



US009700224B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Ofek et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,700,224 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jul. 11, 2017**

(54) **ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTIVE PATHWAY
IN A CLOSED-ENDED CATHETER**

(71) Applicant: **C. R. Bard, Inc.**, Murray Hill, NJ (US)

(72) Inventors: **Gidon Ofek**, Salt Lake City, UT (US);
Jason R. Stats, Layton, UT (US)

(73) Assignee: **C. R. Bard, Inc.**, Murray Hill, NJ (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 200 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/657,157**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 13, 2015**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2015/0182168 A1 Jul. 2, 2015

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 14/209,600,
filed on Mar. 14, 2013, now Pat. No. 9,456,760.
(Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A61B 5/042 (2006.01)
A61B 5/00 (2006.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **A61B 5/042** (2013.01); **A61B 5/6852**
(2013.01); **A61L 29/06** (2013.01); **A61L 29/14**
(2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC A61B 5/042; A61B 18/1492
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,416,533 A 12/1968 Fisher et al.
3,769,984 A 11/1973 Muench
(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

CN 201356648 Y 12/2009
WO 92/17150 A1 10/1992
(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

PCT/US14/26149 filed Mar. 13, 2014 International Search Report
and Written Opinion dated Jul. 28, 2014.

(Continued)

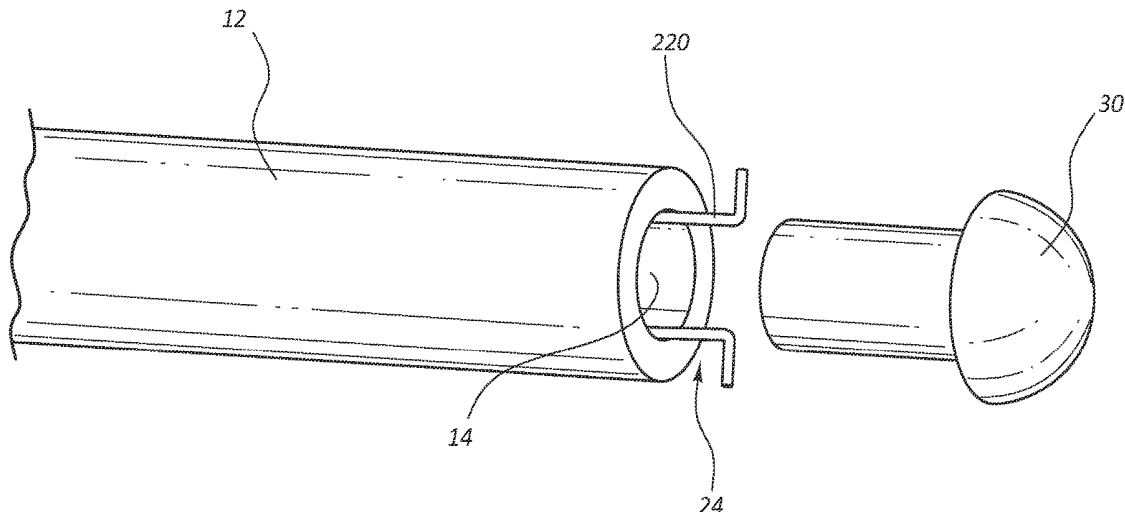
Primary Examiner — Lee S Cohen

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Rutan & Tucker, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A closed-ended catheter assembly that includes an electrically conductive pathway is disclosed. The conductive pathway enables electrical ECG signals from a patient's heart to pass through the closed-ended tip of the indwelling catheter while still preventing unintended fluid flow. In one embodiment, a catheter assembly is disclosed and comprises an elongate catheter tube including a closed distal end. The catheter tube defines a lumen and includes a valve defined in the catheter tube to selectively enable fluids to pass there-through. The catheter tube includes a conductive element that provides an electrically conductive pathway between the lumen and an exterior portion of the catheter. The conductive element includes an electrically conductive sleeve disposed within the lumen and is positioned proximate a hole defined in a catheter tube wall. The hole enables fluids in a vessel of the patient body in which the catheter tube is disposed to contact the sleeve.

7 Claims, 28 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

- (60) Provisional application No. 62/013,494, filed on Jun. 17, 2014, provisional application No. 61/784,625, filed on Mar. 14, 2013, provisional application No. 61/952,813, filed on Mar. 13, 2014.

(51) Int. Cl.

A61L 29/06 (2006.01)

A61L 29/14 (2006.01)

A61M 39/20 (2006.01)

(52) U.S. Cl.

CPC *A61L 29/146* (2013.01); *A61B 2562/0209* (2013.01); *A61M 39/20* (2013.01)

(56) References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,329,993 A 5/1982 Lieber et al.
 4,592,372 A 6/1986 Beranek
 5,005,587 A 4/1991 Scott
 5,281,218 A 1/1994 Imran
 5,348,554 A 9/1994 Imran et al.
 5,383,922 A 1/1995 Zipes et al.
 5,433,742 A 7/1995 Willis
 5,531,679 A 7/1996 Schulman et al.
 5,643,197 A 7/1997 Brucker et al.
 5,772,642 A 6/1998 Ciamacco, Jr. et al.
 5,888,577 A 3/1999 Griffin, III et al.
 5,913,856 A 6/1999 Chia et al.
 6,017,338 A 1/2000 Brucker et al.
 6,032,061 A 2/2000 Koblish
 6,440,488 B2 8/2002 Griffin, III et al.
 6,475,184 B1 11/2002 Wang et al.
 6,562,021 B1 5/2003 Derbin et al.
 6,912,423 B2 6/2005 Ley et al.
 7,231,259 B2 6/2007 Jenney et al.
 7,559,137 B2 7/2009 Beer et al.
 7,629,015 B2 12/2009 Anderson et al.
 7,766,907 B2 8/2010 Dando et al.
 8,075,969 B2 12/2011 Anderson et al.

8,147,486 B2 4/2012 Honour et al.
 8,442,653 B2 5/2013 Gill
 8,543,222 B1 9/2013 Sochor
 8,620,455 B2 12/2013 Alexander et al.
 9,456,760 B2 10/2016 Hamatake
 2002/0173710 A1 11/2002 Licata
 2003/0139778 A1 7/2003 Fischell et al.
 2006/0142652 A1 6/2006 Keenan
 2008/0097429 A1 4/2008 McClurken
 2008/0161788 A1 7/2008 Dando et al.
 2009/0276020 A1 11/2009 Nee et al.
 2010/0022950 A1 1/2010 Anderson et al.
 2010/0222664 A1 9/2010 Lemon et al.
 2010/0228202 A1 9/2010 O'Dea et al.
 2010/0305673 A1 12/2010 Jolly et al.
 2010/0318095 A1 12/2010 Brushey
 2010/0331712 A1 12/2010 Rothenberg
 2012/0101496 A1 4/2012 McClurken et al.
 2014/0275918 A1 9/2014 Muse et al.

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

WO 9424931 A1 11/1994
 WO 2004065098 A1 8/2004
 WO 2011005165 A1 1/2011
 WO 2014160247 A1 10/2014
 WO 2015/138876 A1 9/2015

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

PCT/US2015/020415 filed Mar. 13, 2015 Search Report dated Jun. 29, 2015.
 U.S. Appl. No. 14/209,600, filed Mar. 13, 2014 Non-Final Office Action dated Mar. 17, 2016.
 EP 14776561.4 filed Oct. 1, 2015 Partial European Search Report dated Oct. 26, 2016.
 Pittiruti, et al. "The electrocardiographic method for positioning the tip of central venous catheters" JAVA, pp. 1-12, Feb. 12, 2011.
 CN 201480011607.8 filed Aug. 31, 2015 Office Action dated Mar. 20, 2017.
 EP 14776561.4 filed Oct. 1, 2015 Extended European Search Report dated Mar. 13, 2017.

