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(12) **United States Patent**
Que et al.(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,939,353 B2**(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Sep. 6, 2005**(54) **VARIABLE COMPOSITE SHEATH WITH INTERRUPTED SECTIONS**(75) Inventors: **Like Que**, Santa Clara, CA (US);
George Bourne, Southborough, MA (US); **Juli Curtis**, Bloomington, IN (US)(73) Assignee: **Boston Scientific SciMed. Inc.**, Maple Grove, MN (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

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Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/548,405, filed on Apr. 12, 2000, now Pat. No. 6,398,791, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 09/478,609, filed on Dec. 30, 1999, now Pat. No. 6,325,807.

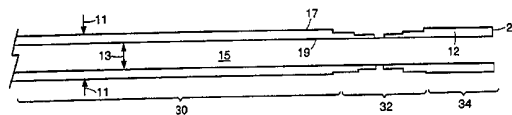
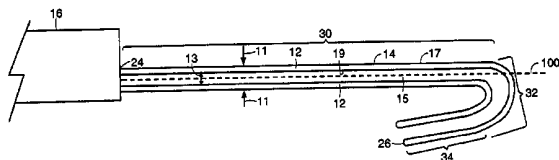
(60) Provisional application No. 60/138,950, filed on Jun. 11, 1999.

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **A61B 17/22**(52) **U.S. Cl.** **606/127**; 606/128; 606/106; 606/206; 604/264; 604/265(58) **Field of Search** 606/127, 128, 606/106, 206, 113, 200, 205; 604/264, 265, 281, 283, 665(56) **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**1,612,697 A 12/1926 Cecil
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Primary Examiner—Pedro Philogene(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P.(57) **ABSTRACT**

A medical device includes a handle, a sheath, and an object-engaging unit. The distal end portion of the sheath is strong enough to resist being deformed by the object-engaging unit, yet another portion of the sheath is flexible enough to bend sufficiently.

46 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets

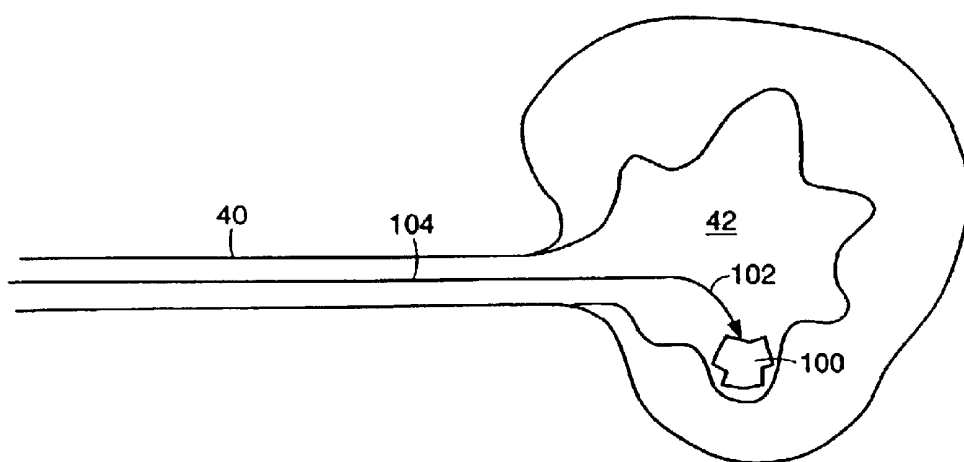
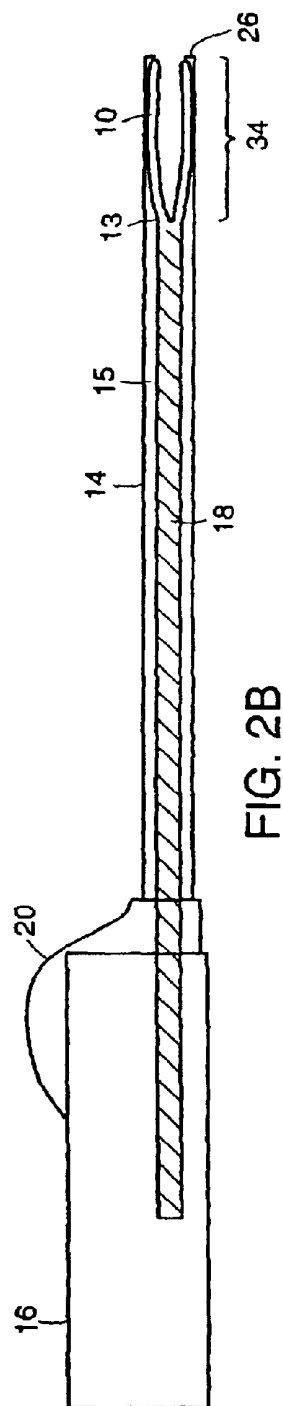
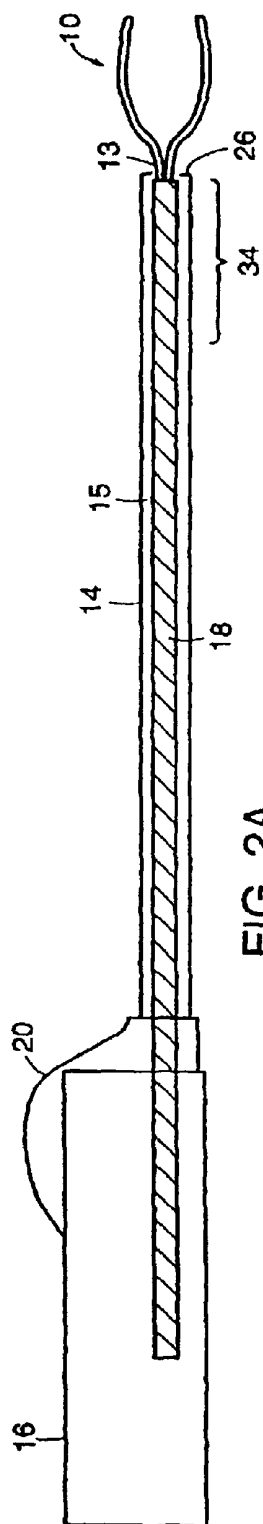


FIG. 1



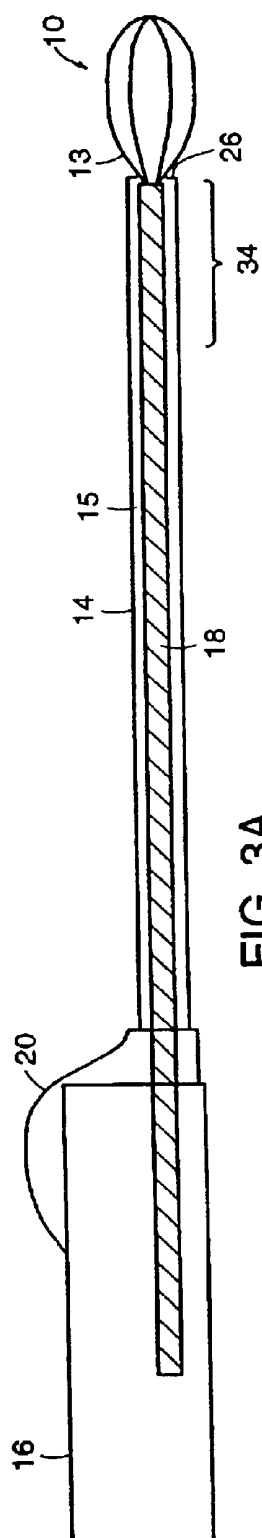


FIG. 3A

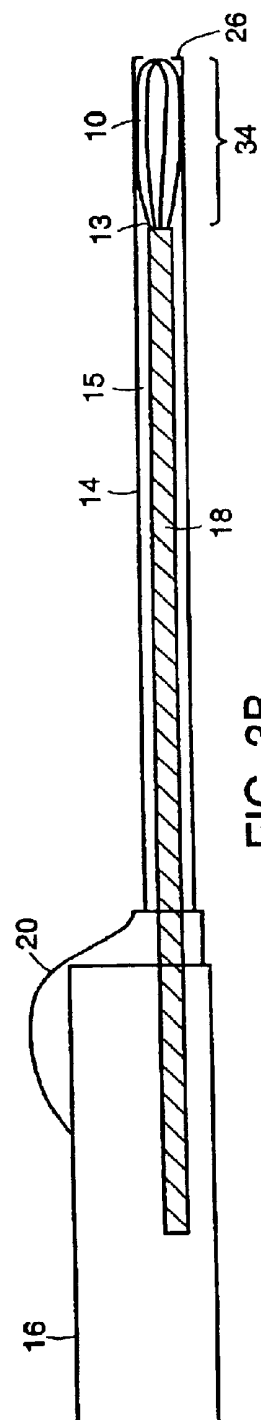
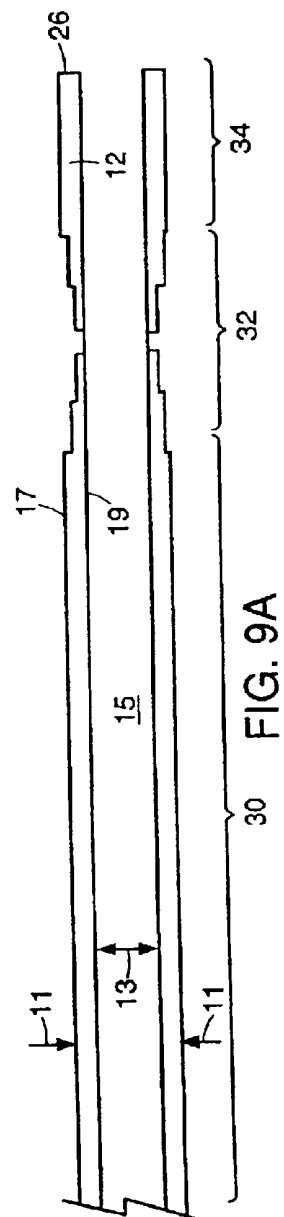
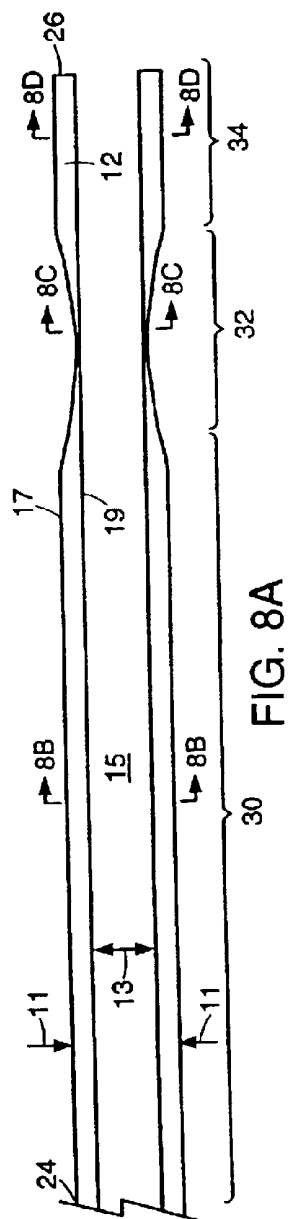
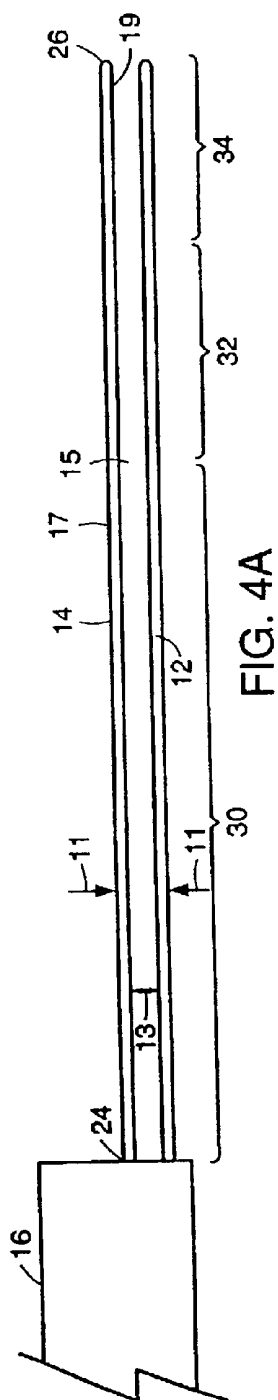


