	EC	271.79 D 9	G		136.4743	5 10.68 8	0.031
73	AS	EC	80.30 D 6	G X	KB	11	13.3 3	0.0031
75	SE	EC	119.770 D	G X	KA2	10.508	10 14.62 22	0.0033
81	KR	EC	2.29E5 Y 1	G X	KA1	11.9242	20 29.84 11	0.0076
82	SR	EC	25.55 D 15	G X	KA1	13.3953	20 32.3 4	0.0092
83	RB	EC	86.2 D 1	G X	KA2	12.598	20 16.6 16	0.0044
84	RB	EC	32.77 D 14	G X	KA1	12.649	20 22.1 5	0.0059
85	SR	EC	64.84 D 2	G X	KA2	13.3358	20 17.1 10	0.0048
88	Y	EC	106.65 D 4	G X	KA1	14.165	20 33.69 25	0.0102
88	ZR	EC	83.4 D 3	G X	KA2	14.8829	20 18.22 7	0.0058
91	NB	EC	6.8E+2 Y 1	G X	KA1	15.7751	20 35.26 13	0.0118
91	NB	IT	60.86 D 22	G X	KA2	16.521	20 13.6 10	0.0048
92	NB	EC	3.47E7 Y 2	G X	KA1	15.7751	20 35.14 12	0.0116
93	MO	EC	3.5E+3 Y 7	G X	KA2	16.521	20 18 13	0.0063
93	MO	EC	4.0E+3 Y 8	G X	KA2	16.521	20 21 4	0.0074
93	MO	EC	3.5E+3 Y 7	G X	KA1	16.6151	20 34.6 25	0.0122
93	MO	EC	4.0E+3 Y 8	G X	KA1	16.6151	20 40 6	0.0143
95	TC	EC	61 D 2	G X	KA2	17.37431	4 18.12 18	0.0067
97	TC	EC	2.6E+6 Y 4	G X	KB	19.6	10.62 21	0.0044
99	RH	EC	16.1 D 2	G X	KA2	19.1504	20 25.8 15	0.0105
101	RH	EC	3.3 Y 3	G		198 20	71 6	0.299
102	RE	EC	207 D 3	G X	KA2	19.1504	20 11.8 6	0.0048
103	PD	EC	16.991 D 1	G X	KB	22.7	13.05 22	0.0063
105	AG	EC	41.29 D 7	G X	KA2	21.0201	20 23.6 9	0.0106
108	AG	EC	418 Y 15	G X	KB	23.8	10.89 19	0.0055
109	CD	EC	462.9 D 20	G X	KA2	21.9903	3 29.1 5	0.0136
113	SN	EC	115.09 D 4	G X	KB	27.3	17.3 6	0.0101
114	IN	IT	49.51 D 1	G X	KA1	24.2097	20 18.3 8	0.0094
119	SN	IT	293.1 D 7	G X	KA1	25.2713	20 15.1 7	0.0081
121	TE	EC	16.78 D 35	G X	KA2	26.1108	20 21.52 21	0.012
123	TE	IT	119.7 D 1	G		159 10	64 4	0.285
125	SB	B-	1007.4 D 4	G X	KA2	27.2017	20 13.3 13	0.0077
125	TE	IT	57.40 D 15	G X	KA2	27.2017	20 32.8 13	0.019
125	I	EC	59.402 D 1	G X	KA2	27.2017	20 39.8 9	0.0231
126	SN	B-	1.0E5 Y AP	G X	KA1	26.3591	20 15.6 14	0.0088
127	XE	EC	36.4 D 1	G X	KA2	28.3172	4 21 4	0.0127
127	TE	IT	109 D 2	G X	KA1	27.4723	20 18.8 13	0.011
129	TE	IT	33.6 D 1	G X	KA1	27.4723	20 15 5	0.0087
129	I	B-	1.57E7 Y 4	G X	KA2	29.458	10 19.9 9	0.0125
133	BA	EC	10.52 Y 13	G		80.9971	12 34.1 3	0.0588
137	LA	EC	6E+4 Y 2	G X	KA2	31.8171	3 21.53 10	0.0146
138	LA	EC	1.05E+11 Y	G X	KA1	32.1936	3 20.3 3	0.0139
139	CF	EC	137.640 D	G X	KA2	33.0341	20 23.2 4	0.0163
141	CE	B-	32.50 D 4	G		145.441	3 48.2 3	0.149
143	PM	EC	265 D 7	G X	KA2	35.8474	3 21.7 8	0.017
144	PM	EC	363 D 14	G X	KB	42.3	15.4 4	0.0139
144	CE	B-	284.9 D 2	G		133.515	20 11.09 20	0.0315
145	SM	EC	340 D 3	G X	KA1	38.7247	5 71.6 12	0.0591
145	PM	EC	17.7 Y 4	G X	KB	42.3	14.9 12	0.0135
146	PM	EC	5.53 Y 5	G X	KA1	37.361	3 27 3	0.0214
146	GD	EC	48.27 D 10	G X	KA2	40.9019	3 52.2 8	0.0455
147	EU	EC	24 D 1	G		197.299	12 26.5 11	0.111
148	EU	EC	54.5 D 5	G X	KA2	39.5224	3 22.9 9	0.0193

WO 97/19723

PCT/US96/19084

Table 4  
(Sheet 2 of 3)

-93-

149	EU	EC	93.1 D 4	G X	KB	45.4	15.4	9	0.0149
150	EU	EC	36.9 Y 9	G X	KA2	39.5224	3	23.1 8	0.0194
151	GD	EC	124 D 1	G X	KB	47	16.7	15	0.0167
152	EU	EC	13.542 Y 1	G X	KA2	39.5224	3	21 5	0.0177
153	GD	EC	241.6 D 2	G		103.1807	3	21.4 7	0.0471
154	EU	B-	8.589 Y 8	G X	KA1	42.9962	3	13.3 5	0.0122
155	EU	B-	4.7611 Y 1	G		105.305	3	21.2 5	0.0474
157	TB	EC	99 Y 10	G X	KA2	42.3089	3	71 6	0.0644
158	TB	EC	180 Y 11	G		79.513	10	11.6 5	0.0197
160	TB	B-	72.3 D 2	G		86.7882	4	12.99 10	0.024
166	HO	B-	1.20E3 Y 1	G X	KA2	48.2211	4	10.9 3	0.0112
168	TM	EC	93.1 D 2	G		198.251	20	53.8 16	0.227
169	YB	EC	32.026 D 5	G X	KA2	49.7726	4	53 10	0.0562
172	HF	EC	1.87 Y 3	G		125.812	3	11.3 9	0.0303
173	LU	EC	1.37 Y 1	G X	KA2	51.354	5	43.8 12	0.0479
174	LU	IT	142 D 2	G X	KB	61.3	14.4	7	0.0187
175	HF	EC	70 D 2	G X	KA2	52.965	5	26.6 13	0.03
176	LU	B-	3.78E10 Y	G		88.35 5	13.3	15	0.0249
177	LU	B-	160.4 D 3	G X	KA2	54.6114	8	33.1 7	0.0386
178	HF	IT	31 Y 1	G X	KA1	55.7902	8	39.5 22	0.0469
178	W		21.6 D 3	G X	KA1	57.532	10	12.5 24	0.0153
179	TA	EC	1.82 Y 3	G X	KA1	55.7902	8	23.5 20	0.0279
179	HF	IT	25.05 D 25	G X	KB	63.2	23.6	9	0.0318
181	W	EC	121.2 D 2	G X	KA2	56.277	10	18.8 21	0.0225
181	HF	B-	42.39 D 6	G X	KA1	57.532	10	15.8 6	0.0194
182	TA	B-	114.43 D 4	G		100.1065	3	14.1 3	0.0301
183	RE	EC	70.0 D 11	G X	KA2	57.9817	5	34.5 12	0.0426
184	RE	EC	169 D 8	G X	KA1	59.3182	10	14.4 9	0.0182
184	RE	EC	38.0 D 5	G X	KB	67.2	18.8	7	0.0269
185	OS	EC	93.6 D 5	G X	KB	69.3	14.9	6	0.022
186	RE	IT	2.0E+5 Y 5	G		50 37	88	3	0.0936
191	OS	B-	15.4 D 1	G		129.431	5	29 20	0.0799
195	AU	EC	186.098 D	G X	KA2	65.122	20	28.7 15	0.0398
205	PB	EC	1.52E+7 Y	G X	L	10.3	24.4	25	0.0054
205	BI	EC	15.31 D 4	G X	L	10.6	39	4	0.0089
207	BI	EC	32.2 Y 9	G X	L	10.6	33	4	0.0074
208	BI	EC	3.68E+5 Y	G X	L	10.6	31	3	0.007
210	PB	B-	22.3 Y 2	G X	L	10.8	25	4	0.0058
225	RA	B-	14.9 D 2	G X	L	12.7	15.2	16	0.0041
227	TH	A	18.72 D 2	G X	L	12.3	21	4	0.0056
230	PA	EC	17.4 D 5	G X	L	13	57	7	0.0158
230	U	A	20.8 D 21	G X	L	13	12.2	16	0.0034
231	PA	A	3.276E+4 Y	G X	L	12.7	36	5	0.0096
232	U	A	68.9 Y 4	G X	L	13	11.9	13	0.0033
233	PA	B-	26.967 D 2	G X	L	13.6	56	9	0.0163
234	U	A	2.457E+5 Y	G X	L	13	10.9	12	0.003
235	U	A	703.8E+6 Y	G X	L	13	51	6	0.0142
235	NP	EC	396.2 D 12	G X	L	13.6	37	5	0.0106
235	U	A	703.8E+6 Y	G		19.59	61	3	0.0255
236	NP	EC	154E+3 Y 6	G X	L	13.6	132	17	0.0381
236	PU	A	2.851 Y 8	G X	L	13.6	13	4	0.0037
237	NP	A	2.14E+6 Y	G		86.477	10	12.4 4	0.0228
237	PU	EC	45.2 D 1	G X	KA2	97.08 4	13	4	0.0269
238	PU	A	87.7 Y 1	G X	L	13.6	11.7	14	0.0034
240	PU	A	6564 Y 11	G X	L	13.6	11	13	0.0032
241	AM	A	432.2 Y 7	G X	L	13.9	42	6	0.0124
241	CM	EC	32.8 D 2	G X	L	14.6	109	13	0.034
242	CM	A	162.8 D 2	G X	L	14.3	11.4	12	0.0035

WO 97/19723

PCT/US96/19084

-94-

Table 4  
(Sheet 3 of 3)

242	AM	IT	141 Y 2	G		48.63 5	99.5	20	0.103
243	AM	A	7370 Y 15	G X	L	13.9	21.4	24	0.0063
243	CM	A	29.1 Y 1	G X	L	14.3	55	6	0.0166
243	AM	A	7370 Y 15	G		74.66 20	68.2	14	0.108
245	CM	A	9500 Y 100	G X	KB	117	15.7	11	0.039
247	BK	A	1380 Y 250	G X	L	14.6	20	12	0.0064
249	CF	A	351 Y 2	G X	L	15	53	7	0.0171
251	CF	A	898 Y 44	G X	L	15	60	27	0.0192
252	ES	EC	471.7 D 19	G X	L	15.7	27	4	0.009
254	ES	A	275.5 D 5	G		42.6 10	100		0.0907
257	FM	A	100.5 D 2	G X	KB	129	12.1	14	0.0332