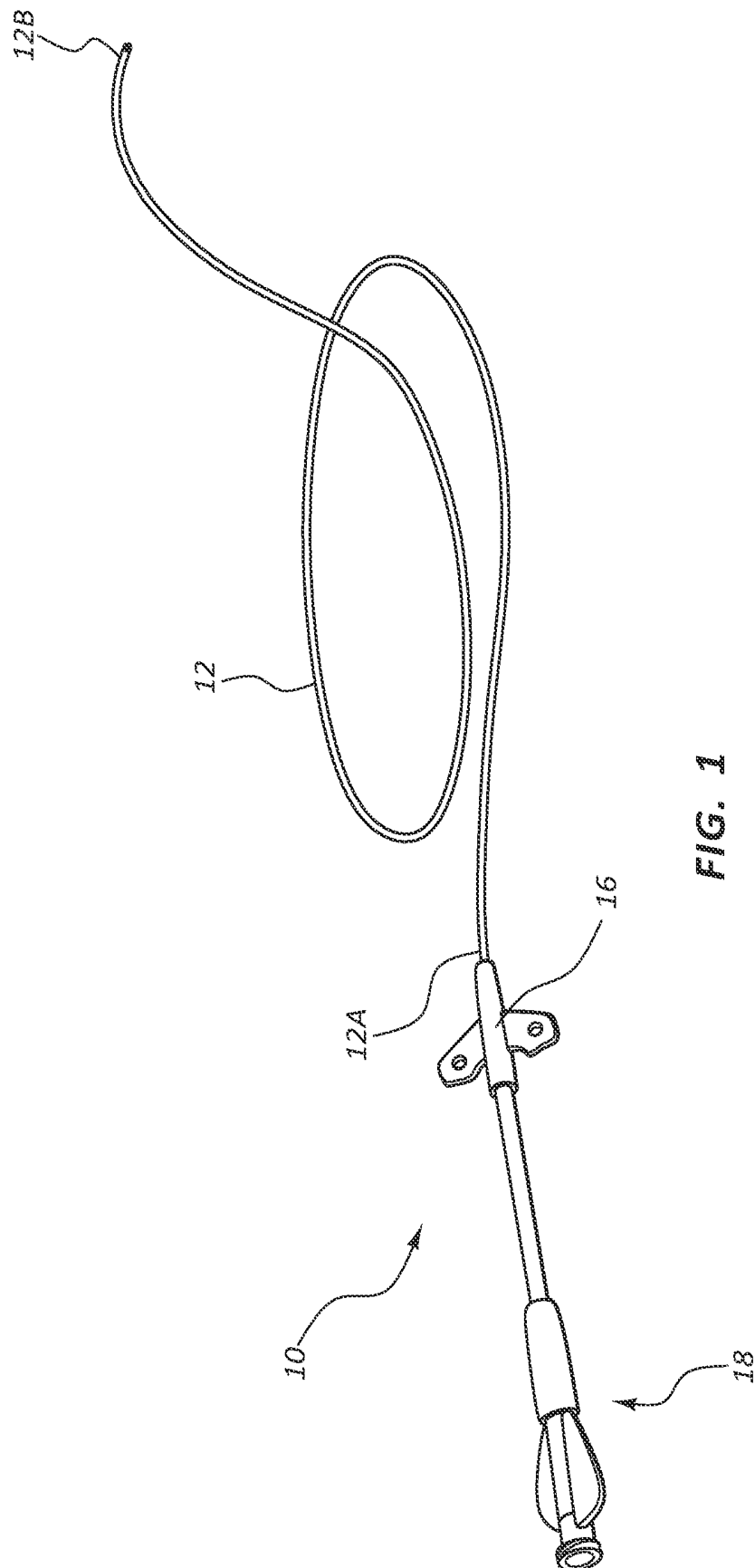


FIG. 1

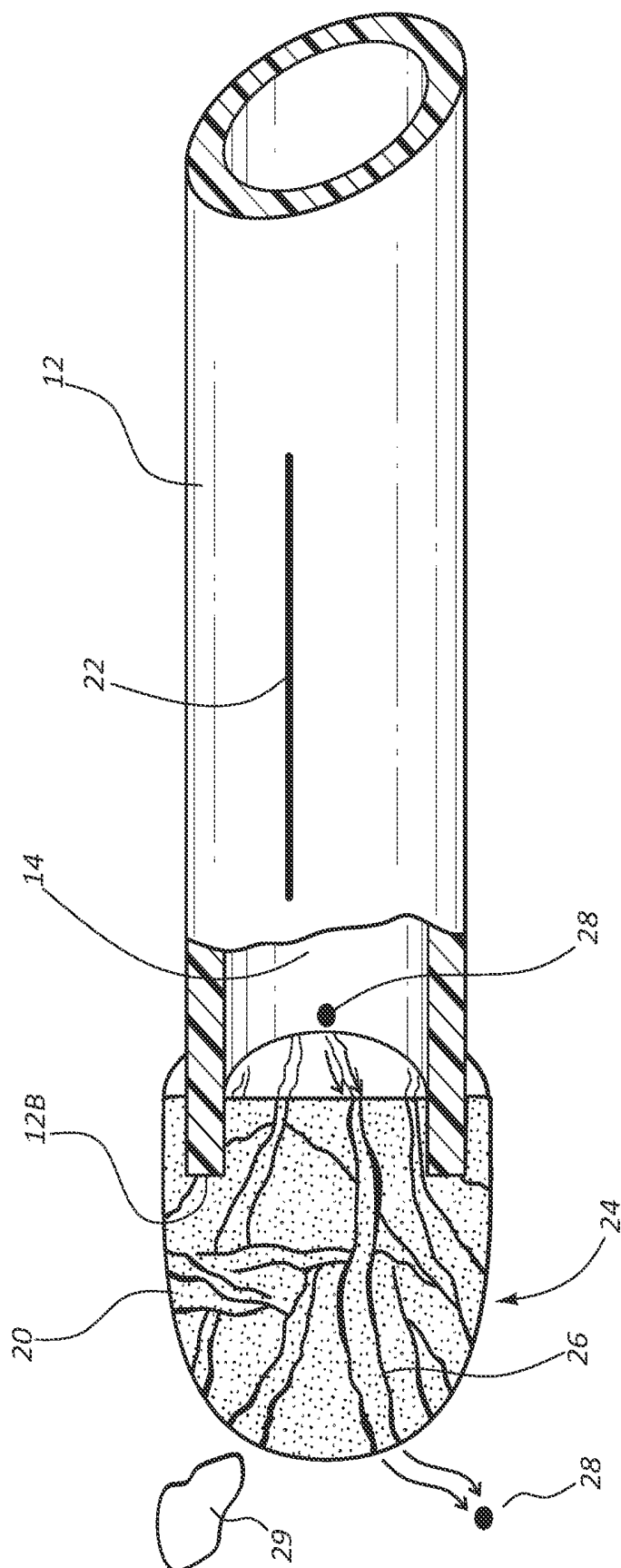


FIG. 2

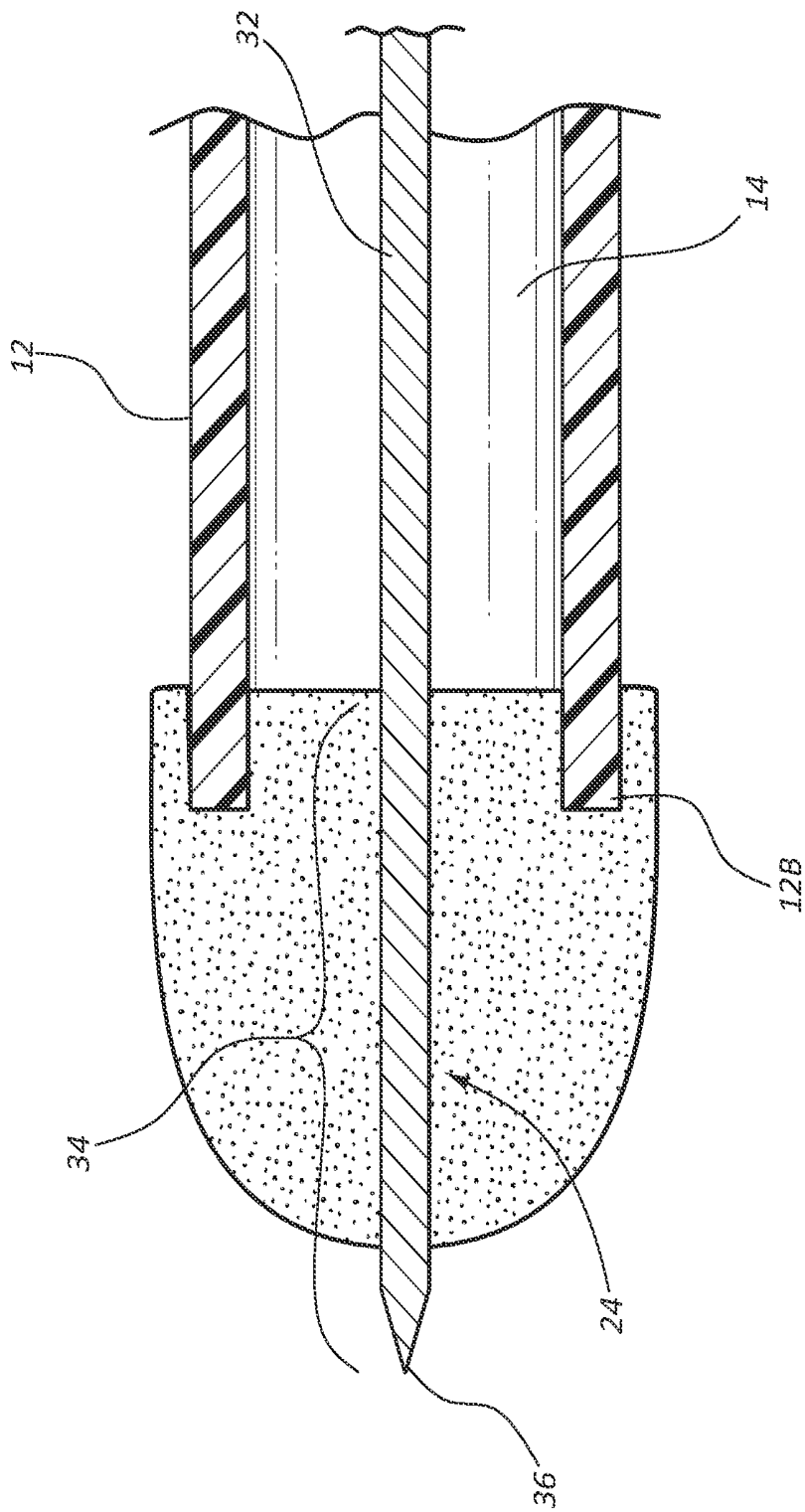


FIG. 3

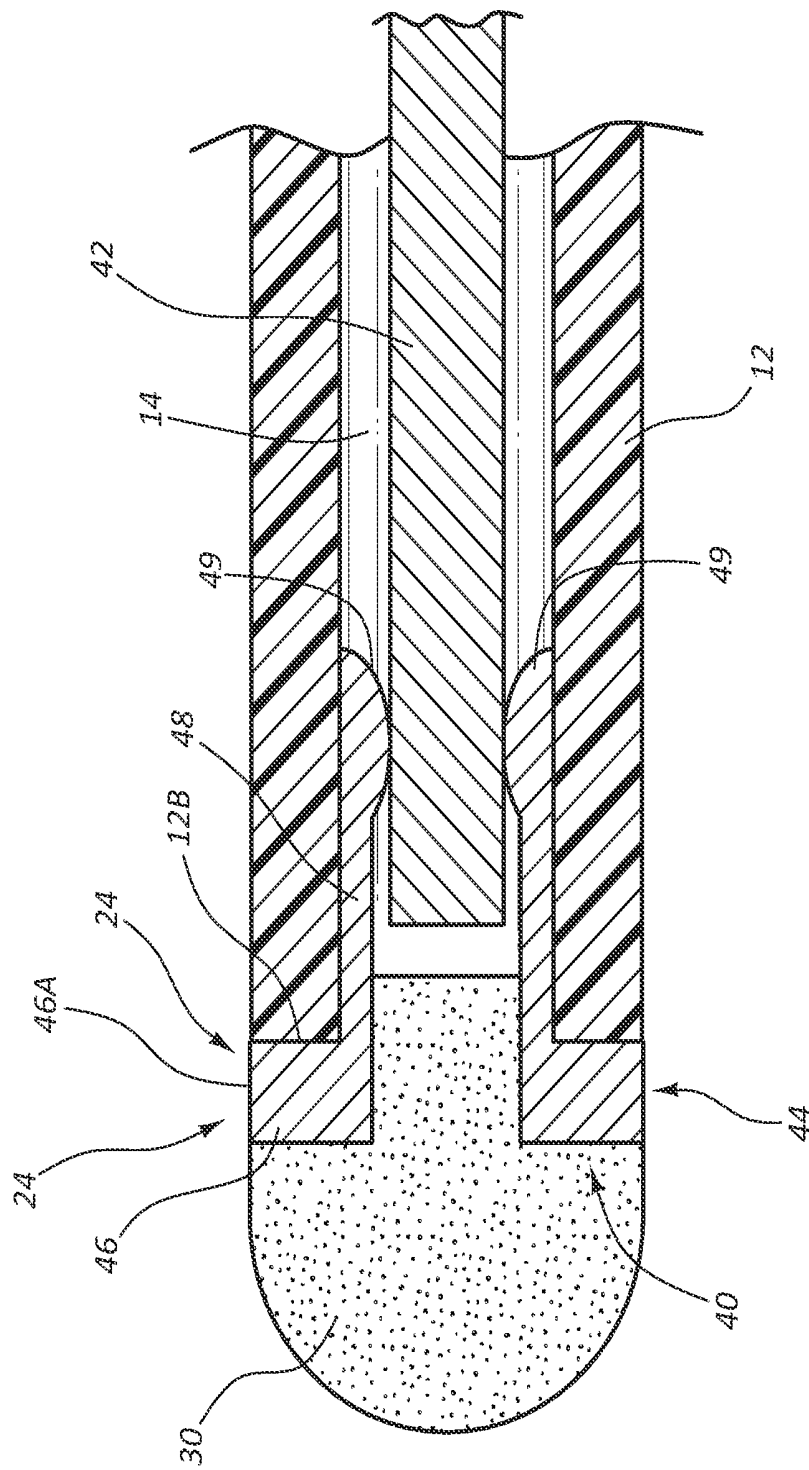


FIG. 4

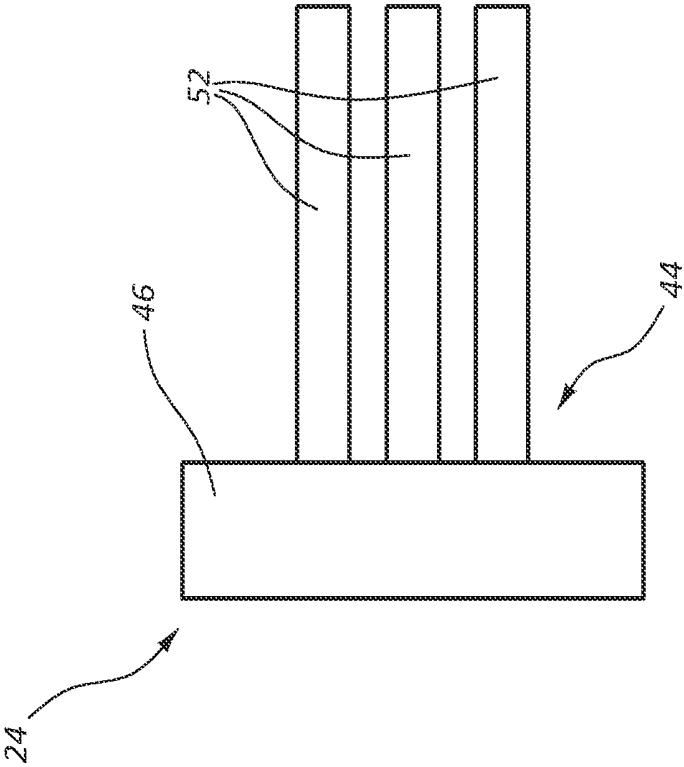


FIG. 5

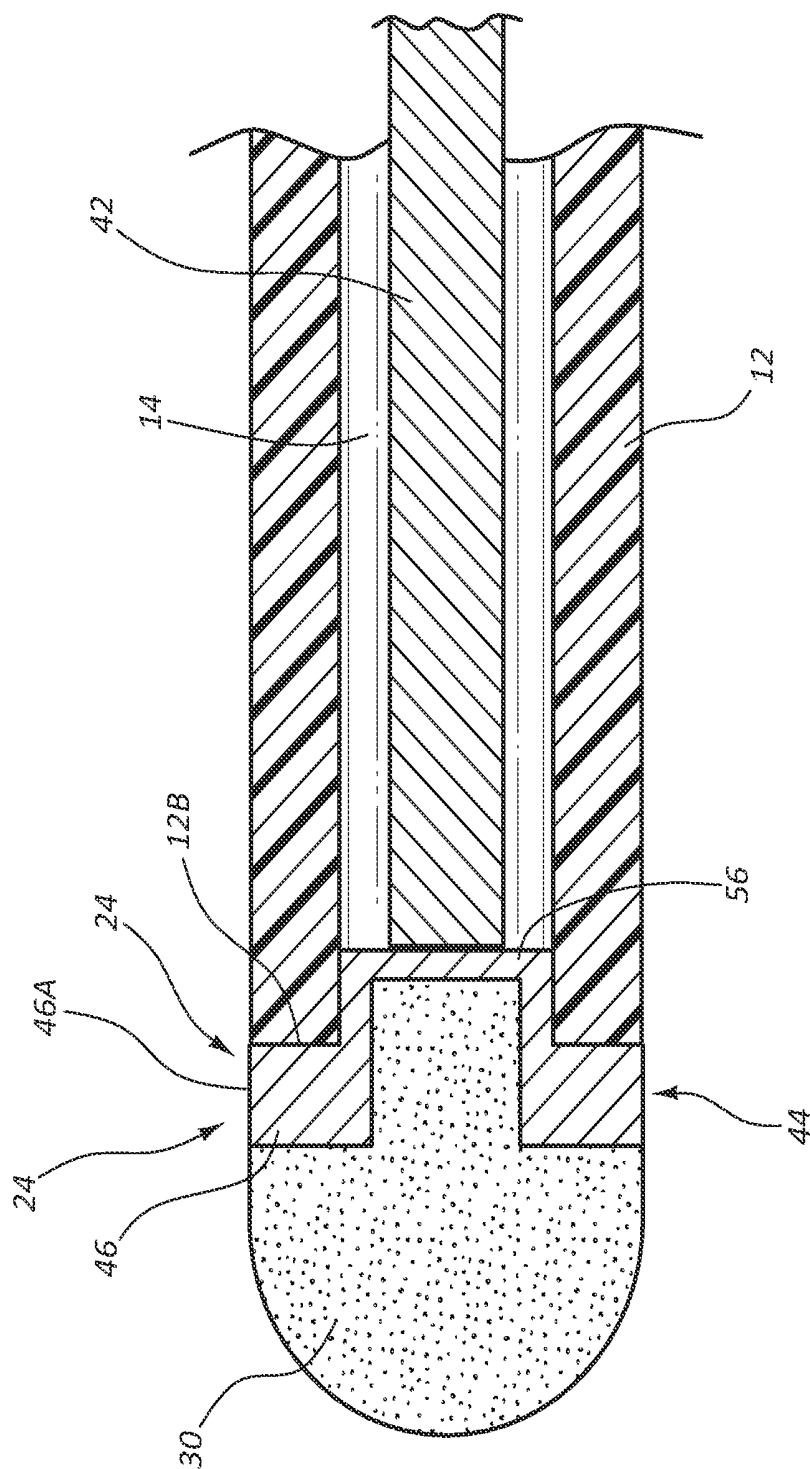


FIG. 6

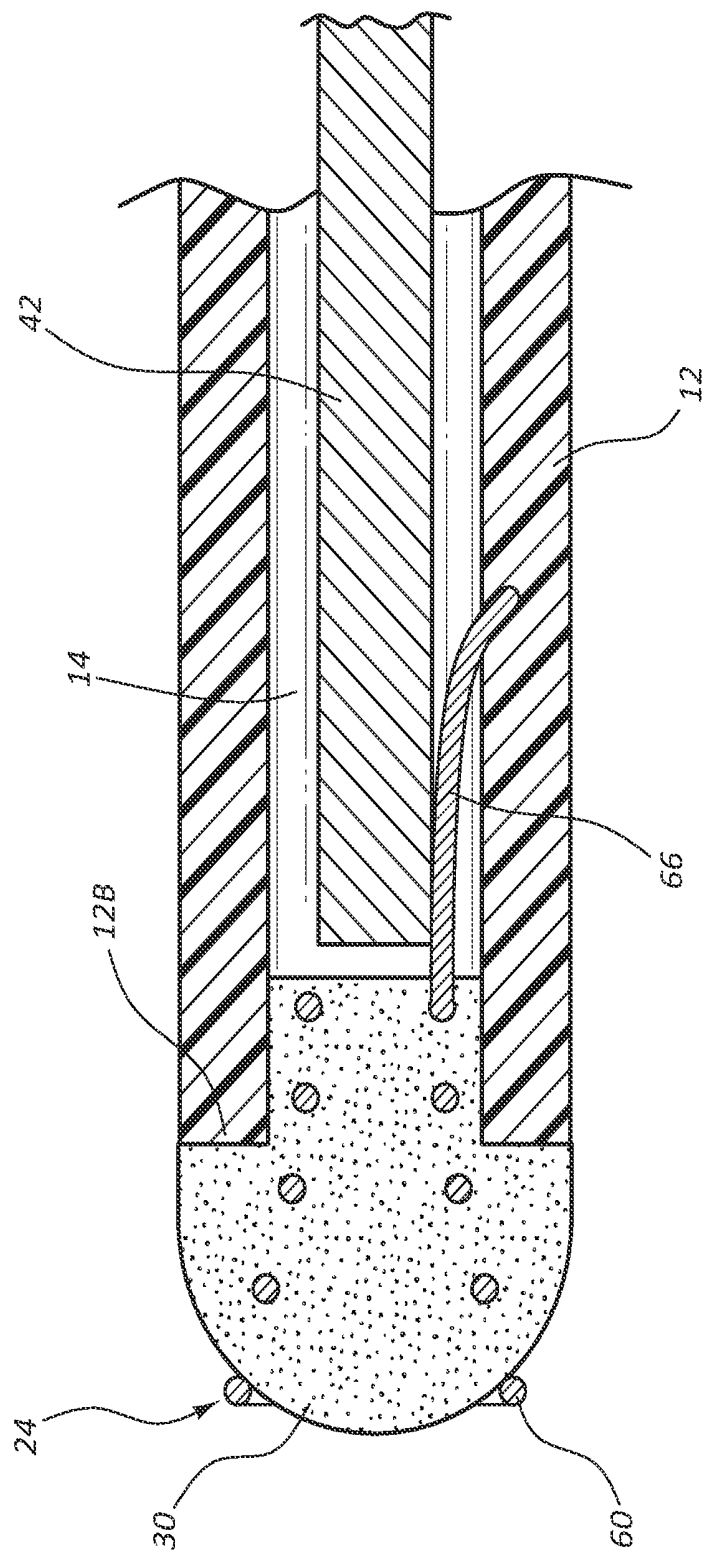
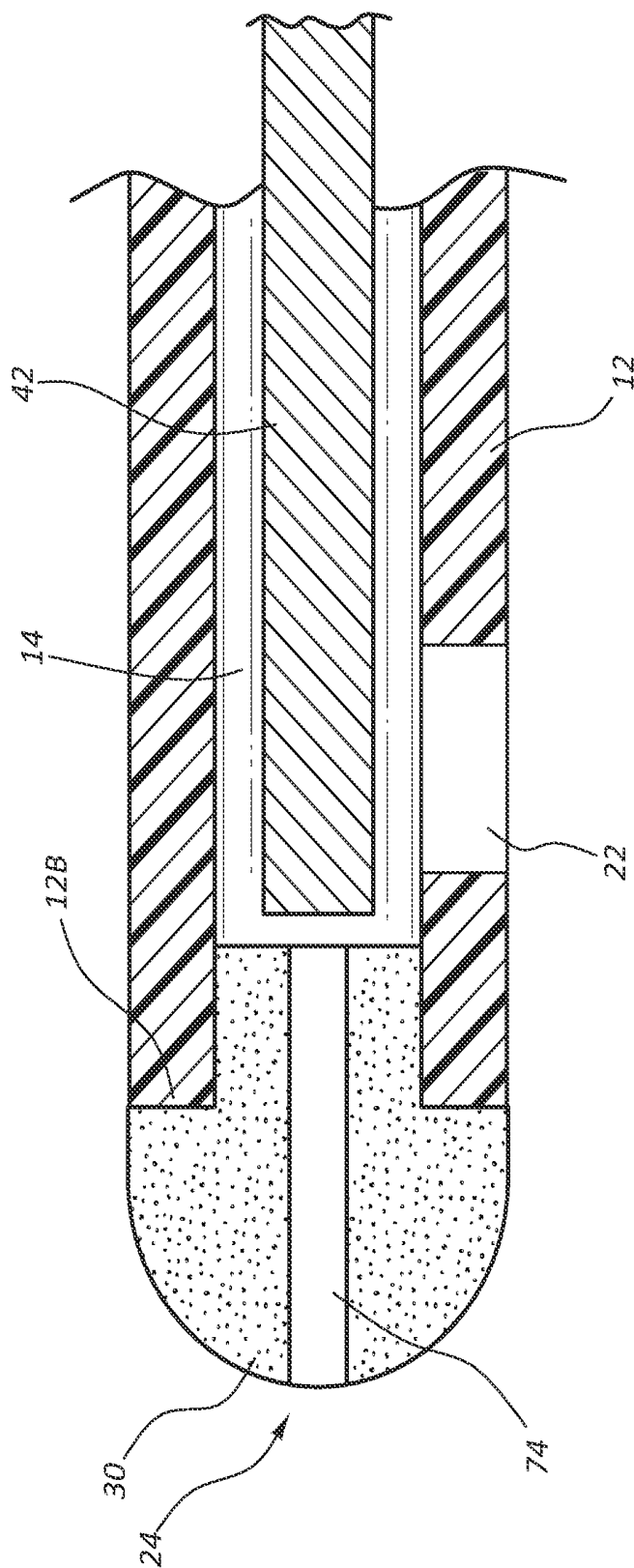


