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(54) **Dual-purpose lasso catheter with irrigation**
Doppelfunktions-Lasso-Katheter mit Spülung
Cathéter lasso double fonction doté d'irrigation

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(73) Proprietor: **Biosense Webster, Inc.**
Diamond Bar, CA 91765 (US)

(72) Inventors:
• **Govari, Assaf**
Haifa 34400 (IL)

• **Papaioannou, Athanassios**
Los Angeles, CA 90066 (US)
• **Beeckler, Christopher**
Brea, CA 92821 (US)

(74) Representative: **Small, Gary James et al**
Carpmaels & Ransford LLP
One Southampton Row
London WC1B 5HA (GB)

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention relates to cardiac mapping and ablation systems. More particularly, this invention relates to a lasso catheter for use in a cardiac mapping and ablation system. The invention is set out in the appended claims.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Cardiac arrhythmia, such as atrial fibrillation, occurs when regions of cardiac tissue abnormally conduct electric signals to adjacent tissue, thereby disrupting the normal cardiac cycle and causing asynchronous rhythm. Important sources of undesired signals are located in the tissue region along the pulmonary veins of the left atrium and in the superior pulmonary veins. In this condition, after unwanted signals are generated in the pulmonary veins or conducted through the pulmonary veins from other sources, they are conducted into the left atrium where they can initiate or continue arrhythmia.

[0003] Procedures for treating arrhythmia include surgically disrupting the origin of the signals causing the arrhythmia, as well as disrupting the conducting pathway for such signals. More recently, it has been found that by mapping the electrical properties of the endocardium and the heart volume, and selectively ablating cardiac tissue by application of energy, it is sometimes possible to cease or modify the propagation of unwanted electrical signals from one portion of the heart to another. The ablation process destroys the unwanted electrical pathways by formation of non-conducting lesions.

[0004] In this two-step procedure--mapping followed by ablation--electrical activity at points in the heart is typically sensed and measured by advancing a catheter containing one or more electrical sensors into the heart, and acquiring data at a multiplicity of points. These data are then utilized to select the target areas at which ablation is to be performed.

[0005] U.S. Pat. No. 6,063,022 to Ben-Haim, which is assigned to the assignee of the present patent application, describes an invasive probe including two position sensors in a fixed, known relation to the distal end of the probe. The position sensors generate signals responsive to their respective position coordinates and at least one contact sensor along a radial surface of the probe for generating a signal representing its contact with body tissue to be ablated by electrodes on the probe.

[0006] U.S. Pat. No. 6,272,371 to Ben-Haim, which is assigned to the assignee of the present patent application, describes an invasive probe including a flexible portion that assumes a predetermined curve form when a force is applied thereto. Two position sensors, fixed to the distal portion of the probe in known positions, are used to determine position and orientation coordinates of at least one of the sensors, and to determine the lo-

cations of a plurality of points along the length of the distal portion of the probe.

[0007] PCT Patent Publication WO 96/05768 and corresponding U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0065455 to Ben-Haim et al., which are assigned to the assignee of the present patent application, describe a system that generates six-dimensional position and orientation information regarding the tip of a catheter. This system uses a plurality of sensor coils adjacent to a locatable site in the catheter, for example near its distal end, and a plurality of radiator coils fixed in an external reference frame. These coils generate signals in response to magnetic fields generated by the radiator coils, which signals allow for the computation of six position and orientation dimensions, so that the position and orientation of the catheter are known without the need for imaging the catheter.

[0008] A lasso catheter is disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 6, 973, 339. The lasso catheter is particularly adapted for pulmonary vein mapping and ablation. This catheter comprises: a curved section having a first position sensor that is capable of generating fewer than six dimensions of position and orientation information, one or more electrodes, adapted to measure an electrical property of the pulmonary vein; and a base section attached to a proximal end of the curved section. Disposed on the base section within 3 mm of the distal end thereof is a second position sensor, capable of generating six dimensions of position and orientation information. US 2002/0002329 discloses a recording and ablation catheter system as defined in the preamble of claim 1. WO 2010/008975 discloses a catheter having one or more electrodes for ablating biological tissues and is prior art under Art. 54(3) EPC.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] The present invention is set out in the appended claims. The embodiments of the present description which do not fall within the scope of the claims are provided for illustrative purposes only and do not form part of the invention. Lasso catheters are generally used for ablating tissue along an arc surrounding an anatomical structure, such as the ostium of a pulmonary vein. Conventionally, the curved section or loop of the lasso catheter is generally thin and "floppy," for purposes of maneuverability, while ring electrodes disposed on the lasso are relatively large in order to minimize electrical resistance.

[0010] Embodiments of the present description provide a lasso catheter that may be used for both ablation and sensing, and which has other advantageous features. Its distal curved portion, sometimes referred to herein as a "loop" or "loop segment", is typically thicker and stiffer than that of conventional lasso catheters. Rather than ring electrodes, the lasso catheter has relatively small, raised protuberant electrodes. The small size of these electrodes is advantageous in permitting measurement of local electrical activity with good spatial res-

olution. The bulges of the electrodes increase the surface area that is in contact with the heart tissue, and thus reduces the electrical resistance when the electrodes are used for ablation.

[0011] In order to provide local cooling and prevent adhesion during ablation, the electrodes may be fenestrated by multiple perforations. The perforations are in fluid contact with a lumen, which carries irrigation fluid from within the catheter to the outer surfaces of the electrodes and thence to the adjacent tissues. Another lumen may contain wires connected to each of the electrodes.

[0012] An embodiment of the description provides a catheter, including an insertion tube and a resilient distal section fixed to the distal end of the insertion tube. The distal section has an inner irrigating lumen and a plurality of electrodes that bulge above the outer surface. The electrodes have a plurality of perforations formed there-through, and the outer surface is in fluid communication with the irrigating lumen via the perforations.

