



US007087048B2

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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,087,048 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Aug. 8, 2006**

(54) **HYDROPHILIC URINARY CATHETER
HAVING A WATER-CONTAINING SACHET**

(75) Inventors: **Anette Israelsson**, Göteborg (SE);
Agneta Pettersson, Göteborg (SE); **Jan**
Utas, Kungsbacka (SE)

(73) Assignee: **AstraZeneca AB**, Sodertalje (SE)

(*) 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 dis-
claimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/762,034**

(22) Filed: **Jan. 20, 2004**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2004/0153051 A1 Aug. 5, 2004

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 10/160,390, filed on
May 31, 2002, now Pat. No. 6,736,805, which is a
continuation of application No. 08/809,481, filed as
application No. PCT/SE97/00096 on Jan. 22, 1997,
now Pat. No. 6,409,717.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jan. 25, 1996 (SE) 9600276

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A61M 27/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **604/544**; 604/317; 604/540

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 604/172,
604/280, 349, 535, 317, 262–265, 523, 544,
604/328, 528, 21; 206/438, 571, 363–364,
206/326, 328

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

1,120,549 A 12/1914 Schellberg 604/171
2,856,932 A * 10/1958 Griffiths 604/171

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

AU 0 710 581 4/1998

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

“Promoting incontinence: the role of the nurse, part 2,”
Nursing Times, vol. 90, No. 45, 5-8, Nov. 1994.

(Continued)

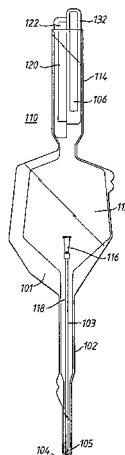
Primary Examiner—Michele Kidwell

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Fish & Neave IP Group of
Ropes & Gray LLP; Jeffrey H. Ingerman

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A wetting apparatus (110) for wetting a hydrophilic urinary catheter (103) comprises a wetting receptacle (101) which defines a wetting fluid receiving area (102) for receiving the hydrophilic urinary catheter and a hydrophilic urinary catheter wetting fluid container (106) having a discharge outlet (126) movable from a closed position to an open position on application of a predetermined condition thereto to enable the wetting fluid to be discharged from the wetting fluid container. The wetting fluid container provided can be positioned in the wetting receptacle in an operational position in which at least the discharge outlet of the wetting fluid container is disposed within the bounds of the wetting receptacle, the wetting receptacle being so constructed and the wetting fluid container being so disposed relative to the wetting receptacle when in the operational position that application of the predetermined condition to the discharge outlet of the wetting fluid container when in the operational position enables the wetting fluid to be discharged into the wetting fluid receiving area for wetting of the hydrophilic urinary catheter.

66 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,872,433 A 2/1959 Glickman 260/45.7
 3,005,728 A 10/1961 Bridgeford 117/118
 3,023,126 A 2/1962 Underwood et al. 117/76
 3,035,691 A 5/1962 Rasmussen et al. 206/63.2
 3,064,800 A 11/1962 Hart 206/42
 3,169,527 A 2/1965 Sheridan 128/349
 3,198,692 A 8/1965 Bridgeford 161/188
 3,216,983 A 11/1965 Shelanski et al. 260/88.3
 3,345,988 A 10/1967 Vitello 128/349
 3,403,766 A 10/1968 Mason 197/107
 3,421,509 A 1/1969 Fiore 128/349
 3,444,860 A 5/1969 Harrell 128/349
 3,556,294 A 1/1971 Walck, III et al. 206/63.2
 3,566,874 A 3/1971 Shepard 128/349
 3,648,704 A 3/1972 Jackson 128/349 R
 3,661,634 A 5/1972 Riley et al. 117/161
 3,674,195 A 7/1972 Stone 229/66
 3,730,337 A 5/1973 White 206/47
 3,794,042 A 2/1974 De Klotz et al. 128/349
 3,861,395 A 1/1975 Taniguchi 128/349
 3,886,947 A 6/1975 Sawyer 128/348
 3,895,169 A 7/1975 Wichterle 428/420
 3,898,993 A 8/1975 Taniguchi 128/349
 3,926,309 A 12/1975 Center 206/364
 3,934,721 A 1/1976 Juster et al. 206/364
 3,954,174 A 5/1976 Kraus 206/223
 3,958,750 A 5/1976 Prybeck 229/56
 3,967,728 A 7/1976 Gordon et al. 206/364
 3,975,350 A 8/1976 Hudgin et al. 260/30.4
 4,053,696 A 10/1977 Herrle et al. 526/65
 4,091,922 A 5/1978 Egler 206/364
 4,094,967 A 6/1978 Gilbert 424/28
 4,100,309 A 7/1978 Micklus et al. 427/2
 4,119,094 A 10/1978 Micklus et al. 128/132
 4,128,600 A 12/1978 Skinner et al. 260/859
 4,143,423 A 3/1979 Sternlieb 2/168
 4,154,244 A 5/1979 Becker et al. 128/349
 4,188,954 A 2/1980 Patel et al. 128/349
 4,230,115 A 10/1980 Walz, Jr. et al. 128/295
 4,232,608 A 11/1980 Wrightson 102/103
 4,269,310 A 5/1981 Uson 206/210
 4,318,947 A 3/1982 Joung 428/36
 4,366,901 A 1/1983 Short 206/210
 4,373,009 A 2/1983 Winn 428/424.2
 4,379,506 A 4/1983 Davidson 206/364
 4,417,612 A 11/1983 Couture et al. 150/40
 4,459,317 A 7/1984 Lambert 427/2
 4,481,323 A 11/1984 Sterling 524/269
 4,515,593 A 5/1985 Norton 604/265
 4,526,579 A 7/1985 Ainpour 604/265
 4,585,666 A 4/1986 Lambert 427/2
 4,589,873 A 5/1986 Schwartz et al. 604/265
 4,597,765 A 7/1986 Klatt 623/11
 4,652,259 A 3/1987 O'Neil 604/54
 4,666,437 A 5/1987 Lambert 604/265
 4,677,143 A 6/1987 Laurin et al. 523/122
 4,692,154 A 9/1987 Singery et al. 604/172
 4,754,877 A 7/1988 Johansson 206/364
 4,769,013 A 9/1988 Lorenz et al. 604/265
 4,772,275 A 9/1988 Erlich 604/280
 4,773,901 A 9/1988 Norton 604/265
 4,811,847 A 3/1989 Reif et al. 206/571
 4,842,597 A 6/1989 Brook 604/368
 4,863,442 A 9/1989 DeMello et al. 604/282
 4,898,591 A 2/1990 Jang et al. 604/282
 4,906,237 A 3/1990 Johansson et al. 604/265
 4,921,483 A 5/1990 Wijay et al. 604/96
 4,928,830 A 5/1990 Brewer 206/570
 5,091,205 A 2/1992 Fan 427/2
 5,094,876 A 3/1992 Goldberg 427/2
 5,105,942 A 4/1992 van Veen et al. 206/364

5,125,416 A 6/1992 Phillips 128/772
 5,147,341 A 9/1992 Starke et al. 604/349
 5,160,559 A 11/1992 Scovil et al. 156/73.6
 5,160,790 A 11/1992 Elton 428/412
 5,209,726 A 5/1993 Goosen 604/54
 5,217,493 A 6/1993 Raad et al. 623/11
 5,226,530 A 7/1993 Golden 206/210
 5,242,428 A 9/1993 Palestrant 604/265
 5,322,163 A 6/1994 Foos 206/364
 5,342,386 A 8/1994 Trotta 606/194
 5,385,152 A 1/1995 Abele et al. 128/772
 5,416,131 A 5/1995 Wolff et al. 523/105
 5,433,713 A 7/1995 Trotta 604/264
 5,454,798 A 10/1995 Kubalak et al. 604/328
 5,738,213 A 4/1998 Whiting et al. 206/364
 5,756,144 A 5/1998 Wolff et al. 427/2.3
 5,776,611 A 7/1998 Elton et al. 428/423.1
 5,849,843 A 12/1998 Laurin et al. 525/66
 5,853,518 A 12/1998 Utas 156/245
 6,065,597 A 5/2000 Pettersson 206/364