FIG. 7



864

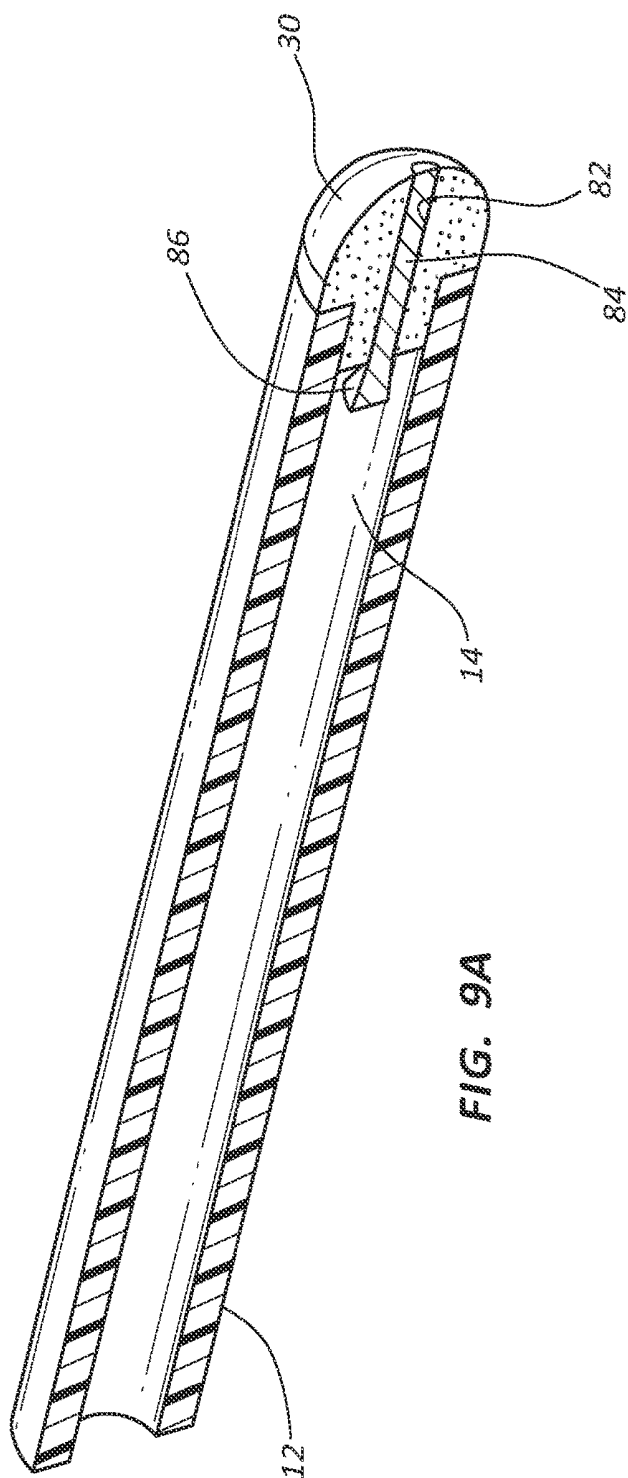


FIG. 9A

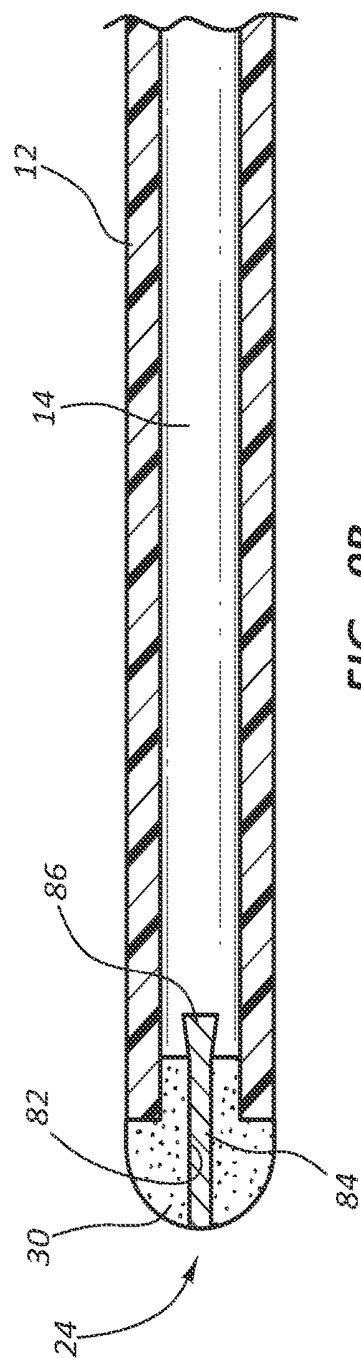


FIG. 9B

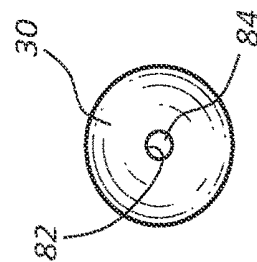


FIG. 9C

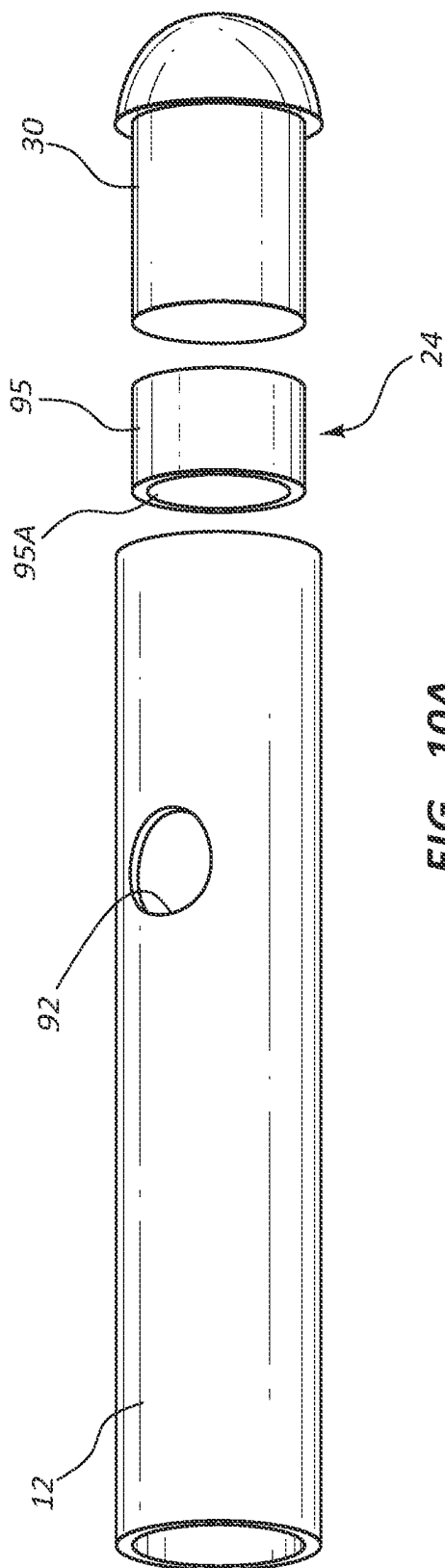


FIG. 10A

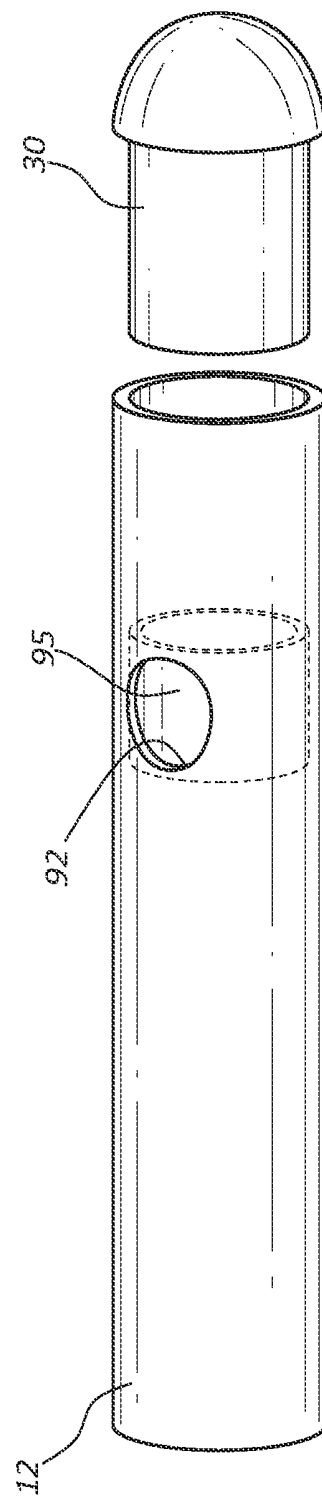


FIG. 10B

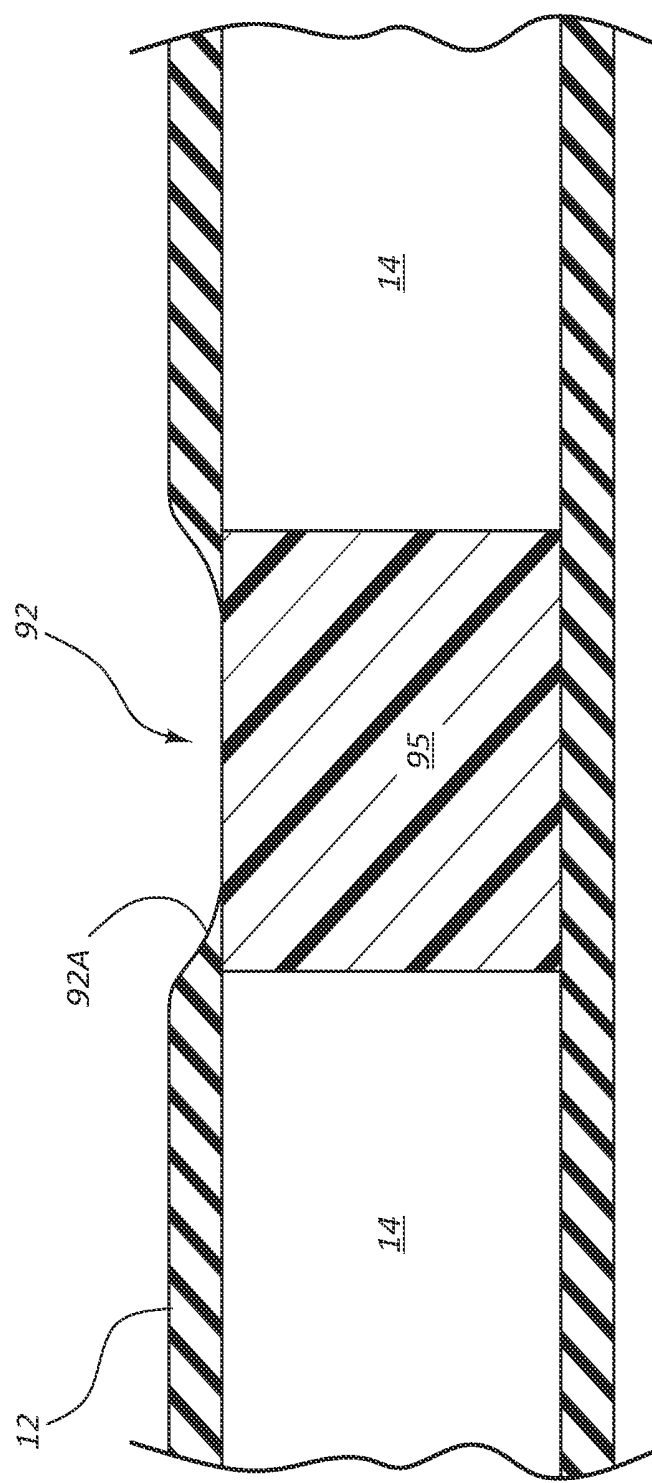


FIG. 11

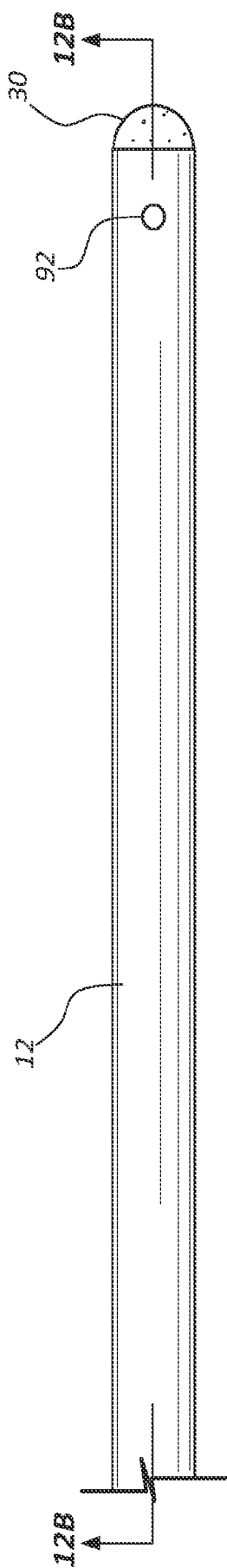


FIG. 12A

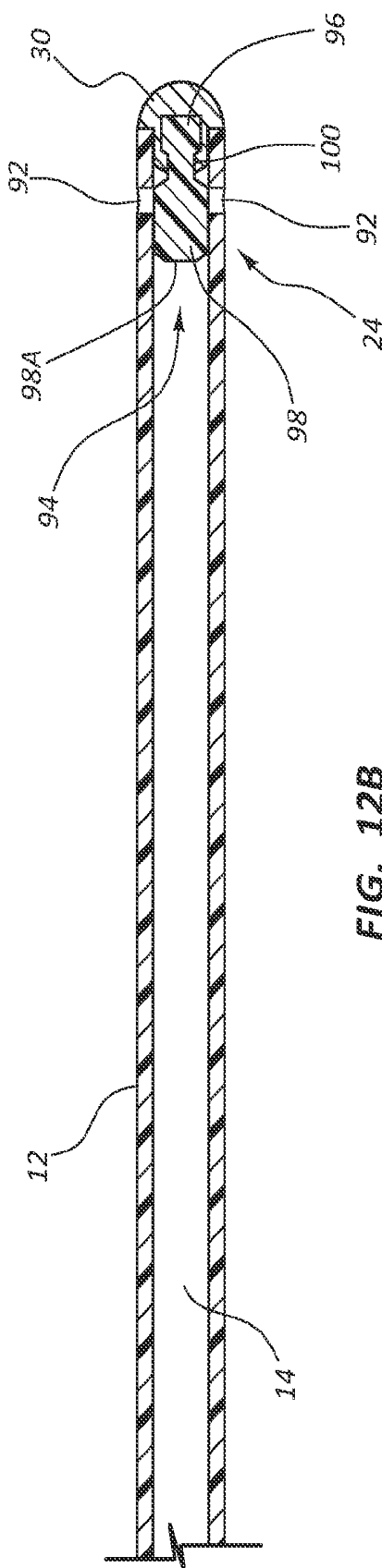
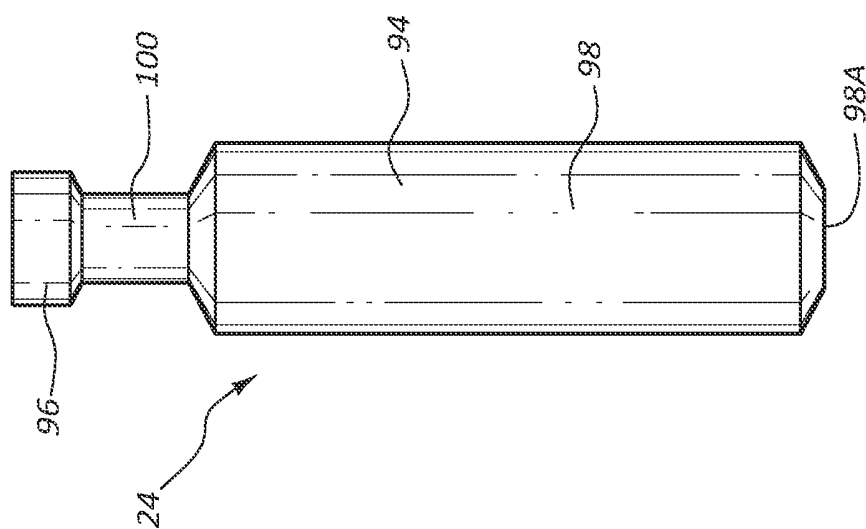


