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DESCRIPTION

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS [0001]

[0001] The instant application is an International Application based on U.S. provisional application No. 61/289,849, filed December 23, 2009.

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0002] Not applicable.

STATEMENT CONCERNING GOVERNMENT INTEREST

[0003] Not applicable.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0004] Intermittent catheterization is an aspirationally sterile process of draining urine from the bladder when normal draining is impossible or difficult. Proper intermittent catheter use reduces the risk of urinary tract infections and kidney damage. Intermittent catheters come in many different sizes and lengths to fit the body. Some catheters are also available pre-lubricated. Of these, some catheters require their coating be hydrated before insertion. Other catheters have pre-hydrated lubricious coatings for immediate insertion upon opening the package.

[0005] Intermittent catheterization is generally performed a minimum of four times a day by the patient or a care giver. The genital area near the urethral opening is wiped with an antiseptic agent, such as iodine. A lubricant may then be used to facilitate the entry of the catheter into the urethra. A topical local anesthetic may also be applied to numb the urethral opening during the procedure. One end of the catheter is placed in a container, and the other end is inserted into and guided up the urethra and into the bladder until urine flow begins.

[0006] When urine flow stops, the catheter may be re-positioned, moved or rotated. The patient may also be made to change positions to ensure that all urine has emptied from the bladder. The catheter may then be withdrawn. Improper cleaning of re-used catheters can contribute to the development of urinary tract infections (UTI). Patients are encouraged to only use a new catheter for each catheterization.

[0007] Intermittent catheters are generally catheters or tubes having a rounded, atraumatic distal tip that is inserted into the bladder of a patient. A molded funnel is typically connected to a distal end that remains outside the body of the patient or user. The distal tip may include slots or openings on the shaft to facilitate drainage of urine therefrom once the tip is positioned inside the bladder.

[0008] Hydrophilic-coated intermittent catheters are intermittent catheters having a highly lubricious coating on an outer surface thereof, which are either packaged with fluid or otherwise brought into contact with fluid in order to provide a catheter with a slippery outer surface to facilitate insertion into the patient or user.

[0009] Existing hydrophilic-coated intermittent catheters fall into three broad categories. In a first type, the catheter is packaged in a dry environment, but it contains a hydrophilic coating that requires a wetting fluid in order to become hydrated and lubricious. The wetting fluid is obtained from an external source by the user (e.g., sink, bottled water, etc.), and the catheter is positioned within the wetting fluid for a period of time to become hydrated. Use of this first type of intermittent catheter may prove difficult where no clean water or wetting fluid is readily available. Moreover, catheter sterility may be compromised due to the user's handling of the catheter when wetting fluid is applied.

[0010] A second type of hydrophilic-coated intermittent catheter is also packaged in a dry environment and contains a lubricious coating. However, the wetting fluid is positioned in a pouch or container within the catheter package itself. To hydrate the catheter, the pouch or container is opened when the user is ready for insertion. Suitable examples of such catheters are disclosed in U.S. 7,087,048 and U.S. 6,634,498. As with the first type, this second type may be disadvantageous because the catheter must be exposed to the wetting fluid for a period of time before insertion to ensure hydration of the lubricious coating. The sterility of the catheter can also be compromised during insertion. This concern, however, is no different than a pre-wetted catheter because package remains sealed during hydration.

[0011] A third type of pre-wetted intermittent catheter is packaged in a wet environment. That is, the catheter is exposed to a wetting fluid within the catheter package, thus hydrating the coating. Suitable examples of such catheters are disclosed in U.S. 7,380,658, U.S. 6,848,574 and U.S. 6,059,107.

However, the user may have difficulty handling the catheter due to its slippery surface, and excessive or imprecise handling may result in contamination of the catheter by the user. This could then expose the user to a urinary tract infection.

[0012] An example of the third type is shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 of the instant application. As can be seen in these drawings, the catheter assembly utilizes a catheter 1 arranged in a package 2 made of two sheets 2a and 2b which can be separated from each other (see FIG. 2) so as to allow access to the catheter 1. The catheter 1 is arranged in a space 3 arranged within the package 2 along with a hydrating fluid. In this way, the coating C arranged on a tube portion 4 of the catheter 1 is maintained in a hydrated or pre-wetted state. The catheter 1

includes a funnel 7 arranged on a proximal end 8 and a closed and rounded tip at the distal end 9. One or more drainage eyelets 5 are arranged in an area of the distal end 9. When user desires to use the catheter assembly shown in FIG. 1, the user need only open the package 2 (see FIG. 2), remove the catheter 1 from the package 2 which is already pre-wetted, and insert the distal end 9 into the bladder.

[0013] Existing intermittent catheters may also drain urine into a bag. Following bladder drainage into the bag, the bag may be emptied by inverting and tearing a notch. Urine is then drained into a receptacle through the tear. That process can be slow, messy, and subject to urine spills.

[0014] Non-intermittent catheterization, which is used in a hospital or nursing home setting, uses the same basic technique for insertion of the urinary tract catheter. The catheter is inserted by a nurse or other health care professional, and, it remains in the patient until bladder function can be maintained independently. When the catheter is removed, patients experience a pulling sensation and may feel some minor discomfort. If the catheter is required for an extended period of time, a long-term, indwelling catheter, such as a Foley catheter, is used. To prevent infection, it should be regularly exchanged for a new catheter.

[0015] Proper catheter use can also often be determined by the length of time that the process is necessary: long-term (often called indwelling) or short-term use. In some situations, incontinent patients are catheterized to reduce their cost of care. A condom catheter, which fits on the outside of the penis using adhesive, can be used for short-term catheterization in males. However, long-term catheterization is not recommended because chronic use carries a significant risk of urinary tract infection. This risk should only be considered as a last resort for the management of incontinence where other measures have proved unsuccessful and where there is significant risk to the skin.

[0016] A catheter that is left in place for a period of time may be attached to a drainage bag to collect the urine. There are two types of drainage bags. One is a leg bag being a smaller drainage device that attaches by elastic bands to the leg. A leg bag is usually worn during the day, as it fits discreetly under pants or skirts, and is easily emptied into a toilet. The second type of drainage bag is a larger device called a down drain that may be used during the night. This device is usually hung on the patient's bed or placed on the floor nearby.

[0017] During long-term use, the catheter may be left in place the entire duration, or a patient may be instructed on an intermittent self-catheterization procedure for placing a catheter just long enough to empty the bladder and then removing it. Patients undergoing major surgery are often catheterized and may remain so for long durations. Long-term catheterization can expose patients to an increased risk of infection. Long-term catheterization as a remedy for incontinence is not appropriate, as the risks outweigh the benefits.

[0018] In males, for example, the catheter tube is inserted into the urinary tract through the penis. Insertion in males can sometimes be difficult because of the abrupt angle in the male's

urethra. An external device such as a condom catheter can also be used. In females, the catheter is inserted into the urethral meatus, after a cleansing. The procedure can be complicated in females due to varying layouts of the genitalia (due to age, obesity, childbirth, or other factors), but a good clinician should rely on anatomical landmarks and patience when dealing with such patients.

[0019] Common indications to catheterize a patient include acute or chronic urinary retention (which can damage the kidneys), orthopedic procedures that may limit a patient's movement, the need for accurate monitoring of input and output (such as in an ICU), benign prostatic hyperplasia, incontinence, and the effects of various surgical interventions involving the bladder and prostate.

[0020] For some patients the insertion and removal of a catheter can cause excruciating pain, so a topical anesthetic can be used for patients of both sexes. Catheterization should be performed as a sterile medical procedure and should only be done by trained, qualified personnel, using equipment designed for this purpose. However, in the case of intermittent self catheterization, the patient can perform the procedure his/her self. If correct technique is not used, trauma may be caused to the urethra or prostate (male). A urinary tract infection or paraphimosis may also occur (male uncircumcised patient).

[0021] Particular complications of catheter use may include: urinary tract or kidney infections, blood infections (sepsis), urethral injury, skin breakdown, bladder stones, and blood in the urine (hematuria). After many years of catheter use, bladder cancer may also develop. In using indwelling (long-term) catheters, it is particularly very important to take everyday care of the catheter and the drainage bag.

[0022] Catheters come in a large variety of sizes, materials (latex, silicone, PVC, or Teflon-coated), and types (for example, straight or coude tip catheter). In the case of internal catheters (those inserted into the urethra), the smallest size is usually recommended, although a larger size is sometimes needed to control leakage of urine around the catheter. A large size can also become necessary when the urine is thick, bloody or contains large amounts of sediment. Larger internal catheters, however, are more likely to cause damage to the urethra. Some people develop allergies or sensitivities to latex after long-term latex catheter use or prior latex exposure. In such cases, catheters made of materials other than natural rubber latex should be used. Silver coated urinary catheters may also be used to reduce infections.

[0023] Catheter diameters are sized by the French catheter scale (F or Fr). The most common sizes are 10 Fr to 28 Fr. The clinician selects a size small enough to allow free flow of urine, but large enough to control leakage of urine around the catheter. A larger size can become necessary when the urine is thick, bloody or contains large amounts of sediment. Larger catheters, however, are more likely to cause damage to the urethra. (Jeffrey AN et al., *Surgery: Basic Science and Clinical Evidence* Springer, 2nd ed., 2008, p. 281).

[0024] Finally, it is noted that existing intermittent catheters typically have two staggered or

opposed drainage eyelets or openings which are located on a distal end of the catheter, i.e., near the inserting tip. These openings allow the catheter to drain urine from the bladder.

[0025] DE 10038521 discloses a catheter kit containing a sterile packed urethra catheter and a sterile packed pre-wetted towel or wipe, the pre-wetted towel or wipe being usable to wipe the catheter and thereby lubricate the catheter to allow easy insertion of the catheter.