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

AU 0 710 966 5/1998
 CN 1 106 744 8/1995
 DE 2 317 839 10/1974
 DE 9 413 716 12/1994
 DK 0 102 396 8/1965
 DK 0 122 496 3/1998
 EP 0 064 747 11/1982
 EP 0 159 034 10/1985
 EP 0 168 917 1/1986
 EP 0 217 771 4/1987
 EP 0 282 273 9/1988
 EP 0 289 996 11/1988
 EP 0 336 984 10/1989
 EP 0 423 855 4/1991
 EP 0 440 427 8/1991
 EP 0 483 941 5/1992
 EP 0 566 755 10/1993
 EP 0 093 093 11/1993
 EP 0 591 091 4/1994
 EP 0 592 870 4/1994
 EP 0 629 415 12/1994
 EP 0 677 299 10/1995
 EP 0 680 895 11/1995
 EP 0 685 179 12/1995
 EP 0 923 478 6/1999
 FR 2 447 328 8/1980
 GB 1 436 679 5/1976
 GB 1 465 544 2/1977
 GB 1 498 356 1/1978
 GB 1 561 569 2/1980
 GB 2 033 231 5/1980
 GB 1 600 963 10/1981
 GB 1 601 691 11/1981
 GB 2 075 347 11/1981
 GB 2 156 680 10/1985
 GB 2 284 764 6/1995
 JP 47-19193 2/1972
 JP 55-12265 3/1980
 JP 55-50370 4/1980
 JP 61-501750 8/1986
 RU 2 012 370 5/1994
 SE 0 398 048 12/1977
 SE 0 439 110 6/1985
 WO WO 86/06284 11/1986
 WO WO 89/02763 4/1989
 WO WO 89/09246 10/1989
 WO WO 90/01345 2/1990
 WO WO 92/07607 5/1992
 WO WO 94/06377 3/1994
 WO WO 94/16747 8/1994

WO	WO 94/26336	11/1994
WO	WO 95/02374	1/1995
WO	WO 95/23619	9/1995
WO	WO 96/23600	8/1996
WO	WO 96/30277	10/1996
WO	WO 97/26937	7/1997
WO	WO 97/47349	12/1997
WO	WO 98/06642	2/1998
WO	WO 98/11932	3/1998
WO	WO 98/19729	5/1998

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Asayama, K. et al., "The functional limitations of tetraplegic bands for intermittent clean self-catherisation," *Paraplegie*, No. 33, 30-33, Jan. 1995.

Astra Tech Inc., "LoFric: The low friction intermittent catherisation" brochure, 1992.

Blitz, B., "A simple method using hydrophilic guide wires for the difficult urethral catherisation," *J Urol*, vol. 46, No. 1, 99-100, 1995.

Charbonneau-Smith, R., "No touch catherisation and infection rates in a select spinal cord injured population," *Rehabilitating Nursing*, vol. 18, No. 5, 296-9, 305, 355-6, Sep.-Oct. 1999.

Deegan, S., "Close to normality . . . intermittent catherisation," *Nursing Times*, vol. 87, No. 44, 65-67, Oct. 1991.

Deegan, S., "Intermittent catherisation for children," *Nursing Times*, vol. 82, No. 14, 72-74, Apr. 1985.

Diokno, A. et al., "Patient satisfaction and the lofric catheter for clean intermittent catherisation," *J. Urol*, vol. 153, No. 2, 349-351, Feb. 1995.

Getliffe, K., "Long term catheter use in the community," *Nursing Standard*, vol. 9, No. 31, 25-27, Apr. 1995.

Grose, K., "Urological community nursing: a new concept in the delivery of urological care," *Br J Urol*, No. 76, 440-442, 1995.

Haynes, S., "Intermittent self-catherisation—the key facts," *Professional Nurse*, vol. 10, No. 2, 100-104, Nov. 1994.

Hellstrom, P. et al., "Efficacy and safety of cleaning intermittent catherisation in adults," *Eur Urol*, No. 20, 117-121, 1991.

Kennedy, A., "Incontinence advice: long term catherisation part 1," *Nursing Times*, vol. 79, No. 17, 41-45, Apr. 1983.

Mattelaer, J., "Catheter and sounds: a history of bladder catherisation," *Paraplegia*, No. 33, 429-433, Aug. 1995.

McSweeney, P., "Self-catherisation—a solution for some incontinent people," *Professional Nurse*, No. 8, 399-401, May 1989.

Moore, K., "Intermittent self-catherisation research-based practice," *British Journal of Nursing*, vol. 4, No. 18, 1057-8, 1060, 1062-3, 1995.

Oldbury, M., "Hard won comfort . . . self-catherisation," *Nursing Times*, vol. 88, No. 13, 86, Mar. 1992.

Oliver, H., "The treatment of choice . . . intermittent self-catherisation," *Nursing Times*, vol. 84, No. 31, 70, Aug. 1988.

Perkash, I. et al., "Clean intermittent catherisation in spinal cord injured patients: a follow up study," *J. Urol*, vol. 149, 1068-1071, 1993.

Perrouin-Verbe, B. et al., "Clean intermittent catherisation from the acute period in spinal cord injury patients. Long term evaluation of urethral and genital tolerance," *Paraplegia*, No. 33, 619-624, 1995.

Rainville, N., "The current nursing procedure for intermittent urinary catherisation in rehabilitation facilities," *Rehabilitation Nursing*, vol. 19, No. 6, 330-3, 382, Nov.-Dec. 1994.

Sibley, L., "Confidence with incontinence," *Nursing Times*, vol. 84, No. 46, 42-43, Nov. 1988.

Vaidyanathian, S. et al., "Urethral cytology in spinal cord injury patients performing intermittent catherisation," *Paraplegia*, No. 32, 493-500, 1994.

Waller, L. et al., "Clean intermittent catherisation in spinal cord injury patients: long term followup of a hydrophilic low friction technique," *J. Urol*, vol. 153, No. 2, 345-348, Feb. 1995.

Webb, R. et al., "Clean intermittent self-catherisation in 172 adults," *Br. J Urol*, vol. 65, 20-23, 1990.

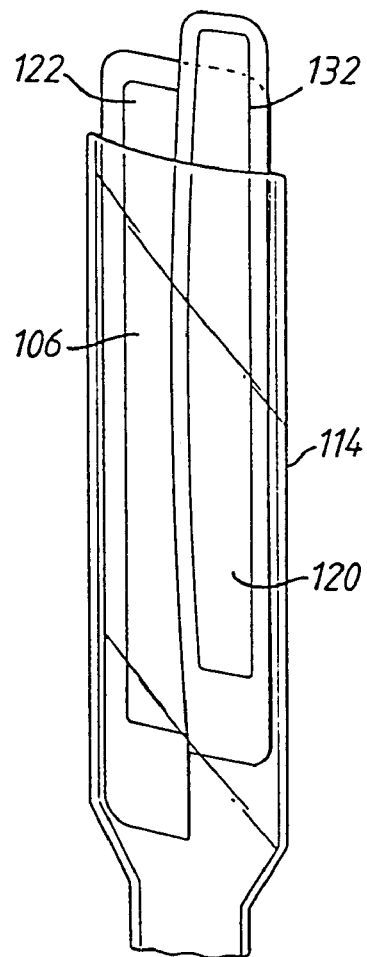
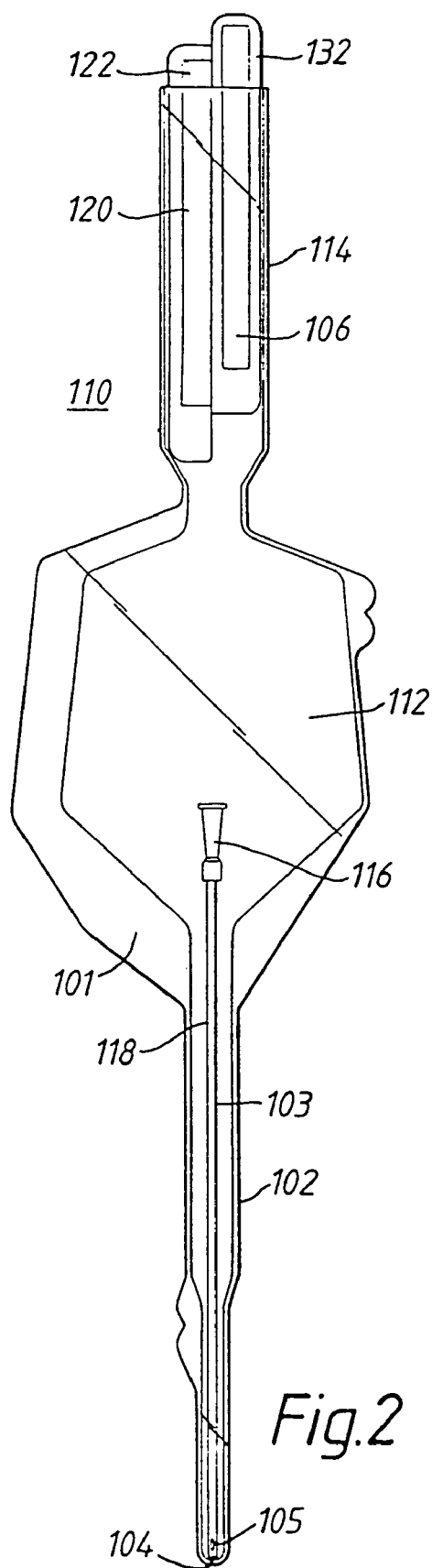
Willis, J., "Intermittent catheters," *Professional Nurse*, vol. 10, No. 8, 523-524, May 1995.

