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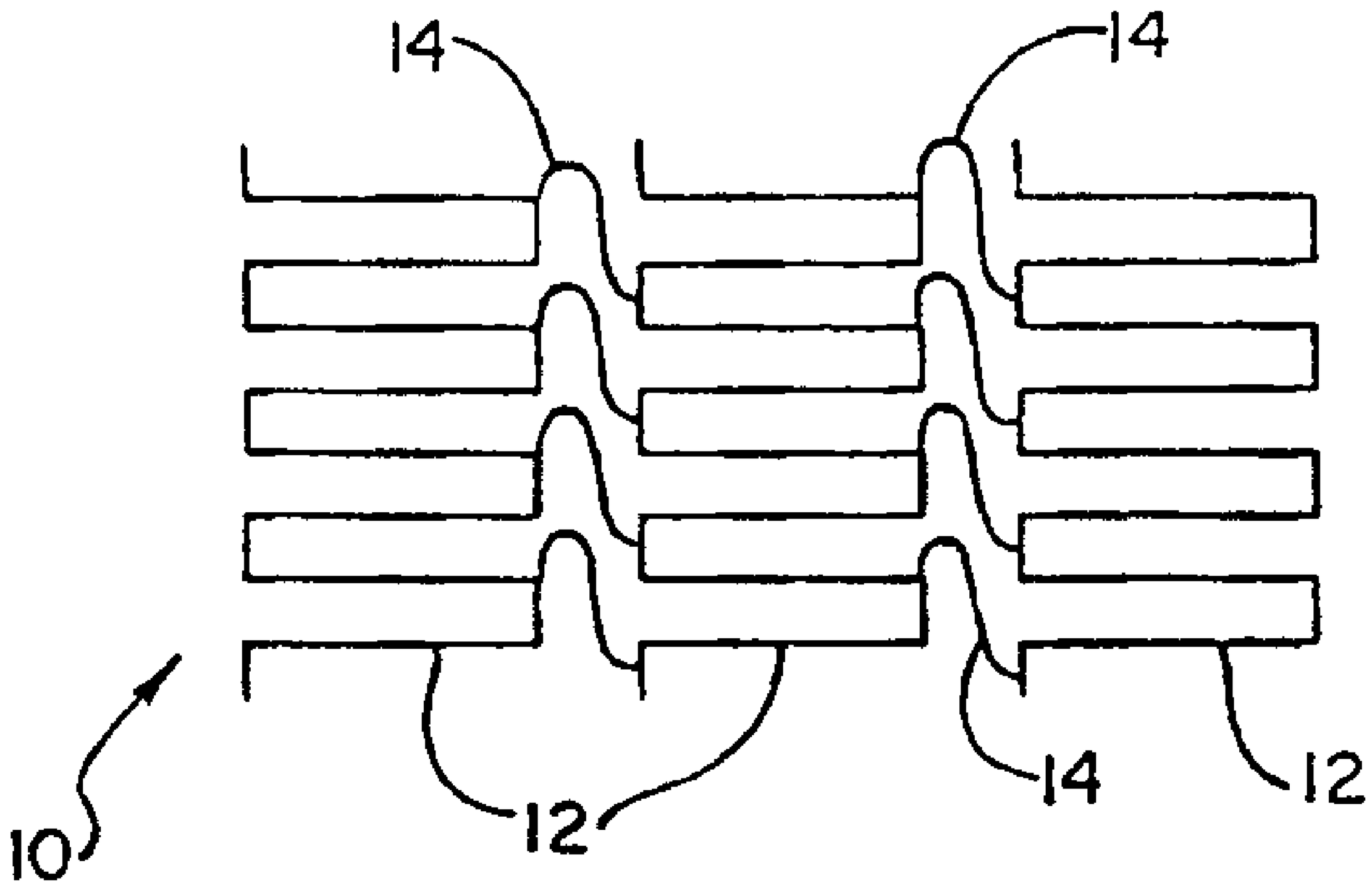


(57) Abrégé/Abstract:
A radially expandable segmented stent having plastic, i.e. permanent deformation, connectors interconnecting each segment.

ABSTRACT

A radially expandable segmented stent having plastic, i.e. permanent deformation, connectors interconnecting each segment.

