

DESCRIPTION

MULTI-CHAMBER BAG

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001]

5 The present invention relates to a multi-chamber bag, in which a medicinal-substance accommodation chamber for accommodating a medicinal substance and a medicinal-solution accommodation chamber for accommodating a medicinal solution are formed independently of each other.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 [0002]

Hitherto, there is known a multi-chamber bag that has a bag body, in which at least a medicinal-substance accommodation chamber for accommodating a powdered or liquid medicinal substance, and a medicinal-solution accommodation chamber for accommodating a medicinal solution, such as diluting solution, are formed.

15

[0003]

The bag body has a strong seal part that joins two overlapped sheet members together, thereby defining an interior space, and a weak seal part that separably joins the sheet members together, thereby partitioning the interior space into the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber and the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber. With the multi-chamber bag having this structure, the two sheet members of the bag body are separated from each other through the weak seal part, thereby bringing the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber and the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber into communication with each other and hence mixing the medicinal substance and the medicinal solution together.

20

25

[0004]

Taking into account the fear that adverse influence causing matters (e.g., gasses such as oxygen, and moisture) passes through a sheet member and deteriorates a medicinal substance, there are proposed a multi-chamber bag that employs a material capable of preventing penetration of adverse influence causing matters for the two sheet members of the bag body, and a multi-chamber bag that employs cover sheets, which can blocking an adverse influence causing matter, respectively attached to the two sheet members of the bag body so as to cover the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber.

[0005]

In order to prevent penetration of adverse influence causing matters, sheet members and cover sheets employ, for example, block layers (e.g., aluminium layers formed by aluminium foils or by vapor deposition of aluminium) for blocking adverse influence causing matters, such as gasses or moisture, or have absorbent (e.g., calcium oxide or the like when an adverse influence causing matter is water) kneaded therein.

[0006]

Whereby, it is possible to administer a medicinal substance, which is mixed with a medicinal solution (i.e., diluted medicinal substance, when the medicinal solution is a diluting solution) at the time of administration, while preventing deterioration of the medicinal substance within the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber until opening the bag.

[0007]

Meanwhile, the multi-chamber bag having the above structure is preferably formed so that the condition of the medicinal substance within the bag can be checked to prevent erroneous administration of the medicinal substance. However, when an attempt is made to block penetration of adverse influence causing matters by employing the above structures, components enabling such

function (e.g., calcium oxide as absorbent) may cause the sheet members or cover sheets to become milky white, or the presence of block layers (e.g., aluminium foils) may cause them to be opaque, which causes a problem of disabling checking the condition of the medicinal substance.

5 [0008]

Accordingly, there is provided a multi-chamber bag, in which at least one of the sheet members is formed by a transparent sheet, and the cover sheets overlaid on the sheet members are separably attached so that they are separated away at the time of administration of the medicinal substance, thereby enabling
10 checking the condition of the medicinal substance (cf. Patent Document 1, for example).

[Patent Document 1] JP-2005-28167A

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

15 [0009]

However, removing the cover sheets is troublesome and therefore may hinder a prompt work when in emergency situation or an operation must be completed in a short time.

[0010]

20 In consideration of the above circumstances, it is an object of the present invention to provide a multi-chamber bag that is capable of securely enabling checking a medicinal substance accommodated therein without the necessity to take a troublesome work, and securely preventing deterioration of a medicinal substance by blocking matters, which may deteriorate the medicinal substance,
25 from reaching inside the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber.

MEANS FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS

[0011]

According to the present invention, there is provided a multi-chamber bag that includes a bag body that has a strong seal part that joins two sheet members together to define an interior space of the bag body, and a weak seal part that partitions the interior space of the bag body into a medicinal-substance accommodation chamber and a medicinal-solution accommodation chamber. A pair of cover sheets are respectively overlaid on the two sheet members so as to cover the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber. The one sheet member and the one cover sheet overlaid on the one sheet member are formed by transparent sheets and the other cover sheet has a structure capable of absorbing adverse influence causing matters, which deteriorate a medicinal substance. Each of the cover sheets is joined to at least one of the facing sheet member and the opposite cover sheet protruding outward from the sheet members so as to form a first outside seal part that extends along the strong seal part defining the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber, and joined to the facing sheet member so as to form a second outside seal part that extends along the weak seal part defining the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber, thereby forming a space between the each of the cover sheet and the facing sheet member. An inside edge of at least a portion of the first outside seal part is located outward of an inside edge of the strong seal part defining the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber. A communication part for communication between a space on the side of the one cover sheet and a space on the side of the other cover sheet is formed in at least a portion between the inside edge of the strong seal part and the inside edge of the first outside seal part located outward of the inside edge of the strong seal part. Herein, the above-mentioned "structure capable of absorbing adverse influence causing matters" is intended to include a structure achieved by kneading a material for absorbing adverse influence causing matters, providing an absorption layer for absorbing adverse influence causing matters, or

directly or indirectly providing absorbent for absorbing adverse influence causing matters to an inner surface of the cover sheet facing a corresponding sheet member.

[0012]

5 With the multi-chamber bag having the above structure, the one sheet member and the one cover sheet are formed by transparent sheets, and therefore the inside of the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber can be directly and visually observed from this one side to check the condition of the medicinal substance accommodated therein.

10 [0013]

 Also, with the multi-chamber bag allowing the space formed on the side of the one cover sheet to be held in communication with the space on the side of the other cover sheet via the communication part, it is possible to allow adverse influence causing matters, which intruded into the space on the side of the one
15 cover sheet through the one cover sheet, to flow into the space on the side of the other cover sheet via the communication part, and hence to be absorbed by the other cover sheet that has a structure capable of absorbing adverse influence causing matters. That is, since the space formed on the side of the one cover sheet is held in communication with the space formed on the side of the other
20 cover sheet, the concentration of the intruded adverse influence causing matters tends to be evenly distributed through these two spaces. Therefore, as the adverse influence causing matters are subsequently absorbed by the other cover sheet, the concentration of the adverse influence causing matters within the both spaces is lowered. As a result, the adverse influence causing matters intruded
25 through the one cover sheet are absorbed by the other cover sheet before passing the bag body (the sheet members). Also, the adverse influence causing matters, which are passing through the other cover sheet, are absorbed by the other cover

sheet itself, so that they are unlikely to reach the interior space.

[0014]

Whereby, the multi-chamber bag can block adverse influence causing matters from reaching the inside of the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber and hence prevent a medicinal substance accommodated therein from being deteriorated although absorbent or block layer, which may deteriorate the transparency of a sheet member, is not provided to a sheet member and a cover sheet on the one side of the multi-chamber bag.

[0015]

According to a preferable embodiment of the present invention, the bag body has the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber arranged on one side of the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber, an unoccupied chamber arranged on another side of the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber, and a port member that is provided adjacent to the unoccupied chamber to be in communication therewith to discharge a medicinal substance mixed with a medicinal solution. The strong seal part includes a pair of first strong seal parts that join the opposite lateral ends of the sheet members together, and a pair of second strong seal parts that join the opposite transverse ends of the sheet members together. The weak seal part comprises two seal lines spaced apart from each other to partition the interior space into three compartments respectively serving as the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber, the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber and the unoccupied chamber. The cover sheets each have opposite lateral ends joined to at least the lateral side ends of the facing sheet members or the lateral side ends of the opposite cover sheet protruding outward from the sheet members. The communication part is formed between the inside edge of at least one of the first strong seal parts and the inside edge of the first outside seal part.