Winder, A., "Intermittent self-catherisation," *Nursing Times*, vol. 86, No. 43, 63-4, Oct. 1990.

Winder, A., "Achieving independence . . . self-catherisation," *Nursing Times*, vol. 90, No. 22, 50-51, Jun. 1994.

Wyndaele, J. et al., "Clean Intermittent self-catheterization: a 12 year follow up," *J. Urol*, vol. 143, 906-908, Nov. 1989.

* cited by examiner



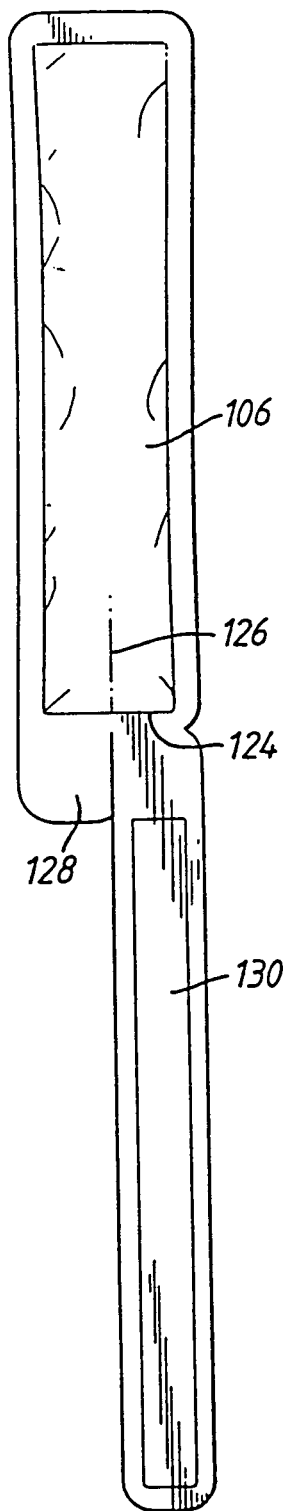


Fig. 4

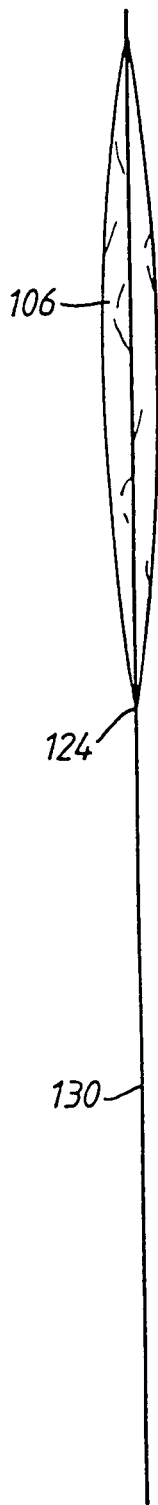


Fig. 5

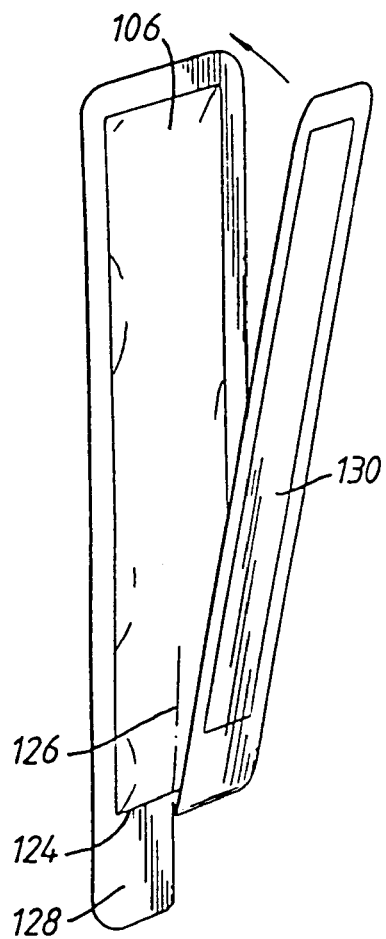
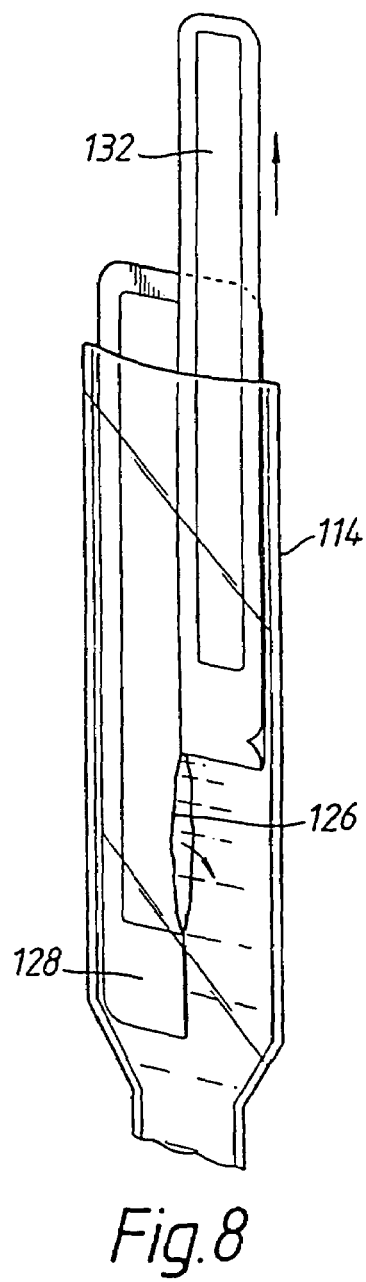
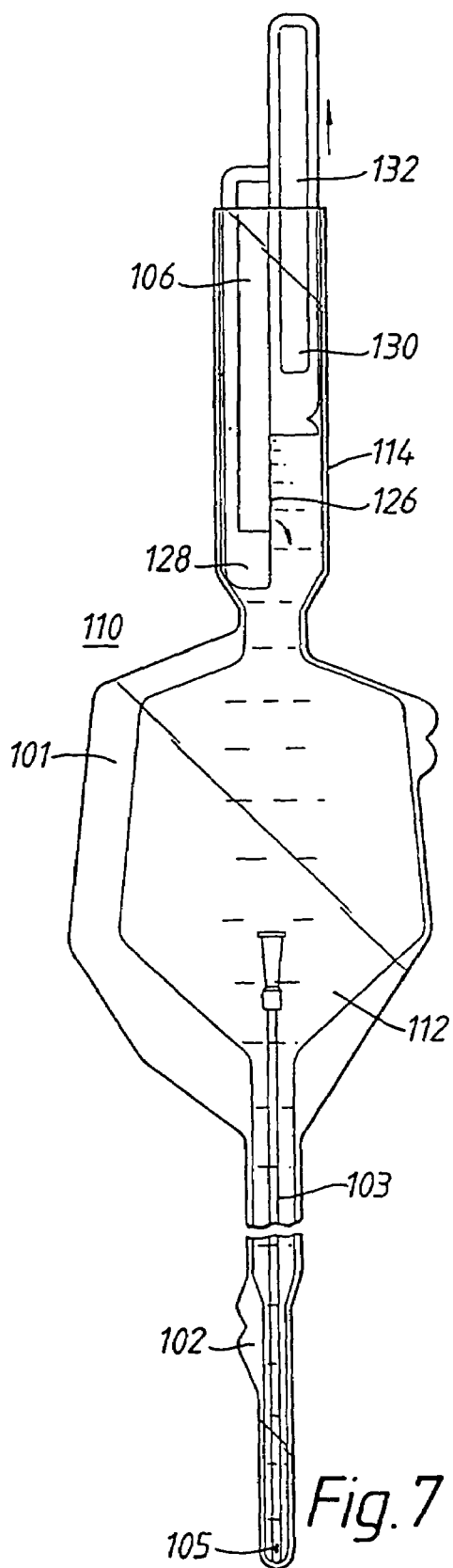


