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(54) **System for detecting patient access disconnection**

System zum Erfassen eines unterbrochenen Patientenzugangs

Système pour détecter des deconnexions d'accès de patients

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates generally to patient access disconnection systems. More specifically, the present invention relates to the detection of patient access disconnection, such as the detection of needle or catheter dislodgment during dialysis therapy.

[0002] A variety of different medical treatments relate to the delivery of fluid to, through and/or from a patient, such as the delivery of blood between a patient and an extracorporeal system connected to the patient via a needle or needles inserted within the patient. For example, hemodialysis, hemofiltration and hemodiafiltration are all treatments that remove waste, toxins and excess water directly from the patient's blood. During these treatments, the patient is connected to an extracorporeal machine, and the patient's blood is pumped through the machine. Waste, toxins and excess water are removed from the patient's blood, and the blood is infused back into the patient. Needles or similar access devices can be inserted into the patient's vascular access in order to transfer the patient's blood to and from the extracorporeal machine. Traditional hemodialysis, hemofiltration and hemodiafiltration treatments can last several hours and are generally performed in a treatment center about three to four times per week.

[0003] During any of these hemo treatments, dislodgment of an access device can occur, such as dislodgment of a needle or access device inserted into the patient's vascular access including an arterio-venous graft or fistula. If not detected immediately, this can produce a significant amount of blood loss to the patient. The risks associated with a needle dislodgment or other suitable condition are considerable. In this regard, important criteria for monitoring blood loss include, for example, the sensitivity, specificity and response time with respect to the detection of needle dislodgment. With increased levels of sensitivity, specificity, and response time, the detection of needle dislodgment can be enhanced, and blood loss due to dislodgment can be minimized.

[0004] Typically, patients undergoing medical treatment, such as hemodialysis, hemofiltration or hemodiafiltration, are visually monitored in order to detect needle dislodgment. However, the needle may not be in plain view of the patient or medical staff (i.e., it may be covered by a blanket) such that it could delay detection and, thus, responsive actions to be taken in view of dislodgment, such as stopping the blood pump of the extracorporeal machine to minimize blood loss to the patient.

[0005] Moreover, in view of the increased quality of life, observed reductions in both morbidity and mortality and lower costs than in-center treatments, a renewed interest has arisen for self care and home hemo therapies. Such home hemo therapies (whether hemodialysis, hemofiltration or hemodiafiltration) allow for both nocturnal as well as daily treatments. During these self care and home

hemo sessions, especially during a nocturnal home hemo session, when the patient is asleep, dislodgment risks are more significant because nurses or other attendants are not present to detect the dislodgment.

[0006] Although devices that employ a variety of different sensors are available and known for detecting and/or monitoring a variety of different bodily fluids, these devices may not be suitably adapted to detect needle dislodgment. For example, known devices that employ sensors including pH, temperature and conductivity have been utilized to detect bedwetting and diaper wetness. Further, devices that employ pressure sensors and/or flow sensing devices are known and used during medical treatment, such as dialysis therapy, to monitor fluid flow including blood flow to and/or from the patient. However, these types of detection devices may not provide an adequate level of sensitivity and responsiveness if applied to detecting blood loss from the patient due to needle dislodgment. Although venous pressure is known to be used to monitor needle dislodgment, it is not very sensitive to needle-drop out.

[0007] Additional other devices and methods are generally known to monitor vascular access based on the electrical conductivity of blood. For example, Australian Patent No. 730,338 based on International Publication No. WO 99/12588 discloses an electronic device that induces a current in the extracorporeal blood circuit. The current is induced by a field coil placed around two points in the blood circuit thereby defining a closed conductor loop along the entire blood circuit. This can be problematic from both a patient health and safety perspective and the effective detection of needle-drop out or other vascular access conditions.

[0008] In this regard, the blood circuit is coupled to a blood treatment system that includes a number of high impedance components, such a blood pump, air bubble traps, pinch clamps and/or the like. Because of the large impedance of the conducting fluid-loop (due to the peristaltic pump and other components), the induction and detection of a patient-safe current requires an impractically complex design of the coil and system. Further, a high level of noise would necessarily result from the use of such levels of induced current. This can adversely impact the sensitivity of detection. If lower currents are used, the field coil would have to be increased in size to detect such low current levels. This may not be practical in use, particularly as applied during dialysis therapy.

[0009] WO 99/29356 and DE 19739099 disclose methods and devices that monitor access during blood treatment comprising a monitoring circuit connected to or through a fluid source, dialyzer or other components of the treatment system.

[0010] PCT Publication No. WO 01/47581 discloses a method and device for monitoring access to the cardiovascular system of a patient. The access monitoring employs an electrical circuit which can generate and detect a current at separate points along a blood circuit connected to the patient. Electrical current is injected into

the fluid using capacitive couplers that each have a metal tube placed around the blood circuit tubing. In this regard, the metal tube defines a first plate of a capacitor; the blood circuit tubing defines the dielectric; and the blood inside of the blood circuit tubing defines the second plate of the capacitor.

[0011] The generator applies a potential difference between a pair of capacitive couplers to generate a current in a segment of the blood circuit. A detector utilizes an additional and separate pair of capacitive couplers to measure the current along at least one section of the venous branch between a first contact point and the venous needle. The change in voltage (dV) can then be determined based on a measured change in current and compared to a reference range (I) to monitor access conditions. In this regard, PCT Publication No. WO 01/47581 requires a complex circuit design that utilizes multiple sets of capacitive couplers to maintain vascular access. This can increase the cost and expense of using same.

[0012] Further, the measure of capacitive coupling to inject and electric signal in the blood circuit and/or for detection purposes can be problematic. In this regard, the signal must pass through the tubing of the blood circuit as the tubing acts as a dielectric of the capacitor. This may cause an excess level of noise and/or other interference with respect to the detection of changes in vascular access conditions.

[0013] In this regard, it is believed that known devices, apparatuses and/or methods that can be used to monitor a patient's vascular access may not be capable of monitoring vascular access, particular the detection of needle-drop out during dialysis therapy, with sufficient sensitivity and specificity to ensure immediate detection of blood loss such that responsive measures can be taken to minimize blood loss. As applied, if twenty seconds or more of time elapses before blood loss due to dislodgment of the venous needle, over 100 milliliters in blood loss can occur at a blood flow rate of 400 ml/min, which is typical of dialysis therapy. Thus, the capability to respond quickly upon immediate detection of needle dislodgment is essential to ensure patient safety.

[0014] Accordingly, efforts have been directed at designing apparatuses, devices, systems and methods for detecting changes in access conditions, such as in response to needle dislodgment, wherein detection is sensitive, specific and immediate in response to such access changes such that responsive measures can be suitably taken to minimize blood loss from the patient due to same.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0015] The present invention provides an apparatus for detecting dislodgment of an access device according to Claim 1. There are also described improved devices, apparatuses, systems and methods for detecting access disconnection during medical therapy. In particular, the present invention can detect dislodgment or disconnec-

tion of an access device, such as a needle, catheter or the like, inserted in a patient through which fluid can flow during medical therapy, such as dialysis therapy.

[0016] In general, the present invention includes any suitable type of electrical circuit that can generate, measure and/or process an electrical signal as it passes along a conductive path defined within a fluid circuit, such as an extracorporeal blood circuit during medical therapy including dialysis therapy. The blood circuit can be coupled to a blood treatment system through one or more access devices inserted within the patient. The access device can include, for example, needles, catheters or the like. In this regard, blood can be circulated into, through and out of the patient along the blood circuit.

[0017] The present invention can include a number of electrical connections and/or contacts that are spaced apart along the blood circuit to monitor patient access conditions. In particular, this can be used to detect access disconnection with high reliability. In this regard, the present invention can provide enhanced detection capabilities without requiring extensive modifications to the monitored therapy, such as to an extracorporeal blood circuit used during dialysis therapy. It is believed that the detection of access disconnection can also be achieved with the use of lower levels of current in contrast to known systems.

[0018] In an embodiment, the present invention includes a conductive connection or pathway along a fluid circuit, such as between an inflow fluid line and an outflow fluid line of the fluid circuit connecting a patient to a medical therapy system. This can define at least a segment including, for example, a loop along the fluid circuit, such as an extracorporeal blood circuit, that can remain closed until access disconnection. The loop can be adapted such that an electric current or other signal passing therein can bypass one or more components of a medical system coupled to the fluid circuit, such as dialysis system including a dialysis machine, a blood pump, a drip chamber, other like components and combinations thereof. The vascular access of the patient can then be monitored by measuring a change in an electrical value in response to access disconnection, such as dislodgment of a needle or catheter from the patient through which fluid can flow.

[0019] In an embodiment, the present invention can utilize at least three electrical contact points spaced apart and positioned along the blood circuit or other suitable fluid circuit to monitor access conditions. For example an electrical signal or the like can be injected into the fluid circuit through a single contact point where changes in the electrical value in response to dislodgment can then be measured using the direct connection between the two remaining electrical contact locations.

[0020] The present invention also provides an inductive coupler device that can be more easily and effectively utilized to attach an induction coil to a fluid circuit for detection purposes. In an embodiment, the inductive coupler includes movable members attached at an end region. A coil member, such as an induction coil, is placed

around at least one of the movable members. This enables the induction coupler to move about the end region thus allowing it to be readily placed around and secured to a fluid conduit, such as a blood circuit. In this regard, the inductive coupler can be arranged in an open and closed position such that it can be readily secured to the fluid conduit. As used herein, the term "inductive coupler" or other like terms, such as "inductive coupling device" mean any suitable device which can be used to attach an induction coil to a fluid conduit, such as a blood circuit.

[0021] In an embodiment, the movable coupling members are composed of a material that has a high magnetic permeability. In this regard, the magnetic permeability of the movable coupling members is in an amount effective to converge or direct an electromagnetic field through the induction coil. This can enhance the electromagnetic flux through the induction coil such that an electromagnetic signal can be effectively injected and likewise measured in the blood circuit.

[0022] An advantage of the present invention is to provide improved apparatuses, for detecting access disconnection.

[0023] A further advantage of the present invention is to provide improved apparatuses for monitoring connections to a vascular access during dialysis therapy.

[0024] Another advantage of the present invention is to provide improved apparatuses for access disconnection during selfcare and home hemo treatments, such as dislodgment of a needle, a catheter or the like.

[0025] Moreover, an advantage of the present invention is to provide improved apparatuses for monitoring access disconnection with enhanced accuracy, sensitivity and responsiveness with respect to the detection of same.

[0026] Still further, an advantage of the present invention is to provide an improved device that can readily and effectively attach an induction coil to a fluid conduit used for detection purposes, such as detection of access disconnection.

[0027] Additional features and advantages of the present invention are described in, and will be apparent from, the following Detailed Description of the Invention and the figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0028]

Fig. 1 illustrates an embodiment of the present invention showing a conductive connection that can be used to bypass one or more components of a blood treatment system coupled to a patient along a blood circuit.

Fig. 2A illustrates injection of an electrical signal into the blood circuit using a conductive connection.

Fig. 2B illustrates measurement of a change in an electrical value in response to access disconnection using a conductive connection.

Fig. 3A illustrates an inductive coupler of an embodiment of the present invention in an open configuration as it is placed around a fluid conduit.

Fig. 3B illustrates an inductive coupler of an embodiment of the present invention in a closed configuration secured to the fluid conduit.

Fig. 3C illustrates an exploded view of an electrical contact coupling device in an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3D illustrates a side sectional view of the coupling device of Fig. 3C in an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3E illustrates another embodiment of the coupling device of the present invention.

Fig. 3F illustrates another embodiment of the coupling device of the present invention showing a threaded engagement between the components of same.

Fig. 3G illustrates a sectional view of Fig. 3F.

Fig. 4A illustrates a dialysis machine in an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 4B illustrates a dialysis machine in another embodiment of the present invention.

25 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0029] The present invention relates to apparatuses, devices, systems, and/or methods for detecting access disconnection, such as dislodgment of a needle, catheter or other access device inserted in the vascular access of a patient undergoing medical therapy, such as dialysis therapy. In general, the present invention includes a suitable electrical circuit that provides any number and variety of suitable contact points spaced apart and coupled to a fluid circuit, such as a blood circuit. The contact points can be utilized to inject an electric signal into the fluid (e.g., blood) flowing through the fluid circuit thereby defining a conductor loop along at least a portion of the fluid circuit. A change in an electrical value in response to changes in access conditions, such as access disconnection including needle-drop out.

[0030] It should be appreciated that the present invention is not limited to the detection of needle dislodgment but can be utilized to detect the dislodgment or disconnection of any suitable access device. As used herein, the term "access disconnection" or other like terms means any suitable condition or event which can cause a loss or leak of an electrically conductive fluid flowing along a fluid circuit connected to the patient provided that a change in the electrical continuity between electrical contacts coupled to the fluid circuit can be detected. It should be appreciated that a change in the electrical continuity as measured by an electrical value, such as impedance, may be detected even in the absence of dislodgment of an access device from the patient. The term "access device" as used herein or other like terms means a suitable device that can be inserted within a patient such that fluid, including blood, can pass to, through

and/or from the patient via the access device. The access device can include a variety of different and suitable shapes, sizes and material make-up. Examples of an access device includes needles, catheters, cannulas or the like. The access device can be composed of any suitable material including, for example, stainless steel, plastic or like biocompatible materials.

[0031] Although in the embodiment set forth below the apparatus and/or device is designed for use in a dialysis therapy, such as hemodialysis, hemofiltration or hemodiafiltration, it should be noted that the present invention can be used in a number of different medical therapies that employ a variety of different and suitable fluid systems, such as extracorporeal blood systems. For example, the invention of the present application can be used during intravenous infusion that can employ the use of a single needle insertable within the patient for delivering a medical solution or drug, blood, blood products, processed blood or the like between the patient and the fluid system. In addition, the present invention can be used in plasma exchange therapies, where a membrane is used to separate whole blood into plasma and cellular components.

[0032] With respect to dialysis therapy, the present invention can be used in a variety of different therapies to treat kidney failure. Dialysis therapy as the term or like terms are used throughout the text is meant to include and encompass any and all forms of therapies that utilize the patient's blood to remove waste, toxins and excess water from the patient. Such therapies include both intermittent, including hemodialysis, hemofiltration and hemodiafiltration, and continuous therapies used for continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT). These continuous therapies include slow continuous ultrafiltration (SCUF), continuous veno vencus hemofiltration (CVVH), continuous veno venous hemodialysis (CVVHD), and continuous veno venous hemodiafiltration (CVVHDF). Dialysis therapy can also include peritoneal dialysis, such a continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, automated peritoneal dialysis and continuous flow peritoneal dialysis. Further, although the present invention, in an embodiment, can be utilized in methods providing a dialysis therapy for patients having chronic kidney failure or disease, it should be appreciated that the present invention can be used for acute dialysis needs, for example, in an emergency room setting. Lastly, as one of skill in the art appreciates, the intermittent forms of therapy (i.e., hemofiltration, hemodialysis and hemodiafiltration) may be used in the in center, self/limited care as well as the home settings.