[0016]

With the bag body having the unoccupied chamber therein, it is possible to prevent erroneous administration since a medicinal substance or a medicinal solution is not instantly discharged from the multi-chamber bag at the time of administration. Specifically, after the medicinal substance and the medicinal solution are first mixed together upon communication between the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber and the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber, the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber can be brought into communication with the unoccupied chamber. Thus, the medicinal substance is unlikely to be discharged before the mixing with the medical solution has not yet completed, and thus safety can be secured. Also, since the communicating portion is formed between the inside edge of any one of the first strong seal portions and the corresponding inside edge of the first outside seal portion, adverse influence causing matters, which have intruded into the space on the side of the one cover sheet, can be absorbed by the other cover sheet, enabling prevention of deterioration of a medicinal substance due to the adverse influence causing matters.

[0017]

According to still another preferable embodiment of the present invention, the communication part is made up of two communication part members respectively formed between the inside edges of the pair of first strong seal parts defining the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber and the corresponding inside edges of the pair of first outside seal parts. With this arrangement having the two communication parts on the opposite sides of the bag body (sheet members), adverse influence causing matters intruded into the space on the side of the one cover sheet can be securely drawn into the space on the side of the other cover sheet to be absorbed.

[0018]

According to yet another preferable embodiment of the present invention, the communication part is made up of an opening bored in the strong seal part. With this arrangement, it is possible to bring both the spaces into communication
5 to each other via the opening while holding the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber under sealed condition. By the opening is meant a round hole, an elongated hole, a polygonal hole and the like.

[0019]

According to still another preferable embodiment, the strong seal part is
10 formed by joining the outer peripheral ends of the two sheet members together. The first outside seal part is formed by joining ends of the cover sheets protruding outward from the sheet members together. The communication part is formed by a gap that is defined between the outside edge of the strong seal part defining the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber and the inside edge of the first
15 outside seal part. With this arrangement, it is possible to allow adverse influence causing matters, which has intruded into the space on the side of the one cover sheet, to be securely drawn into the space on the side of the other cover sheet via the communication part (gap) to be absorbed, even if an opening is not provided in the strong seal part.

20 ADVANTAGES OF THE INVENTION

[0020]

As described above, according to the multi-chamber bag of the present invention, it is possible to securely check a medicinal substance accommodated therein without the necessity to perform a troublesome work, and block matters,
25 which deteriorate the medicinal substance, from reaching the inside of the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber and hence securely prevent deterioration of the medicinal substance.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021]

FIGS. 1 are explanatory views of a multi-chamber bag according to a first embodiment of the present invention, in which FIG. 1(a) is an entire perspective view and FIG. 1(b) is an exploded perspective view.

FIGS. 2 are explanatory views of the multi-chamber bag of the first embodiment, in which FIG. 2(a) is a front view with a medicinal substance and a diluting solution chamber omitted, FIG. 2(b) is a rear view with a medicinal substance and a diluting solution chamber omitted, and FIG. 2(c) is a cross sectional view taken along a vertical axis.

FIGS. 3 are explanatory views of the multi-chamber bag of the first embodiment, in which FIG. 3(a) is a plan view, FIG. 3(b) is a bottom view and FIG. 3(c) is a side view.

FIG. 4 is a partially enlarged view of a portion A-B in FIG. 2(a) of the multi-chamber bag of the first embodiment.

FIGS. 5 are explanatory views of the multi-chamber bag of the first embodiment, in which FIG. 5(a) is a front view with a strong seal part joining the sheet members together being exaggerated, FIG. 5(b) is a front view with weak seal parts (a first weak seal part and a second weak seal part) separately joining the sheet members together being exaggerated, and FIG. 5(c) is a front view with an outside seal part joining a cover sheet to a bag body being exaggerated.

FIGS. 6 are explanatory views for explaining layer structures of a cover sheet of the multi-chamber bag of the first embodiment, in which FIG. 6(a) illustrates a layer structure of one cover sheet provided on the front side, and FIG. 6(b) illustrates a layer structure of another cover sheet provided on the rear side.

FIGS. 7 are cross sectional views of a portion of the multi-chamber bag of the first embodiment, in which FIG. 7(a) is a cross sectional view taken along a

line C-C in FIG. 4, and FIG. 7(b) is a cross sectional view taken along a line D-D in FIG. 4.

FIGS. 8 are explanatory views of the multi-chamber bag of the first embodiment, in which FIG. 8(a) is a front view illustrating the bag with a medicinal substance and a diluting solution accommodated therein, and FIG. 8(b) is a cross sectional view taken along a vertical axis of the bag with weak seal parts (a first weak seal part and a second weak seal part) ruptured and hence the respective chambers held in communication with each other.

FIGS. 9 are explanatory views of the multi-chamber bag of a second embodiment of the present invention, in which FIG. 9(a) is an entire perspective view, and FIG. 9(b) is an exploded perspective view.

FIGS. 10 are explanatory views of the multi-chamber bag of the second embodiment, in which FIG. 10(a) is a front view with a medicinal substance and a diluting solution chamber omitted, FIG. 10(b) is a rear view with a medicinal substance and a diluting solution chamber omitted, and FIG. 10(c) is a cross sectional view taken along a vertical axis of the bag.

FIGS. 11 are explanatory views of the multi-chamber bag of the second embodiment, in which FIG. 11(a) is a plan view, FIG. 11(b) is a bottom view and FIG. 11(c) is a side view.

FIGS. 12 is a partially enlarged view of a portion E-F in FIG. 10(a) of the multi-chamber bag of the second embodiment.

FIGS. 13 are explanatory views of the multi-chamber bag of the second embodiment, in which FIG. 13(a) is a front view with a strong seal part joining the sheet members together being exaggerated, FIG. 13(b) is a front view with weak seal parts (a second weak seal part and a second weak seal part) separably joining the sheet members together being exaggerated, and FIG. 13(c) is a front view with an outside seal part joining a cover sheet to a bag body being exaggerated.

FIGS. 14 are cross sectional views of a portion of the multi-chamber bag of the second embodiment, in which FIG. 14(a) is a cross sectional view taken along a line G-G in FIG. 12, and FIG. 14(b) is a cross sectional view taken along a line H-H in FIG. 12.

5 FIGS. 15 are explanatory views of the multi-chamber bag of the second embodiment, in which FIG. 15(a) is a front view illustrating the bag with a medicinal substance and a diluting solution accommodated therein, and FIG. 15(b) is a cross sectional view taken along a vertical axis of the bag with weak seal parts (a first weak seal part and a second weak seal part) ruptured and hence the
10 respective chambers held in communication with each other.

FIGS. 16 are explanatory views of the multi-chamber bag of a third embodiment of the present invention, in which FIG. 16(a) is an entire perspective view, and FIG. 16(b) is an exploded perspective view.

FIGS. 17 are explanatory views of the multi-chamber bag of the third
15 embodiment, in which FIG. 17(a) is a front view with a medicinal substance and a diluting solution chamber omitted, FIG. 17(b) is a rear view with a medicinal substance and a diluting solution chamber omitted, and FIG. 17(c) is a cross sectional view taken along a vertical axis of the bag.

FIGS. 18 are explanatory views of the multi-chamber bag of the third
20 embodiment, in which FIG. 18(a) is a plan view, FIG. 18(b) is a bottom view and FIG. 18(c) is a side view.

FIG. 19 is a partially enlarged view of a portion I-J in FIG. 17(a) of the multi-chamber bag of the third embodiment.

FIGS. 20 are explanatory views of the multi-chamber bag of the third
25 embodiment, in which FIG. 20(a) is a front view with a strong seal part joining the sheet members together being exaggerated, FIG. 20(b) is a front view with weak seal parts (a third weak seal part and a third weak seal part) separably joining the

sheet members together being exaggerated, and FIG. 20(c) is a front view with an outside seal part joining a cover sheet to a bag body being exaggerated.