Fig. 6



1

HYDROPHILIC URINARY CATHETER HAVING A WATER-CONTAINING SACHET

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation of, commonly assigned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/160,390, filed May 31, 2002, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,736,805, which is a continuation of commonly-assigned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/809,481, filed Mar. 21, 1997 now U.S. Pat. No. 6,409,717 as the United States national phase of International Patent Application No. PCT/SE97/00096, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,409,717, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its respective entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to wetting apparatus for wetting of hydrophilic urinary catheters comprising a wetting receptacle which defines a wetting fluid receiving area which is adapted to receive a hydrophilic urinary catheter and a hydrophilic urinary catheter wetting fluid container having a discharge outlet movable from a closed position to an open position on application of a predetermined condition thereto to enable the wetting fluid to be discharged from the wetting fluid container into the wetting fluid receiving area for wetting of the hydrophilic urinary catheter. The present invention further relates to a fluid container of a type which may be used in such apparatus.

Intermittent self-catheterisation is widely employed by patients suffering from for example strictures or traumas in the urinary system as well as by paralysed patients to enable the patients to live a nearly normal home life. Urinary catheters supplied for intermittent self-catheterisation in general need to have a lubricant applied to the outer surfaces thereof to facilitate insertion into the urethra. For example, hydrophilic urinary catheters have a hydrophilic outer surface coating which should be wetted by a fluid such as water or saline for a certain time period prior to insertion thereof into the urethra of a patient for lubrication purposes.

Various methods for lubricating urinary catheters have been previously proposed, examples of which are given below.

Prior U.S. Pat. No. 5,209,726 makes known a self-lubricating urinary catheter and a method for self-catheterisation. The catheter has an annular lubricant reservoir surrounding an inner tube having perforations. As the catheter is inserted into the urethra of a patient lubricant is forced from the reservoir into the inner tube and out into the urethra through a discharge outlet in the catheter. Lubrication of the outer surface of the catheter therefore only takes place as the catheter is being inserted into the urethra of the patient resulting in at least some initial discomfort for the patient on insertion of the catheter.

Prior U.S. Pat. No. 3,967,728 makes known a catheter package comprising a urinary catheter and a rupturable, lubricant containing pouch. One edge of the pouch is located within the package adjacent to the tip of the catheter and the seal at that edge is made so that it ruptures when the pouch is squeezed thereby to lubricate the tip of the catheter. As only the tip of the catheter is lubricated the patient will still suffer discomfort on insertion of the catheter into the urethra.

Prior UK patent application publication No. 2284764 makes known a catheter and urine collection bag assembly comprising (i) a catheter having a shaft with a rounded tip, a drainage aperture in the tip and a flared portion to the rear

2

of the shaft, and (ii) a urine collection bag within which the catheter is disposed and which at a forward end is formable with an aperture which is sufficiently large to permit the tip and shaft of the catheter to pass through but small enough for the flared portion of the catheter to engage therewith to form a mechanical seal against leakage of urine. Once the catheter has been extended through the aperture it is ready to be inserted into the urethra of a patient. Urine is transported rearwardly through the catheter from the bladder of the patient for collection in the urine collection bag. It is disclosed that a separate, burstable container containing a lubricious substance may be included within the urine collection bag for lubricating the catheter. No details are given, however, of the construction of the container nor of the disposition of the container relative to the catheter.

Applicant's prior International patent application publication No. WO86/06284 discloses a wetting and storage device for a hydrophilic urinary catheter. A wetting pocket is provided, closed at one end so that it may be filled with a wetting liquid and a hydrophilic urinary catheter is then introduced into the pocket for wetting thereof. No liquid container, though, is provided in the device for releasing wetting liquid into the pocket immediately prior to use of the catheter. Wetting liquid for the pocket therefore has to be supplied separately by the patient. This is inconvenient because a sterile supply of wetting liquid is not necessarily always on hand to the patient and there is a marked possibility of spillage of the wetting liquid.

The hitherto proposed lubricating apparatus for urinary catheters discussed above have the drawback that they make no or inadequate provision for lubricating hydrophilic urinary catheters. As an example, the lubricating arrangements made known in U.S. Pat. No. 3,967,728 and UK patent application publication No. 2284764 are for catheters of non-hydrophilic character, the lubricant therefore being a gel which is unsuited for lubricating a hydrophilic catheter. The prior lubricating apparatus therefore fail to provide an integrated supply of hydrophilic urinary catheter wetting fluid let alone an integrated supply of hydrophilic urinary catheter wetting fluid which on discharge results in wetting of the insertable length or substantially the insertable length of a hydrophilic urinary catheter prior to insertion of the catheter into the urethra of a patient.

Patients using hydrophilic urinary catheters accordingly require improved means for lubricating the catheters. The present invention therefore proposes to address this requirement.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to a first aspect of the invention there is provided a wetting apparatus for wetting a hydrophilic urinary catheter comprising a wetting receptacle which defines a wetting fluid receiving area for receiving a hydrophilic urinary catheter and a hydrophilic urinary catheter wetting fluid container having a discharge outlet movable from a closed position to an open position on application of a predetermined condition thereto to enable the wetting fluid to be discharged from the wetting fluid container, the wetting fluid container being integrated with the wetting receptacle in an operational position in which at least the discharge outlet of the wetting fluid container is disposed within the bounds of the wetting receptacle, the wetting receptacle being so constructed and the wetting fluid container being so disposed relative to the wetting receptacle when in the operational position that application of the predetermined condition to the discharge outlet of the wetting fluid con-

tainer when in the operational position enables the wetting fluid to be discharged into the wetting fluid receiving area for wetting of the hydrophilic urinary catheter and the wetting fluid receiving area being adapted such that the insertable length or substantially the insertable length of the hydrophilic urinary catheter is wetted by the wetting fluid discharged into the wetting fluid receiving area.

By "integrated" is meant that the wetting fluid container and wetting receptacle are formed into a one-piece unit, that is to say, the wetting fluid container is supported on or by the wetting receptacle.

An "on tap" supply of lubricant for the hydrophilic urinary catheter is therefore available to the patient and the problem of possible spillage of the wetting fluid alleviated. Furthermore, an increased comfort on insertion of the catheter into the urethra results due to the insertable length or substantially the insertable length of the catheter being lubricated prior to insertion.

According to a second aspect of the invention there is provided a wetting apparatus for wetting a hydrophilic urinary catheter comprising a wetting receptacle which defines a wetting fluid receiving area for receiving a hydrophilic urinary catheter and a hydrophilic urinary catheter wetting fluid container having a discharge outlet movable from a closed position to an open position on application of a predetermined condition thereto to enable the wetting fluid to be discharged from the wetting fluid container, the wetting fluid container being integrable with the wetting receptacle in an operational position in which at least the discharge outlet of the wetting fluid container is disposed within the bounds of the wetting receptacle, the wetting receptacle being so constructed and the wetting fluid container being so disposed relative to the wetting receptacle when in the operational position that application of the predetermined condition to the discharge outlet of the wetting fluid container when in the operational position enables the wetting fluid to be discharged into the wetting fluid receiving area for wetting of the hydrophilic urinary catheter. The problem of possible spillage of the wetting fluid is also alleviated in this case and manufacture, packaging and transport of the apparatus simplified.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention the wetting fluid is water or a saline solution.