[0026] EP 2 060 296 discloses a catheter assembly which comprises a catheter having a coating on at least a part of its length intended to produce a low-friction surface on the catheter when treated with an activating substance in the form of a vapor. The catheter assembly also includes a catheter package forming an interior space divided by a gas permeable, liquid impermeable barrier into a first cavity and a second cavity. The first cavity of the catheter package accommodates the catheter therein and the second cavity accommodates at least a quantity of liquid in its liquid phase therein. The liquid in the second cavity can change phase into a vapor capable of passing from the second cavity, through the barrier, and into the first cavity where the vapor can activate the coating. As a result, the vapor produced when liquid changes phase causes the coating on the catheter to be activated to thereby produce the low-friction surface on the catheter so it is ready-to-use when it reaches the end user.

[0027] US 4,351,333 describes the cannula of a conventional intravascular catheter for placing into the peritoneal cavity through a small shallow incision. The stylet or trocar of the conventional catheter is removed, and a stainless steel elongated flexible guide is inserted through the catheter's cannula into the peritoneal cavity. The catheter's cannula is removed and a flexible elongated cannula inserted into the cavity over the guide and secured in place with a suture. Fluid operation means is connected to the elongated cannula by connector means to permit fluid treatment after removal of the guide. Apparatus to effect peritoneal fluid treatment are placed in sterile openable sealed packages for storage and transport.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0028] The present invention is directed to easy-to-use urinary catheter assemblies that eliminate or minimize some of the shortcomings of prior art devices. The catheter can be a single-use catheter and/or may be packaged as a single-use device. Non-limiting embodiments of the invention include one or more features described herein and/or shown in the drawings in combination with one of more prior art features discussed above.

The present invention is defined in the appended claims.

[0029] The description provides for an improved pre-wetted catheter which maintains a coating of the catheter tube in a hydrated state using a hydrating sleeve.

[0030] The description also provides for improved pre-wetted catheter whose package can be opened without any significant spilling of moisture or fluid from the package.

[0031] The description also provides for improved pre- wetted catheter having a sleeve which contains all or substantially all of the hydrating fluid.

[0032] The description also provides for a catheter assembly comprising an elongate member having a proximal end and a distal end. The distal end has at least one drainage opening. A fluid containing member is arranged on the elongate member. A container contains the elongate member and the fluid containing member.

[0033] The fluid containing member may be a hydrogel sleeve. The fluid containing member may have a wall thickness that is 1/8 inch (3,175 mm) or greater. The fluid containing member may be generally cylindrical. The fluid containing member may be structured and arranged to maintain a coating of the elongate member in a hydrated condition. The containing member may be a tube having an inside diameter sized to receive therein the elongate member. The fluid containing member may comprise an extruded polyurethane tube. The fluid containing member may comprise a polyurethane hydrogel type material. A non-limiting example of the fluid containing member includes D6/40 (AdvanSource Biomaterials) which is a polyether polyurethane-urea. The fluid containing member may comprise a hydrophilic polymer.

[0034] By way of non-limiting examples, the hydrophilic polymer of the fluid containing member may comprise at least one of; polyethylene oxide, polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, poly vinyl alcohol, carboxy methyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxyl ethyl methacrylate, polyacrylic acid, polyacrylamide, and collagen. The fluid containing member may comprise a material which swells when exposed to a fluid and which absorbs and retains fluid in a wall between an inner diameter and an outer diameter. The fluid containing member may be structured and arranged to swell when exposed to a fluid. The fluid containing member may be structured and arranged to swell when exposed to water. The fluid containing member may be structured and arranged to absorb about 90% or more of its weight in fluid. The fluid containing member may be structured and arranged to absorb about 90% or more of its weight in water. The fluid containing member comprises a hydrated polyurethane tube.

[0035] The container may be a fluid impermeable package and substantially or nearly all fluid contained in the container may be disposed in the fluid containing member.

[0036] The elongate member may comprise one of: a hydrateable coating arranged at least on an outer surface of the distal end thereof; a lubricious coating arranged at least on an outer surface of the distal end thereof; and a hydrophilic biocompatible coating arranged at least on an outer surface of the distal end.

[0037] The catheter assembly may be an intermittent catheter assembly. The fluid containing member may be the only device containing fluid in the container. The fluid containing member may be non-removably coupled to the container. The elongate member may be removable from the container without fluid leaking out of the container. The elongate member may be removable from the container while the fluid containing member is retained within the container. The elongate member may comprise a proximal end which is not wetted and/or

covered by the fluid containing member. The elongate member may be removable from the container with the fluid containing member.

[0038] The fluid containing member may comprise a gripping end which does not contain fluid and/or which allows a user to grip the fluid containing member without the user's fingers becoming wetted by fluid.

[0039] The container may comprise a first compartment containing the elongate member and a second compartment containing the fluid containing member. The elongate member may be removable from the first compartment and insertable into the second compartment. The elongate member may be removable from the first compartment and insertable into the fluid containing member of the second compartment. A first removable cover may allow the user to access and remove the elongate member from the first compartment and a second removable cover may allow the user to insert the elongate member into the second compartment. The first compartment and the second compartment may comprise separate fluid impermeable compartments.

[0040] The container may comprise an outer member which substantially encloses the elongate member and completely encloses the fluid containing member. The fluid containing member may be non-removably coupled to the outer member. The fluid containing member may be non-removably coupled to an inside diameter of the outer member. The outer member may comprise a first portion that surrounds a proximal portion of the elongate member and a second portion that surrounds the fluid containing member. The outer member may comprise a first portion that surrounds a funnel portion of the elongate member and a second portion that surrounds the fluid containing member and a coated tube portion of the elongate member. The outer member may have a length that is substantially equal to a length of the elongate member and the fluid containing member may have a length that is substantially equal to the coated tube portion of the elongate member.

[0041] The container may comprise an outer tubular member which completely encloses the elongate member and completely encloses the fluid containing member. The fluid containing member may be arranged within another container arranged within the outer tubular member. The other container containing the fluid containing member may be removable from the outer tubular member. The other container containing the fluid containing member may be non-removable from the outer tubular member. The outer tubular member may comprise a removable cover.

[0042] The container may enclose the elongate member and the fluid containing member while axially separated from each other. The container may contain a single compartment which encloses the elongate member and the fluid containing member while axially separated from each other. The container may comprise a single flexible compartment which encloses the elongate member and the fluid containing member while axially separated from each other and is configured to allow the user to position the elongate member into the fluid containing member while the elongate member and the fluid containing member remain enclosed within

the single flexible compartment.

[0043] The description also provides for a method of inserting the catheter assembly of any one of the types described above, wherein the method comprises removing the elongate member from the fluid containing member and inserting the elongate member into a user's body. The method may further comprise draining fluid or urine from the user's body.

[0044] The invention provides a catheter assembly as defined by claim 1. Substantially or nearly all fluid contained in the container is disposed in the fluid containing sleeve.

[0045] At least one of the following may be utilized: the fluid containing sleeve is a hydrogel sleeve; the fluid containing sleeve has a wall thickness that is 1/8 inch (3,175 mm) or greater when fully hydrated; the fluid containing sleeve comprises an extruded polyurethane tube; the fluid containing sleeve comprises D6/40 polyurethane; the fluid containing sleeve comprises a hydrophilic polymer and the hydrophilic polymer comprises at least one of: polyethylene oxide; poly vinyl alcohol; carboxy methyl cellulose; hydroxyl ethyl methacrylate; acrylic polymers; and collagen; the fluid containing sleeve comprises a material which swells when exposed to a fluid and which absorbs and retains fluid in a wall between an inner diameter and an outer diameter; the fluid containing sleeve is structured and arranged to swell when exposed to a fluid; the fluid containing sleeve is structured and arranged to swell when exposed to water; the fluid containing sleeve is structured and arranged to absorb about 90% of its weight in fluid; the fluid containing member is structured and arranged to absorb about 90% of its weight in water; and the fluid containing member comprises a hydrated polyurethane tube.

[0046] The description also provides for a catheter assembly comprising a catheter having a funnel, a tubular portion and at least one drainage opening and a fluid containing sleeve structured and arranged to swell when exposed to a fluid. The fluid containing sleeve is arranged on the tubular portion and maintaining a coating of the tubular portion in a hydrated state. A container contains therein the catheter and the fluid containing sleeve. Substantially or nearly all fluid contained in the container is disposed in the fluid containing sleeve.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS OF THE EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

[0047]

FIG. 1 shows a pre-wetted catheter assembly package in accordance with the prior art.

FIG. 2 shows the catheter assembly of FIG. 1 being opened for use by separating two portions which form the package.

FIG. 3 shows a pre-wetted catheter assembly package.

FIG. 4 shows a side cross-sectional view of the catheter and hydrating sleeve used in the assembly package of FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 shows a side cross-sectional view of the hydrating sleeve used in the assembly package of FIG. 3.

FIG. 6 shows an enlarged end view of the hydrating sleeve shown in FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 shows a side cross-sectional view of the catheter used in the assembly package of FIG. 3.

FIG. 8 shows a pre-wetted catheter assembly package.

FIG. 9 shows a pre-wetted catheter assembly package in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 10 shows a pre-wetted catheter assembly package.

FIG. 11 shows a pre-wetted catheter assembly package.

FIG. 12 shows a pre-wetted catheter assembly package.

FIGS. 13 and 14 show a pre-wetted catheter assembly package in accordance with the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

[0048] The following description should be read with reference to the drawings, in which like elements in different drawings are identically numbered. The drawings, which are not necessarily to scale, depict selected embodiments and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. The detailed description illustrates by way of example, not by way of limitation, the principles of the invention. This description will enable one skilled in the art to make and use the invention, and describes several embodiments, adaptations, variations, alternatives and uses of the invention, including what is presently believed to be the best mode of carrying out the invention.