-95-

References

1. Berger, M.J. and Seltzer, S.M. Stopping powers and  
5 ranges of electrons and positrons (2nd Ed.). U.S.  
Dept. Commerce Publication NBSIR 82-2550-A (1983)
2. Bottcher, H.D., Schopohl, B., Liermann, D.,  
Kollath, J., and Adamietz, I.A. Endovascular  
10 irradiation-a new method to avoid recurrent stenosis  
after stent implantation in peripheral arteries:  
technique and preliminary results. Int. J. Rad. Onc.  
Biol. Phys. 29, 183-186 (1994)
3. Friedell, H.L., Thomas, C.I., and Krohmer, J.S.  
Description of an  $\text{Sr}^{90}$  beta-ray applicator and its use  
15 on the eye. Amer. J. Roentg. 65, 232-245 (1951)
4. Gellman, J., Healey G., Qingsheng, C., Tselentakis,  
M.J. The effects of very low dose irradiation on  
restenosis following balloon angioplasty. A study in  
the atherosclerotic rabbit.  
20 Circulation 84, Supple 11, 46A-59A (1991)
5. Johns, H.E., and Cunningham, J.R.. The Physics of  
Radiology (4th Edition). Charles Thomas, Publisher  
(Springfield, Ill., 1983).
6. Landau, C., Lange, R.A., Hillis, L.D. Percutaneous  
25 transluminal coronary angioplasty. NEJM 330, 981-993  
(1994)
7. Mayberg, M.R., Luo, Z., London, S., Gajdusek, C.,  
Rasey, J.S. Radiation inhibition of intimal  
hyperplasia after arterial injury. Rad. Res. 142, 212-  
30 220 (1995)
8. MIRD. Method of calculation: "S", absorbed dose per

-96-

unit cumulated activity for selected radionuclides and organs. MIRD Pamphlet #11 (1975).

9. Nath, R., Anderson, L., Luxton, G., et. al. Dosimetry of interstitial brachytherapy sources: recommendations of the AAPM radiation therapy committee task group No. 43. Med. Phys. 22, 209-234 (1995)

10. Prestwich, W.V., Kennet, T.J., and Kus, F.W. The dose distribution produced by a  $P^{32}$ -coated stent. Med. Phys. 22, 313-320 (1995)

11. Schwartz, R.S., Koval, T.M., Edwards, W.D., Camrud, A.R., Bailey, K.R., Brown, K., Vlietstra, R.E., and Holmes, D.R. Effect of external beam irradiation on neointimal hyperplasia after experimental coronary artery injury. J. Am. Col. Cardiol. 19, 1106-1113 (1992).

12. Wiederman, J., Marobe, C., Amols, H., Schwartz, A., and Weinberger, J. Intracoronary irradiation markedly reduces restenosis after balloon angioplasty in a porcine model. J. Amer. Col. Card. 23, 1491-8 (1994)

13. Wiederman, J., Leavy, J., Amols, H., Schwartz, A., Homma, S., Marobe, C., and Weinberger, J. Effects of high dose intracoronary irradiation on vasomotor function and smooth muscle histopathology. Am. J. Phys. (Heart and Circ. Physiol.) 267, H125-H132 (1994)

14. Williamson, J.F., and Zuofend, L. Monte carlo aided dosimetry of the microselectron pulsed and high dose-rate  $^{192}\text{Ir}$  sources. Med. Phys. 22, 809-819 (1995)

15. Desai, N.P., & Hubbell, J.A. (1991). Biological

-97-

responses to polyethylene oxide modified polyethylene terephthalate surfaces. Journal of Biomedical Materials Research, 25(7), 829-43.

16. Gombotz, W.R., Wang, G. H., Horbett, T.A., & Hoffman, A.S. (1991). Protein adsorption to poly (ethylene oxide) surfaces. Journal of Biomedical Materials Research, 25(12), 1547-62.

17. Massia, S.P., & Hubbell, J.A. (1991). Human endothelial cell interactions with surface-coupled adhesion peptides on a nonadhesive glass substrate and two polymeric biomaterials. Journal of Biomedical Materials Research, 25(2), 223-42.

18. Afshan, A., Jehangir, M., Ashraf, M., Waqar, A., & Chiotellis, E. (1994). Formulation of a single-component kit for the preparation of technetium-99m labeled ethyl cysteinate dimer; biological and clinical evaluation. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 21(9), 991-5.

19. Hannant, D., Bowen, J.G., Price, M.R., & Baldwin, R.W. (1980). Radioiodination of rat hepatoma-specific antigens and retention of serological reactivity. British Journal of Cancer, 41(5), 716-23.

20. Hartikka, M., Vihko, P., Sodervall, M., Hakalahti, L., Torniainen, P., & Vihko, R. (1989). Radio labeling of monoclonal antibodies: optimization of conjugation of DTPA to F(ab')<sub>2</sub>-fragments and a novel measurement of the degree of conjugation using Eu(III)-labeling. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 15(3), 157-61.

21. Ingvar, M., Eriksson, L., Rogers, G.A., Stone, E.S., & Widen, L. (1991). Rapid feasibility studies

-98-

of tracers for positron emission tomography: high-resolution PET in small animals with kinetic analysis. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow & Metabolism, 11(6), 926-31.

- 5 22. Portoles, P., Rojo, J.M., & Janeway, C.J. (1990). A simple method for the radioactive iodination of CD4 molecules. Journal of Immunological Methods, 129(1), 105-9.
- 10 23. Samuel, D., Amlot, P.L., & Abuknesha, R.A. (1985). A new method of iodinating ovalbumin, a protein which lacks accessible tyrosine groups, by conjugation to a highly fluorescent coumarin active ester, CASE. Journal of Immunological Methods, 81(1), 123-30.
- 15 24. Wafelman, A.R., Konings, M.C., Hoefnagel, C.A., Maes, R.A., & Beijnen, J.H. (1994). Synthesis, radiolabelling and stability of radioiodinated m-iodobenzylguanidine, a review. [Review]. Applied Radiation & Isotopes, 45(10), 997-107
- 20 25. Polymers FAQ, Polymers archive on the Internet compiled by Jim Coffey, August 11, 1995.
- 25 26. Abayomi, O., Chun, M., & Ball, H. (1990). Stage II carcinoma of the cervix: analysis of the value of pretreatment extraperitoneal lymph node sampling and adjunctive surgery following irradiation. Radiotherapy & Oncology, 19(1), 43-7.
27. Ampil, F.L. (1985). Primary malignant neoplasm of the female urethra. Obstetrics & Gynecology, 66(6), 799-804.
- 30 28. Beauvois, S., Hoffstetter, S., Peiffert, D., Luporsi, E., Carolus, J.M., Dartois, D., & Pernot, M.

-99-

(1994). Brachytherapy for lower lip epidermoid cancer: tumoral and treatment factors influencing recurrences and complications. Radiotherapy & Oncology, 33(3), 195-203.

5 29. Broga, D.W., & Gilbert, M.A. (1983). A review of three incidents involving the release of 125I from seeds interstitially implanted within the prostate gland. Health Physics, 45(3), 593-7.

10 30. Cotter, G.W., Lariscy, C., Ellingwood, K.E., & Herber, D. (1993). Inoperable endobronchial obstructing lung cancer treated with combined endobronchial and external beam irradiation: a dosimetric analysis. International Journal of Radiation Oncology, Biology, Physics, 27(3), 581-5.

15 31. George, F. (1980). Radiation management in esophageal cancer. With a review of intraesophageal radioactive iridium treatment in 24 patients. American Journal of Surgery, 139(6), 795-804.

20 32. Lavery, I.C., Jones, I.T., Weakley, F.L., Saxton, J.P., Fazio, V.W., & Jagelman, D.G. (1987). Definitive management of rectal cancer by contact (endocavitary) irradiation. Diseases of the Colon & Rectum, 30(11), 835-8.

25 33. Leung, J.T., & Kuan, R. (1995). Brachytherapy in oesophageal carcinoma. Australasian Radiology, 39(4), 375-8.

34. Rosenshein, N.B. (1983). Radioisotopes in the treatment of ovarian cancer. Clinics in Obstetrics & Gynecology, 10(2), 279-95.

30 35. Volterrani, F., Prosperini, G., Sigurta, D., Vona, S., Musumeci, R., Milani, A., & Luciani, L.

-100-

(1979). Present status of treatment for invasive cervical carcinoma. Tumori, 65(5), 611-24.

36. Spencer, R.P., Nuclear medicine and therapy: a reorientation to specificity and beta ray generators, Symposium on Therapy in Nuclear Medicine, 3-15, (1978).

37. Knapp, F.F., Callahan, A.P., Beets, A.L., Mirxadeh, S., and Hsieh, B.T., Processing of reactor-produced  $^{188}\text{W}$  for fabrication of clinical scale alumina-based  $^{188}\text{W}/^{188}\text{Re}$  generators, Appl. Radiat. Isot., 45:1123-1128 (1994).

38. Johns, H.E., and Cunningham, J.R.. The Physics of Radiology (4th Edition). Charles Thomas, Publisher (Springfield, Ill., 1983).

39. Berger, M.J. and Seltzer, S.M., Stopping powers and ranges of electrons and positrons, 2nd ed., U.S. Dept. Of Commerce Publications NBSIR 82-2550-A, (1983).

40. Friedell, H.L., Thomas, C.I., and Krohmer, J.S. Description of an  $\text{Sr}^{90}$  beta-ray applicator and its use on the eye. Amer. J. Roentg. 65, 232-245 (1951).

41. Simpkin, D.J. and Mackie, T.R., EGS Monte Carlo determination of the beta dose kernel in water, Med. Phys., 17:179-186 (1990).

42. McLaughlin, W.L, Chen. Y.D, Soares, C.G., Miller, A., VanDyck, G., and Lewis, D.F., Sensitometry of the response of a new radiochromic film dosimeter to gamma radiation and electron beams, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. Phys. Res., A 302:165-176 (1991).

43. Berger, M.J., Distribution of absorbed dose around point sources of electrons and beta particles in water

-101-

and other media, MIRD Pamphlet No. 7, J. Nucl. Med. 12, Suppl. NO. 5, 5-24 (1971).

44. Nojiri, C., Kuroda, S., Saito, N., Park, K.D., Hagiwara, K., Senshu, K., Kido, T., Sugiyama, T., et al., In vitro studies of immobilized heparin and sulfonated polyurethane using epifluorescent video microscopy. Asaio Journal, 1995. 41(3).

45. Nagaoka, S. And Kawakami, H., Inhibition of bacterial adhesion and biofilm formation by a heparinized hydrophilic polymer. Asaio Journal, 1995. 41(3).

46. Marconi, W., Galloppa, A., Martinelli, A., and Piozzi, A., New polyurethane compositions able to bond high amounts of both albumin and heparin. Part I. Biomaterials, 16(6): p. 449-56.

47. Yun, J.H., Meyerhoff, M.E., and Yang, V.C., Protamine-sensitive polymer membrane electrode: characterization and bioanalytical applications. Analytical Biochemistry, 1995. 224(1): p. 212-20.