FIG. 3B



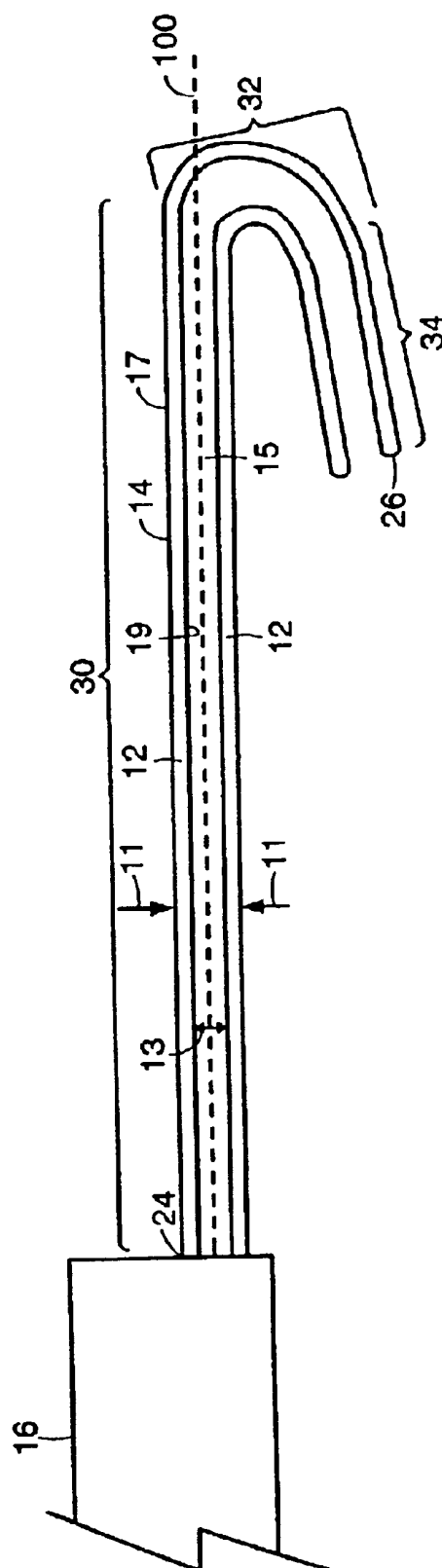


FIG. 4B

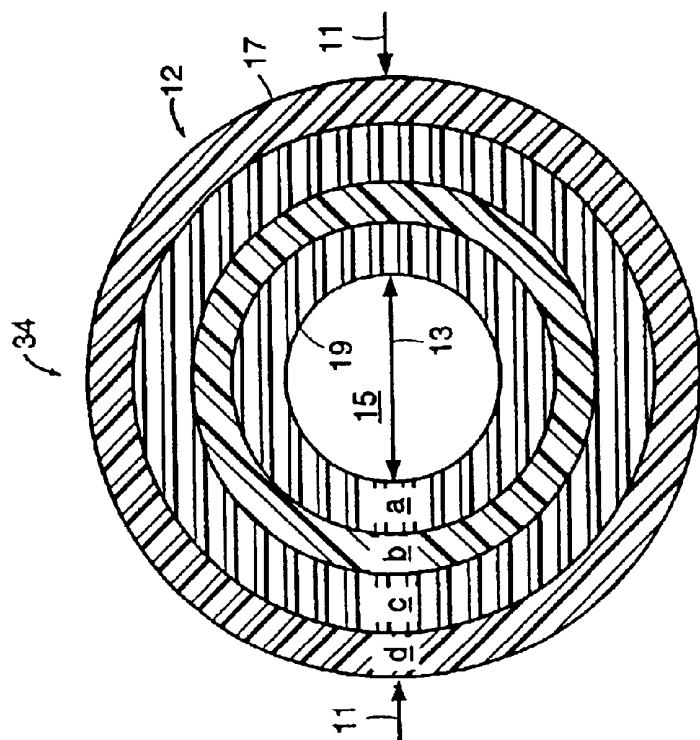


FIG. 5A

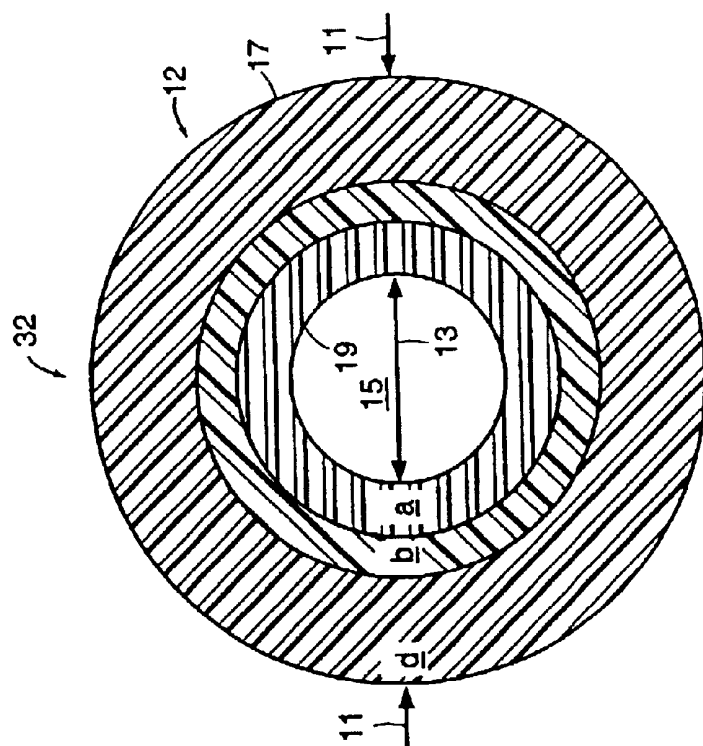


FIG. 5B

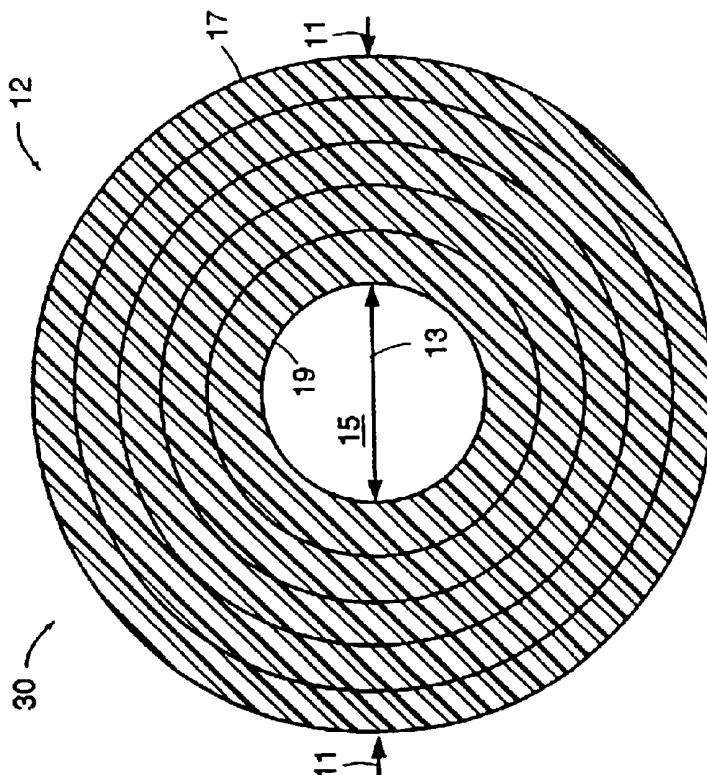


FIG. 6A

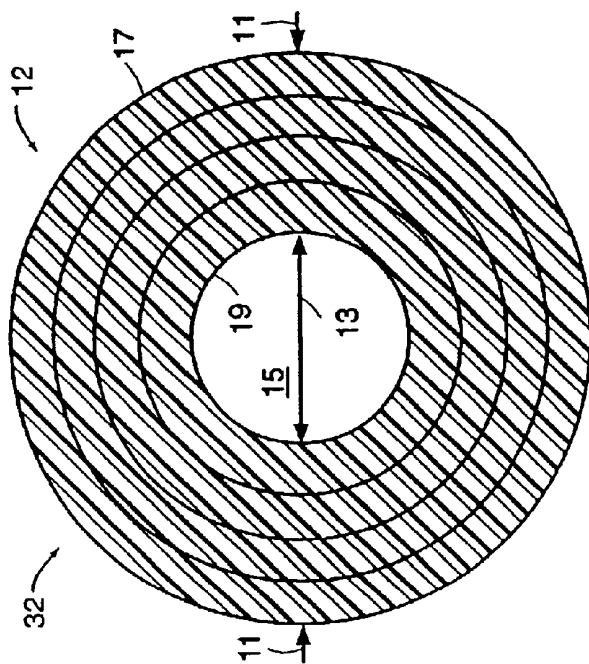


FIG. 6B

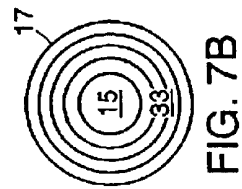


FIG. 7B

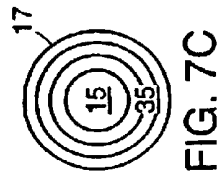


FIG. 7C

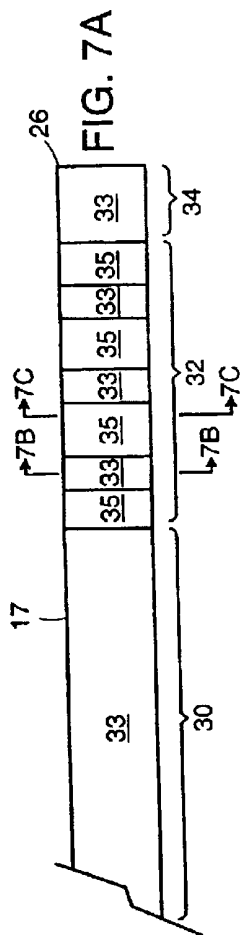


FIG. 7A

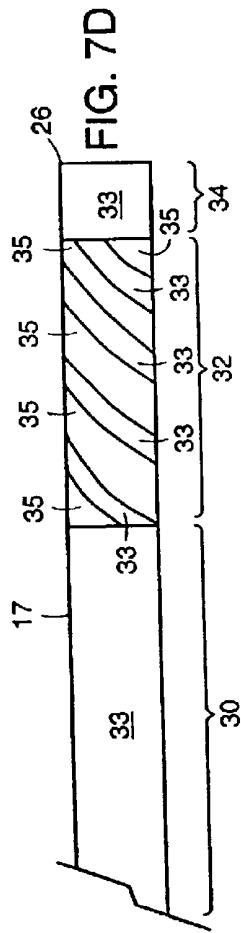


FIG. 7D

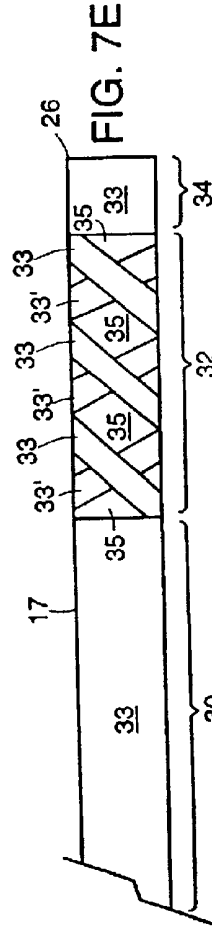


FIG. 7E

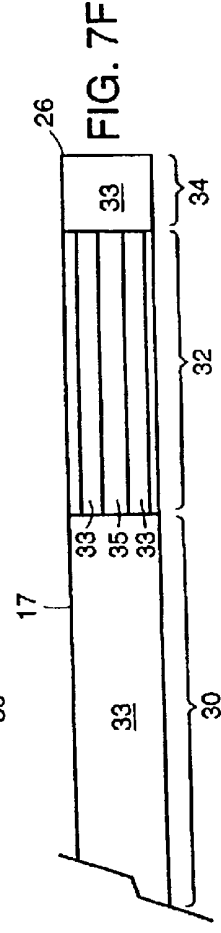


FIG. 7F

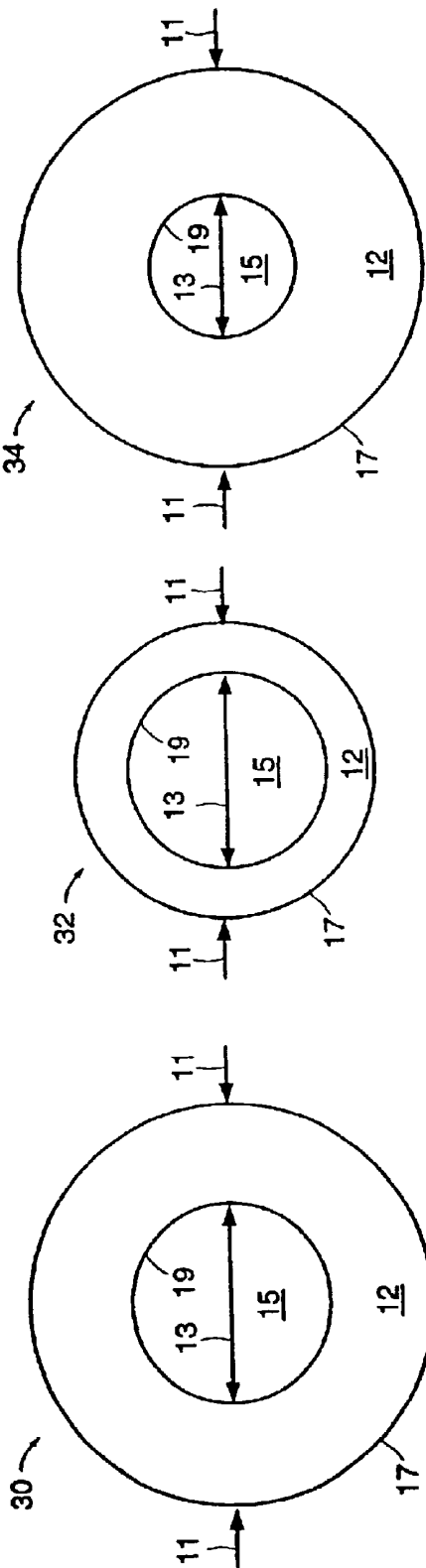


FIG. 8D

FIG. 8C

FIG. 8B

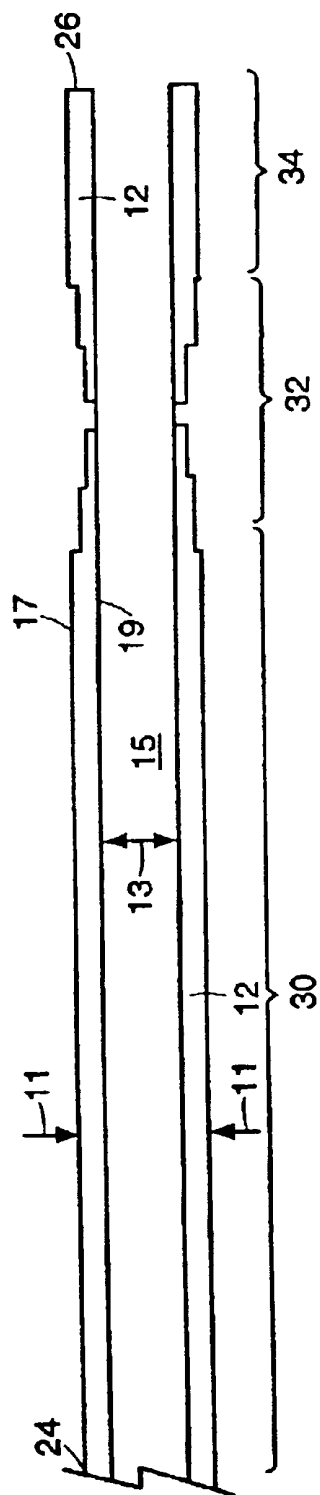


FIG. 9B

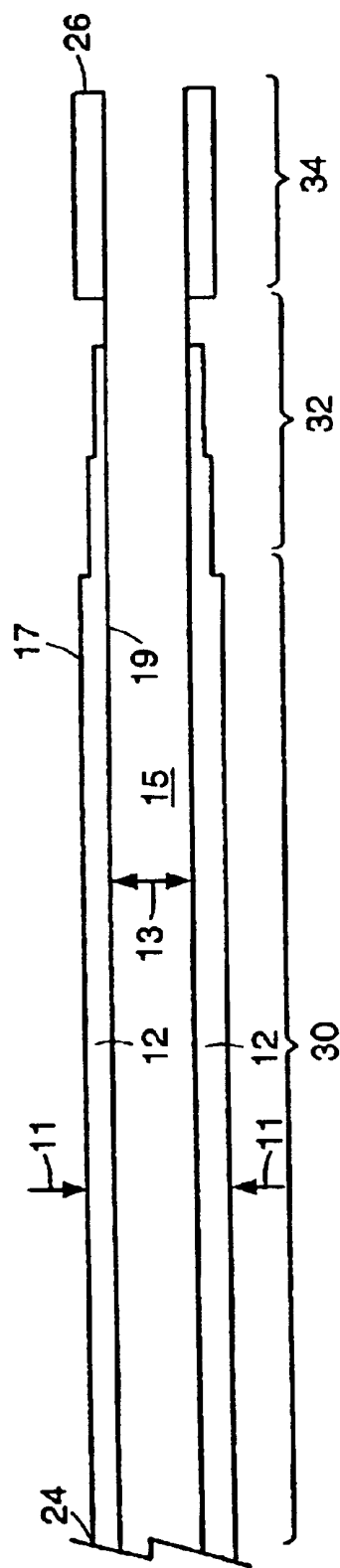


FIG. 9C

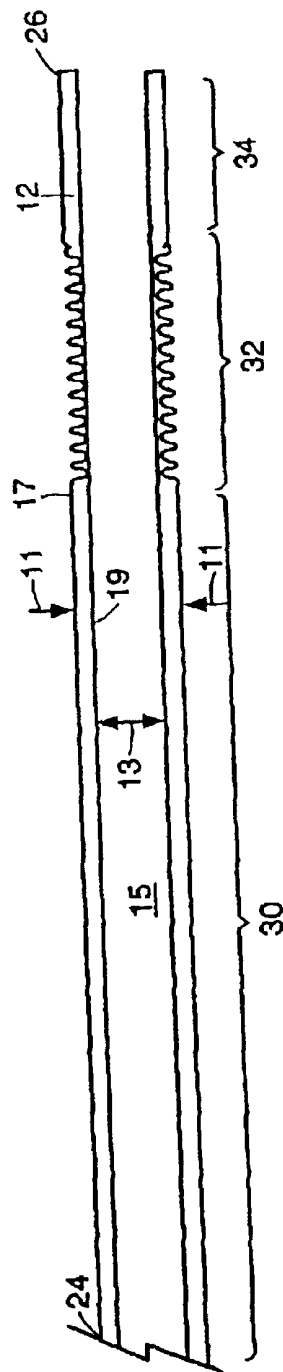


FIG. 9D

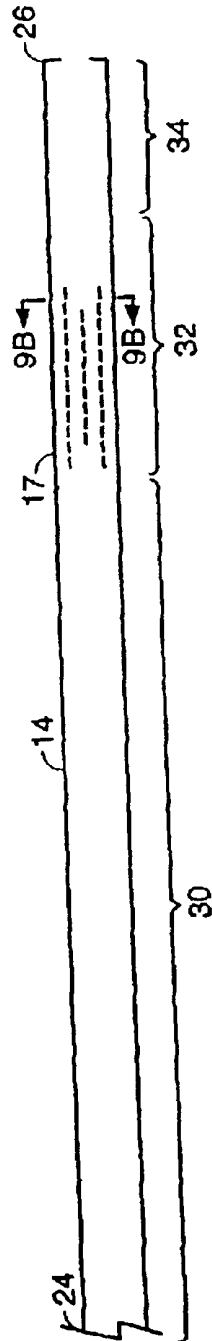
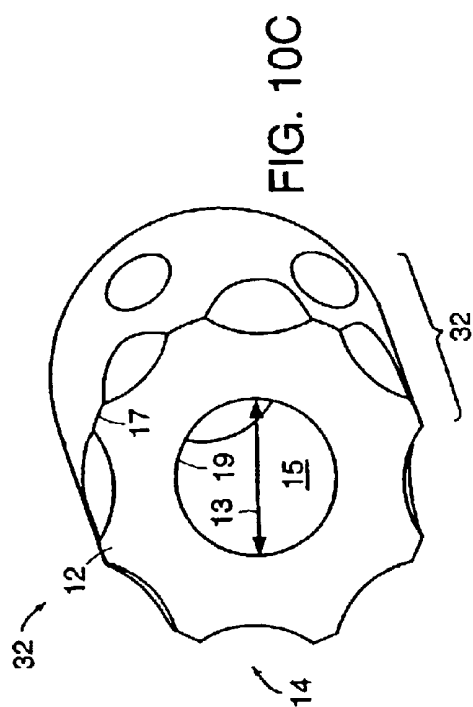
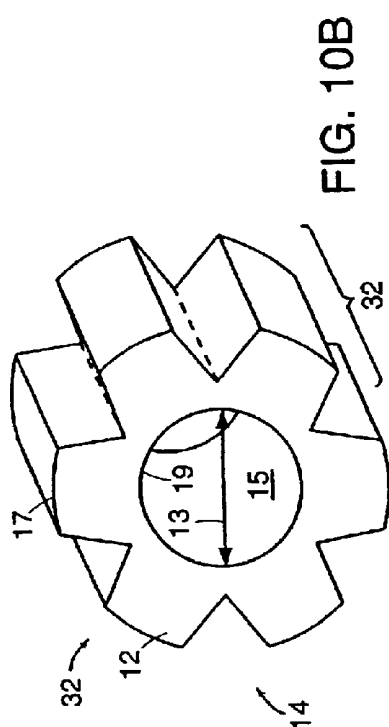
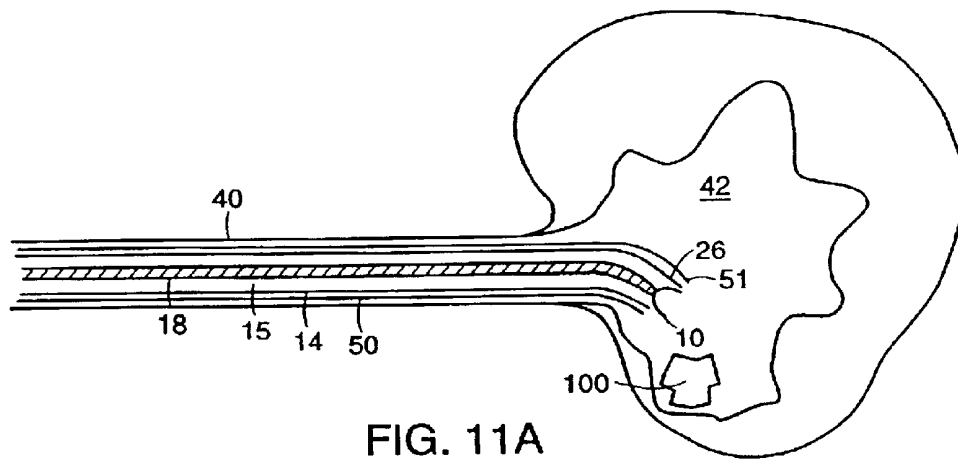


FIG. 10A





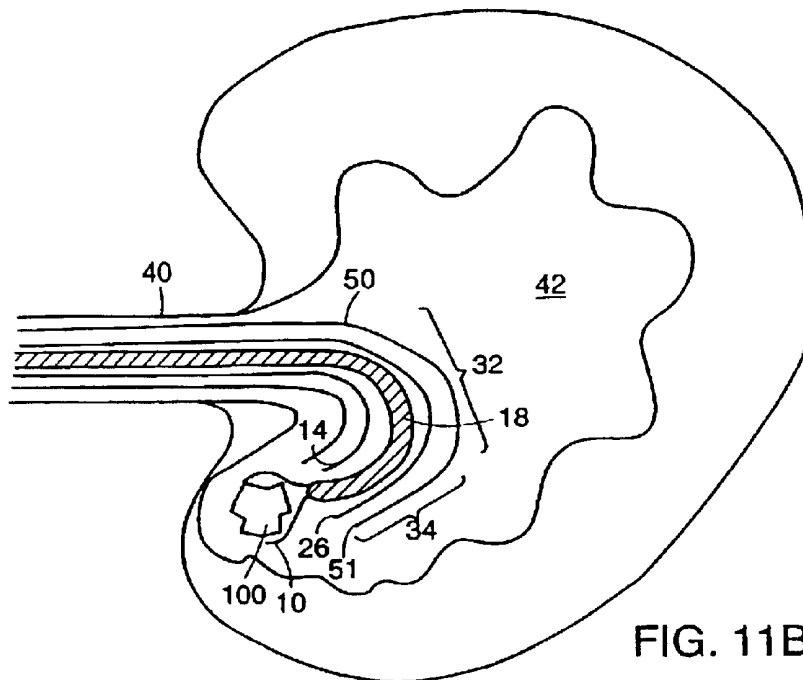