[0049] As used herein, the reference terms "proximal" and "distal" (proximal being closer than distal) refer to proximity with respect to a health care professional catheterizing a patient. For example, the region or section of the catheter apparatus that is closest to the health care professional during catheterization is referred to herein as "proximal," while a region or section of the catheter apparatus closest to the patient's bladder is referred to as "distal." In the case of a self-catheterizing patient, proximal refers to a point external to the patient's body, and distal refers to a point within the patient's body (i.e., the bladder).

[0050] The catheter assemblies as described herein are discussed in the context of a urinary catheter for insertion into a bladder for drainage of urine therefrom. The instant catheter assemblies, however, may also be used for other applications not specifically mentioned

herein. As such, the instant invention is not limited to urinary catheter applications.

[0051] FIGS. 3-7 show a pre-wetted urinary catheter assembly package. FIG. 3 shows the catheter assembly package in a storage position and/or prior to use configuration whereas FIG. 7 shows the catheter in a ready to use configuration.

[0052] The assembly package **10** shown in FIG. 3 includes a catheter **11** arranged within a container **12** which can be in the form of a package such as the type shown in FIG. 2. The catheter assembly **11** includes a catheter having an insertable elongate tube portion **14**, one or more drainage eyelets **15**, a funnel **17**, a proximal end **18**, and a distal end **19**. A fluid containing sleeve **20** is arranged in the package **12** and is positioned over a substantial portion of the tube **14**. The sleeve **20** contains all or nearly all of the fluid that is arranged in the container **12** and is in direct contact with a coating of the tube **14**. The funnel **17** remains in a dry state in a non-fluid containing space **13** of the package **12**. Thus, only the portion of the catheter in contact with the sleeve **20**, i.e., the tube **14**, is wetted or maintained in a pre-wetted state. In examples, the sleeve **20** is non-removably connected to the package **12** so that when the user tears or splits open the end of the package **12** defining space **13**, the user can grip the funnel **17** and slide the catheter out of the package **12** and sleeve **20** (which remains in the package **12**). Since all or nearly all of the fluid which hydrates the coating of the tube **14** is disposed in the sleeve **20**, removing the catheter will not cause any fluid to spill out of the package **12** when opened. Furthermore, if the sleeve **20** remains in the package **12**, the user need not come into contact with the fluid. Once the catheter is removed from the package **12**, it can be inserted into the user's body while the user grips the funnel **17**. As is the case with conventional catheters, the coating of the tube **14** is, in examples, a lubricious coating to facilitate insertion of the catheter into the user's body.

[0053] According to another embodiment, the distal end **19** is urged through distal end of the container **12** and is installed into the urethra. The proximal end of the container **12** may be opened before or after urethra insertion. This method minimizes exposure of the tube **14** to a non-sterile environment and thus minimizes risk of infection.

[0054] In order to form the assembly package of FIG. 3, in examples, a catheter of the type shown in FIG. 7 can be inserted into a fluid containing sleeve **20** shown in FIG. 5 so as to form the sub-assembly shown in FIG. 4. However, prior to insertion into the sleeve **20**, the sleeve **20** can be exposed to or immersed in a fluid such as water. Since the sleeve **20** is made of a material that can absorb fluid and expand, this causes the sleeve **20** to swell until it reaches a wall thickness **T** (see FIG. 6). In this swollen state, the sleeve **20** retains the fluid between an inside diameter **20b** and an outside diameter **20a**. Once the sleeve **20** is slid onto the catheter as shown in FIG. 4, it can maintain the coating of the tube **14** in a hydrated state. The sub-assembly shown in FIG. 4 can then be slid into the package **12**. Furthermore, since the package **12** is fluid impermeable, it ensures that the fluid in the sleeve **20** cannot escape the package **12** or be contaminated with substances outside the package **12**. In examples, the inside diameter **20b** is fluid permeable and wets and hydrates the coating of the tube **14** when contacting the tube **14**. In examples, the outside diameter **20a** is also fluid permeable and

slightly wets the package **12** when contacting the same. However, unlike the coating of the tube **14**, the package **12** does not absorb the fluid. In examples, the outside diameter **20a** can alternatively be made fluid impermeable so as not to wet the package **12** when contacting the same.

[0055] In order to form the assembly package of FIG. 3, in other examples, a catheter of the type shown in FIG. 7 can be inserted into a fluid containing sleeve **20** shown in FIG. 5 after the sleeve **20** is already installed in the package **12**. However, prior to insertion into the package **12**, the sleeve **20** can be exposed to or immersed in a fluid such as water. Since the sleeve **20** is made of a material that can absorb fluid and expand, this causes the sleeve **20** to swell until it reaches a wall thickness **T** (see FIG. 6). In this swollen state, the sleeve **20** retains the fluid between an inside diameter **20b** and an outside diameter **20a**. Once the catheter is slid into the sleeve **20** disposed in the package **12**, it can maintain the coating of the tube **14** is a hydrated state.

[0056] In order to form the assembly package of FIG. 3, in still other examples, a catheter of the type shown in FIG. 7 can be inserted into a fluid containing sleeve **20** shown in FIG. 5 after the sleeve **20** is already installed in the package **12**. After insertion into the package **12**, the sleeve **20** and package **12** can be exposed to or immersed in a fluid such as water. Since the sleeve **20** is made of a material that can absorb fluid and expand (even while the package **12** cannot absorb fluid), this causes the sleeve **20** to swell until it reaches a wall thickness **T** (see FIG. 6). In this swollen state, the sleeve **20** retains the fluid between an inside diameter **20b** and an outside diameter **20a**. Once the catheter is slid into the sleeve **20** disposed in the package **12**, it can maintain the coating of the tube **14** is a hydrated state.

[0057] The elongate member **14** can have any size and shape typically utilized in conventional catheters such as generally cylindrical and defines an interior lumen or space which allows fluid to pass and/or drain through. The proximal end **18** includes a funnel which can be of any type that is typically utilized in catheters. The funnel can be connected to any type fluid collection system or bag that is typically utilized in catheters. By way of non-limiting example, the funnel can be a rubber or plastic drainage funnel disposed and adhered to the proximal end of the member **14**. A disposable bag (not shown) may be disposed on and/or coupled to the drainage funnel to collect the patient's urine. The distal end **19** of member **14** also includes a tip. The tip is arranged on a forward most portion of the distal end and defines the insertion end of the catheter. The elongate member **14** also preferably contains a biocompatible, hydrophillic, antimicrobial and/or lubricious coating on its outer surface which is hydrated by the sleeve **20**. The coating may also have antimicrobial properties or contain an antimicrobial agent.

[0058] FIG. 8 shows a pre-wetted urinary catheter. In FIG. 8, the catheter assembly package is in a storage position and/or prior to use configuration.

[0059] The assembly package **110** shown in FIG. 8 includes a catheter **111** arranged within a container **112** which can be in the form of a package such as the type shown in FIG. 2 and having package sheets **112a** and **112b**. The catheter assembly **111** includes a catheter having

an insertable elongate tube portion **114**, one or more drainage eyelets **115**, a funnel **117** arranged on a proximal end, and a distal end. A fluid containing sleeve **120** is arranged in the package **112** and is positioned over a substantial portion of the tube **114**. The sleeve **120** utilizes a gripping portion **121** which allows the user to remove the sleeve **120** from the catheter. As with the previous example, the sleeve **120** contains all or nearly all of the fluid that is arranged in the container **112** and is in direct contact with a coating of the tube **114**. The funnel **117** and gripping portion **121** remain in a dry state in a non-fluid containing space **113** of the package **112**. Thus, only the portion of the catheter in contact with the sleeve **120**, i.e., the tube **114**, is wetted or maintained in a pre-wetted state. In examples, the sleeve **120** is removable from the package **112** with the catheter as assembly **111** when the user tears or splits open the end of the package **112**. Once removed from the package **112**, the user can grip the funnel **117** with one hand and the gripping portion **121** with the other hand, and then slide the catheter out of the sleeve **120** and/or slide the sleeve **120** off of the catheter. Since all or nearly all of the fluid which hydrates the coating of the tube **114** is disposed in the sleeve **120**, removing the catheter assembly **111** from the package **112** will not cause any fluid to spill out of the package **112** when opened. Furthermore, if the sleeve **120** is gripped by the end **121** and placed back into the package **112**, the user need not come into contact with the fluid. Once the catheter is removed from the package **112**, it can be inserted into the user's body while the user grips the funnel **117**. As is the case with conventional catheters, the coating of the tube **114** is, in examples, a lubricious coating to facilitate insertion of the catheter into the user's body.

[0060] According to another example, the tip of the tube **114** can be advanced through the closed end of the member **121** during insertion into the urethra. One way to provide such an arrangement is to form or provide the member **121** with a scored or weakened area, e.g., a circumferential scored area, which can break or separate when the tip of the tube **114** is forced against the member **121**.

[0061] In order to form the assembly package of FIG. 8, in examples, a catheter of the type shown in FIG. 7 can be inserted into a fluid containing sleeve **120** shown in FIG. 8. However, prior to insertion into the sleeve **120**, the sleeve **120** can be exposed to or immersed in a fluid such as water. Since the sleeve **120** is made of a material that can absorb fluid and expand, this causes the sleeve **120** to swell until it reaches a wall thickness **T** (similar to that shown in FIG. 6). In this swollen state, the sleeve **120** retains the fluid between an inside diameter and an outside diameter. Once the sleeve **120** is slid onto the catheter as shown in FIG. 8, it can maintain the coating of the tube **114** in a hydrated state. This sub-assembly **111** can then be slid into the package **112**. Furthermore, since the package **112** is fluid impermeable, it ensures that the fluid in the sleeve **120** cannot escape the package **112** or be contaminated with substances outside the package **112**. In examples, the inside diameter of the sleeve **120** is fluid permeable and wets and hydrates the coating of the tube **114** when contacting the tube **114**. In examples, the outside diameter of the sleeve **120** is also fluid permeable and slightly wets the package **112** when contacting the same. However, unlike the coating of the tube **114**, the package **112** does not absorb the fluid. In examples, the outside diameter can alternatively be made fluid impermeable so as not to wet the package **112** when contacting the same.