[0013] According to an aspect of the catheter, the insertion tube is configured for insertion through a blood vessel into a heart of a subject, and wherein the resilient distal section defines an open loop when deployed within the heart.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] For a better understanding of the present invention, reference is made to the following drawings, wherein like elements are given like reference numerals, and wherein:

Fig. 1 is a pictorial illustration of a system for detecting areas of abnormal electrical activity and performing ablative procedures on a heart of a living subject in accordance with a disclosed embodiment of the description;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a lasso catheter that is constructed and operative in accordance with a disclosed embodiment of the description;

Fig. 3 is a cross section through the catheter shown in Fig. 2 taken through line 3-3;

Fig. 4 a fragmentary elevational view of the shaft of a catheter that is constructed and operative in accordance with a disclosed embodiment of the description;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary elevational view of the shaft of a catheter that is constructed and operative in accordance with an alternate embodiment of the description;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary elevational view of the shaft of a catheter that is constructed and operative in accordance with an alternate embodiment of the description;

Fig. 7 is a schematic view of a cardiac catheter in accordance with an alternate embodiment of the description; and

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary elevational view of a shaft of

a catheter having a plurality of linear electrode arrays that is constructed and operative in accordance with an alternate embodiment of the description.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0015] In the following description, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the various principles of the present invention. It will be apparent to one skilled in the art, however, that not all these details are necessarily always needed for practicing the present invention. In this instance, well-known circuits, control logic, and the details of computer program instructions for conventional algorithms and processes have not been shown in detail in order not to obscure the general concepts unnecessarily.

[0016] Turning now to the drawings, reference is initially made to Fig. 1, which is a pictorial illustration of a system 10 for detecting areas of abnormal electrical activity and performing ablative procedures on a heart 12 of a living subject in accordance with a disclosed embodiment. The system comprises a lasso catheter 14, which is percutaneously inserted by an operator 16, who is typically a physician, through the patient's vascular system into a chamber or vascular structure of the heart. The operator 16 brings the catheter's distal tip 18 into contact with the heart wall at a target site that is to be evaluated. Electrical activation maps are then prepared, according to the methods disclosed in the above-noted U.S. Patent Nos. 6,226,542, and 6,301,496, and in commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 6,892,091.

[0017] Areas determined to be abnormal by evaluation of the electrical activation maps can be ablated by application of thermal energy, e.g., by passage of radiofrequency electrical current through wires in the catheter to one or more electrodes at the distal tip 18, which apply the radiofrequency energy to the myocardium. The energy is absorbed in the tissue, heating it to a point (typically about 50°C) at which it permanently loses its electrical excitability. When successful, this procedure creates non-conducting lesions in the cardiac tissue, which disrupt the abnormal electrical pathway causing the arrhythmia. Alternatively, other known methods of applying ablative energy can be used, e.g., ultrasound energy, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0102769. The principles of the invention can be applied to different heart chambers, and to mapping in sinus rhythm, and when many different cardiac arrhythmias are present.

[0018] The catheter 14 typically comprises a handle 20, having suitable controls on the handle to enable the operator 16 to steer, position and orient the distal end of the catheter as desired for the ablation. To aid the operator 16, the distal portion of the catheter 14 contains position sensors (not shown) that provide signals to a positioning processor 22, located in a console 24. The console 24 typically contains an ablation power generator 25. The catheter 14 may be adapted to conduct ablative

energy to the heart using any known ablation technique, e.g., radiofrequency energy, ultrasound energy, and laser energy. Such methods are disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. Patent Nos. 6,814,733, 6,997,924, and 7,156,816.

[0019] The positioning processor 22 is an element of a positioning system 26 that measures location and orientation coordinates of the catheter 14. Throughout this patent application, the term "location" refers to the spatial coordinates of the catheter, and the term "orientation" refers to its angular coordinates. The term "position" refers to the full positional information of the catheter, comprising both location and orientation coordinates.

[0020] In one embodiment, the positioning system 26 comprises a magnetic position tracking system that determines the position and orientation of the catheter 14. The positioning system 26 generates magnetic fields in a predefined working volume its vicinity and senses these fields at the catheter. The positioning system 26 typically comprises a set of external radiators, such as field generating coils 28, which are located in fixed, known positions external to the patient. The coils 28 generate fields, typically electromagnetic fields, in the vicinity of the heart 12.

[0021] In an alternative embodiment, a radiator in the catheter 14, such as a coil, generates electromagnetic fields, which are received by sensors (not shown) outside the patient's body.

[0022] Some position tracking systems that may be used for this purpose are described, for example, in the above-noted U.S. Patents 6,690,963, and in commonly assigned U.S. Patent Nos. 6,618,612 and 6,332,089, and U.S. Patent Application Publications 2004/0147920, and 2004/0068178. Although the positioning system 26 shown in Fig. 1 uses magnetic fields, the methods described below may be implemented using any other suitable positioning system, such as systems based on electromagnetic fields, acoustic or ultrasonic measurements. The positioning system 26 may be realized as the CARTO XP EP Navigation and Ablation System, available from Biosense Webster, Inc., 3333 Diamond Canyon Road, Diamond Bar, CA 91765.

[0023] As noted above, the catheter 14 is coupled to the console 24, which enables the operator 16 to observe and regulate the functions of the catheter 14. Console 24 includes a processor, preferably a computer with appropriate signal processing circuits. The processor is coupled to drive a monitor 29. The signal processing circuits typically receive, amplify, filter and digitize signals from the catheter 14, including signals generated by the sensors 31, 33 and a plurality of sensing electrodes 35. The digitized signals are received and used by the console 24 to compute the position and orientation of the catheter 14 and to analyze the electrical signals from the electrodes. The information derived from this analysis is used to generate an electrophysiological map of at least a portion of the heart 12 or structures such as the pulmonary venous ostia, for diagnostic purposes such as

locating an arrhythmogenic area in the heart or to facilitate therapeutic ablation.