ACCESS DISCONNECTION

[0033] As illustrated in Fig. 1, the present invention, in an embodiment, can be adapted to monitor access conditions during dialysis therapy. A patient is connected to a dialysis system 10 via an extracorporeal blood circuit 12 that includes an arterial blood line 14 and a venous

blood line 16 coupled to a vascular access 18 of the patient via an arterial needle 20 and a venous needle 22 or other suitable access device as shown in Fig. 1. In this regard, blood can circulate into, through and out of the patient along the blood circuit 12 during dialysis therapy.

[0034] The dialysis system 10 can include any number and variety of components. For example, the dialysis system includes any suitable clamp 24 or other flow regulator, an air bubble trap or the like 26, a blood treatment device 28, such as a dialyzer and a blood pump 29, such as a peristaltic pump. The components can be coupled to the blood circuit as schematically shown in Fig. 1. Any one or combination of these components can be apart of a dialysis machine coupled to the blood circuit, as described below. During treatment, blood passes from the patient through the arterial blood line 14, into the blood treatment device 28 and circulates back into the patient along the venous blood line 16.

[0035] As previously discussed, the present invention can include any suitable type of electrical circuit and design to effectively detect access disconnection during medical therapy. In an embodiment, the present invention includes a pair of induction coils attached to the blood circuit 12 at separate locations. As shown in Fig. 1, a first induction coil 30 is attached to the venous blood line 16 and a second induction coil 32 is attached to the arterial blood line 14.

[0036] It should be appreciated that any suitable type of induction coil can be utilized, such as a field coil coupled to and around the blood circuit. The induction coil can be attached to the fluid circuit in any suitable way. For example, the field coil can be wound around the fluid circuit. In an embodiment, the induction coil is placed around at least one member of a movable coupling device. The coupling device can be opened and closed allowing the induction coil to be readily and effectively placed around the fluid circuit as described below.

[0037] In an embodiment, any suitable electric signal can be injected into the blood circuit. A level of current is generated with any suitable device 34 and injected into the blood circuit at the first induction coil 30 attached to the venous blood line 16. As the electric current passes through the blood circuit 12, the second coil 32 can measure a change in an electrical value due to changes in access conditions during dialysis therapy. A change in amperage, impedance or the like can be detected with high reliability in response to dislodgment of one or both of the venous needle 22 and arterial needle 20 from the patient or other like devices. Alternatively, the electric current can be induced into the venous blood line and measured along the arterial blood line. As used herein, the term "electrical value" or other like terms means any suitable electrical parameter typically associated with electrical circuitry including, for example, impedance, resistance, voltage, current, rates of change thereof and combinations thereof.

[0038] The induction coil 32 can be used to pass a signal based on the measurable change in amperage or

the like due to changes in access conditions, such as needle or drop-out. The signal can then be detected and further processed by a signal processing unit 33 connected to the induction coil 32. The signal processing unit 33 can then be coupled to any suitable component of the blood treatment system, such as the blood pump 29 and the clamp 24. In this regard, the blood pump 29 can be automatically shut off and/or the clamp 24 can be automatically closed to controllably minimize blood loss to the patient in response to, for example, needle-drop out or other suitable access disconnection conditions.

CONDUCTIVE BYPASS

[0039] As shown in Fig. 1, the present invention includes a conductive connection 35 made between two contact points 36 positioned along the arterial blood line 14 and venous blood line 16. This forms a conductive pathway 38 thereby defining a conductor loop 40 that remains closed until access disconnection. This allows the electric signal passing therein to bypass one or more of the components of the dialysis system along the blood circuit. In an embodiment, the conductive connection 35 can be positioned allowing the conductive pathway to bypass all of the components of the dialysis system 10 as shown in Fig. 1.

[0040] The bypass effectively acts to reduce the high impedance effects of various components of the dialysis system, such as the air bubble trap 26, the blood treatment device 28, the blood pump 29, the like and combinations thereof. In this regard, the injection of a high level of current or the like into the blood circuit is not required to overcome the high impedance effects of such components. This can facilitate the reliable detection of a change in impedance or other suitable electrical value in response to needle dislodgment. The use of high levels of current can necessarily result in a high level of noise which may impact detection sensitivity. Further, the ability to inject a lower level of an electrical signal, preferably current, in the blood circuit can better ensure the health and safety of the patient.

[0041] The conductive connection 35 can be formed in any suitable way. In an embodiment, the conductive connection 35 includes the conductive path 38 in fluid contact with blood flowing through the arterial blood line 14 and venous blood line 16 at the two contact points 36. The conductive path 38 can be composed of any suitable conductive material, such as a wire or other like conductive material such that the conductive path 38 has an impedance that is less than the impedance of the component or components of the dialysis system 10 that are bypassed. The impedance of the conductive path 38 is less than the impedance of the components in an amount effective to cause the electric current to bypass the components, and thus follow the path of least resistance. Alternatively, the conductive connection 35 can be coupled to the venous and arterial blood lines with capacitive couplers and thus does not make fluid contact with the blood.

CONDUCTIVE CONNECTION

[0042] Figs. 2A and 2B show that three contact points can be positioned along the blood circuit 12. The first contact point 42 includes an induction coil capable of inducing an electric current or the like into the blood circuit. It should be appreciated that the electrical current or other suitable signal can be injected into the blood circuit in any suitable way including using an induction coil (as previously discussed), a capacitive coupler, an electrical contact in fluid communication with the blood and the like. The first contact point 42 is located on the venous blood line 16 at a position before the components of the dialysis system (refer to Fig. 1) along the blood circuit 12. The second contact point 44 is located on the arterial blood line 14 at a position before the components of the dialysis system along the blood circuit 12. Alternatively, the first 42 and second 44 contacts can be located on the arterial blood line 14 and the venous blood line 16, respectively.

[0043] The third contact point 46 can be located at any suitable position between the first 42 and second contact 44 points along a portion of the blood circuit 12 that connects the first 42 and second 44 contact points to the components of the dialysis system as shown in Figs. 2A and 2B. The second 44 and third 46 contact points form a direct conductive connection in the blood circuit 12. The direct connection between the second 44 and third 46 contact points can be made in any suitable way. For example, the second contact 44 and the third contact 46 can be attached to the blood circuit 12 via an induction coil, an electrical contact in fluid contact with the blood, an electrical contact capacitively coupled to the blood circuit and/or the like as the fluid flows along the blood circuit 12. Any suitable device can be used to make an electrical connection with the fluid circuit, illustrative examples of which are described in detail below.

[0044] The electric signal is injected into the blood circuit through the first contact point 42 in any suitable way, such as through an induction coil, thereby defining a conductor loop along the blood circuit. The conductive connection made directly between the second 44 and third 46 contact points can be utilized to measure a change in an electrical value in response to access disconnection as shown in Fig. 2A. Alternatively, the electrical signal can be generated and injected through the direct conductive connection where the first contact point 42 is used to measure the a detectable change in the electrical value, such as impedance or the like as shown in Fig. 2B.

[0045] The use of the direct connection between the second 44 and third 46 contact points can facilitate the reliable detection of access disconnection, such as needle or catheter dislodgment. In this regard, a lower level of current or the like can be used to for detection purposes. From a practical standpoint, it is believed that the use of the direct connection can be achieved without requiring extensive modifications to the blood circuit as previously discussed.

[0046] The present invention provides a variety of different ways in which an electrical contact can be attached to a fluid circuit, such as a blood circuit, for use during detection of access detection. By way of example and not limitation, illustrative examples are described below.

INDUCTION COIL COUPLING DEVICE

[0047] In an embodiment, the present invention includes an induction coil coupling device that can be more easily and effectively utilized to monitor vascular access during therapy. In an embodiment, the coupling device 50 of the present invention includes a first member 52 that is movably attached to a second member 54 at a first end 55 allowing displacement of the first member 52 and the second member 54 relative to one another. The first member 52 and the second member 54 can be movable attached in any suitable manner. For example, a hinge 56 or any other suitable movable device can be used. A coiled member 57, preferably an induction coil 57, is wrapped around at least a portion of the coupling device. In an embodiment, the induction coil is wrapped around a portion of the first movable member 52 as shown in Figs. 3A and 3B. Alternatively the induction coil 57 can be wrapped around the second movable member 54, both members and portions thereof.

[0048] In Fig. 3A, the induction coupling device 50 of the present invention is in an open configuration such that it can be readily placed around a fluid conduit (not shown), such as a blood line of a blood circuit. Next, the first member 52 and/or the second member 54 can be displaced to close and secure the coupling device 50 to the blood line as shown in Fig. 3B. In an embodiment, the first member 52 and the second member 54 can be displaced to matingly engage in any suitable way at a second end. This enables the induction coupling device 50 to be easily attached to a blood circuit as compared to the mere use of an induction field coil which must necessarily be wound around the blood line of the blood circuit a multiple number of times for effective use.

[0049] In an embodiment, the movable members are composed of a material that has a high magnetic permeability, such as a ferrite bead. In the closed position, the movable members must meet in mating engagement. In this regard, the movable members can effect act to converge or direct an electromagnetic field through the induction coil 57. This can enhance the electromagnetic flux through the induction coil allowing the induction coupling device to be effectively used to detect access disconnection as previously discussed.

ELECTRICAL AND FLUID CONTACT

[0050] In an embodiment, the present invention can include an electrical contact coupling device that can be utilized to secure the electrical contacts, preferably electrodes, to the blood circuit such that the electrodes effectively contact the blood and, thus, can be used to ef-

fectively monitor changes in access conditions as previously discussed. The coupling device of the present invention can also be designed to facilitate the protection of the user against contact with potential electrical sources. In an embodiment, the device can include a conductive element connected to a tube through which a medical fluid can flow wherein the conductive element has a first portion exposed to the medical fluid, such as blood, and a second portion external to the tube.

[0051] It should be appreciated that the coupling device of the present invention can include a variety of different and suitable configurations, components, material make-up or the like. In an embodiment, the present invention can include a device for connecting an electrical contact to a fluid conduit providing fluid and electrical communication between the electrical contact and fluid flowing through the fluid conduit. The device can include a first member including an annular portion capable of accommodating the electrical contact and a first stem portion connected to the annular member wherein the stem portion has an opening extending therethrough to the annular portion; a second member including a base portion with a groove region and a second stem portion with an opening extending therethrough to the groove region allowing the first member to be inserted and secured to the second member; and a contact member adapted to fit the first and second stem portions allowing the contact member to abut against at least a portion of the electrical contact member allowing an electrical connection to be made between the electrical contact and the contact member.

[0052] As illustrated in Figs. 3C and 3D, the electrical contact coupling device 80 includes a probe member 82 that has a cylindrical shape with an opening 84 extending therethrough. In this regard, an electrical contact, preferably an electrode 86 having a cylindrical shape can be inserted into the opening 84 such that the electrode 86 is secure within the probe member 82. In an embodiment, the probe member 82 has a channel 85 extending along at least a portion of the opening 84 within which the electrode 86 can be inserted into the probe member 82. A tube member, for example, from a blood tubing set, connector tube member of a dialysis machine or the like, can be inserted into both ends of the opening 84 of the probe member 82 in contact with an outer portion of the channel 85 allowing blood or other suitable fluid to make fluid contact with the electrode 86 in any suitable manner. The electrode 86 has an opening 88 that extends there-through within which blood (not shown) or other suitable fluid from the fluid circuit can flow. In an embodiment, the diameter of the opening 88 of the electrode 86 is sized to allow blood flow through the electrode 86 such that blood flow levels under typical operating conditions, such as during dialysis therapy, can be suitably maintained. In this regard, the coupling device of the present invention can be readily and effectively attached to a fluid circuit, including a blood circuit or the like, for use during medical therapy including, for example, dialysis therapy. It should

be appreciated that the coupling device 80 of the present invention can be attached to the fluid circuit in any suitable way such that electrical and fluid connection can be made with the fluid flowing through the fluid circuit.

[0053] The probe member 82 also includes a stem portion 90 that extends from a surface 92 of its cylindrical-shaped body. The stem portion 90 has an opening 93 that extends therethrough. In an embodiment, the stem portion 90 is positioned such that at least a portion of the electrode 86 is in contact with the opening 93 of the stem portion 90.

[0054] In order to secure the electrode 86 to the blood circuit, the coupling device 80 includes a socket member 94 that includes a body portion 96 with an opening 98 for accepting the probe member 82 and for accepting a blood tube member (not shown) of the blood circuit such that blood directly contacts the electrode as it circulates through the blood circuit during dialysis therapy. In an embodiment, the socket member 94 includes a stem portion 100 extending from the body member 96 wherein the stem portion 100 includes an opening 102 extending therethrough. As the probe member 82 is inserted through the opening 98 of the body member 96, the stem portion 90 of the probe member 82 can be inserted into the opening 102 of the stem portion 100 of the body 96 of the socket member 94.

[0055] In an embodiment, the socket member 94 includes a groove region 104 extending along at least a portion of the body 96 of the socket member 94. In this regard, the probe member 82 can be inserted through the opening 98 and then moved or positioned into the groove region 104 to secure the probe member 82 within the body 96 of the socket member 94.

[0056] In an embodiment, the coupling device 80 includes an electrical contact member 106 that is inserted within the opening 102 of the stem portion 100 of the body 96 of the socket member 94 such that the electrical contact member 106 extends through the opening 93 of the stem portion 90 of the probe member 82 to contact at least a portion of a surface 108 of the electrode 86.

[0057] The electrical contact member 106 is utilized to connect the electronics (not shown) of, for example, the excitation source, a signal processing device, other like electronic devices suitable for use in monitoring and/or controlling changes in access conditions, such as needle dislodgment. The electrical contact member 106 can be made of any suitable material, such as any suitable conductive material including, stainless steel, other like conductive materials or combinations thereof. In order to secure the electrical contact member 106 in place, a contact retainer member 110 is inserted within the opening 102 of the stem portion 100 at an end region 112 thereof.

[0058] In an embodiment, the coupling device can be mounted to a dialysis machine, device or system in any suitable manner. For example, the coupling device can be mounted as an integral component of the dialysis machine. As well, the coupling device can be mounted as a separate and/or stand alone component which can inter-

face with any of the components of the apparatus and system of the present invention. In an embodiment, the coupling device 80 can be insertably mounted via the stem portion 100 of the socket member 94 to a dialysis machine or other suitable components.

[0059] It should be appreciated that the electrical contact coupling device can include a variety of different and suitable shapes, sizes and material components. For example, another embodiment of the coupling device is illustrated in Fig. 3E. The coupling device 114 in Fig. 3E is similar in construction to the coupling device as shown in Figs. 3C and 3D. In this regard, the coupling device 114 of Fig. 3E can include, for example, a cylindrical-shaped electrode or other suitable electrical contact, a probe member for accepting the electrode and securing it in place within a socket member of the sensing device. The probe member includes a stem portion that is insertable within a stem portion of the socket member. An electrical contact member is insertable within the stem portion such that it can contact the electrode. The coupling device of Fig. 3E can also include a contact retainer member to hold the electrical contact member in place similar to the coupling device as shown in Figs. 3C and 3D.