48. Wang, E., Meyerhoff, M.E., and Yang, V.C., Optical detection of macromolecular heparin via selective coextraction into thin polymeric films. Analytical Chemistry, 1995. 67(3): p. 522-7.

49. Zielinski, B.A. and Aebischer, P., Chitosan as a matrix for mammalian cell encapsulation. Biomaterials, 1994. 15(13): p. 1049-56.

50. Narayanan, P.V., Surface functionalization by RF plasma treatment of polymers for immobilization of bioactive-molecules. Journal of Biomaterials Science, Polymer Edition, 1994. 6(2): 181-93.

51. Wesslen, B., Kober, M., Freij, L.C., Ljungh,

-102-

A., and Paulsson, M., Protein adsorption of poly(ether urethane) surfaces modified by amphiphilic and hydrophilic polymers. Biomaterials, 1994. 15(4): p. 278-84.

5 52. Kashiwagi, T., Ito, Y., and Imanishi, Y., Non-thrombogenicity of organic polymers by blending with alkylamine-heparin complexes. Biomaterials, 1993. 14(15): p. 1145-53.

10 53. Nemets, E.A., Karelskaya, E., Sevastianov, V.I., Anderson, J.M., Harasaki, H., and Kim, S.W., An N-substituted polyurea coating with high affinity for heparin. Asaio Journal, 1993. 39(3).

15 54. Ma, X., Mohammad, S.F., and Kim, S.W., Interaction of heparin with polyallylamine-immobilized surfaces. Journal of Bimedical Materials Research, 1993. 27(3): p. 357-65.

20 55. Amiji, M. And Park, K., Surface modification of polymerica biomaterials with poly(ethylene oxide), albumin, and heparin for reduced thrombogenicity. [Review]. Journal of Biomaterials Science, Polymer Edition, 1993. 4(3): p. 217-34.

25 56. Smith, B.A. and Sefton, M.V., Thrombin and albumin adsorption to PVA and heparin-PVA hydrogels. 2: Competition and displacement. Journal of Biomedical Materials Research. 1993. 27(1): p. 89-95.

57. Ohki, S., Arnold, K., Srinivasakumar, N., and Flanagan, T.D., Effect of aionic polymers of fusion of Sendal virus with human erythrocyte ghosts. Antiviral Research. 1992. 18(2): p. 163-77.

30 58. Piao, A.Z., Jacobs, H.A., Parks, K.D., and Kim, S.W., Heparin immobilization by surface amplification.



-103-

Asaio Journal, 1992, 38(3).

59. Marconi, W., Martinelli, A., Piozzi, A., and Zane, D., Synthesis and physicochemical characterization of a hydrophilic polyurethane able to bind heparin. Biomaterials, 1992. 13(7): p. 432-8.

60. Ito, Y., Iguchi, Y., Kashiwagi, T., and Imanishi, Y., Synthesis and nonthrombogenicity of polyetherurethaneurea film grafted with poly(sodium vinyl sulfonate). Journal of Biomedical Materials Research, 1991. 25(11): p. 1347-61.

61. Barbucci, R., Magnani, A., Albanese, A., and Tempesti, F., Heparinized polyurethane surface through ionic bonding of heparin. International Journal of Artificial Organs, 1991. 14(8): p. 499-507.

62. Rej, R.N., Ludwig, B.K., and Perlin, A.S., Sulfation of some chemically-modified heparins. Formation of a 3-sulfate analog of heparin. Carbohydrate Research. 1991. 210(299): p. 299-310.

63. Barbucci, R., Benvenuti, M., Dal, M.G., Nocentini, M., Tempesti, F., Losi, M., and Russo, R., Synthesis and physicochemical characterization of a new material (PUPA) based on polyurethane and poly(amido-amine) components capable of strongly adsorbing quantities of heparin. Biomaterials, 1989. 10(5): p. 299-308.

64. Okada, T., Bark, D.H., and Mayberg, M.R., Local anticoagulation without systemic effect using a polymer heparin delivery system. Stroke, 1988. 19(12): p. 1470-6.

65. Yamaoka, S., Development of Ga-67 labeled DFO-DAS-fibrinogen conjugate as a thrombus imaging agent.

-104-

Radiation Medicine, 1987. 5(5): p. 151-3.

66. Grant, D., Long, W.F., and Williamson, F.B., Infrared spectroscopy of heparin-cation complexes.

Biochemical Journal, 1987. 244(1): p. 143-9.

5 67. Altman, R.F., Mendes, A.R., Cotias, P.M., Ramos, de, Souza, as, and Salles, C.A., An infallible method for producing ascitic fluid from solid tumours.

Archiv for Geschwulstforschung, 1975. 45(4): p. 342-6.

68. Ketchum, L.D., Wennen, W.W., Masters, F.W., and  
10 Robinson, D.W., Experimental use of pluronic F68 in microvascular surgery. Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery, 1974. 53(3): p. 288-92.

69. Porath, J., Amino acid side chain interaction with chelate-liganded crosslinked dextran, agarose and  
15 TSK gel. A mini review of recent work. [Review]. Journal of Molecular Recognition, 1990. 3(3): p. 123-7.

70. Acierno, D., Associazione Italiana di Scienza e Tecnologia delle Macromolecole, and Societa Italiana  
20 di Recologia, Rheology, processing and properties of polymeric materials: 3rd Conference on advanced topics in polymer science: Papers. 1993, Basel: Huthig and Wepf.

71. ACS. Polymeric Materials: Science and  
25 Engineering Division, Organic coatings science and technology: 19th International conference: Papers. 1993, New Paltz,: Organic Coating Conference.

72. Buchholz, F.L., Peppas, N.A., American Chemical Society. Division of Polymeric Materials: Science and  
30 Engineering, and American Chemical Society. Meeting, Superabsorbent polymers: science and technology, Vol.

-105-

573. 1994, Washinton, DC: American Chemical Society.

73. Cheng, H.N., Early, T.A., and Federation of Analytical Chemistry and Spectroscopy Societies. Advances in NMR studies of polymeric materials: NMR symposia: 20th Meeting: Papers. 1994, Huthig & Wepf.

74. Daniels, E.S. Sudol, E.D., El-Aasser, M.S., American Chemical Society, Division of Polymeric Materials: Science and Engineering, American Chemical Society. Division of Colloid and Surface Chemistry, and American Chemical Society. Meeting, Polymer Latexes: preparation, characterization, and applications. Vol. 492. 1992, Washington, DC: American Chemical Society.

75. Dickie, R.A., Labana, S.S., Bauer, R.S., and American Chemical Society, Division of Polymeric Materials: Science and Engineering, Cross-linked polymers: chemistry, properties, and applications. Vol. 367. 1988, Washington, DC: American Chemical Society.

76. Edelman, P.G., Wang, J., American Chemical Society. Division of Polymeric Materials: Science and Engineering, American Chemical Society. Division of Analytical Chemistry, and American Chemical Society. Meeting, Biosensors and chemical sensors: optimizing performance through polymeric materials. Vol. 487. 1992, Washington, DC: American Chemical Society.

77. Glass, J.E., American Chemical Society. Division of Polymeric Materials: Science and Engineering, and American Chemical Society, Meeting, hydrophilic polymers: performance with environmental acceptance. Vol. 248. 1996, Washington, DC: American

-106-

Chemical Society.

78. Hoyle, C.E., Kinstle, J.F., American Chemical Society. Division of Polymeric Materials: Science and Engineering and American Chemical Society. Meeting, Radiation curing of polymeric materials. Vol. 417. 1990, Washington, DC: American Chemical Society.

79. Pittman, C.U. and American Chemical Society. Meeting, Metal-containing polymeric materials, in International Symposium on Metal-containing Polymeric Materials Washington, D.C.). 1996, Plenum Press: New York.

80. Reichmanls, E., Frank, C.W., O'Donnell, J.H., Royal Australian Chemical Institute, Polymer Division, National Science Foundation (U.S.), and Australia. Dept. Of Industry, T., and Commerce, Irradiation of polymeric materials: processes, mechanisms, and applications. Vol. 527. 1993, Washington, DC: American Chemical Society.

81. Riew, C.K., Kinloch, A.J., American Chemical Society. Division of Polymeric Materials: Science and Engineering, and American Chemical Society. Meeting, Toughened plastics I: science and engineering. Vol. 233. 1993, Washington, DC: American Chemical Society.

82. Schulz, D.N., Glass, J.E., American Chemical Society. Division of Polymeric Materials: Science and Engineering, and American Chemical Society. Meeting, Polymers as rheology modifiers. Vol. 462. 1991, Washington, DC: American Chemical Society.

83. Society of Plastics Engineers. Scandinavia Section and Chalmers University of Technology. Department of Polymeric Materials, Medical plastics

-107-

91: Conference: Papers and programme. 1991, [np].

84. Sperling, L.H., Klempner, D., and Utracki, L.A., Interpenetrating polymer networks. Vol. V. 239. 1993, Washington, DC: American Chemical Society.

5 85. Utracki, L.A., Weiss, R.A., American Chemical Society. Division of Polymeric Materials: Science and Engineering, Chemical Institute of Canada. Macromolecular Science Division, and American Chemical Society. Meeting, Multiphase polymers: blends and ionomers, in Chemical Congress of North America  
10 Toronto, Ont.). 1989, American Chemical Society: Washington, DC.

86. Yasuda, H., American Chemical Society. Meeting, Society of Plastics Engineers. Scandinavia Section,  
15 and Chalmers University of Technology. Department of Polymeric Materials, Plasma polymerization and plasma interactions with polymeric materials  
Plastics recycling 88: European conference: Papers. 1990, New York, N.Y.: J. Wiley SPE.

20 87. Zaikov, G.E., Polymeric materials with low flammability: 1st International symposium on low flammability polymers: Selected papers. 1993, Gordon and Breach.

25

-108-

What is claimed is:

1. A dual-balloon catheter for treating a disease  
5 process in a luminal structure of a patient,  
comprising:

an inner balloon;

an outer ballon substantially concentric with and  
substantially surrounding the inner ballon;

10 an inner balloon fluid delivery lumen in fluid  
connection with the inner balloon; and

an outer balloon fluid deliverly lumen in fluid  
connection with the outer balloon.

15 2. The catheter of claim 1, further comprising a  
guidewire lumen connected to an outer surface of said  
outer balloon.

20 3. The catheter of claim 2, wherein the inner  
balloon fluid delivery lumen, the outer balloon fluid  
delivey lumen, and the guidewire lumen are in  
substantially axial alignment.

25 4. The catheter of claim 1, further comprising a  
guidewire lumen extending through the outer balloon.

30 5. The catheter of claim 4, wherein the inner  
balloon fluid delivery lumen, the outer balloon fluid  
delivey lumen, and the guidewire lumen are in  
substantially axial alignment.

-109-

6. The catheter of claim 1, further comprising a guidewire lumen extending through the outer balloon and the inner balloon.

5        7. The catheter of claim 6, wherein the inner balloon fluid delivery lumen, the outer balloon fluid delivery lumen, and the guidewire lumen are in substantially axial alignment.

10       8. The catheter of claim 1, wherein the inner balloon has a radiation producing coating.