In an embodiment of the invention hereinafter to be described the wetting fluid receiving area is an elongate pocket of length sufficient to accommodate at least the insertable length of the hydrophilic urinary catheter and the wetting fluid container is adapted to contain sufficient wetting fluid to fill the pocket to a level for wetting at least the insertable length of the hydrophilic urinary catheter.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention hereinafter to be described the wetting receptacle is a urine collection bag, the elongate pocket forms the forward portion of the urine collection bag and presents an open rear end and a weakened closed forward end which is removable upon application of a predetermined pressure thereto thereby to enable a portion of the hydrophilic urinary catheter comprising at least the insertable length thereof to be projected through the forward end of the pocket after wetting thereof for insertion into the urethra of a patient and the urine collection bag further comprises a urine collection chamber to the rear of the elongate pocket, the urine collection chamber having a forward end which is in fluid communication with the open rear end of the pocket and being adapted in use to collect urine transported rearwardly through the hydrophilic urinary catheter after insertion thereof into the urethra of the patient.

A typical sterilising agent which could be used for sterilising the wetting apparatus of the invention is ethylene oxide. Moreover, the fluid in the fluid container would normally be sterile. For these reasons, the wetting fluid container is preferably made of a material which is impermeable or substantially impermeable to ethylene oxide as well as the fluid contained therein. Non-limiting examples of materials satisfying this condition when the fluid is water or saline are aluminium foil, poly(vinylidene chloride) or a metallised film such as metallised poly(ethylene terephthalate).

In an embodiment of the invention hereinafter to be described the wetting fluid container is fully contained within the bounds of the wetting receptacle and may be permanently fixed to the inner surface of the wetting receptacle.

In an embodiment of the invention the wetting fluid container is an integrally formed compartment of the wetting receptacle.

In an embodiment of the invention hereinafter to be described the wetting receptacle is formed of a flexible material and the discharge outlet is brought to the open position through application of a predetermined force to the wetting fluid container through the material of the wetting receptacle.

In an embodiment of the invention hereinafter to be described the wetting receptacle is provided with an inlet which is in fluid communication with the wetting fluid receiving area and the wetting fluid container is integrable with the wetting receptacle in the operational position by insertion of at least a forward portion thereof in the inlet, the forward portion of the wetting fluid container presenting the discharge outlet.

In an embodiment of the invention hereinafter to be described the wetting fluid container is integrable with the wetting receptacle in the operational position through a friction fit between the wetting fluid container and the inlet of the wetting receptacle.

According to a third aspect of the invention there is provided a fluid container for use with a receptacle having an inlet and a fluid receiving area in fluid communication with the inlet, the fluid container comprising a forward portion which is adapted to be positioned in the inlet of the receptacle and comprises a discharge outlet movable on application of a predetermined condition thereto from a closed position in which the fluid is retained in the fluid container to an open position in which the fluid is dischargeable forwardly from the forward portion of the fluid container, the predetermined condition able to be applied to the discharge outlet when the forward portion of the fluid container is positioned in the inlet to enable the fluid contained in the fluid container to be discharged into the fluid receiving area of the receptacle. The fluid container therefore alleviates the problem of spillage on discharge of the contents into the fluid receiving area.

In an embodiment of the invention according to its third aspect hereinafter to be described the fluid container is for use with a receptacle whose fluid receiving area is adapted in use to receive a hydrophilic urinary catheter and the fluid container contains a fluid which on discharge into the fluid receiving area wets the hydrophilic coating of the catheter.

In an embodiment of the invention hereinafter to be described the fluid container comprises predetermined condition applying means for applying the predetermined condition to the discharge outlet to bring the discharge outlet to the open position.

5

In an embodiment of the invention hereinafter to be described the forward portion of the fluid container is positioned in the inlet of the receptacle when the fluid container is in the operational position, the fluid container comprises a rearward portion which in the operational position of the fluid container projects from the inlet of the receptacle and the rearward portion comprises at least a part of the predetermined condition applying means.

In an embodiment of the invention hereinafter to be described the discharge outlet comprises an area of weakness in the material of the forward portion of the fluid container which on application of a predetermined force thereto is brought to the open position.

In an embodiment of the invention hereinafter to be described the at least a part of the predetermined condition applying means comprised of the rearward portion of the fluid container is a tab which on application of a predetermined pulling force thereto causes the predetermined force to be applied to the area of weakness in the material of the forward portion of the fluid container.

In an embodiment of the invention hereinafter to be described the area of weakness in the material of the forward portion of the fluid container is a tear line which is torn on application of the predetermined pulling force to the tab. The predetermined condition applying means further comprises holding means for holding the fluid container in the operational position against the action of the predetermined pulling force applied to the tab.

In an embodiment of the invention hereinafter to be described the receptacle is of a flexible material and the holding means is provided on the forward portion to be gripped by a user through the material of the receptacle when the fluid container is in the operational position.

In an embodiment of the invention hereinafter to be described the forward portion of the fluid container presents a forward edge, the tear line extends rearwardly from the forward edge, the tab is a first tab which extends rearwardly from the forward edge of the forward portion on a first side of the tear line and is of such dimensions that when the fluid container is in the operational position the first tab projects from the inlet of the receptacle, the holding means for holding the fluid container in the operational position against the action of the pulling force applied to the first tab is a second tab which extends forwardly from the forward edge on a second opposite side of the tear line and application of a predetermined rearward pulling force on the first tab relative to the second tab causes the tear line to tear and the fluid to be dischargeable from the fluid container into the fluid receiving area of the receptacle.

In embodiments of the invention hereinafter to be described the fluid container takes the form of a sachet.

In an embodiment of the invention according to its third aspect hereinafter to be described the fluid container is adapted to be integrated with the receptacle by friction fit in the inlet of the receptacle to maintain the fluid container in the operational position. An integrated unit is thus obtained having the benefits of the apparatus according to the first and second aspects of the invention.

In an embodiment of the invention according to its third aspect the fluid container contains water or saline and is made of aluminium foil, poly(vinylidene chloride) or a metallised film such as metallised poly(ethylene terephthalate).

The present invention has the advantage of providing a safe, compact, sterile and disposable wetting apparatus for a hydrophilic urinary catheter which is easy to handle. This is due to the provision of a wetting fluid container component

6

part which is adapted to cooperate with a wetting receptacle component part of the apparatus so as to be able to release its contents into the wetting receptacle to wet a hydrophilic urinary catheter placed therein under clean conditions, that is to say, without the need for touching of the catheter, fluid or inner surface of the wetting receptacle thereby avoiding or alleviating the risk of introducing contaminants.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

By way of example embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 shows a wetting apparatus according to a first embodiment of the invention comprising a urine collection bag and a wetting fluid container integrated therewith;

FIG. 2 shows a wetting apparatus according to a second embodiment of the invention comprising a urine collection bag and an unopened wetting fluid sachet in accordance with the invention integrated therewith in an operational position in the inlet of the urine collection bag;

FIG. 3 is an exploded view of the unopened sachet of the wetting apparatus shown in FIG. 2 in the operational position in the inlet of the urine collection bag;

FIG. 4 is a front view of the unopened sachet of the wetting apparatus shown in FIG. 2 in an extended configuration prior to insertion thereof into the inlet of the urine collection bag to the operational position;

FIG. 5 is a side view of the unopened sachet shown in FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a perspective view of the unopened sachet of the wetting apparatus shown in FIG. 2 in a retracted configuration ready for insertion into the inlet of the urine collection bag to the operational position;

FIG. 7 corresponds to FIG. 2 but with the wetting fluid sachet having been opened; and

FIG. 8 corresponds to FIG. 3 but with the wetting fluid sachet having been opened.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring first to FIG. 1, there is shown a wetting apparatus 10 according to the invention comprising a urine collection bag 1 of a transparent flexible plastics material. The bag 1 presents at the forward end thereof an elongate pocket 2 of depth sufficient to receive at least the insertable length of a hydrophilic urinary catheter 3. The urine collection bag 1 further defines to the rear of the pocket 2 a urine collection chamber 12 which is in fluid communication with the pocket 2. Further rearwardly is an inlet 14 to the urine collection bag 1 through which the hydrophilic urinary catheter 3 is able to be introduced into the bag 1.

As can be seen, the catheter 3 comprises a flared rearward portion 16 and an elongate shaft 18 which extends forwardly from the rearward portion 16 and terminates in a rounded tip 4 at the forward end thereof. The catheter 3 is provided with a lumen (not shown) which extends from an open end in the rearward portion 16 to a drainage aperture 5 in the tip 4.