[0060] As shown in Fig. 3E, the probe member 116 of the electrical contact coupling device 114 includes a handle 118 which can facilitate securing the probe member 116 within the socket member 120. The handle 118, as shown, has a solid shape which can facilitate the use and manufacture of the coupling device 114. In addition, the stem portion (not shown) of the probe member 116 is larger in diameter than the stem portion of the probe member as illustrated in Fig. 3C. By increasing the stem size, the probe member can be more easily and readily inserted within the socket member. Further, the probe member is greater in length as compared to the probe member as shown in Figs. 3C and 3D such that the end regions 122 of the probe member 116 extend beyond a groove region 124 of the socket member 120. This can facilitate securing the probe member within the groove region 124 of the socket member 120.

[0061] In an embodiment, an opening 126 of the socket member 120 can include an additional opening portion 128 to accommodate the insertion of the stem portion of the probe member 116, having an increased size, therethrough. This can ensure proper alignment of the probe member with respect to the socket member before insertion of the probe member into the socket member thus facilitating the insertion process.

[0062] It should be appreciated that the probe member, socket member and contact retainer member can be composed of a variety of different and suitable materials including, for example, plastics, molded plastics, like materials or combinations thereof. The various components of the coupling device, such as the probe member, socket member and contact retainer member, can be fitted in any suitable way. For example, the components can be fitted in smooth engagement (as shown in Figs. 3C and 3D), in threaded engagement (as shown in Figs. 3F and

3G) and/or any suitable fitting engagement or arrangement relative to one another.

[0063] As shown in Figs. 3F and 3G, the coupling device 130 of the present invention can be made of threaded parts which are removably and insertably connected to one another to form the coupling device. The threaded parts can facilitate securing the electrode to the blood circuit as well as general use of same as described below.

[0064] In an embodiment, the stem portion 132 of the body 134 of the coupling device 130 has a threaded region 136 which can be insertably attached to a dialysis machine or other suitable mounting device in threaded engagement. This can facilitate the ease in which the coupling device is attached and detached from the mounting device.

[0065] As shown in Fig. 3G, the stem portion 132 is threaded on both sides allowing it to be in threaded engagement with an annular member 138. The annular member 138 provides direction and support allowing the electrical contact member 140 to abut against the electrode 142 housed in the probe member 144 as previously discussed.

[0066] In an embodiment, a plate member 146 made of any suitable conductive material can be depressed against a spring 148 as the probe member 144 is secured to the body 134. At the same time, another spring 150 can be displaced against the electrical contact member 140 in contact with the retainer 152 which is inserted within an annular region of the annular member 138 to secure the electrical contact member 140 to the body 134.

[0067] The spring mechanism in an embodiment of the present invention allows the parts of the coupling device 130 to remain in secure engagement during use. It can also facilitate use during detachment of the parts for cleaning, maintenance or other suitable purpose.

[0068] As previously discussed, the present invention can be effectively utilized to detect dislodgment of an access device, such as a needle or catheter, inserted within a patient through which fluid can pass between the patient and a fluid delivery and/or treatment system. The present invention can be applied in a number of different applications, such as medical therapies or treatments, particularly dialysis therapies. In dialysis therapies, access devices, such as needles or catheters, can be inserted into a patient's arteries and veins to connect blood flow to and from the dialysis machine.

[0069] Under these circumstances, if the access device becomes dislodged or separated from the blood circuit, particularly the venous needle, the amount of blood loss from the patient can be significant and immediate. In this regard, the present invention can be utilized to controllably and effectively minimize blood loss from a patient due to dislodgment of the access device, such as during dialysis therapy including hemodialysis, hemofiltration, hemodiafiltration and continuous renal replacement.

DLALYSIS MACHINE

[0070] As previously discussed, the present invention can be adapted for use with any suitable fluid delivery system, treatment system or the like. In an embodiment, the present invention is adapted for use with a dialysis machine to detect access disconnection as blood flows between the patient and the dialysis machine along a blood circuit during treatment, including, for example hemodialysis, hemofiltration and hemodiafiltration.

[0071] The present invention can include any suitable dialysis machine for such purposes. An example, of a hemodialysis machine of the present invention is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,143,181. In an embodiment, the dialysis machine 190 comprises a mobile chassis 192 and it has at the front side 194 thereof a common mechanism 196 for connecting tubing or the like by which a patient can be connected to the dialysis machine as shown in Fig. 4B. A flat touch screen 197 which can show several operational parameters and is provided with symbols and fields for adjustment of the dialysis machine by relevant symbols and fields, respectively, on the screen being touched can be adjusted vertically and can be universally pivoted on the dialysis machine and can be fixed in the desired adjusted position.

[0072] In an embodiment, the dialysis machine includes a chassis having one or more connectors for connecting a patient to the dialysis machine via a blood circuit allowing blood to flow between the patient and the dialysis machine during dialysis therapy wherein one or more electrical contacts are connected to the blood circuit in fluid communication with the blood allowing detection of a change in an electrical value in response to access disconnection as the blood flows through the blood circuit having an electrical signal passing therein as previously discussed.

[0073] In an embodiment, the dialysis machine of the present invention can be designed to accommodate one or more of the coupling devices, such as an induction coil coupling device and other such coupling devices as previously discussed, used to detect access disconnection as shown in Fig. 4B. For example, one or more coupling devices 198 can be attached to the front panel 194 of the dialysis machine 190. This can be done in any suitable way. In an embodiment, a stem portion of the coupling device is insertably mounted via a threaded fit, frictional fit or the like, as previously discussed. This connects the patient to the dialysis machine 190 via a blood tubing set 202. The blood tubing set includes a first blood line 204 and a second blood line 206. In an embodiment, the first blood line 204 is connected to the patient via an arterial needle 208 or the like through which blood can flow from the patient 200 to the dialysis machine 190. The second blood line 206 is then connected to the patient 200 via a venous needle 210 or the like through which fluid flows from the dialysis machine to the patient thereby defining a blood circuit. Alternatively, the first blood line and the second blood line can be coupled to

the venous needle and the arterial needle, respectively. The blood lines are made from any suitable medical grade material. In this regard, access disconnection, such as dislodgment of an arterial needle and/or a venous needle can be detected as previously discussed. Alternatively, the coupling device can be attached to the blood tubing set which is then attached to the dialysis machine in any suitable way.

DIALYSIS TREATMENT CENTERS

[0074] As previously discussed, the present invention can be used during dialysis therapy conducted at home and in dialysis treatment centers. The dialysis treatment centers can provide dialysis therapy to a number of patients. In this regard, the treatment centers include a number of dialysis machines to accommodate patient demands. The therapy sessions at dialysis treatment centers can be performed 24 hours a day, seven days a week depending on the locale and the patient demand for use.

[0075] In an embodiment, the dialysis treatment centers are provided with the capability to detect access disconnection during dialysis therapy pursuant to an embodiment of the present invention. For example, one or more of the dialysis machines within the center can be adapted for use with an electrical contact coupling, induction coil coupling device and/or the like along with other components necessary to detect access disconnection as previously discussed.

[0076] In an embodiment, the coupling device can be directly attached to one or more of the dialysis machines of the dialysis treatment center. It should be appreciated that the apparatuses, pursuant to an embodiment of the present invention can be applied for use during dialysis therapy administered to one or more patients in the dialysis treatment center in any suitable way. In an embodiment, the treatment center can have one or more patient stations at which dialysis therapy can be performed on one or more patients each coupled to a respective dialysis machine. Any suitable in-center therapy can be performed including, for example, - hemodialysis, hemofiltration, hemodiafiltration, continuous renal replacement and combinations thereof. As used herein, the term "patient station" or other like terms mean any suitably defined area of the dialysis treatment center dedicated for use during dialysis therapy. The patient station can include any number and type of suitable equipment necessary to administer dialysis therapy.

[0077] In an embodiment, the dialysis treatment center includes a number of patient stations each at which dialysis therapy can be administered to one or more patients; and one or more dialysis machines located at a respective patient station. One or more of the dialysis machines can include a chassis having one or more connectors for connecting a patient to the dialysis machine via a blood circuit allowing blood to flow between the patient and the dialysis machine during dialysis therapy wherein a number of electrical contacts can be connected

to the blood circuit in fluid communication with the blood allowing detection of a change in an electrical value in response to access disconnection as the blood flows through the blood circuit having an electrical signal passing therein.

[0078] As previously discussed, the access disconnection detection capabilities of the present invention can be utilized to monitor and control a safe and effective dialysis therapy. Upon dislodgment of an access device, such as a needle or catheter, from the patient, the access disconnection detection capabilities of the present invention can be used to provide a signal indicative of dislodgment that can be further processed for control and/or monitoring purposes. In an embodiment, the signal can be further processed to automatically terminate dialysis therapy to minimize blood loss due to dislodgment as previously discussed. Further, the signal can be processed to activate an alarm which can alert the patient and/or medical personnel to the dislodgment condition to ensure that responsive measures are taken. It should be appreciated that the present invention can be modified in a variety of suitable ways to facilitate the safe and effective administration of medical therapy, including dialysis therapy.

[0079] It should be understood that various changes and modifications to the presently preferred embodiments described herein will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Such changes and modifications can be made without departing from the scope of the present invention and without diminishing its intended advantages. It is therefore intended that such changes and modifications be covered by the appended claims.

[0080] Preferred aspects of the invention are described in the following numbered paragraphs of the description.

1. A method of detecting access disconnection during an extracorporeal blood treatment, the method comprising the steps of:

coupling an extracorporeal blood system including a plurality of components to a patient with an extracorporeal blood circuit including a first blood line and a second blood line such that blood flows into, through and out of the patient along the extracorporeal blood circuit during treatment;
injecting an electrical signal into the extracorporeal blood circuit;
passing the electrical signal through a conductive connection between the first blood line and the second blood line thereby defining a loop that bypasses one or more components of the extracorporeal blood system coupled to the extracorporeal blood circuit; and
measuring a change in an electrical value in response to access disconnection.

2. The method of paragraph 1 wherein an electrical

current is injected into the blood circuit.

3. The method of paragraph 1 wherein the change in the electrical value is measured in response to dislodgment of a needle in the patient that is coupled to a venous blood line. 5

4. The method of paragraph 1 wherein the change in the electrical value is measured in response to dislodgement of a needle in the patient that is coupled to an arterial blood line. 10

5. The method of paragraph 1 wherein the conductive connection includes a conductive material which defines a conductive path between the first blood line and the second blood line. 15

6. The method of paragraph 5 wherein the conductive connection is adapted to contact blood flowing through the first and second blood lines. 20

7. The method of paragraph 5 wherein the conductive connection is capacitively coupled to the first and second blood lines. 25

8. The method of paragraph 1 wherein the bypassed components are selected from the group consisting of a bubble trap, a blood pump, a blood treatment device, a dialysis machine and combinations thereof. 30

9. The method of paragraph 1 wherein the electrical value is selected from the group consisting of voltage, resistance, impedance, current, rates of change thereof and combinations thereof. 35

10. An apparatus for detecting dislodgment of an access device inserted within a patient as blood flows through an extracorporeal blood circuit including a first blood line and a second blood line that connects the patient to an extracorporeal blood system including a plurality of components, the apparatus comprising: 40

an electrical signal device for injecting an electrical signal into the extracorporeal blood circuit; a bypass device that includes a conductive connection between the first blood line and the second blood line thereby defining a loop along the extracorporeal blood circuit allowing the electrical signal to bypass one or more components of the extracorporeal blood system; and a measuring device coupled to the extracorporeal blood circuit that is capable of measuring a change in an electrical value in response to dislodgment of the access device. 55

11. The apparatus of paragraph 10 wherein the elec-

trical signal device comprises an induction coil.

12. The apparatus of paragraph 10 wherein the electrical signal device is capacitively coupled to the blood circuit.

13. The apparatus of paragraph 10 wherein the electrical signal device comprises an electrical contact in fluid and electrical communication with blood flowing through the blood circuit.

14. The apparatus of paragraph 10 further comprising an analyzer unit coupled to the measuring device that is capable of processing a signal derived from the measuring device allowing the change in electrical value to be detected and further processed.

15. The apparatus of paragraph 10 wherein the change in the electrical value is detected in response to dislodgment of a needle in the patient.

16. The apparatus of paragraph 10 wherein the conductive connection includes a conductive path in direct contact with blood flowing in the first and second blood lines.

17. The apparatus of paragraph 10 wherein the conductive connection is capacitively coupled to the first and second blood lines.

18. The apparatus of paragraph 10 wherein the measuring device includes an induction coil.

19. A method of detecting access disconnection during an extracorporeal blood treatment, the method comprising the steps of:

coupling an extracorporeal blood system including a plurality of components to a patient via an extracorporeal blood circuit including a first blood line and a second blood line allowing blood to flow into, through and out of the patient along the extracorporeal blood circuit during treatment;

injecting an electrical signal into the blood circuit through a direct conductive connection between a first contact point and a second contact point attached to the extracorporeal blood circuit and directly contacting the blood thereby defining a loop; and measuring a change in an electrical value at a third contact point attached to the extracorporeal blood circuit in response to access disconnection.

20. The method of paragraph 19 wherein the direct conductive connection is formed between a pair of electrodes in direct contact with blood as it flows through the extracorporeal blood circuit.

21. The method of paragraph 19 wherein an induction coil is coupled to the extracorporeal blood circuit at the third contact point allowing the change in the electrical value to be measured.

22. The method of paragraph 19 wherein the third contact point includes an electrical contact attached to the blood circuit in fluid communication with the blood.

23. The method of paragraph 19 wherein the third contact point includes a capacitive coupler.

24. The method of paragraph 19 wherein the electrical value is selected from the group consisting of voltage, resistance, impedance, current, rate of changes thereof and combinations thereof.

25. The method of paragraph 19 wherein the change in electrical value is measured in response to dislodgment of a needle in the patient that is coupled to the extracorporeal blood circuit.

26. An apparatus for detecting dislodgment of an access device from a patient as blood flows through an extracorporeal blood circuit including a first blood line and a second blood line allowing connection of the patient to an extracorporeal blood system including a plurality of components, the apparatus comprising:

a direct conductive connection between a first contact point and a second contact point attached to the extracorporeal blood circuit through which an electrical signal can be injected into the blood circuit thereby defining a loop; and
a measuring device coupled to the extracorporeal blood circuit at a third contact point wherein the measuring device can be used to measure a change in an electrical value in response to dislodgment detection.

27. The apparatus of paragraph 26 wherein the direct conductive connection is formed between a pair of electrodes in direct contact with blood as it flows through the extracorporeal blood circuit.

28. The apparatus of paragraph 26 wherein an induction coil is coupled to the extracorporeal blood circuit at the third contact point allowing the change in the electrical value to be measured.