[0062] FIG. 9 shows a non-limiting embodiment of a pre-wetted urinary catheter of the present invention. In FIG. 9, the catheter assembly package is in a storage position and/or prior to use configuration.

[0063] The assembly package **210** shown in FIG. 9 includes a catheter arranged within a first compartment **213a** of a container **212** which can be in the form of a package such as the type shown in FIG. 2. A fluid containing sleeve **220** is arranged within a second compartment **213b** of the container **212**. The catheter has an insertable elongate tube portion **214**, one or more drainage eyelets, a funnel **217** arranged on a proximal end, and a distal end. The fluid containing sleeve **220** is sized to be positioned over a substantial portion of the tube **214**. When the user desires to use the catheter, the user removes sealing covers **222** and **223**, then removes the catheter from the compartment **213a**. The user then inserts the catheter into the compartment **213b** making sure to insert the tube **214** into the lumen of the sleeve **220**. After fully inserting the tube **214** into the sleeve **220** and waiting for a short predetermined time period, i.e., a few seconds to a few minutes (a time period sufficient to allow the coating of the tube **214** to become sufficiently hydrated and/or pre-wetted), the user can remove the catheter from the compartment **213b** (while the sleeve **220** remains in the compartment **213b** or on the catheter) and then insert the same into the user's body. As with the previous embodiment, the sleeve **220** contains all or nearly all of the fluid that is arranged in the container **212** and can be placed in direct contact with a coating of the tube **214**. The funnel **217** remains in a dry state in a non-fluid containing space **213a** of the package **212**. Thus, only the portion of the catheter in contact with the sleeve **220**, i.e., the tube **214**, is wetted or maintained in a pre-wetted state. In embodiments, the sleeve **220** is not removable from the package **212** with the catheter. Once removed from the package **212**, the user can grip the funnel **217** with one hand and the package **212** with the other hand, and then slide the catheter out of the compartment **213a** and then into the sleeve **220**. Since all or nearly all of the fluid which hydrates the coating of the tube **214** is disposed in the sleeve **220**, removing the catheter assembly from the package **212** will not cause any fluid to spill out of the package **212** when opened. Furthermore, if the sleeve **220** is gripped from outside the package **212** and is retained in the compartment **213b**, the user need not come into contact with the fluid. Once the catheter is removed from the package **212** and properly hydrated, it can be inserted into the user's body while the user grips the funnel **217**. As is the case with conventional catheters, the coating of the tube **214** is, in embodiments, a lubricious coating to facilitate insertion of the catheter into the user's body.

[0064] In order to form the assembly package of FIG. 9, in embodiments, a catheter of the type shown in FIG. 7 can be inserted into compartment **213a** shown in FIG. 9 and then the cap **222** can be installed. A sleeve **220** of the type shown in FIG. 5 can be inserted into compartment **213b** shown in FIG. 9 and then the cap **223** can be installed. However, prior to insertion into the sleeve **220**, the sleeve **220** can be exposed to or immersed in a fluid such as water. Since the sleeve **220** is made of a material that can absorb fluid and expand, this causes the sleeve **220** to swell until it reaches a wall thickness **T** (similar to that shown in FIG. 6). In this swollen state, the sleeve **220** retains the fluid between an inside diameter and an outside diameter. Once the catheter is slid into the sleeve **220**, it can hydrate the coating of the

tube **214**. Furthermore, since the package **212** is fluid impermeable, it ensures that the fluid in the sleeve **220** cannot escape the package **212** or be contaminated with substances outside the package **212**. In embodiments, the inside diameter of the sleeve **220** is fluid permeable and wets and hydrates the coating of the tube **214** when contacting the tube **214**. In embodiments, the outside diameter of the sleeve **220** is also fluid permeable and slightly wets the package **212** when contacting the same. However, unlike the coating of the tube **214**, the package **212** does not absorb the fluid. In embodiments, the outside diameter can alternatively be made fluid impermeable so as not to wet the package **212** when contacting the same.

[0065] In embodiments, the caps **222** and **223** are optional. In embodiments, these can be formed by sealing the ends of the package (after inserting the catheter members into the package). These ends can then be torn or peeled open. Such an alternative configuration to the caps **222** and **223** would likely be cheaper to manufacture.

[0066] FIG. 10 shows a pre-wetted urinary catheter assembly package. In FIG. 10, the catheter assembly package is in a storage position and/or prior to use configuration.

[0067] The assembly package **310** shown in FIG. 10 includes a catheter arranged within a container which is in the form of an outer sleeve **320B** and end cap **321**. The catheter assembly includes a catheter having an insertable elongate tube portion **314**, one or more drainage eyelets **315**, a funnel **317**, a proximal end **318**, and a distal end **319**. A fluid containing sleeve **320A** is arranged in the package sleeve **320B** and is positioned over a substantial portion of the tube **314**. The sleeve **320A** contains all or nearly all of the fluid that is arranged in the container **320B** and is in direct contact with a coating of the tube **314**. The funnel **317** remains in a dry state in a non-fluid containing space of the package **320B**. Thus, only the portion of the catheter in contact with the sleeve **320A**, i.e., the tube **314**, is wetted or maintained in a pre-wetted state. In examples, the sleeve **320A** is non-removably connected to the outer sleeve **320B**. In examples, the user can remove the member **321** and, while gripping the funnel **317** or the sleeve **320**, can advance the distal end **319** into the urethra or urethral meatus. Alternatively, the user can slide off the sleeve **320A** when the user can grips the funnel **317** and slides the catheter out of the package **320B** (the sleeve **320A** remains in the package **320B**). Since all or nearly all of the fluid which hydrates the coating of the tube **314** is disposed in the sleeve **320A**, removing the catheter will not cause any fluid to spill out of the package **320B** when opened. Furthermore, as the sleeve **320A** remains in the package **320B**, the user need not come into contact with the fluid. Once the catheter is removed from the package **320B**, it can be inserted into the user's body while the user grips the funnel **317**. As is the case with conventional catheters, the coating of the tube **314** is, in examples, a lubricious coating to facilitate insertion of the catheter into the user's body.

[0068] In order to form the assembly package of FIG. 10, in examples, a catheter of the type shown in FIG. 7 can be inserted into a fluid containing sleeve **320A** shown in FIG. 5 which is arranged within an outer sleeve **320B**. However, prior to insertion into the sleeve **320A**, the sleeve **320A** can be exposed to or immersed in a fluid such as water. Since the sleeve **320A** is made of a material that can absorb fluid and expand, this causes the sleeve **320A** to swell until

it reaches a wall thickness T (see FIG. 6). In this swollen state, the sleeve **320A** retains the fluid between an inside diameter and an outside diameter. Once the catheter is slid into the sleeve **320A**, it can maintain the coating of the tube **314** in a hydrated state. This sub-assembly can then be slid into the sleeve package **320B**. Furthermore, since the sleeve package **320B** is fluid impermeable, it ensures that the fluid in the sleeve **320A** cannot escape the package **320B** or be contaminated with substances outside the package. In examples, the inside diameter of the sleeve **320A** is fluid permeable and wets and hydrates the coating of the tube **314** when contacting the tube **314**. In examples, the outside diameter of the sleeve **320A** is also fluid permeable and slightly wets the sleeve package **320B** when contacting the same. However, unlike the coating of the tube **314**, the package **320B** does not absorb the fluid. In examples, the outside diameter of sleeve **320A** can alternatively be made fluid impermeable so as not to wet the package **320B** when contacting the same. Although not shown, a removable cap can be arranged on the distal end of the sleeve **320B** in order to prevent contact with the funnel **317** and to seal off the distal end of the sleeve package **320B**.

[0069] In order to form the assembly package of FIG. 10, in other examples, a catheter of the type shown in FIG. 10 can be inserted into a fluid containing sleeve **320A** shown in FIG. 10 after the sleeve **320A** is already installed in the sleeve package **320B**. However, prior to insertion into the package **320B**, the sleeve **320A** can be exposed to or immersed in a fluid such as water. Since the sleeve **320A** is made of a material that can absorb fluid and expand, this causes the sleeve **320A** to swell until it reaches a wall thickness T (see FIG. 6). In this swollen state, the sleeve **320A** retains the fluid between an inside diameter and an outside diameter. Once the catheter is slid into the sleeve **320A** disposed in the package **320B**, it can maintain the coating of the tube **314** in a hydrated state.

[0070] In order to form the assembly package of FIG. 10, in still other examples, a catheter of the type shown in FIG. 7 can be inserted into a fluid containing sleeve **320A** shown in FIG. 5 after the sleeve **320A** is already installed in the package **320B**. After insertion into the package **320B**, the sleeve **320A** and package **320B** can be exposed to or immersed in a fluid such as water. Since the sleeve **320A** is made of a material that can absorb fluid and expand (even while the package **320B** cannot absorb fluid), this causes the sleeve **320A** to swell until it reaches a wall thickness T (see FIG. 6). In this swollen state, the sleeve **320A** retains the fluid between an inside diameter and an outside diameter. Once the catheter is slid into the sleeve **320A** disposed in the package **320B**, it can maintain the coating of the tube **314** in a hydrated state. Furthermore, by allowing the sleeve **320A** to expand while arranged in the sleeve package **320B**, the sleeve **320A** can form a frictional engagement with the sleeve **320B** and thereby prevent its removal when the catheter is slid out of the sleeve **320A**.

[0071] FIG. 11 shows a pre-wetted urinary catheter assembly package. In FIG. 11, the catheter assembly package is in a storage position and/or prior to use configuration.

