



US007156100B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Brain

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,156,100 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jan. 2, 2007**

(54) **LARYNGEAL MASK AIRWAY DEVICE**

5,297,547 A *	3/1994	Brain	128/207.15
5,303,697 A	4/1994	Brain	
5,305,743 A	4/1994	Brain	
5,339,805 A	8/1994	Parker	
5,339,808 A	8/1994	Don Michael	
5,355,879 A	10/1994	Brain	
5,391,248 A	2/1995	Brain	
5,529,582 A	6/1996	Fukuhara	
5,569,219 A	10/1996	Hakki et al.	
5,584,290 A	12/1996	Brain	
5,599,301 A	2/1997	Jacobs et al.	
5,623,921 A	4/1997	Kinsinger et al.	

(75) Inventor: **Archibald I. J. Brain**, Surrey (GB)

(73) Assignee: **The Laryngeal Mask Company Ltd.**
(SC)

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

(21) Appl. No.: **09/412,954**

(22) Filed: **Oct. 5, 1999**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Oct. 6, 1998 (GB) 9821771.4

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A61M 16/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **128/207.14**; 128/207.15

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 128/207.15,
128/207.14, 200.26, 206.26, 207.16; 604/96,
604/100, 102, 96.01, 100.01, 102.01, 102.02,
604/102.03

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,862,498 A	12/1958	Weekes	
3,554,673 A	1/1971	Schwartz et al.	
4,231,365 A	11/1980	Scarberry	
4,509,514 A	4/1985	Brain	
4,553,540 A	11/1985	Straith	
4,832,020 A *	5/1989	Augustine	128/207.14
4,872,483 A	10/1989	Shah	
4,953,547 A	9/1990	Poole, Jr.	
4,995,388 A	2/1991	Brain	
5,038,766 A	8/1991	Parker	
5,042,469 A *	8/1991	Augustine	128/200.26
5,203,320 A *	4/1993	Augustine	128/207.14
5,241,956 A	9/1993	Brain	
5,249,571 A	10/1993	Brain	
5,282,464 A	2/1994	Brain	

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

CA 2067782 6/1999

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary 10th ed. 1997, pp. 591 & 975.*

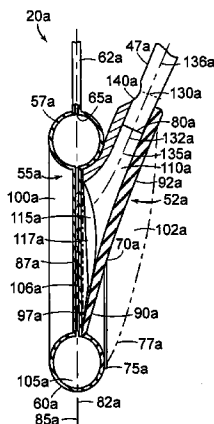
(Continued)

Primary Examiner—Tenna Mitchell
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A modified laryngeal mask airway device (LMA-device) is provided with means to improve ease of insertion, reliability of function and higher seal pressure (i.e., cuff pressure ratio). The LMA-device includes an indented section of the airway tube to offer locating means and purchase for the inserting finger, and extended mask aperture bars to increase the effective ventilating area of the mask and reduce the possibility of epiglottis displacement occasioned by mask insertion. The LMA-device further includes a modification of the airway tube angle of attachment to the mask, and provision of a posterior or back-cushion covering the entire posterior surface of the mask.

7 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,632,271	A *	5/1997	Brain	128/207.15
RE35,531	E	6/1997	Callaghan et al.	
5,653,229	A	8/1997	Greenberg	
5,655,528	A	8/1997	Pagan	
5,682,880	A	11/1997	Brain	
5,711,293	A	1/1998	Brain	
5,743,254	A	4/1998	Parker	
5,746,202	A	5/1998	Pagan	
5,771,889	A	6/1998	Pagan	
5,791,341	A	8/1998	Bullard	
5,850,832	A	12/1998	Chu	
5,865,176	A	2/1999	O'Neil	
5,878,745	A *	3/1999	Brain	128/207.15
5,881,726	A	3/1999	Neame	
5,896,858	A	4/1999	Brain	
5,915,383	A	6/1999	Pagan	
5,937,860	A	8/1999	Cook	
5,979,445	A	11/1999	Neame et al.	
5,983,897	A *	11/1999	Pagan	128/207.15
5,988,167	A	11/1999	Kamen	
6,003,510	A	12/1999	Anunta	
6,003,514	A	12/1999	Pagan	
6,012,452	A	1/2000	Pagan	
6,021,779	A *	2/2000	Pagan	128/207.15
6,050,264	A *	4/2000	Greenfield	128/207.15
6,070,581	A	6/2000	Augustine et al.	
6,079,409	A	6/2000	Brain	
D429,811	S	8/2000	Bermudez	
6,095,144	A	8/2000	Pagan	
6,116,243	A *	9/2000	Pagan	128/207.15
6,119,695	A	9/2000	Augustine et al.	
6,390,093	B1	5/2002	Mongeon	

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

CA	2012750	8/1999	
EP	294 200 B1	6/1988	
EP	0 389 272	9/1990	
EP	0 402 872	12/1990	
EP	0 294 200	4/1992	
EP	0 580 385	5/1996	
EP	0 712 638	5/1996	
EP	0 732 116	9/1996	
EP	0 732 116 A2	9/1996	
EP	0 796 631	9/1997	
EP	0796631 A2	9/1997	
EP	0 845 276	6/1998	
EP	0 865 798	9/1998	
EP	0 922 465	6/1999	
EP	1125595	8/2001	
EP	1119386 B1	9/2005	
GB	2111394	12/1982	
GB	2205499	6/1987	
GB	2298797 A	9/1996	
GB	2317342	8/1997	
GB	2317830	9/1997	
GB	2318735	10/1997	
GB	2319478	10/1997	
GB	2321854	1/1998	
GB	2323289	2/1998	
GB	2323290	3/1998	
GB	2323291	3/1998	
GB	2323292	3/1998	
GB	2 323 292 *	9/1998	
GB	2321854 *	12/1998	128/207.15
GB	2359996	9/2001	
JP	10118182	5/1998	
JP	10216233	8/1998	
JP	10263086	10/1998	
JP	10277156	10/1998	
JP	10314308	12/1998	

JP	10323391	12/1998
JP	10328303	12/1998
JP	11128349	5/1999
JP	11192304	7/1999
JP	11206885	8/1999
WO	WO 91/03207	3/1991
WO	WO 91/07201	5/1991
WO	WO 91/12845	9/1991
WO	WO 92/13587	8/1992
WO	WO 95/33506	12/1995
WO	WO 97/12640	4/1997
WO	WO 97/12641	4/1997
WO	WO 98/16273	4/1998
WO	WO 99/06093	2/1999
WO	WO 00/22985	4/2000
WO	WO 00/23135	4/2000
WO	WO 00/61212	10/2000

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 10th ed. 1997, pp. 254 & 1029, definitions of Convex & Saddle.*

Brain, "The laryngeal mask airway-a possible new solution to airway problems in the emergency situation," *Archives of Emergency Medicine*, 1984, 1, 229-232.

Brain, "The laryngeal mask airway," *Anaesthesia*, 1985, vol. 40, pp. 356-361.