[0024] Typically, the system 10 includes other elements, which are not shown in the figures for the sake of simplicity. For example, the system 10 may include an electrocardiogram (ECG) monitor, coupled to receive signals from one or more body surface electrodes, so as to provide an ECG synchronization signal to the console 24. As mentioned above, the system 10 typically also includes a reference position sensor, either on an externally-applied reference patch attached to the exterior of the subject's body, or on an internally-placed catheter, which is inserted into the heart 12 maintained in a fixed position relative to the heart 12. By comparing the position of the catheter 14 to that of the reference catheter, the coordinates of catheter 14 are accurately determined relative to the heart 12, irrespective of heart motion. Alternatively, any other suitable method may be used to compensate for heart motion.

[0025] Reference is now made to Fig. 2, which is a side elevation of a lasso catheter 37 that is constructed and operative in accordance with a disclosed embodiment. The catheter 37 is a steerable device. Its handle, control and steering mechanisms (not shown) are conventional and are omitted from Fig. 2 for simplicity. The catheter 37 features a base segment 39, which is bendable responsively to forces applied by the steering mechanisms. A distal curved section, referred to herein as loop segment 41, completes the lasso configuration. The loop segment 41 is joined to the base segment 39 by a range-restricted angle α at a joint 43. The angle α between the loop segment 41 and the base segment 39 optimally is about 90 degrees. The joint 43 may define a point where two initially-separate members (base segment 39; loop segment 41) are joined, or, alternatively, the joint 43 may define a point on the catheter 37 where a single member is bent, so as to form the base segment 39 and the loop segment 41. The loop segment 41 is of a known fixed length, having a curvature dimensioned to a particular medical application. The curvature may be adjustable using the steering and control mechanisms (not shown) of the catheter. A radius 45 of adjustable between 7 - 15 mm is suitable for cardiac applications. However, the radius 45 may vary up to 25 mm in some applications. In any case, the loop segment 41 may be dimensioned so as to conform to structures such as the ostia of pulmonary veins or the coronary sinus.

[0026] The loop segment 41 is constructed of a material that preferably is twistable but not stretchable when subjected to typical forces encountered in medical practice. Preferably, the loop segment 41 is sufficiently resilient so as to assume a predetermined curved form, i.e., an open circular or semicircular form when no force is applied thereto, and to be deflected from the predetermined curved form when a force is applied thereto. Preferably, the loop segment 41 has an elasticity that is generally constant over at least a portion of its length, for example, because of internal reinforcement of the curved

section with a resilient longitudinal member, as is known in the art. The loop segment 41 is generally thicker and stiffer than conventional lassos. For example, the loop segment 41 may be made from polyurethane and be at least one mm in diameter.

[0027] One or more electrodes 35, adapted for sensing electrical characteristics of cardiac tissue, are fixed to the loop segment 41. Reference is now made to Fig. 3, which is a cross section through the catheter 37 (Fig. 2) taken through line 3-3, illustrating one of the electrodes 35. The electrodes 35 may bulge between about 0.1-0.5 mm above the outer surface 47 and have a generally rounded profile, forming a cap on the surface 47. In some embodiments the electrodes 35 may have a larger bulge, up to 1 mm above the surface. The electrodes 35 may extend over 25-270 per cent of the circumference of the surface 47, as contrasted with a conventional ring electrode, which covers 100% of the circumference. The electrodes 35 may have a circular border. Alternatively, they may be elliptical in contour, as further described below. These configurations provide substantial contact between the electrodes 35 and the cardiac tissue, lowering electrical resistance as compared with conventional electrodes. The electrodes 35 may be 2-5 mm in dimension. The electrodes 35 may also be used for ablation, in which case the reduced electrical resistance is particularly advantageous. In one embodiment, two of the electrodes 35 are selected for performing bi-polar ablation, e.g., radiofrequency ablation in which case a cable 57 may include wires individually leading to the electrodes 35.

[0028] The exterior surface of the electrodes 35 is fenestrated by multiple small perforations 49 formed there-through. Typically there are between 1 and 50 perforations having diameters of 0.05-0.4 mm. The perforations 49 are in fluid communication with an irrigating lumen 51 through a channel 53. A second lumen 55 carries cable 57 comprising one or more electrically conductive wires that link the electrodes 35 to the console 24 (Fig. 1), for example wire 59. The lumen 55 may also conduct additional wires as described below.

[0029] Reference is now made to Fig. 4, which is a fragmentary elevational view of a shaft 61 of a catheter that is constructed and operative in accordance with a disclosed embodiment. Electrodes 63 are circular in contour, and the surface distribution of perforations 49 is substantially uniform.

[0030] Reverting to Fig. 2, at least a first single-coil position sensor 31 is fixed to loop segment 41. Preferably, the sensor 31 is fixed to the distal end of the loop segment 41 (distal with respect to the base segment 39), and a second single-coil position sensor 33 is fixed to the approximate center of the loop segment 41. Optionally, one or more additional single-coil position sensors (not shown) are fixed to the loop segment 41. Additionally, a multi-coil position sensor 65 is preferably fixed near the distal end of the base segment 39, in the vicinity of the joint 43, typically within 10 mm of the distal end. The sensor 65 is preferably able to generate six position and

orientation dimensions, using techniques described in the above-cited PCT Patent Publications to Ben-Haim et al., or other techniques known in the art. The sensor 65 preferably comprises two or three coils, which are generally sufficient for generating six dimensions of position information. The sensors 31, 33 are preferably able to generate five position and orientation dimensions. A preferred electromagnetic mapping sensor is manufactured by Biosense Webster (Israel) Ltd., (Tirat Hacarmel, Israel) and marketed under the trade designation NOGA.TM. Alternatively, the sensors 31, 33, 65 comprise field sensors other than coils, such as Hall effect devices or other antennae, in which case the sensors 31, 33 are preferably smaller than the sensor 65.