FIG. 12B



3346

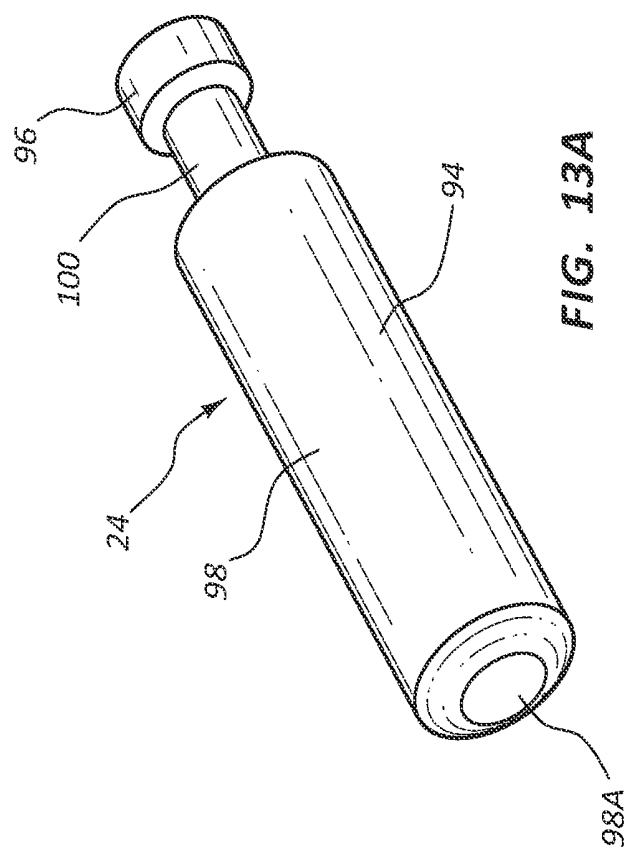
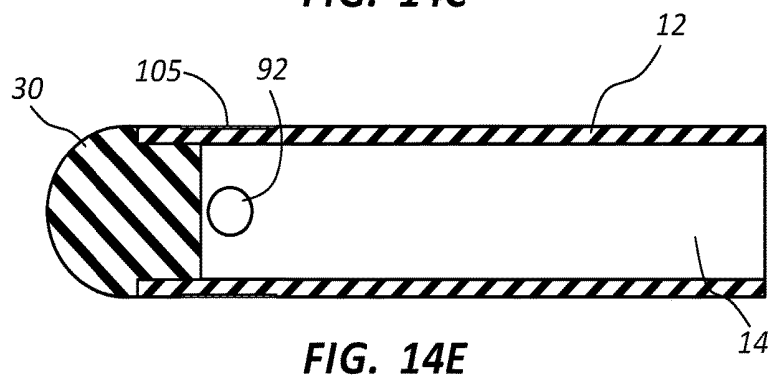
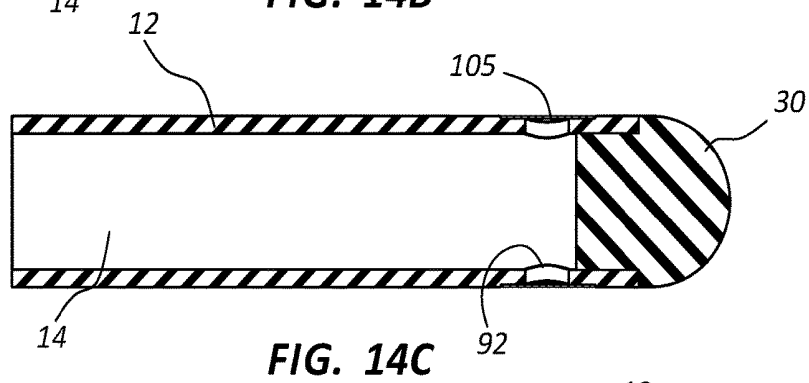
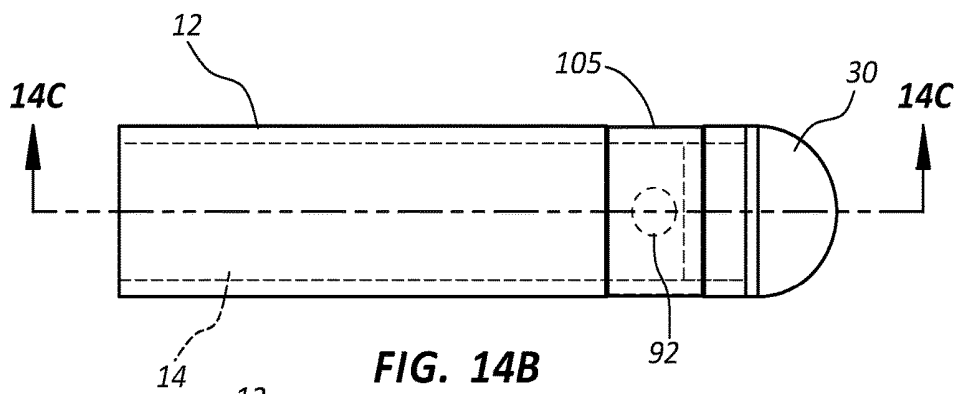
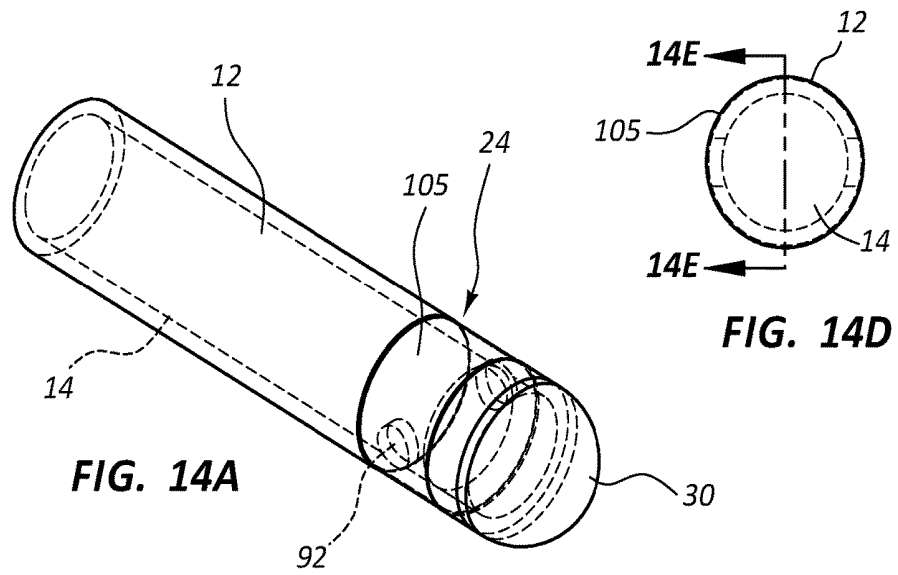
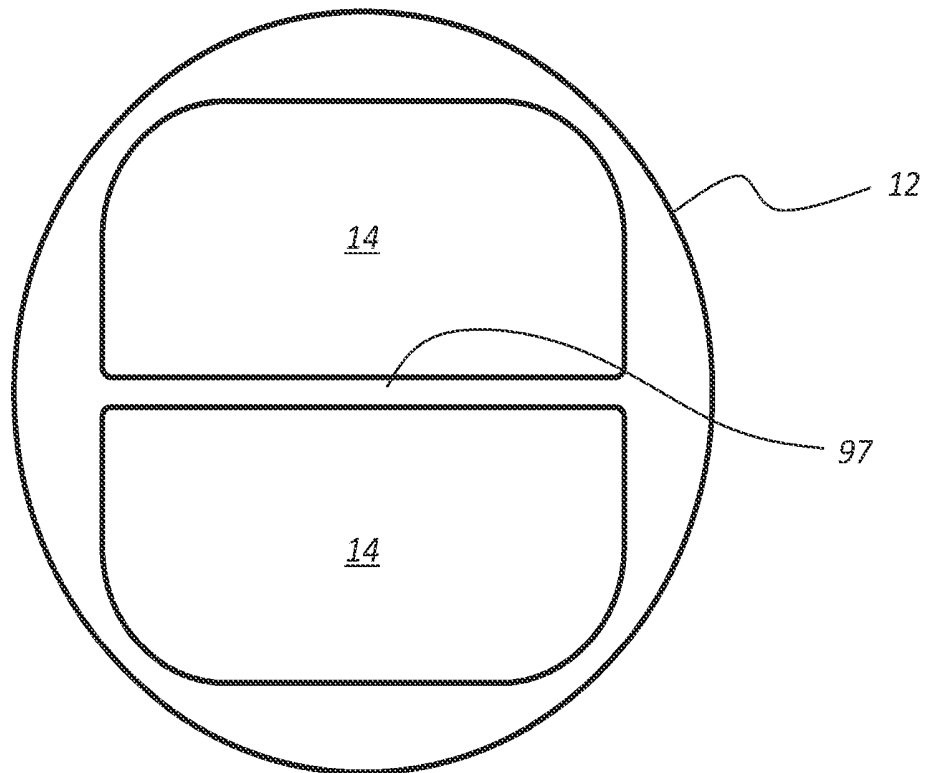


FIG. 13A



**FIG. 15**

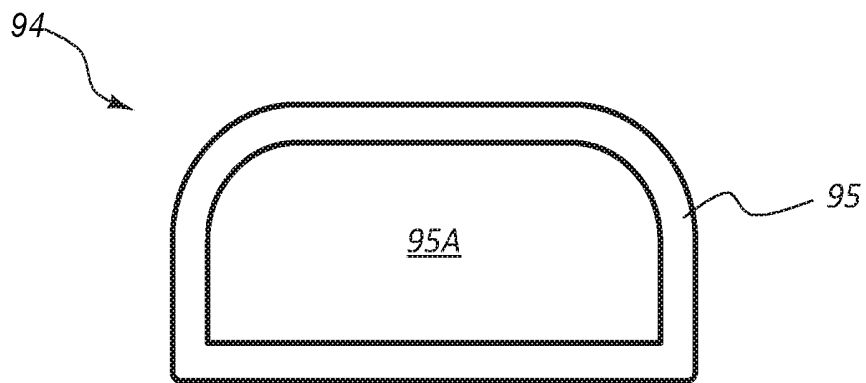
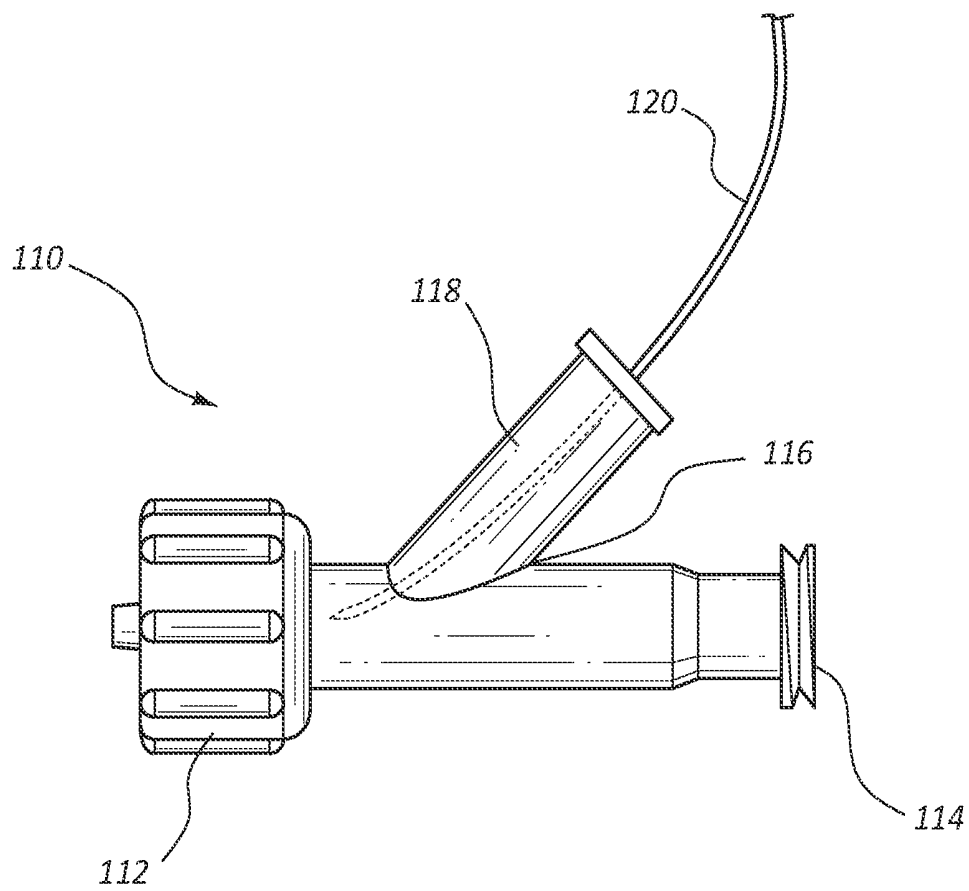
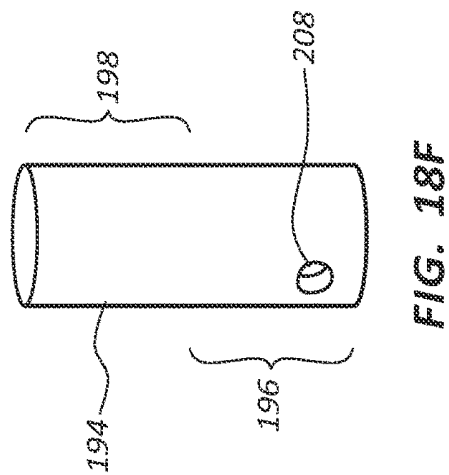
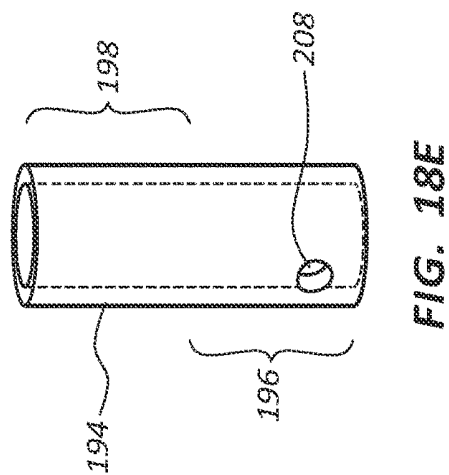
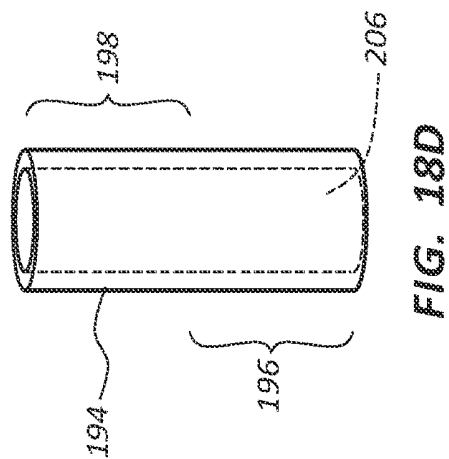
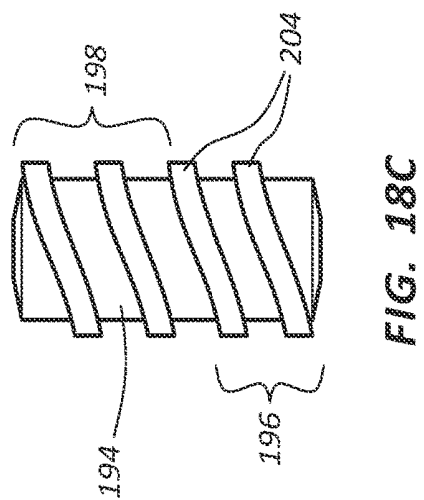
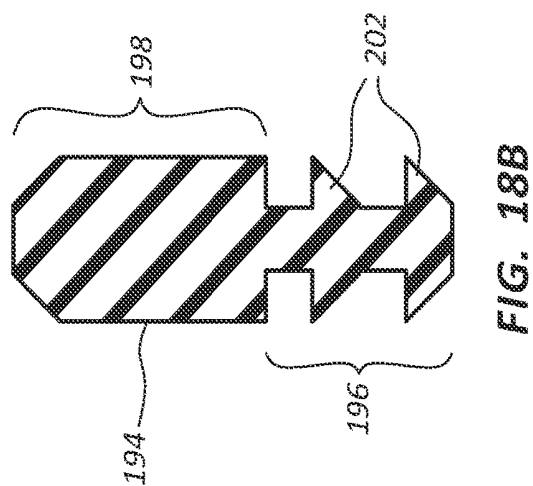
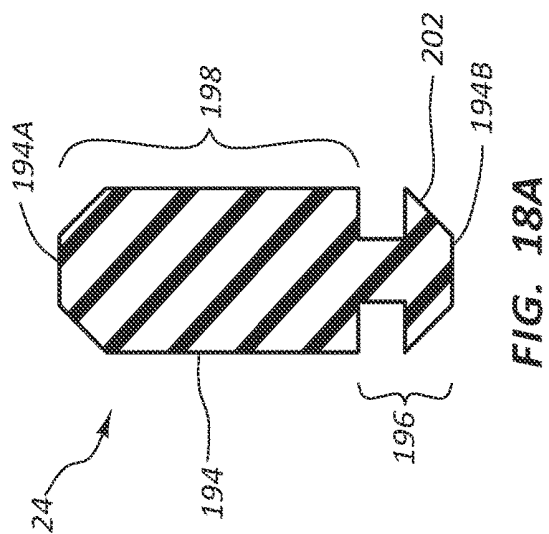