Brain, "Three cases of difficult intubation overcome by the laryngeal mask airway," *Anaesthesia*, 1985, vol. 40, pp. 353-355.

DeMello, et al., "The use of the laryngeal mask airway in primary anaesthesia," *Anaesth. Corresp.* (1990) 45:9:793.

Hickey, et al., "Cardiovascular response to insertion of Brain's laryngeal mask," *Anaesthesia* 1990, vol. 45, pp. 629-633.

Davies, et al., "Laryngeal mask airway and tracheal tube insertion by unskilled personnel," *The Lancet*, vol. 336, pp. 977-979.

Brain, "The Laryngeal Mask-A New Concept in Airway Management," *Br. J. Anaesth.* (1983), 55, 801-805.

Brodrick et al., "The laryngeal mask airway," *Anaesthesia*, 1989, vol. 44, pp. 238-241.

Inomata, et al., "Transient Bilateral Vocal Cord Paralysis after Insertion of a Laryngeal Mask Airway," *Anesthesiology*, 82:787-788, 1995.

Majumder, et al., "Bilateral Lingual nerve Injury following the use of the laryngeal mask airway," *Anaesthesia*, 1998, 53, pp. 184-186.

Wynn, et al., "Tongue Cyanosis after Laryngeal Mask Airway Insertion," *Anesthesiology*, V. 80, No. 6, Jun. 1994, p. 1403.

Nagai, "Unilateral hypoglossal nerve paralysis following the use of the laryngeal mask airway," *Anaesthesia*, 1994, vol. 49, pp. 603-604.

Brain, et al., "A new laryngeal mask prototype," *Anaesthesia*, 1995, vol. 50, pp. 42-48.

Burgard, et al., "The Effect of Laryngeal Mask Cuff Pressure on Postoperative Sore Throat Incidence," *J. of Clinical Anesthesia* 8:198-201, 1996.

Benumof, "Laryngeal Mask Airway and the ASA Difficult Airway Algorithm," *Anesthesiology* 1996:v84 No. 3:686-99.

Pennant, "Comparison of the Endotracheal Tube and Laryngeal Mask in Airway Management by Paramedical Personnel," *Anesth Analg* 1992:74:531-4.

Brimacombe, "The split laryngeal mask airway," p. 639.

Worthington, et al., "Proceedings of the Anaesthetic Research Society," *Br. J. of Anaesthesia* 1995 75:228P-229P.

Heath, "Endotracheal intubation through the Laryngeal Mask—helpful when a laryngoscopy is difficult or dangerous," *European Journal of Anaesthesiology* 1991, Suppl. 4, 41-45.

Kambic, et al., "Intubation Lesions of the Larynx," *Br. J. Anesth.* 1978, 50, 587-590.

Abdelatti, "A cuff pressure controller for tracheal tubes and laryngeal mask airway," *Anaesthesia*, 1999, 54, pp. 981-986.

Muthuswamy, et al., "The Use of Fuzzy Integrals and Bispectral Analysis of the Electroencephalogram to Predict Movement Under Anesthesia," *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, vol. 46, No. 3, Mar. 1999, pp. 290-299.

- Glen, "The development of 'Diprifusor': a TCI system for propofol," *Anaesthesia* 1998, 53, Suppl. 1, pp. 13-21.
- Gray et al., "Development of the technology for 'Diprifusor' TCI systems," *Anaesthesia* 1998, 53, Suppl. 1, pp. 22-27.
- Engbers, "Practical use of 'Diprifusor' systems", *Anaesthesia* 1998, 53, Suppl. 1, pp. 28-34.
- Doyle et al., "Intraoperative Awareness: A Continuing Clinical Problem," <http://doyle.ibm.utoronto.ca/anesthesia/aware.htm>.
- Eriksson, et al., "Functional Assessment of the Pharynx at Rest and during Swallowing in Partially Paralyzed Humans," *Anesthesiology* vol. 87, No. 5, Nov. 1997, pp. 1035-1042.
- Cuff-Pressure-Control CDR 2000, LogoMed.
- Seegobin, et al., "Endotracheal cuff pressure and tracheal mucosal blood flow: endoscopic study of effects of four large volume cuffs," *British Medical Journal*, vol. 288, Mar. 31, 1984.
- Raeder, et al., "Tracheal tube cuff pressures," *Anaesthesia*, 1985, vol. 40, pp. 444-447.
- Jacobson et al., "A Study of Intracuff Pressure Measurements, Trends and Behaviours in Patients During Prolonged Periods of Tracheal Intubation," *Br. J. Anaesth.* 1981, 53, 97.
- Willis, et al., "Tracheal tube cuff pressure," *Anaesthesia*, 1988, vol. 43, pp. 312-314.
- Miller, "A pressure regulator for the cuff of a tracheal tube," *Anaesthesia*, 1992, vol. 47, pp. 594-596.
- Patel, et al., "Tracheal tube cuff pressure," *Anaesthesia*, 1984, vol. 39, pp. 862-864.
- Pippin, et al., "Long-term tracheal intubation practice in the United Kingdom", *Anaesthesia*, 1983, vol. 38, pp. 791-795.
- Bernhard, et al., "Adjustment of Intracuff Pressure to Prevent Aspiration," *Anesthesiology* v. 50 No. 4:363-366, 1979.
- Bernhard, et al., "Physical Characteristics of and Rates of Nitrous Oxide Diffusion in Tracheal Tube Cuffs," *Anesthesiology* 48:413-417 1978.
- Craven, "Prevention of Hospital-Acquired Pneumonia: Measuring Effect in Ounces, Pounds, and Tons," *Annals of Internal Medicine*, vol. 122, No. 3, pp. 229-231 Feb. 1, 1995.
- Lindholm, "Prolonged Endotracheal Intubation," *ACTA Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica* 1969 vol. 33 32-46.
- Observations by Third Party Concerning European Patent Application No. 99 947 765.6-2318, European Patent Office, Munich, Germany, Jan. 18, 2005 (3 pages).
- Response to Complaint Matter No.: 4b 0440-05, In the Matter of: LMA Deutschland GmbH versus Ambu (Deutschland) GmbH, Feb. 10, 2006, pp. 1-47.
- Communication of a notice of opposition, European Patent Office, Feb. 15, 2006 (cover page and pp. 1-4).