FLEXIBLE SEGMENTED STENTS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to multiple interconnected stents or stent segments, the interconnections being comprised of lengths of a plastic material. The term "plastic" is used herein to refer to materials which are capable of being deformed permanently without rupture.

In the prior art, stents are well known for use in opening and reinforcing the interior wall of blood vessels and other body conduits.

Stents are generally tubular, radially expandable and may be of the self-expanding type or may be expandable with an outward pressure applied to the stent, typically by expansion of an interiorly positioned balloon. Stents are made of various materials such as plastic or metal, metal usually being preferred.

Since stents must be of somewhat rigid design to provide reinforcement support and may be required to be of considerable length in order to extend over a lengthy area, it is difficult to resolve this need for rigidity with the need of having a flexible stent which is readily implanted by inserting it through a sometimes tortuous curving path as is often encountered in the percutaneous insertion technique typically used for implantation of stents. This is further complicated by the fact that stents must be readily expandable upon implantation to provide a support structure.

It is known that a plurality of stent elements can be loosely interconnected together by filaments or the like to provide a lengthy flexible stent arrangement. Such arrangements are shown in the following patents for example:

U.S. Patent No. 5,405,377 to Cragg

U.S. Patent No. 5,665,115 to Cragg

U.S. Patent No. 5,755,781 to Jayaraman

U.S. Patent No. 5,443,476 to Schwartz et al.

U.S. Patent No. 5,135,536 to Hillstead

U.S. Patent No. 5,035,706 to Gianturco et al.

WO 93/13825 (PCT) to Maeda et al.

The following technical literature is also of interest in this regard:

Tracheobronchial Tree: Expandable Metallic Stents Used in Experimental and Clinical Applications, Work in Progress; Radiology, Feb. 1986, pp 309-312.

Experimental intrahepatic Portacaval Anastomosis: Use of Expandable Gianturco Stents; Radiology, Feb. 1987, 162: 481-485.

Gianturco Expandable Wire Stents in the Treatment of Superior Vena Cava Syndrome Recurring After Maximum - Tolerance Radiation; Cancer, Sept. 1987, Vol. 60, pp 1243 - 1246.

Modified Gianturco Expandable Wire Stents in Experimental And Clinical Use; Cerise, Porto Cervo, May 1987, pp 100-103.

Stents have been disclosed in numerous other publications as well including WO 9633671, WO 9603092, WO 9531945 and WO 98/20810. WO 9633671 discloses a connector for connecting adjacent areas of an articulated stent. The connector includes a plurality of flexible links. Each of the flexible links have an area of inflection. WO 9603092 discloses a stent having first and second intertwined meander patterns which extend in first and second directions. WO 9531945 discloses a multiple component stent which allows for initial self-expansion and subsequent deformation to a final enlarged size. WO 98/20810 discloses a stent having tubular frames and connector sections extending between adjacent tubular frames. The connecting structures are said to define a distance between adjacent segments which remains constant as the stent frame articulates.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention is directed to an improvement in the general concept of joined stents or stent segments (hereinafter referred to collectively as "stent segments") in which a "plastic" material (capable of exhibiting permanent deformation) extends between stents or stent segments (hereinafter referred to collectively as stent segments) to interconnect them with a somewhat constrained freedom of motion relative to each other, i.e., not loosely connected but flexibly connected. The stent segments are preferably of closed cell design and even more preferably of the self-expanding type. More precisely, the interconnecting elements are of a material different than the stent material and are plastically deformable.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING(S)

Figure 1 is a schematic showing of a stent according to the invention;

Figure 2 is a schematic showing of a closed cell stent;

Figure 3 shows the stent of Figure 2 expanded in a fragmentary view;

Figure 4 is a schematic showing of an open cell stent;

Figure 5 shows the stent of Figure 4 expanded, and

Figure 6 is a showing of a preferred connection arrangement for a stent of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to Figure 1, a schematic drawing of a flexible segmented stent 10 according to the invention is shown. It is preferably comprised of a plurality of closed cell stents and stent segments 12 interconnected by plastic connectors 14.