FIG. 16

**FIG. 17**



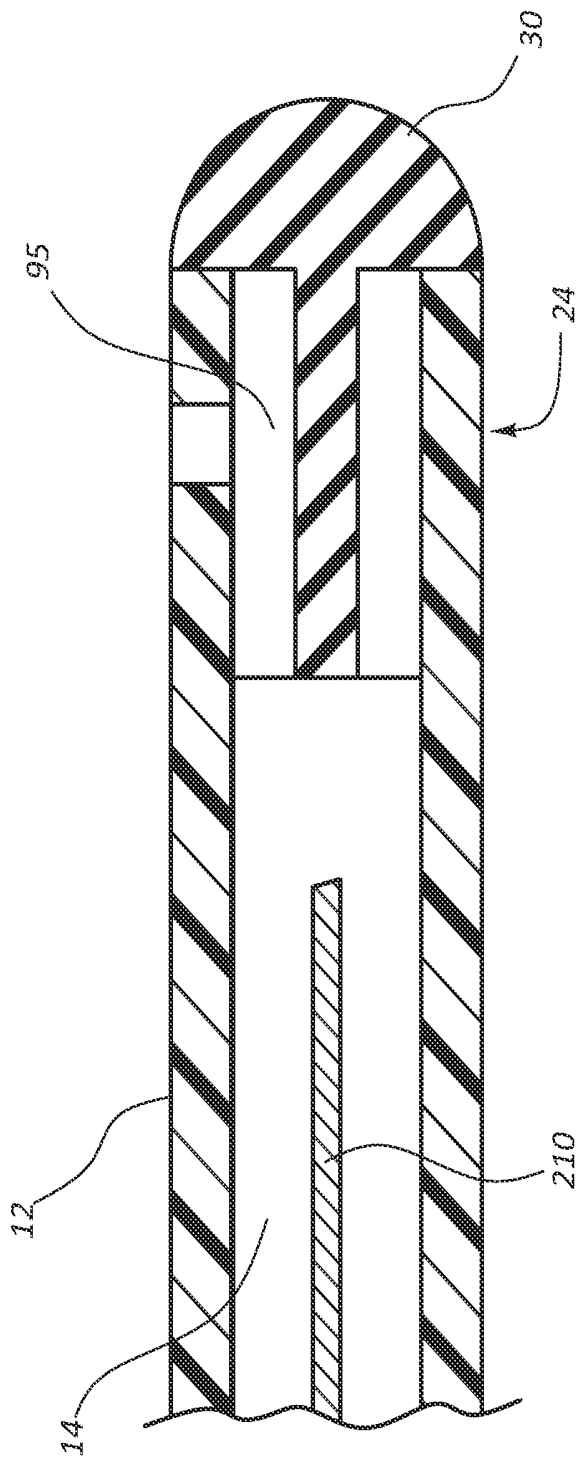


FIG. 19

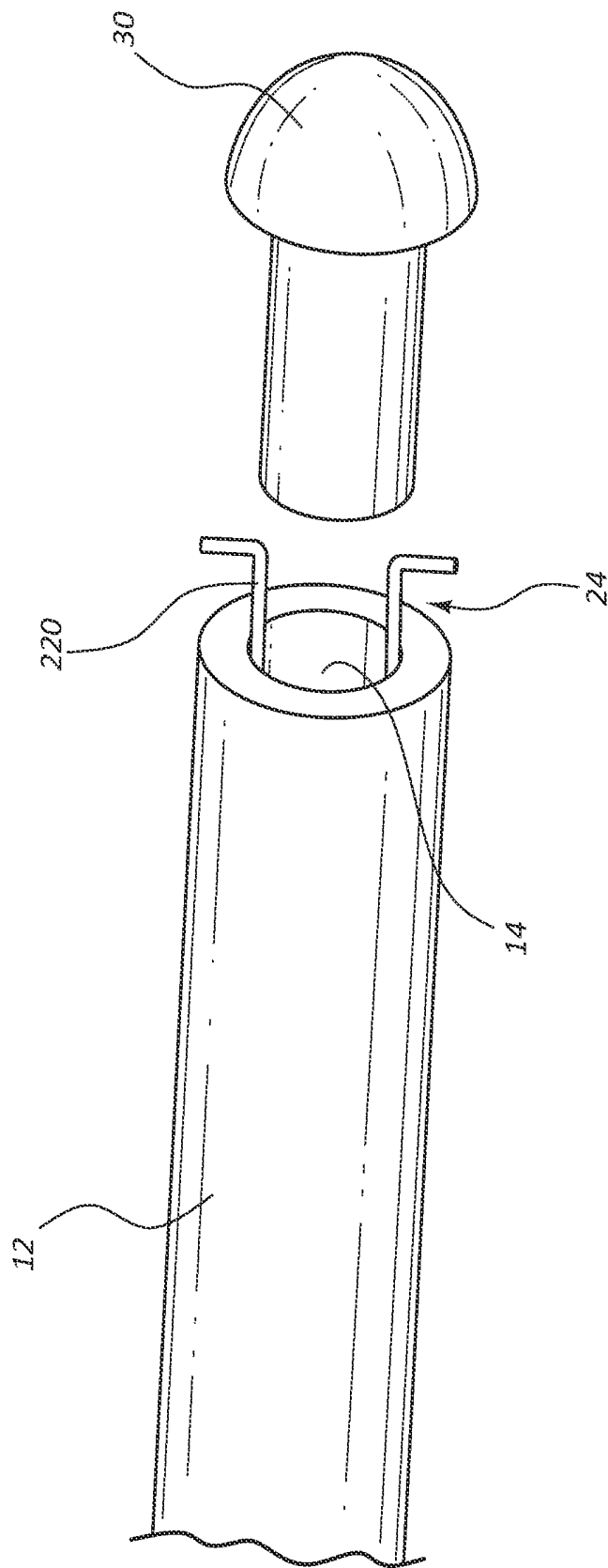
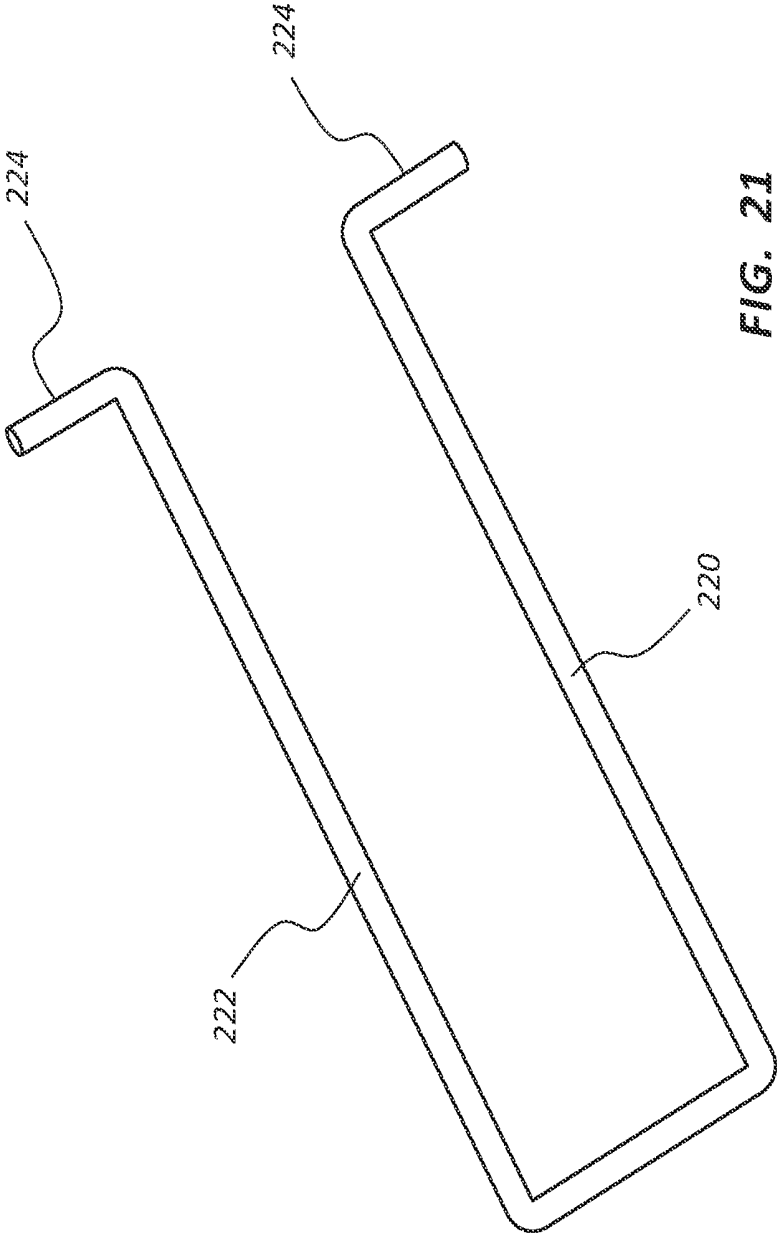
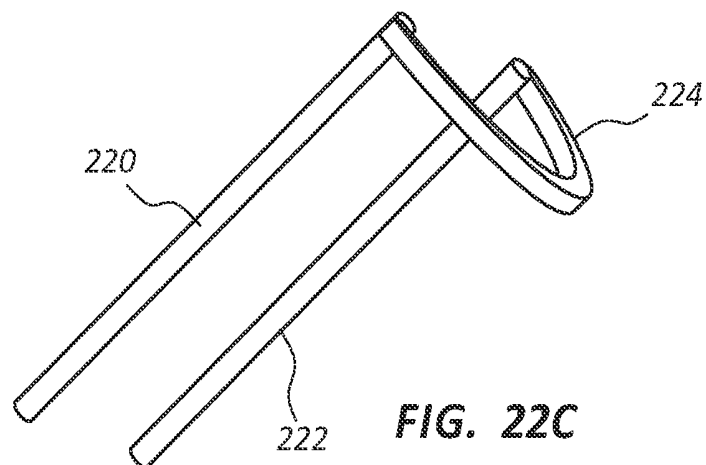
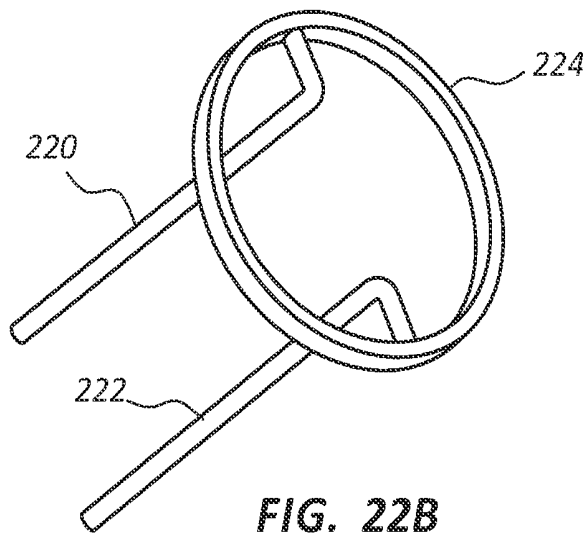
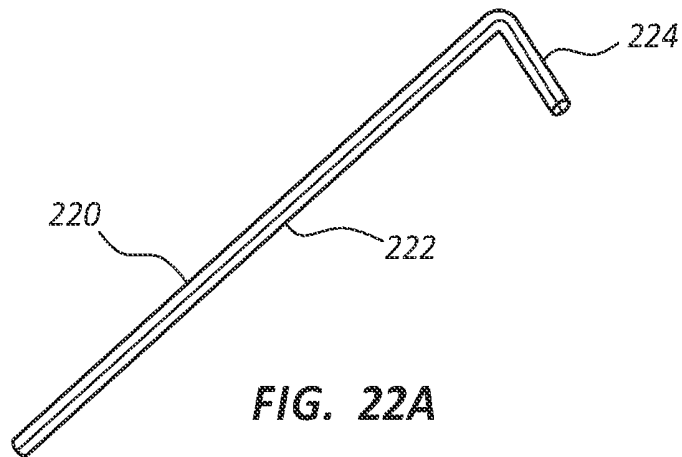
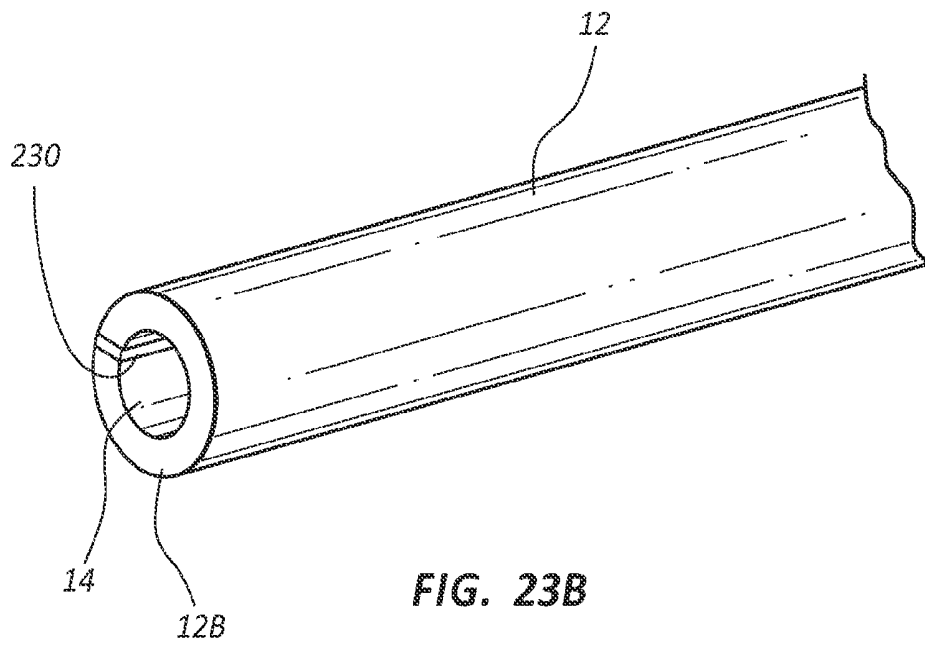
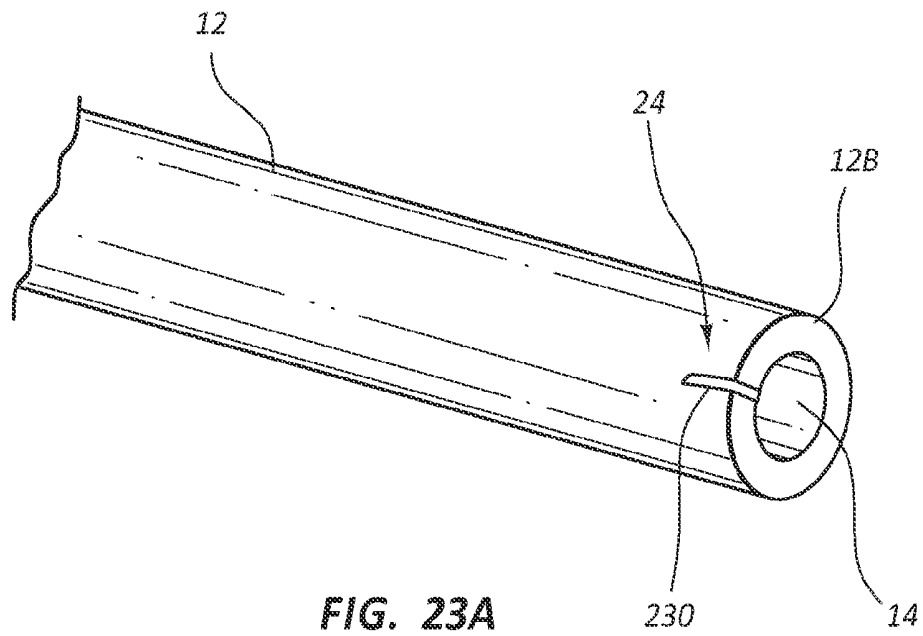