[0031] The sensors 31, 33, 65 are fixed to the catheter 37 by any suitable method, for example, using polyurethane glue or the like. The sensors 31, 33, 65 are electrically connected to the cable 57 (Fig. 3), which extends through the catheter body and into a control handle (not shown) of the catheter 37. The cable 57 preferably comprises multiple wires encased within a plastic covered sheath. Within the catheter body, the cable 57 may be enclosed within a protective sheath along with wire 59 (Fig. 3). Preferably, in the control handle, the wires of the sensor cable are connected to a circuit board (not shown), which amplifies the signals received from the position sensors and transmits them to a computer housed in the console 24 (Fig. 1), in a form understandable to the computer. Alternatively, amplifying circuitry is included at the distal end of catheter 37, so as to reduce the effect of noise.

[0032] Reference is again made to Fig. 1. In order to use the position sensors 31, 33, 65, the subject is placed in a magnetic field that is generated, for example, by situating under the subject a pad containing field generator coils 28 for generating a magnetic field. A reference electromagnetic sensor (not shown) is preferably fixed relative to the subject, e.g., taped to the subject's back, and the catheter 37 is advanced into the subject's heart and into a desired location in or near one of the cardiac chambers, for example one of the pulmonary veins. Reverting now to Fig. 2, the coils in the sensors 31, 33, 65 generate weak electrical signals indicative of their position in the magnetic field. Signals generated by both the fixed reference sensor and the sensors 31, 33, 65 sensors in the heart are amplified and transmitted to coils 28 (Fig. 1), which analyzes the signals so as to facilitate the determination and visual display of the precise location of the sensors 31, 33, 65 relative to the reference sensor.

[0033] Each of the sensors 31, 33 preferably comprises one coil, and the sensor 65 preferably comprises three non-concentric, typically mutually orthogonal coils, such as those described in the above-cited PCT Patent Publication WO 96/05768. The coils sense magnetic fields generated by the coils 28, which are driven by driver circuits in the generator 25 (Fig. 1). Alternatively, the sensors may generate fields, which are detected by fixed sensing coils (not shown), in which case the coils 28 can

be omitted. The system 10 thus achieves continuous generation of five dimensions of position and orientation information with respect to each of the sensors 31, 33, and six dimensions with respect to position the sensor 65.

[0034] Reference is now made to Fig. 5, which is a fragmentary elevational view of a shaft 67 of a catheter that is constructed and operative in accordance with an alternate embodiment. Electrodes 69 are elliptical in contour. The longitudinal axis 71 of the shaft 67 is aligned with the major axes of the elliptical electrodes. As in the previous embodiment, the surface distribution of perforations 49 is substantially uniform.

[0035] Reference is now made to Fig. 6, which is a fragmentary elevational view of a shaft 73 of a catheter that is constructed and operative in accordance with an alternate embodiment. Electrodes 75 are elliptical in contour. The longitudinal axis 71 of the shaft 73 is aligned with the minor axes of the elliptical electrodes. As in the previous embodiments, the surface distribution of perforations 49 is substantially uniform.

[0036] The irrigated bump electrodes shown in the figure may also be arrayed along the length of catheters or probes of other types than lasso catheters. Reference is now made to Fig. 7, which is a schematic view of a cardiac catheter 77 in accordance with an alternate embodiment.

[0037] The catheter 77 includes a flexible body 79. An electrode 81 is at a distal portion 83 disposed for measuring the electrical properties of the heart tissue or for ablating defective cardiac tissue. The distal portion 83 further includes an array of non-contact electrodes 85 for measuring far field electrical signals in the heart chamber. The electrodes 85 may be constructed in accordance with any of the preceding embodiments. The details are not repeated in the interest of brevity.

[0038] An array 87 is a linear array in that the non-contact electrodes 38 are linearly arranged along the longitudinal axis of the distal portion 83. The distal portion 83 further includes at least one position sensor 89 that generates signals used to determine the position and orientation of the distal tip 91 within the body. The position sensor 89 is preferably adjacent to the tip 91. There is a fixed positional and orientational relationship of the position sensor 89, the tip 91 and the electrode 81.

[0039] A handle 93 of the catheter 14 includes controls 95 to steer or deflect the distal portion 83, or to orient it as desired. A cable 97 comprises a receptacle 99, which connects to the handle 93. The cable 97 may one or more isolation transformers (not shown), which electrically isolate the catheter 77 from the console 24 (Fig. 1). Alternatively, the isolation transformers may be contained in the receptacle 99 or in the system electronics of the console 24.

[0040] In embodiments in which there are three or more electrodes 85, they may be aligned as a single linear array along the shaft of the distal portion 83 as shown in Fig. 7.

[0041] Reference is now made to Fig. 8, which is a fragmentary elevational view of a shaft 103 of a catheter

that is constructed and operative in accordance with an alternate embodiment. Alternatively, the electrodes 85 may be disposed as one or more arrays that spiral about the having circumferentially aligned or staggered electrodes that are distributed about the circumference of the shaft 103, and may forming a plurality of linear arrays. For example, as shown in Fig. 8, electrodes 105, 107 form a portion of a first linear array along broken line 109. Electrodes 111, 113 form a portion of a second linear array along broken line 115. The invention is set out in the appended claims.