29. The apparatus of paragraph 26 wherein the third contact point includes an electrical contact attached to the blood circuit in fluid communication with the blood.

30. The apparatus of paragraph 26 wherein the third contact point includes a capacitive coupler attached to the blood circuit.

31. The apparatus of paragraph 26 wherein the electrical value is selected from the group consisting of voltage, resistance, impedance, current, rate of changes thereof and combinations thereof.

32. The apparatus of paragraph 26 wherein a change in impedance is detected in response to dislodgment of a needle in the patient that is coupled to the extracorporeal blood circuit.

33. A method of detecting access disconnection during an extracorporeal blood treatment, the method comprising the steps of:

coupling an extracorporeal blood system including a plurality of components to a patient via an extracorporeal blood circuit including a first blood line and a second blood line allowing blood to flow into, through and from the patient along the extracorporeal blood circuit during treatment;
injecting an electrical signal into the blood circuit at a first contact point thereby defining a loop; and
measuring a change in an electrical value using a direct conductive connection made between a second electrical contact point and a third electrical contact point along the loop in response to access disconnection.

34. The method of paragraph 33 wherein the direct conductive connection is formed between a pair of electrodes in direct contact with blood as it flows through the extracorporeal blood circuit.

35. The method of paragraph 33 wherein an induction coil is coupled to the extracorporeal blood circuit at the first contact point allowing the electric signal to be injected.

36. The method of paragraph 33 wherein the third contact point includes an electrical contact attached to the blood circuit in fluid communication with the blood.

37. The method of paragraph 33 wherein the third contact point includes a capacitive coupler attached to the blood circuit.

38. The method of paragraph 33 wherein the electrical value is selected from the group consisting of voltage, resistance, impedance, current, rate of changes thereof and combinations thereof.

39. The method of paragraph 33 wherein the change in electrical value is measured in response to dislodgment of a needle in the patient that is coupled to the extracorporeal blood circuit allowing blood to flow into, through and out of the patient.

40. An apparatus for detecting dislodgment of an access device from a patient as blood flows through an extracorporeal blood circuit which includes a first blood line and a second blood line allowing connection of the patient to an extracorporeal blood system including a plurality of components, the apparatus comprising:

an electrical signal device coupled to the extracorporeal blood circuit at a first contact point capable of injecting an electrical signal into the blood circuit thereby defining a loop; and a direct conductive connection between a second contact point and a third contact point within the loop along which a change in an electrical value can be measured in response to dislodgment.

41. The apparatus of paragraph 40 wherein the direct conductive connection includes a pair of electrodes in direct contact with blood as it flows through the extracorporeal blood circuit.

42. The apparatus of paragraph 40 wherein an induction coil is coupled to the extracorporeal blood circuit at the third contact point.

43. The method of paragraph 40 wherein the third contact point includes an electrical contact attached to the blood circuit in fluid communication with the blood.

44. The method of paragraph 40 wherein the third contact point includes a capacitive coupler.

45. The method of paragraph 40 wherein the electrical value is selected from the group consisting of voltage, resistance, impedance, current, rate of changes thereof and combinations thereof.

46. The apparatus of paragraph 40 wherein the change in an electrical value is measured in response to dislodgment of a needle in the patient and coupled to the extracorporeal blood circuit.

47. A dialysis machine comprising a chassis having one or more connectors for connecting a patient to the dialysis machine via a blood circuit allowing blood to flow between the patient and the dialysis machine during dialysis therapy wherein a plurality of electrical contacts are connected to the blood circuit allowing detection of access disconnection using a direct

conductive connection.

48. The dialysis machine of paragraph 47 wherein the direct conductive connection can be used to inject an electrical signal into the blood circuit thereby defining a loop allowing detection of access disconnection.

49. The dialysis machine of paragraph 48 wherein the direct conductive connection can be used to measure a change in an electrical value in response to access disconnection.

50. The dialysis machine of paragraph 48 wherein the direct conductive connection can be used to bypass the dialysis machine from the loop.

51. The dialysis machine of paragraph 47 wherein the direct conductive connection is made between a pair of electrical contacts in direct contact with blood as it flows through the blood circuit.

52. The dialysis machine of paragraph 47 wherein a controller is attached to at least one of the electrical contacts allowing processing of a signal indicative of a detectable change in an electrical value in response to access disconnection such that blood loss due to same can be minimized.

53. The dialysis machine of paragraph 52 wherein the signal can be processed allowing automatic termination of dialysis therapy.

54. The dialysis machine of paragraph 47 wherein the access disconnection is due to dislodgment of an access device inserted in the patient through which blood can flow along the blood circuit.

55. The dialysis machine of paragraph 54 wherein the access device is selected from the group consisting of a needle, a catheter, a venous needle and an arterial needle.

56. The dialysis machine of paragraph 47 wherein the electrical contacts are attached to the chassis of the dialysis machine.

57. A dialysis treatment center comprising:
a plurality of patient stations each at which dialysis therapy can be administered; and one or more dialysis machines located at a respective patient station, at least one of the dialysis machines including a chassis having one or more connectors for connecting a patient to the dialysis machine via a blood circuit allowing blood to flow between the patient and the dialysis machine during dialysis therapy wherein a

plurality of electrical contacts are connected to the blood circuit allowing detection of access disconnection using a direct conductive connection.

58. The dialysis treatment center of paragraph 57 wherein the direct conductive connection can be used to inject an electrical signal into the blood circuit thereby defining a loop allowing detection of access disconnection.

59. The dialysis treatment center of paragraph 58 wherein the direct conductive connection can be used to measure a change in an electrical value in response to access disconnection.

60. The dialysis treatment center of paragraph 58 wherein the direct conductive connection can be used to bypass the dialysis machine from the loop.

61. The dialysis treatment center of paragraph 57 wherein the direct conductive connection is made between a pair of electrical contacts in direct contact with blood as it flows through the blood circuit.

62. The dialysis treatment center of paragraph 57 wherein a controller is attached to at least one of the electrical contacts allowing processing of a signal indicative of a detectable change in an electrical value in response to access disconnection such that blood loss due to same can be minimized.

63. The dialysis treatment center of paragraph 62 wherein the signal can be processed allowing automatic termination of dialysis therapy.

64. The dialysis treatment center of paragraph 62 wherein the signal can be processed to activate an alarm upon detection of access disconnection.

65. The dialysis treatment center of paragraph 62 wherein the patient and/or medical staff can be alerted to take responsive actions in response to the alarm.

66. The dialysis treatment center of paragraph 57 wherein the dialysis therapy is selected from the group consisting of hemodialysis, hemofiltration, hemodiafiltration and continuous renal replacement.

67. The dialysis treatment center of paragraph 57 wherein the access disconnection is due to dislodgment of an access device inserted in the patient through which blood can flow.

68. The dialysis treatment center of paragraph 67 wherein the access device is selected from the group consisting of a needle, a catheter, a venous needle

and an arterial needle.

69. An inductive coupling device comprising:

5 a first member and a second member movably attached to the first member at an end allowing for displacement of the first member and the second member into an open arrangement and a closed arrangement; and
10 an induction coil placed around at least a portion of at least one of the first and second members.

70. The inductive coupling device of paragraph 69 wherein the inductive coupling device includes a hinge attached to the first member and the second member at the end.

71. The inductive coupling device of paragraph 69 wherein the first and second members are composed of a material that has a magnetic permeability in an amount effective to converge an electromagnetic field into the induction coil.

72. A method for injecting an electrical signal in a fluid passing through a fluid conduit, the method comprising the steps of:

25 providing an inductive coupler including a first member and a second member movably attached to the first member at an end allowing for displacement of the first member and the second member into an open arrangement and a closed arrangement wherein an induction coil is attached to the inductive coupler;
30 placing the inductive coupler around the fluid conduit in the open arrangement;
35 displacing the first member and the second member to the closed arrangement thereby securing the inductive coupler to the fluid conduit; and
40 using the inductive coupler to inject an electrical signal in the fluid.

73. The method of paragraph 72 wherein a hinge is used to movably attach the first member to the second member.

74. The method of paragraph 72 wherein the first and second members can direct an electromagnetic field to the induction coil allowing injection of the electrical signal.

75. The method of paragraph 72 wherein the fluid comprises blood passing through an extracorporeal blood circuit connecting a patient to an extracorporeal blood system.

76. The method of paragraph 72 wherein the elec-

trical signal comprises a current.

77. A method for detecting a change in an electrical value as fluid passes through a fluid conduit of a fluid circuit, the method comprising the steps of:

providing a coupling device including a first member and a second member movably attached to the first member at a first end allowing for displacement of the first member and the second member into an open arrangement and a closed arrangement wherein an induction coil is attached to the coupling device;

placing the coupling device with the induction coil around the fluid conduit in the open arrangement;

displacing the first member and the second member to the closed arrangement thereby securing the induction coil to the fluid conduit; and using the induction coil to measure the change in electrical value as the fluid passes through the fluid conduit with an electrical signal passing therein.

78. The method of paragraph 77 wherein a hinge is used to movably attach the first member to the second member.

79. The method of paragraph 77 wherein the coupling device can direct an electromagnetic field to the induction coil allowing measurement of a change in the electrical value.

80. The method of paragraph 77 wherein the fluid comprises blood passing through an extracorporeal blood circuit that couples a patient to an extracorporeal blood system.

Claims

1. An apparatus for detecting dislodgement of an access device inserted within a patient as blood flows through an extracorporeal blood circuit (12) including a first blood line (14) and a second blood line (16) that connects the patient to an extracorporeal blood system including a plurality of components (24, 26, 28, 29), the apparatus comprising:

an electrical signal device (34) for injecting an electrical signal into the extracorporeal blood circuit;

a bypass device that includes a conductive connection (35) between the first blood line (14) and the second blood line (16), the bypass device configured to establish a loop (40) along the extracorporeal blood circuit (12) to communicate the electrical signal and to bypass one or more

components (24, 26, 28, 29) of the extracorporeal blood system; and

a measuring device coupled to the extracorporeal blood circuit (12) that is capable of measuring a change in an electrical value in response to dislodgement of the access device;

characterised in that the bypass device is separate from the electrical signal device and the measuring device.

2. The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein the electrical signal device (34) comprises an induction coil (30).

3. The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein the electrical signal device (34) is capacitively coupled to the blood circuit (12).

4. The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein the electrical signal device (34) comprises an electrical contact in fluid and electrical communication with blood flowing through the blood circuit (12).

5. The apparatus of Claim 1, further comprising an analyzer unit (33) coupled to the measuring device that is capable of processing a signal derived from the measuring device allowing the change in electrical value to be detected and further processed.

6. The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein the change in the electrical value is detected in response to dislodgement of a needle in the patient.

7. The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein the conductive connection (35) includes a conductive path (38) in direct contact with blood flowing in the first and second blood lines (14, 16).

8. The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein the conductive connection (35) is capacitively coupled to the first and second blood lines (14, 16).

9. The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein the measuring device includes an induction coil (32).

10. The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein the measuring device is an inductive coupling device (50) comprising:

a first member (52) and a second member (54) movably attached to the first member at an end (55) allowing for displacement of the first member (52) and the second member (54) into an open arrangement and a closed arrangement; and

an induction coil (57) placed around at least a portion of at least one of the first and second members (52, 54).

11. The apparatus of Claim 10, wherein the inductive coupling device includes a hinge (56) attached to the first member (52) and the second member (54) at the end (55).
12. The apparatus of Claim 10, wherein the first and second members (52, 54) are composed of a material that has a magnetic permeability in an amount effective to converge an electromagnetic field into the induction coil (57).
13. The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein the conductive connection (35) is a direct conductive connection between a first contact point and a second contact point attached to the blood circuit (12), and wherein the measuring device is coupled to the extracorporeal blood circuit at a third contact point such that the measuring device can be used to measure a change in an electrical value in response to dislodgement detection.
14. The apparatus of Claim 13, wherein the direct conductive connection (35) is formed between a pair of electrodes in direct contact with blood as it flows through the extracorporeal blood circuit (12).
15. The apparatus of Claim 13, wherein the electrical signal device is an induction coil coupled to the extracorporeal blood circuit (12) at the third contact point that allows the change in the electrical value to be measured.
16. The apparatus of Claim 13, wherein the third contact point includes a capacitive coupler attached to the blood circuit (12).
17. The apparatus of Claim 13, wherein a change in impedance is detected in response to dislodgement of a needle in the patient that is coupled to the extracorporeal blood circuit.
18. The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein the electrical signal device (34) couples to the extracorporeal blood circuit (12) at a first contact point capable of injecting an electrical signal into the blood circuit (12) thereby defining a loop; and a direct conductive connection (35) between a second contact point and a third contact point (40) within the loop such that the change in the electrical value can be measured in response to dislodgement.
19. The apparatus of Claim 18, wherein the direct conductive connection (35) includes a pair of electrodes in direct contact with blood as it flows through the extracorporeal blood circuit (12).
20. The apparatus of Claim 18, wherein an induction coil is coupled to the extracorporeal blood circuit at the
- third contact point.
21. The apparatus of Claim 13 or Claim 18, wherein the third contact point includes an electrical contact attached to the blood circuit (12) in fluid communication with the blood.
22. The apparatus of Claim 18, wherein the third contact point includes a capacitive coupler.
23. The apparatus of Claim 1, further comprising a dialysis machine (190) comprising a chassis (192) having one or more connectors for connecting a patient to the dialysis machine via the extracorporeal blood circuit (12) to allow blood to flow between the patient and the dialysis machine (190) during dialysis therapy.
24. The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein the bypass device is configured to bypass all of the components (24, 26, 28, 29) of the extracorporeal blood system.
25. The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein the bypass device is used to reduce the high impedance effect of a blood pump (29) in the extracorporeal blood system.
26. The apparatus of Claim 23, wherein the conductive connection (35) is made between a pair of electrical contacts in direct contact with blood as it flows through the extracorporeal blood circuit (12).
27. The apparatus of Claim 26, wherein a controller (33) is electrically coupled to at least one of the electrical contacts and configured to process the electrical signal indicative of the detectable change in the electrical value in response to access disconnection such that blood loss due to same can be minimised.
28. The apparatus of Claim 27, wherein the controller (33) is configured to process the electrical signal automatically to terminate the dialysis therapy in response to dislodgement.
29. The apparatus of Claim 23, wherein the access disconnection is due to dislodgement of an access device inserted in the patient through which blood can flow along the blood circuit (12).
30. The apparatus of Claim 29, wherein the access device is selected from the group consisting of a needle, a catheter, a venous needle and an arterial needle.
31. The apparatus of Claim 26, wherein the electrical contacts are attached to the chassis (192) of the dialysis machine (190).
32. The apparatus of Claim 23 further comprising a dialysis treatment centre including:

a plurality of patient stations each at which dialysis therapy can be administered; and one or more dialysis machines (190) according to any of Claims 23 or 26 to 31 located at a respective patient station.