FIGS. 21 are cross sectional views of a portion of the multi-chamber bag of the third embodiment, in which FIG. 21(a) is a cross sectional view taken along a line K-K in FIG. 19, and FIG. 21(b) is a cross sectional view taken along a line L-L in FIG. 19.

FIGS. 22 are explanatory views of the multi-chamber bag of the third embodiment, in which FIG. 22(a) is a front view illustrating the bag with a medicinal substance and a diluting solution accommodated therein, and FIG. 22(b) is a cross sectional view taken along a vertical axis of the bag with weak seal parts (a third weak seal part and a third weak seal part) ruptured and hence the respective chambers held in communication with each other.

FIGS. 23 are explanatory views of the multi-chamber bag of another embodiment of the present invention, in which FIG. 23(a) is a partially enlarged front view with a strong seal part and weak seal parts exaggerated by diagonal lines and outside seal parts exaggerated by stippling, and FIG. 23(b) is a cross sectional view taken along a line M-M in FIG. 23(a).

DESCRIPTION OF THE REFERENCE NUMERALS

[0022]

1: multi-chamber bag, 10: bag body, 11: medicinal-substance accommodation chamber, 12: diluting-solution accommodation chamber (medicinal-solution accommodation chamber), 13: unoccupied chamber, 14: port member, 20a, 20b: cover sheets, 100: interior space, 101a, 101b: sheet members, 102: strong seal part, 102a, 102b: first strong seal parts, 102c, 102d: second strong seal parts, 103: first weak seal part (weak seal part), 104: second weak seal part (weak seal part), 104a: easy-to-open part, 104b, 104b: straight parts, 105, 105": communication parts, 105': opening (round hole), 200:

outside seal part, 200c, 200d: second outside seal parts, 200a, 200b: first
outside seal parts, X: first space, Y: second space

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0023]

5 Now, the description will be made for a multi-chamber bag of a first
embodiment of the present invention with reference to the drawings attached
hereto.

[0024]

As illustrated in FIGS. 1 to 4, the multi-chamber includes a bag body 10
10 that has at least a medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 for
accommodating powdered or liquid medicinal substance and a medicinal-solution
accommodation chamber 12 for accommodating a medicinal solution, and a pair of
cover sheets 20a, 20b that are provided on the opposite sides of the bag body 10 to
cover the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11.

15 [0025]

More specifically, a multi-chamber bag 1 of this embodiment includes the
medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 for accommodating a medicinal
substance, the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber 12 (hereinafter
referred as a diluting-solution accommodation chamber) for accommodating a
20 medicinal solution (a diluting solution), and an unoccupied chamber 13 that has a
port member 14 provided adjacent to the unoccupied chamber 13 to be in
communication therewith, which discharge a medicinal substance mixed and
diluted with a diluting solution. From the view point of safeness in administering
the medicinal substance, the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 is
25 located at an intermediate position with the medicinal-solution accommodation
chamber 12 and the unoccupied chamber 13 provided on the opposite sides thereof,
respectively. The multi-chamber bag 1 of this embodiment is designed to

accommodate, as a medicinal substance, a powdered antibiotic that is deteriorated by moisture and oxygen in the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11, and, as a diluting solution (a medicinal solution), for example, a normal saline solution or a glucose solution in the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber 12.

5 With the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber 12 held upward and the unoccupied chamber 13 held downward, the diluted medicinal substance, which has been prepared by mixing (diluting) the medicinal substance with the diluting solution, can be administered via the port member 14.

[0026]

10 The bag body 10 is formed by two sheet members 101a, 101b overlapped and joined together. More specifically, the bag body 10 includes a strong seal part 102 that joins the two sheet members 101a, 101b together, thereby defining an interior space 100, and a weak seal part 103 that separably joins the sheet members 101a, 101b together, thereby partitioning the interior space 100 into the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 and the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber 12.

[0027]

The multi-chamber bag 1 of this embodiment includes the unoccupied chamber 13, and therefore the bag body 10 has two weak seal parts 103, 104 that
20 separably join the two sheet members 101a, 101b, thereby partitioning the interior space 100 defined by the strong seal part 102 into three compartments. Whereby, the bag body 10 enables the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 and the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber 12 to be brought into communication with each other by rupturing one weak seal part (hereinafter
25 referred as a first weak seal part) 103, and enables the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 and the unoccupied chamber 13 to be brought into communication with each other by rupturing the other weak seal part (hereinafter

referred as a second weak seal part) 104.

[0028]

In this embodiment, the two sheet members 101a, 101b have a substantially rectangular outer shape corresponding to the shape of the bag body
5 10 as viewed from the front side; the interior space 100 is defined by joining their outer peripheral ends together (thus forming the strong seal part 102); and the interior space 100 is partitioned into the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11, the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber 12 and the unoccupied chamber 13 by joining mutually facing portions of the sheet members
10 101a, 101b along different heights in the vertical direction (thus forming the first weak seal part 103 and the second weak seal part 104).

[0029]

As illustrated in FIG. 5(a), the strong seal part 102 includes a pair of first strong seal parts 102a, 102b formed along the opposite lateral ends with a space
15 therebetween, thereby defining the interior space 100, and a pair of second strong seal parts 102c, 102d formed to join together the opposite ends of the pair of first strong seal parts 102a, 102b. In this embodiment, the outer peripheral ends of the rectangular sheet members 101a, 101b are joined together, thereby forming the strong seal part 102, and therefore the first strong seal parts 102a, 102b and
20 the pair of second strong seal parts 102c, 102d together define a substantially rectangular shape of the interior space 100 as viewed from the front side.

[0030]

Portions of the pair of first strong seal parts 102a, 102b, which define the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 and the unoccupied chamber 13,
25 are wider than the portions thereof defining the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber 12. Portions of the one first strong seal parts 102a defining the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 are wider than portions thereof

defining the unoccupied chamber 13.

[0031]

Then, the wider portion of the one first strong seal part 102a, which defines the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11, has a communication
5 part 105 for communication between a first space X and a second space Y hereinafter described (cf. FIG. 2(c)). The communication part 105 of this embodiment is made up of plural openings 105'... located away from each other in a direction in which the one first strong seal part 102a extends. The openings 105' each are formed by a round hole. The opening area of the communication
10 part 105 is preferably set to be 1% to 20% of an unsealed portion (hereinafter referred as a cover area) surrounded by portions (hereinafter described first outer seal parts 200a, 200b, and second outer seal parts 200c, 200d, (see FIG. 5(c))) through which the outer peripheral ends of the cover sheets 20a, 20b are sealed respectively to the sheet members 101a, 101b. That is, when the opening area is
15 less than 1% of the cover area, the passing efficiency of adverse influence causing matters (the absorption efficiency of adverse influence causing matters by the cover sheet 20b) is lowered, and when the opening area is greater than 20%, the width of the one first strong seal part 102a, in which the communication part 105 (openings 105') is to be provided, must be widened, which causes a medicinal
20 substance accommodation space of the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 to be decreased, and may hinder opening of the weak seal parts 103, 104. Thus, the opening area is preferably set to be 1% to 20% of the cover area.

[0032]

As illustrated in FIG. 5(b), the first weak seal part 103 has the opposite
25 ends connected to the strong seal parts 102 (a pair of the first strong seal parts 102a, 102b located along the opposite lateral ends of the bag body 10), which are spaced apart from each other to define the interior space 100, and is formed by a

straightforward band-like portion in this embodiment. On the contrary, the second weak seal part 104 is located away from and parallel to the first weak part 103, and has the opposite ends connected to the strong seal part 102 (a pair of the first strong seal parts 102a, 102b), which define the interior space 100, in the same manner as the first weak seal part 103.