FIG. 20







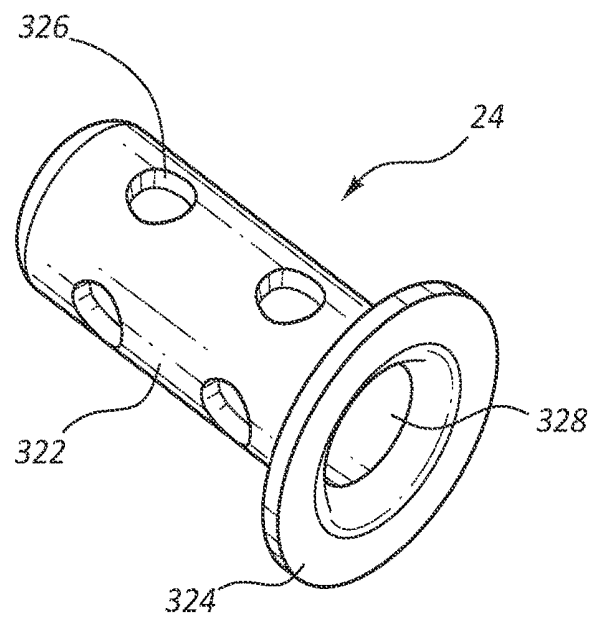


FIG. 24A

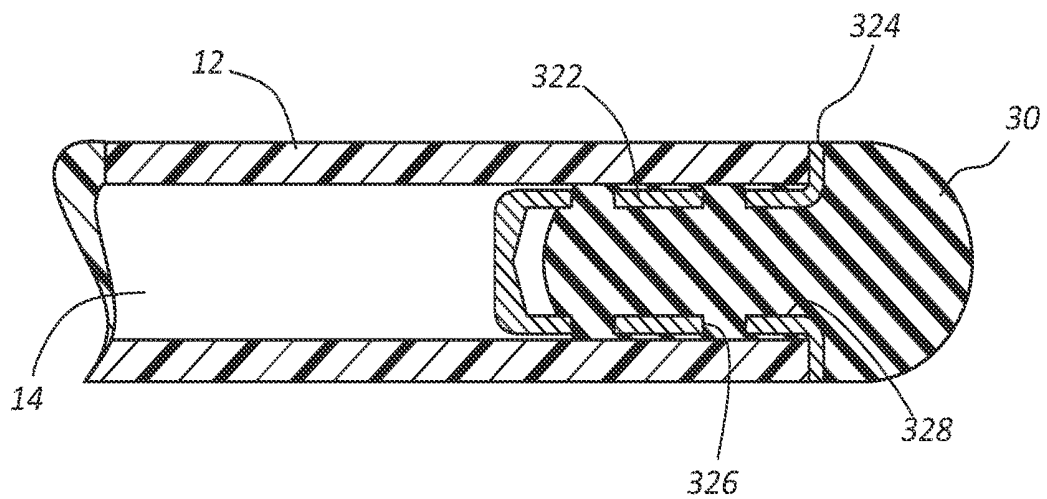


FIG. 24B

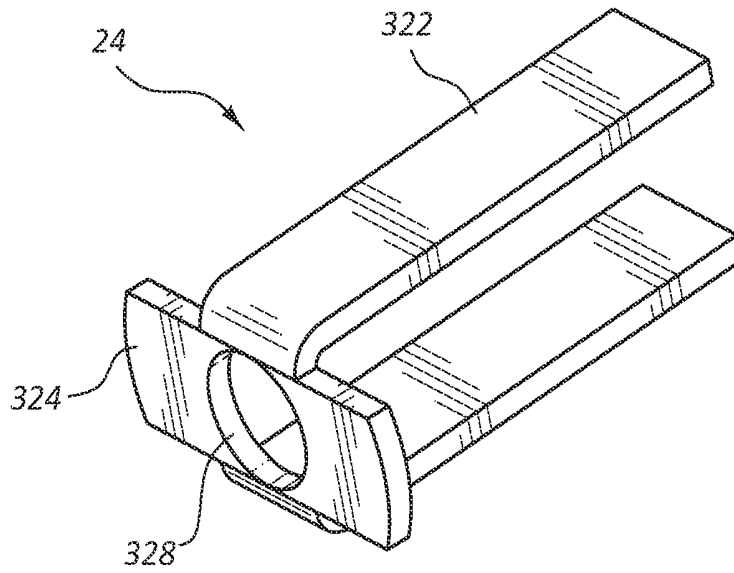


FIG. 25

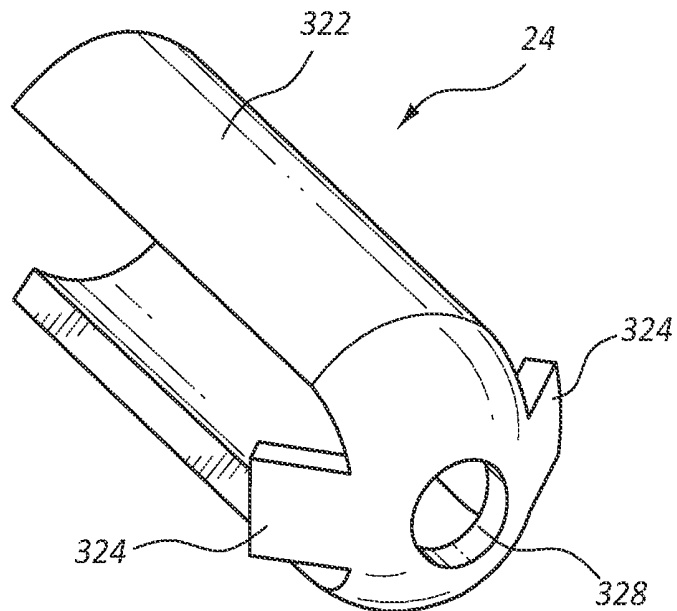
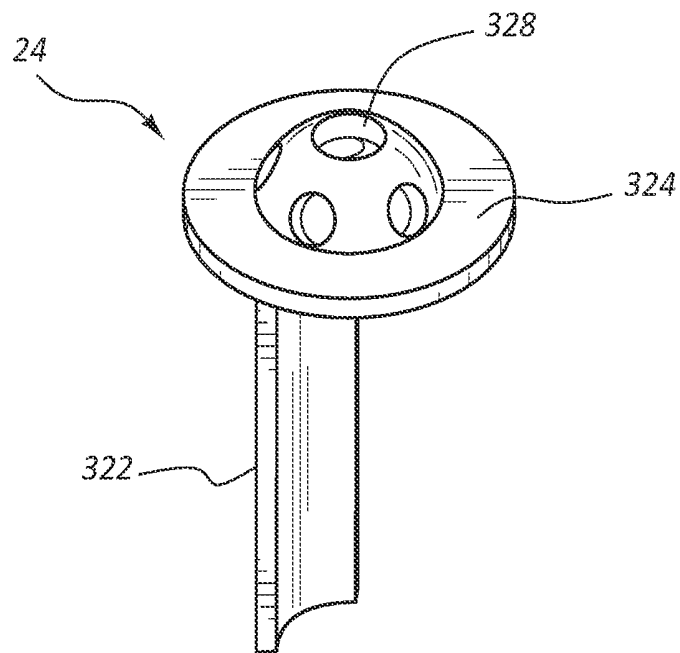
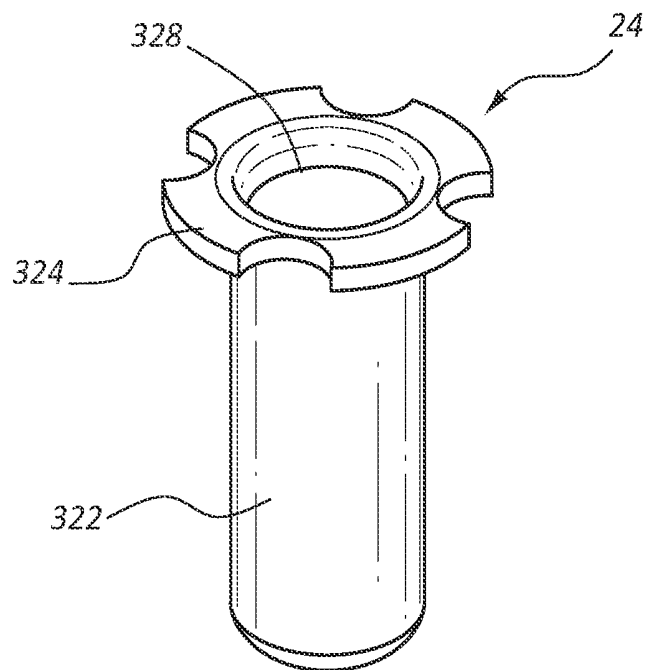


FIG. 26

**FIG. 27****FIG. 28**

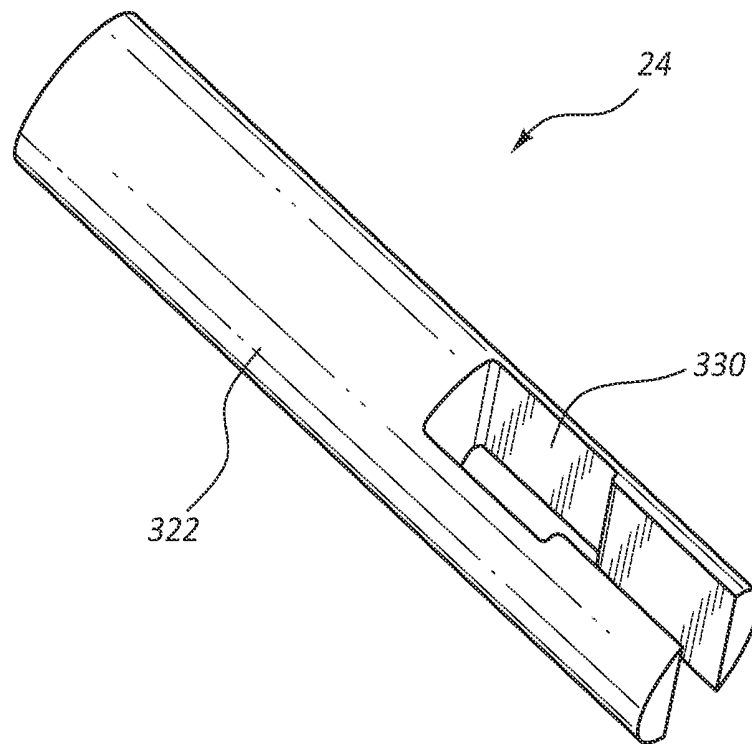


FIG. 29

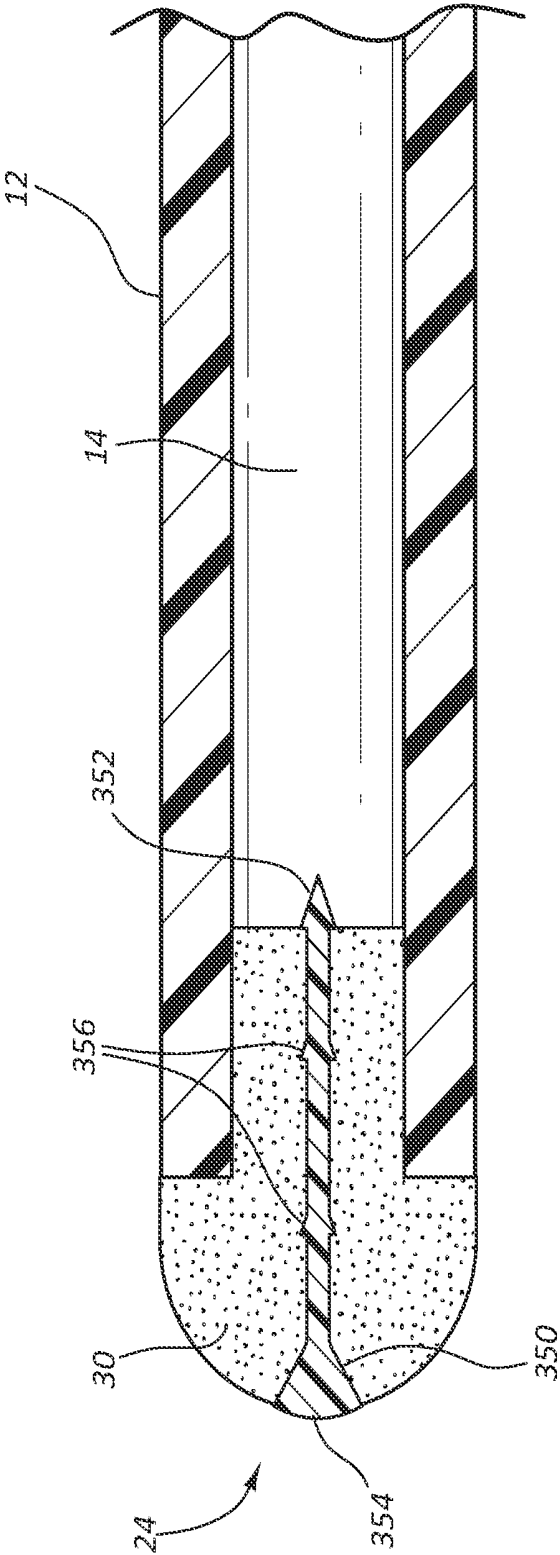


FIG. 30

ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTIVE PATHWAY IN A CLOSED-ENDED CATHETER

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/209,600, filed Mar. 13, 2014, now U.S. Pat. No. 9,456,760, and titled "Closed Catheter Tip Including Electrically Conductive Pathway, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/784,625, filed Mar. 14, 2013, and titled "Closed Catheter Tip Including Electrically Conductive Pathway." This application also claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Nos. 61/952,813, filed Mar. 13, 2014, and titled "Apparatus for Providing an Electrically Conductive Pathway in a Closed-Ended Catheter," and 62/013,494, filed Jun. 17, 2014, and titled "Apparatus for Providing an Electrically Conductive Pathway in a Closed-Ended Catheter." Each of the aforementioned patent applications is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BRIEF SUMMARY

Briefly summarized, embodiments of the present invention are directed to a generally closed-ended catheter assembly that includes an electrically conductive pathway. The conductive pathway enables electrical signals, such as ECG signals produced by signal generating nodes of the patient's heart, to pass through the closed-ended tip of the indwelling catheter while still preventing unintended fluid flow. Such catheter assemblies are suitable for use with ECG signal monitoring devices, for instance.

In one embodiment, therefore, a catheter assembly for placement in a body of a patient is disclosed and comprises an elongate catheter tube including a closed distal end. The catheter tube defines at least one lumen and includes a valve defined in the catheter tube that is configured to selectively enable fluids to pass therethrough. The catheter tube includes a conductive element that provides an electrically conductive pathway between the at least one lumen and an exterior portion of the catheter. The conductive element includes a porous material extending between the at least one lumen and the exterior portion of the catheter, the porous material being permeable to electrical signals and non-permeable to blood.

In another embodiment, a catheter assembly is disclosed and comprises an elongate catheter tube including a closed distal end. The catheter tube defines a lumen and includes a valve defined in the catheter tube that is configured to selectively enable fluids to pass therethrough. The catheter tube includes a conductive element that provides an electrically conductive pathway between the lumen and an exterior portion of the catheter. The conductive element includes an electrically conductive sleeve disposed within the lumen and is positioned proximate a hole defined in a catheter tube wall. The hole enables fluids in a vessel of the patient body in which the catheter tube is disposed to contact the sleeve.

These and other features of the present disclosure will become more fully apparent from the following description and appended claims, or may be learned by the practice of the disclosure as set forth hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more particular description of the present disclosure will be rendered by reference to specific embodiments

thereof that are illustrated in the appended drawings. It is appreciated that these drawings depict only typical embodiments of the invention and are therefore not to be considered limiting of its scope. Example embodiments of the invention will be described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a catheter assembly according to one embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a cross sectional view of a distal portion of a catheter tube according to one embodiment;

FIG. 3 is a cross sectional view of a distal portion of a catheter tube according to one embodiment;

FIG. 4 is a cross sectional view of a distal portion of a catheter tube according to one embodiment;

FIG. 5 is a side view of a conductive catheter insert according to one embodiment;

FIG. 6 is a cross sectional view of a distal portion of a catheter tube according to one embodiment;

FIG. 7 is a cross sectional view of a distal portion of a catheter tube according to one embodiment;

FIG. 8 is a cross sectional view of a distal portion of a catheter tube according to one embodiment; and

FIGS. 9A-9C are various views of a distal portion of a catheter tube according to one embodiment.