[0072] The assembly package **410** shown in FIG. 11 includes a catheter arranged within a container which has the form of an outer sleeve **412** and end cap (the distal portion of sleeve **412** to the left of the dashed-line). The catheter assembly includes a catheter having an

insertable elongate tube portion **414**, one or more drainage eyelets **415**, a funnel **417**, a proximal end, and a distal end **419**. A fluid containing sleeve container **420** is arranged in the package sleeve **412** and is positioned over a short portion of the tube **414**. The sleeve container **420** includes an outer container **420B**, a fluid containing sleeve **420A** arranged in the container **420B**, and end seals **420a** and **420b**. The fluid containing sleeve **420A** contains all or nearly all of the fluid that is arranged in the container **420** and is in direct contact with a portion of the coating of the tube **414**. The funnel **417** and a distal portion of the tube **414** remains in a dry state in a non-fluid containing space of the package **412**. Thus, only the portion of the catheter in contact with the sleeve **420A**, i.e., a portion of the tube **414**, is wetted or maintained in a pre-wetted state. In examples, the sleeve **420A** is removable from the package **412**. In this way, the user can remove the catheter and sleeve **420** from the package **412** when the user grips the funnel **417** and slides the catheter out of the package **412**. Since all or nearly all of the fluid which hydrates the coating of the tube **414** is disposed in the sleeve **420A**, removing the catheter and container **420** will not cause any fluid to spill out of the package **412** when opened. Furthermore, as the sleeve **420A** remains in the container **420**, the user need not come into contact with the fluid. Once the catheter is removed from the package **412** with container **420**, the user can move or slide the container **420** back and forth over the tube **414** in order to sufficiently hydrate the coating of the tube **414**. Once the coating is sufficiently hydrated, the user can remove the container **420** by sliding it completely off of the distal end **419** and place it back into the package **412**. The user can then grip the funnel **417** and insert the catheter into the user's body or, in examples, grip the sleeve **410** and advance the catheter **414** through the sleeve **410** and into the urethra. As is the case with conventional catheters, the coating of the tube **414** is, in examples, a lubricious coating to facilitate insertion of the catheter into the user's body.

[0073] In order to form the assembly package of FIG. 11, in examples, a fluid containing sleeve **420A** is hydrated and arranged in a container **420B** so as to form container **420**. In this swollen state, the sleeve **420A** retains the fluid between an inside diameter and an outside diameter. The container **420** can then be slid onto a catheter. This sub-assembly is then placed into a container package **412**. Furthermore, since the container **420B** is fluid impermeable, it ensures that the fluid in the sleeve **420A** cannot escape the container **420** or be contaminated with substances outside the package. In examples, the inside diameter of the sleeve **420A** is fluid permeable and wets and hydrates the coating of the tube **414** when contacting the tube **414**. In examples, the outside diameter of the sleeve **420A** is also fluid permeable and slightly wets the container body **420B** when contacting the same. However, unlike the coating of the tube **414**, the container body **420B** does not absorb the fluid. In examples, the outside diameter of sleeve **420A** can alternatively be made fluid impermeable so as not to wet the container body **420B** when contacting the same.

[0074] FIG. 12 shows another pre-wetted urinary catheter assembly package. In FIG. 12, the catheter assembly package is in a storage position and/or prior to use configuration.

[0075] The assembly package **510** shown in FIG. 12 includes a catheter arranged within a container which has the form of an outer sleeve **512a** and end cap **512b**. The catheter

assembly includes a catheter having an insertable elongate tube portion **514**, one or more drainage eyelets, a funnel, a proximal end, and a distal end. A fluid containing sleeve container **520** is arranged in the package sleeve **512a** and is positioned over a short portion of the tube **514**. The sleeve container **520** includes an outer container **520B**, a fluid containing sleeve **520A** arranged in the container **520B**, and end seals. The fluid containing sleeve **520A** contains all or nearly all of the fluid that is arranged in the container **520** and is in direct contact with a portion of the coating of the tube **514**. The funnel and a distal portion of the tube **514** remains in a dry state in a non-fluid containing space of the package **512a/512b**. Thus, only the portion of the catheter in contact with the sleeve **520A**, i.e., a portion of the tube **514**, is wetted or maintained in a pre-wetted state. In examples, the sleeve **520** is non-removably coupled to the package **512a**. In this way, the user can remove the catheter from the package and sleeve container **520** when the user grips the funnel and slides the catheter out of the package. Since all or nearly all of the fluid which hydrates the coating of the tube **514** is disposed in the sleeve **520A**, removing the catheter will not cause any fluid to spill out of the package when opened, i.e., by removing the cap **512b**. Furthermore, as the sleeve **520A** remains in the container **520**, the user need not come into contact with the fluid. Once the catheter is removed from the package with container **520**, the user can move or slide the catheter back and forth and within the container **520** in order to sufficiently hydrate the coating of the tube **514**. Once the coating is sufficiently hydrated, the user can remove the catheter by sliding it completely out of the container **520**. The user can then grip the funnel **517** and insert the catheter into the user's body. Alternatively, the user can leave the container **520** on while the catheter is advanced into the urethra. In examples, the user can grip the sleeve **512a** and advance the catheter through the sleeve **512a** and into the urethra. As is the case with conventional catheters, the coating of the tube **514** is, in examples, a lubricious coating to facilitate insertion of the catheter into the user's body.

[0076] In order to form the assembly package of FIG. 12, in examples, a fluid containing sleeve **520A** is hydrated and arranged in a container body **520B** so as to form container **520**. In this swollen state, the sleeve **520A** retains the fluid between an inside diameter and an outside diameter. The container **520** can then be friction fit into the package sleeve **512a**. The catheter is then slid into the container package **512a** by first inserting the distal end of the tube **514** into the container **520**. Furthermore, since the container **520B** is fluid impermeable, it ensures that the fluid in the sleeve **520A** cannot escape the container **520** or be contaminated with substances outside the package. In examples, the inside diameter of the sleeve **520A** is fluid permeable and wets and hydrates the coating of the tube **514** when contacting the tube **514**. In examples, the outside diameter of the sleeve **520A** is also fluid permeable and slightly wets the container **520B** when contacting the same. However, unlike the coating of the tube **514**, the container body **520B** does not absorb the fluid. In embodiments, the outside diameter of sleeve **520A** can alternatively be made fluid impermeable so as not to wet the container body **520B** when contacting the same.

[0077] FIGS. 13 and 14 show another non-limiting embodiment of a pre-wetted urinary catheter of the present invention. FIG. 13 shows the catheter assembly package in a storage position and/or prior to use configuration. FIG. 14 shows the catheter assembly package in a

position just prior to use.

[0078] The assembly package **610** shown in FIG. 13 includes a catheter arranged within a first compartment **613a** of a flexible container **612** which can be in the form of a package such as the type shown in FIG. 2. A fluid containing sleeve **620** is arranged within a second compartment **613b** of the container **612**. The catheter has an insertable elongate tube portion **614**, one or more drainage eyelets, a funnel **617** arranged on a proximal end, and a distal end. The fluid containing sleeve **620** is sized to be positioned over a substantial portion of the tube **614**. When the user desires to use the catheter, the user manipulates the package **610** so that the catheter can be inserted into the sleeve **620** (see FIG. 14). Then, he can remove sealing cover **621** and remove the catheter from the compartment **613a**. However, before the catheter is removed from the package **612**, the tube **614** must be fully inserted into the sleeve **620** for a short predetermined time period (and retained in the configuration shown in FIG. 14), i.e., a few seconds to a few minutes (a time period sufficient to allow the coating of the tube **614** to become sufficiently hydrated and/or pre-wetted). As with the previous embodiment, the sleeve **620** contains all or nearly all of the fluid that is arranged in the container **612** and can be placed in direct contact with a coating of the tube **614**. The funnel **617** and tube **614** remains in a dry state in a non-fluid containing space **613a** of the package **612**. Thus, catheter is not maintained in a pre-wetted state until it assumes the position shown in FIG. 14. In embodiments, the sleeve **620** is not removable from the package **612** with the catheter. Once removed from the package **612**, the user can grip the funnel **617** with one hand and the package **612** with the other hand, and then slide the catheter out of the compartment **613a**. Since all or nearly all of the fluid which hydrates the coating of the tube **614** is disposed in the sleeve **620**, removing the catheter assembly from the package **612** will not cause any fluid to spill out of the package **612** when opened. Furthermore, if the sleeve **620** is gripped from outside the package **612** and is retained in the compartment **613b**, the user need not come into contact with the fluid. Once the catheter is properly hydrated while in the package **612**, it can be removed therefrom and inserted into the user's body while the user grips the funnel **617**, and, optionally the sleeve or package. As is the case with conventional catheters, the coating of the tube **614** is, in embodiments, a lubricious coating to facilitate insertion of the catheter into the user's body.

[0079] In order to form the assembly package of FIG. 13, in embodiments, a sleeve **620** of the type shown in FIG. 5 can be inserted into compartment **613b** shown in FIG. 13, then a catheter of the type shown in FIG. 7 can be inserted into compartment **613a** shown in FIG. 13 and then the cap **621** can be installed. However, prior to insertion into the package **612**, the sleeve **620** can be exposed to or immersed in a fluid such as water. Since the sleeve **620** is made of a material that can absorb fluid and expand, this causes the sleeve **620** to swell until it reaches a wall thickness **T** (similar to that shown in FIG. 6). In this swollen state, the sleeve **620** retains the fluid between an inside diameter and an outside diameter. Once the catheter is slid into the sleeve **620** (as shown in FIG. 14), it can hydrate the coating of the tube **614**. Furthermore, since the package **612** is fluid impermeable, it ensures that the fluid in the sleeve **620** cannot escape the package **612** or be contaminated with substances outside the package **612**. In embodiments, the inside diameter of the sleeve **620** is fluid permeable and wets and hydrates

the coating of the tube **614** when contacting the tube **614**. In embodiments, the outside diameter of the sleeve **620** is also fluid permeable and slightly wets the package **612** when contacting the same. However, unlike the coating of the tube **614**, the package **612** does not absorb the fluid. In embodiments, the outside diameter can alternatively be made fluid impermeable so as not to wet the package **612** when contacting the same.