33. The apparatus of Claim 32, wherein the signal can be processed to activate an alarm upon detection of access disconnection.
34. The apparatus of Claim 33, wherein the patient and/or medical staff can be alerted to take responsive actions in response to the alarm.
35. The apparatus of Claim 32, wherein the dialysis therapy is selected from the group consisting of haemodialysis, haemofiltration, heamodiafiltration and continuous renal replacement.

Patentansprüche

1. Vorrichtung zum Nachweis des Entfernens einer Zugangsvorrichtung, die in einen Patienten eingeführt ist, während Blut durch einen extrakorporalen Blutkreislauf (12) fließt, enthaltend eine erste Bluteitung (14) und eine zweite Bluteitung (16), welche den Patienten mit einem extrakorporalen Blutsystem, enthaltend eine Vielzahl von Bestandteilen (24, 26, 28, 29), verbindet, wobei die Vorrichtung umfaßt:

eine elektrische Signalvorrichtung (34), um ein elektrisches Signal in den extrakorporalen Blutkreislauf einzuspeisen,
eine Bypass-Vorrichtung, die eine leitfähige Verbindung (35) zwischen der ersten Bluteitung (14) und der zweiten Bluteitung (16) enthält, wobei die Bypass-Vorrichtung ausgelegt ist, eine Schleife (40) entlang des extrakorporalen Blutkreislaufs (12) zu schaffen, um das elektrische Signal zu übertragen und eine oder mehrere Bestandteile (24, 26, 28, 29) des extrakorporalen Blutsystems zu umgehen, und
eine Meßvorrichtung, die mit dem extrakorporalen Blutkreislauf (12) verbunden ist, welche befähigt ist, eine Änderung in einem elektrischen Wert als Antwort auf ein Entfernen der Zugangsvorrichtung zu messen,
dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bypass-Vorrichtung von der elektrischen Signalvorrichtung und der Meßvorrichtung getrennt ist.

2. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die elektrische Signalvorrichtung (34) eine Induktionsspule (30) umfaßt.
3. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die elektrische Signalvorrichtung (34) kapazitiv mit dem Blutkreis-

lauf (12) verbunden ist.

4. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die elektrische Signalvorrichtung (34) einen elektrischen Kontakt in Fluidverbindung und elektrischer Verbindung mit Blut, welches durch den Blutkreislauf (12) fließt, umfaßt.
5. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, weiter umfassend eine mit der Meßvorrichtung verbundene Analyseeinheit (33), die befähigt ist, ein Signal zu verarbeiten, welches von der Meßvorrichtung stammt, was den Nachweis und die weitere Verarbeitung der Änderung in dem elektrischen Wert ermöglicht.
6. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Änderung in dem elektrischen Wert als Antwort auf das Entfernen einer Nadel in dem Patienten nachgewiesen wird.
7. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die leitfähige Verbindung (35) einen leitfähigen Pfad (38) in direktem Kontakt mit Blut, das in der ersten und zweiten Bluteitung (14, 16) fließt, enthält.
8. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die leitfähige Verbindung (35) kapazitiv mit der ersten und zweiten Bluteitung (14, 16) verbunden ist.
9. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Meßvorrichtung eine Induktionsspule (32) enthält.
10. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Meßvorrichtung eine induktive Kopplungsvorrichtung (50) ist, umfassend:
ein erstes Element (52) und ein zweites Element (54), das beweglich an dem ersten Element an einem Ende (55) angebracht ist, was die Verlagerung des ersten Elements (52) und des zweiten Elements (54) in eine offene Anordnung und eine geschlossene Anordnung ermöglicht, und eine Induktionsspule (57), die um mindestens einen Teil von mindestens einem aus dem ersten und zweiten Element (52, 54) angebracht ist.
11. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 10, wobei die induktive Kopplungsvorrichtung ein Gelenk (56) enthält, welches an dem ersten Element (52) und dem zweiten Element (54) am Ende (55) angebracht ist.
12. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 10, wobei das erste und zweite Element (52, 54) aus einem Material gebildet ist, das eine magnetische Permeabilität in einer Menge aufweist, die wirksam ist, ein elektromagnetisches Feld in die Induktionsspule (57) zu konvergieren.

13. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die leitfähige Verbindung (35) eine direkte leitfähige Verbindung zwischen einem ersten Kontaktpunkt und einem zweiten Kontaktpunkt ist, der an dem Blutkreislauf (12) angebracht ist, und wobei die Meßvorrichtung mit dem extrakorporalen Blutkreislauf an einem dritten Kontaktpunkt verbunden ist, so daß die Meßvorrichtung verwendet werden kann, um eine Änderung in einem elektrischen Wert als Antwort auf den Nachweis eines Entfernens verwendet werden kann. 5 10
14. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 13, wobei die direkte leitfähige Verbindung (35) zwischen einem Elektrodenpaar in direktem Kontakt mit Blut, während es durch den extrakorporalen Blutkreislauf (12) fließt, gebildet wird. 15
15. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 13, wobei die elektrische Signalvorrichtung eine Induktionsspule ist, die mit dem extrakorporalen Blutkreislauf (12) am dritten Kontaktpunkt verbunden ist, welcher das Messen der Änderung in dem elektrischen Wert ermöglicht. 20
16. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 13, wobei der dritte Kontaktpunkt eine kapazitive Kupplung enthält, die an dem Blutkreislauf (12) angebracht ist. 25
17. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 13, wobei eine Änderung in der Impedanz als Antwort auf das Entfernen einer Nadel in dem Patienten, der mit dem extrakorporalen Blutkreislauf verbunden ist, nachgewiesen wird. 30
18. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die elektrische Signalvorrichtung (34) mit dem extrakorporalen Blutkreislauf (12) an einem ersten Kontaktpunkt verbunden ist, der befähigt ist, ein elektrisches Signal in den Blutkreislauf (12) einzuspeisen, wodurch eine Schleife gebildet wird, und eine direkte leitfähige Verbindung (35) zwischen einem zweiten Kontaktpunkt und einem dritten Kontaktpunkt (40) innerhalb der Schleife, so daß die Änderung in dem elektrischen Wert als Antwort auf ein Entfernen gemessen werden kann. 35 40
19. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 18, wobei die direkte leitfähige Verbindung (35) ein Elektrodenpaar in direktem Kontakt mit Blut, während es durch den extrakorporalen Blutkreislauf (12) fließt, enthält. 45
20. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 18, wobei eine Induktionsspule mit dem extrakorporalen Blutkreislauf am dritten Kontaktpunkt verbunden ist. 50
21. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 13 oder Anspruch 18, wobei der dritte Kontaktpunkt einen elektrischen Kontakt enthält, der in Fluidverbindung mit dem Blut an dem Blutkreislauf (12) angebracht ist. 55
22. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 18, wobei der dritte Kontaktpunkt eine kapazitive Kupplung enthält.
23. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, weiter umfassend eine Dialysevorrichtung (190), umfassend ein Gehäuse (192), welches einen oder mehrere Verbinder für das Verbinden eines Patienten mit der Dialysevorrichtung über den extrakorporalen Blutkreislauf (12) aufweist, um es Blut zu ermöglichen, zwischen dem Patienten und der Dialysevorrichtung (190) während der Dialysetherapie zu fließen.
24. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Bypass-Vorrichtung ausgelegt ist, alle der Bestandteile (24, 26, 28, 29) des extrakorporalen Blutsystems zu überbrücken.
25. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Bypass-Vorrichtung verwendet wird, den hohen Impedanzeffekt einer Blutpumpe (29) in dem extrakorporalen Blutsystem zu reduzieren.
26. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 23, wobei die leitfähige Verbindung (35) zwischen einem Paar von elektrischen Kontakten in direktem Kontakt mit Blut, während es durch den extrakorporalen Blutkreislauf (12) fließt, hergestellt ist.
27. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 26, wobei eine Kontrollvorrichtung (33) elektrisch mit mindestens einem der elektrischen Kontakte verbunden ist, und ausgelegt ist, das elektrische Signal zu verarbeiten, welches die nachweisbare Änderung in dem elektrischen Wert als Antwort auf ein Entfernen des Zugangs anzeigt, so daß Blutverlust aufgrund dessen minimiert werden kann.
28. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 27, wobei die Kontrollvorrichtung (33) ausgelegt ist, das elektrische Signal automatisch zu verarbeiten, um die Dialysetherapie als Antwort auf ein Entfernen zu beenden.
29. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 23, wobei die Trennung des Zugangs auf das Entfernen einer Zugangsvorrichtung, die in den Patienten eingeführt ist, und durch welche Blut entlang des Blutkreislaufs (12) fließen kann, zurückzuführen ist.
30. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 29, wobei die Zugangsvorrichtung ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe, bestehend aus einer Nadel, einem Katheter, einer venösen Nadel und einer arteriellen Nadel.
31. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 26, wobei die elektrischen Kontakte an dem Gehäuse (192) der Dialysevorrichtung (190) angebracht sind.
32. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 23, weiter umfassend

ein Dialysebehandlungszentrum, enthaltend:

eine Vielzahl von Patientenstationen, an jeder von denen eine Dialysetherapie verabreicht werden kann, und
eine oder mehrere Dialysevorrichtungen (190) nach einem der Ansprüche 23 oder 26 bis 31, die an der jeweiligen Patientenstation gelegen sind.

33. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 32, wobei das Signal verarbeitet werden kann, um bei Nachweis einer Trennung des Zugangs einen Alarm zu aktivieren.
34. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 33, wobei der Patient und/oder medizinisches Personal alarmiert werden kann, um Reaktionshandlungen als Antwort auf den Alarm zu unternehmen.
35. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 32, wobei die Dialysetherapie ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe, bestehend aus Hämodialyse, Hämofiltration, Hämodiafiltration und kontinuierlichem Nierenersatz.

Revendications

1. Dispositif de détection de déboîtement d'un dispositif d'accès inséré à l'intérieur d'un patient lorsque du sang s'écoule à travers un circuit sanguin extra-corporel (12), comportant une première ligne de sang (14) et une seconde ligne de sang (16) qui relie le patient à un dispositif de traitement sanguin extra-corporel comportant une pluralité de composants (24, 26, 28, 29), le dispositif comprenant :

un dispositif d'injection de signal électrique (34) destiné à injecter un signal électrique dans le circuit sanguin extra-corporel ;
un dispositif de dérivation qui comporte une liaison conductrice (35) entre la première ligne de sang (14) et la seconde ligne de sang (16), le dispositif de dérivation étant configuré de manière à établir une boucle (40) le long du circuit sanguin extra-corporel (12) afin de transmettre le signal électrique et de contourner un ou plusieurs composants (24, 26, 28, 29) du dispositif de traitement sanguin extra-corporel ; et
un dispositif de mesure couplé au circuit sanguin extra-corporel (12) qui permet de mesurer une variation sur une valeur électrique en réponse au déboîtement du dispositif d'accès ;
caractérisé en ce que le dispositif de dérivation est séparé du dispositif d'injection de signal électrique et du dispositif de mesure.

2. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le dispositif d'injection de signal électrique (34) comprend

une bobine d'induction (30).

3. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le dispositif d'injection de signal électrique (34) est couplé de manière capacitive au circuit sanguin (12).

4. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le dispositif d'injection de signal électrique (34) comprend un contact électrique en communication fluide et électrique avec le sang circulant à travers le circuit sanguin (12).

5. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre une unité d'analyse (33) couplée au dispositif de mesure qui permet de traiter un signal issu du dispositif de mesure permettant la détection de la variation sur la valeur électrique et d'autres traitements.

6. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la variation sur la valeur électrique est détectée en réponse au déboîtement d'une aiguille sur le patient.

7. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la liaison conductrice (35) comporte un circuit conducteur (38) en contact direct avec le sang circulant dans les première et deuxième lignes de sang (14, 16).

8. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la liaison conductrice (35) est couplée de manière capacitive aux première et deuxième lignes de sang (14, 16).

9. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le dispositif de mesure comporte une bobine d'induction (32).

10. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le dispositif de mesure est un dispositif de couplage inductif (50) comprenant :

un premier élément (52) et un second élément (54), fixé de manière à pouvoir se déplacer sur le premier élément au niveau d'une extrémité (55) permettant le déplacement du premier élément (52) et du second élément (54) suivant un agencement ouvert et un agencement fermé ; et
une bobine d'induction (57) placée autour d'au moins une partie d'au moins l'un des premier et second éléments (52, 54).

11. Dispositif selon la revendication 10, dans lequel le dispositif de couplage inductif comporte une charnière (56) fixée sur le premier élément (52) et le second élément (54) au niveau de l'extrémité (55).

12. Dispositif selon la revendication 10, dans lequel les premier et second éléments (52, 54) sont composés

- d'un matériau qui présente une perméabilité magnétique à un niveau efficace afin de faire converger un champ électromagnétique dans la bobine d'induction (57).
13. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la liaison conductrice (35) est une liaison conductrice directe entre un premier point de contact et un deuxième point de contact fixés sur le circuit sanguin (12), et dans lequel le dispositif de mesure est couplé au circuit sanguin extra-corporel au niveau d'un troisième point de contact, de telle sorte que le dispositif de mesure peut être utilisé afin de mesurer une variation sur une valeur électrique en réponse à la détection de déboîtement.
14. Dispositif selon la revendication 13, dans lequel la liaison conductrice directe (35) est formée entre une paire d'électrodes en contact direct avec le sang lorsqu'il circule à travers le circuit sanguin extra-corporel (12).
15. Dispositif selon la revendication 13, dans lequel le dispositif d'injection de signal électrique est une bobine d'induction couplée au circuit sanguin extra-corporel (12) au niveau du troisième point de contact qui permet la mesure de la variation sur la valeur électrique.
16. Dispositif selon la revendication 13, dans lequel le troisième point de contact comporte un coupleur capacitif fixé sur le circuit sanguin (12).
17. Dispositif selon la revendication 13, dans lequel une variation sur l'impédance est détectée en réponse au déboîtement d'une aiguille sur le patient qui est couplée au circuit sanguin extra-corporel.
18. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le dispositif d'injection de signal électrique (34) est couplé au circuit sanguin extra-corporel (12) au niveau d'un premier point de contact permettant l'injection d'un signal électrique dans le circuit sanguin (12) définissant ainsi une boucle ; et une liaison conductrice directe (35) entre un deuxième point de contact et un troisième point de contact (40) à l'intérieur de la boucle, de telle sorte que la variation sur la valeur électrique peut être mesurée en réponse au déboîtement.
19. Dispositif selon la revendication 18, dans lequel la liaison conductrice directe (35) comporte une paire d'électrodes en contact direct avec le sang lorsqu'il circule à travers le circuit sanguin extra-corporel (12).
20. Dispositif selon la revendication 18, dans lequel une bobine d'induction est couplée au circuit sanguin extra-corporel au niveau du troisième point de contact.
21. Dispositif selon la revendication 13 ou 18, dans lequel le troisième point de contact comporte un contact électrique fixé sur le circuit sanguin (12) en communication fluïdique avec le sang.
22. Dispositif selon la revendication 18, dans lequel le troisième point de contact comporte un coupleur capacitif.
23. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre une machine de dialyse (190) comprenant un châssis (192) comportant un ou plusieurs raccords destinés à raccorder un patient à la machine de dialyse par l'intermédiaire du circuit sanguin extra-corporel (12) de manière à permettre la circulation du sang entre le patient et la machine de dialyse (190) au cours de la thérapie de dialyse.
24. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le dispositif de dérivation est configuré de manière à contourner tous les composants (24, 26, 28, 29) du dispositif de traitement sanguin extra-corporel.
25. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le dispositif de dérivation est utilisé de manière à réduire l'effet de forte impédance d'une pompe de sang (29) sur le dispositif de traitement sanguin extra-corporel.
26. Dispositif selon la revendication 23, dans lequel la liaison conductrice (35) est établie entre une paire de contacts électriques en contact direct avec le sang lorsqu'il circule à travers le circuit sanguin extra-corporel (12).
27. Dispositif selon la revendication 26, dans lequel une unité de commande (33) est couplée électriquement à au moins l'un des contacts électriques, et configurée de manière à traiter le signal électrique représentatif de la variation détectable sur la valeur électrique en réponse à un déboîtement d'accès, de telle sorte que la perte de sang due à celui-ci peut être minimisée.
28. Dispositif selon la revendication 27, dans lequel l'unité de commande (33) est configurée de manière à traiter automatiquement le signal électrique afin d'achever la thérapie de dialyse en réponse au déboîtement.
29. Dispositif selon la revendication 23, dans lequel le débranchement d'accès est dû au déboîtement d'un dispositif d'accès inséré dans le patient à travers lequel du sang peut circuler dans le circuit sanguin (12).
30. Dispositif selon la revendication 29, dans lequel le

dispositif d'accès est sélectionné à partir du groupe constitué par une aiguille, un cathéter, une aiguille veineuse et une aiguille artérielle.