FIGS. 10A and 10B are various views a distal portion of a catheter tube including a conductive pathway according to one embodiment;

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view of the conductive pathway of the catheter tube of FIGS. 10A and 10B;

FIGS. 12A and 12B are various views of a distal portion of a catheter tube including a conductive pathway according to one embodiment;

FIGS. 13A and 3B are various views of a conductive pathway for a catheter tube according to one embodiment;

FIGS. 14A-14E depict various views of a distal portion of a catheter tube including a conductive pathway according to one embodiment;

FIG. 15 is a cross-sectional view of a dual-lumen catheter;

FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional view of a conductive element for one of the lumens shown in FIG. 15;

FIG. 17 is a simplified side view of an extension leg connector for providing a conductive pathway according to one embodiment;

FIGS. 18A-18F are various views of conductive elements according to various embodiments;

FIG. 19 is a cross-sectional view of a conductive pathway of a catheter tube according to one embodiment;

FIG. 20 is an exploded perspective view of a conductive pathway of a catheter tube according to one embodiment;

FIG. 21 is a perspective view of a conductive element according to one embodiment;

FIGS. 22A-22C are various views of conductive elements according to various embodiments;

FIGS. 23A and 23B are various views of a conductive element according to one embodiment;

FIGS. 24A and 24B are various views of a conductive element according to one embodiment;

FIG. 25 is a perspective view of a conductive element according to one embodiment;

FIG. 26 is a perspective view of a conductive element according to one embodiment;

FIG. 27 is a perspective view of a conductive element according to one embodiment;

FIG. 28 is a perspective view of a conductive element according to one embodiment;

FIG. 29 is a perspective view of a conductive element according to one embodiment; and

FIG. 30 is a cross-sectional side view of a conductive element according to one embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made to figures wherein like structures will be provided with like reference designations. It is understood that the drawings are diagrammatic and schematic representations of exemplary embodiments of the present invention, and are neither limiting nor necessarily drawn to scale.

For clarity it is to be understood that the word “proximal” refers to a direction relatively closer to a clinician using the device to be described herein, while the word “distal” refers to a direction relatively further from the clinician. For example, the end of a catheter placed within the body of a patient is considered a distal end of the catheter, while the catheter end remaining outside the body is a proximal end of the catheter. Also, the words “including,” “has,” and “having,” as used herein, including the claims, shall have the same meaning as the word “comprising.”

Embodiments of the present invention are generally directed to catheters and other tubular devices for use in establishing access to an internal portion of a patient's body. In particular, present embodiments are directed to catheters including generally closed distal tips and a slit valve or other opening proximate thereto in order to selectively enable fluid passage through the catheter. In accordance with one embodiment, a distal portion of the closed-ended catheter tip includes an electrically conductive pathway that enables electrical signals, such as ECG signals produced by signal generating nodes of the patient's heart, to pass through the closed-ended tip of the indwelling catheter tube while still preventing unintended fluid flow. In this way, such ECG signals may be conveyed or passed (also referred to herein as “transmitted”) through the catheter to an ECG signal monitoring device operably connected to a proximal portion of the catheter residing outside of the body. Again, note that transmission of the ECG signals occurs even though the distal tip of the catheter desirably remains closed to typical fluid flow. Further details regarding one example of an ECG signal monitoring device can be found in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2011/0015533, filed Sep. 29, 2010, and entitled “Stylets for use with Apparatus for Intravascular Placement of a Catheter,” which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

FIG. 1 shows a closed-ended catheter assembly (“catheter”) 10 according to one embodiment, as an example device wherein embodiments described herein may be practiced. In detail, the catheter 10 is a GROSHONG® catheter manufactured by C. R. Bard, Inc., Murray Hill, N.J., and includes an elongate catheter tube 12 defining a proximal end 12A and a closed distal end 12B. A slit valve 22 (FIG. 2) is included proximate the distal end 12B of the catheter tube 12. The catheter 10 here includes a single lumen 14 (FIG. 2), though in other embodiments more than one lumen can be included. An extension leg 18 is operably attached to the proximal end 12A of the catheter tube 12 via a bifurcation 16. A distal plug 20 is inserted into the open distal end 12B of the catheter tube 12 during manufacture to close the distal end. In one embodiment, the catheter tube 12 and plug 20 include silicone, though other thermoset, thermoplastic, and other suitable materials can be used for these components. The catheter 10 described herein is configured for

insertion into a blood-filled vasculature of the patient, though catheters can be used for other functions as well. Note that a variety of catheter types, brands, sizes, included slit or other valves, etc., can benefit from the principles described herein. In addition to a distal plug, other closure schemes for closing the distal end of the catheter tube are possible.

FIG. 2 shows a distal portion of the catheter 10 including the catheter tube 12 and a slit valve 22 defined through the wall of the catheter tube such that it is selectively openable to enable fluid transfer to/from the lumen 14 when a sufficient pressure differential exists across the valve. Note that other slit valves and valve configurations can be employed with the catheter tube 12. The distal plug 20 is shown attached to the distal end 12B of the catheter tube 12 so as to close the tube and define a distal end of the tube and the lumen 14 defined thereby.

In the present embodiment depicted in FIG. 2, the catheter 10 further includes a conductive element 24 that provides an electrically conductive pathway for enabling electrical signals to pass between the lumen 14 and the exterior of the catheter 10. As shown, the conductive element 24 of the present embodiment includes the distal plug 20 that closes the lumen 14. Specifically, the distal plug 20 includes a material including micron-sized micropore (microporous) channels 26 that extend in an interconnected, network-like manner through the plug material. The size of the micropores 26 enables the passage of ions 28, and thus electrical signal passage, between the blood within the vasculature in which the indwelling catheter 10 is disposed and the interior of the lumen 14 where a conductive stylet (FIG. 3) or conductive liquid such as saline is present. The micropore channels 26, however, are small enough to prevent the passage of blood cells 29 therethrough, thus preventing fluid leakage through the plug 20. Note that the sizes of the ions 28 and blood cells 29 are not drawn to scale relative the catheter tube 12 in FIG. 2.

In one embodiment, suitable polymeric materials are used to form the micropore plug material. As mentioned, characteristics of a plug material suitable for the above purpose include the ability to enable electrical signals to pass while preventing fluid flow therethrough. As discussed, this is achieved in the present embodiment by forming the plug from a material that includes suitably small, interconnected or discrete channels through the material, porous material, sponge-like material, etc. The materials mentioned herein are therefore not to be considered limiting.

In another embodiment, a silicone foam material can be used to form the plug 20 and thus define the conductive element 24. The silicone foam facilitates ease of attachment to the distal end 12B of the catheter tube in the case where the catheter tube includes silicone as well. So configured, the foam material of the plug 20 acts like a sponge and provides a fluid-filled conductive pathway between the exterior surface of the plug 20 and the interior lumen 14. Conductive saline present in the catheter tube lumen 14 can infiltrate into foam material of the plug 20 to provide the conductive pathway between the lumen and the catheter tube exterior. One supplier of such material is Filtrona Porous Technologies, Colonial Heights, Va.

In yet another embodiment, a salt solution or other conductive fluid can be impregnated into or absorbed by the foam or other suitable material of the plug 20 prior to insertion of the catheter 10 into the patient vasculature to enhance electrical conductivity.

As with the other embodiments described herein, the conductive element 24 enables electrical signals, such as

ECG signals from the patient's heart, to pass through the indwelling catheter tube **12**, via the conductive element, into the catheter tube lumen **14**, thus forming the aforementioned conductive pathway. These signals can then pass proximally up through the catheter tube **12** and extension leg **18** to the proximal end of the catheter **10** via conductive solution disposed in the lumen, a stylet disposed in the lumen, or by another suitable configuration. These signals can then be received by an ECG signal monitoring device, as discussed. A suitable connector or interface can be employed to operably connect the stylet, conductive solution, etc., to the signal monitoring device, such as a luer connector securable to the extension leg connector that attaches to the stylet.

Note that the conductive elements discussed herein can include one, two, or more components that cooperate to provide an electrically conductive pathway through the catheter.

FIG. **3** shows a distal portion of the catheter **10** according to one embodiment, including another example of the conductive element **24** for providing an electrically conductive pathway through the catheter tube. As shown, a distal portion **34** of an electrically conductive stylet **32** is inserted into the lumen **14** of the catheter tube **12** and is distally advanced sufficient to cause a sharpened distal tip **36** thereof to pierce and extend from a compliant distal plug **30** of the catheter tube. This establishes an electrically conductive pathway from the lumen **14** interior to the exterior of the catheter **10**. Once the conductive pathway is no longer needed, the stylet **32** can be pulled proximally by a user such that the stylet distal portion **34** and tip **36** are disengaged from the plug **30**. The compliant plug **30** includes silicone or other suitable self-sealing material such that the hole created by the stylet piercing seals to prevent fluid passage there-through. In one embodiment, the stylet includes stainless steel, though other suitable, conductive stylet materials can also be used.

FIG. **4** shows a distal portion of the catheter **10** including the conductive element **24** to provide an electrically conductive pathway according to another embodiment. As shown, the conductive element **24** includes a conductive insert **44** that is interposed between the plug **30** and the distal end **12B** of the catheter tube **12** (though other insert configurations and locations are also possible along the catheter tube). The insert **44** includes a sleeve-shaped outer portion **46** that includes an outer surface **46A** that is external to the catheter **10**, and a cylindrically-shaped inner portion **48**. An inner surface of the cylindrical inner portion **48** includes one or more protuberances **49** so as to facilitate physical coupling of the inner portion with a conductive stylet **42** disposed within the catheter tube lumen **14**. In another embodiment, the inner portion **48** can electrically couple with conductive saline or other suitably conductive solution disposed in the lumen. Thus, a conductive pathway is provided through the catheter via the outer portion **46** and the inner portion **48** of the insert **44**.

FIG. **5** shows the conductive insert **44** according to another embodiment, wherein the inner portion of the insert includes a plurality of contact arms **52** that can extend proximally within the lumen **14** of the catheter tube **12** (FIG. **5**) and are configured to conductively contact the lumen-inserted stylet **42** or conductive liquid disposed therein so as to provide a conductive pathway through the catheter tube **12**. It is thus appreciated that both the outer and inner portions of the conductive insert can include one of a variety of configurations.

FIG. **6** shows the conductive insert **44** according to another embodiment, wherein the inner portion of the insert

includes a disk **56** that is disposed adjacent a proximal end of the distal plug **30**. The disk **56** is configured to conductively contact the lumen-inserted stylet **42** or conductive liquid disposed therein so as to provide a conductive pathway through the catheter tube **12**. The thickness, size, shape, etc., of the disk can vary from what is shown and described herein.

FIG. **7** shows a distal portion of the catheter **10** including the conductive element **24** to provide an electrically conductive pathway according to another embodiment. As shown, the conductive element **24** includes a conductive coil **60** that is incorporated into the distal plug **30** such that a portion thereof extends to the exterior portion of the catheter proximate the distal end thereof. The coil **60** further includes an inner contact arm **66** that is configured to physically and conductively contact the stylet **42** when disposed in the catheter tube lumen **14** so as to establish a conductive pathway between the exterior of the catheter and the interior of the lumen. Again, and as with other embodiments, a conductive fluid can be disposed in the lumen **14** in addition to or instead of the stylet **42**, in one embodiment.

FIG. **8** shows a distal portion of the catheter **10** including the conductive element **24** to provide an electrically conductive pathway according to another embodiment. As shown, the conductive element **24** includes a conduit **74** defined at time of catheter manufacture longitudinally through the distal plug **30**. When initially placed within the patient vasculature, the conduit **74** is open, enabling fluid transfer, and thus electrical signal passage, between the vessel in which the catheter tube is disposed and the catheter tube lumen **14**. After a short period of time with the catheter indwelling within the vasculature, the conduit **74** will be filled with thrombus formed by the body, thus thereafter preventing fluid flow therethrough. Thus, the conductive pathway is available during, and for a relatively short time after, catheter tube insertion into the patient vasculature so that ECG signal monitoring or other conductively related activities may occur. Note that the size, location, and configuration of the conduit **74** can vary from what is shown here. Note also that, though the conduit **74** provides an open pathway for a limited time to the lumen **14**, the catheter **10** in the present embodiment can still be considered a generally closed catheter due to the fact that the conduit will be occluded by thrombus not long after insertion of the catheter into the patient body. In one embodiment, note that the conduit can be defined in other portions of the catheter tube, such as through the side wall of the catheter tube, in one example.

Note further that FIG. **8** further shows one example of a slit valve **22** and its position with respect to the distal end of the catheter tube **12**. It is appreciated that in one embodiment, the valve is disposed proximal to the conductive element, though in other embodiments it may be disposed distal to the conductive element.

FIGS. **9A-9C** show a distal portion of the catheter tube **12** including the conductive element **24** to provide an electrically conductive pathway according to another embodiment. As shown, the conductive element **24** includes a conduit **82** defined at time of catheter manufacture longitudinally through the distal plug **30**. A wick **84** is permanently disposed in the conduit **82** such that an extended portion **86** extends proximally into the catheter tube lumen **14** to ensure adequate contact of the wick with the conductive solution disposed within the lumen **14** or with a stylet. So configured, the wick **84** absorbs normal saline or other conductive solution disposed within the lumen **14** such as via capillary

action so as to desirably provide a conductive pathway between the lumen and the exterior of the catheter tube **12** via the wick.

The wick **84** in one embodiment includes a suitable material, including wicking yarn, porous fibrous plastic, etc. In one embodiment, the wick material is natively, or treated to be, hydrophilic. In one embodiment, the wick is temporarily disposed in the hole conduit **82** so as to be removable therefrom. In one embodiment, the wick is dissolvable. In yet another embodiment, the wick includes no extended portion. In a further embodiment, the wick extends beyond the distal end of the distal plug **30** during the manufacturing process and can be trimmed so as to be flush with the distal plug surface.

Note that, though the wick **84** enables some fluid transfer from/to the lumen to provide a conductive pathway, the catheter **10** in the present embodiment can still be considered a generally closed catheter due to the fact that the fluid transfer is substantially slow compared to normal fluid transfer via the catheter slit valve.

FIGS. **10A** and **10B** show a distal portion of the catheter **10** including the conductive element **24** to provide an electrically conductive pathway in the closed-ended catheter tube **12** for enabling electrical signals to pass between the lumen **14** and the exterior of the catheter according to another embodiment. As shown, the conductive element **24** of the present embodiment includes an internal sleeve **95** that is disposed within the lumen **14** of the catheter tube **12**. The sleeve **95** includes a hollow core **35A** to enable fluid passage therethrough and is disposed within the lumen **14** adjacent one or more holes **92** defined through the wall of the catheter tube **12** to enable fluids present in the vessel in which the catheter tube **12** is disposed to contact the sleeve **95**. In this way, a conductive pathway is defined between the exterior of the catheter and the internal catheter lumen to enable the passage of ECG or other electrical signals there-through while preventing fluid transfer through the hole **92**. The sleeve **95** includes a conductive metal, such as stainless steel, in one embodiment, and can be secured within the lumen **14** by an adhesive, via insert molding, or by securement by or with the distal plug **30** when the distal plug is inserted or otherwise disposed in the distal end of the catheter tube **12**. For instance, in one embodiment the distal plug **30** is formed by injecting liquid silicone into the distal end of the catheter tube **12**. In this case, a portion of the distal plug **30** can form about a portion of the internal sleeve **95** while still fluid enough to do so, thus securing the sleeve in place. This securement can also be employed in other embodiments described herein.

FIG. **11** shows that, in one embodiment, a perimeter **92A** of the hole **92** shown in FIGS. **10A** and **10B** can be shaped to a tapered (e.g., rounded) profile instead of an abruptly angular shape. Such a tapered profile can be achieved in one embodiment by skiving the hole **92** via drilling at a substantially tangential angle to the outer surface of the catheter tube **12** or by another suitable process to define the hole. In another embodiment, laser ablation can be employed to define the hole **92** and its tapered perimeter **92A**.

The tapered profile of the hole perimeter **92A** prevents air bubbles from adhering to the hole **92** while the catheter tube **12** is disposed within the bloodstream of the patient, thus ensuring that electrical signals from the patient can be acceptably transmitted from the blood to the internal sleeve **95** via the hole. The tapered profile can be concavely shaped, as in the present embodiment. Note that various tapered profiles of the hole **92** can be utilized and that less than the

entirety of the hole is tapered. Note also that hole shapes other than circular may be employed.

FIGS. **12A** and **12B** show a distal portion of the catheter tube **12** including the conductive element **24** to provide an electrically conductive pathway according to another embodiment. As shown, the conductive element **24** includes a solid-body, plug-like conductive insert **94** that is inserted into a distal portion of the catheter tube **12**. The conductive insert **94** here includes a first portion **96** that is disposed within a portion of the distal plug **30**, a second portion **98** that is disposed within the catheter tube lumen **14**, and a neck **100** that interconnects the two portions. An abutting surface **98A** is included on a proximal end of the second portion **98** to enable a stylet disposed in the lumen **14** to abut and physically contact the insert **94** to enable the transfer of electrical signals, in one embodiment. Holes **92** are defined through the wall of the catheter tube **12** to enable blood or other fluids present in the vessel in which the catheter tube is disposed to contact the conductive insert **94** to enable electrical signal transfer. The conductive insert **94** includes an electrically conductive material, such as stainless steel or other suitable metal, in one embodiment.

The conductive insert can include one of a variety of shapes, sizes, positions, configurations, etc. FIGS. **13A** and **13B** show one example of this according to one embodiment, wherein the conductive insert **94** includes a relatively long second portion **98**. These and other modifications are therefore contemplated.