A container in the form of a sachet 6 is secured to the inner surface of the urine bag 1. The sachet 6 contains sterile water or saline or other fluid suitable for wetting the hydrophilic urinary catheter 3 and is pierceable or otherwise openable, for example by applying a hand pressure, so as to release substantially all of the water or saline contained therein into the pocket 2 immediately prior to use of the catheter 3.

Typically, the urine collection bag **1** with integrated sachet **6** and, where pre-packaged therewith, the catheter **3** will be sterilised using ethylene oxide. Since the sachet **6** contains sterile water or saline there is no need for sterilising the contents of the sachet **6**. Accordingly, the material of the sachet **6** is preferably impermeable to ethylene oxide and water. Non-limiting examples of materials meeting these requirements are poly(vinylidene chloride) (PVDC), aluminium foil laminates and metallised films, for example metallised poly(ethylene terephthalate). Other sterilisation processes could of course be used instead, for example by irradiation in which case the fluid in the sachet **6** could be sterilised in situ at the same time as the rest of the components of the apparatus **10**.

The volume of the sachet **6** is sufficient to release such an amount of water or saline into the pocket **2** to enable wetting of the insertable length of the catheter **3** immediately prior to use. By "insertable length" is meant at least that length of the elongate shaft **18** which is coated with a hydrophilic material, for example PVP, and inserted into the urethra of the patient. Typically, this will be 80–140 mm for a female patient and 200–350 mm for a male patient.

The holding time of the catheter **3** in the pocket **2** may vary within a broad range but will typically amount to at least 30 seconds.

The location of the sachet **6** inside the bag **1** is not critical as long as the sachet **6** releases its contents into the pocket **2**. It is preferred, though, that the sachet **6** be disposed as close to the open end of the pocket **2** as possible. In this embodiment the sachet **6** is permanently fixed in position in the urine collection bag **1**, for example by adhesion to the bag **1**. It will be appreciated, however, that the sachet **6** could in fact be freely movable in the bag **1**. The fundamental point is that the sachet **6** is within the bounds of the bag **1** so that the two components form an integrated unit.

In use, the catheter **3** is introduced into the bag **1** through the inlet **14** and the elongate shaft **18** manoeuvred into the pocket **2** as shown. The inlet **14** is then sealed, for example by tying a knot in the material defining the inlet **14** or by clamping the inlet **14** with a clamp. The sachet **6** is then opened, for example by applying a pressure thereto through the material of the bag **1**, to release the wetting fluid into the pocket **2** and the catheter **3** left to soak for a predetermined duration in the wetting fluid to wet the hydrophilic outer surface thereof.

Alternately, the bag **1** may be provided with a closed end in place of the inlet with the catheter **3** pre-packaged inside the bag **1**. An inlet **14** is preferred, though, where ethylene oxide is the sterilising agent as this provides a pathway for the ethylene oxide to enter and exit the inside of the bag **1**.

After wetting of the catheter **3** for the predetermined duration the bag **1** is turned upside down and the forward-most portion of the pocket **2** torn off. The elongate shaft **18** of the catheter **3** is then manoeuvred through the opening in the forward end of the pocket **2** and into the urethra of the patient until the flared rearward portion **16** forms a mechanical seal connection with the opening. There is therefore no need to directly handle the catheter **3** for insertion thereof into the urethra which is to advantage as the outer surface of the catheter **3** will be slippery due to the wetting procedure and therefore difficult to grip and furthermore because the possibility of contamination of the catheter **3** at this stage is avoided.

Urine in the bladder of the patient is transported rearwardly through the lumen of the catheter **3** into the urine collection chamber **12**. The catheter **3** is manoeuvred back inside the bounds of the bag **1** and the open end of the pocket

2 closed off for example by tying a knot with the material defining the pocket **2** or clamping the pocket **2** with a clamp. An opening can then be made in the urine collection chamber **12** for the collected urine to be poured away after which the bag **1** can be disposed of.

Turning now to FIGS. **2** and **3** of the drawings, there is shown an alternative wetting apparatus **110** according to the present invention. The wetting apparatus **110** comprises a urine collection bag **101** of a flexible transparent plastics material which corresponds to the urine collection bag **1** of the wetting apparatus **10** hereinbefore described with reference to FIG. **1** of the drawings. That is to say, the urine collection bag **101** has a downwardly extending elongate pocket **102** at the forward end, a urine collection chamber **112** rearwardly of and in fluid communication with the elongate pocket **102** and an inlet **114** to the bag **101** spaced further rearwardly.

Again as in the wetting apparatus **10** hereinbefore described with reference to FIG. **1**, a hydrophilic urinary catheter **103** having a flared rearward portion **116**, an elongate shaft **118** projecting forwardly from the rearward portion **116** and an open-ended lumen (not shown) which extends from the rear end of the rearward portion **116** to a drainage aperture **105** in the rounded tip **104** at the forward end of the catheter **103** is able to be inserted into the urine collection bag **101** through the inlet **114** such that preferably at least the insertable length of the catheter **103** is received in the pocket **102**.

As can be seen more particularly by reference to FIG. **3**, a wetting fluid containing sachet **106** is inserted into the inlet **114** to an operational position in which it is held in place by a friction fit. The sachet **106** has a forward portion **120** which in the operational position of the sachet **106** projects forwardly into the inlet **114** and a rearward portion **122** which in the operational position projects rearwardly out of the inlet **114**.

The sachet **106** is preferably made of aluminium foil, particularly when ethylene oxide is the sterilising agent for the apparatus **110** and the sachet contains sterile water or saline solution. Where ethylene oxide is the sterilising agent for the apparatus **110** the fit of the sachet **106** in the inlet **114** is not so tight as to prevent ethylene oxide from entering and exiting the inside of the bag **101** and sterilising the inner surface of the bag **101** and outer surfaces of the sachet **106** and catheter **103**. The wetting fluid is retained in the sachet **106** by peripheral sealing of the sachet **106** as shown.

Referring now to FIGS. **4** and **5**, the forward portion **120** of the sachet **106** presents a forward edge **124**. Extending rearwardly from the forward edge **124** is a tear line **126**. Projecting forwardly from the forward edge **124** of the sachet **106** to one side of the tear line **126** is a first tab **128**. On the other side of the tear line **126** there is provided an elongate second tab **130** shown here in an extended position in which the second tab **130** projects forwardly from the forward edge **124**.

As shown in FIG. **6**, the elongate second tab **130** is movable about the forward edge **124** back on its self from the extended position shown in FIGS. **4** and **5** to a retracted position in which the second tab **130** extends rearwardly from the forward edge **124**. When the second tab **130** is in the retracted position the sachet **106** is inserted into the inlet **114** to the operational position shown in FIGS. **2** and **3**.

Returning now to FIGS. **2** and **3**, it can be seen that the dimensions of the second tab **130** are such that when the sachet **106** is in the operational position a pulling portion **132** of the second tab **130** projects rearwardly from the inlet

114 of the urine collection bag 101 and forms a part of the rearward portion 122 of the sachet 106.

In FIGS. 7 and 8 there is shown the operation of the sachet 106 to release the contents of the sachet 106 into the pocket 102 to wet the hydrophilic outer coating of the catheter 103. The user grips the first tab 128 through the flexible transparent plastics material of the bag 101 and then pulls rearwardly on the pulling portion 132 of the second tab 130 which projects from the inlet 114 to cause the tear line 126 to be torn and the wetting fluid to be released into the pocket 102 to wet the catheter 103. Preferably, the sachet 106 contains sufficient wetting fluid for the pocket 102 to be filled to a level which results in the insertable length of the catheter 103 being wetted.

After release of the wetting fluid into the pocket 102 the sachet 106 is removed from the bag 101 and disposed of. The bag 101 and catheter 103 are then utilised in the manner hereinabove described for the wetting apparatus 10 shown in FIG. 1.

If need be, the bag 101 can be a closed bag with the sachet 106 and catheter 103 pre-packaged within the bag 101. In this instance, the construction of the bag 101 is such that the sachet 106 can be opened in the aforementioned manner through the material of the bag 101.