[0080] In each of the herein disclosed embodiments, the fluid containing member or sleeve may, in embodiments, be a hydrogel sleeve. In embodiments, the fluid containing member may also have at least one of the following: a wall thickness T that is 1/16 inch (1,5875 mm) or greater, e.g., 1/8 inch (3,175 mm), (in a fully hydrated condition); may be generally cylindrical; may also be structured and arranged to maintain a coating of the elongate member in a hydrated condition; may be a tube having an inside diameter sized to receive therein the elongate member; may comprise an extruded polyurethane tube; may comprise D6/40 polyurethane; may comprise a hydrophilic polymer; may comprise at least one of: polyethylene oxide; poly vinyl alcohol; carboxy methyl cellulose; hydroxyl ethyl methacrylate; acrylic polymers; and collagen; may comprise a material which swells when exposed to a fluid and which absorbs and retains fluid in a wall between an inner diameter and an outer diameter; may be structured and arranged to swell when exposed to a fluid; may be structured and arranged to swell when exposed to water; may be structured and arranged to absorb about 90% of its weight in fluid; may be structured and arranged to absorb about 90% of its weight in water; and may comprise a hydrated polyurethane tube.

[0081] The catheter insertion tube member and hydrating sleeve may have a round cross-sectional shape, an oval cross-sectional shape, or any other cross-sectional shape that may facilitate insertion into the body of a user/patient, and, in particular, into the bladder of the user/patient through the urethra. The catheter insertion member in accordance with various embodiments) can preferably contain a biocompatible hydrophilic lubricious and/or antimicrobial coating on at least an outer surface thereof. The coating may also have antimicrobial properties and/or contain antimicrobial agents. Suitable non-limiting examples of such lubricious and antimicrobial coatings are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,585,666; 5,558,900; 5,077,352; 5,179,174; 6,329,488 (suitable for, e.g., polysiloxane substrates); 6,716,895; 6,949,598; and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0116551, and, WO 2007/050685.

[0082] The antimicrobial agent used on the catheter may be one listed in an over the counter (OTC) monograph. Biocompatible coatings conform with the following tests: mucosal irritation, sensitization, cytotoxicity, acute systemic toxicity, and implantation. ("Tripartite Biocompatibility Guidance for Medical Devices," DSMA (April 24, 1987) (Updated May 21, 1996)). The purpose of the wetting fluid is to maintain hydration of the lubricious coating such that upon insertion of the conduit into a user, at least an outer portion thereof is extremely slippery, facilitating insertion.

[0083] The catheter insertion member may preferably be constructed from a suitable polymeric material, such as such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC), silicone, latex or synthetic rubber.

The components of the catheter disclosed herein can also be made from various well-known materials. For example, the portions of the assembly other than the catheter insertion member can be made of polyvinyl propylene, polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, polypropylene and other types of suitable polymeric materials. The components can be molded or extruded according to well-known manufacturing techniques.

[0084] Materials commonly used to make the catheter insertion member include, but are not limited to natural rubber latexes (available, for example, from Guthrie, Inc., Tucson, Ariz.; Firestone, Inc., Akron, Ohio; and Centrotech USA, Virginia Beach, Va.), silicones (available, for example, from GE Silicones, Waterford, N.Y., Wacker Silicones, Adrian, Mich.; and Dow Corning, Inc., Midland, Mich.), polyvinyl chlorides (available, for example, from Kaneka Corp., Inc., New York, N.Y.), polyurethanes (available, for example, from Bayer, Inc., Toronto, Ontario, Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Ortec, Inc., Greenville, S.C.), plastisols (available, for example, from G S Industries, Bassett, Va.), polyvinyl acetate, (available, for example from Acetex Corp., Vancouver, British Columbia) polyacrylates (available, for example, from Rohm and Haas, Philadelphia, Pa) and methacrylate copolymers (available, for example, from Heveatex, Inc., Fall River, Mass.). Synthetic and natural rubber latexes, polyurethanes, and silicones are preferred materials. Any combination of the foregoing materials may also be used in making catheters such as are used to produce latex Foley catheters.

[0085] The urinary catheter, and in particular, the insertion member thereof, of the present invention can be manufactured by a variety of well-known methods. The tubing can be extruded and the funnel injection molded and then attached to the desired length of tubing. The tip of the tube can then be closed and rounded by thermoforming (for example, for PVC tubes) or molded (for example, for silicone tubes). Eye holes can then be punched or otherwise formed near the tip of the distal end of the tube to provide an outlet for urine drainage thru the tube when it is inserted into a bladder. Alternatively, the entire catheter can be fabricated by dip molding. In this procedure, an elongated rod or "form" is dipped into a liquid coating material such as synthetic or natural rubber latex, for example, to form a layer of material on the form. The deposition of material can be increased by first dipping the form into a coagulant solution to coat the form with a film of chemical that causes the latex to coagulate onto the form. Calcium nitrate is commonly used as the coagulant, and other additives may be used to enhance the removal of the tube from the form once the catheter is formed and dried. The form has the shape and dimensions of the lumen of the catheter. The catheter may be formed from a single dip coating of the form or by multiple coating layers. When a suitable material thickness is achieved on a form, the forms are dried to produce the catheter. If multiple coatings are used to form the catheter, each coating may be dried before the next is applied. Once dried, the catheter may be stripped from the form. The catheters may then be washed and dried, and eyelets may then be formed thereon. Further manufacturing steps may be found in U.S. 2004/0133156.

[0086] The catheter insertion member may preferably be in the range of about 8 cm to about 18 cm, and, it may have an elliptical cross-sectional shape similar to the shape of the male

urethra. Different lengths, sizes (e.g., diameter, width, etc.), and configurations are possible for the catheter, depending on the user's anatomy. For female users, the insertable length may range from 40 to 100 mm, for example 50 to 80 mm, such as 55 to 75 mm. For male users, the insertable length can range from 170 to 260 mm, such as 190 to 240 mm, for example 230 mm. The tip design can vary according to the needs of a user, for example, the catheters disclosed herein can be provided with a coude tip. The catheter may have a round or substantially round cross-sectional shape, an oval cross-sectional shape, or any other cross-sectional shape that may facilitate insertion into the body of a user/patient, and in particular, into the bladder of the user/patient through the urethra. According to various embodiments, the shape of the catheter can also be variable along its length.

[0087] This invention has been described and specific examples of the invention have been portrayed. While the invention has been described in terms of particular variations and illustrative figures, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the invention is not limited to the variations of figures described. In addition, where methods and steps described above indicate certain events occurring in certain order, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the ordering of certain steps may be modified and that such modifications are in accordance with the variations of the invention as defined by the appended claims. Additionally, certain of the steps may be performed concurrently in a parallel process when possible, as well as performed sequentially as described above.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patentkrav**1.** Kateteranordning omfattende:

- 5 et langstrakt element (214, 614), der har en proksimal ende og en distal ende; hvor den distale ende har mindst en afløbsåbning (215, 615);
- et fluidindeholdende element (220, 620); og
- en beholder (212, 612), der indeholder det langstrakte element (214, 614) og det fluidindeholdende element (220, 620);
- 10 hvor beholderen (212, 612) omfatter et første rum (213a, 613a) indeholdende det langstrakte element (214, 614) og et andet rum (213b, 613b) indeholdende det fluidindeholdende element (220, 620), og hvor det første rum (213a, 613a) og det andet rum (213b, 613b) omfatter separate fluid-impermeable rum, **kendetegnet ved at** det fluidindeholdende element (220, 620) omfatter et materiale, der svulmer, når udsat for en
- 15 fluid og der absorberer og fastholder fluiden i en væg mellem en indre diameter (220b, 620b) og en ydre diameter (220a, 620a).

- 2.** Kateteranordningen ifølge krav 1, hvor det langstrakte element (214, 614) kan fjernes fra det første rum (213a, 613a) og indsættes i det andet rum (213b, 20 613b).

- 3.** Kateteranordningen ifølge krav 1 eller krav 2, hvor det langstrakte element (214, 614) kan fjernes fra det første rum (213a, 613a) og indsættes i det fluidindeholdende element (220, 620) i det andet rum (213b, 613b). 25

- 4.** Kateteranordningen ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-3, hvor det fluidindeholdende element (220, 620) har en længde tilstrækkelig til at være positioneret over en væsentlig del af en belagt rør-del af det langstrakte element (214, 624).

5. Kateteranordningen ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-4, hvor den ydre diameter (220a, 620a) af det fluidindeholdende element (220, 620) er fluid-impermeabel for ikke at gøre beholderen (212, 612) våd, når den kommer i kontakt med samme.

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6. Kateteranordningen ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-5, hvor beholderen (212) omfatter et første aftageligt dække (222) for at tillade brugeren at få adgang til og fjerne det langstrakte element (214) fra det første rum (213a) og et andet aftageligt dække (223) for at tillade brugeren at indsætte det langstrakte element (214) i det andet rum (213b).

7. Kateteranordningen ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-5, hvor beholderen (212) er forseglet og enderne af beholderen (212) er i stand til at blive revet eller pillet åbne, således at en bruger kan få adgang til og fjerne det langstrakte element (214) fra det første rum (213a) og indsætte det langstrakte element (214) i det andet rum (213b).

8. Kateteranordningen ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-7, hvor det fluidindeholdende element (220, 620) er en hydrogel-foring.

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9. Kateteranordningen ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-8, hvor det fluidindeholdende element (220, 620) omfatter mindst en af:
et ekstruderet polyuretanrør;
en polyether-polyuretanurinstof;
en hydrofil polymer;
et hydratiseret polyuretanrør.