Claims

1. A catheter, comprising:

an insertion tube having a distal end; and
a resilient distal section fixed to the distal end of the insertion tube, the distal section having a longitudinal axis; an outer surface with a circumference in a plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis and an inner irrigating lumen, and comprises a plurality of electrodes that bulge above the outer surface, the electrodes having a plurality of perforations formed therethrough, the outer surface being in fluid communication with the irrigating lumen via the perforations, and
characterized in that:

the electrodes are rounded, cap-shaped electrodes, bulge up to 1mm above the outer surface, and extend over less than the circumference of the outer surface.

2. The catheter according to claim 1, wherein the insertion tube is configured for insertion through a blood vessel into a heart of a subject, and wherein the resilient distal section defines an open loop when deployed within the heart.

3. The catheter according to claim 2, wherein the resilient distal section is at least 1 mm in diameter.

4. The catheter according to claim 2, wherein the open loop has a radius of between 7 mm and 15 mm.

5. The catheter according to claim 1, wherein the electrodes comprise at least three electrodes that are aligned as a linear array with the longitudinal axis of the distal section.

6. The catheter according to claim 1, wherein the electrodes comprise at least 2 perforations.

7. The catheter according to claim 1, wherein the electrodes comprise between 2 and 100 perforations.

8. The catheter according to claim 1, wherein the perforations of the electrodes measure between 0.05 mm and 0.4 mm in diameter.
9. The catheter according to claim 1, further comprising at least one electrically conductive wire that links the electrodes to a processor.
10. The catheter according to claim 1, wherein the electrodes bulge between 0.05 mm and 0.5 mm above the outer surface.
11. The cardiac catheter according to claim 1, wherein the electrodes are circular in contour.
12. The catheter according to claim 1, wherein the electrodes are elliptical in contour.
13. The catheter according to claim 12, wherein the electrodes have respective major axes that are aligned with the longitudinal axis.
14. The catheter according to claim 12, wherein the electrodes have respective minor axes that are aligned with the longitudinal axis.
15. The catheter according to claim 1, further comprising a proximal base section having a multi-coil position sensor for generating second position and orientation dimensions.
16. The catheter according to claim 15, wherein the multi-coil position sensor is within 10 mm of the distal end of the base section.

Patentansprüche

1. Katheter, umfassend:

eine Einführrohre mit einem distalen Ende und einen am distalen Ende der Einführrohre befestigten federnden distalen Abschnitt, wobei der distale Abschnitt eine Längsachse, eine Außenfläche mit einem Umfang in einer senkrecht zu der Längsachse verlaufenden Ebene und ein inneres Spüllumen hat und eine Vielzahl von Elektroden umfasst, die sich über die Außenfläche hervorwölben, wobei die Elektroden eine Vielzahl von durch sie hindurch gebildete Perforationen haben, wobei die Außenfläche über die Perforationen in Fluidverbindung mit dem Spüllumen steht, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Elektroden abgerundete, kappenförmige Elektroden sind, sich bis zu 1 mm über die Außenfläche hervorwölben und sich über weniger als den Umfang der Außenfläche erstrecken.

2. Katheter nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Einführrohre für das Einführen durch ein Blutgefäß in das Herz eines Probanden konfiguriert ist und wobei der federnde distale Abschnitt eine offene Schlaufe definiert, wenn er im Herzen eingesetzt ist.
3. Katheter nach Anspruch 2, wobei der federnde distale Abschnitt einen Durchmesser von mindestens 1 mm hat.
4. Katheter nach Anspruch 2, wobei die offene Schlaufe einen Radius zwischen 7 mm und 15 mm hat.
5. Katheter nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Elektroden mindestens drei Elektroden umfassen, die als eine lineare Anordnung auf die Längsachse des distalen Abschnitts ausgerichtet sind.
6. Katheter nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Elektroden mindestens 2 Perforationen umfassen.
7. Katheter nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Elektroden zwischen 2 und 100 Perforationen umfassen.
8. Katheter nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Durchmesser der Perforationen der Elektroden zwischen 0,05 mm und 0,4 mm misst.
9. Katheter nach Anspruch 1, ferner umfassend mindestens einen elektrisch leitenden Draht, der die Elektroden mit einem Prozessor verbindet.
10. Katheter nach Anspruch 1, wobei sich die Elektroden zwischen 0,05 mm und 0,5 mm über die Außenfläche hervorwölben.
11. Herzkatheter nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Kontur der Elektroden kreisförmig ist.
12. Katheter nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Kontur der Elektroden elliptisch ist.
13. Katheter nach Anspruch 12, wobei die Elektroden jeweilige große Achsen haben, die auf die Längsachse ausgerichtet sind.
14. Katheter nach Anspruch 12, wobei die Elektroden jeweilige kleine Achsen haben, die auf die Längsachse ausgerichtet sind.
15. Katheter nach Anspruch 1, ferner umfassend einen proximalen Basisabschnitt mit einem Mehrspulenpositionssensor zum Erzeugen von Zweitpositions- und Ausrichtungsabmessungen.
16. Katheter nach Anspruch 15, wobei sich der Mehrspulenpositionssensor innerhalb von 10 mm vom distalen Ende des Basisabschnitts befindet.