Stents 12 are most preferably of closed cell construction and of the self-expandable type such as NITINOL stents which are cut or etched from tubular stock or rolled from cut or etched flat sheet or other shape memory metals which do not themselves exhibit permanent deformation.

Generally speaking, a self-expanding stent tends to return to its unconstrained or expanded condition. Also, in this type of stent it is generally preferred that it be of a closed cell construction. In accordance with this invention it has been found to be particularly advantageous to use self-expanding elastic material for the stent or stent segment, i.e., a material which is not "plastic" or "deformable" and to use a "plastic" "deformable" material for the connector elements. Such materials as plastic, i.e., polymeric, which may be biodegradable, metals such as gold, or viscoelastic polymers such as polyethylene may be used. Such connectors provide constrained motion yet some flexibility of the stent portions relative to each other and allow for permanent expansion of the combination as needed.

Alternatively, the stents may be of the type which are expandable with an outward radial pressure as is known in the art and may be of closed cell or open cell construction. Such stents may be of metal such as stainless steel, titanium, nickel or any other metal compatible with the body. However, in this type of combination, the connector elements will, according to the invention, be of a different material than the stents or stent segments yet the connector elements will be of a "plastic", i.e., deformable material such as a polymer or the like as pointed out above.

In use, these stent combinations will allow for the provisions of relatively long stents which may be trimmed to any desired length at the time of the procedure.

Figure 2 is a specific example of one type of closed cell construction in a stent 14. Figure 3 shows the closed cells of stent 14 when expanded.

Figure 4 is an example of open cell construction in a stent 16. Figure 5 shows the open cells of stent 16 when expanded.

In one embodiment of the invention, it relates to self expanding stents or stent segments interconnected by connector elements of a different material exhibiting permanent deformation, i.e., "plastic behavior" upon expansion, the stents preferably being of closed cell construction.

In another embodiment of the invention it relates to balloon expandable or the like stents or stent segments rigidly interconnected by structural connector elements of a different "plastic" material than the stents or stent segments, preferably polymeric plastic, most preferably biodegradable, although in the case of a metal stent, the connector may be of a different metal exhibiting different permanent deformation characteristics, i.e., plastic behavior.

Connector elements may be of any of the variety of implantable grade metals or polymeric plastics such as polytetrafluoroethylene, polyethylene, polypropylene, nylon, polyester, polyurethane and other exhibiting permanent deformation and of a material different from that of the stent or stent segments *per se*.

The connector elements may also be of biodegradable material such as polycaprolactone, polyglycolic acid, polylactic acid and the like, so long as the material exhibits permanent deformation and form a structural part of the stent combination.

If the stents are of metal they may be coated with a biocompatible material such as polyurethane, polyethylene, polytetrafluorethylene, silicone, block copolymers of polyurethane, polyethylene and silicone, biodegradable polymers such as polylactic acid, polyglycollic acid and/or hydroxy butyrate or valerate copolymer.

In such an instance, the connectors may be fused to the coating on each stent segment to interconnect them.

Most preferably however, interconnection between stents is accomplished as shown in Figure 6. In such an arrangement, a raised portion 18 is formed on connector 20 and an opening 22 is formed in stent 24, the opening 22 being shaped to receive portion 18 and interfit therewith. Of course, the reverse arrangement may be used in which the received portion 18 is on stent 22 and the opening 22 is on the connector 20.

The connectors are preferably flat and elongated but may be of various configurations such as straight, S-shaped, U-shaped, etc., and of different cross-section.

The above Examples and disclosure are intended to be illustrative and not exhaustive. These examples and description will suggest many variations and alternatives to one of ordinary skill in this art. All these alternatives and variations are intended to be included within the scope of the attached claims. Those familiar with the art may recognize other equivalents to the specific embodiments described herein which equivalents are also intended to be encompassed by the claims attached hereto.

THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OF PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. A radially expandable stent comprising a plurality of metallic stent segments of a closed cell construction, adjacent stent segments being interconnected to each other by a plurality of interconnectors at least one of which is formed of a polymeric material which undergoes plastic deformation on expansion of the stent, the at least one interconnector exhibits permanent deformation characteristics that are different than the metallic segments.