[0033]

The second weak seal part 104 of this embodiment is made up of an easy-to-open part 104a formed to project towards the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 and a pair of straight parts 104b, 104b extending straight from the opposite ends of the easy-to-open part 104a and connected to the strong seal part. The easy-to-open part 104a is formed by an angular zone with its apex located close to the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11, and more specifically, has edges respectively located offset from the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 and the unoccupied chamber 13, in which the apexes of these edges are located close to the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11. In this easy-to-open part 104a, the apex of the edge close to the unoccupied chamber 13 is located closer to the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 than the edge of the straight parts 104b, 104b close to the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 is. Whereby, the second weak seal part 104 can be ruptured first at the easy-to-open part 104a when an inner pressure is being applied by pressing the bag body 10.

[0034]

Then, as illustrated in FIG. 2(c), the port member 14 is held between the two sheet members 101a, 101b of the bag body 10 and joined thereto so as to bring the unoccupied chamber 13 into communication with the inside of the port member 14.

[0035]

The two sheet members 101a, 101b of the bag body 10 each have a single layer structure or a plural layer structure, and at least the one sheet member 101a, which becomes the front side of the bag body 10, employs a transparent sheet. As this transparent sheet, it is preferable to employ a singular layer or multi-layers of various resins known as those for medical containers, such as low-density polyethylene, medium-density polyethylene, high-density polyethylene, polypropylene, polyamide, polyimide, ethylenevinyl alcohol copolymer, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyethylene terephthalate, cycloolefin copolymer, and cycloolefin polymer. Especially, for the two sheet members (transparent sheets) 101a, 101b, it is preferable to employ a multi-layer structure made up of a mixed resin layer (thickness: 20 μm) of polyethylene (PE) and polypropylene (PP), a polyethylene (PE) layer (thickness: 60 μm), a cycloolefin polymer (COC) layer or a cycloolefin polymer (COP) layer (thickness: 20 μm), and a polyethylene (PE) layer (thickness: 50 μm).

15 [0036]

In the multi-chamber bag 1 of this embodiment, the joining of the sheet members 101a, 101b, the joining of the sheet members 101a, 101b to the cover sheets 20a, 20b, the joining of the port member 14 to the sheet members 101a, 101b are achieved by heat adhesion.

20 [0037]

As illustrated in FIG. 5(c), the pair of cover sheets 20a, 20b each have opposite transverse ends and opposite lateral ends respectively joined to the sheet members 101a, 101b, and thus these joined portions constitute an outside seal part 200 that surrounds the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11.

25 [0038]

In this embodiment, as illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2, the cover sheets 20a, 20b each have a size and a substantially square shape corresponding to the shape

of the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 of the bag body 10.

Specifically, the cover sheets 20a, 20b each are substantially identical in shape and size to the area defined by the outside edges of the pair of first strong seal parts 102a, 102b defining the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11,

5 the first weak seal part 103 and the second weak seal part 104 (straight parts 104b, 104b).

[0039]

The multi-chamber bag 1 of this embodiment is designed to accommodate an antibiotic, which is deteriorated by moisture and oxygen in the

10 medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11, and therefore the pair of cover sheets 20a, 20b are imparted with a moisture barrier property and an oxygen barrier property so as to block moisture and oxygen from passing therethrough. The cover sheets 20a, 20b preferably have a moisture penetration rate of $5\text{g/m}^2 \cdot 24\text{hrs.}$ or lower, and an oxygen penetration rate of $1\text{ cc/m}^2 \cdot \text{day} \cdot \text{atm}$ or lower.

15 [0040]

For the one cover sheet 20a, a sheet that is still transparent while having a moisture barrier property and an oxygen barrier property is employed, as mentioned above.

As this transparent sheet, it is possible to employ a sheet in which aluminium oxide (alumina) and/or silicon oxide (silica) are vapor deposited over polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or polyamide, or various known resin sheets, such as polyvinylidene chloride. A sheet may be formed by laminating a resin having a moisture barrier property to a resin having an oxygen barrier property. Examples of the resin having an oxygen barrier property include polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) and ethylenevinyl alcohol copolymer (EVOH) in addition to

20 the above. In this embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. 6(a), the one cover sheet 20a employs a four layer structure that has a first layer Fa and a second layer Fb on the outer side, in which alumina (Al_2O_3) is deposited over polyethylene

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terephthalate (PET), and a third layer Fc formed of Nylon (Ny) and a fourth layer Fd formed of polyethylene (PE) laminated together in this order on the inner side.

[0041]

On the other hand, for the other cover sheet 20b, a sheet that has a
5 moisture absorption property, as well as a moisture barrier property and an
oxygen barrier property is employed. As this sheet, it is possible to employ a
sheet that has aluminium foil, polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or polyamide
vapor deposited with aluminium, and a moisture absorption layer laminated
thereto. In this embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. 6(b), the other cover sheet 20b
10 employs a four layer structure that has a first layer Fa' formed of aluminium foil, a
second layer Fb' formed of polyethylene (PE), a third layer Fc' formed by kneading
calcium oxide (CaO) as a moisture absorbent into polyethylene (PE), and a fourth
layer Fd' formed of polyethylene (PE) laminated in this order from the outer side.
Since the other cover sheet 20b has a layer of aluminium foil or a layer deposited
15 with aluminium, it has a higher moisture barrier property and a higher oxygen
barrier property than the one cover sheet 20a formed by a transparent sheet, as
well as has a light blocking effect, which is effective in preventing deterioration of
a medicinal substance, although it is opaque.

[0042]

20 As illustrated in FIG. 2(a), the one cover sheet 20a is overlaid onto the one
sheet member 101a so as to cover the medicinal-substance accommodation
chamber 11, and the other cover sheet 20b is overlaid onto the other sheet member
101b so as to cover the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11. As
illustrated in FIG. 5(c), the outside seal part 200, which is formed by joining the
25 cover sheets 20a, 20b to the sheet members 101a, 101b, includes a pair of first
outside seal parts 200a, 200b along the pair of first strong seal parts 102a, 102b,
and a pair of second outside seal parts 200c, 200d along the first weak seal part

103 and the second weak seal part 104. The pair of second outside seal parts 200c, 200d are formed to be substantially entirely overlapped to the first weak seal part 103 and the second weak seal part 104. On the other hand, the one first outside seal part 200a on one side (one lateral end) of the pair of first outside seal parts 200a, 200b has an inside edge E1 located outward of an inside edge E2 of the strong seal part 102 (the one first strong seal part 102a) defining the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11. In this embodiment, the first outside seal part 200a has a width narrower than the one first strong seal part 102a and is formed to be overlapped to the one first strong seal part 102a. The other first outside seal part 200b may have a width corresponding to the first strong seal part 102b, but is formed with a width corresponding to the one first outside seal part 200a in this embodiment.

[0043]

Since the cover sheets 20a, 20b of this embodiment are formed with a size and a shape corresponding to the area defined by the outside edges of the pair of first strong seal parts 102a, 102b, the first weak seal part 103 and the second weak seal part 104, the first outside seal parts 200a, 200b have an outside edge E3 aligned with the outside edges E4 of the first strong seal parts 102a, 102b (the lateral ends of the sheet members 101a, 101b). Whereby, as described above, the first outside seal part 200a has a width narrower than the first strong seal part 102 so that the one first outside seal parts 200a, 200b are formed so as to detour around the communication part 105 formed in the first strong seal part 102.