- 31.** Dispositif selon la revendication 26, dans lequel les contacts électriques sont fixés sur le châssis (192) de la machine de dialyse (190). 5
- 32.** Dispositif selon la revendication 23, comprenant en outre un centre de traitement de dialyse comportant : 10
- une pluralité de stations de patient au niveau de chacune desquelles une thérapie de dialyse peut être administrée ;
- et 15
- une ou plusieurs machines de dialyse (190) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 23 ou 26 à 31, située(s) au niveau d'une station de patient respective. 20
- 33.** Dispositif selon la revendication 32, dans lequel le signal peut être traité de manière à activer une alarme lors de la détection d'un débranchement d'accès.
- 34.** Dispositif selon la revendication 33, dans lequel le patient et/ou le personnel médical peuvent être alertés afin de prendre des actions correctrices en réponse à l'alarme. 25
- 35.** Dispositif selon la revendication 32, dans lequel la thérapie de dialyse est sélectionnée à partir du groupe constitué par l'hémodialyse, l'hémofiltration, l'hémodiafiltration et le remplacement rénal continu. 30

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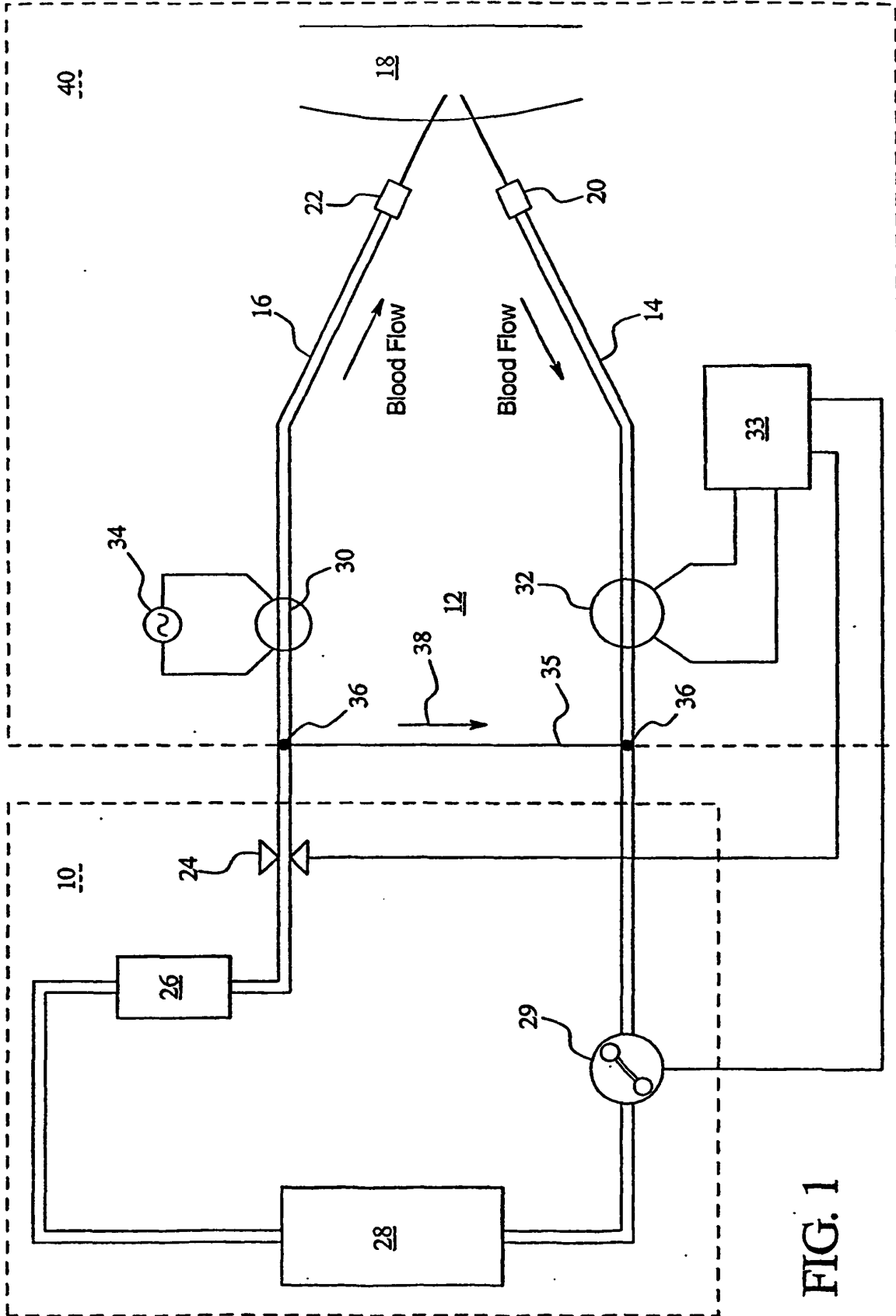
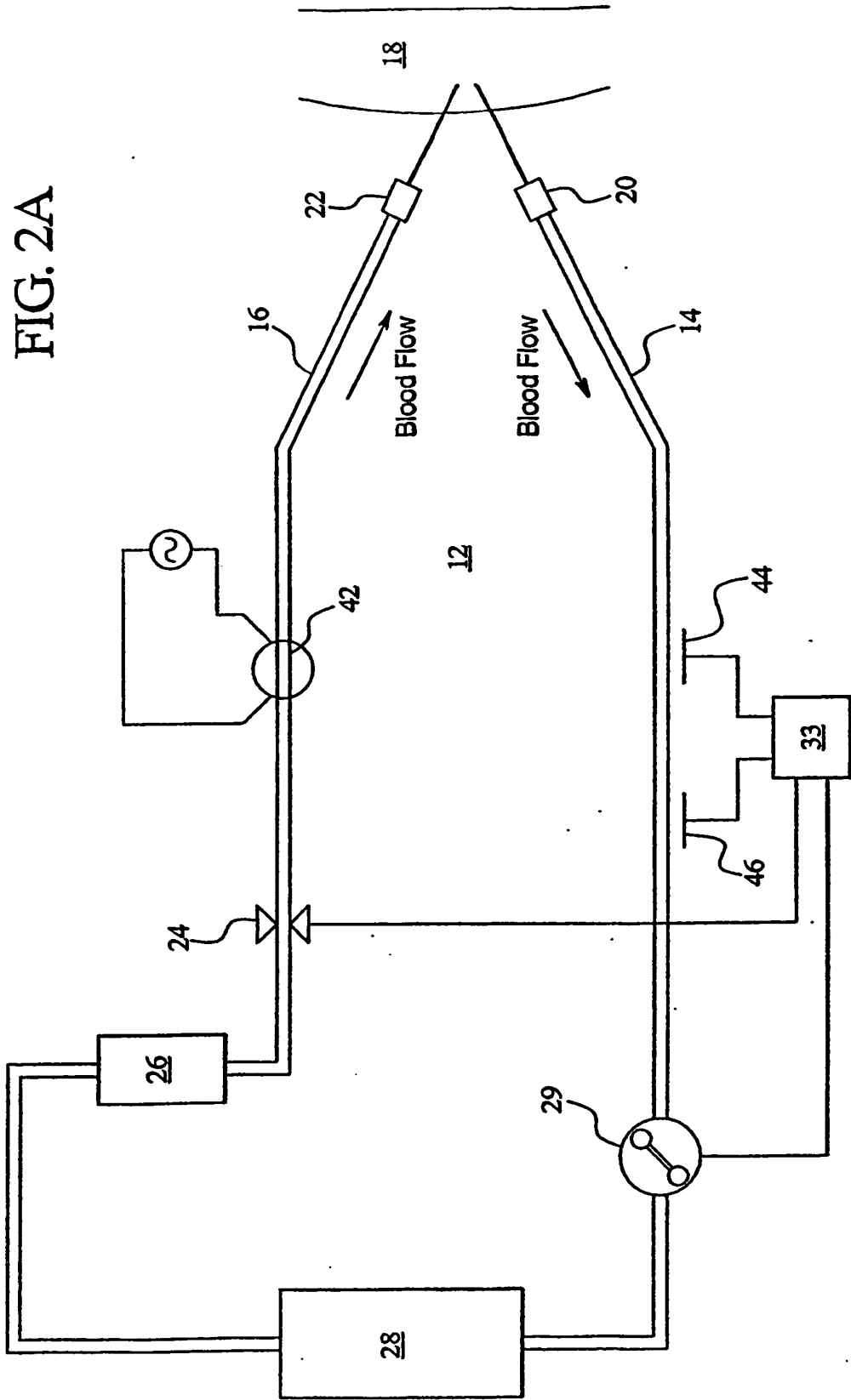