FIG. 11B

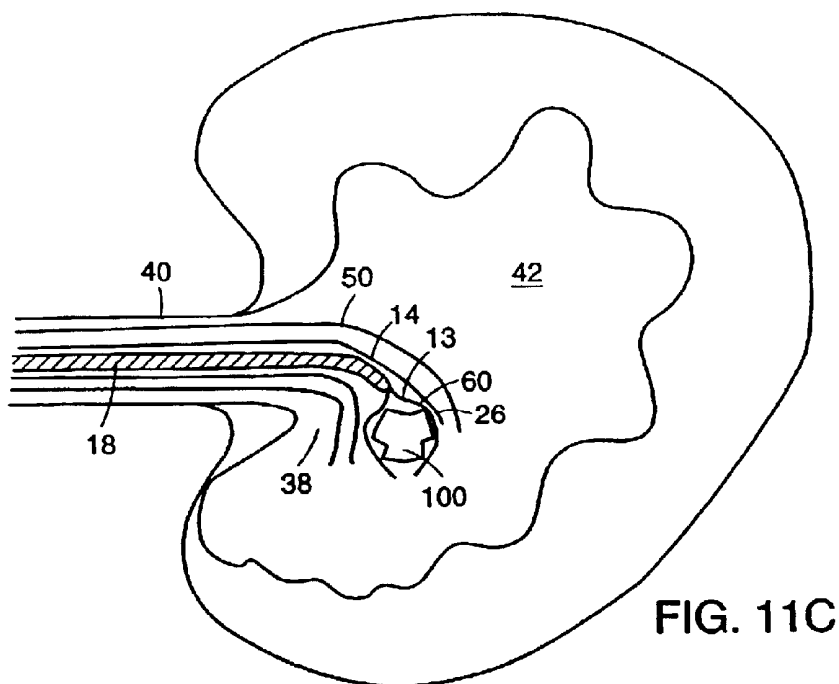


FIG. 11C

VARIABLE COMPOSITE SHEATH WITH INTERRUPTED SECTIONS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 09/548,405, filed Apr. 12, 2000, issued on Jun. 4, 2002, as U.S. Pat. No. 6,398,791, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 09/478,609, filed Dec. 30, 1999, issued on Dec. 4, 2001, as U.S. Pat. No. 6,325,807, which is based on, and claims priority to, provisional U.S. Ser. No. 60/138,950, filed on Jun. 11, 1999, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention generally relates to medical devices for manipulating matter in a body. More particularly, the invention relates to a medical device including an object-engaging unit, such as a retrieval device or a surgical blade, and a sheath for introduction of the object-engaging unit directly into a body opening or cavity or into a body through an endoscope or a laparoscope channel, for example.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Medical devices can be used in a body opening, cavity, or tract to manipulate material within the body. Such medical devices may be used through an endoscope or a laparoscope. When inserted into a flexible endoscope, medical devices impair the ability of the flexible endoscope to achieve the desired flexion needed to engage material at a remote body site.

One such medical device has a sheath and an object-engaging unit, such as a basket, that is moveable relative to the sheath from a collapsed state within the sheath to another state in which the unit extends past the distal end of the sheath. Typically, the object-engaging unit is in an operational mode when the object-engaging unit is extended beyond the distal end of the sheath. The sheath typically extends from a handle, located at the proximal end (i.e., the end away from the patient) of the sheath, to the object-engaging unit, which is located at the distal end of the sheath (i.e., the end near the patient and that goes into the patient).