2. The radially expandable stent of claim 1, wherein all of said plurality of interconnectors undergo plastic deformation on expansion of the stent.

3. The radially expandable stent of claim 1, wherein said stent segments are of a self-expandable configuration.

4. The radially expandable stent of claim 1, wherein said stent segments are of a balloon expandable configuration.

5. The radially expandable stent of claim 1, wherein said metallic stent segments are formed of a shape memory metal.

6. The radially expandable stent of claim 1, wherein said stent segments are coated with a polymeric coating.

7. The radially expandable stent of claim 6, wherein said polymeric coating comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of polyurethanes, polyethylene, silicone, polytetrafluoroethylene, and copolymers thereof.

8. The radially expandable stent of claim 6, wherein said polymeric interconnectors

are fused to said polymeric coating.

9. The radially expandable stent of claim 8, wherein said polymeric coating and said polymeric interconnectors are of a different composition.

10. The radially expandable stent of claim 6, wherein said polymeric coating comprises a biodegradable polymer.

11. The radially expandable stent of claim 10, wherein said polymeric coating comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, polyhydroxyvalerate, and polyhydroxybutyrate.

12. The radially expandable stent of claim 1, wherein said polymeric interconnectors are formed of a biodegradable composition.

13. The radially expandable stent of claim 12, wherein said biodegradable composition comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of polycaprolactone, polyglycolic acid, polylactic acid, polyhydroxybutyrate, and polyhydroxyvalerate.

14. The radially expandable stent of claim 1, wherein said polymeric interconnectors are formed of at least one member selected from the group consisting of polytetrafluoroethylene, polyethylene, polypropylene, nylon, polyester and polyurethane.

15. The radially expandable stent of claim 1, wherein said polymeric interconnectors provide flexible yet constrained motions between the metallic stent segments.

16. The radially expandable stent of claim 1, wherein said at least one polymeric interconnector includes an interfitting means and said at least one stent segment includes an anchor point means, said interfitting means having an opening

designed to fit over said anchor point means and interlock therewith.

17. The radially expandable stent of claim 1, wherein said at least one interconnector includes a raised portion and at least one of said stent segments each include at least one opening sized to receive said raised portion and interlock therewith.

18. The radially expandable stent of claim 1, wherein at least one of said stent segments includes a raised portion and said at least one interconnector includes at least one opening sized to receive said raised portion and interlock therewith.