Revendications

1. Cathéter comprenant :
 - une gaine comportant une extrémité distale ; et
 - une section distale élastique fixée à l'extrémité distale de la gaine, la section distale comportant un axe longitudinal, une surface extérieure dont la circonférence est dans un plan perpendiculaire à l'axe longitudinal et une lumière intérieure d'irrigation, et comprenant une pluralité d'électrodes qui saillent au-dessus de la surface extérieure, les électrodes comportant une pluralité de perforations pratiquées dans celles-ci, la surface extérieure étant en communication fluide avec la lumière d'irrigation via les perforations,

caractérisé en ce que les électrodes sont des électrodes arrondies, en forme de chapeau, saillent au-dessus de la surface extérieure de jusqu'à 1 mm et s'étendent sur moins que la circonférence de la surface extérieure.
2. Cathéter selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la gaine est configurée pour être introduite par un vaisseau sanguin dans le coeur d'un patient et dans lequel la section distale élastique délimite une boucle ouverte quand elle est déployée dans le coeur.
3. Cathéter selon la revendication 2, dans lequel la section distale élastique a un diamètre d'au moins 1 mm.
4. Cathéter selon la revendication 2, dans lequel la boucle ouverte a un rayon compris entre 7 mm et 15 mm.
5. Cathéter selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les électrodes comprennent au moins trois électrodes qui sont alignées en barrette d'éléments avec l'axe longitudinal de la section distale.
6. Cathéter selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les électrodes comprennent au moins 2 perforations.
7. Cathéter selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les électrodes comprennent entre 2 et 100 perforations.
8. Cathéter selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les perforations des électrodes ont un diamètre compris entre 0,05 mm et 0,4 mm.
9. Cathéter selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre au moins un fil conducteur qui relie les électrodes à un processeur.
10. Cathéter selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les électrodes saillent au-dessus de la surface extérieure de 0,05 mm à 0,5 mm.
11. Cathéter cardiaque selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les électrodes ont un contour circulaire.
12. Cathéter selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les électrodes ont un contour elliptique.
13. Cathéter selon la revendication 12, dans lequel les grands axes respectifs des électrodes sont alignés avec l'axe longitudinal.
14. Cathéter selon la revendication 12, dans lequel les petits axes respectifs des électrodes sont alignés avec l'axe longitudinal.
15. Cathéter selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre une section de base proximale comportant un capteur de position multi-bobines pour générer les dimensions de seconde position et d'orientation.
16. Cathéter selon la revendication 15, dans lequel le capteur de position multi-bobines est à moins de 10 mm de l'extrémité distale de la section de base.