The wetting apparatus 110 described hereinabove with reference to FIGS. 2 to 8 has the advantage of inter alia (i) being environmentally friendly in the sense that where the sachet 106 is made of Al foil the sachet is able to be disposed of separately from the bag 101 thus facilitating recycling of the Al foil; and (ii) having a sachet 106 which can better withstand the cyclical pressures which are typically exerted on wetting apparatus when packaged and subjected to a sterilising process as a consequence of the sachet 106 not having to be opened through application of a direct pressure thereto through the material of the bag 101 in which case a significantly weakened sachet edge would be required as a high pressure could not be applied through the bag 101 without damaging the bag 101.

In the exemplary embodiments hereinabove described with reference to the Figures of drawings the supply of wetting fluid for wetting of the hydrophilic urinary catheter takes the form of a separate sachet integrated into the wetting receptacle. It will be appreciated by those versed in the art that the supply could also take the form of an integrally formed chamber in the material of the wetting receptacle without departing from the spirit of the invention.

The invention claimed is:

1. Wetting apparatus, for wetting a hydrophilic urinary catheter prior to use, comprising:

a wetting receptacle which defines a wetting fluid receiving space, said wetting fluid receiving space forming an elongate pocket having a volume therein;

a urinary catheter arranged in said wetting receptacle, said urinary catheter having an insertable length and having a hydrophilic outer surface on at least said insertable length; wherein:

said elongate pocket accommodates said at least said insertable length of said catheter; said wetting apparatus further comprising:

a wetting fluid container containing a wetting fluid and having a discharge portion that opens upon application of a predetermined condition to said wetting fluid container to enable said wetting fluid to be discharged from said wetting fluid container; wherein:

said wetting fluid container is integrated with said wetting receptacle;

at least said discharge portion of said wetting fluid container is disposed within said wetting receptacle; said discharge portion of said wetting fluid container is in fluid communication with said wetting fluid receiving space; and

application of said predetermined condition to said wetting fluid container causes said wetting fluid to be discharged through said discharge opening into said wetting fluid receiving space and, thereby, to wet at least said insertable length of said hydrophilic urinary catheter.

2. The wetting apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said wetting fluid container contains sufficient wetting fluid to fill said elongate pocket to a level for wetting said at least said insertable length of said hydrophilic urinary catheter.

3. The wetting apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said wetting receptacle is a urine collection bag, and said elongate pocket forms a forward portion thereof.

4. The wetting apparatus according to claim 3, wherein said urine collection bag further comprises a urine collection chamber located at a rear portion of said elongate pocket, said urine collection chamber having a volume greater than said volume of said elongate pocket.

5. The wetting apparatus according to claim 4, wherein: said elongate pocket of said urine collection bag presents an open rear end and a weakened closed forward end which is removable upon application of a predetermined pressure thereto thereby to enable a portion of said hydrophilic urinary catheter comprising at least said insertable length thereof to be projected through a forward end of said elongate pocket after wetting thereof for insertion into the urethra of a patient; and said urine collection chamber has a forward end which is in fluid communication with said open rear end of said elongate pocket and is adapted in use to collect urine transported rearwardly through said hydrophilic urinary catheter after insertion thereof into the urethra of said patient.

6. The wetting apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said wetting fluid container is made of aluminum foil, poly(vinylidene chloride) or a metallized film.

7. The wetting apparatus according to claim 6, wherein said metallized film comprises metallized poly(ethylene terephthalate).

8. The wetting apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said wetting fluid container is fully contained within said wetting receptacle.

9. The wetting apparatus according to claim 8, wherein said wetting fluid container is permanently fixed to an inner surface of said wetting receptacle.

10. The wetting apparatus according to claim 8, wherein said wetting fluid container is an integrally formed compartment of said wetting receptacle.

11. The wetting apparatus according to claim 1, wherein: said wetting receptacle is formed of a flexible material; and

said discharge portion of said wetting fluid container is able to be opened through application of a predetermined force to said wetting fluid container through said flexible material of said wetting receptacle.

12. The wetting apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said wetting fluid container is integrated with said wetting receptacle in a releasably secured manner.

13. The wetting apparatus according to claim 12, wherein: said wetting receptacle is provided with an inlet which is in fluid communication with said wetting fluid receiving area; and

11

said wetting fluid container is releasably secured in said inlet of said wetting receptacle by insertion of at least a forward portion thereof in said inlet, said forward portion of said wetting fluid container presenting said discharge portion.

14. The wetting apparatus according to claim 13, wherein said wetting fluid container is releasably secured in said inlet of said wetting receptacle through a friction fit between said wetting fluid container and said inlet of said wetting receptacle.

15. The wetting apparatus according to claim 14, wherein said wetting fluid container comprises means for applying said predetermined condition to said discharge portion to open said wetting fluid container.

16. The wetting apparatus according to claim 15, wherein said forward portion of said wetting fluid container is positioned in said inlet of said wetting receptacle; and said wetting fluid container comprises a rearward portion which projects from said inlet of said wetting receptacle.

17. The wetting apparatus according to claim 16, wherein said rearward portion comprises at least a part of said means for applying said predetermined condition.

18. The wetting apparatus according to claim 17, wherein said discharge portion comprises an area of weakness in material of said forward portion of said wetting fluid container which on application of a predetermined force thereto opens.

19. The wetting apparatus according to claim 18, wherein at least a part of said means for applying said predetermined condition comprises a tab at said rearward portion of said wetting fluid container which on application of a predetermined pulling force thereto causes said predetermined force to be applied to an area of weakness in material of said forward portion of said wetting fluid container.

20. The wetting apparatus according to claim 19, wherein said area of weakness in said material of said forward portion of said wetting fluid container is a tear line which is adapted to be torn on application of said predetermined pulling force to said tab.

21. The wetting apparatus according to claim 20, wherein said means for applying said predetermined condition further comprises holding means for holding said wetting fluid container against action of said predetermined pulling force applied to said tab.

22. The wetting apparatus according to claim 21, wherein: said wetting receptacle comprises a flexible material; and said holding means is provided on said forward portion to be gripped by a user through said flexible material of said wetting receptacle.

23. The wetting apparatus according to claim 22, wherein: said forward portion of said wetting fluid container presents a forward edge;

said tear line extends rearwardly from said forward edge; said tab is a first tab which extends rearwardly from said forward edge of said forward portion on a first side of said tear line and is of such dimensions as to project from said inlet of said wetting receptacle;

said holding means for holding said wetting fluid container against said action of said pulling force applied to said first tab is a second tab which extends forwardly from said forward edge on a second opposite side of said tear line; and

application of a predetermined rearward pulling force on said first tab relative to said second tab causes said tear line to tear and said wetting fluid to discharge from said

12

wetting fluid container into said wetting fluid receiving area of said wetting receptacle.

24. The wetting apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said wetting fluid container comprises a sachet.

25. The wetting apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said wetting fluid is water or a saline solution.

26. The wetting apparatus according to claim 25, wherein said wetting fluid container comprises a material which is impermeable to ethylene oxide and water or saline solution.

27. Wetting apparatus for wetting a hydrophilic urinary catheter prior to use, said urinary catheter having an insertable length and having a hydrophilic outer surface on at least said insertable length, said wetting apparatus comprising:

a catheter package comprising a sealed elongated volume that contains said hydrophilic urinary catheter, said sealed elongated volume having at least one chamber that surrounds at least a portion of said insertable length of said hydrophilic urinary catheter; wherein:

said elongated volume is provided with an inlet which is in fluid communication therewith;

said at least one chamber comprises a first chamber containing a wetting fluid container having wetting fluid therein;

said wetting fluid container is integrated with said elongated volume in a releasably secured manner, being releasably secured in said inlet of said wetting receptacle by insertion of at least a forward portion thereof in said inlet through a friction fit, said forward portion of said wetting fluid container presenting a discharge portion;

said wetting fluid container comprises a rearward portion which projects from said inlet;

said wetting fluid container comprises means for applying a predetermined condition to said discharge portion to open said wetting fluid container to enable said wetting fluid to discharge from said wetting fluid container to wet at least a tip portion of said insertable length of said hydrophilic urinary catheter; and

said first chamber is defined by a restriction in said elongated volume.

28. The wetting apparatus according to claim 27, wherein said wetting fluid container contains sufficient wetting fluid to fill said elongated volume to a level for wetting said at least said insertable length of said hydrophilic urinary catheter.

29. The wetting apparatus according to claim 27, wherein said wetting fluid container is made of aluminum foil, poly(vinylidene chloride) or a metallized film.