* cited by examiner

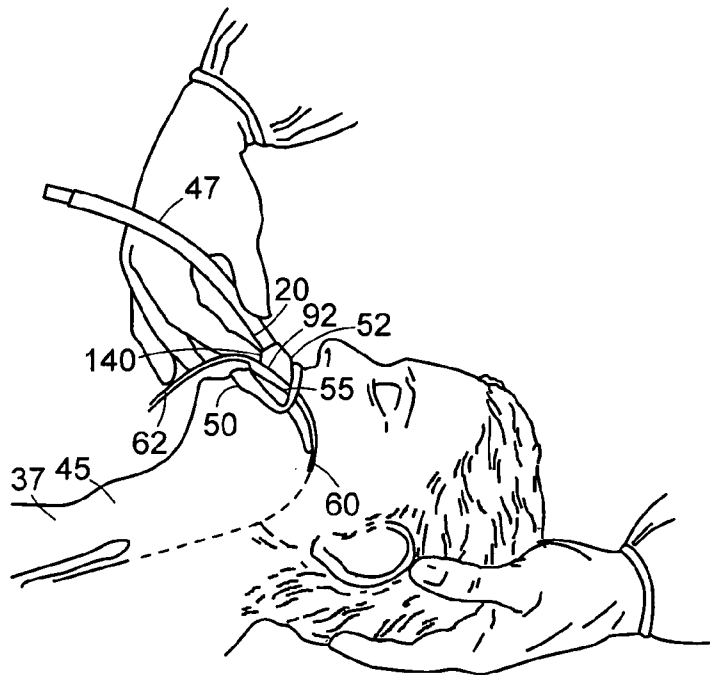


FIG. 1

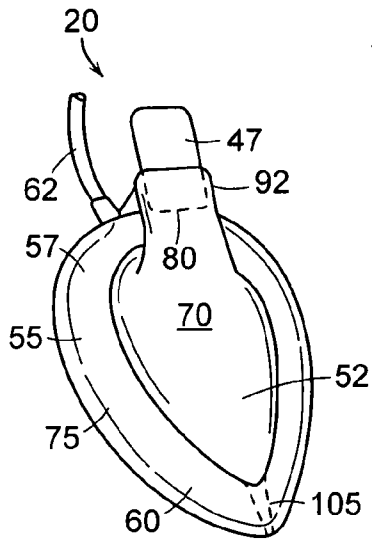


FIG. 3

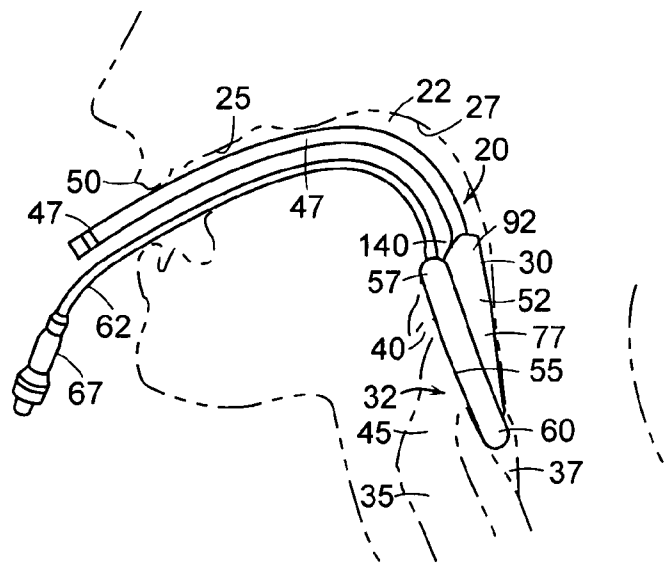


FIG. 2

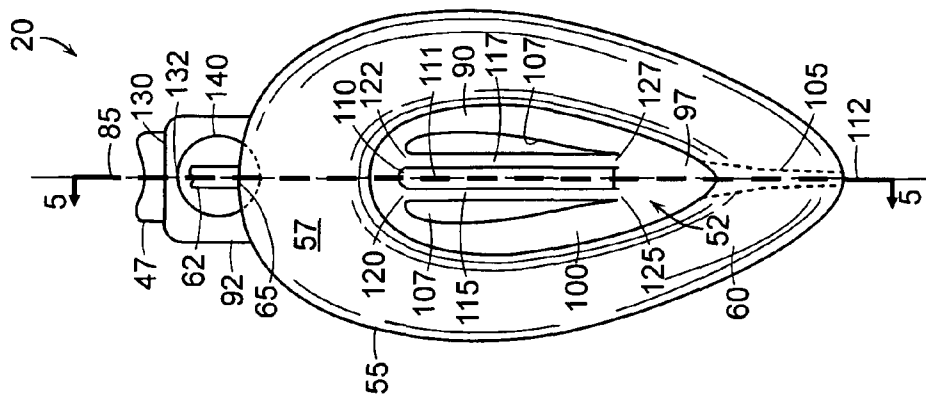


FIG. 4

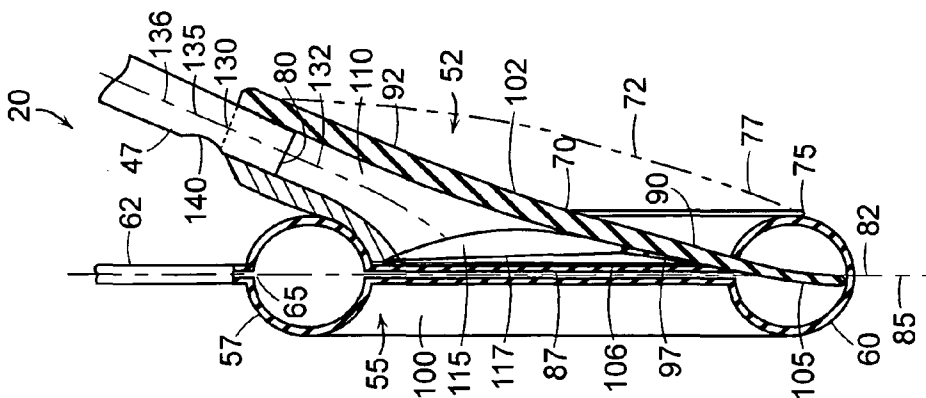


FIG. 5

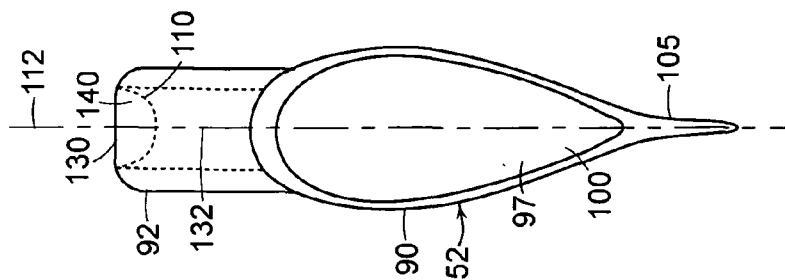


FIG. 6

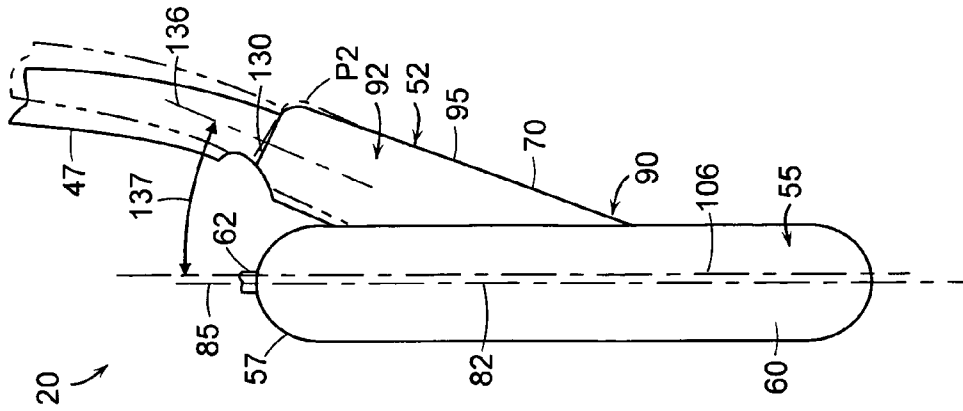


FIG. 7

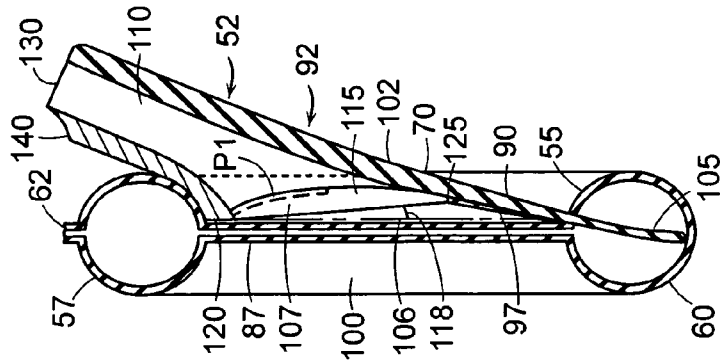


FIG. 8

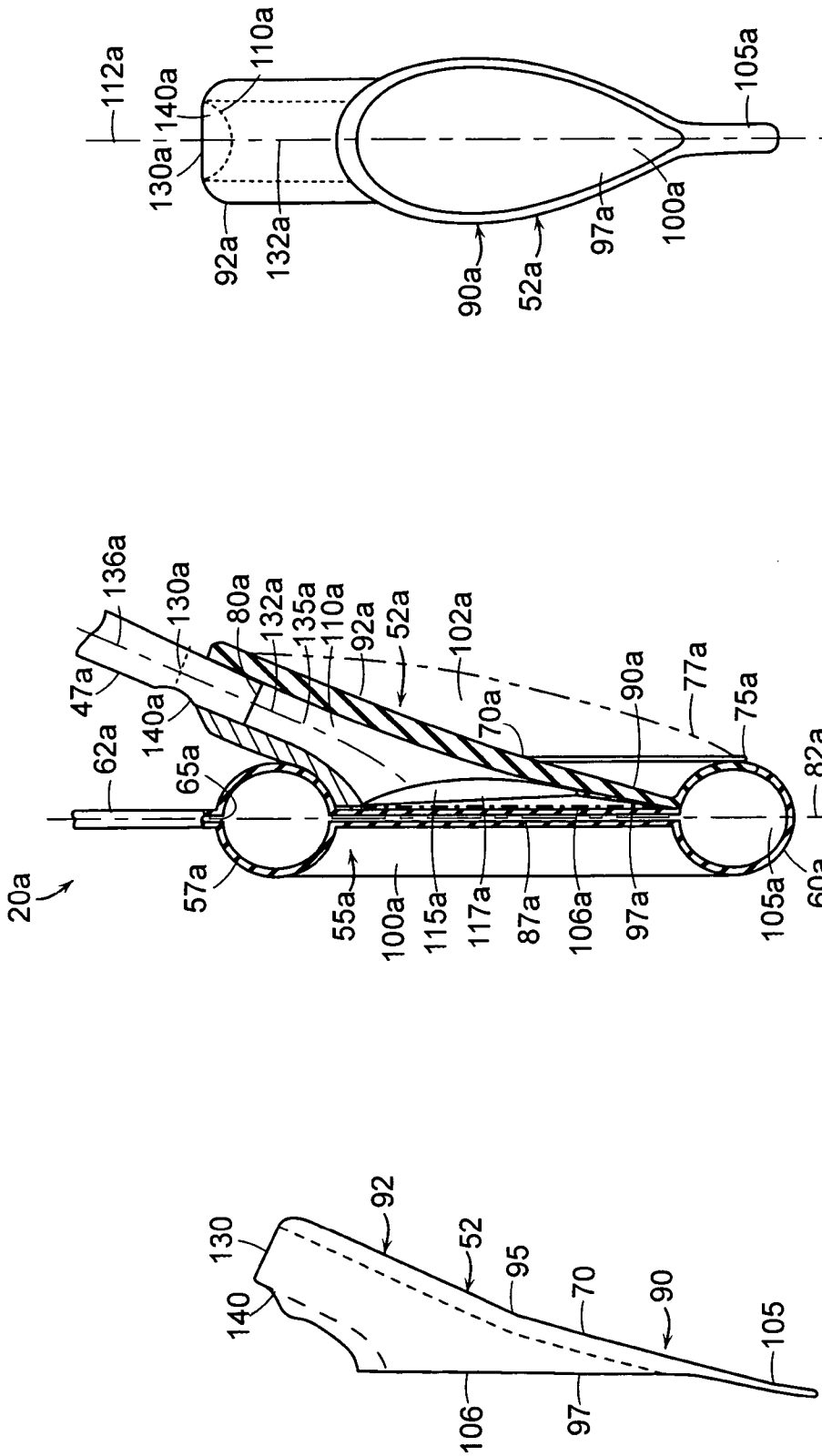


FIG. 11

FIG. 10

FIG. 9

LARYNGEAL MASK AIRWAY DEVICE**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

This invention relates to laryngeal mask airway devices (LMA-devices) which are artificial airway devices permitting spontaneous or artificial ventilation of the lungs of a patient.

LMA-devices are described in UK Patents Nos. 2,111,394 and 2,205,499. Such devices have become accepted items of equipment for rapidly and reliably establishing an unobstructed airway in a patient in emergency situations and in the administration of anaesthetic gases, and have found use in most countries of the world.

The insertion of such a LMA-device into the throat of the patient is, in the great majority of cases an entirely straightforward procedure which can be carried out successfully following readily understandable training. FIG. 1 illustrates a preferable situation for the insertion of an LMA-device into a patient's throat. The inflatable cuff surrounding the bowl of the mask is fully deflated and correctly oriented and aligned for passage through the back of the mouth and into the throat. The semi-rigid bowl of the mask is supported by the anesthetist's hand grasping the flexible airway tube adjacent its junction with the mask in order to gently urge the mask into the patient's throat.