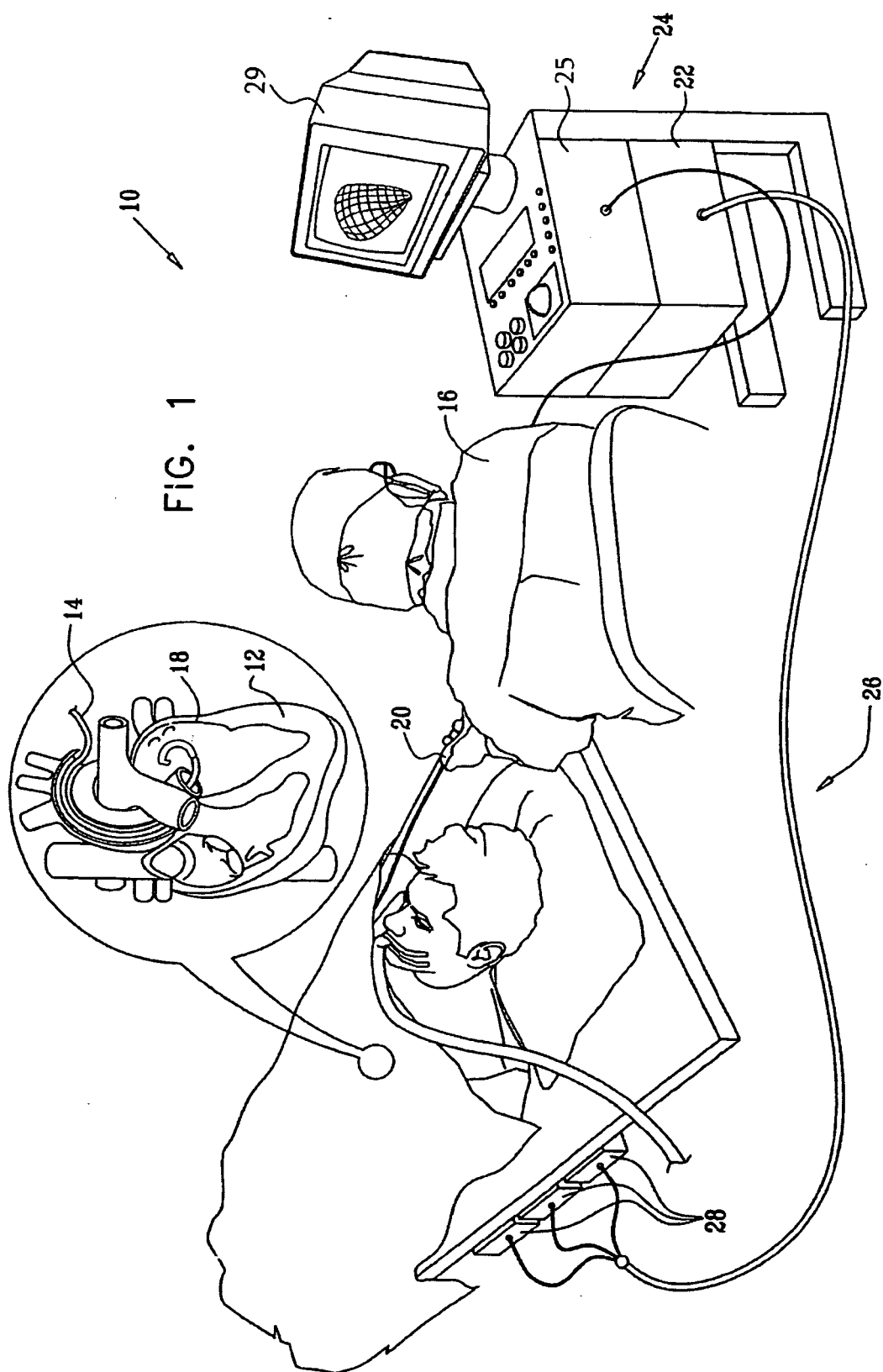


FIG. 2

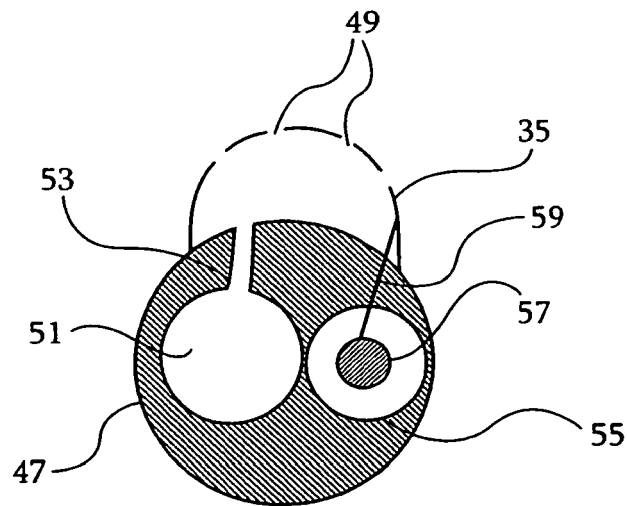
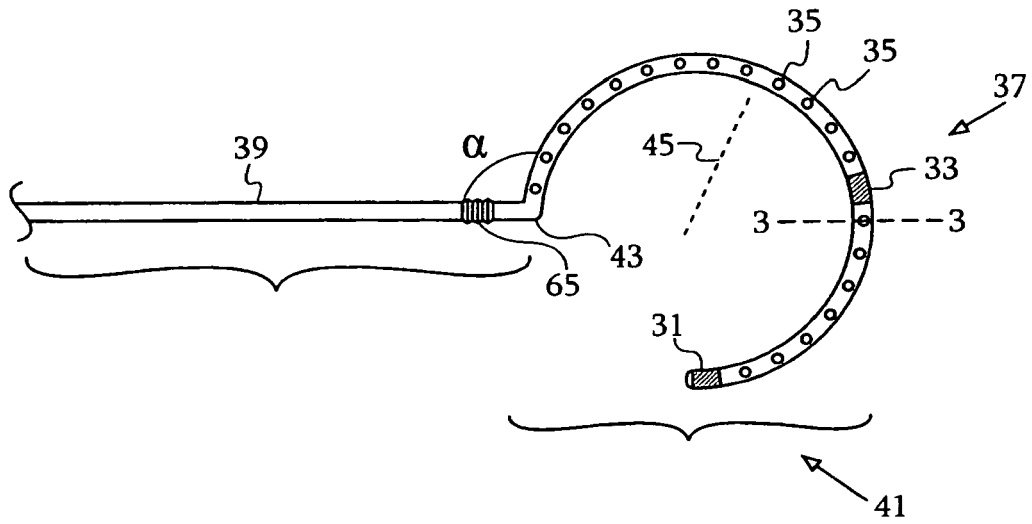