9. The catheter of claim 1, wherein the outer balloon has a radiation producing coating.

15       10. A method for treating a disease process in a luminal structure of a patient, comprising:

inserting into the luminal structure a dual-balloon catheter including an inner balloon, an outer balloon substantially concentric with and substantially surrounding the inner balloon, an inner balloon fluid delivery lumen in fluid connection with the inner balloon, and an outer balloon fluid delivery lumen in fluid connection with the outer balloon; and

25       inserting a radioactive fluid into at least one of the inner balloon and the outer balloon through the inner balloon fluid delivery lumen and the outer balloon fluid delivery lumen, respectively.

30       11. An indiflator for inserting fluid into a

-110-

balloon catheter, comprising:

an elongated tube for holding the fluid, the elongated tube having a first end and a second end;

5 the first end of the elongated tube having a wall accross the tube with a port therein for providing a fluid passage between an interior of the tube and an exterior of the tube;

10 a plunger assembly including a plunger head with a first face and a second face and a plunger stem having first and second ends;

the plunger head being adapted to slide within the tube and being connected at the first face to the first end of the plunger stem;

15 lock means disposed at the second end of the tube for accepting and releasably locking the plunger stem, the second end of the plunger stem being disposed outside the tube; and

20 a pressure valve disposed adjacent the second end of the plunger stem and being operatively connected to a pressure transucer on the second face of the plunger head facing the first end of the tube, whereby the pressure valve displays a pressure in an area of the tube between the first end of the tube and the second face of the plunger head.

25

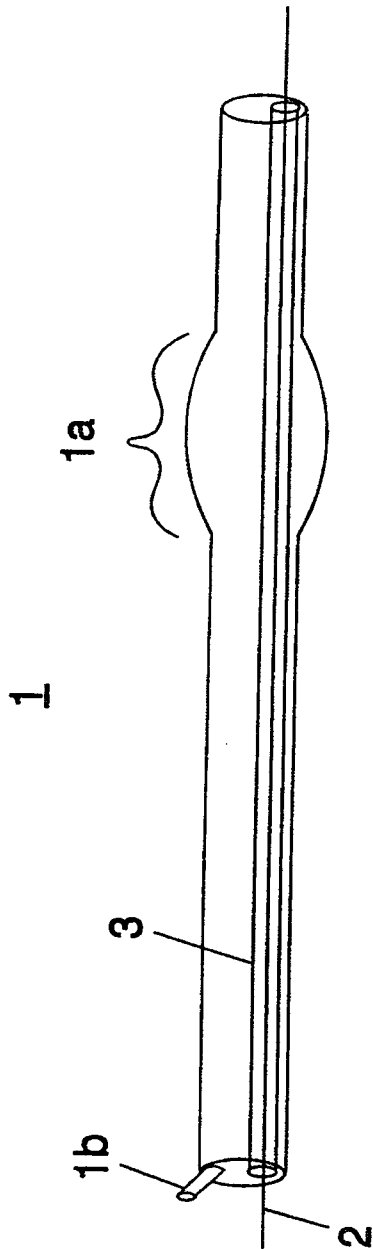
12. The indiflator of claim 11, wherein said area of the tube between the first end of the tube and the second face of the plunger head is substantially transparent and is calibrated to indicate the volume  
30 between the first end of the tube and the second face of the plunger head.



-111-

13. The indiflator of claim 12, wherein the calibration is between about 1 and 5 cc's and is in increments of about 0.1 cc.

1/26



**Fig. 1**  
Prior Art

2/26

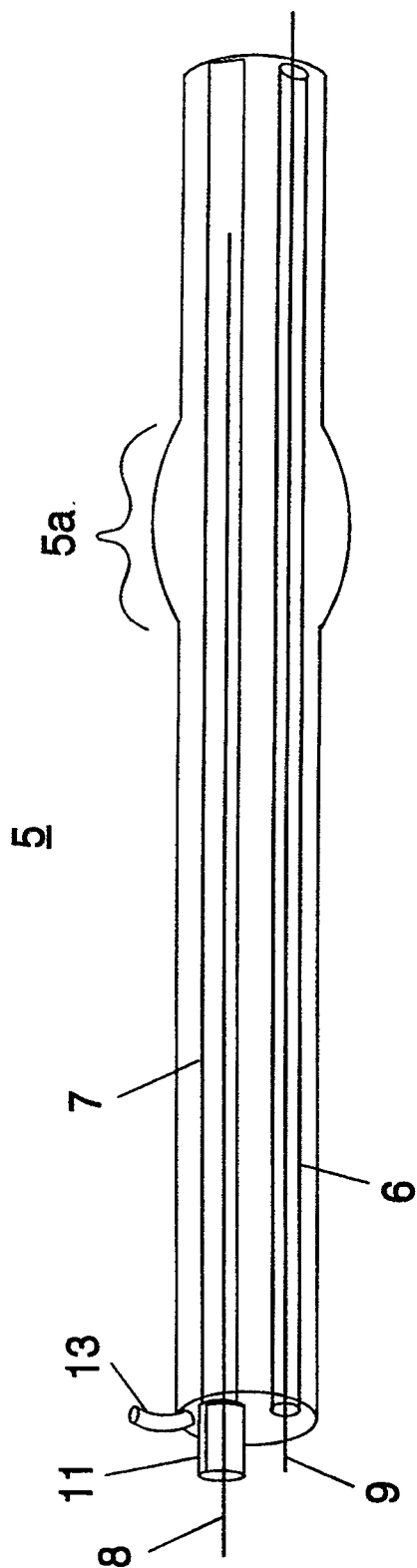
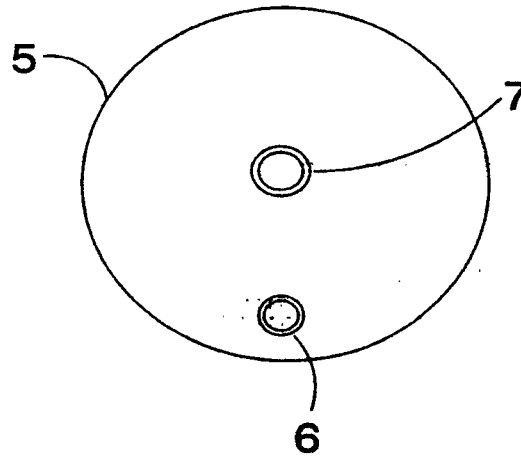