Circumstances do, however, occasionally arise during insertion leading to undesirable positioning of the device and/or undesirable forces being applied to the device and/or to the patient. One of the most common of such circumstances is that the leading end of the device, i.e., the distal end of the fully deflated inflatable cuff formation, becomes folded over on itself presenting the more rigid distal end of the mask to catch the inside the throat and subject the patient to undesirable forces. Alternatively, or additionally, the folded over distal end of the cuff will obstruct correct and full inflation of the cuff thereby obstructing the creation of a full seal around the patient's laryngeal inlet and hence obstructing formation of a full enclosed airway to the patient's lungs. This, in turn, may result in anesthetic gases passing unnecessarily into the patient's oesophagus and in any matter regurgitated through the oesophagus entering the larynx and soiling the patient's trachea and lungs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention seeks to eliminate the disadvantages associated with such undesirable insertion by minimizing the risk of the deflated cuff formation becoming folded over on itself during the insertion procedure. This is achieved by incorporating into the cuff at its distal end a reinforcing rib which serves to stiffen the leading end of the LMA-device during the course of the procedure for its insertion.

In accordance with the invention, there is provided a laryngeal mask airway device comprising a flexible airway tube and a mask attached to one end of the airway tube, the mask having a generally elliptical periphery provided with an inflatable cuff which surrounds the hollow interior of the mask into which the airway tube opens, the device including a reinforcing rib incorporated into the distal end of the inflatable cuff.

In a preferred aspect, the mask structure or backplate which is of a more rigid material than that of the soft and inflatable cuff formation has its back extended to the distal end of the cuff, in order to form the reinforcing rib.

The LMA-device of the invention incorporating such a reinforcing rib has a number of advantages over and above that for which it was specifically devised. Thus, not only does the reinforcing rib largely eliminate the likelihood of the distal end of the deflated cuff formation folding over on itself during insertion of the LMA-device into the patient's throat, but also the cuff is easier to deflate preferably since the reinforcing rib will urge the deflating cuff into the desired orientation. Since the cuff in its deflated state may adopt an upturned or down turned orientation, the reinforcing rib will urge the deflated cuff into the down turned position desirable for insertion into the patient. Further, in addition to the rib being stiffer than the deflated cuff, it will preferably also be more compliant than the material of the bowl of the mask and the stiffness gradient formed by the rib and the mask will assist in the insertion of the device and substantially reduce the likelihood of any hard or angular edges of the bowl of the mask being presented which may subject the patient's throat to undesirable forces. Additionally, the rib will substantially reduce the promontory previously formed by the distal end of the mask structure, rendering the LMA-device substantially self-inserting when it is properly deflated.

As shown in FIG. 1, insertion of the LMA-device requires use of the index finger to ensure correct placement of the LMA-device in the base of the throat. However, the index finger may slip from its intended position on the airway tube at the proximal end of the inflatable cuff, due to the presence of slippery secretions in the patient's mouth and/or the application of lubricant to assist smooth passage of the LMA-device.

In accordance with a preferred aspect of the invention, an indentation is provided on the airway tube or backplate at the intended location of finger contact to assist in locating and stabilizing the finger and to reduce the possibility of finger slippage. The indentation is situated on the surface of the airway tube adjacent its junction with the tube-joint, or on the tube-joint itself, and beneath the cuff formation surrounding the backplate. The airway tube usually has a thicker wall at this point, i.e., near the distal end of the airway tube, to form a smooth joint with the tube-joint, and the extra thickness enables the indentation to be accommodated without weakening the airway tube at this location. The tube-joint may also have a thicker wall at this point. Indeed, the indentation serves the additional useful purpose of improving the flexibility of the airway tube or tube-joint at this point. The indentation serves not only to prevent sideways slippage of the finger from the airway tube or tube-joint, but also to minimize the possibility of forward slippage and undesirable contact between the finger and the inflatable cuff, for example by the fingernail.

An additional difficulty which may occur during attempts to insert the LMA-device is that the patient's epiglottis (which protects the entrance to the glottis or larynx) may be pushed downwards or anteriorly as the LMA-device is inserted fully into the throat. Indeed, this occurs in about 40% of cases and can sometimes obstruct breathing. A conventional LMA-device has the interior of the mask which in use surrounds the glottis, communicating with the interior of the airway tube through an aperture which is traversed by two bars, known as mask aperture bars (MABs). The MABs function as a ramp up which the epiglottis slides as the mask is inserted and are intended to hold the epiglottis away from the mask floor when the LMA-device is in its correct operating location. Additionally, the MABs serve to prevent the epiglottis from obstructing the narrow entrance of the airway tube. Generally, the

MABs successfully perform this function but occasionally obstruction may occur if the epiglottis is down folded, e.g., anteriorly, or if the mask is not sufficiently advanced into place.

In accordance with a preferred aspect of the invention, the aperture by which the interior of the airway tube opens into the mask is elongated and the MABs are extended to traverse the length of that aperture. By elongating the aperture to half the bowl of the mask, the range of positions of the LMA-device compatible with a clear airway is greatly increased and the angle of ramp up which the epiglottis must slide is reduced, both of which make the epiglottis less likely to be down-folded during insertion of the LMA-device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the laryngeal-mask airway device of the present invention being inserted into the throat of a patient;

FIG. 2 is a side view of the device of FIG. 1 inserted into sealed engagement with the tissue surrounding the laryngeal inlet of the patient;

FIG. 3 is a posterior perspective view of the device of FIG. 1 removed from the patient, the proximal portions of the airway and inflation tubes being broken away, the back-cushion being cut-away;

FIG. 4 is an anterior plan view of the device of FIG. 1 removed from the patient, the proximal portions of the airway and inflation tubes being broken away, the indentation on the backplate being shown as hidden;

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of the device in the plane indicated by line 5—5 of FIG. 4, the proximal portions of the airway and inflation tubes being broken away;

FIG. 6 is an anterior plan view of the backplate removed from the device shown in FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is a schematic view of the device in the plane of FIG. 5 showing the present invention, in solid lines, and an airway tube and adjoining portion of the backplate of a prior laryngeal-mask airway device, in broken lines, the proximal portions of the airway and inflation tubes being broken away;

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of the device in the plane of FIG. 5 showing one of the mask aperture bars of the present invention, in solid lines, and one of the mask aperture bars of a prior laryngeal-mask airway device, in broken lines, the proximal portions of the airway and inflation tubes being broken away;

FIG. 9 is a lateral view of the backplate removed from the device shown in FIG. 5;

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of a second embodiment of the device of FIG. 1 removed from the patient, the device being shown in the plane of FIG. 5, the proximal portions of the airway and inflation tubes being broken away; and

FIG. 11 is an anterior plan view of the backplate removed from the device shown in FIG. 10.