One purpose of the sheath is to collapse and release the object-engaging unit by sliding the sheath over (to collapse) or away from (to release) the object-engaging unit, or by moving the object-engaging unit into (to collapse) and out of (to release) the sheath. The object-engaging unit is, for example, a grasping forcep-like assembly, a basket assembly, or any type of tissue and/or object manipulating, capturing, and/or retrieving assembly. When the object-engaging unit is enclosed within the sheath, the object-engaging unit is inoperative and in its collapsed or withdrawn state. For example, object-engaging units, such as baskets, assume a collapsed, reduced diameter profile when the basket is enclosed within the distal end of the sheath. When the sheath is retracted relative to the basket or the basket is extended beyond the distal end of the sheath, the basket expands to a relatively larger diameter than when the basket is enclosed and collapsed within the sheath. In the expanded position, the basket is positioned and is operable at least to capture material in the body, such as kidney stones. If the object-engaging unit is, for example, a blade, it would be withdrawn when not needed to cut, and then extended at least partially out beyond the distal end of the sheath to allow cutting with the blade. The sheath also serves

other purposes. For example, the sheath serves to encompass and protect the object-engaging unit as it is inserted into the body cavity or channel of an endoscope. The sheath also serves to protect the body cavity from damage that may be introduced by the object-engaging unit itself if it were released, expanded, or extended during passage of the sheath into the body. Also, the sheath must provide sufficient strength and rigidity to allow its insertion into the body or endoscope channel while also providing sufficient flexibility to permit the sheath to navigate through the tortuous channels of the body cavity, opening, or tract.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to provide a medical device comprising a sheath with sufficient flexibility to locate and engage material at a site in a body, such as the renal pelvis. That is, the sheath is sufficiently flexible to navigate the turns and curves of the body tract into which the medical device is introduced in order to manipulate target material at the remote body site. The sheath is also sufficiently flexible to allow a flexible endoscope, into which the sheath is inserted, to achieve the desired flexion.

It is another object of the invention to provide a medical device including a sheath that has sufficient strength at the proximal and distal end portions of the sheath to locate, engage, and retrieve target material at a remote body site, and to actuate an object-engaging unit without distorting or deforming the distal end portion of the sheath.

It is yet another object of the invention to provide a method of using medical devices including such sheaths to retrieve material at a remote site in a body.

In one aspect, the invention relates to a device for use in manipulating material at a site within a body. The device includes a handle and a sheath extending from the handle. The sheath includes a lumen, a proximal end, a distal end, a proximal portion, an intermediate portion, and a distal portion. The intermediate portion of the sheath is more flexible than both the proximal portion and the distal portion of the sheath. The device also includes an object-engaging unit. The object-engaging unit and the sheath are moveable relative to each other to achieve a collapsed state of the object-engaging unit in which the object-engaging unit is collapsed within the lumen of the distal portion of the sheath, and another state in which the object-engaging unit extends from the distal end of the sheath.

In one embodiment of the device according to this aspect of the invention, the outside diameter of the intermediate sheath portion is more narrow than the outside diameter of the proximal and distal sheath portions. The intermediate sheath portion, in another embodiment, has one or more fewer layers than the proximal and distal sheath portions, and in this case the outside diameter of the intermediate sheath portion may or may not have the same outside diameter as the proximal and distal sheath portions.

Also in accordance with the invention, the intermediate sheath portion has at least two sections, and at least one of the sections has a different number of layers of material than at least one other of the sections. The sections can be arranged in a variety of different patterns such as circumferential, longitudinal, spiral, helical, and/or criss-cross patterns.

Also, in accordance with this aspect of the invention, the layers of the sheath in all portions of the sheath comprise various materials, such as fluorinated ethylenepropylene (FEP), polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), stainless steel braid, or polyimide. Regardless of the materials or the number of

layers of material used to make the proximal, intermediate, and distal sheath portions, the diameter of the sheath lumen is the same or different in the proximal, intermediate, and distal sheath portions.

In another aspect, the invention relates to a sheath for a medical device, wherein the sheath comprises a wall extending from a proximal end of the sheath to a distal end of the sheath. The wall defines a lumen extending from the proximal sheath end to the distal sheath end. The wall includes a proximal portion, an intermediate portion, and a distal portion. The intermediate portion is more flexible than the proximal and distal portions. The lumen in the distal portion of the sheath wall is adapted for receiving an object-engaging unit.

In still other aspects of the invention, methods of manipulating material in a body include inserting into a body (either directly or through some other mechanism such as an endoscope channel) a medical device including a sheath of the type described above. The steps of the methods include moving the object-engaging unit from a collapsed state to another state in which the object-engaging unit is extended beyond the distal end of the sheath, engaging the material in the body, and ultimately withdrawing the device from the body.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings, like reference characters generally refer to the same parts throughout the different views. Also, the drawings are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead generally being placed upon illustrating the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1 illustrates a stone lodged in a remote body site.

FIG. 2A illustrates a plan view of an embodiment of a medical device including a sheath according to the invention with an object-engaging unit in a fully extended or open position.

FIG. 2B illustrates the device illustrated in FIG. 2A with the object-engaging unit in a collapsed or retracted position within the distal end of the sheath.

FIG. 3A illustrates a plan view of another embodiment of a medical device including a sheath according to the invention with an object-engaging unit in a fully extended, open position.

FIG. 3B illustrates the device illustrated in FIG. 3A with the object-engaging unit in a collapsed or retracted position within the distal end of the sheath.

FIG. 4A illustrates a plan view of an embodiment of the sheath according to the invention.

FIG. 4B illustrates a plan view of a sheath when the intermediate sheath portion is flexed.

FIG. 5A illustrates a cross-section of an embodiment of the distal portion of a sheath according to the invention.

FIG. 5B illustrates a cross-section of an embodiment of the intermediate portion of the sheath illustrated in FIG. 5A according to the invention.

FIG. 6A illustrates a cross-section of another embodiment of a proximal portion of the sheath according to the invention.

FIG. 6B illustrates a cross-section of an embodiment of the intermediate portion of the sheath illustrated in FIG. 6A according to the invention.

FIG. 7A illustrates a plan view of an embodiment of the sheath according to the invention, the intermediate portion including sections having different numbers of layers of material.

FIG. 7B illustrates a cross-section of the sheath illustrated in FIG. 7A taken at line 7B—7B.

FIG. 7C illustrates a cross-section of the sheath illustrated in FIG. 7A taken at line 7C—7C.

FIG. 7D illustrates a plan view of another embodiment of the sheath according to the invention, the intermediate portion including sections having different numbers of layers of material.

FIG. 7E illustrates a plan view of another embodiment of the sheath according to the invention, the intermediate portion including sections having different numbers of layers of material.

FIG. 7F illustrates a plan view of another embodiment of the sheath according to the invention, the intermediate portion including sections having different numbers of layers of material.

FIG. 8A is a plan view of an embodiment of a sheath according to the invention including an attenuated sheath wall in the intermediate portion of the sheath.

FIG. 8B illustrates a cross-section of the embodiment of the proximal sheath portion illustrated in FIG. 8A taken at line 8b—8b.

FIG. 8C illustrates a cross-section of the embodiment of the intermediate sheath portion illustrated in FIG. 8A taken at line 8c—8c.

FIG. 8D illustrates a cross-section of the embodiment of the distal sheath portion illustrated in FIG. 8A taken at line 8d—8d.

FIG. 9A shows another embodiment of a sheath according to the invention including an attenuated wall in the intermediate portion of the sheath.

FIG. 9B shows another embodiment of a sheath according to the invention including an attenuated wall in the intermediate portion of the sheath.

FIG. 9C shows another embodiment of a sheath according to the invention including an attenuated wall in the intermediate portion of the sheath.

FIG. 9D shows another embodiment of a sheath according to the invention including an attenuated wall in the intermediate portion of the sheath.

FIG. 10A illustrates a plan view of the long axis of a sheath according to the invention, the intermediate portion of the sheath including numerous slits in the external wall of the sheath.

FIG. 10B shows a cross-section in perspective of the embodiment of the intermediate portion of the sheath illustrated in FIG. 9A at 9b—9b.

FIG. 10C shows a cross-section in perspective of another embodiment of the intermediate portion of a sheath according to the invention including numerous depressions in the external wall of the sheath.

FIG. 11A illustrates a first step in a method for retrieving material located in a body cavity using a medical device including a sheath according to the invention.

FIG. 11B illustrates a second step in a method for retrieving material from a body cavity using a medical device including a sheath according to the invention.

FIG. 11C shows a third step in a method for retrieving material from a body cavity using a medical device including a sheath according to the invention.

DESCRIPTION

One of the problems encountered when an elongated medical device, such as a retrieval device in a sheath, is used

to reach a remote location in the body, is the turns and curves in the body tract that must be negotiated in order to reach the remote body location. As illustrated in FIG. 1, by way of example, a stone 100 lodged in the renal calyx 42 can not be approached via the ureter 40 without encountering at least one curve 102 illustrated by arrow 104. The rigid elongate member of a medical device can not effectively negotiate curves, such as the one illustrated, without causing tissue trauma in order to reach the remote tissue location.

According to the invention, positioning a flexible sheath portion near the distal end of the sheath, addresses this problem. The embodiments of the invention described below, all have the common feature of a flexible sheath portion positioned near the distal end of the elongated sheath.

All of the following embodiments of the invention have at least one thing in common, the sheath of the invention, on one hand, has sufficient flexibility in an area adjacent the distal end portion (at the "intermediate portion" of the sheath) to allow engagement of a stone, tissue, or other material. On the other hand, the sheath has sufficient strength or rigidity at the most distal end portion of the sheath to enclose the object engaging unit in the inoperative or collapsed state and to permit the object-engaging unit to move in and out of the distal end portion of the sheath without the distal end portion of the sheath deforming or failing.

Referring to FIGS. 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B, one embodiment of a medical device, according to the invention, includes a handle portion 16, an actuator 20, a sheath 14, a sheath lumen 15, an elongated member 18 that passes within the sheath lumen 15, and an object-engaging unit 10, such as the grasping forceps illustrated in FIGS. 2A and 2B. The handle 16, the sheath 14, and the object-engaging unit 10 are not shown in their correct size or proportion to each other. The sheath 14 typically is much longer and narrower than the handle 16 or the grasping forceps 10 to allow insertion into a body cavity or tract.

Referring to FIG. 4A, a sheath 14 according to the invention comprises at least three segments: a proximal segment 30, an intermediate segment 32, and a distal segment 34. The proximal segment 30 of the sheath is located nearest to the handle 16. The distal portion of the sheath 34 is that region of the sheath at the distal end of the medical device opposite to the handle 16. The intermediate portion 32 of the sheath is positioned distal to the proximal portion 30 of the sheath and proximal to the distal portion 34 of the sheath. The proximal end of the intermediate portion 32 of the sheath is located about 3 inches to 7 inches, preferably 4.75 inches, from the distal end 26 of the sheath.