19. The radially expandable stent of claim 1, wherein said interconnectors are flat and elongated.

20. The radially expandable stent of claim 1, wherein said interconnectors are S-shaped, U-shaped, or straight.

Fig. 1

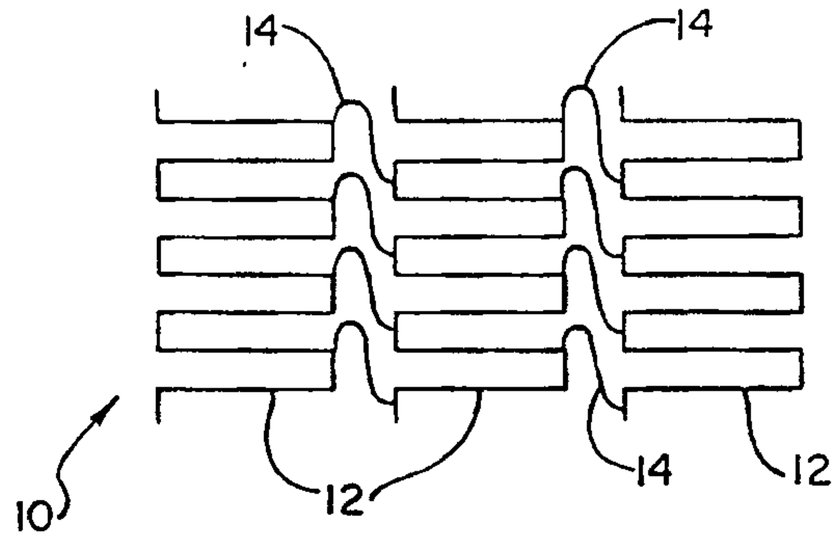


Fig. 2

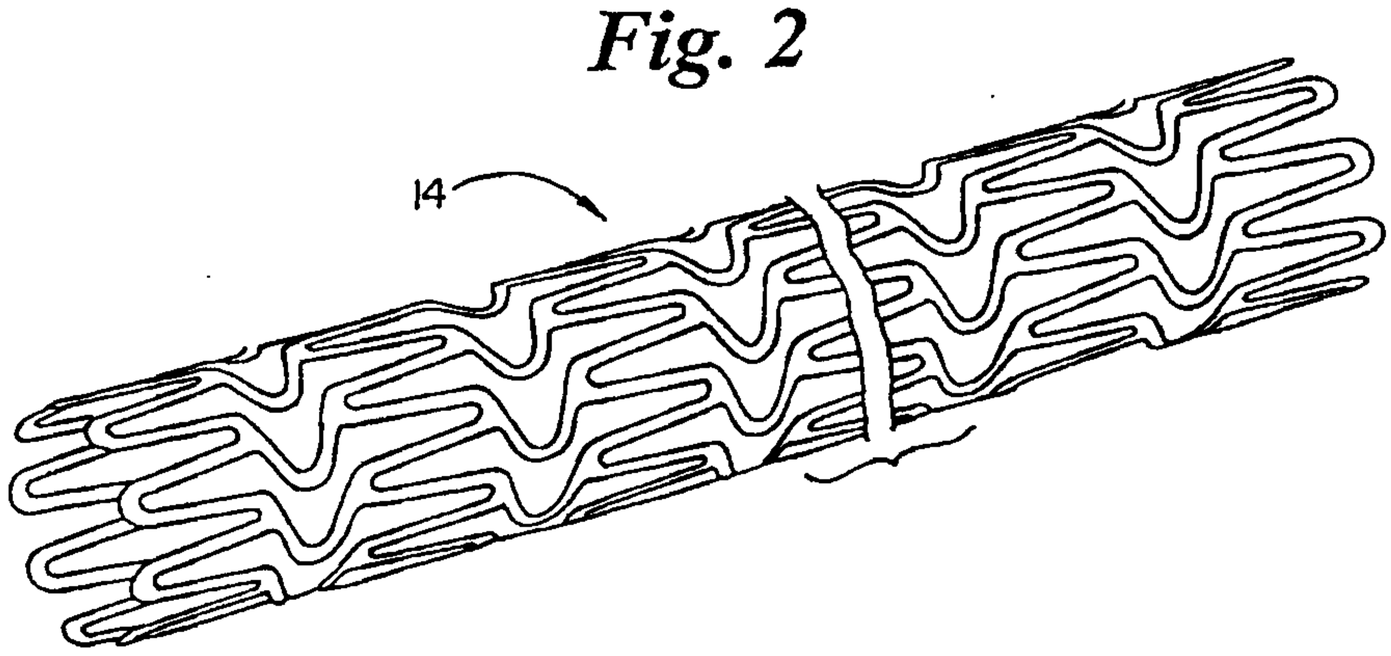
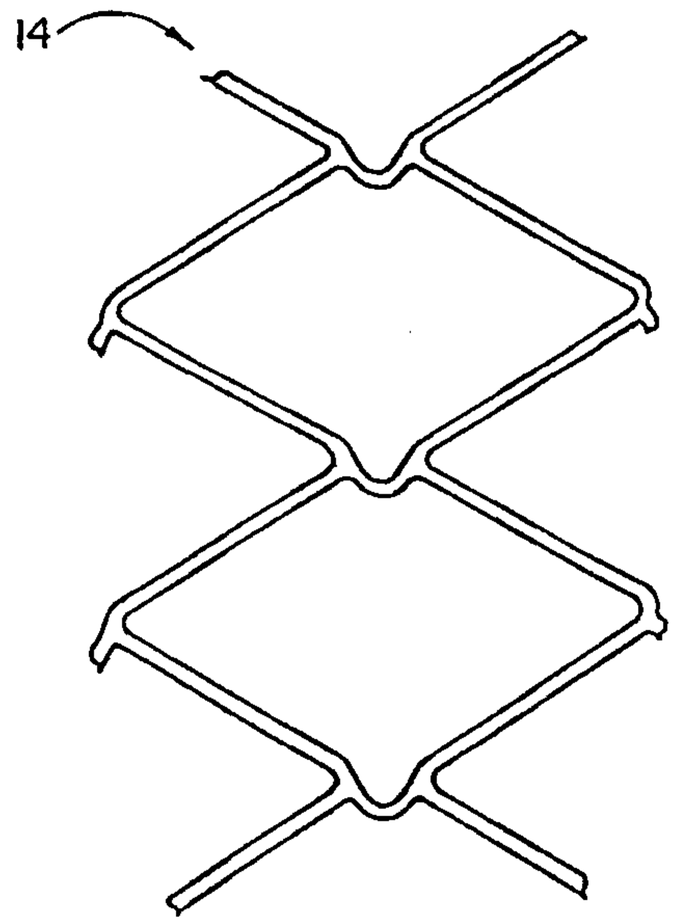