Corresponding reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As used herein, the anatomical terms “anterior” and “posterior”, with respect to the human body, refer to locations nearer to the front of and to the back of the body, respectively, relative to other locations. The term “anterior-posterior (A-P)” refers to a direction, orientation or the like

pointing either anteriorly or posteriorly. The anatomical terms “proximal” and “distal”, with respect to applying an instrument to the human body, refer to locations nearer to the operator and to the inside of the body, respectively. Alternatively, “distal”, as opposed to “proximal”, means further away from a given point; in this case, “distal” is used to refer to positions on the LMA-device 20 or in the body relative to the extreme outer or connector end of the LMA-device. “Proximal” is the opposite of “distal”. The term “lateral” refers to a location to the right or left sides of the body, relative to other locations. Alternatively, “lateral” means to one or other side of the mid-line, with respect to the major axis of the body, or to a device lying in the body’s major axis. The term “bilateral” refers to locations both to the left and right of the body, relative to the sagittal plane. The term “sagittal” or “sagittally” refers to a vertical longitudinal plane through the center or midline of the body that divides a bilaterally symmetrical body into right and left halves. The sagittal plane is the plane passing antero-posteriorly through the middle of the body in its major axis. The term “medial” means nearer to the mid-line.

A laryngeal-mask airway device (LMA-device) of the present invention, is designated generally by the reference numeral 20 in FIGS. 1 and 2. The LMA-device 20, in a deflated condition, is inserted into the throat 22 the upper surface of which is bounded by hard and soft palates 25, 27. The LMA-device 20 is lodged in the pharynx 30 of the throat 22 at the base of the hypo-pharynx 32 where the throat divides into the trachea 35 (i.e., windpipe) and oesophagus 37. A lower portion of the LMA-device 20 reaches to the base of the hypo-pharynx 32. After the LMA-device 20 is so lodged in the pharynx 30 such that the lower portion of the LMA-device reaches the base of the hypo-pharynx 32, the LMA-device is inflated. Disposed in the junction between the throat 22 and trachea 35 is the flexible epiglottis 40 (i.e., a lid-shaped structure) which forms the upper border of the larynx, entry through which is provided by the laryngeal inlet 45.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, and more particularly to FIG. 3, the laryngeal-mask airway device (LMA-device) 20 is shown comprising an airway tube 47, installed through the mouth 50 of a patient. The LMA-device 20 further comprises a backplate 52 having an airway port 55 through which the airway tube 47 can establish a free externally accessible ventilation passage, via the patient’s mouth 50 and throat 22, and past the epiglottis 40 to the larynx. The backplate 52 is preferably of an elastomer such as silicone rubber and relatively stiff, for example, of 80 Shore durometer.

As further shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, the backplate 52 is surrounded by a main-cuff 55 comprising an inflatable ring which, when inflated, has the shape of a torus generated by an asymmetrical oval or ellipse having a wider proximal region 57 and narrower distal region 60. The main-cuff 55 is circumferentially united to the backplate 52 in essentially a single plane.

An externally accessible cuff-tube 62 and cuff-port 65 on the main-cuff 55 are the means of supplying air to the main-cuff and of extracting air from (and therefore collapsing) the main-cuff for purposes of insertion in or removal from the patient. The check-valve 67 is disposed in the cuff-tube 62 for holding a given inflation or holding a given deflation of the main-cuff 55.

In the installed position of FIGS. 1 and 2, the projecting but blunted distal region 60 of the main-cuff 55 is shaped to conform with the base of the hypo-pharynx 32 where it has established limited entry into the upper sphincteral region of

the oesophagus 37. The pharyngeal-side 70 of the backplate 52 is covered by a thin flexible panel 72, as shown in FIGS. 3 and 5, which is peripherally bonded to a margin 75 on the posterior surface of the main-cuff 55, to define an inflatable back-cushion 77 which assures referencing to the posterior wall of the pharynx 30 and thus is able to load the inflated main-cuff 55 forward for enhanced effectiveness of sealing engagement to the tissues surrounding the laryngeal inlet 45. The inflated main-cuff 55, thus-engaged to the laryngeal inlet 45, orients a portion of the airway tube 47 including the distal-end 80 at an acute angle to a mid-line major plane 82 of the main-cuff 55 and in substantial alignment with the axis of the laryngeal inlet 45, for direct airway communication only with the larynx.

The major plane 82 is a plane containing the major axis 85 of the main-cuff 55 extending between proximal and distal regions 57, 60. The major plane 82 is disposed between, and parallel to, the anterior and posterior surfaces of the main-cuff 55. Additionally, the major plane 82 is equidistant from the anterior and posterior surfaces of the main-cuff 55.

More specifically, and with particular reference to FIG. 5, the toroidal-shaped main-cuff 55 is formed by first moulding it in an intermediate stage having opposing edges, each of which has an elliptical shape. The opposing edges of the main-cuff 55, when in generally edge-to-edge relation, are welded together to form an internal seam 87, as shown in FIG. 5. The seam 87 defines an oval contained in a plane which is parallel to the major plane 82, corresponding to the internal surface of the main-cuff 55.

As used herein, the term "welding" describes the bonding together of two components having the same or similar chemical compositions, either by adhesive having the same or similar chemical composition as the components, or by high pressure or temperature fusion, or a combination of any of them.

The back-cushion 77, or auxiliary rear cushion, overlies the posterior surface of the backplate 52, as shown in FIGS. 3 and 5. Construction of the back-cushion 77 is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,355,879, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference herein.

Inflation-air supply to the back-cushion 77 may be via one or more ports in the main-cuff 55 which provide communication between the interiors of the main-cuff and back-cushion so that both are inflated and deflated together. Alternatively, inflation-air supply to the back-cushion 77 may be via a separate inflating means, such as an inflation tube (not shown), similar to cuff-tube 62, may be provided for the back-cushion so that the back-cushion 77 and main-cuff 55 are separately and independently inflatable and deflatable.

If the main-cuff 55 and back-cushion 77 are inflated and deflated together, communication between the main-cuff and back-cushion may be facilitated by a separate tube (not shown), preferably with multiple perforations along its length, contained within the main-cuff in communication with the cuff-port 65 such that each perforation communicates with a port between the interiors of the main-cuff and back-cushion 77. Such a separate tube preserves a flowpath between the cuff-port 65 and back-cushion 77 if the main-cuff 55 is completely collapsed from deflation, thereby providing for further deflation of the back-cushion 77 via the cuff-port 65. Alternatively, a channel (not shown) may be formed on the inner surface of the main-cuff 55 between the opening of the cuff-tube 62 into the main-cuff and at least one of the one or more ports between the interiors of the main-cuff and back-cushion 77. Such a channel preserves a

flowpath between the cuff-tube 62 and back-cushion 77 if the main-cuff 55 is completely collapsed from deflation.

The backplate 52 has a one-piece, integral spoon-shape including a bowl 90 and an external tube-joint 92 oriented proximally relative to the bowl, as shown in FIGS. 5 and 6. Opposite proximal sides of the bowl 90 are defined by a convex pharyngeal-side and concave laryngeal-side 97. The bowl 90 is relatively shallow in the anterior-posterior direction. The bowl 90 also has an elongate integral reinforcing distal rib 105.