The object-engaging unit 10 is collapsed within the distal portion of the sheath 34 for direct entry into the body or for entry into the body via the operating channel of an endoscope or laparoscope. The object-engaging unit 10 can be a grasping-type device, as illustrated in FIGS. 2A and 2B. Such grasping type object-engaging units are described in U.S. Ser. No. 09/064,704, the disclosure of which is expressly incorporated by reference herein. Other types of object-engaging units that can be used with the sheath of the invention are retrieval basket-type devices, as illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B, such as those described in U.S. Ser. Nos. 09/065,158, 09/027,534, 09/084,135, 09/296,327, 09/268,484, and 09/369,226, the disclosures of which are expressly incorporated by reference herein. Other suitable object-engaging units are forceps, probes, retractors, elevators, blades, needles, and the like.

Referring now to FIGS. 2A, 2B, 3A and 3B, the sheath 14, according to the invention, has at least one lumen 15 therein, and it extends from the handle 16 to a distal sheath end 26. In one embodiment, an elongated member 18, such as a cable, coil, shaft, guidewire, or mandril wire, extends within the lumen 15 from the actuating mechanism 20 in the handle portion 16 to a base 13 of the object engaging unit 10 where the elongated member 18 is joined to the object-engaging unit base 13. Operation of the actuating mechanism 20 by an operator causes the object-engaging unit 10 to move relative to the sheath 14 between a collapsed state within the distal sheath portion 34, as illustrated in FIG. 3B, to an extended state outside of the distal end 26 of the sheath 14 where the object-engaging unit 10 is open and extending beyond the distal end 26 of the sheath, as shown in FIG. 3A.

Alternatively, in another embodiment of the invention, the actuating mechanism is joined to the sheath. Operation of the actuating mechanism 20 by an operator in this embodiment causes the sheath 14 to move relative to the object-engaging unit 10 and the elongated member 18, such that the object-engaging unit 10 is moved between a collapsed position within the distal sheath portion 34, illustrated in FIG. 2B, to an extended position outside of the sheath 14 where the object-engaging unit 10 is open and extended beyond the distal end of the sheath 26 as illustrated in FIG. 2A.

With the object-engaging unit 10 withdrawn into and collapsed within the distal sheath portion 34, as shown in FIGS. 2B and 3B, the object-engaging unit 10 is inserted into the body directly, or via an endoscope channel, to a remote internal site in the body where the target material is located. The object-engaging unit 10 is then moved relative to the sheath 14 and placed in the extended position illustrated in FIGS. 2A and 3A, such that the object-engaging unit 10, in its operative position, is manipulated by the operator to engage the target material or tissue in the remote body site. The object-engaging unit 10 can then be used to manipulate the material in the body. Following manipulation of the material by the object-engaging unit 10, the object-engaging unit 10 is at least partially withdrawn into the lumen 15 of the distal sheath portion 34, as illustrated in FIG. 3B, by moving the elongated member 18 axially relative to the sheath 14 with the object-engaging unit 10 attached to its distal end, or by moving the sheath 14 axially relative to the object-engaging unit 10, as illustrated in FIG. 2B. The medical device, including the object-engaging unit 10 and the sheath 14, are withdrawn from the body cavity.

The overall length of the sheath 14, according to the invention, can range between 40 inches to 75 inches, preferably about 49.5 inches to 52.5 inches. The proximal portion 30 of the sheath is 35 inches to 55 inches in length, preferably 44.75 inches to 48.25 inches in length, the intermediate portion 32 of the sheath is 3 inches to 6 inches in length, preferably 3.5 to 4.0 inches, and the distal portion 34 of the sheath is 0.10 inches to 1.0 inch in length, preferably 0.75 inches.

The outside diameter 11 of the sheath, indicated between the arrows 11 in FIG. 4A, may or may not be uniform from the proximal end of the sheath 24 to the distal end of the sheath 26. In general, the outside diameter 11 of the proximal sheath portion 30 may range from 0.0315 inches to 0.0414 inches, the outside diameter 11 of the intermediate sheath portion 32 may range from 0.03 inches to 0.0445 inches, and the outside diameter 11 of the distal sheath portion 34 may range from 0.0315 inches to 0.0445 inches.

Sheath flexibility varies along the sheath's long axis from the proximal end 24 of the sheath to the distal end 26 of the

sheath. In one embodiment, according to the invention, the intermediate portion 32 of the sheath 14 is more flexible than either the proximal sheath portion 30 or the distal sheath portion 34. That is, the proximal sheath portion 30 and the distal sheath portion 34 are more rigid than the intermediate sheath portion 32. The flexibility of the proximal sheath portion 30 and the distal sheath portion 34 can be the same or can differ. However, the proximal sheath portion 30 and the distal sheath portion 34 are less flexible, i.e., more rigid, than the intermediate sheath portion 32. The intermediate portion 32 is highly flexible, as illustrated in FIG. 4B, and can be flexed to as much as 360 degrees from the long axis of the sheath (indicated as reference line 100). After the sheath of the invention is inserted into a channel of a flexible endoscope, the flexible endoscope with the sheath may flex as much as 180 degrees to 190 degrees.

Enhanced flexibility of the intermediate portion 32 of the sheath 14 is achieved in several ways. Referring to FIGS. 4A, 4B, 5A, 5B, 6A and 6B, in one embodiment of a sheath 14, according to the invention, the sheath 14 is constructed with layers of material extending from the luminal side 19 of the sheath wall 12 to the outside 17 of the sheath wall 12. The wall 12 of the sheath, according to the invention, includes multiple concentric layers of the same or different materials. The intermediate sheath portion 32, like the proximal sheath portion 30 and the distal sheath portion 34, includes multiple concentric layers, however, the intermediate sheath portion 32 has at least one fewer layer or at least one different layer of material than the layers of material in the proximal sheath portion 30 and the distal sheath portion 34.

For example, as illustrated by a cross-section of distal sheath 34 in FIG. 5A, in one embodiment of the sheath, according to the invention, the distal sheath portion 34 and the proximal sheath portion 30 (not shown) are manufactured from four layers of material including, from inside 19 of the sheath wall 12 to outside 17 of the sheath wall 12, a first layer (a) of polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), a second layer (b) of 304 braided stainless steel, a third layer (c) of polyimide, and a fourth layer (d) of fluorinated ethylenepropylene (FEP). Each material is arranged in a concentric layer around the circumference of the sheath wall 12. In the same sheath, the intermediate sheath portion 34, illustrated in FIG. 5B, has one fewer of the layers a-d than the proximal and distal sheath portions. The materials in intermediate sheath portion 32, from the inside 19 of the sheath wall 12 to the outside 17 of the sheath wall 12, include a first inner layer (a) of PTFE, a second layer (b) of stainless steel braid, no third layer, and a fourth layer (d) of FEP, each material arranged in a concentric layer around the circumference of the sheath wall 12. The relative thickness of each layer, illustrated in FIGS. 5A and 5B, is merely intended to be illustrative and is not limited to that illustrated. The thickness of one or more of the layers of the sheath wall 12 may be greater or lesser than the thickness of one or more of the other layers. Thus, the outer diameter 11 of the intermediate sheath portion 32 may be less than or the same as the outer diameter 11 of proximal sheath portion 30 and distal sheath portion 34. However, the internal diameter 13 of the intermediate sheath portion 32 is the same as the internal diameter 13 of proximal sheath portion 30 and distal sheath portion 34. That is, the diameter of the lumen 15 of the sheath 14 is uniform from the proximal end 24 of the sheath to the distal end 26 of the sheath. By maintaining a constant luminal internal diameter 13 throughout the length of the sheath 14, the object-engaging unit 10 and the elongated member 18 may move in the lumen 15 relative to the sheath 14 without becoming snagged.

In an alternate embodiment, the proximal sheath portion 30 and the distal sheath portion 34 are manufactured from a different combination of materials. For example, the first or inner layer is FEP, followed by a second layer of stainless steel braid, followed by a third layer of polyimide, and followed by a fourth, outer layer of PTFE. The intermediate sheath portion 32 of this embodiment of the sheath includes a first inner layer (a) of FEP, a second layer (b) of stainless steel braid, no third layer, and a fourth, outer layer (d) of PTFE.

In yet another embodiment of the sheath of the invention, the proximal sheath portion 30, illustrated in FIG. 6A, and the distal sheath portion 34 each have five layers, each layer made from the same material. In this embodiment of the sheath, the intermediate sheath portion 32, illustrated in FIG. 6B, has four layers of material identical to the material used in the five layers of the proximal 30 and distal 34 sheath portions. Other materials and different number of layers of the sheath are also contemplated by the invention and are not limited to those illustrated in FIGS. 5A, 5B, 6A and 6B. Whatever the combination of materials and numbers of layers, the intermediate sheath portion 32 is always more flexible than the proximal sheath portion 30 and distal sheath portion 34, and the internal diameter 13 of the sheath is uniform from the proximal end 24 of the sheath to the distal end 26 of the sheath.

In another embodiment of the sheath, the intermediate sheath portion 32 has at least two sections 33, 35, and at least one of the sections has a different number of layers of material than at least one other of the sections. A section of the sheath is a region of the sheath wall having a different number of layers than an adjacent region of the sheath wall. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 7A, the wall of the intermediate portion 32 of the sheath 17 can have a section of three layers 35 of material followed by a section of four layers 33 of material, followed by a section of three layers 35 of material, and so on. Alternatively, the wall of the intermediate portion 32 of the sheath can have a section of four layers of material, followed by a section of three layers of material, followed by a section of two layers of material, followed by a section of four layers of material, and so on. This pattern may be repeated along the entire length of the intermediate sheath portion 32 or the pattern may be limited to a portion of the intermediate sheath portion 32. The number and type of sections can be varied and different than the specific arrangements shown. The sections in the intermediate sheath portion 32 can be arranged circumferentially, spirally in a lattice-like or criss-cross pattern, or longitudinally, as illustrated in FIGS. 7A, 7D, 7E and 7F, respectively.

In one particular embodiment, the wall of the intermediate sheath portion 32 has a repeating pattern of four layer and three layer sections along its entire length, although other embodiments can have other layers in the sections. In a particular embodiment of the wall of the intermediate portion of the sheath having four layers, one of the four layers is polyimide while the other layers are selected from materials, such as FEP, stainless steel braid, PTFE, polyetheretherketone (PEEK), or Nitinol. In this embodiment, the polyimide layer is absent in the sections of the wall of the sheath having three layers. In other embodiments, a layer of a different material is absent in the wall of the intermediate sheath portion.