10. Kateteranordningen ifølge krav 9, hvor det fluidindeholdende element (220, 620) omfatter en hydrofil polymer og den hydrofile polymer omfatter mindst en af:
polyethelenoxid;
polyvinylalkohol;

30

carboxymethylcellulose;
hydroxylethylcellulose;
hydroxylethylmethakrylat;
akrylpolymerer; og

5 kollagen.

11. Kateteranordningen ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-10, hvor beholderen (212, 612) er en fluid-impermeabel indpakning og i alt væsentligt eller næsten al fluid indeholdt i beholderen (212, 612) er anbragt i det

10 fluidindeholdende element (220, 620).

12. Kateteranordningen ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-11, hvor det langstrakte element (214, 614) omfatter en af:

en hydratiserbar belægning mindst anbragt på en udvendig overflade af den

15 distale ende deraf;

en smørende belægning mindst anbragt på en udvendig overflade af den distale ende deraf; og

en hydrofil biokompatibel belægning mindst anbragt på en udvendig flade af den distale ende.

20

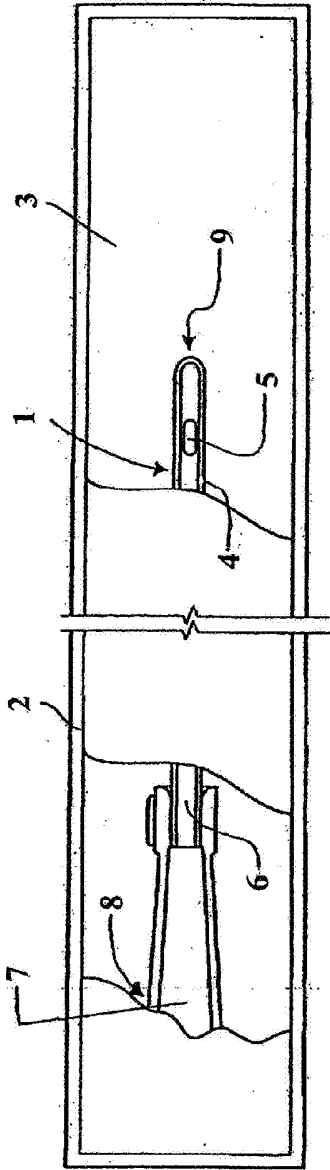
13. Kateteranordningen ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-12, hvor kateteranordningen er en periodisk kateteranordning.

14. Kateteranordningen ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-13, hvor det

25 fluidindeholdende element (220, 620) er den eneste indretning, der indeholder fluid i beholderen (212, 612).