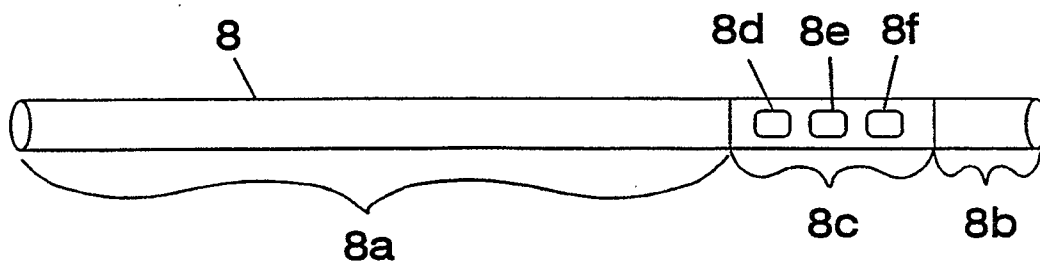
Fig. 2

3/26



**Fig. 3**

4/26

**Fig. 4**

5/26

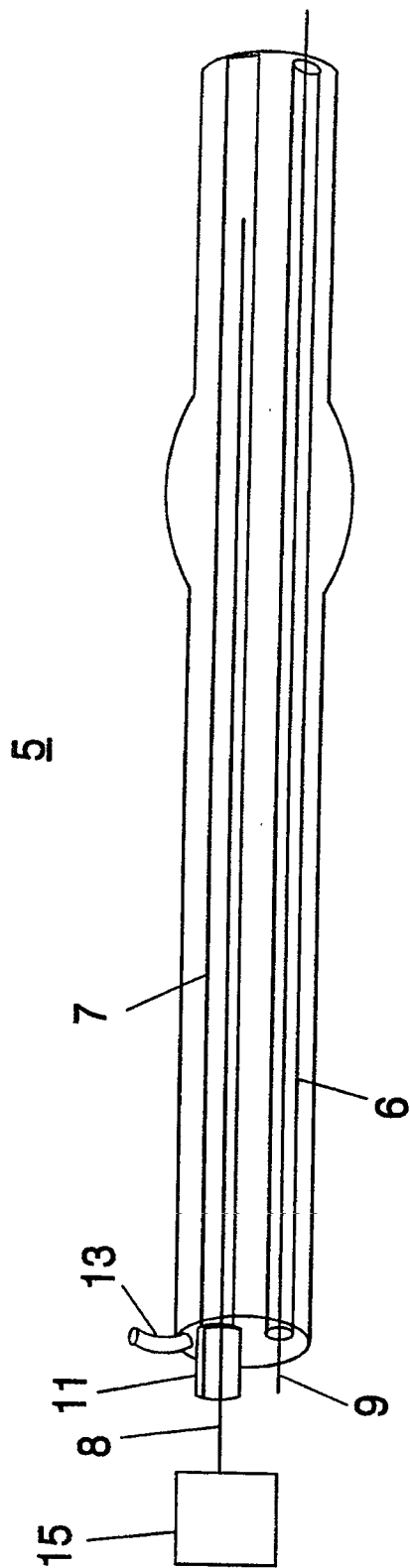


Fig. 5

6/26

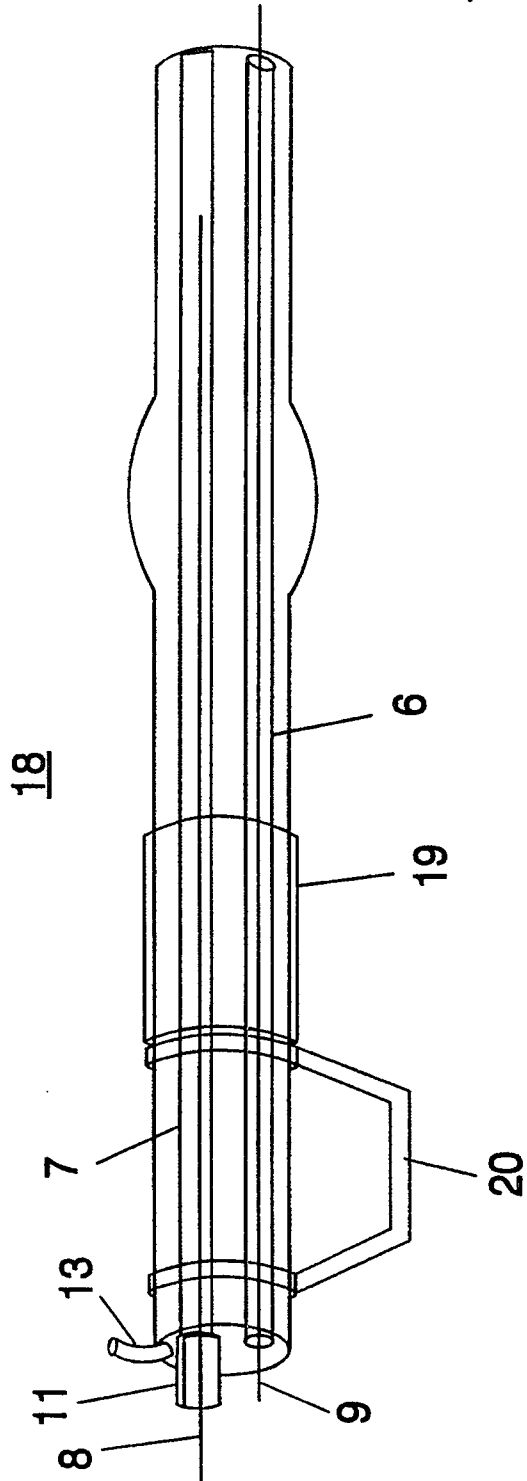


Fig. 6

7/26

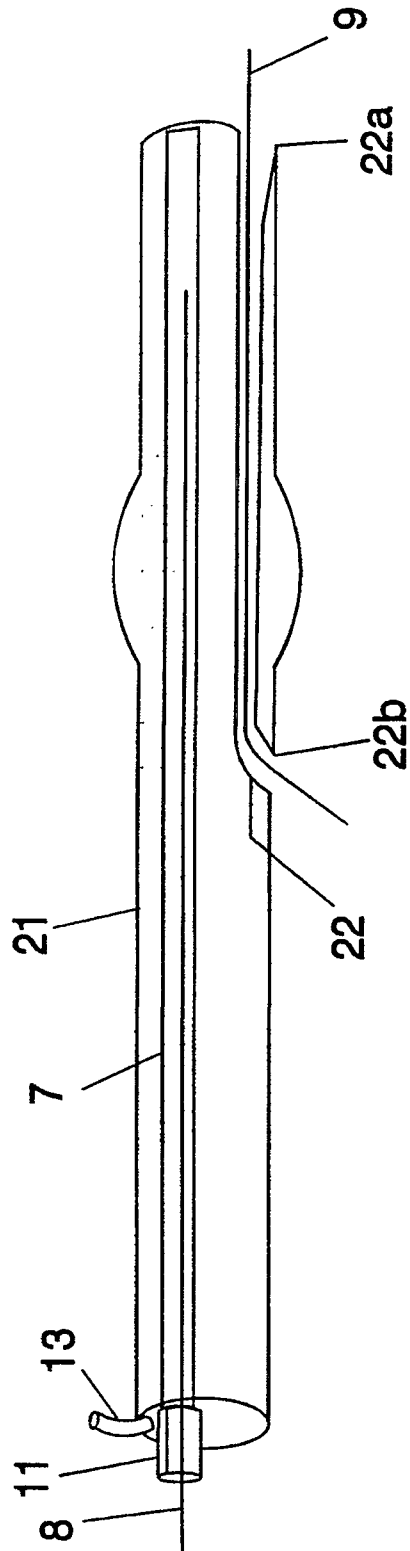
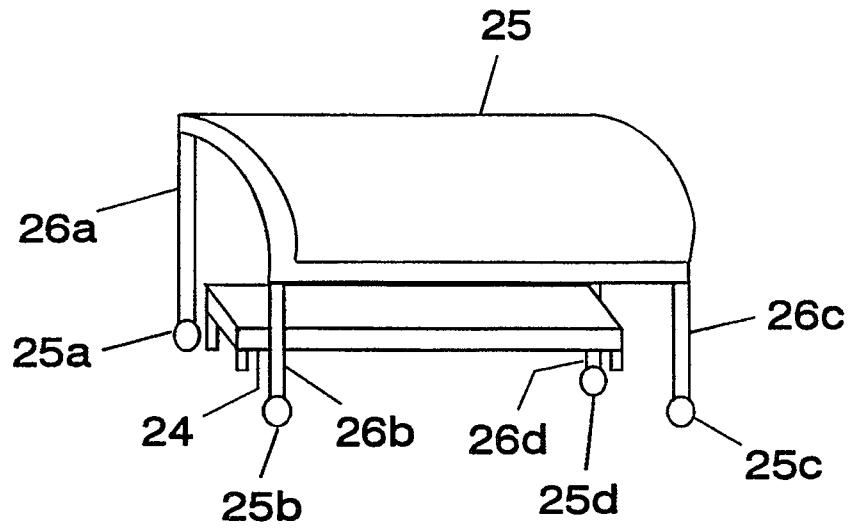


Fig. 7



8/26

**Fig. 8**

9/26

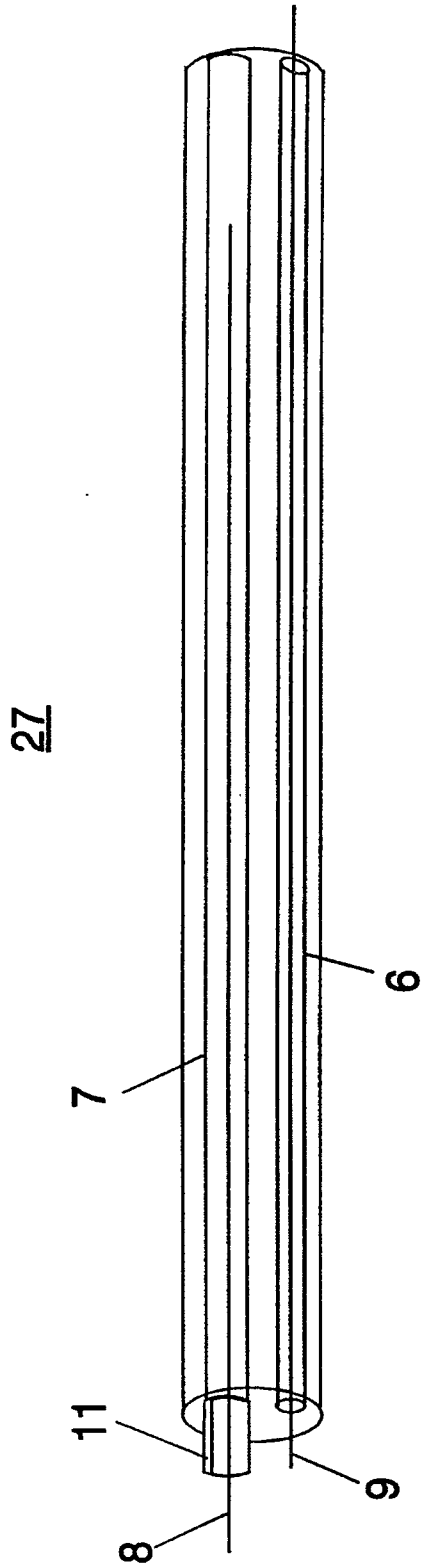


Fig. 9

10/26

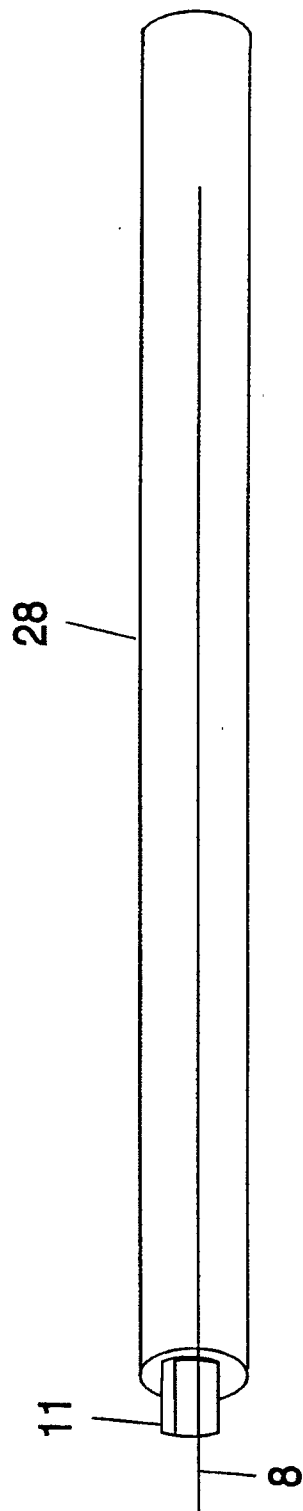
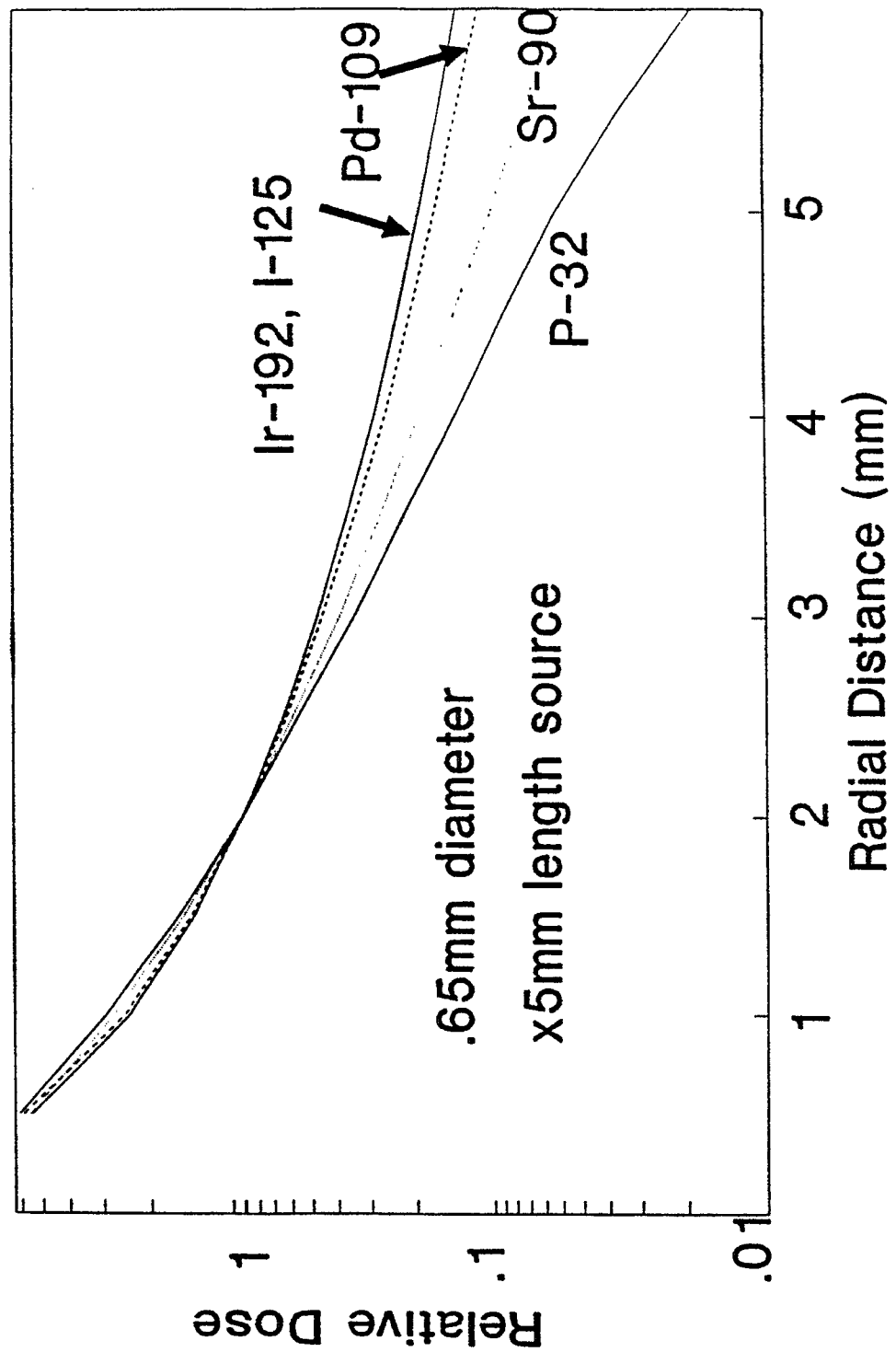