A sheath, according to the invention, has the advantage of enhanced flexibility while maintaining sheath column and compression strength. For example, in one embodiment of the sheath of the invention, the proximal sheath portion 30

and the distal sheath portion **34** have four layers in the sheath wall while the intermediate sheath portion **32**, has a repeating pattern of a three layer section **35** followed by a four layer section **33**. Alternatively, sections **33** have two, four, or more layers and sections **35** have a different number of layers than sections **33**.

In one embodiment of the invention, the arrangement of sections in the intermediate sheath portion **32** may be circumferential as illustrated in FIGS. **7A**, **7B** and **7C**. In this embodiment, each section **33**, **35** is a band that wraps 360° around the circumference of the sheath wall. At least one of the sections **35** has fewer layers of material than an adjacent section **33**.

In another embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. **7D**, adjacent sections **33**, **35** in the intermediate sheath portion **32** are spirally arranged. Rather than the sections being circumferentially arranged as illustrated in FIG. **7A**, the sections in this embodiment spiral along all or a portion of the length of the wall of the intermediate sheath portion.

In yet another embodiment of the invention, as illustrated in FIG. **7E**, the sections in the intermediate sheath portion **32** are arranged as two intersecting spirals along all or a portion of the intermediate sheath portion **32**. In this embodiment of the intermediate sheath portion **32**, looking at the side of the sheath **17**, spiral sections **33**, **33'** appear as a plurality of "Xs" along all or a portion of the intermediate sheath portion. Sections **35** have a different number of layers of material than sections **33**.

In still another embodiment of the invention, as illustrated in FIG. **7F**, adjacent sections **33**, **35** in the intermediate sheath portion **32** are arranged longitudinally, paralleling the long axis of the sheath. In this embodiment of the intermediate sheath portion **32**, one or more longitudinal sections **33**, **35** are distributed around the circumference of the sheath along all or a portion of the intermediate sheath portion **32**.

The embodiments illustrated in FIGS. **7A–7F** are meant to be illustrative. Other arrangements of sections in the intermediate sheath portion are possible.

In another embodiment of the sheath, according to the invention, a first polymer having a certain characteristic stiffness is used to manufacture the sheath wall in the intermediate sheath portion **32** and a second polymer having a different characteristic stiffness than the first polymer can be used in the proximal sheath portion **30** and the distal sheath portion **34** (not shown). For example, a polymer-metal composition may be used in the intermediate sheath portion **32** whereas a more rigid or stiff type of polymer can be used in the proximal sheath portion **30** and the distal sheath portion **34**. In general, any type of material may be used in the intermediate sheath portion **32** that is a suitable material having the appropriate strength, flexibility and biocompatibility characteristics.

Other materials that can be included in one or more layers of the sheath are polyetheretherketone (PEEK), or nickel-titanium (Nitinol) braid.

Referring now to FIG. **8A**, in another embodiment, according to the invention, the outer diameter **11** of the sheath wall in the intermediate portion **32**, is less than the thickness of the sheath wall at the proximal portion **30** and the thickness of the sheath wall at the distal sheath portion **34**. As illustrated by cross-sections of proximal sheath portion **30** in FIG. **8B**, and distal sheath portion **34** in FIG. **8D**, the thickness of sheath wall **12** is the same in the proximal sheath portion **30** and distal sheath portion **34**. As illustrated by cross-section of intermediate sheath portion **32** in FIG. **8C**, the thickness of the intermediate sheath portion

32 is less than either the proximal sheath portion **30** illustrated in FIG. **8B** and the distal sheath portion **34** illustrated in FIG. **8D**. The inside diameter **13** of the sheath in the intermediate portion **32** of the sheath, illustrated in FIG. **8C**, is unchanged relative to the inside diameter **13** of proximal sheath portion **30**, illustrated in FIG. **8B**, and distal sheath portion **34**, illustrated in FIG. **8D**. By maintaining a uniform inside diameter **13** from the proximal end **24** of the sheath to the distal end **26** of the sheath, illustrated in FIG. **8A**, an object-engaging unit can slide smoothly in the lumen **15** of the sheath without risk of snagging in dilated or constricted regions of the inner wall **13** of the sheath.

In one embodiment, illustrated in FIG. **8A**, the transition in wall **12** thickness along the intermediate portion **32** of the sheath is gradual. In an alternate embodiment, the transition in wall thickness of the intermediate sheath portion **32**, relative to the wall thickness of proximal sheath portion **30** and distal sheath portion **34**, is incremental, i.e., occurs in multiple stages, segments, or steps as illustrated in FIG. **9A**. The number of possible incremental steps is without limit. The increments in wall thickness can be non-uniformly distributed along the long axis of intermediate sheath portion **32** as illustrated in FIGS. **9B** and **9C**. The inside diameter **13** of the sheath wall **12** is uniform from the proximal sheath portion **30**, the intermediate sheath portion **32**, to the distal sheath portion **34**. As a result, the diameter of the sheath lumen **15** is unchanged throughout the length of the sheath from the proximal end **24** to the distal end **26** of the sheath **14**.

Referring to FIG. **9D**, in another embodiment of the sheath of the invention, the external sheath wall **17** of the intermediate sheath portion **32** is thrown into circumferential folds to achieve an accordion-like effect. This accordion-like effect enhances the flexibility of the intermediate sheath portion **32** relative to the rest of the sheath **14**. The inner diameter of the sheath in the intermediate sheath portion **32** is unchanged relative to the inner diameter of proximal sheath portion **30** and distal sheath portion **34**. The diameter of the lumen **15** of the sheath, therefore, is constant from the proximal end **24** of the sheath to the distal end **26** of the sheath.

Referring to FIGS. **10A–10C**, in another embodiment of the invention, flexibility may be added to the intermediate portion **32** of the sheath by modification of the external sheath wall **17** with slits, grooves, or other depressions. Slits, grooves, or depressions can be distributed completely or partially around the circumference of the sheath wall **12** in the intermediate sheath portion **32** as illustrated in FIG. **10A**. As illustrated by a cross-section in perspective of intermediate sheath portion **32** in FIG. **10B**, the modifications in the external sheath wall **17** of the intermediate sheath portion **32** extend part way through the full thickness of the sheath wall **12** and not through the inner sheath wall **19**. Sheath wall modifications, such as slits or grooves, are oriented with their long axis anywhere from parallel to perpendicular to the long axis of the sheath.

As illustrated in FIG. **10C**, in yet another embodiment of the sheath of the invention, scattered dimples or other shapes are introduced into the outer sheath wall **17** of the intermediate sheath portion **32**. Like the grooves or slits illustrated in FIG. **10B**, dimples extend from the outer wall **17** partially into the sheath wall **12** but not through the inner sheath wall **19**. Thus, as illustrated in FIGS. **10B** and **10C**, the inner diameter **13** of the sheath and, therefore, the sheath lumen **15**, is uniform throughout the length of the sheath beginning at the proximal end **24** of the sheath, extending through the intermediate portion **32** of the sheath, to the distal end **26** of sheath **14**.

The surface of the sheath **14**, from the proximal portion **24** to the distal portion **26**, is made or coated with any suitable material with a low friction coefficient, such as a polymeric material, a polyethylene glycol, a photopolyacrylamide-heparin complex, hyaluronic acid, polyvinylpyrrolidone material, and others. These low-friction materials are materials included in the composition of the sheath wall during manufacturing or applied to the surface of the sheath after the sheath is manufactured.

The sheath of the invention provides numerous advantages. For example, the flexible intermediate portion **32** of the sheath allows an increase in the deflection capability of the sheath **14**. When inserted into a flexible scope, for example, the flexible intermediate portion **32** of the sheath **14** overcomes the rigidity of the distal end **26** of the sheath that is necessary for the proper actuation of the object-engaging unit **10**. The flexible intermediate portion **32** coincides and deflects with a bending portion of the flexible scope without substantially impairing the capacity of the endoscope to flex.

The distal portion **34** of the sheath holds and surrounds the object-engaging unit **10** when it is in the collapsed state or partially collapsed state, without radial deformation of the sheath **14**. The flexible intermediate portion **32** of the sheath allows more steerability than possible with conventional sheaths.

In another aspect, the invention relates to a method for manipulating material or tissue in a body, such as a body tract or body canal, with a medical device including a sheath. The sheath, as part of the medical device, may be introduced directly into the body cavity or may be introduced through a channel in an endoscope or laparoscope. Sheaths, according to the invention, provide the requisite rigidity at the proximal sheath portion **30** for effective manipulation by an operator for locating, engaging, and retrieving stones, and the requisite rigidity at the distal sheath portion **34** to enclose the object-engaging unit **10** in the collapsed or partially collapsed state without deformation or distortion of the distal end of the sheath. Sheaths of the invention can be introduced into an endoscope or laparoscope without the need for introducers or other means. When the sheath is inserted into a flexible endoscope, the flexible intermediate portion **32** of the sheath allows the endoscope to flex to reach a remote body site. With the sheath inserted into a channel of the endoscope, the endoscope can flex about 180 to 190 degrees. Sheaths of variable strengths, according to the invention, are used with medical retrieval devices or a variety of other medical devices. Also, the sheaths of the invention can be used in urology, endoscopy, laparoscopy, biliary, and lithotripsy procedures as well as a variety of other applications.

Referring to FIGS. **11A–11C**, a method for retrieving material from a patient includes inserting a medical device including a sheath according to the invention into the patient. The medical device including the sheath according to the invention may be directly introduced into the patient or may be introduced via a channel **50** of an endoscope or laparoscope as illustrated in FIG. **11A**. For example, the endoscope **50** is advanced by an operator via the lumen of the ureter **40** until the distal end of the endoscope **50** enters the patient's body site, such as the renal pelvis **42**, where the target material **100** is located. The medical device, including the object-engaging unit **10** collapsed within the distal end portion **34** of the sheath, is passed into the endoscope **50**, until the distal end **26** of the sheath approaches the distal end **51** of the endoscope **50**. As shown in FIG. **11B**, the flexible intermediate portion **32** of the sheath coincides and deflects

with the bending portion of the flexible endoscope **50**. The object-engaging unit **10** is extended from the distal end **26** of the sheath **14** to manipulate the material or tissue **100** within the remote body site **42**. The distal end portion **34** of the sheath is of sufficient strength and rigidity to resist deformation of the sheath as the object-engaging unit **10** is moved relative to the sheath.

As shown in FIG. **11C**, after the material or tissue **100** within the remote body site **42** is manipulated, the object-engaging unit **10** is withdrawn partially or completely into the distal end portion **34** of the sheath either by axial movement of the elongated member **18**, attached to the base **13** of the object-engaging unit **10**, or by movement of the sheath **14** over the stationary object-engaging unit **10**.