[0044]

By joining the pair of cover sheets 20a, 20b to the bag body 10 (the sheet members 101a, 101b), a space (hereinafter referred as a first space) X is formed between the one sheet member 101a (the bag body 10) and the one cover sheet 20a, and a space (hereinafter referred as a second space) Y is formed between the other

sheet member 101b (the bag body 10) and the other cover sheet 20b, as illustrated in FIGS. 2(c) and 7(a). The first space X and the second space Y are held in communication with each other via the communication part 105 (the holes 105',...) provided between the inside edge E1 of the outside seal part 200 (the one first
5 outside seal part 200a) on one lateral side of the cover sheets 20a, 20b and the inside edge E2 of the strong seal part 102 (the one first strong seal part 102a) on one lateral side of the bag body 10, as illustrated in FIGS. 7(a) and 7(b).

[0045]

Now, the description will be made for the function of the multi-chamber
10 bag 1 of this embodiment having the above structure. Although the one cover sheet 20a of the multi-chamber bag 1 has a moisture barrier property and an oxygen barrier property, the moisture barrier property is not satisfactory since the transparency must be secured, and a moisture absorption capacity is not imparted. Thus, moisture passes through the one cover sheet 20a and reaches the inside of
15 the first space X. However, in the multi-chamber bag 1 of this embodiment, the other cover sheet 20b is imparted with a higher moisture barrier property and a higher oxygen barrier property than the one cover sheet 20a and is further imparted with a moisture absorption capacity, and the first space X is held in communication via the communication part 105 with the second space Y formed
20 between the other cover sheet 20b and the bag body 10, so that moisture intruded into the first space X is intruded into the second space Y via the communication part 105. Accordingly, moisture intruded into the second space Y is absorbed by the moisture absorption capacity of the other cover sheet 20b. More specifically, when the other cover sheet 20b absorbs moisture, the moisture concentration
25 tends to be evenly distributed by the first space X and the second space Y communicated to each other. As a result, moisture intruded into the first space X is drawn into the second space Y and hence absorbed by the other cover sheet 20b.

Whereby, oxygen and moisture are unlikely to reach the inside of the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11, and hence the medicinal substance accommodated therein is prevented from being deteriorated.

[0046]

5 Since the one cover sheet 20a and the bag body 10 (the one sheet member 101a) are transparent, a medicinal substance accommodated in the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 can be visually observed, as illustrated in FIG. 8(a), and when the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 and the diluting-solution accommodation chamber 12 are
10 communicated with each other by rupturing the first weak part 103, the diluted condition of the medicinal substance can be checked, as illustrated in FIG. 8(b). Then, by rupturing the second weak seal part 104, the diluted medicinal substance can be administered via the unoccupied chamber 13 and the port member 14.

[0047]

15 As described above, in the multi-chamber bag 1 of this embodiment, the one sheet member 101a and the one cover sheet 20a are formed by transparent sheets, and therefore it is possible to securely check the conditions of the medicinal substance at a glance without the necessity to perform a troublesome work, such as peeling of the cover sheet 20a. Also, the communication part 105 for
20 communication between the first space X formed between the one sheet member 101a and the one cover sheet 20a and the second space Y formed between the other sheet member 101b and the other cover sheet 20b is formed between the inside edge E1 of the outer seal part 200 on at least one lateral side of the cover sheets 20a, 20b and the inside edge E2 of the strong seal part 102 on at least one lateral
25 side of the bag body 10. With this arrangement, moisture, which has passed through the one cover sheet 20a and intruded into the first space X, flows into the second space Y and thus can be absorbed by the other cover sheet 20b defining the

second space Y.

[0048]

Since the pair of cover sheets 20a, 20b are imparted with an oxygen barrier property, oxygen that deteriorates an antibiotic is unlikely to pass therethrough, and thereby the antibiotic can also be prevented from being deteriorated. The multi-chamber bag 1 of this embodiment is imparted with a light blocking effect by providing the first layer Fa' formed of aluminium foil to the other cover sheet 20b. With this arrangement, when the multi-chamber bag 1 is folded into two with the other cover sheet 20b facing outward, light does not directly hit the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 and hence it is possible to prevent deterioration of the antibiotic due to the irradiation of light.

[0049]

The communication part 105 is formed of plural holes 105'... bored in the strong seal part 102, and therefore the first space X and the second space Y can be communicated with each other via the respective holes 105'... while holding the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 under sealed condition.

[0050]

Now, the description will be made for the multi-chamber bag of a second embodiment of the present invention. The multi-chamber bag of this embodiment is the same as the multi-chamber bag of the first embodiment except that the communication part for communication between the first space and the second space has a different shape. Accordingly, the identical or corresponding elements to those of the first embodiment will be given the same names and the same reference codes to omit the description thereof, and the description will be made only for the different elements.

[0051]

As illustrated in FIG. 13(a), in the multi-chamber bag 1 of this

embodiment, the strong seal part 102 includes, in the same manner as the first embodiment, a pair of first strong seal parts 102a, 102b formed along the opposite lateral ends with a space therebetween, thereby defining the interior space 100, and a pair of second strong seal parts 102c, 102d formed to join together the opposite ends of the pair of first strong seal parts 102a, 102b. In this embodiment, the outer peripheral ends of the rectangular sheet members 101a, 101b are joined together, thereby forming the strong seal part 102, and therefore the pair of first strong seal parts 102a, 102b and the pair of second strong seal parts 102c, 102d together define a substantially rectangular shape of the interior space 100 as viewed from the front side.

[0052]

Portions of the pair of first strong seal parts 102a, 102b, which define the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 and the unoccupied chamber 13, are wider than the portions thereof defining the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber 12. A portion of the one first strong seal part 102a defining the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 is wider than a portion thereof defining the unoccupied chamber 13. As illustrated in FIG. 13(c), the one first outside seal part 200a of the pair of the first outside seal parts 200a, 200b on the one lateral side has an inside edge E1 located outward of the inside edge E2 of the strong seal part 102 (the first strong seal part 102a) defining the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11.

[0053]

A wider portion of the one first strong seal part 102a, which defines the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11, (between the inside edge E1 of the first outside seal part 200a and the inside edge E2 of the strong seal part 102 (the first strong seal part 102a) defining the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11) has an opening as the communication part 105. The communication

part 105 (the opening) is formed by an elongated hole extending in a direction in which the first strong seal part 102a extends. Whereby, as illustrated in FIGS. 14(a), 14(b), in the same manner as in the case in which the communication part 105 is formed by plural holes 105'... in the first embodiment, it is possible to communicate the first space X with the second space Y via the elongated hole 105 while holding the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 under sealed condition, and allow moisture, which has intruded into the first space X as passing through the one cover sheet 20a, to flow into the second space Y and hence to be absorbed by the other cover sheet 20b defining the second space Y.

10 [0054]

As described above, in the multi-chamber bag 1 of this embodiment, in the same manner as the first embodiment, the one sheet member 101a and the one cover sheet 20a are formed by transparent sheets, and therefore it is possible to securely check the conditions of the medicinal substance at a glance without the necessity to perform a troublesome work, such as peeling of the cover sheet 20a. Also, the communication part 105 for communication between the first space X formed between the one sheet member 101a and the one cover sheet 20a and the second space Y formed between the other sheet member 101b and the other cover sheet 20b is formed between the inside edge E1 of the outer seal part 200 on at least one lateral side of the cover sheets 20a, 20b and the inside edge E2 of the strong seal part 102 on at least one lateral side of the bag body 10. With this arrangement, moisture, which has passed through the one cover sheet 20a and intruded into the first space X, flows into the second space and thus can be absorbed by the other cover sheet 20b defining the second space Y.