30. The wetting apparatus according to claim 29, wherein said metallized film comprises metallized poly(ethylene terephthalate).

31. The wetting apparatus according to claim 27, wherein said wetting fluid container is fully contained within said first chamber.

32. The wetting apparatus according to claim 27, wherein: said elongated volume is formed of a flexible material; and

said wetting fluid container has a discharge portion that opens on application of a predetermined force to said wetting fluid container through said flexible material of said elongated volume.

33. The wetting apparatus according to claim 27, wherein said rearward portion comprises at least a part of said means for applying said predetermined condition.

34. The wetting apparatus according to claim 33, wherein said discharge portion comprises an area of weakness in

13

material of said forward portion of said wetting fluid container which on application of a predetermined force thereto opens.

35. The wetting apparatus according to claim 34, wherein at least a part of said means for applying said predetermined condition comprises a tab at said rearward portion of said wetting fluid container which on application of a predetermined pulling force thereto causes said predetermined force to be applied to an area of weakness in material of said forward portion of said wetting fluid container.

36. The wetting apparatus according to claim 35, wherein said area of weakness in said material of said forward portion of said wetting fluid container is a tear line which is adapted to be torn on application of said predetermined pulling force to said tab.

37. The wetting apparatus according to claim 36, wherein said means for applying said predetermined condition further comprises holding means for holding said wetting fluid container against action of said predetermined pulling force applied to said tab.

38. The wetting apparatus according to claim 37, wherein: said wetting receptacle comprises a flexible material; and said holding means is provided on said forward portion to be gripped by a user through said flexible material of said wetting receptacle.

39. The wetting apparatus according to claim 38, wherein: said forward portion of said wetting fluid container presents a forward edge;

said tear line extends rearwardly from said forward edge; said tab is a first tab which extends rearwardly from said forward edge of said forward portion on a first side of said tear line and is of such dimensions as to project from said inlet of said elongated volume;

said holding means for holding said wetting fluid container against said action of said pulling force applied to said first tab is a second tab which extends forwardly from said forward edge on a second opposite side of said tear line; and

application of a predetermined rearward pulling force on said first tab relative to said second tab causes said tear line to tear and said wetting fluid to discharge from said wetting fluid container into said elongated volume.

40. The wetting apparatus according to claim 27, wherein said wetting fluid container comprises a sachet.

41. The wetting apparatus according to claim 27, wherein said wetting fluid is water or a saline solution.

42. The wetting apparatus according to claim 41, wherein said wetting fluid container comprises a material which is impermeable to ethylene oxide and water or saline solution.

43. A wetting apparatus for wetting a hydrophilic urinary catheter prior to use, said urinary catheter having an insertable length and having a hydrophilic outer surface on at least said insertable length, said wetting apparatus comprising:

a first chamber for receiving at least said insertable length of said hydrophilic urinary catheter therein; and

a second chamber containing a wetting fluid; wherein: said first chamber is adapted for fluid communication with said second chamber;

said first chamber is provided with an inlet which is in fluid communication therewith, said inlet being adapted to receive at least a portion of said second chamber for passage of said wetting fluid into said first chamber;

said second chamber is adapted for fluid communication with said first chamber, said second chamber having a discharge portion that opens upon application of a predetermined condition thereto to release said wetting fluid; and

14

said second chamber has at least a portion adapted for insertion into said inlet of said first chamber, said second chamber being releasably secured in said inlet of said first chamber by insertion of at least a forward portion of said second chamber in said inlet, said forward portion of said second chamber presenting said discharge portion having a discharge opening.

44. The wetting apparatus of claim 43 wherein: said second chamber is integrated with said first chamber in a releasably secured manner; and at least said discharge opening is disposed within said first chamber.

45. The wetting apparatus of claim 44, wherein said second chamber contains sufficient wetting fluid to fill said first chamber to a level for wetting said at least said insertable length of said hydrophilic urinary catheter.

46. The wetting apparatus of claim 44, wherein said second chamber is made of aluminum foil, poly(vinylidene chloride) or a metallized film.

47. The wetting apparatus of claim 46, wherein said metallized film comprises metallized poly(ethylene terephthalate).

48. The wetting apparatus of claim 44, wherein: said first chamber is formed of a flexible material; and said discharge opening opens on application of a predetermined force to said second chamber through said flexible material of said first chamber.

49. The wetting apparatus of claim 48, wherein said discharge opening comprises an area of weakness in material of said second chamber which on application of a predetermined force thereto opens.

50. The wetting apparatus of claim 44, wherein said second chamber is fully contained within said first chamber.

51. The wetting apparatus of claim 43, wherein said second chamber contains sufficient wetting fluid to fill said first chamber to a level for wetting said at least said insertable length of said hydrophilic urinary catheter.

52. The wetting apparatus of claim 43, wherein said second chamber is made of aluminum foil, poly(vinylidene chloride) or a metallized film.

53. The wetting apparatus of claim 52, wherein said metallized film comprises metallized poly(ethylene terephthalate).

54. The wetting apparatus of claim 43, wherein said second chamber is releasably secured in said inlet of said first chamber through a friction fit between said second chamber and said inlet of said first chamber.

55. The wetting apparatus of claim 54, wherein said second chamber comprises means for applying said predetermined condition to said discharge portion to open said second chamber.

56. The wetting apparatus of claim 55, wherein said forward portion of said second chamber is positioned in said inlet of said first chamber; and

said second chamber comprises a rearward portion which projects from said inlet of said first chamber.

57. The wetting apparatus of claim 56, wherein said rearward portion comprises at least a part of said means for applying said predetermined condition.

58. The wetting apparatus of claim 57, wherein said discharge portion comprises an area of weakness in material of said forward portion of said second chamber which on application of a predetermined force thereto opens.

59. The wetting apparatus of claim 58, wherein at least a part of said means for rearward portion of said second chamber which on application of a predetermined pulling force thereto causes said predetermined force to be applied

15

to an area of weakness in said material of said forward portion of said second chamber.

60. The wetting apparatus of claim 59, wherein said area of weakness in said material of said forward portion of said second chamber is a tear line which is adapted to be torn on application of said predetermined pulling force to said tab. 5

61. The wetting apparatus of claim 60, wherein said means for applying said predetermined condition further comprises holding means for holding said second chamber against action of said predetermined pulling force applied to said tab. 10

62. The wetting apparatus of claim 61, wherein:
said first chamber comprises a flexible material; and
said holding means is provided on said forward portion to be gripped by a user through said flexible material of said first chamber. 15

63. The wetting apparatus of claim 62, wherein:
said forward portion of said second chamber presents a forward edge;
said tear line extends rearwardly from said forward edge; 20
said tab is a first tab which extends rearwardly from said forward edge of said forward portion on a first side of

16

said tear line and is of such dimensions as to project from said inlet of said first chamber;

said holding means for holding said second chamber against said action of said pulling force applied to said first tab is a second tab which extends forwardly from said forward edge on a second opposite side of said tear line; and

application of a predetermined rearward pulling force on said first tab relative to said second tab causes said tear line to tear and said wetting fluid to discharge from said second chamber into said first chamber.

64. The wetting apparatus of claim 43, wherein said second chamber comprises a sachet.

65. The wetting apparatus of claim 43, wherein said wetting fluid is water or a saline solution.

66. The wetting apparatus of claim 65, wherein said second chamber comprises a material which is impermeable to ethylene oxide and water or saline solution.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 7,087,048 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 10/762034
DATED : August 8, 2006
INVENTOR(S) : Anette Israelsson et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Title page 3, item 56 first column, in the Hellstrom entry, "1991.ur" should be -- 1991. --;
second column, in the Perkash entry, "catheterisatin" should be
-- catheterisation --;
in the Vaidyanathian entry, "preforming" should be
-- performing --.

Column 1, line 7, "of," should be -- of copending, --

Column 10, line 31, "alter" should be -- after --.

Column 13, line 58, "chanter;" should be --chamber; --; line 62, "chanter;" should be
-- chamber; --.


Column 14, line 65, after "for" should be inserted -- applying said predetermined
condition comprises a tab at said --.

Column 16, line 12, "chanter." should be -- chamber. --.

Column 16, line 19, "chatter" should be -- chamber --.

Signed and Sealed this

Ninth Day of January, 2007

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Jon W. Dudas". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "J".

JON W. DUDAS

Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office