Fig. 10

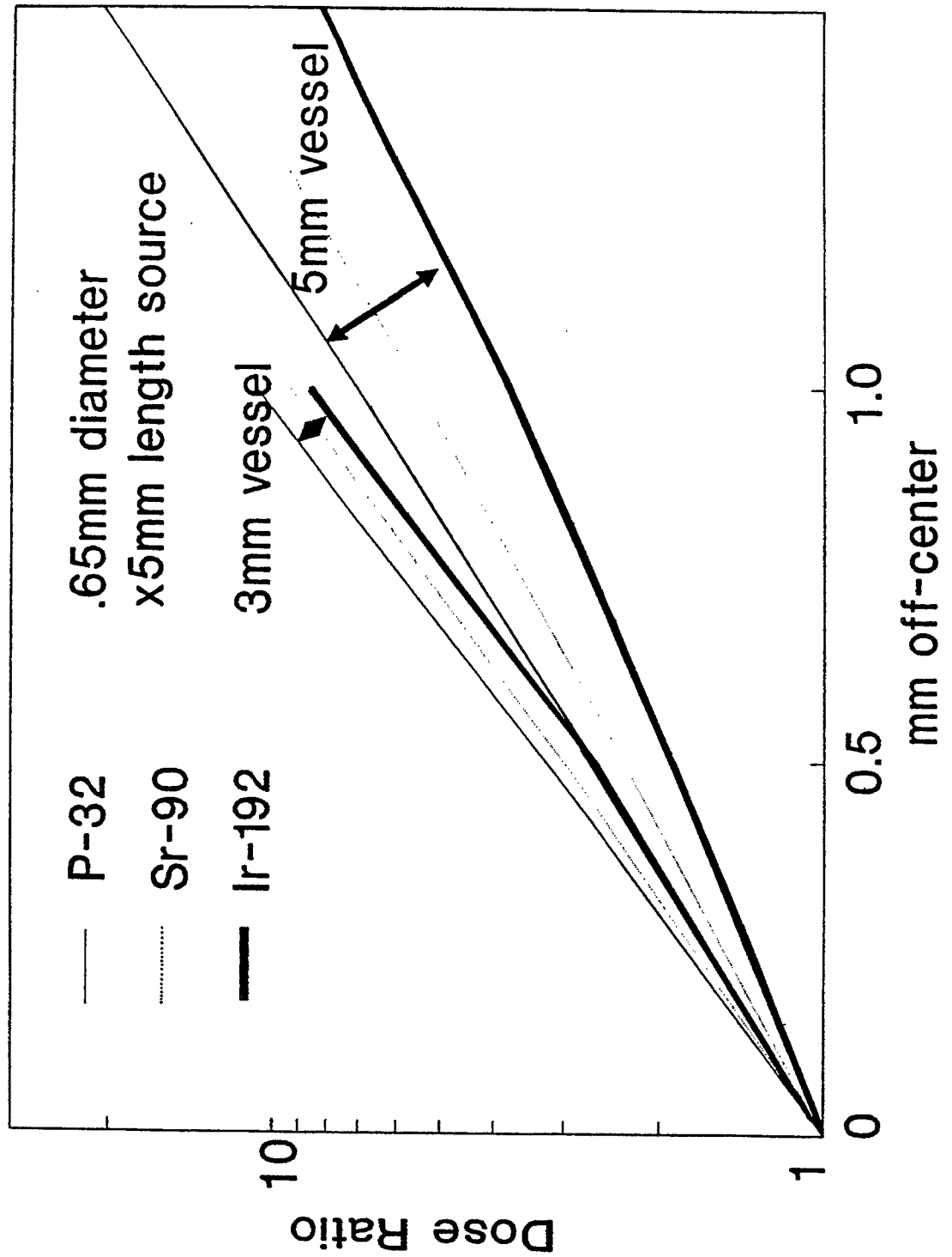
11/26

Fig. 11



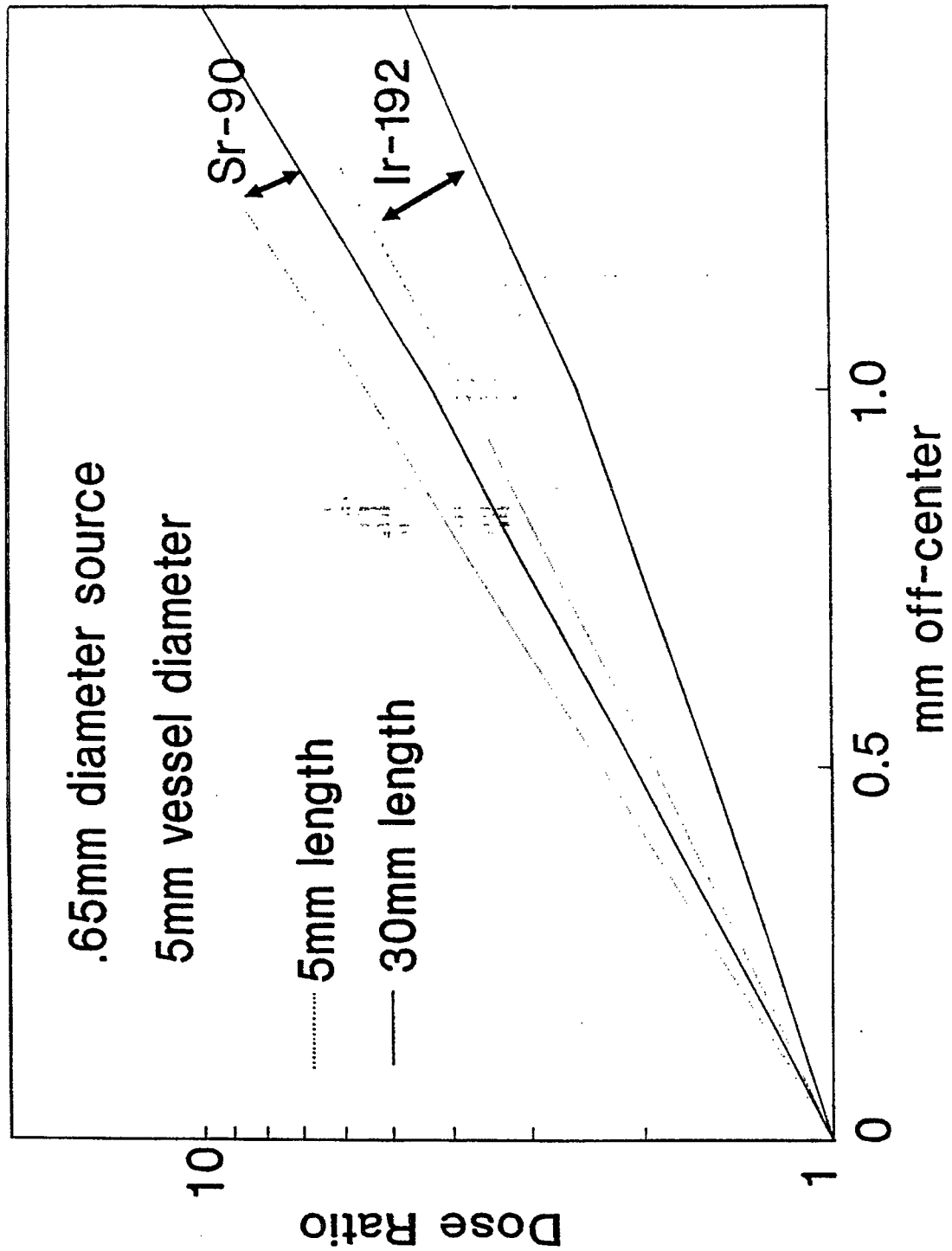
12/26

Fig. 12



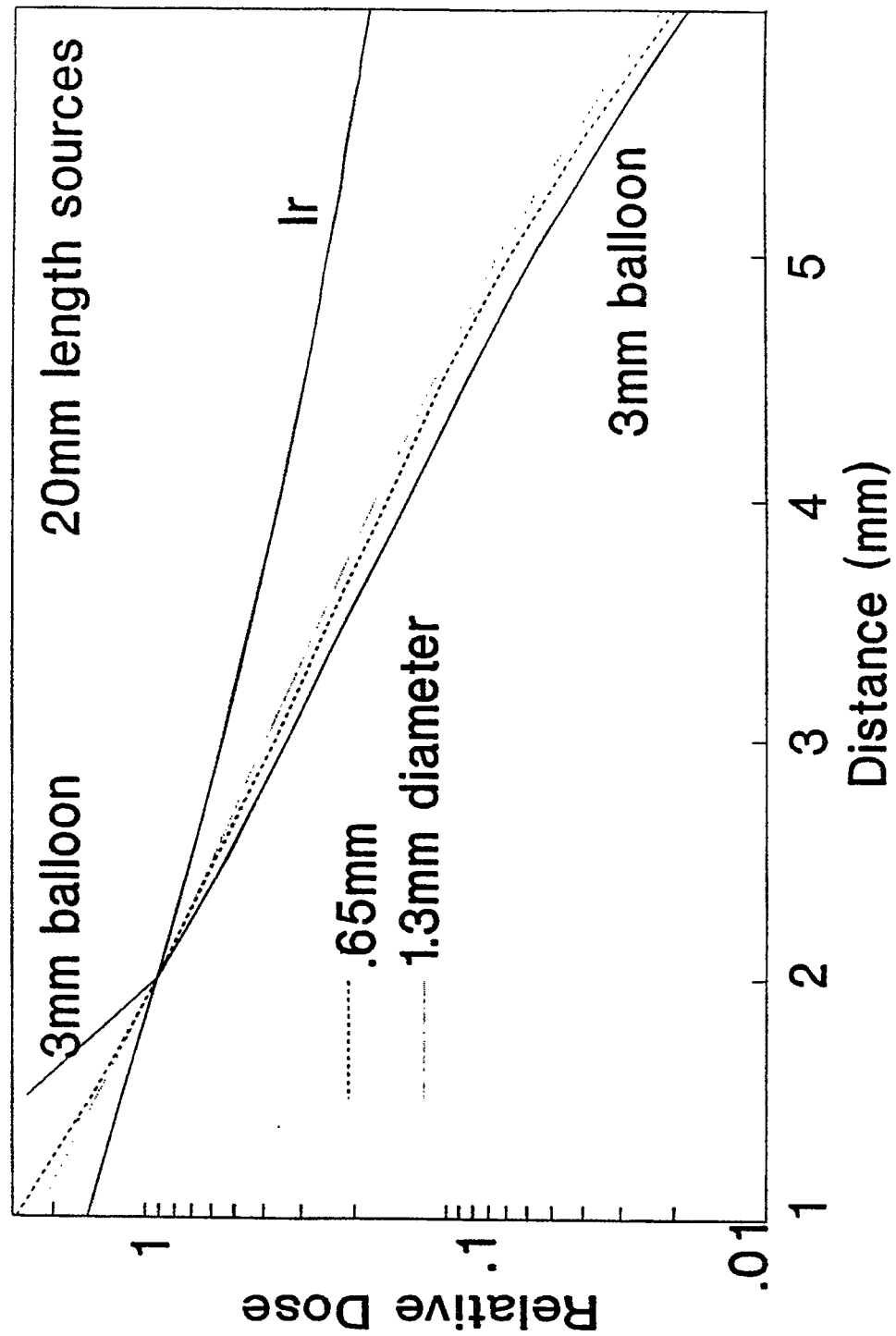
13/26

Fig. 13

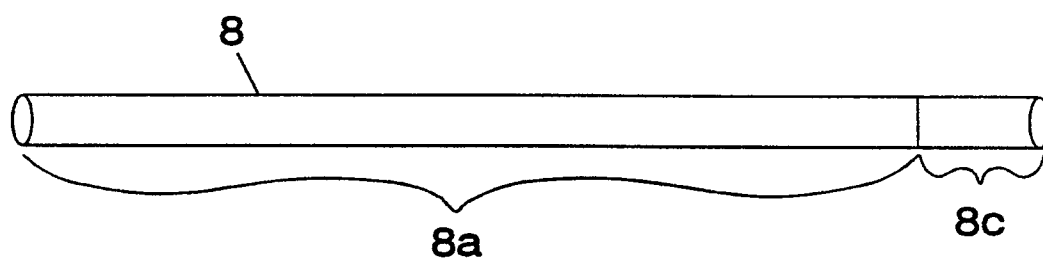


14/26

Fig. 14

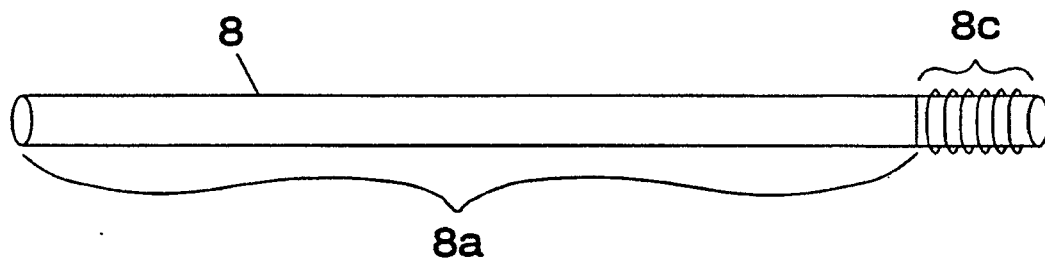


15/26