Fig. 3



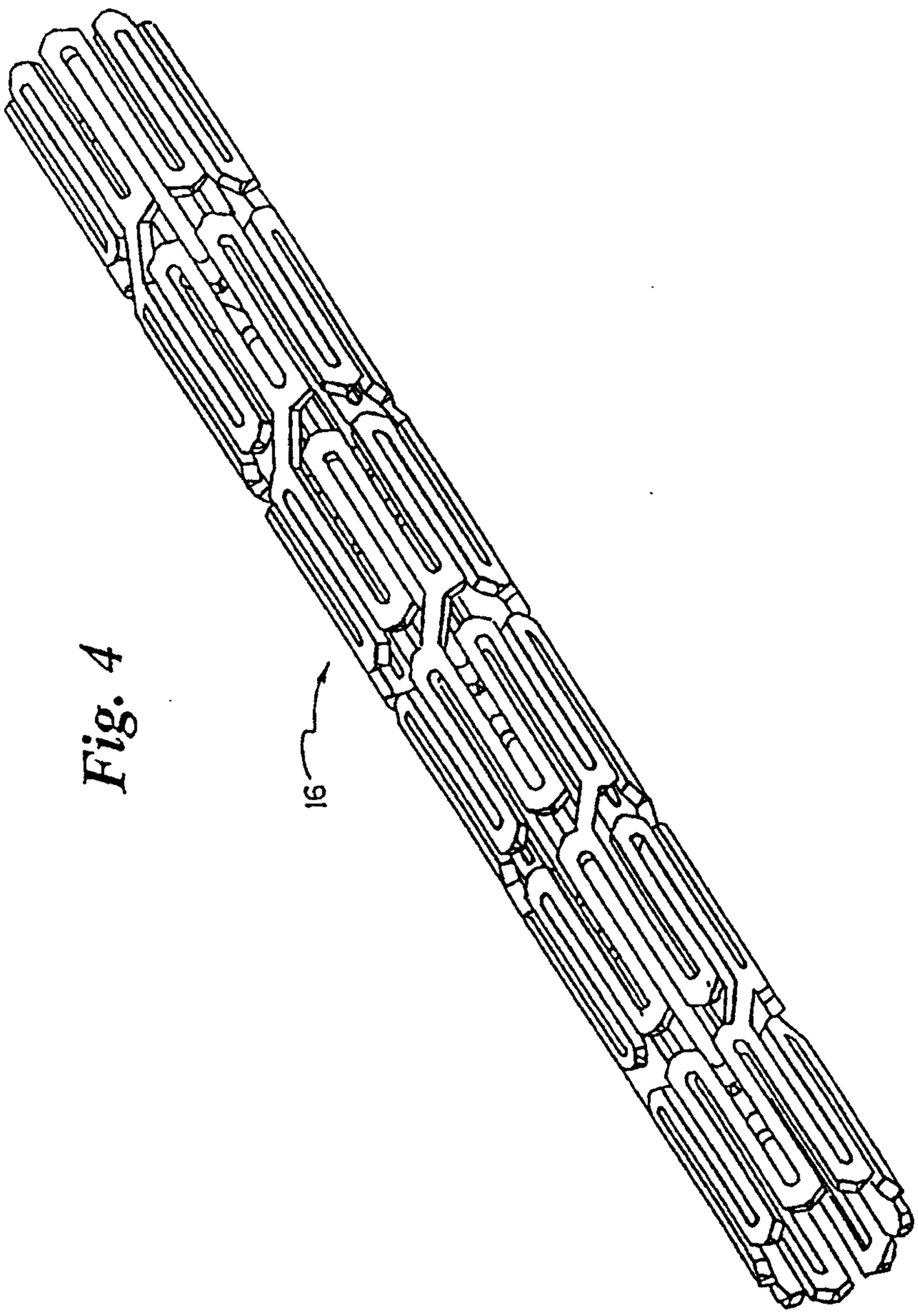


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