25 [0055]

Since the pair of cover sheets 20a, 20b are imparted with an oxygen barrier property, oxygen, which deteriorates an antibiotic, is unlikely to intrude

into the chamber and thus it is possible to prevent deterioration of the antibiotic. Also, in the multi-chamber bag 1 of this embodiment, a light blocking effect is imparted to the other cover sheet 20b by providing an aluminium layer thereto. Therefore, when the multi-chamber bag 1 is folded into two with the other cover
5 sheet 20b facing outward, light does not directly hit the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 and hence it is possible to prevent deterioration of the antibiotic due to the irradiation of light.

[0056]

Since the communication part 105 is formed by an elongated hole bored in
10 the strong seal part 102, it is possible to communicate the first space X with the second space Y via the elongated hole 105 while holding the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 under sealed condition.

[0057]

Now, the description will be made for the multi-chamber bag of the third
15 embodiment of the present invention. The multi-chamber bag of this embodiment is the same as that of the first embodiment except that the position of the communication part for communication between the first space and the second space is different, as illustrated in FIGS. 16 to 22, and therefore elements identical or corresponding to those of the first embodiment are allocated the same names
20 and the same reference codes to omit the description thereof, while the different elements or members will be mainly described.

[0058]

As illustrated in FIGS. 16, the multi-chamber bag 1 of this embodiment has communication parts 105 for communication between the first space X and the
25 second space Y on the opposite lateral sides of the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11. Specifically, as illustrated in FIG. 20(a), the strong seal part 102 of this embodiment includes a pair of first strong seal parts 102a,

102b formed along the opposite lateral ends with a space therebetween, thereby defining the interior space 100, and a pair of second seal parts 102c, 102d formed to join together the opposite ends of the pair of first strong seal parts 102a, 102b. Portions of the pair of first strong seal parts 102a, 102b, which define the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11, are wider than the portions thereof respectively defining the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber 12 and the unoccupied chamber 13.

[0059]

Openings 105' of the communication part 105 are bored in wider portions of the first strong seal parts 102a, 102b defining the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11. In the same manner as the first embodiment, the communication parts 105 each are formed of plural openings 105'... spaced apart from each other in a direction in which the first strong seal part 102a extends. The openings 105'... each are formed into a round hole.

[0060]

The one cover sheet 20a is overlaid onto the one sheet member 101a so as to cover the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11, as illustrated in FIG. 17(a), and the other cover sheet 20b is overlaid onto the other sheet member 101b so as to cover the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11, as illustrated in FIG. 17(b). As illustrated in FIG. 20(c), the outside seal part 200 includes a pair of first outside seal parts 200a, 200b corresponding to the pair of first strong seal parts 102a, 102b, and a pair of second outside seal parts 200c, 200d corresponding to the first weak seal part 103 and the second weak seal part 104. The pair of first outside seal parts 200a, 200b each are formed so as to have the inside edge E1 located outward of the inside edge E2 of the strong seal part 102 (the first strong seal parts 102a, 102b) defining the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11.

[0061]

As illustrated in FIG. 19, since the cover sheets 20a, 20b of this embodiment are formed with a size and a shape corresponding to the area defined by the outside edges of the pair of first strong seal parts 102a, 102b, the first weak seal part 103 and the second weak seal part 104, when the outside edges E3 of both the first outside seal parts 200a, 200b are aligned with outside edges E4 of the first strong seal parts 102a, 102b (the lateral ends of the sheet members 101a, 101b), as illustrated in FIG. 20(c), they have a width narrower than the corresponding first strong seal parts 102a, 102b and are overlapped to the first strong seal parts 102a, 102b. Whereby the pair of first outside seal parts 200a, 200b are formed so as to detour the communication parts 105 formed in the first strong seal parts 102.

[0062]

As illustrated in FIGS. 17(c) and 21(a), the pair of cover sheets 20a, 20b are joined to the bag body 10 (the sheet members 101a, 101b) so that the first space X is defined between the one sheet member 101a (the bag body 10) and the one cover sheet 20a, while the second space Y is defined between the other sheet member 101b (the bag body 10) and the other cover sheet 20b. As illustrated in FIGS. 21(a) and 21(b), the first space X and the second space Y are communicated with each other via the communication parts 105 (the holes 105) formed between the inside edges E1, E1 of the pair of first outside seal parts 200a, 200b and the inside edges E2, E2 of the pair of first strong seal parts 102a, 102b. Whereby, in the multi-chamber bag 1 of this embodiment, too, it is possible to allow moisture, which has passed through the one cover sheet 20a and intruded into the first space X, to flow into the second space Y, and hence to be absorbed by the other cover sheet 20b defining the second space Y.

[0063]

As described above, according to the multi-chamber bag 1 of this embodiment, since the one sheet member 101a and the one cover sheet 20a are formed by transparent sheets in the same manner as the first and second embodiments, it is possible to securely check the conditions of the medicinal substance at a glance without the necessity to perform a troublesome work, such as peeling of the cover sheet 20a. The communication parts 105 for communication between the first space X between the one sheet member 101a and the one cover sheet 20a and the second space Y between the other sheet member 101b and the other cover sheet 20b are formed between the inside edges E1, E1 of the outside seal parts 200 (the pair of first outside seal parts 200a, 200b) on the opposite lateral ends of the cover sheets 20a, 20b and the inside edges E2, E2 of the strong seal parts (the pair of first strong seal parts 102a, 102b) on the opposite lateral ends of the bag body 10. With this arrangement, it is possible to allow moisture, which has passed through the one cover sheet 20a and intruded into the first space X, to flow into the second space Y and thus to be absorbed by the second cover sheet 20b defining the second space Y.

[0064]

Since the pair of cover sheets 20a, 20b are imparted with an oxygen barrier property, oxygen that deteriorates an antibiotic is unlikely to pass therethrough, and thereby the antibiotic can be prevented from being deteriorated. The multi-chamber bag 1 of this embodiment is imparted with a light blocking effect by providing an aluminium layer to the other cover sheet 20b. With this arrangement, when the multi-chamber bag 1 is folded into two with the other cover sheet 20b facing outward, light does not directly hit the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 and hence it is possible to prevent deterioration of the antibiotic due to the irradiation of light.

[0065]

The communication parts 105 each are formed of plural holes 105'... bored in the strong seal parts 102, and therefore the first space X and the second space Y can be communicated with each other via the holes 105'... while holding the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 under sealed condition. Also, in this embodiment, since the pair of communication parts 105 are formed on the opposite lateral sides of the bag body 10, it is possible to allow moisture, which has intruded into the first space X, to be securely drawn into the second space Y and thus to be absorbed by the other cover sheet 20b.

[EXAMPLES]

10 [0066]

In order to confirm the performance of the multi-chamber bag of the present invention, the present inventors had conducted performance testings following the conditions mentioned below.

[0067]

15 <Structure of Multi-chamber Bag>

- Mode of the multi-chamber bag: Multi-chamber bag of the first embodiment (cf. FIGS. 1)
- Sheet members 101a, 101b of the bag body 10:

20 Laminate sheets of PE (20 μm), PE+PE elastomer (60 μm), COP+PE (10 μm), PE elastomer+PE (60 μm) and PE+PP (30 μm) (a layer of PE (20 μm) is located on the outside.)

- Pair of cover sheets 20a, 20b:

One cover sheet (transparent cover sheet) 20a:

25 Laminate sheet of alumina-deposited PET (12 μm), alumina-deposited PET (12 μm), alumina-deposited PET (12 μm) and PP (50 μm) (moisture penetration rate of 0.058): (a layer of the alumina-deposited PET (12 μm) is

located on the outside.)