The proximal portion of the bowl 90 sandwiched between the pharyngeal- and laryngeal-sides 95, 97 abuts the posterior surface of the seam 87, as shown in FIG. 5, to attach the backplate 52 to the main-cuff 55. More specifically, the periphery of the proximal portion of the bowl 90 sandwiched between the pharyngeal- and laryngeal-sides 95, 97 is hermetically bonded to the inner periphery of the main-cuff 55 to establish separation between the laryngeal-chamber region 100 and pharyngeal region 102. The seam 87 may also be inserted into a corresponding groove in the bowl 90. Alternatively, the backplate 52 and main-cuff 55 may be extruded as a single, unitary piece. The periphery of the bowl 90 which abuts the inner periphery of the main-cuff 55 defines a bowl plane 106 which is parallel to the major plane 82 of the main-cuff 55.

When the backplate 52 is attached to the main-cuff 55, the distal rib 105 pierces the proximal surface of the distal region 60. The edges of the main-cuff 55 in the distal region 60 surrounding the distal rib 105 are hermetically sealed to it such that the enclosure of the main-cuff is defined in part by the distal rib. The distal rib 105 extends through the interior of the main-cuff 55 to the distal surface of the distal region 60.

The bowl 90 has a longitudinally elongated airway aperture 107 into which opens a backplate passage 110 extending through the tube-joint 92. The airway aperture 107 has a major axis 111 which is contained in the sagittal plane 112.

Two mask aperture bars (MABs) 115, 117 extend longitudinally and anteriorly of the airway aperture 107, as shown in FIG. 4. The MABs 115, 117 are disposed on opposite sides of the sagittal plane 112 and symmetrical relative to the plane. The MABs 115, 117 each have a proximal end 120, 122 abutting the laryngeal-side 97 of the bowl 90 proximally of the airway aperture 107. Additionally, the MABs 115, 117 each have a distal end 125, 127, abutting the laryngeal-side 97 of the bowl 90 distally of the airway aperture.

The MABs 115, 117 may be defined by a portion of a continuous layer of elastomer, integral with the main-cuff 55, which overlies the laryngeal-side 97. The elastomer layer has an opening the periphery of which is outward of the airway aperture 107. The opening is longitudinally traversed by the MABs 115, 117.

The distal ends 125, 127 of the MABs 115, 117 are joined to the bowl 90 generally near the longitudinal mid-point of the laryngeal-side 97, or distally of it. This results in each MAB 115, 117 forming an angle 118 with the bowl plane 106 which is less than the corresponding angle between the MAB P1 of a prior LMA-device, as shown in FIG. 8. The relatively shallowness of the bowl 90 in the anterior-posterior direction further results in the angle 118 being more acute. A preferred angular displacement of the angle 118 is between 7 and 12 degrees, and may preferably be 9 degrees.

The elongate tube-joint 92 is formed on the pharyngeal-side 95 and extends posteriorly and proximally relative to the bowl 90. The tube-joint 92 has a proximal end 130 from which the backplate passage 110 extends to the airway aperture 107 in the laryngeal-side 97. The backplate passage

110 has a longitudinal central axis **132** contained in the sagittal plane **112**. At the proximal end **130**, the backplate passage **110** has an elliptical cross section with a major axis **135** oriented in perpendicular relation to the sagittal plane **112**. The major axis **135** is therefore transverse to the major axis **111** of the airway aperture **107**. This differing orientation of the major axes **111**, **132** of the backplate passage **110** is accomplished by a smooth transition in the cross-sectional shape of the backplate passage along its length.

The tube-joint **92**, and the central axis **132** of the backplate passage **110** are inclined posteriorly in the sagittal plane **112** relative to a plane containing the periphery of the bowl **90**. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 5, the inclination of the tube-joint **92** may be defined by a tube-joint axis **136** which is perpendicular to the cross-section of the proximal end **130** and which coincides with the central axis **132** at its intersection with the cross-section of the proximal end **130**. The inclination of the tube-joint **92** may be further defined by an angle **137** between the tube-joint axis **136** and bowl plane **106**. A preferred angular displacement of the angle **137** is between 5 and 10 degrees, and may preferably be 7 degrees. The inclination of the tube-joint **92**, defined by the angle **137**, is less than the corresponding angle defined by the inclination of a tube-joint P2 of a prior-LMA, as shown in FIG. 7.

The anterior surface of the tube-joint **92** has an indentation **140**, as shown in FIGS. 4, 5, 6 and 9. As shown in FIG. 5, the indentation **140** is in the thick wall region of the tube-joint **92** resulting in the advantage of increasing the flexibility of the tube-joint. The indentation **140** may be occupied by the main-cuff **55** when the main-cuff is inflated. The indentation **140** may also be formed closer to the proximal end **130**, such as is shown in FIG. 1. Alternatively, the proximal portion of the indentation **140** may also be formed across the boundary between the tube-joint **92** and airway tube **47** such that portions of the indentation are both the airway tube and tube-joint. Also, the entire indentation **140** may be formed in the airway tube **47** adjacent to its connection to the tube-joint **92**.

The backplate **52**, main-cuff **55** and back-cushion **77** of LMA-devices **20** are generally manufactured by molding techniques from suitably soft and compliant rubber materials. The backplate **52** and inflatable main-cuff **55** may be formed as a one piece molding by molds and molding techniques such as are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 5,305,743, the contents of which are hereby incorporated herein. The backplate **52** is formed to have a greater thickness than the walls of the main-cuff **55** to provide the LMA-device **20** with a degree of rigidity while still allowing it to have an overall soft and flexible nature. The main-cuff **55** has a thin-walled construction and the reinforcing distal rib **105** has an intermediate thickness and compliancy.

As shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, the portion of the airway tube **47** containing the distal end **80** is supported in the backplate passage **110** of the tube-joint **92** in communication with the airway aperture **107** in the laryngeal-side **97**. Such communication provides a flowpath between the airway tube **47** and laryngeal-chamber region **100**. The airway tube **47** is connected to the tube-joint **92** by welding using an adhesive or, alternatively, connected by high-pressure or temperature fusion.

FIG. 10 shows a second embodiment of the backplate **52a**. Parts in FIG. 10 having corresponding parts in FIGS. 5 and 6 have the same reference numeral with the addition of suffix a. The backplate **52a** is similar to the backplate **52** illustrated in FIGS. 5 and 6 except that the distal rib **105a** of the backplate **52a** is applied to the posterior surface of the

distal region **60a** of the main-cuff **55a**, as shown in FIG. 10. The distal rib **105a** has a concave anterior surface corresponding to the adjoining convex posterior surface of the distal region **60a** thereby limiting the radial clearance between the distal region and end **60a**, **105a**. The distal rib **105a** does not pierce the posterior surface of the distal region **60a**, in contrast to the embodiment shown in FIG. 5, and is therefore separated from the interior of the main-cuff **55a**. The distal rib **105a** may be effectively constituted by a thickening of the posterior wall of the distal region **60a** of the inflatable main-cuff **55a** and, as shown, forms a distal extension of the bowl **90a** of the backplate **52a**. The distal rib **105a** has a downturned profile by being incorporated into the posterior surface of the main-cuff **55a**. The distal end of the distal rib **105a** is spatulate.