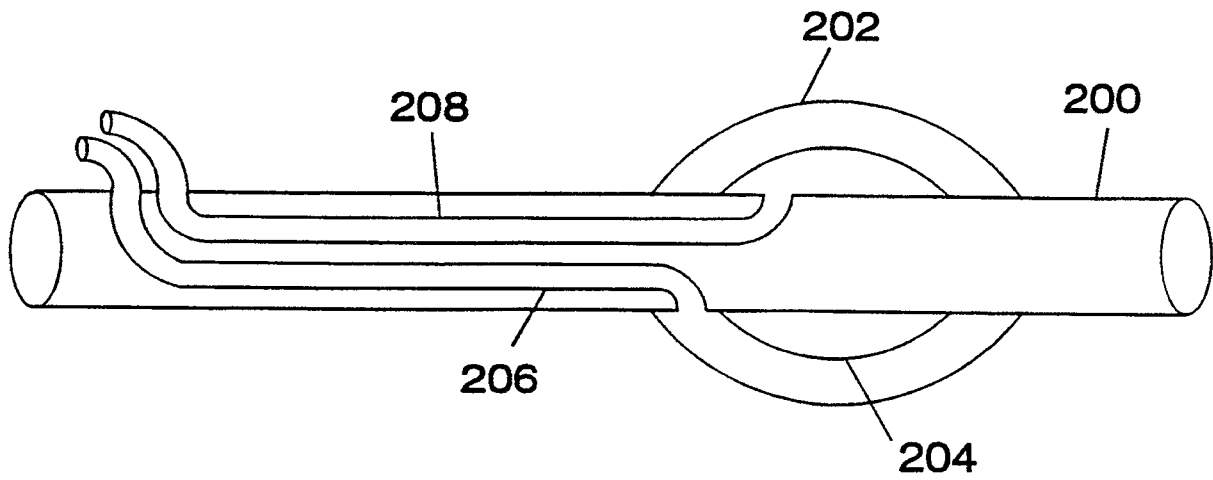
**Fig. 15**



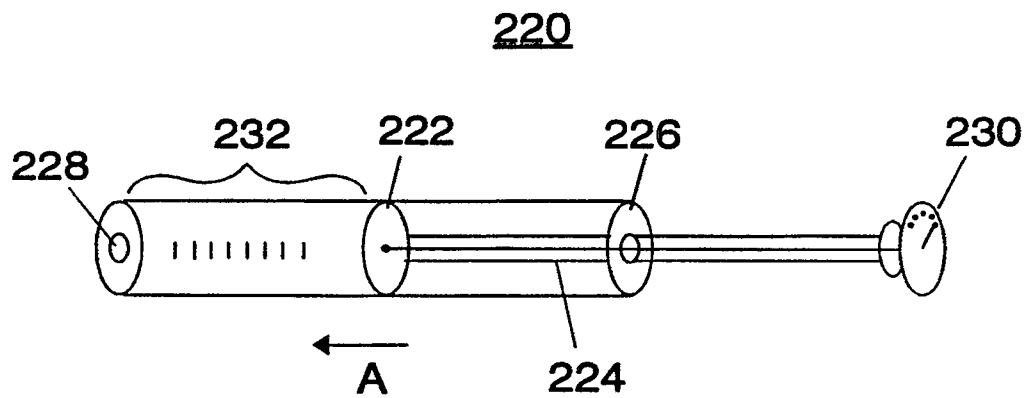
16/26

**Fig. 16**

17/26

**Fig. 17**

18/26

**Fig. 18**

19/26

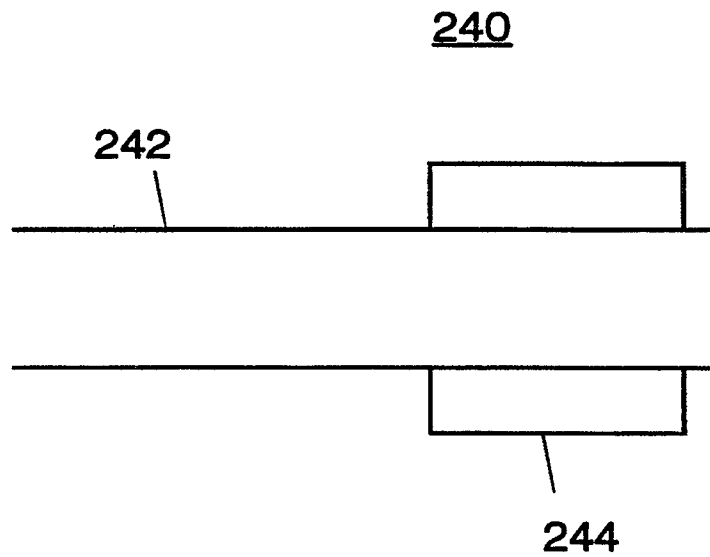
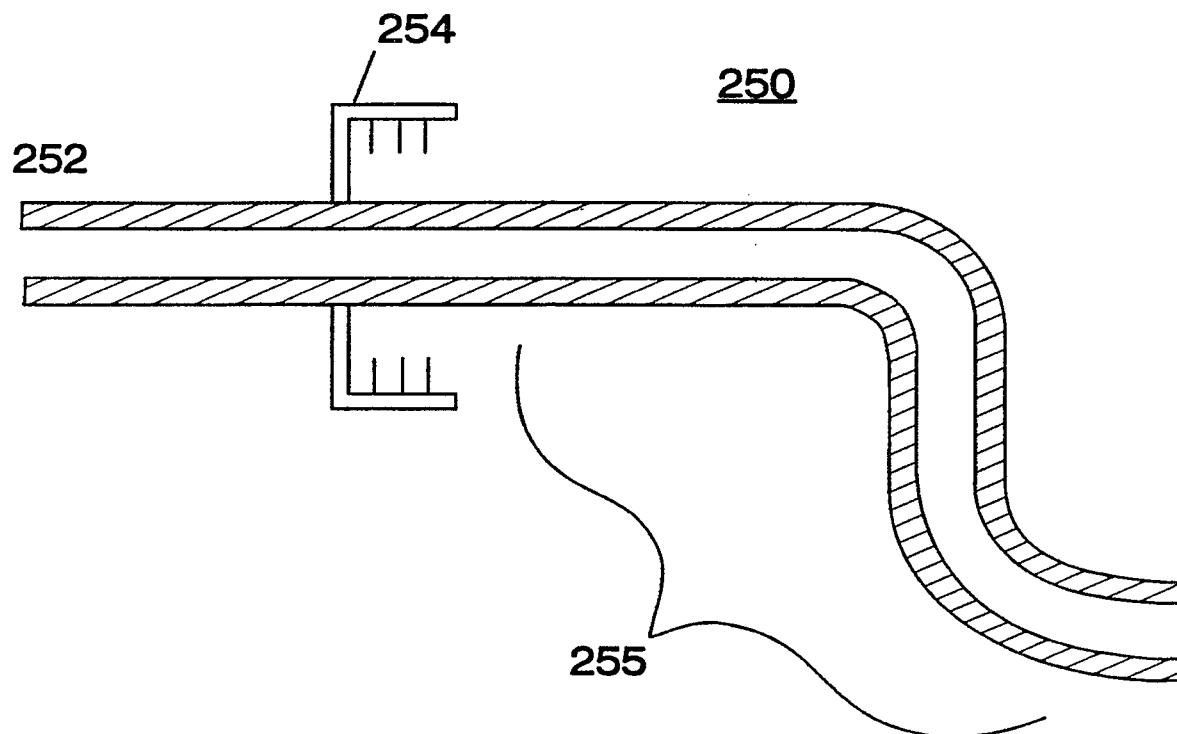
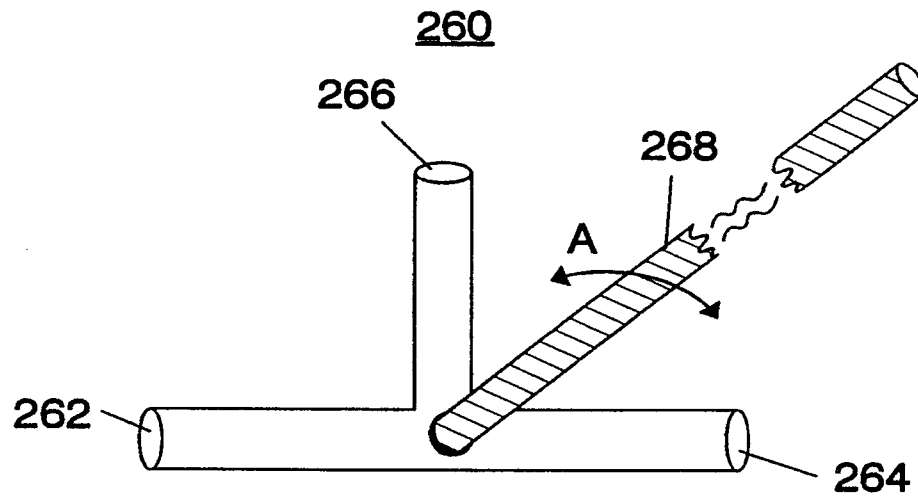