Other cover sheet (cover sheet having a light blocking effect) 20b:

Laminate sheet of PET (12 μm), aluminum foil (9 μm),

CaO (50%) containing PE (30 μm) and PP (10 μm)

5 (moisture penetration rate of 0): (a layer of PET (12 μm)
is located on the outside.)

- Distance A between the pair of first outside seal parts 200a, 200b: 90 mm
- Distance B between the pair of second outside seal parts 200c, 200d:
10 62 mm
- Shape of a portion corresponding to the easy-to-open part 104a of the second outside seal part 200d: triangular shape
- Size of a portion corresponding to the easy-to-open part 104a of the second outside seal part 200d:

15 Length of the bottom side (length in which the second outside seal part extends) W: 23 mm

Height (projecting amount towards the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11: H): 9 mm

- Cover area (area of an unsealed portion surrounded by the first
20 outside seal parts 200a, 200b and the second outside seal parts 200c, 200d):

$$(A \times B) - (W \times H) \times 0.5$$

$$= (90 \text{ mm} \times 62 \text{ mm}) - (23 \text{ mm} \times 9 \text{ mm}) \times 0.5 = 5476.5 \text{ mm}^2$$

- Shape of the opening 105' of the communication part 105: round
- 25 • Size d of the opening 105': 4 mm in diameter
- Number of the openings 105': 5
- Area of the communication part 105:

$$\pi/4 \times d^2 \times 5 \text{ parts} = \pi/4 \times (4\text{mm})^2 \times 5 \text{ parts} = 62.8 \text{ mm}^2$$

- Ratio of the opening area of the communication part 105 to the cover area: $62.8 \text{ mm}^2 / 5476.5 \text{ mm}^2 = 0.011467$ (1.1 %)
- Object of the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11:

5 powdered cefozopran

[0068]

<Measurement of Moisture of Object within Medicinal-substance accommodation chamber>

- Following the Karl-Fischer's method

10 [0069]

The multi-chamber bag of the above structure was left for 14 days and then the moisture content of the object (powdered cefozopran) was measured by the Karl-Fischer's method. The moisture content of the accommodated object was 1.95 %.

15 [0070]

The present inventors overlapped a pair of sheets made of the same material as that of the bag body 10 (the sheet members 101a, 101b) of the above Example together, sealed the outer periphery thereof to form a bag having the same size as the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11, accommodated the powdered cefozopran in the bag, overlapped thereto a pair of sheets made of the same material as that of the pair of cover sheets 20a, 20b of the Example, sealed the outer periphery thereof to form a bag, placed the bag with the powdered cefozopran accommodated therein, thereby preparing a sample, in which the one cover sheet 20a is held in communication with the other cover sheet 20b throughout the entire outer circumference of the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11. The sample was left for 14 days and then the moisture content of the accommodated object (powdered cefozopran) of the sample

was measured by the Karl-Fischer's method. As a result, the moisture content of the accommodated object of the sample was 1.93 %. It was confirmed that when powdered cefozopran accommodated in a bag made of the same material as that of the bag body 10 was left to stand, the powdered cefozopran absorbed moisture and hence was deteriorated.

[0071]

Thus, it was found that the multi-chamber bag can efficiently absorb moisture existing around the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 by the cover sheet 20b, in the same manner as the sample, in which the communication of moisture, gasses and the like can be smoothly made throughout the entire circumference of the inside bag. That is, with the opening area of the communication part 105 being 1 % or more of the cover area, it could be confirmed that the absorption of adverse influence causing matters can be efficiently made while securing the medicinal-substance accommodation space in the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber. The moisture percentage which can suppress the deterioration of a medicinal substance varies depending on the medicinal substance accommodated in the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11. However, generally it is preferable to reduce the moisture content of an accommodated object (medicinal substance) to 2.5 % or lower, and it could be also confirmed that the moisture absorption by employing the cover sheet 20b is actually effected.

[0072]

The multi-chamber bag of the present invention is not necessarily limited to any one of the above embodiments, and it is a matter of course that the multi-chamber bag of the present invention can be changed or modified within the scope of the present invention.

[0073]

In the above embodiments, a powdered antibiotic was cited as a medicinal substance to be accommodated in the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 without intention to limit the present invention. For example, a liquid medicinal substance may be accommodated. In the above embodiments, since an antibiotic was employed as a medicinal substance to be accommodated in the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11, oxygen and moisture were targeted as adverse influence causing matters, which deteriorates the medicinal substance. However, the present invention is not necessarily limited thereto. The other cover sheet 20b is correspondingly designed so as to be able to absorb each adverse influence causing matter, which deteriorates or change the color of a medicinal substance to be accommodated in the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11. The above embodiments were described by taking, for example, a case in which a diluting solution for diluting the medicinal substance accommodated in the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 is employed as a medicinal solution, and the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber is employed as the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber 12. However, the medicinal solution accommodated in the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber 12 is not necessarily limited to a diluting solution, while it is possible to employ a liquid medicinal substance to be mixed with the medicinal substance accommodated in the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11.

[0074]

In the above embodiments, the interior space 100 formed by joining the two sheet members 101a, 101b is partitioned into three compartments respectively serving as the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11, the diluting-solution accommodation chamber (medicinal-solution accommodation chamber) 12 and the unoccupied chamber 13. The present invention is not

necessarily limited thereto. For example, it is possible to employ an arrangement, in which the interior space 100 is partitioned into two compartments respectively serving as the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 and the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber 12, and the port member 14 is connected to any one of the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 and the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber 12. In this case, too, the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 and the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber 12 can be separated from each other by the rupturable weak seal part 103 (corresponding to the first weak seal part 103). In the above embodiments, the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 is arranged at an intermediate position with the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber 12 and the unoccupied chamber 13 formed on the opposite sides of the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11. In this respect, for example, it is possible to employ an arrangement, in which the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber 12 is arranged at an intermediate position with the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 and the unoccupied chamber 13 formed on the opposite sides of the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber 12. However, considering the secured dilution for a medicinal substance, those chambers are preferably arranged in the same manner as the above embodiments.

[0075]

In the first and third embodiments, each opening 105' of the communication part 105 is formed into a round hole without intention to limit the present invention thereto. For example, it is possible to employ holes of a polygonal shape, such as a triangular shape and a rectangular shape. In the first and third embodiments, the communication part 105 is formed of plural openings 105'... without intention to limit the present invention thereto. The opening of the communication part 105 may be formed into an elongated hole in the same

manner as the second embodiment.

[0076]

In the above embodiments, the communication part 105 is formed by an opening provided in the first strong seal parts 102a, 102b without intention to
5 limit the present invention thereto. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 23(a), the first outside seal part 102' is formed so as to have each inside edge E2 and each outside edge E4 located closer to the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 than the corresponding inside edge E1 of the first outside seal parts 200a', 200b', and ends of the cover sheets 20a, 20b protruding outwards from the sheet
10 members 101a, 101b are joined together to form the first outside seal parts 200a', 200b' and the both ends of the cover sheets 20a, 20b are joined to the bag body 10 to form the second outside seal part 200c'. Thus, the first space X and the second space Y can be formed between the sheet members 101a, 101b and the cover sheets 20a, 20b, and gaps are formed between the inside edges E1 of the first outside seal
15 parts 200a', 200b' and the outside edges E4 of the first strong seal parts 102'.