Insertion of the LMA-device **20** into the patient's throat **22** is illustrated in FIG. 1, and is done preferably with the patient in a supine orientation and the head **142** of the patient tilted backwards and supported from below by the left hand **145** of the anaesthetist. The right index finger **147** and thumb **150** of the anaesthetist gently grasps the flexible airway tube **47** of the LMA-device **20**. The right index finger **147** is located at the junction of the airway tube **47** and the main-cuff **55** to gently urge the LMA-device **29** with its down-turned deflated main-cuff into the patient's throat **22**. As shown in FIG. 1, the indentation **140** provides a locator for the right index finger **147** of the anaesthetist during insertion of the LMA-device **20** into the throat **22** of the patient. When the LMA-device **20** is properly positioned across the patient's laryngeal inlet **45**, the main-cuff **55** is gently inflated through cuff tube **62** to form an airway seal around the laryngeal inlet and establish a closed airway to the patient's lungs. The LMA-device **20** so positioned, with the main-cuff **55** fully inflated, is shown in FIG. 2. The thin-walled construction of the main-cuff **55** enables it, when inflated, to present to the tissues surrounding the laryngeal inlet **45** a softly compliant sealing surface.

As shown in FIG. 1, the distal region **60** of the fully deflated main-cuff **55** is the leading end of the LMA-device **20** when inserting the LMA-device into the patient's throat **22**. Careful insertion of the LMA-device **20** into the patient's throat **22** is required to prevent the distal region **60** from folding over onto itself because the distal region is formed of a soft and flexible material which facilitates such folding over. Such folding over is obstructed by the reinforcing distal rib **105** within the distal region **60** of the inflatable main-cuff **55**. The intermediate thickness and compliancy of the reinforcing distal rib **105** allows it to follow the contours of the posterior surface of the inflated main-cuff **55**, thereby to urge the deflated main-cuff into the desired downturned orientation and to enable the LMA-device **20** present a distal end to the tissues of the throat **22** which is sufficiently pliable to avoid undesirable contact with the throat during its insertion but sufficiently rigid to prevent it from being readily folded over on itself during such a procedure. As shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, the distal rib **105** is not readily visible when the main-cuff **55** is either deflated or inflated since it is contained within the distal region **60**.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 10, the downturned profile the distal rib **105a** helps to facilitate adoption by the main-cuff **55a** of the desired downturned orientation when it is fully deflated. The distal rib **105a** may not be readily visible because it may appear to blend in with the posterior wall of the distal region **60**. The spatulate of the distal portion of the distal rib **105a** does not present any sharp edges or corners to the throat **22** the patient during insertion

of the LMA-device **20** which is desirable as striking of the throat **22** by sharp edges or corners is normally to be avoided.

The acute angle **118** between the MABs **115**, **117** and the bowl plane **106** results in the MABs presenting a substantially less gradient to the patient's epiglottis **40** than the MABs **P1** of a prior-LMA, as shown in FIG. **8**. The MABs **115**, **117** provide a ramp up which the epiglottis **40** slides when the backplate **52** and the attached main-cuff **55** enter the pharynx **30**. If the MABs are sufficiently posterior of the epiglottis **40**, e.g., MAB **P1**, such sliding contact may result in the proximal end of the epiglottis **40** folding over posteriorly such that it becomes sandwiched between the base of the epiglottis and the MABs possibly obstructing the airway aperture **107**. The likelihood of such posterior folding over of the epiglottis **40** is substantially reduced by the MABs **115**, **117** because the A-P clearance between the MABs **115**, **117** and laryngeal-side **97** is increased thereby anteriorly propping the epiglottis to limit further anterior displacement necessary to accommodate the posterior folding. Further reduction in the likelihood of an obstruction is provided by the increased A-P clearance between the MABs **115**, **117** and laryngeal-side **97**, which in turn provides increased A-P clearance between the epiglottis **40** and airway aperture **107** contained in the laryngeal-side.

When the main-cuff **55** and backplate **52** are installed in the pharynx **30** such that main-cuff is sealed against the tissues surrounding the patient's laryngeal inlet **45**, the reduced angle **137** between the tube-joint axis **136** and bowl plane **106**, relative to the corresponding force resulting from tube-joint **P2**, reduces the force exerted by the tube-joint **92** and airway tube **47** against the posterior surface of the throat **22**. Any force against the tissues of the throat **22** should normally be limited.

The reduction in the force exerted by the tube-joint **92** and airway tube **47** against the posterior surface of the throat **22** may result in a reduction in the reaction force of the main-cuff **55** against the tissues surrounding the patient's laryngeal inlet **45** which, in turn, may reduce the tightness of the seal between the main-cuff and tissues. Any such reduction in the seal is compensated for the inflatable back-cushion **77** which gently urges the backplate **52** and main-cuff **55** anteriorly against the tissues surrounding the patient's laryngeal inlet **45** in order to reinforce the seal between the inflated main-cuff and the tissues.

Additionally, the inflatable back-cushion **77** presents a more softly compliant surface to the posterior surface of the patient's throat **22**. Also, the back-cushion **77** enables the

main-cuff **55** to be inflated at a lower pressure, i.e., typically 60 cm H₂O, as compared to the inflation pressure required of the main-cuff if the LMA-device **20** does not include a back-cushion **77**. Reducing the inflation pressure of the main-cuff **55** enables a reduced wall thickness of the main-cuff.

While the invention has been described by reference to certain preferred embodiments, it should be understood that numerous changes could be made within the spirit and scope of the inventive concept described. Accordingly, it is intended that the invention not be limited to the disclosed embodiments, but that it have the full scope permitted by the language of the following claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A laryngeal-mask airway device comprising:
 - a backplate defining a passage;
 - an inflatable cuff, the cuff defining a distal region and a central opening at least when inflated, the cuff being attached to the backplate, the cuff being insertable through a mouth of a patient to an inserted location within the patient, an airway extending from a laryngeal inlet of the patient, through the central opening, to the passage when the cuff is inflated and at the inserted location, at least a portion of the posterior portion of a wall of the cuff in the distal region being thicker and stiffer than other portions of the cuff.
2. A device according to claim 1, the portion of the posterior portion of the wall being more compliant than the backplate.
3. A device according to claim 1, the portion of the posterior portion of the wall forming a distal rib.
4. A device according to claim 1, the portion of the posterior portion of the wall forming a longitudinal distal rib for longitudinally supporting a distal region of the cuff.
5. A device according to claim 1, the cuff defining an anterior surface and a posterior surface at least when inflated, at least a portion of the backplate being attached to the cuff at a location on the cuff between the anterior surface and the posterior surface.
6. A device according to claim 1, the backplate defining a bowl having a periphery that defines a bowl plane, a proximal portion of the passage defining a passage axis, an angle between the passage axis and the bowl plane being acute.
7. A device according to claim 6, the angle being between five and ten degrees.

* * * * *