FIG. 1

FIG. 2A



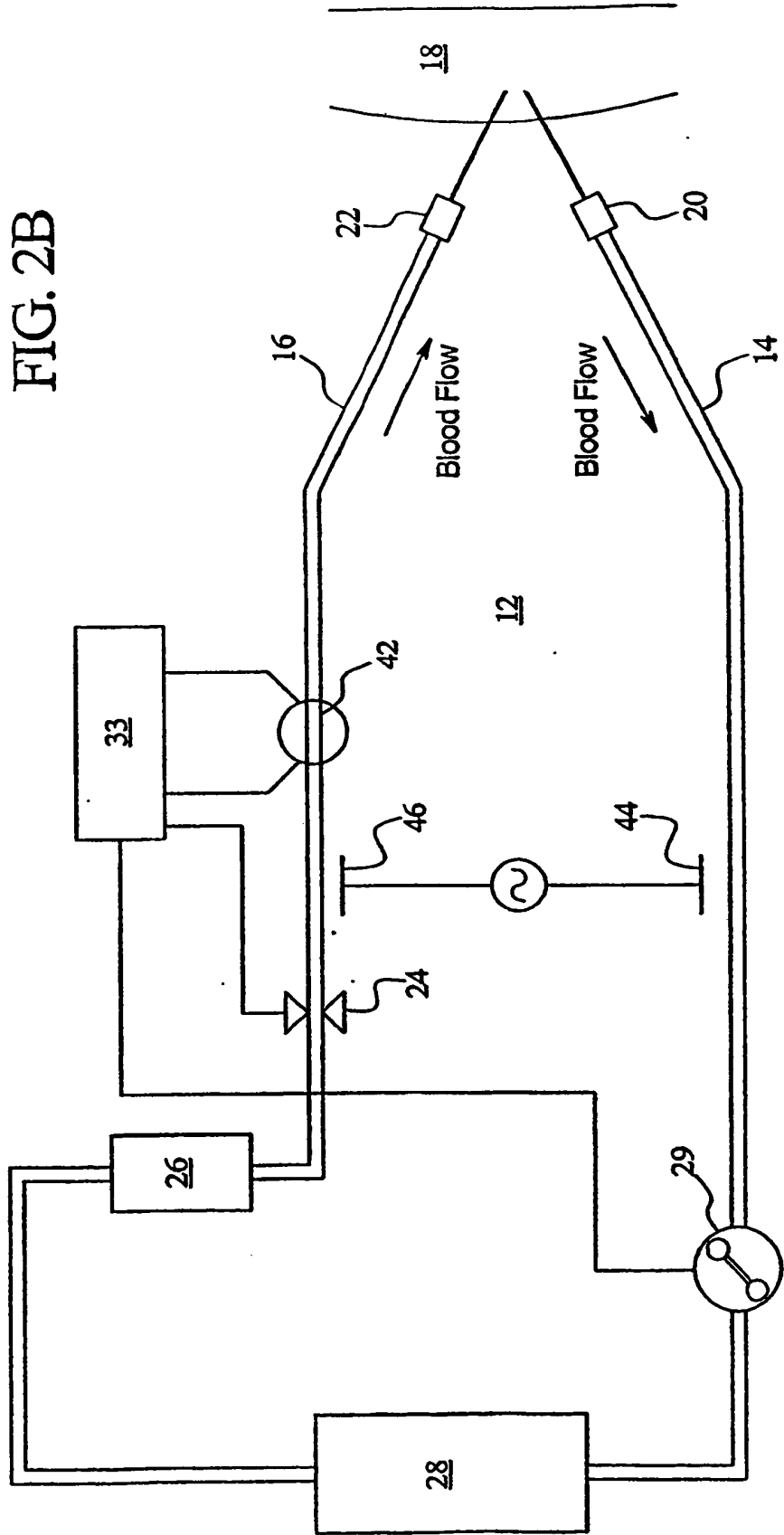


FIG.3A

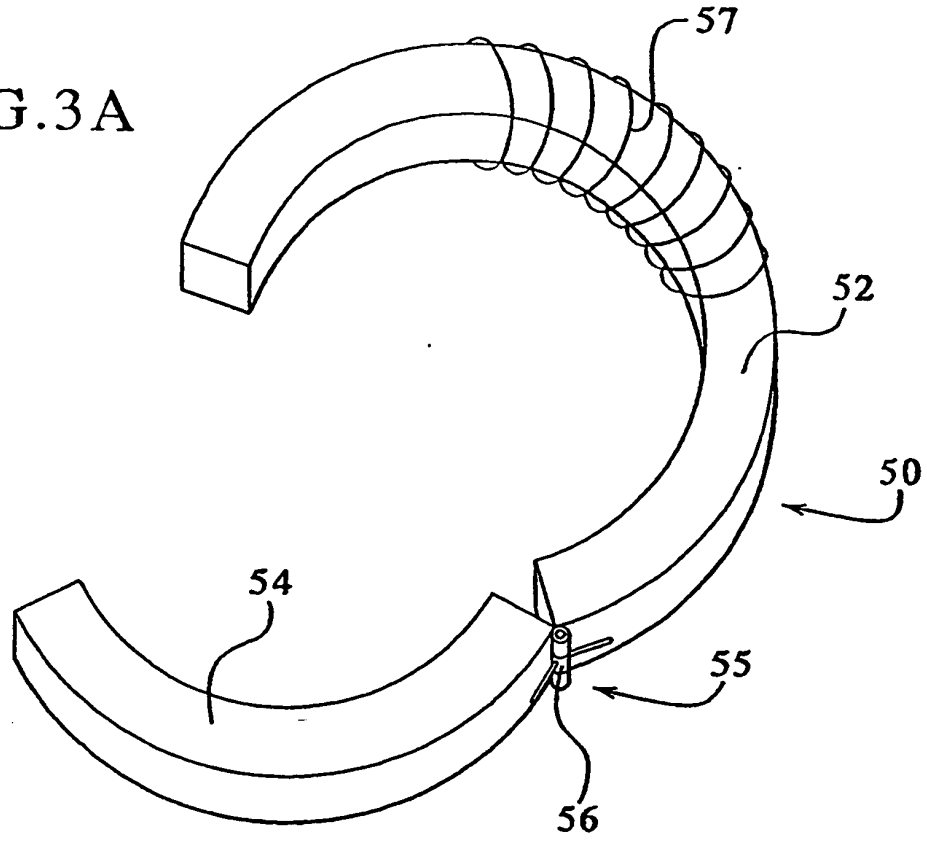
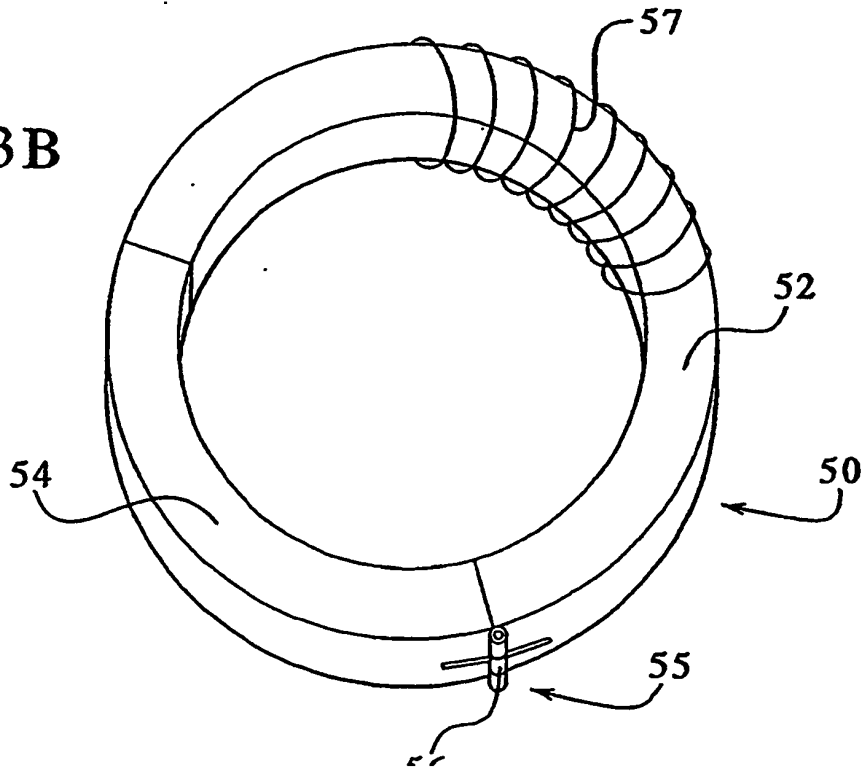