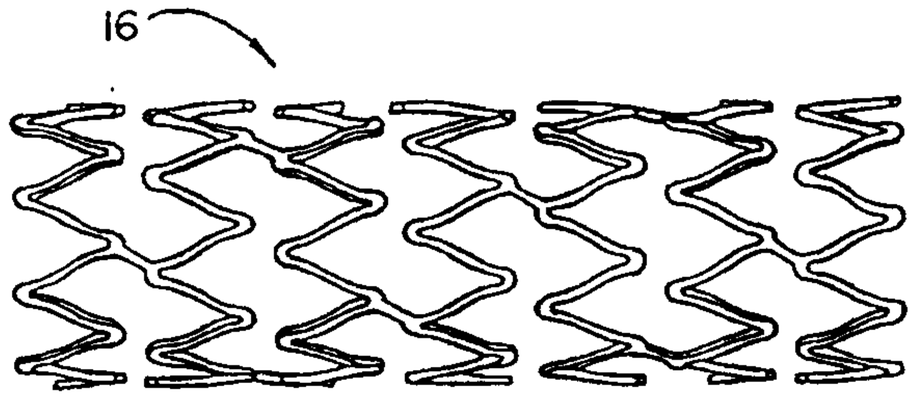
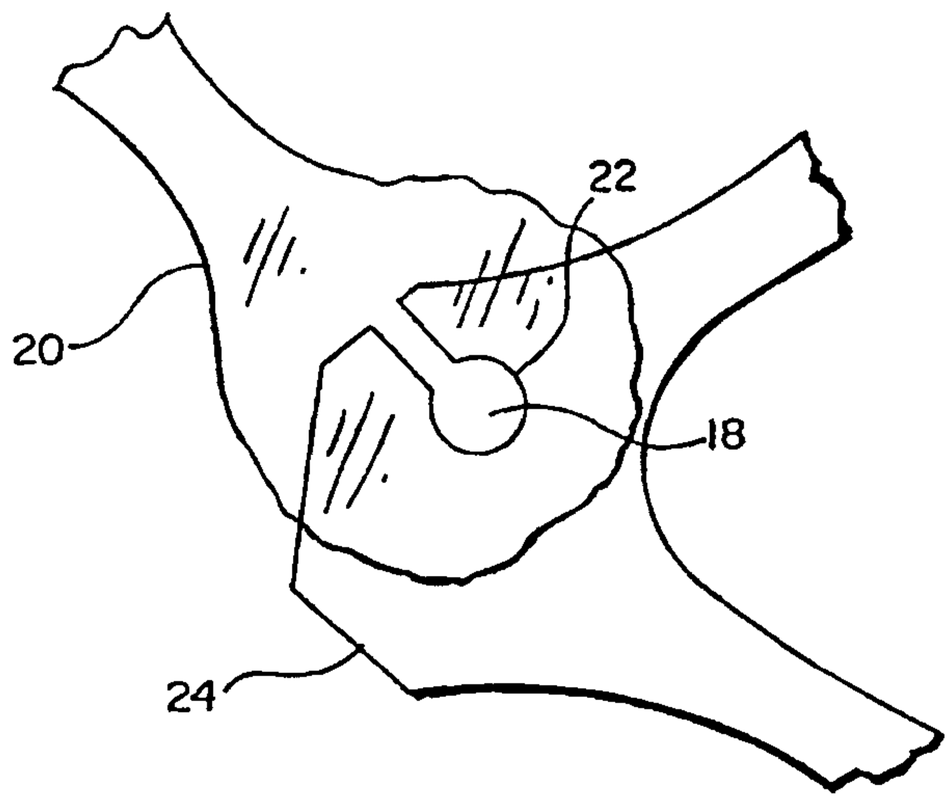