Fig. 19

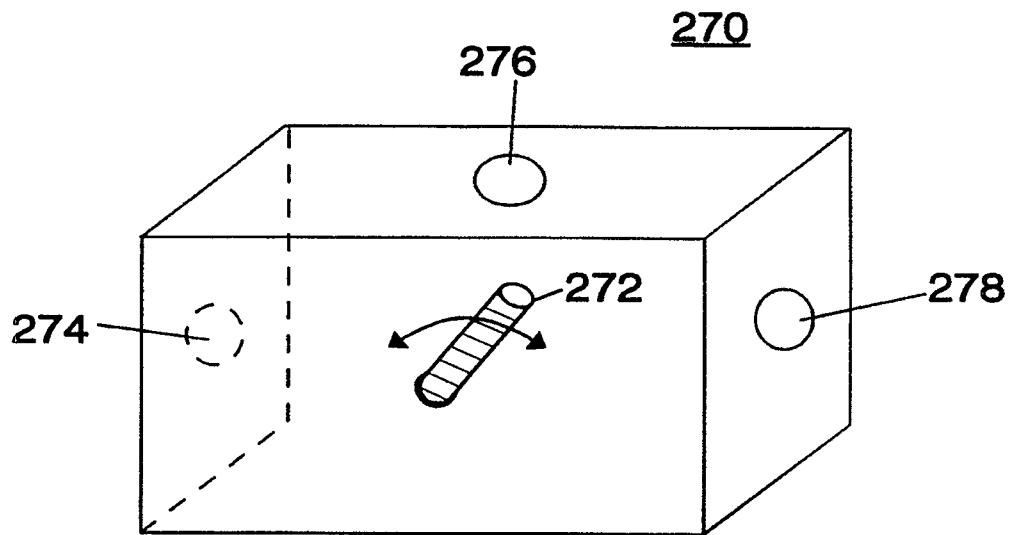
20/26

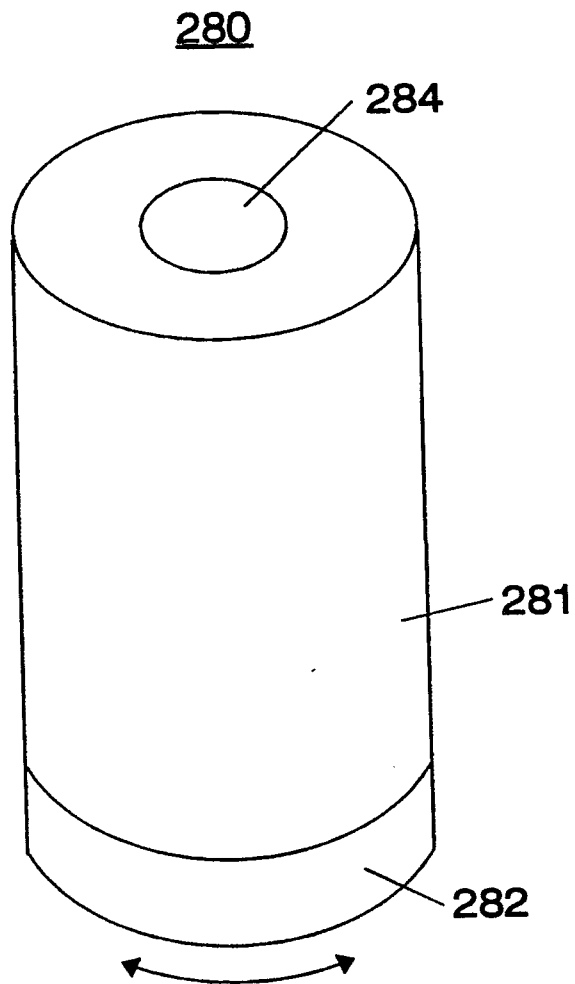
**Fig. 20**

21/26

**Fig. 21**

22/26

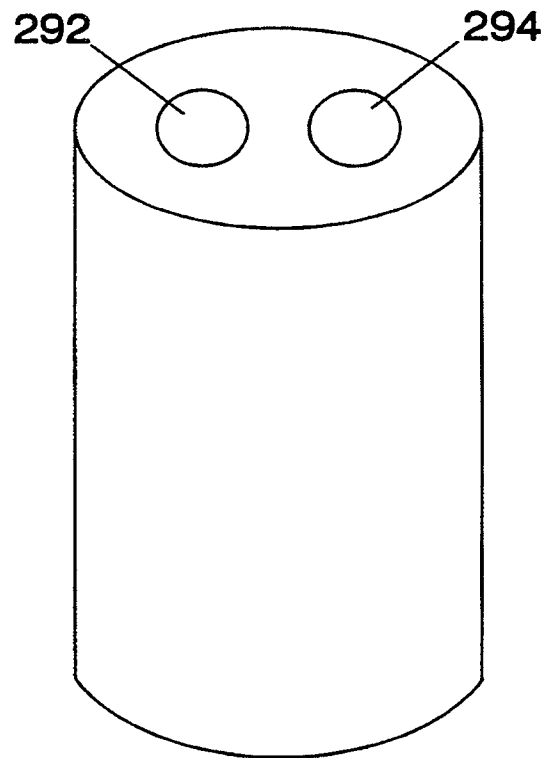
**Fig. 22**

**23/26****Fig. 23**

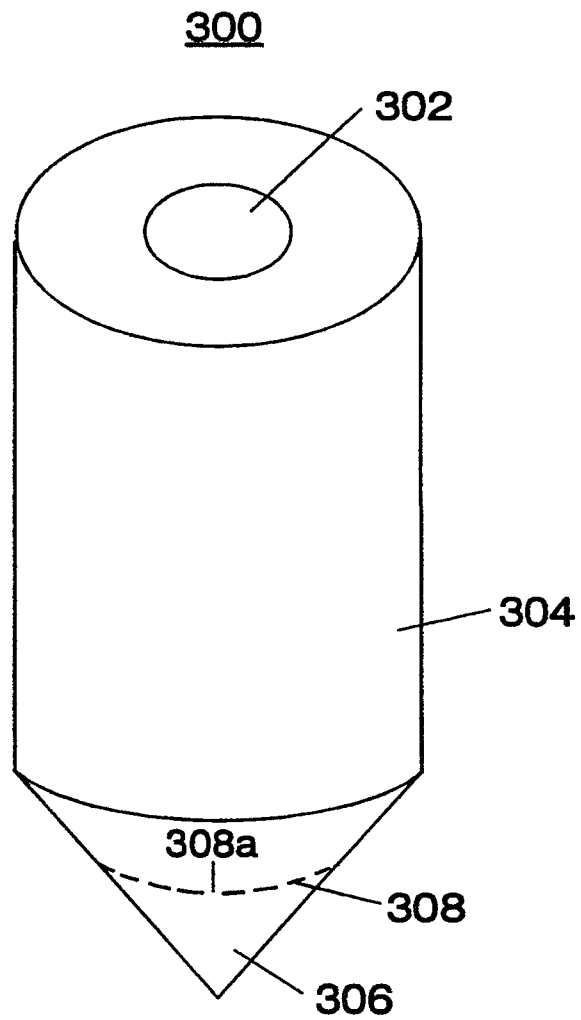


**24/26**

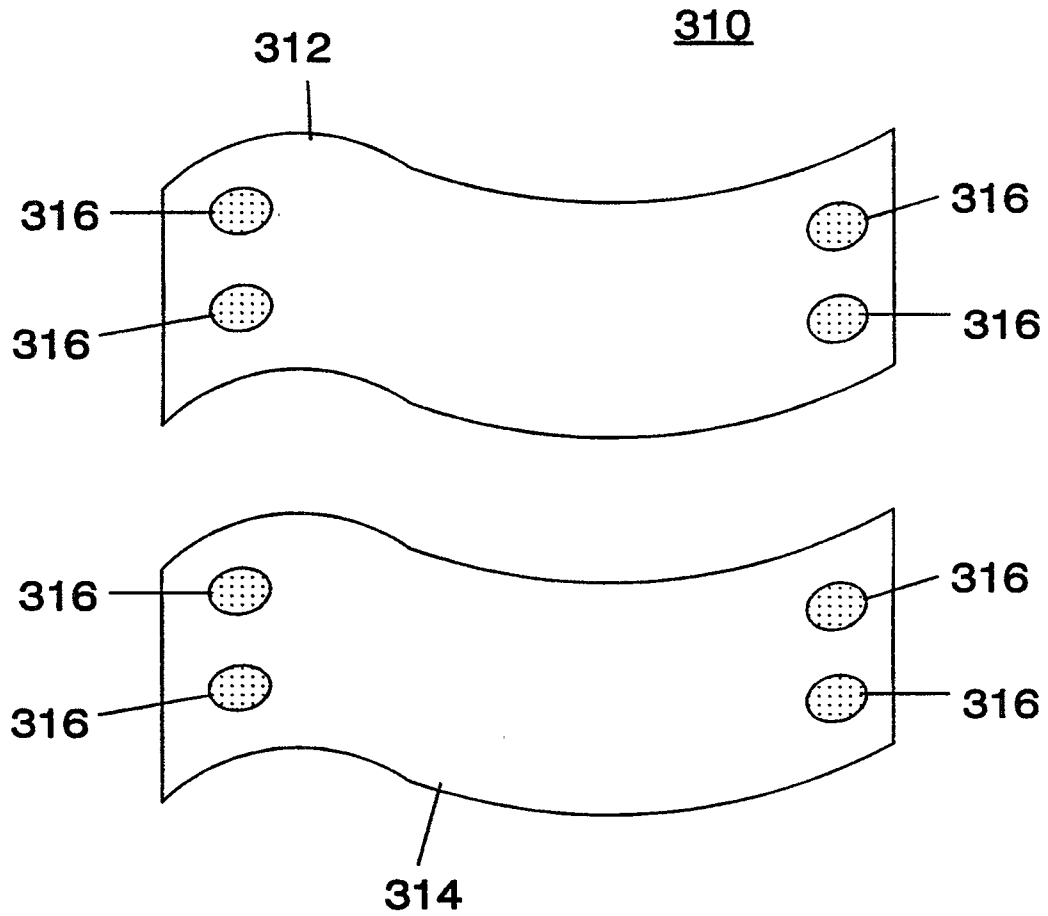
**290**



**Fig. 24**

**25/26****Fig. 25**

26/26

**Fig. 26**