[0077]

Accordingly, as illustrated in FIG. 23(b), the gaps formed between the inside edges E1 of the first outside seal parts 200a', 200b' and the inside edges E2 (the outside edges E4) of the first strong seal parts 102' are served as the
20 communication parts 105" for communication between the first space X between the one sheet member 101a and the one cover sheet 20a and the second space Y between the other sheet member 101b and the other cover sheet 20b. Whereby, it is possible to allow adverse influence causing matters, which has passed through the one cover sheet 20a and intruded into the first space X, to flow into the second
25 space Y and hence to be absorbed by the other cover sheet 20b defining the second space Y. With this arrangement, in which the communication parts 105" are formed by the gaps that are formed between the inside edges E1 of the first

outside seal parts 200a', 200b' and the outside edges E4 of the first strong seal parts 102a', 102b', it is possible to provide a multi-chamber bag that is capable of producing the above functions and effects without the necessity to perform a step of forming openings (holes) as the communication parts 105 in the first strong seal parts 102a', 102b'.

[0078]

In the above embodiments, moisture as an adverse influence causing matter is absorbed by the other cover sheet 20b with absorbent for absorbing moisture kneaded therein. Alternatively, for example, it is possible to directly or indirectly provide absorbent for absorbing adverse influence causing matters in an inner surface facing the bag body 10. That is, it is possible to employ an arrangement in which absorbent is placed in a bag and bonded to the inner surface of the other cover sheet 20b, or an arrangement in which absorbent is laminated onto the inner surface of the other cover sheet 20b.

[0079]

In the above embodiments, the pair of cover sheets 20a, 20b are imparted with an oxygen barrier property. However, for example, when the one cover sheet 20a allows such an amount of gas as to deteriorate a medicinal substance to pass therethrough, the other cover sheet 20b may be provided with absorbent for absorbing the gas (e.g., deoxidant). With this arrangement, too, it is possible to prevent gas deteriorating the medicinal substance from reaching the inside of the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11, and hence prevent the deterioration of the medicinal substance in the same manner as the above embodiments. When the cover sheet 20a allows both such an amount of gas and such an amount of moisture as to deteriorate a medicinal substance to pass therethrough, absorbent for absorbing the gas and moisture absorbent may be used in combination, and a medicinal substance accommodated in the

medicinal-substance accommodation chamber 11 is not necessarily limited to powdered substance, but it is possible to employ liquid substance.

[0080]

5 In the above embodiments, both the two sheet members 101a, 101b of the bag body 10 are transparent without intention to limit the present invention thereto. It is a matter of course to form the other sheet member 101b by an opaque sheet. Even with this arrangement, it is possible to check the condition of a medicinal substance since the one sheet member 101a is transparent.

[0081]

10 In the above embodiments, the pair of cover sheets 20a, 20b respectively have different structures. In this respect, for example, it is possible to employ an arrangement, in which the other cover sheet 20b is imparted with an absorbing capacity for absorbing adverse influence causing matters while the basic structure is commonly shared by the pair of cover sheets 20a, 20b.

15 [0082]

Specifically, when adverse influence causing matters are moisture and oxygen, it is possible to employ an arrangement, in which the pair of cover sheets 20a, 20b each have a basic structure, in which a barrier layer has polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or polyamide vapor deposited with aluminum oxide (alumina) and/or silicon oxide (silica), and the other cover sheet 20b additionally has a layer having moisture absorbent kneaded in a resin material in addition to the above structure and further has a sealant layer. Accordingly, the pair of cover sheets 20a, 20b are imparted with a barrier property against oxygen, while the other cover sheet 20b is imparted with a capacity for absorbing moisture.

25 [0083]

As described above, when a layer having water absorbent kneaded therein is provided, the moisture absorbent is preferably any one of an inorganic substance

selected from calcium oxide, aluminium oxide, zeolite, silica gel, dried alum, magnesium sulfate, calcium chloride, sodium sulfate, potassium sulfate, phosphorus pentoxide, sodium carbonate and calcium carbonate; an organic substance selected from poly-(metha)-acrylate, carboxymethylcellulose and
5 polyethyleneglycol; a derivative thereof; a combination of the inorganic substances; a combination of the organic substances; and a combination of the inorganic substance and the organic substance.

[0084]

A resin material of a sealant layer is preferably any one selected from
10 linear-low-density polyethylene (LLDPE), low-density polyethylene (LDPE), polypropylene (PP), ethylene-vinylacetate copolymer (EVA), acid copolymer, acid ester copolymer and ionomer, or a combination thereof.

[0085]

Although not mentioned in the second and third embodiments, the
15 opening area of the communication part 105 is preferably set to be 1 % to 20 % of the area of an unsealed portion (cover area) surrounded by a portion in which the outer peripheries of the cover sheets 20a, 20b are sealed to the sheet members 101a, 101b (the first outside seal parts 200a, 200b, and the second outside seal part 200c, 200d (cf. FIG. 13(c), FIG. 20(c)).

CLAIMS

1. A multi-chamber bag comprising a bag body that has a strong seal part that joins two sheet members together to define an interior space of the bag body, and a weak seal part that partitions the interior space of the bag body into a medicinal-substance accommodation chamber and a medicinal-solution accommodation chamber,

wherein a pair of cover sheets are respectively overlaid on the two sheet members so as to cover the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber;

wherein the one sheet member and the one cover sheet overlaid on the one sheet member are formed by transparent sheets and the other cover sheet has a structure capable of absorbing adverse influence causing matters, which deteriorate a medicinal substance;

wherein each of the cover sheets is joined to at least one of the facing sheet member and the opposite cover sheet protruding outward from the sheet members so as to form a first outside seal part that extends along the strong seal part defining the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber, and joined to the facing sheet member so as to form a second outside seal part that extends along the weak seal part defining the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber, thereby forming a space between the each of the cover sheet and the facing sheet member;

wherein an inside edge of at least a portion of the first outside seal part is located outward of an inside edge of the strong seal part defining the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber; and

wherein a communication part for communication between a space on the side of the one cover sheet and a space on the side of the other cover sheet is formed in at least a portion between the inside edge of the strong seal part and the

inside edge of the first outside seal part located outward of the inside edge of the strong seal part.

2. The multi-chamber bag according to claim 1, wherein the bag body
5 has the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber arranged on one side of the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber, an unoccupied chamber arranged on another side of the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber, and a port member that is provided adjacent to the unoccupied chamber to be in communication therewith to discharge a medicinal substance mixed with a
10 medicinal solution;

wherein the strong seal part includes a pair of first strong seal parts that join the opposite lateral ends of the sheet members together, and a pair of second strong seal parts that join the opposite transverse ends of the sheet members together;

15 wherein the weak seal part comprises two seal lines spaced apart from each other to partition the interior space into three compartments respectively serving as the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber, the medicinal-solution accommodation chamber and the unoccupied chamber;

20 wherein the cover sheets each have opposite lateral ends joined to at least one of the lateral side ends of the facing sheet members or the lateral side ends of the opposite cover sheet protruding outward from the sheet members; and

wherein the communication part is formed between the inside edge of at least one of the first strong seal parts and the inside edge of the first outside seal part.

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3. The multi-chamber bag according to claim 2, wherein the communication part comprises two communication part members respectively

formed between the inside edges of the pair of first strong seal parts defining the medicinal-substance accommodation chamber and the corresponding inside edges of the pair of first outside seal parts.

5 4. The multi-chamber bag according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the communication part comprises an opening bored in the strong seal part.

 5. The multi-chamber bag according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the strong seal part is formed by joining the outer peripheral ends of the two sheet
10 members together;

 wherein the first outside seal part is formed by joining ends of the cover sheets protruding outward from the sheet members together; and

 wherein the communication part is formed by a gap that is defined between the outside edge of the strong seal part defining the medicinal-substance
15 accommodation chamber and the inside edge of the first outside seal part.