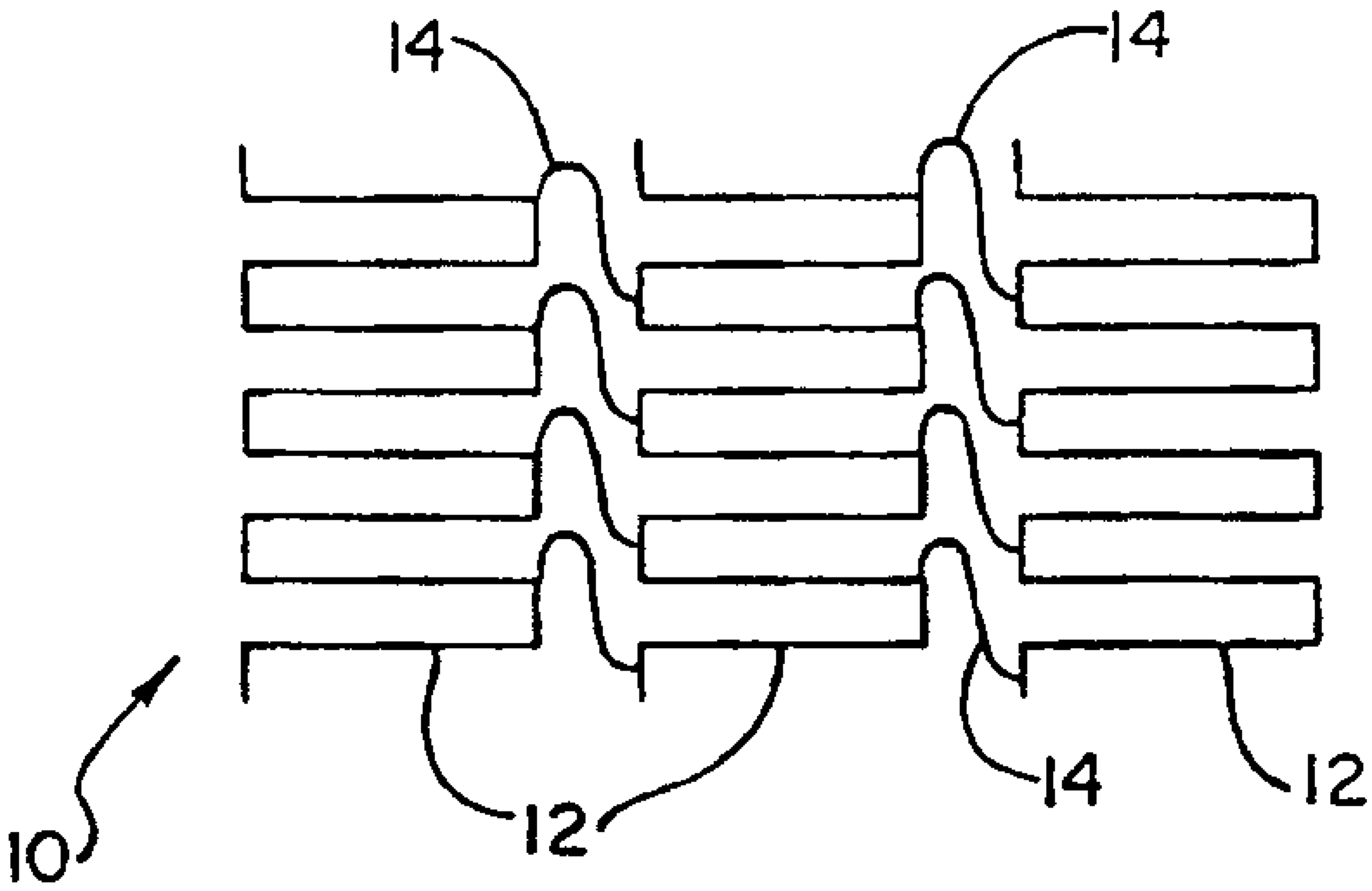


Fig. 6

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