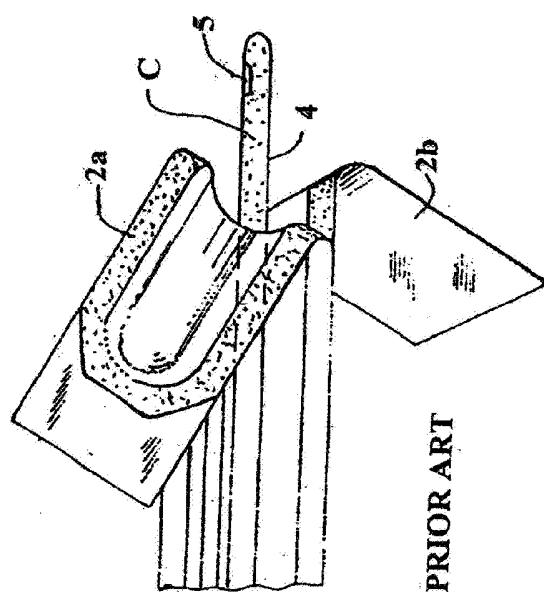
DRAWINGS

FIG. 1



PRIOR ART

FIG. 2



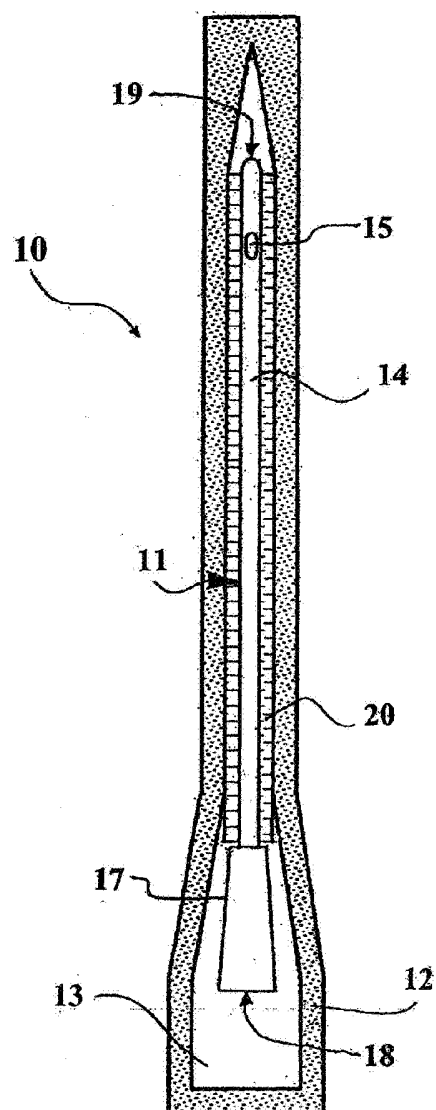


FIG. 3

FIG. 4

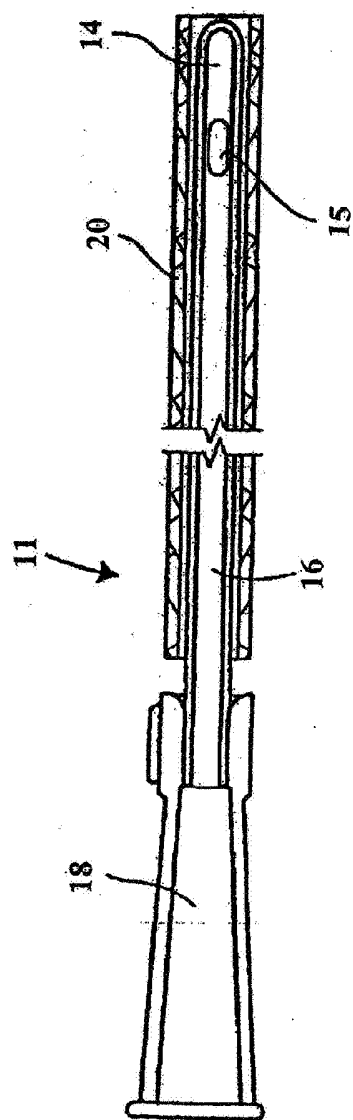


FIG. 5

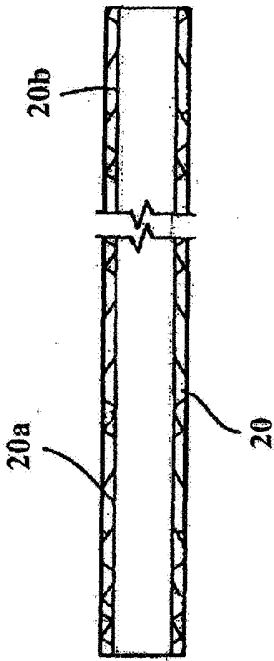


FIG. 6

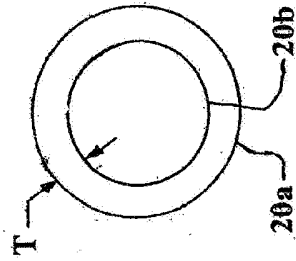


FIG. 7

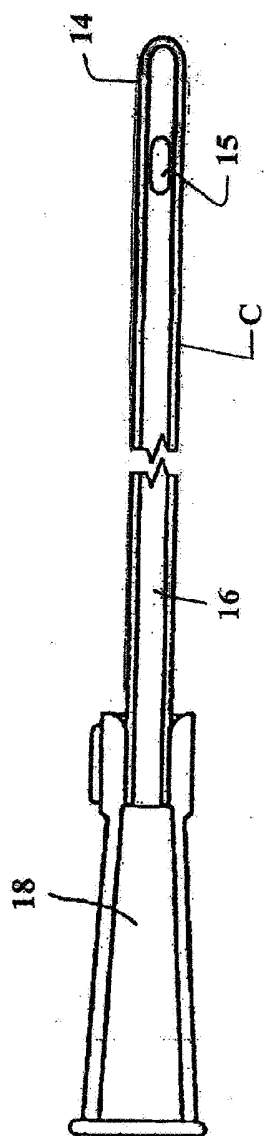


FIG. 8

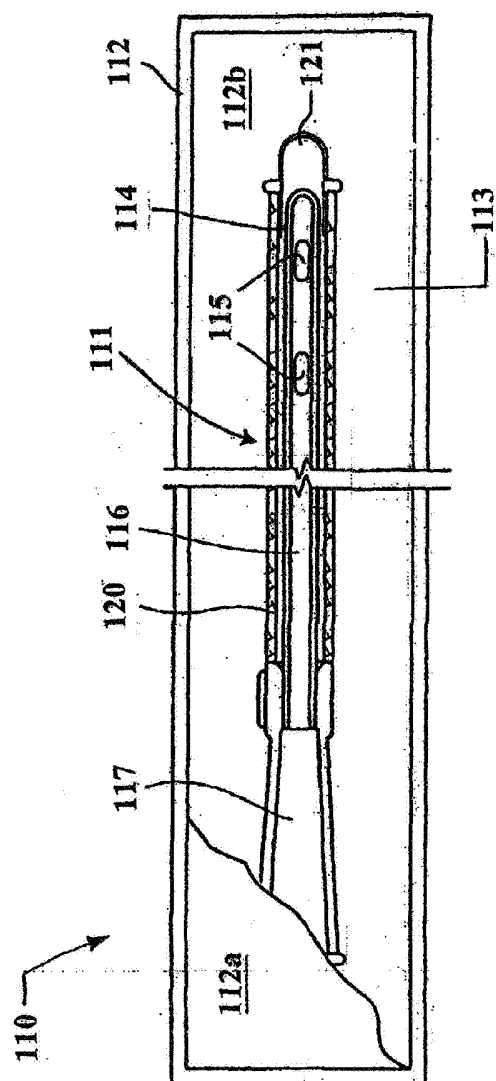


FIG. 9

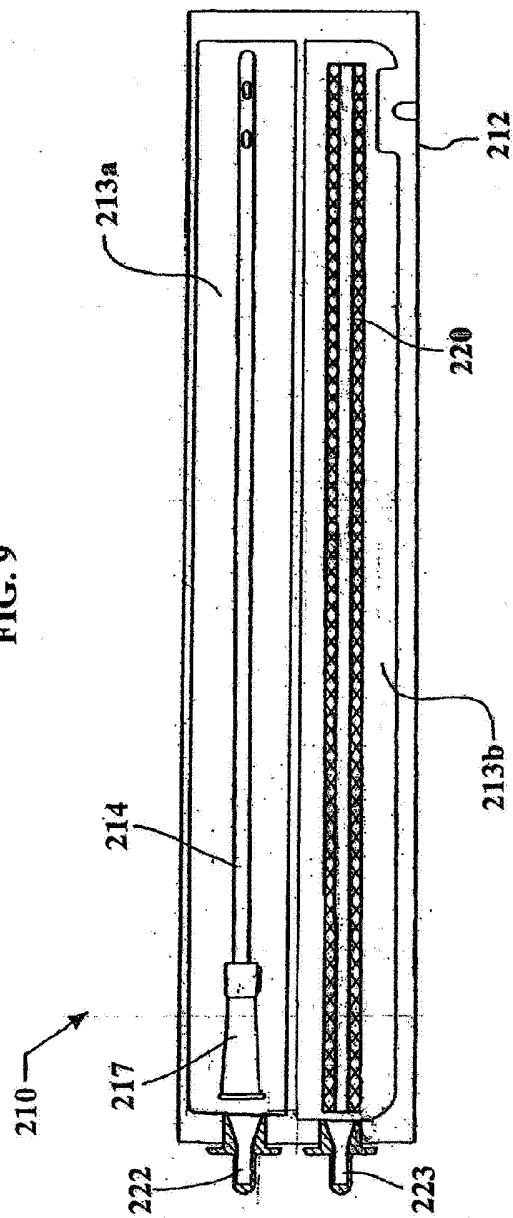


FIG. 10

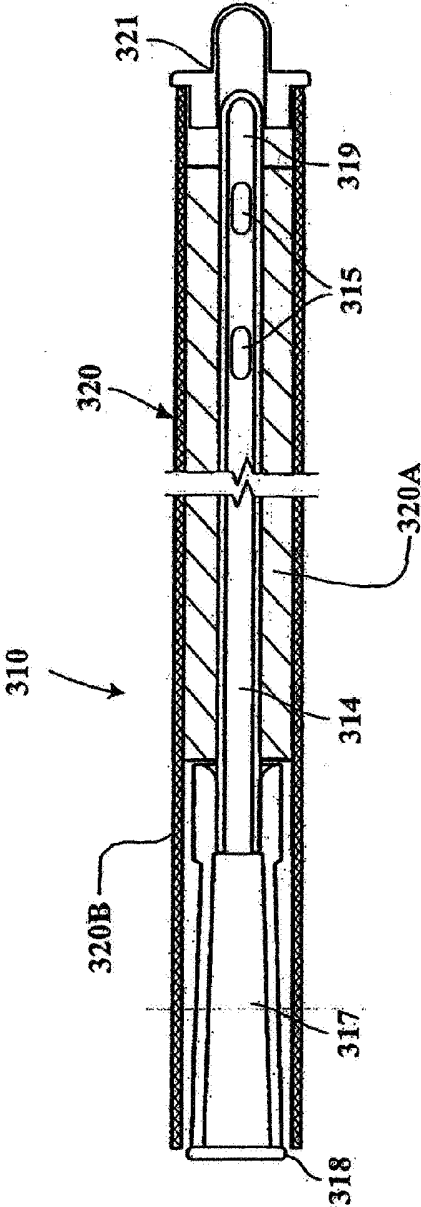


FIG. 11

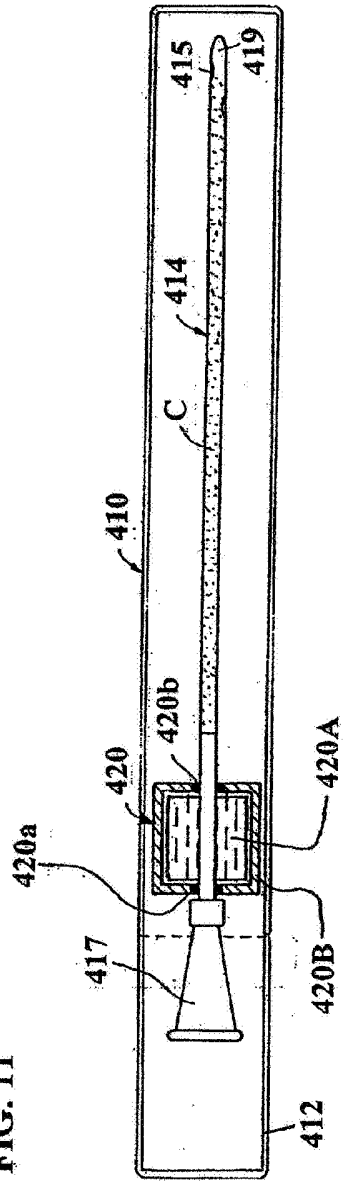


FIG. 12

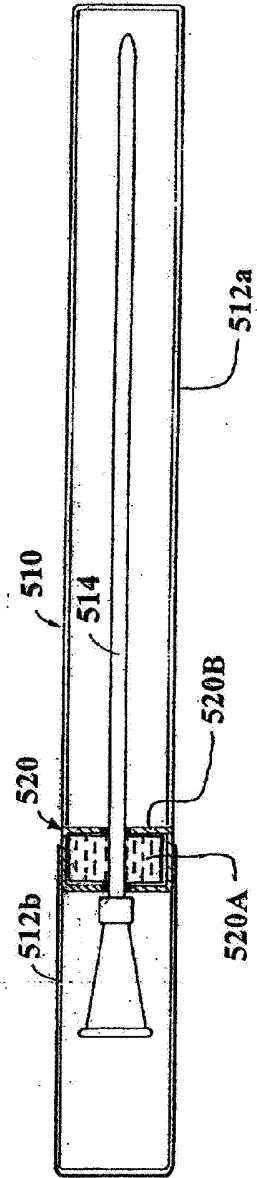


FIG. 13

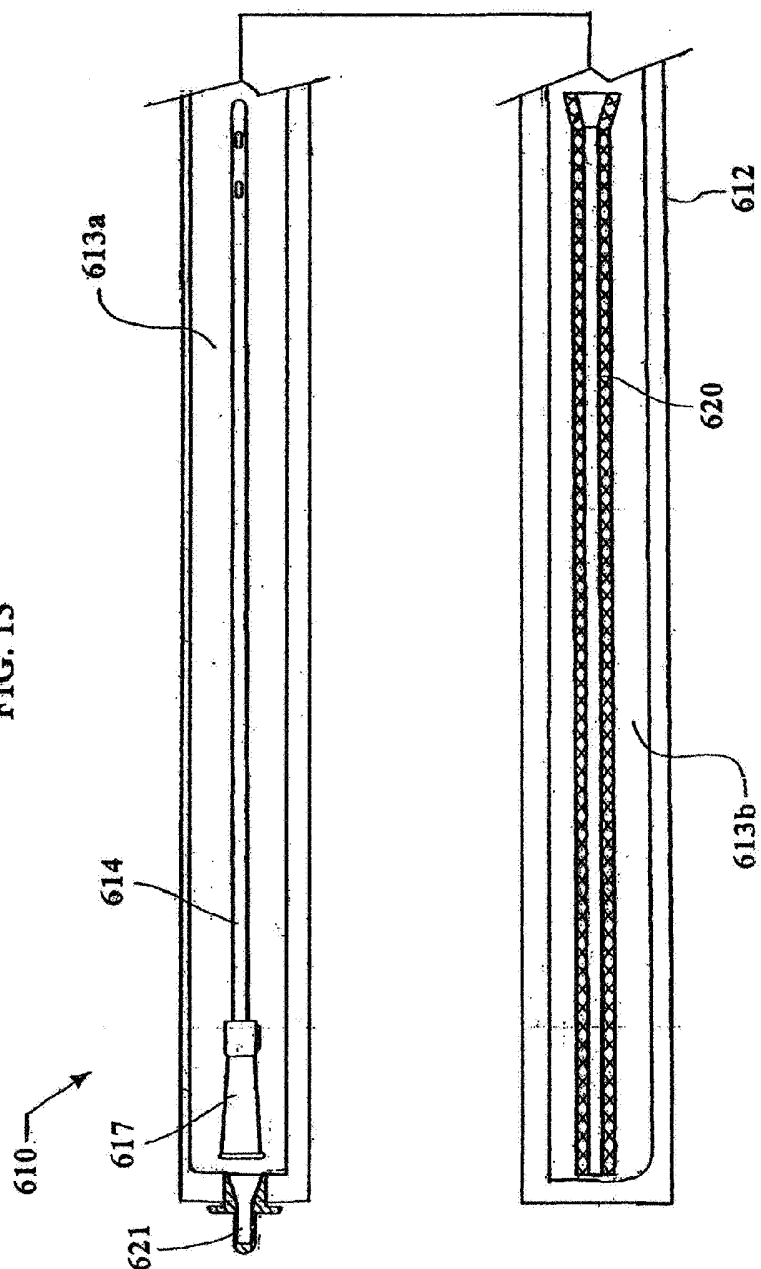


FIG. 14