FIGS. **14A-14E** show various views of a distal portion of the catheter tube **12** including the conductive element **24** to provide an electrically conductive pathway according to another embodiment, wherein the conductive element includes an external sleeve **105** that is disposed over an external portion of the catheter tube **12** so as to cover one or more of the holes **92** disposed in the wall of the catheter tube. In one embodiment, the external sleeve **105** is slipped over the distal end of the catheter tube **12** so as to cover the hole(s) **92**, then swaged or crimped so as to be retained in place over hole(s). As discussed earlier, the hole(s) **92** may include a rounded or tapered perimeter to prevent the formation of air bubbles thereon. In one embodiment, the external sleeve **105** is swaged or crimped so as to define an outer diameter that is substantially the same or slightly less than the outer diameter of the catheter tube **12**.

With the conductive element **24** so configured, electrical signals can pass from blood or other fluids in which the catheter tube **12** is disposed, through the external sleeve **105** and hole(s) **92**, and into the fluid or stylet-filled lumen **14**, as desired. As before, the external sleeve **105** includes an electrically conductive material, such as stainless steel, titanium, a titanium alloy, or other suitable metals or metal alloys, in one embodiment.

FIG. **15** shows a cross sectional of the catheter tube **12** of a dual-lumen catheter according to one embodiment, wherein the lumens **14** defined by the tube each approximately define a D-shape. Accordingly, FIG. **16** shows the conductive insert **94** implemented as the internal sleeve **95** including the hollow core **95A** and being correspondingly shaped in an approximate D-shape so as to be suitably disposed within one of the lumens **14** of the catheter tube **12** shown in FIG. **15**. As such, this illustrates that the shape and configuration of the conductive insert can vary according to catheter design.

FIG. **17** shows that, in one embodiment, a connector assembly **110** can be employed to establish a conductive pathway through one lumen of a multi-lumen catheter. As shown, the connector assembly **110** includes a male luer

connector **112** for attaching the assembly to a proximal end of one of the extension legs of the catheter. A female luer connector **114** is also included and defines a port through which saline or other liquid can be injected into the extension leg and catheter tube lumen. The bifurcation branch leads to another port through which a conductive wire **120** can be inserted and distally advanced sufficient to place the wire into fluid communication with saline or other liquid in the extension leg and corresponding lumen of the catheter tube. The conductive wire **110**, saline present in the extension leg and corresponding catheter lumen, and a conductive element disposed proximate the distal end of the closed catheter lumen (as described in the embodiments herein) provide a conductive pathway through which ECG signals can be passed from within the patient to an ECG monitoring device or other component external to the patient.

FIGS. **18A-18F** give views of various examples of the conductive element **24** to provide an electrically conductive pathway in a closed-ended catheter tube for enabling electrical signals to pass between the lumen and the exterior of the catheter according to example embodiments. FIG. **18A** shows the conductive element **24** implemented as a conductive insert **194** including a body extending between proximal and distal ends **194A**, **194B**. The conductive insert **194** includes a first portion **196** for attaching to the distal plug **30** of the catheter tube **12** (see, e.g., FIG. **12B**) and a second portion **198** that extends into the lumen of the catheter tube. The first portion **196** includes a single barb **202** for ensuring adequate engagement with the distal plug **30** of the catheter tube **12**. This barb **202** is included to foreclose the possibility of the conductive insert **194** undesirably separating from engagement with the catheter tube **12**. The barb **202** thus serves as an example of an engagement feature for attachment with the distal plug **30** of the catheter tube **12**.

FIG. **18B** shows that in another embodiment the first portion **196** can include multiple barbs **202** to enhance engagement of the conductive insert **194** with the distal plug **30** of the catheter tube **12**. FIG. **18C** shows that in one embodiment the conductive insert **194** can include threads **204** disposed along all or a portion of its body to enhance distal plug engagement.

FIG. **18D** shows the conductive insert **194** according to one embodiment, wherein the body of the conductive insert defines a hollow core **206**. The hollow core **206** enables the material from which the distal plug **30** is formed to flow into the hollow core during formation of the distal plug, thus enhancing engagement with the conductive insert **194**. FIG. **18E** shows that one or more side holes **208** can be defined through the body of the conductive insert **194** to further enhance distal plug engagement. And FIG. **18F** shows that in one embodiment the conductive insert **194** can include a solid core, with holes **208** defined therein to enhance distal plug engagement. These and other variations for the conductive insert are therefore contemplated.

FIG. **19** depicts the conductive element **24** to provide an electrically conductive pathway in a closed-ended catheter tube according to another embodiment, wherein the conductive element includes the internal sleeve **95**, similar to that shown in FIGS. **10A** and **10B**, disposed in the lumen **14** in a distal portion of the catheter tube **12**. As shown, the silicone material from which the distal plug **30** is made fills the hollow core **95A** of the internal sleeve **95** so as to enhance engagement between the distal plug and the internal sleeve. A stylet **210** is also shown in the lumen **14** proximate the internal sleeve **95**. The stylet **210** can be used in one embodiment to help convey the electrical signal received by

the internal sleeve via the hole **92** proximally up the catheter tube **12** and externally to a ECG monitoring device or other apparatus.

FIGS. **20** and **21** depict views of the conductive element **24** to provide an electrically conductive pathway in a closed-ended catheter tube according to one embodiment. In particular, FIG. **20** shows the conductive element **24** as including an elongate wire structure **220** that is interposed between the distal end of the catheter tube **12** and the distal plug **30** so as to provide a conductive pathway. FIG. **21** shows that the wire structure **220** includes a U-shaped body **222** that include two extensions **224**. The wire structure **220** is attached to the catheter such that the U-shaped portion is disposed in the catheter tube lumen **14** and the two extensions **224** extend radially outward so as to be in contact with blood or other liquid in which the catheter tube **12** is disposed when inserted within the vessel of a patient. In this way, electrical signals present in the patient blood can be conveyed via the extensions **224** and body **222** of the wire structure **220** to saline or other fluid disposed in the catheter tube lumen **14**. Note that the extensions **224** in the present embodiment are sized so as to terminate flush with the outer surface of the catheter tube, though this and other dimensions of the wire structure can vary. Also, though having here a round cross-sectional shape, the body **222** and extensions **224** of the wire structure **220** can define other cross-sectional shapes, including square, rectangular, substantially planar, triangular, etc. Also, different sections of the wire structure can define varying cross-sectional shapes. The wire structure **220** includes a conductive material, including titanium, nickel-titanium alloy, carbon fiber, stainless steel, and other metals and metal alloys.

FIGS. **22A-22C** give other non-limiting examples of possible configurations of the wire structure **220** including, in FIG. **22A**, a wire structure including a linear body **222** with the extension **224** disposed at a substantially right angle thereto. In FIG. **22B**, the wire structure **220** includes a body **222** defined by two parallel wires attached to a circular extension **224**. In FIG. **22C**, two parallel wires define the body **222** of the wire structure **220**, with a semi-circular extension **224**. These are other wire structure configurations are therefore contemplated.

FIGS. **23A** and **23B** depict views of the conductive element **24** to provide an electrically conductive pathway in a closed-ended catheter tube according to one embodiment. As shown, the conductive element **24** includes a conductive pathway **230** that is disposed on the catheter tube **12** from a fluid-contacting point on the outer surface of the catheter tube **12** to a fluid-contacting point on an internal surface of the lumen **14**. For instance, in the illustrated embodiment the conductive path **230** extends from a point just proximal to the distal end of the catheter tube **12** on the outer surface thereof, around the distal end of the catheter tube and to a point just proximal to the distal end on an interior surface of the lumen **14**. The distal plug of the catheter tube **12** is omitted from the view in FIGS. **23A** and **23B**. In another embodiment, the conductive path **230** can extend proximally further up the catheter tube **12** on either or both of the external and internal surfaces thereof, including to the proximal end of the catheter assembly. A plurality of other conductive pathways can be employed, including those that are bored through the wall of the catheter tube **12**.

In the present embodiment, the conductive pathway includes a conductive ink that is painted on the catheter tube surface. In other embodiments, however, the conductive ink can be disposed within a track, hole, raised surface, etc., defined in/on the catheter tube so as to provide a pathway for

the transit of electrical signals from the patient blood within the vessel in which the catheter tube **12** is disposed to liquid saline or other fluid disposed within the catheter tube lumen **14**. Examples of suitable conductive inks that can be employed include silver or carbon-containing inks, etc. In one embodiment, all or a portion of the catheter tube **12** can be treated so as to enhance the adhesion of the conductive ink to the catheter tube surface.

In yet another embodiment, the conductive pathway can include a stripe of conductive ink or other conductive pathway included in the catheter so as to extend between proximal and distal ends of the catheter (or some intermediary locations between the proximal and distal ends) so as to enable an electrical signal detected at or near the distal end to be conveyed along the length of the catheter to a monitoring apparatus outside the body of the patient. One or more portions of such a conductive ink stripe can be integrated into the wall of the catheter tube below the external surface thereof, in one embodiment.

In one embodiment, a portion of the catheter itself can define a conductive pathway. Indeed, in one embodiment the distal plug, such as the distal plug **30** shown in FIG. **19** for instance, can be formed so as to be sufficiently conductive, thus providing a conductive pathway between the exterior of the catheter tube **12** and the internal lumen **14** thereof. In one embodiment, the distal plug includes a mixture of a conductive ink and conductive silicone, though other suitable conductive materials can be utilized. Specifically, in one embodiment a mixture including 50 percent (by weight) MED 4843 conductive silicone elastomer (available from NuSil Technology LLC, 1050 Cindy Lane, Carpinteria, Calif. 93013) and 50 percent (by weight) 117-23 medical grade electrically conductive ink including silver (available from Creative Materials, Inc., 12 Willow Road, Ayer, Mass. 01432) is used to form the distal plug **30** of the catheter tube **12** so as to enable electrical signals to pass therethrough. Other conductive, medical grade materials can be used in other embodiments, including those that contain carbon black and silver, for instance.

In other embodiments other mixture concentrations are possible, including 45%/55% or 40%/60% concentrations by weight (conductive silicone to conductive ink). Note that other concentrations are also possible. Non-conductive silicone may also be used, in one embodiment, with a relatively greater concentration of conductive ink. The conductive ink discussed in connection with the present embodiment can be employed with other embodiments herein. In another embodiment, a portion of the catheter tube **12** proximal to the distal end can include an electrically conductive material, such as the conductive silicone/conductive ink mixture discussed above, so as to define an electrically conductive pathway therethrough.

In yet another embodiment, a technique can be employed whereby the catheter tube is continually infused with an electrically conductive solution, such as sterile saline, while monitoring for an electrical signal. The continual flushing opens the distal valve of the catheter tube, thus enabling electrical signals in the bloodstream of the patient to be conducted through the saline passing through the valve and up the saline column within the catheter tube lumen so as to be detected by external monitoring apparatus connected to the catheter assembly. The connector assembly **110** shown in FIG. **17** can be employed with the present technique, in one embodiment, such that the conductive wire **120** is operably connected with, and conveys signals present in the saline column of the catheter tube lumen to, the external monitoring apparatus.

FIGS. **24A-28** depict views of the conductive element **24** to provide an electrically conductive pathway in a closed-ended catheter tube according to additional embodiments. FIGS. **24A** and **24B** show that the conductive element **24** includes in one embodiment a conductive insert defining a hollow body **322** with a plurality of **326** side holes defined therein. A central hole **328** is also defined by the body **322**. An annular flange **324** is also included. FIG. **24B** shows the manner in which the body **322** of the conductive insert is attached to the distal portion of the catheter tube **12**, wherein the flange **324** is interposed between the distal end of the catheter tube and the distal plug **30** such that a portion of the flange is disposed on an external portion of the catheter tube. The distal plug is formed about and within the body **322** of the conductive insert via the side holes **326** and central hole **328** so as to secure the body in place. So disposed, the body **322** defines a conductive pathway from the exterior of the catheter tube **12** to the internal lumen **14**.

In addition to that shown in FIGS. **24A** and **24B**, the conductive insert can include other designs. For instance, FIG. **25** shows the body **322** as including two elongate, parallel arms, with the bar-like flange **324** defining the central hole **328**. In FIG. **26**, the body **322** defines two elongate, arcuate arms and the flange **324** defining the hole **328** and including two angled extensions. In FIG. **27**, the body **322** includes a single elongate, arcuate arm, the flange **324** includes a saucer-like disk with the central hole **328** defined therein. And in FIG. **28**, the body **322** defines a hollow cylinder, while the flange **324** defines an annular, notched shape surrounding the central hole **328**. In each of the embodiments of FIGS. **24A-28**, the flange **324** provides a pathway through the wall of the catheter tube **12** to the body **322** to enable electrical signals to pass from the exterior of the catheter tube to the lumen **14**, as desired. In addition to the afore-mentioned, other conductive insert shapes can be employed.

FIG. **29** shows the conductive element **24** according to one embodiment, including a conductive insert for disposal within the lumen **14** of the catheter tube **12**. The conductive insert is defined by the body **322**, which in turn defines an open-ended slot **330**. The conductive insert body **322** is disposed within the catheter tube lumen **14** in one embodiment such that a side hole defined in the catheter tube **12** is disposed adjacent a portion of the conductive insert body so as to enable electrical signals to pass from outside of the catheter tube to within the lumen **14** via the body, all without the transfer of fluid through the hole, given the relatively tight fit between the conductive insert body **322** and the side hole.

FIG. **30** depict views of the conductive element **24** to provide an electrically conductive pathway in a closed-ended catheter tube according to one additional embodiment, wherein the conductive element includes a conductive spike **350** that defines a spiked proximal end **352**, a rounded distal end **354**, and intermediately-placed barbs **356**. The spiked proximal end **352** and barbs **356** assist with maintaining engagement with the distal plug **30**, while the rounded distal end **354** matches the rounded shape of the distal plug. As shown, the spike **350** forms a conductive pathway for electrical signals to be conveyed from the exterior of the catheter tube **12** to the internal lumen **14**, as desired. The particular, size, length, shape, and other features of the conductive spike can be modified from what is shown and described herein.

Embodiments of the invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit of the present disclosure. The described embodiments are to be

13

considered in all respects only as illustrative, not restrictive. The scope of the embodiments is, therefore, indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description. All changes that come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

The invention claimed is:

1. A catheter assembly for placement in a body of a patient, comprising:

an elongate catheter tube including a closed distal end, the catheter tube defining at least one lumen;

a valve defined in the catheter tube configured to selectively enable fluids to pass therethrough; and

a conductive element that provides an electrically conductive pathway between the at least one lumen and an exterior portion of the catheter tube, the conductive element including:

an electrically conductive wire structure, including a first portion disposed within the at least one lumen of the catheter tube and a second portion extending to

14

at least an outer surface of the catheter tube so as to enable the second portion to be in contact with fluids in a vessel of the body of the patient in which the catheter tube is disposed.

2. The catheter assembly as defined in claim 1, wherein the first portion is substantially U-shaped.

3. The catheter assembly as defined in claim 1, wherein the second portion is disposed at substantially a right angle with respect to the first portion.

4. The catheter assembly as defined in claim 1, wherein the first portion is substantially linear.

5. The catheter assembly as defined in claim 1, wherein the second portion is interposed between a distal end of the catheter tube and a distal plug disposed in the distal end of the catheter tube.

6. The catheter assembly as defined in claim 1, wherein the second portion is circular.

7. The catheter assembly as defined in claim 1, wherein the second portion is semi-circular.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	封闭式导管中的导电通路		
公开(公告)号	US9700224	公开(公告)日	2017-07-11
申请号	US14/657157	申请日	2015-03-13
申请(专利权)人(译)	C. R. BARD , INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	C. R. BARD , INC.		
[标]发明人	OFEK GIDON STATS JASON R		
发明人	OFEK, GIDON STATS, JASON R.		
IPC分类号	A61B5/042 A61B5/00 A61L29/06 A61L29/14 A61M39/20		
CPC分类号	A61B5/042 A61B5/6852 A61L29/06 A61L29/14 A61L29/146 C08L83/04 A61B2562/0209 A61M39/20 A61B2562/0215 A61B2562/0217		
代理机构(译)	鲁坦和塔克LLP		
优先权	62/013494 2014-06-17 US 61/784625 2013-03-14 US 61/952813 2014-03-13 US		
其他公开文献	US20150182168A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

公开了一种包括导电通路的封闭式导管组件。导电通路使得来自患者心脏的电ECG信号能够通过留置导管的封闭末端，同时仍然防止意外的流体流动。在一个实施例中，公开了一种导管组件，其包括细长导管，该导管包括封闭的远端。导管管限定内腔并包括限定在导管管中的阀，以选择性地使流体能够通过。导管管包括导电元件，该导电元件在内腔和导管的外部之间提供导电通路。导电元件包括设置在内腔内的导电套管，并且定位在导管管壁中限定的孔附近。该孔使得患者身体的血管中的流体能够与导管管接触，导管在该容器中与导管接触。