FIG.3B



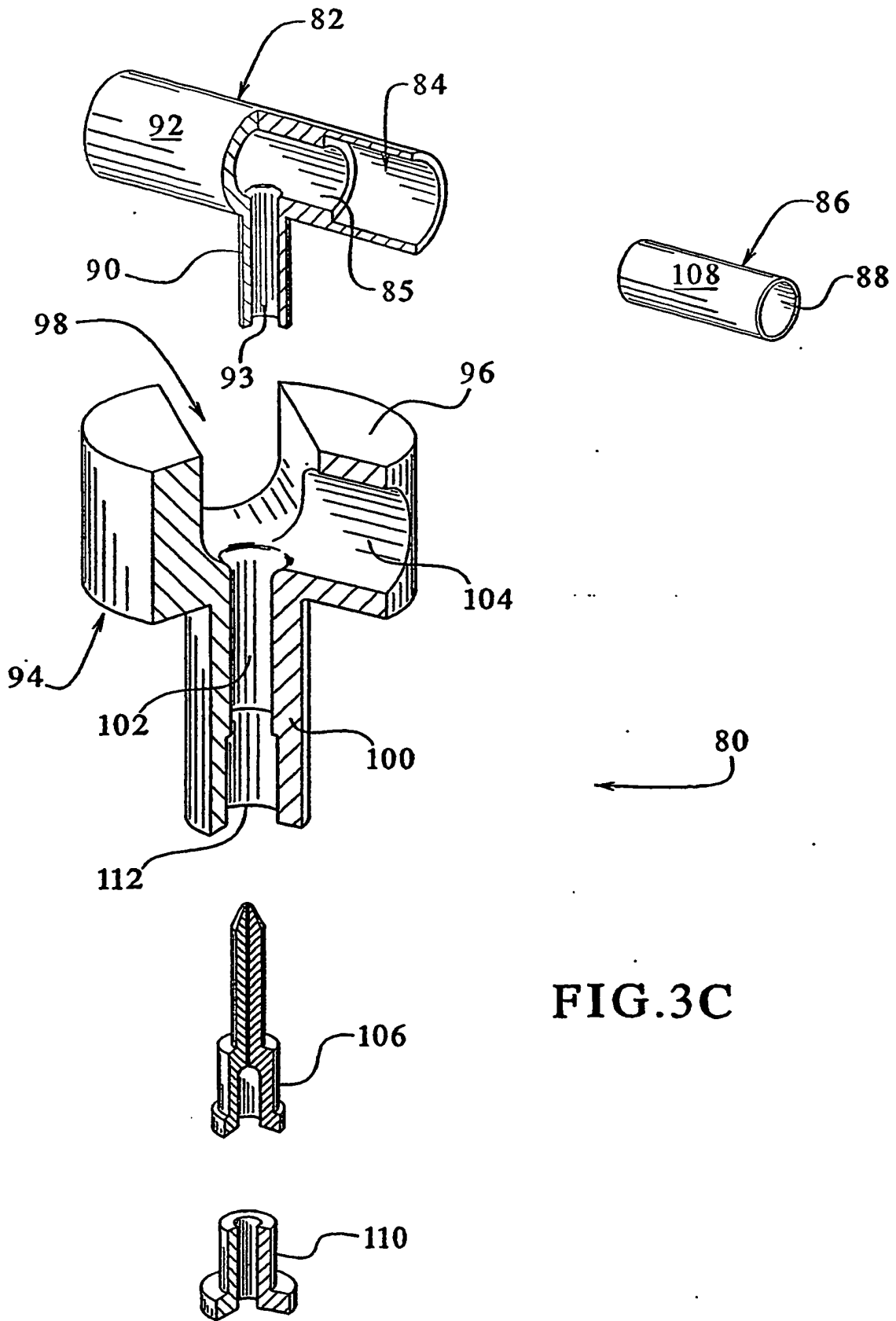


FIG.3C

FIG. 3D

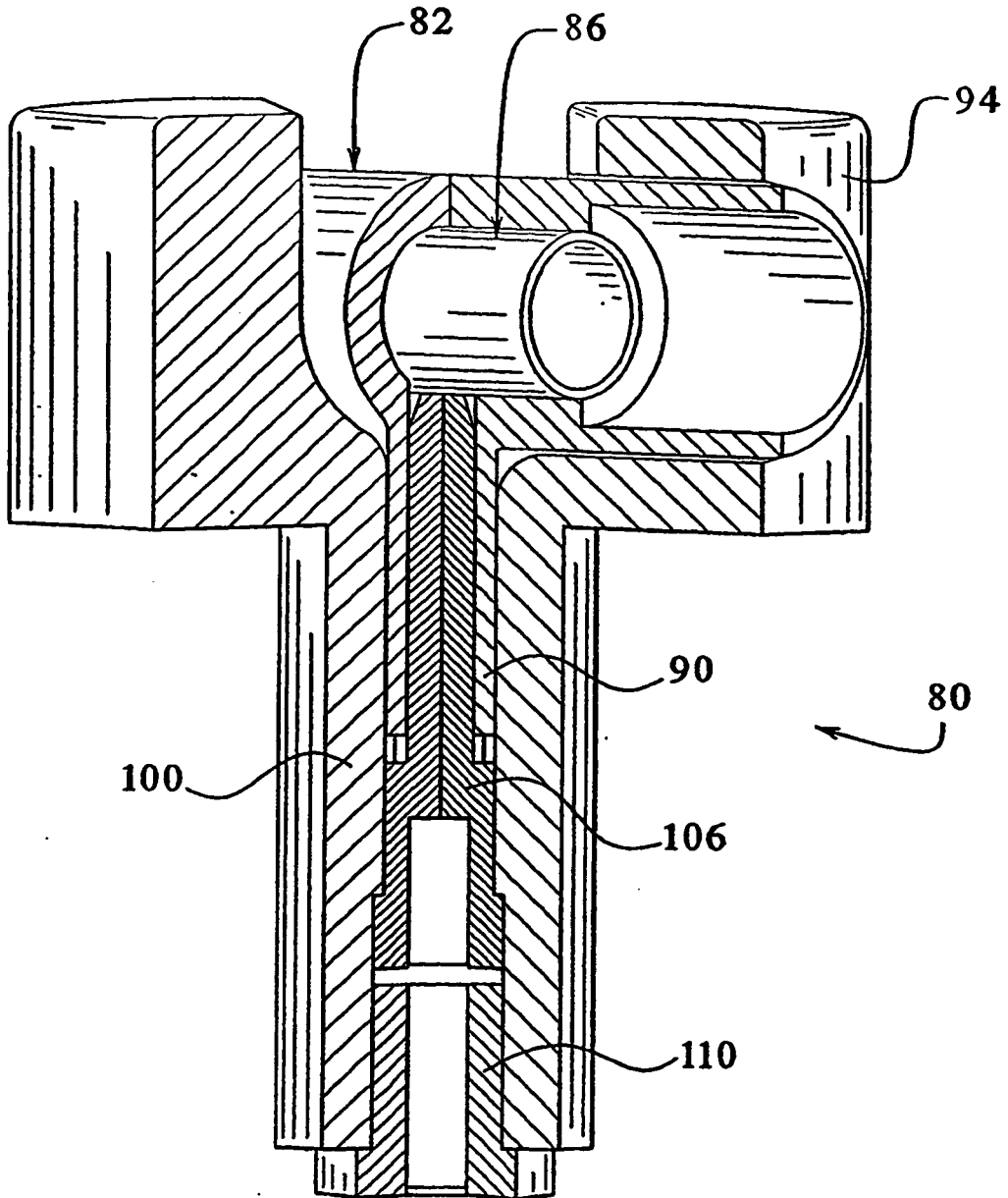


FIG.3E

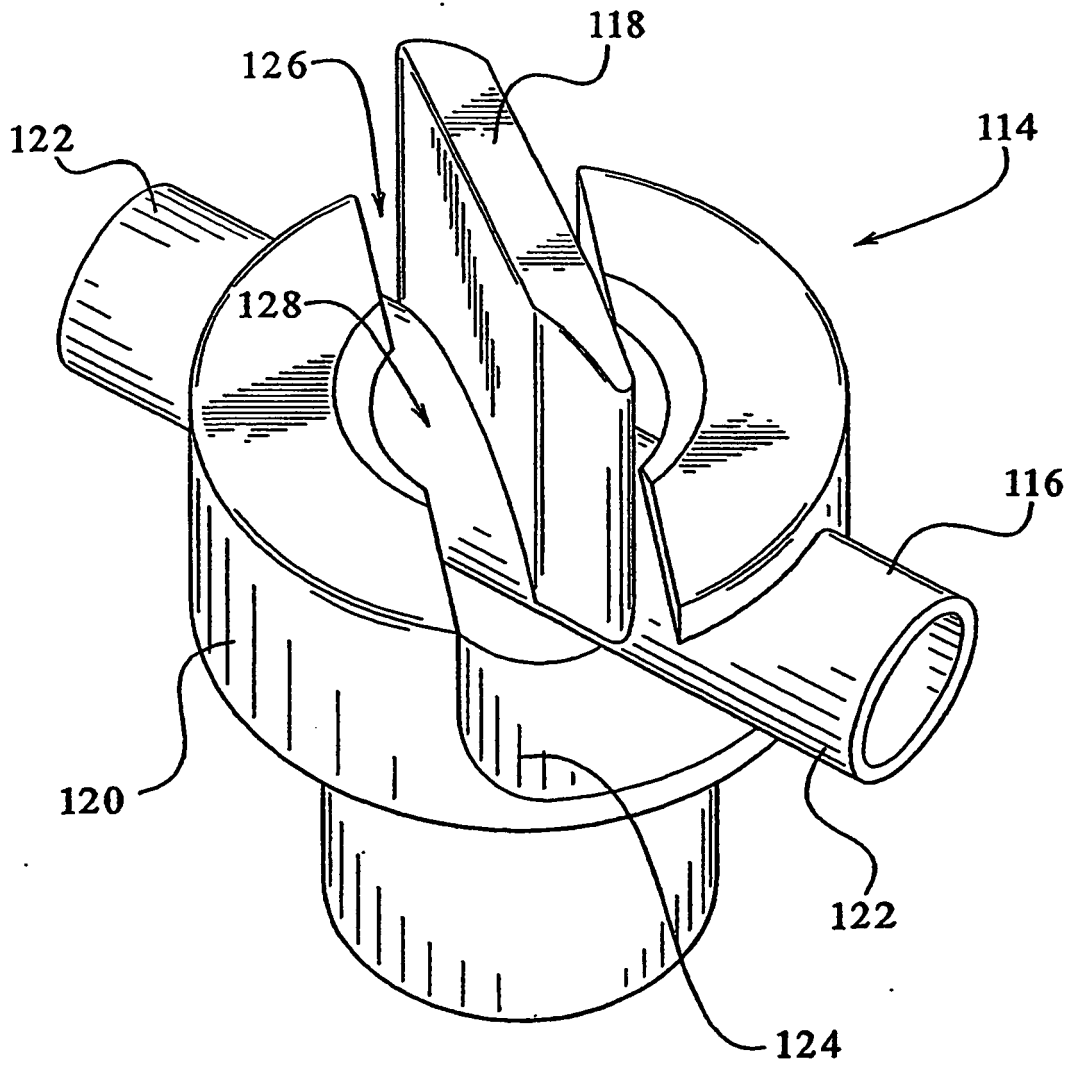


FIG. 3F

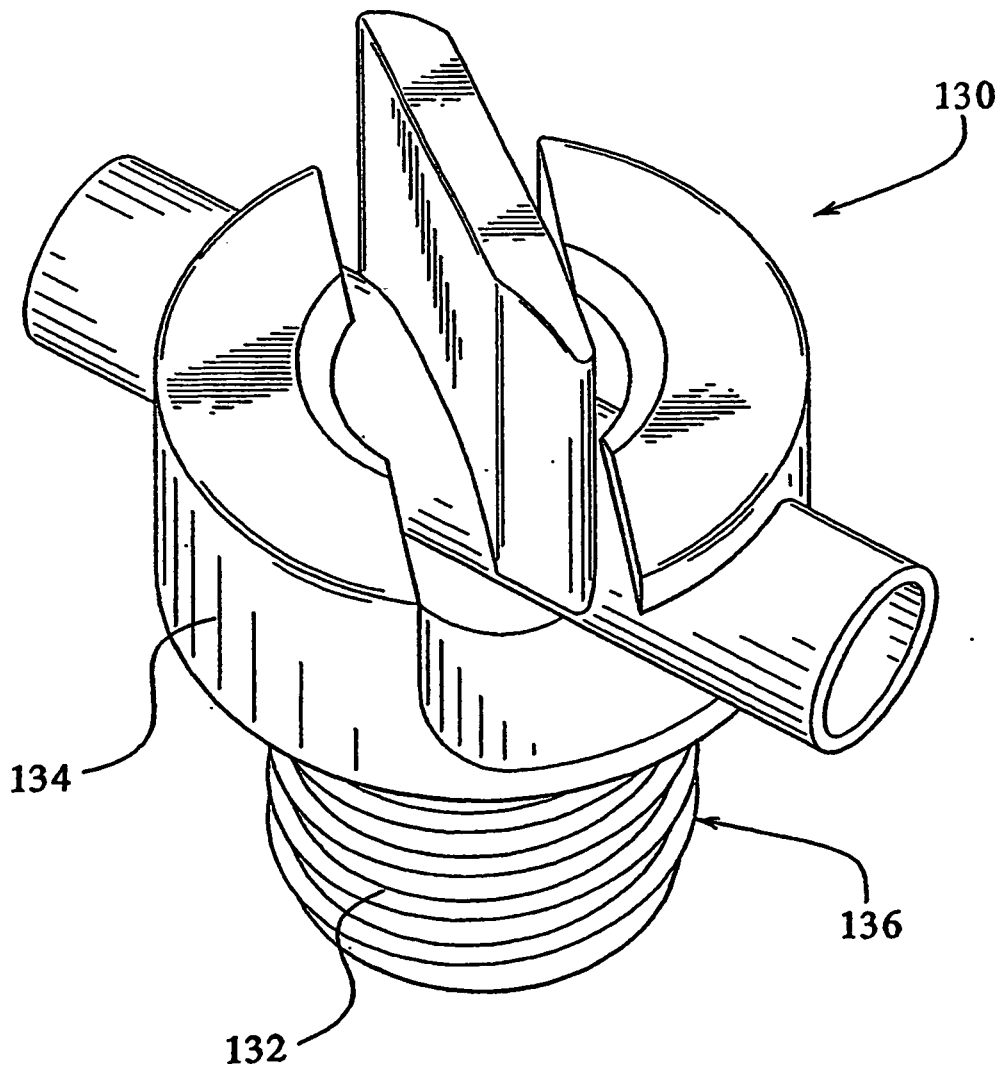


FIG.3G

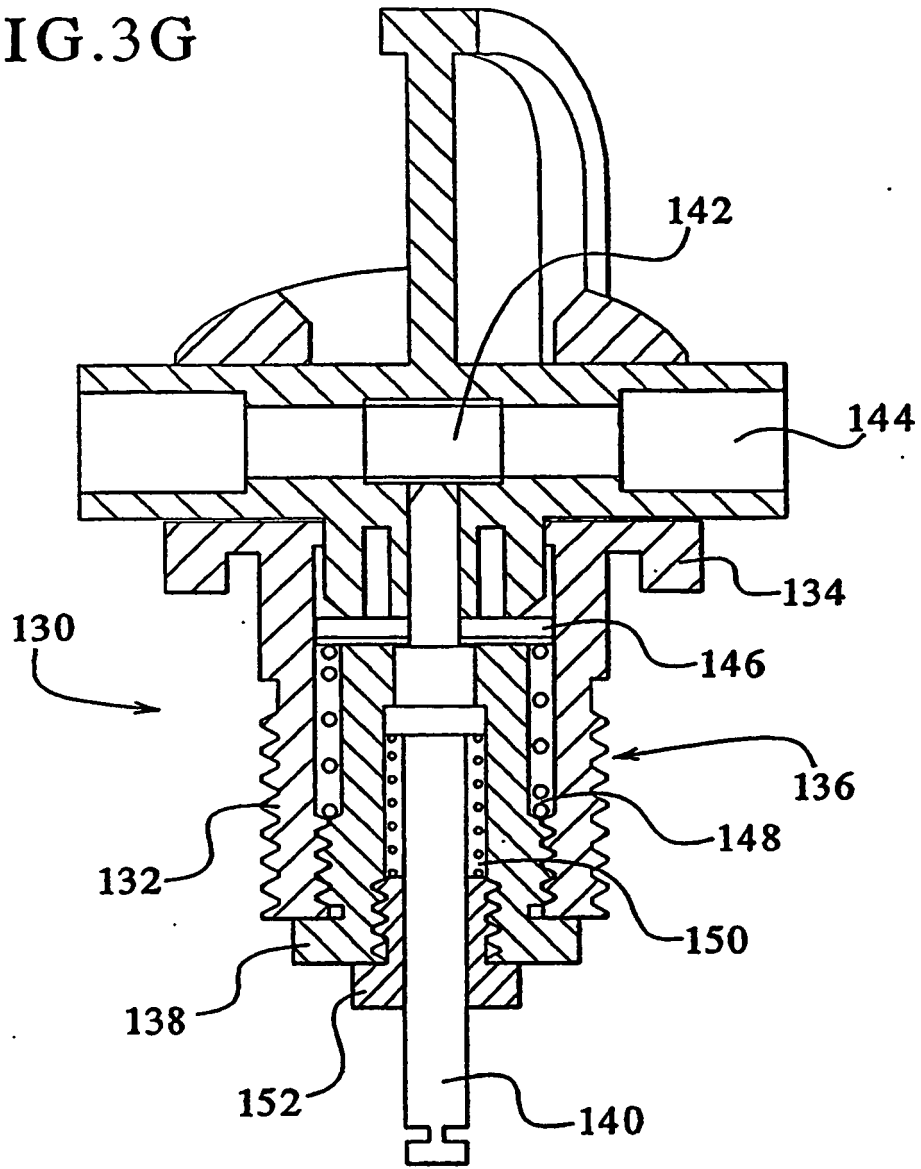
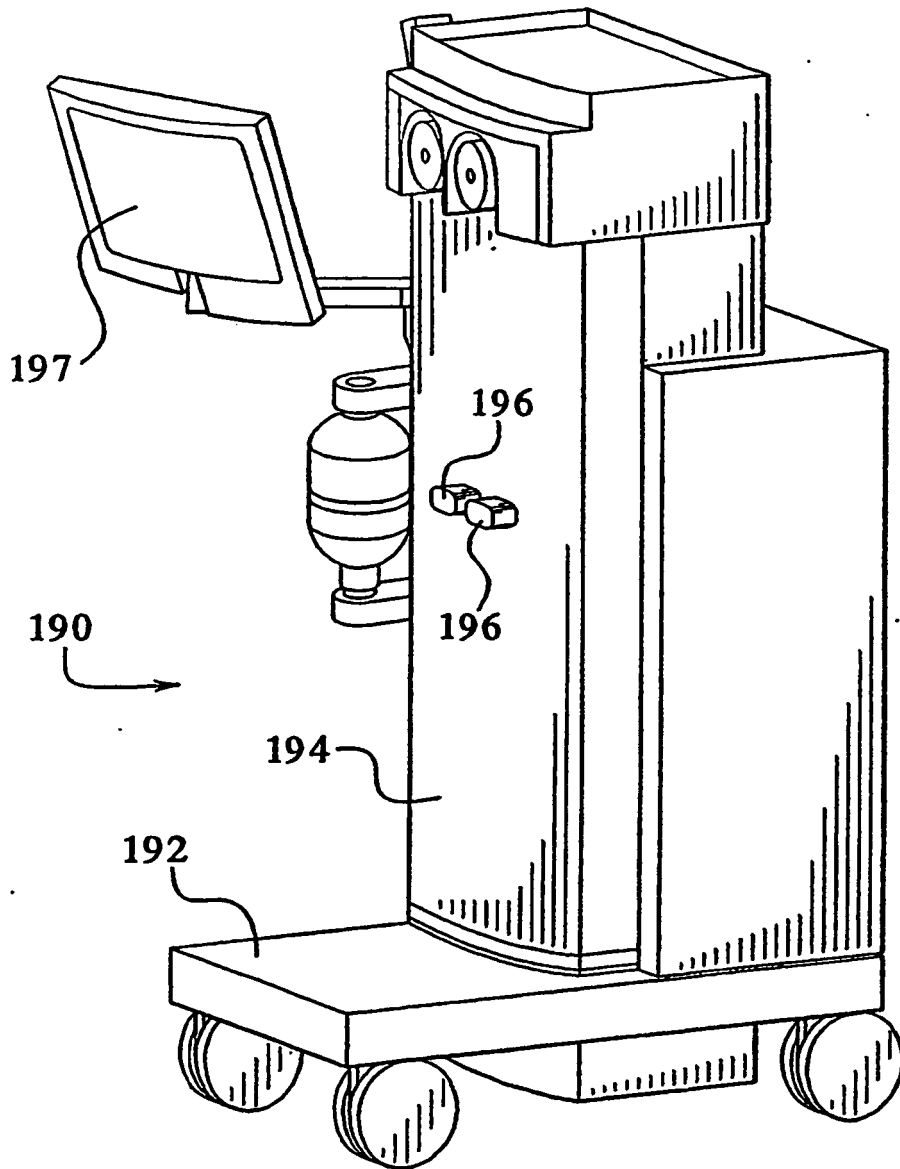


FIG. 4A



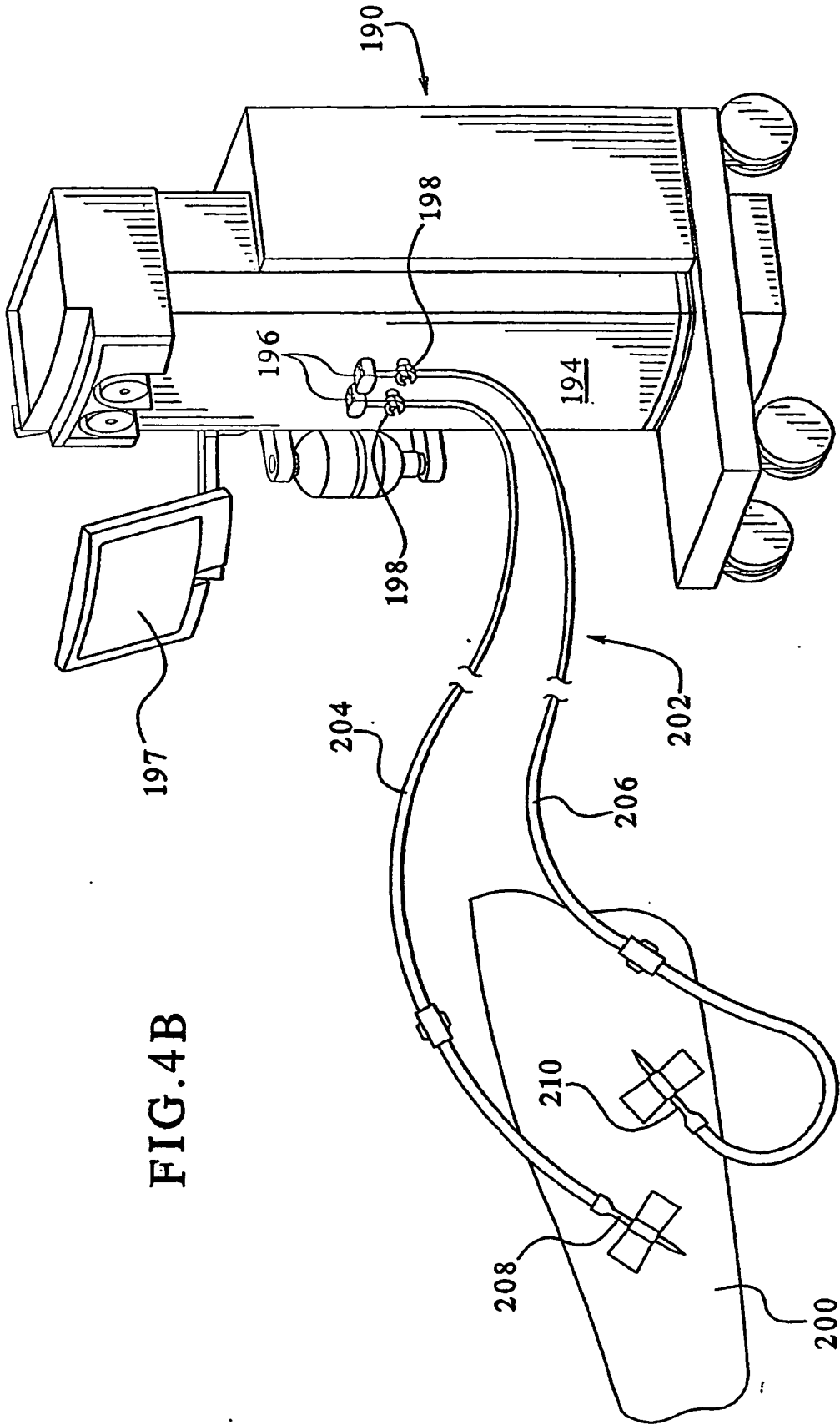


FIG. 4B

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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申请号	EP2010075427	申请日	2003-04-02
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	巴克斯特国际公司 巴克斯特医疗保健股份有限公司		
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摘要(译)

提供了用于在医学治疗期间检测访问断开的装置，设备，系统和方法。本发明包括耦合到例如在透析治疗期间使用的血液回路的电路。电路可以适于将电信号注入血液回路中，使得可以有效地检测响应于进入断开的电子阀的变化，例如针脱落或导管脱落。