The medical device including the sheath according to the invention can be directly inserted (not shown) into a body cavity without an endoscope or an introducer. The steps are similar to those described above for use of the medical device in an endoscope. The flexible intermediate portion of the sheath **32** deflects against the wall of the body tract as the sheath housing the object-engaging unit is advanced in the body tract. The object-engaging unit extends from the distal end of the sheath in the manner described above for using the medical device in an endoscope. After the material in the body site is manipulated, the object-engaging unit is withdrawn partially or completely into the distal sheath portion. The medical device including the sheath is withdrawn from the body tract.

Variations, modifications, and other instrumentations of what is described herein will occur to those of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed. Accordingly, the invention is to be defined not by the preceding illustrative description but instead by the spirit and scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A sheath for a medical device, comprising:

a proximal sheath end;
a distal sheath end; and

a wall extending from the proximal sheath end to the distal sheath end, the wall defining at least one lumen extending from the proximal sheath end to the distal sheath end, wherein the lumen in the distal sheath end is adapted for receiving an object-engaging unit, the wall including a proximal portion, an intermediate portion, and a distal portion, each of the proximal, intermediate, and distal portions configured for insertion in a body cavity, the proximal portion being substantially longer than the intermediate portion, the flexibility of the proximal and distal portions being substantially the same, the intermediate portion being more flexible than the proximal and distal portions and comprising a plurality of sections, wherein at least one of the sections comprises a different material than at least one of the other sections, and the distal portion being sufficiently rigid to receive the object-engaging unit without deformation of the distal portion.

2. The sheath of claim 1, wherein the intermediate sheath portion comprises a first polymer having a first characteristic stiffness, and the proximal sheath portion and the distal sheath portion comprise a second polymer having a second characteristic stiffness different than that of the first polymer.

3. The sheath of claim 1, wherein the intermediate sheath portion has at least two sections.

4. The sheath of claim 1, wherein the sections differ in thickness.

5. The sheath of claim 4, wherein the difference in thickness between sections is gradual.

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6. The sheath of claim 4, wherein the difference in thickness between sections is incremental.

7. The sheath of claim 1, wherein the outside diameter of said intermediate sheath portion is narrower than the outside diameter of said proximal and said distal sheath portions.

8. The sheath of claim 1, wherein the dimensions of said lumen of said intermediate sheath portion, said proximal sheath portion, and said distal sheath portion are the same.

9. The sheath of claim 1, wherein the sections comprise circumferential bands positioned along the intermediate sheath portion.

10. The sheath of claim 1, wherein the sections comprise a spiral arrangement positioned along at least a portion of the length of the intermediate sheath portion.

11. The sheath of claim 1, wherein the sections comprise a criss-cross arrangement positioned along at least a portion of the length of the intermediate sheath portion.

12. The sheath of claim 1, wherein the sections comprise a longitudinal arrangement positioned along at least a portion of the length of the intermediate sheath portion.

13. The sheath of claim 1, wherein the wall of the intermediate sheath portion has a repeating pattern of four layer and three layer sections along its entire length.

14. The sheath of claim 1, wherein at least one of the sections comprises a different number of layers than at least one of the other sections.

15. The sheath of claim 1, wherein the proximal portion is substantially longer than the lengths of the intermediate and distal sheath portions combined.

16. The sheath of claim 1, wherein said proximal, intermediate, and distal sheath portions comprise at least one material selected from the group consisting of fluorinated ethylenepropylene (FEP), polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), polyimide and stainless steel braid.

17. The sheath of claim 1, wherein each of said proximal and distal sheath portions comprises four layers, each layer including one of fluorinated ethylenepropylene (FEP), polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), polyimide, and stainless steel braid and said intermediate sheath portion comprises three of said four layers of said proximal and distal sheath portions.

18. The sheath of claim 14, wherein one of the layers is polyimide and at least one other layer is fluorinated ethylenepropylene (FEP).

19. The sheath of claim 14, wherein one of the layers is polyimide and at least one other layer is stainless steel braid.

20. The sheath of claim 14, wherein one of the layers is polyimide and at least one other layer is polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE).

21. The sheath of claim 14, wherein one of the layers is polyimide and at least one other layer is polyetheretherketone (PEEK).

22. The sheath of claim 18, wherein the polyimide layer is absent in the sections of the wall of the sheath having only three layers.

23. The sheath of claim 1, wherein the intermediate sheath portion comprises circumferential folds.

24. The sheath of claim 4, wherein the intermediate sheath portion comprises slits, grooves, depressions or dimples.

25. The sheath of claim 1, wherein said sheath is made of, or coated with, a material with a low friction coefficient.

26. The sheath of claim 25, wherein the material with a low friction coefficient is selected from the group consisting of polymeric materials, polyethylene glycol, photopolyacrylamide-heparin complexes, hyaluronic acid and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

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27. A device for manipulation of material in a body, comprising:

a handle;

a sheath extending from the handle and comprising a lumen, a distal end, a proximal portion, a distal portion, and an intermediate portion, each of the proximal, intermediate, and distal portions configured for insertion in a body cavity, the proximal portion being substantially longer than the intermediate portion, the flexibility of the proximal and distal portions being substantially the same, the intermediate portion of the sheath being more flexible than the proximal and distal portions of the sheath, the intermediate portion of the sheath comprising a plurality of sections, wherein at least one of the sections comprises a different material than at least one of the other sections; and

an object engaging unit, the object-engaging unit and sheath moveable relative to each other to achieve a collapsed state of the object-engaging unit in which the object-engaging unit is collapsed within the lumen of the distal portion of the sheath and another state in which the object-engaging unit extends from the distal end of the sheath, wherein the distal portion of the sheath comprises sufficient rigidity to resist deformation of the distal portion of the sheath when the object-engaging unit moves relative to the sheath.

28. The device of claim 27, wherein said object engaging unit is selected from the group consisting of forceps, a retrieval basket, a probe, a retractor, an elevator, a blade and a needle.

29. A method of manipulating a material in a body tract, comprising:

inserting into a laparoscope a medical device comprising a handle, a sheath extending from the handle, the sheath comprising a lumen and a proximal portion, a distal portion, and an intermediate portion, each of the proximal, intermediate, and distal portions configured for insertion in a body cavity, the proximal portion being substantially longer than the intermediate portion, the flexibility of the proximal and distal portions being substantially the same, the intermediate portion being more flexible than the proximal and distal portions of the sheath, the intermediate portion of the sheath comprising a plurality of sections, wherein at least one of the sections comprises a different material than at least one of the other sections, and an object-engaging unit, the object-engaging unit and sheath movable relative to each other to achieve a collapsed position of the object-engaging unit in which the object-engaging unit is within the lumen of the distal portion of the sheath, and an extended position in which the object-engaging unit extends from the distal end of the sheath, and the distal portion of the sheath comprising sufficient rigidity to resist deformation of the distal portion of the sheath when the object-engaging unit moves relative to the sheath;

moving the object-engaging unit relative to the sheath from the collapsed state within the distal end of the sheath, to another state in which the object-engaging unit is extended beyond the distal end of the sheath;

engaging the material to be manipulated in the body tract; moving the object-engaging unit relative to the sheath to at least partially enclose the object engaging unit within the lumen of the distal end of the sheath; and

withdrawing the medical device from the body tract.

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30. A sheath for a medical device, comprising:

a proximal sheath end;
a distal sheath end; and

a wall extending from the proximal sheath end to the distal sheath end, the wall defining at least one lumen having a constant inner diameter and extending from the proximal sheath end to the distal sheath end, wherein the lumen in the distal sheath end is adapted for receiving an object-engaging unit, the wall including a proximal portion, an intermediate portion, and a distal portion, the proximal portion being substantially longer than the intermediate portion, the intermediate portion having a smaller outer diameter and being more flexible than the proximal and distal portions, and comprising a plurality of sections, wherein at least one of the sections comprises a different material than at least one of the other sections, and the distal portion being sufficiently rigid to receive the object-engaging unit without deformation of the distal portion.

31. The sheath of claim **30**, wherein the intermediate sheath portion comprises a first polymer having a first characteristic stiffness, and the proximal sheath portion and the distal sheath portion comprise a second polymer having a second characteristic stiffness different than that of the first polymer.

32. The sheath of claim **30**, wherein the sections differ in thickness.

33. The sheath of claim **32**, wherein the difference in thickness between sections is gradual.

34. The sheath of claim **32**, wherein the difference in thickness between sections is incremental.

35. The sheath of claim **30**, wherein the sections comprise circumferential bands positioned along the intermediate sheath portion.

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36. The sheath of claim **30**, wherein the sections comprise a spiral arrangement positioned along at least a portion of the length of the intermediate sheath portion.

37. The sheath of claim **30**, wherein the sections comprise a criss-cross arrangement positioned along at least a portion of the length of the intermediate sheath portion.

38. The sheath of claim **30**, wherein the sections comprise a longitudinal arrangement positioned along at least a portion of the length of the intermediate sheath portion.

39. The sheath of claim **30**, wherein the wall of the intermediate sheath portion has a repeating pattern of four layer and three layer sections along its entire length.

40. The sheath of claim **30**, wherein at least one of the sections comprises a different number of layers than at least one of the other sections.

41. The sheath of claim **30**, wherein the proximal portion is substantially longer than the lengths of the intermediate and distal sheath portions combined.

42. The sheath of claim **30**, wherein the intermediate sheath portion comprises circumferential folds.

43. The sheath of claim **30**, wherein the intermediate sheath portion comprises slits, grooves, depressions or dimples.

44. The sheath of claim **30**, wherein said sheath is made of, or coated with, a material with a low friction coefficient.

45. The sheath of claim **44**, wherein the material with a low friction coefficient is selected from the group consisting of polymeric materials, polyethylene glycol, photopolyacrylamide-heparin complexes, hyaluronic acid and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

46. The sheath of claim **30**, wherein the flexibility of the proximal and distal portions are substantially the same.

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专利名称(译)	具有间断截面的可变复合护套		
公开(公告)号	US6939353	公开(公告)日	2005-09-06
申请号	US10/147938	申请日	2002-05-17
申请(专利权)人(译)	SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	BOSTON SCIENTIFIC SCIMED , INC.		
[标]发明人	QUE LIKE BOURNE GEORGE CURTIS JULI		
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摘要(译)

医疗装置包括手柄，护套和物体接合单元。护套的远端部分足够坚固以抵抗物体接合单元的变形，护套的另一部分足够柔韧以充分弯曲。