FIG. 3

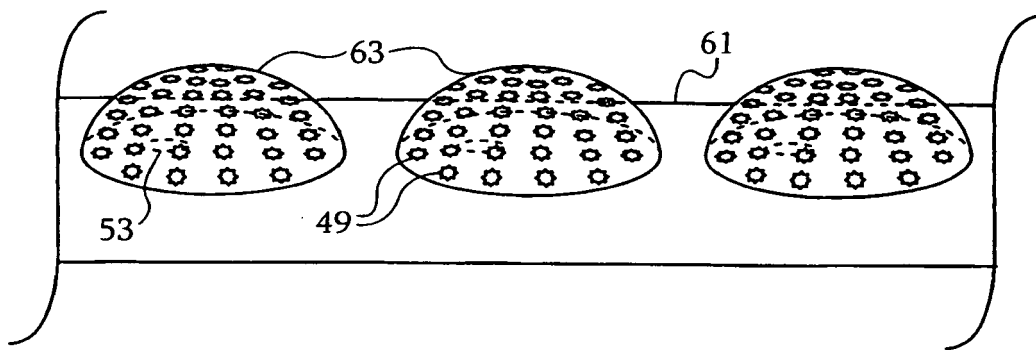


FIG. 4

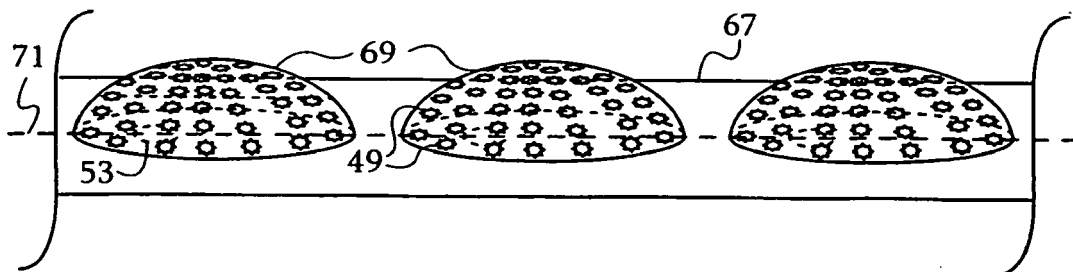


FIG. 5

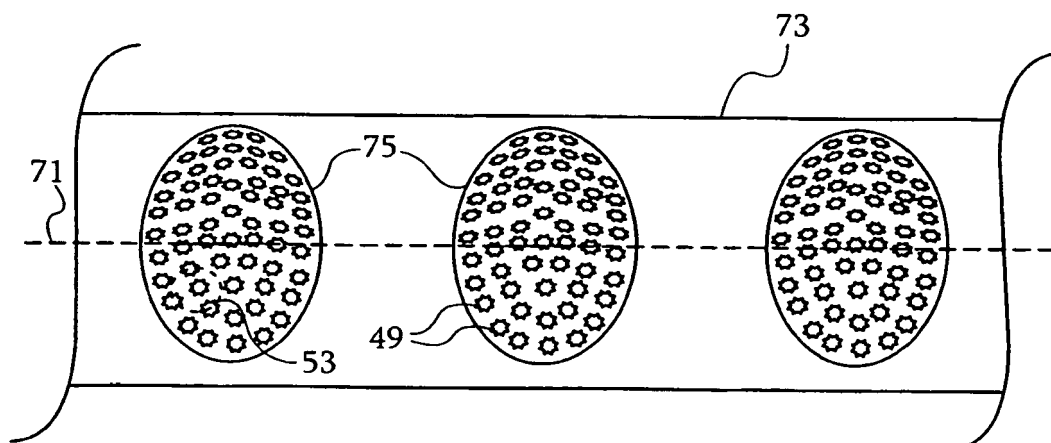


FIG. 6

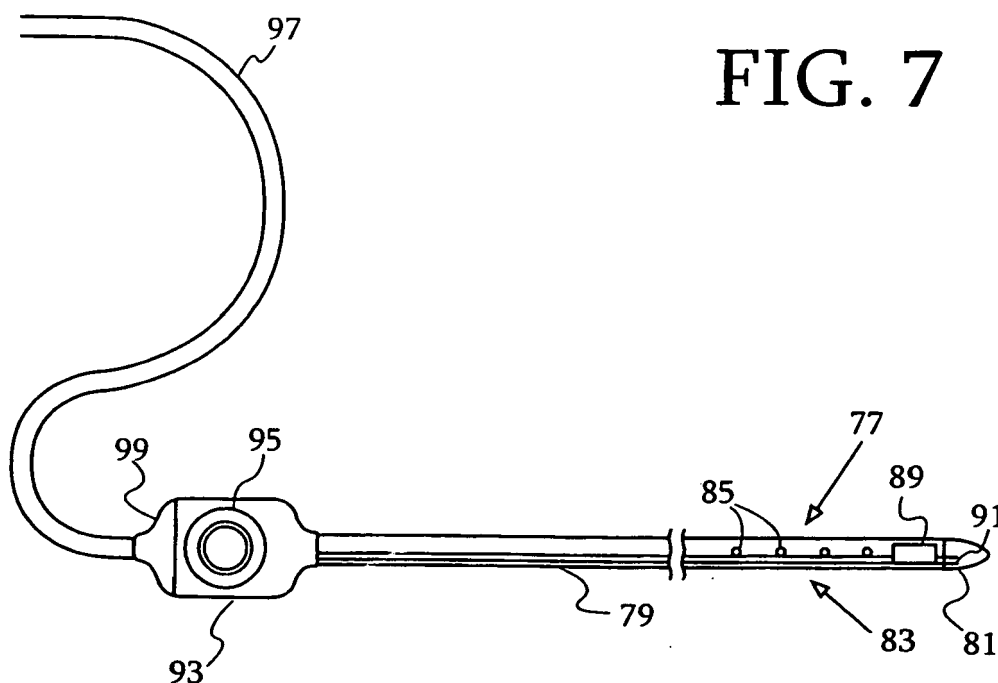


FIG. 7

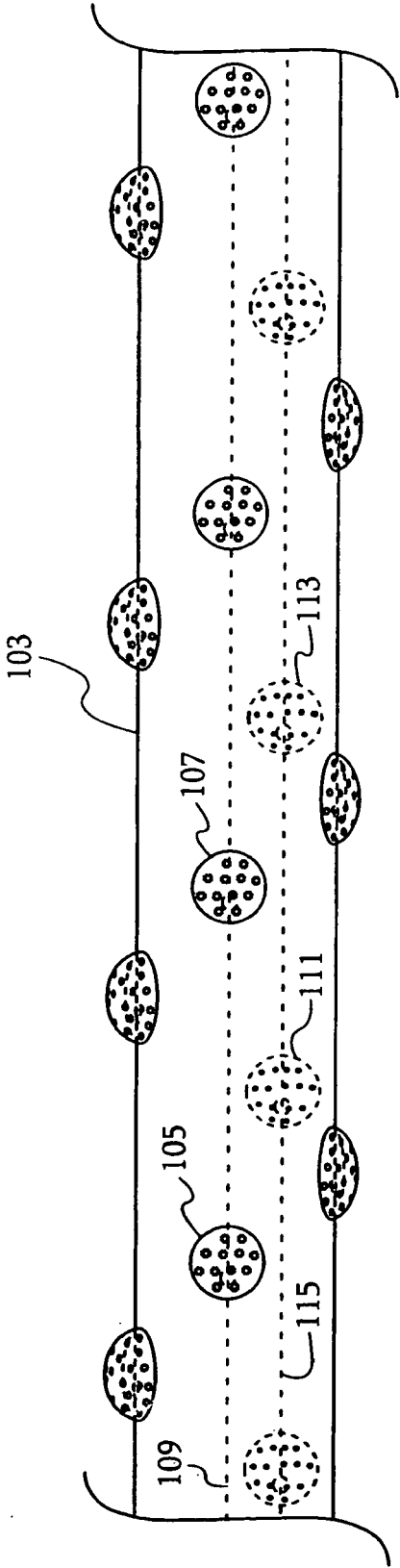


FIG. 8

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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