

Description

This invention relates to surgical hemostats for control of bleeding, and more particularly, to a knitted fabric of oxidized cellulose having superior handling and hemostatic properties.

5 The control of bleeding is a serious problem in certain surgical procedures and in various types of emergency wounds. Bleeding from the kidney, brain or liver or the persistent oozing from severed capillaries and veins, for example, is particularly difficult to control by conventional means such as suturing or ligature, and in many cases, is serious enough to endanger life. Surgical hemostats consisting of conventional gauze pads or similar articles impregnated with a hemostatic material such as ferric chloride, 10 thrombin or the like have been used for many years to arrest bleeding. Hemostats of this type cannot be left in a closed wound, however, since foreign body tissue reaction would result.

Absorbable hemostatic materials have been developed which may be left in a wound site, if necessary, to control bleeding and will be eventually absorbed by the body without adverse tissue reaction. Such absorbable materials include the polymers and copolymers of lactide and glycolide, and oxidized cellulose. 15 The preparation and use of oxidized cellulose as an absorbable hemostat is disclosed in U.S. Patent 3,364,200, the teachings of which are specifically incorporated herein by reference.

Briefly stated, U.S. Patent 3,364,200 discloses the preparation of oxidized cellulose by treating bright rayon regenerated cellulose with an oxidizing agent such as dinitrogen tetroxide in a Freon medium. After oxidation, the fabric is thoroughly washed with a solvent such as carbon tetrachloride followed by aqueous 20 solution of 50 percent isopropyl alcohol and finally, with 99 percent isopropyl alcohol. Prior to oxidation, the hemostat is constructed in the desired form such as a gauze, knit, woven fabric, felt or integrated mass of staple fibers. Example 1 of U.S. Patent 3,364,200 describes the preparation of a hemostatic surgical gauze from 1.6 denier continuous filament bright rayon. The rayon is first converted into a 90 filament, 150 total denier yarn and, thereafter, knitted on a Wildman 28 cut, spring needle knitting machine into a fabric of 25 plain jersey construction having a weight of about 41g/m² (1 pound per 13 square yards) and a count of 18 courses and 18 wales per 2.54cm (linear inch).

The knit jersey fabric prepared according to the teachings of U.S. Patent 3,364,200, particularly Example 1 thereof, is a lightweight open mesh material which conforms nicely to the surface configuration of the wound site and is effective in controlling bleeding. The present invention, however, is directed to an 30 improved hemostatic material, also constructed of oxidized cellulose, which is more efficacious in controlling bleeding than the material of U.S. Patent 3,364,200 and has other improved properties as well.

Summary

35 The absorbable hemostatic materials of the present invention are warp knitted tricot fabrics constructed of bright rayon yarn which is subsequently oxidized by known techniques. The fabrics are characterized by having a single ply thickness of at least 0.5 mm, a density of at least 0.03 g/cm², air porosity of less than 150 cm³/sec/cm² and liquid absorption capacity of at least 3 times the dry weight of the fabric.

The knit fabrics of the present invention have good bulk without undue weight, are soft and drapable, 40 conforming well to the configuration of the surface to which they are applied. The fabric may be cut into suitable sizes without running or fraying along the cut edge. Fabric strength after oxidation is more than adequate for use as a surgical hemostat.

The hemostatic properties of the fabric of the present invention are superior to those of the prior art knit fabrics. In addition, the increased bulk of the fabric of the instant invention allows the fabrics to be used 45 singly-ply rather than folded as is necessary with the prior art fabrics.

Description of Preferred Embodiments

The improved hemostatic fabrics of the present invention comprising oxidized cellulose are best 50 characterized by their physical properties of thickness, bulk, porosity and liquid absorption capacity as recited above. Suitable fabrics having these properties may be constructed by knitting 60 denier, 18 filament bright rayon yarn on a 32 gauge machine at a knit quality of 12. A suitable tricot fabric construction is front bar 1-0, 10-11; back bar 2-3, 1-0. The extended shog movement imparted to the front bar results in a 477.5cm (188 inch) runner compared to a 177.8cm (70 inch) runner for the back guide bar and increases 55 the fabric bulk and density. The ratio of front to back bar runners in this particular construction is 1:2.68.

The physical properties and the hemostatic efficacy of the fabric produced as above described were compared to those of the prior art knit fabric described in Example 1 of U.S. Patent 3,364,200 with the following results:

TABLE I

5	Property	This Invention	U.S. Patent <u>3,364,200</u>
10	Thickness, mm	0.645	0.264
	Density, g/cm ²	0.052	0.017
15	Air Porosity, cm ³ /sec/cm ²	62.8	>250
20	Tensile Strength ⁽¹⁾ (md/cd) Kg	1.9/4.5	1.6/0.04
	Elongation, % ⁽²⁾	23/49	48/45
25	Absorption ⁽³⁾	3.88	3.20
30	Hemostasis, ⁽⁴⁾ min.	<2	7.

(1) tensile strength determined at 5cm/min(2 in/min)
extension md/cd = machine direction/cross direction.

(2) Elongation, machine direction/cross direction.

(3) Absorption, weight water/weight of fabric.

(4) Hemostasis evaluation on incised porcine splenic
wounds, time to stop bleeding.

The tricot fabrics of the present invention may be constructed from bright rayon yarns of from about 40 to 80 total denier. Each yarn may contain from 10 to 25 individual filaments although each individual filament is preferably less than 5 denier to avoid extended absorption times.

The high bulk and fabric density are obtained by knitting at 28 gauge or finer, preferably at 32 gauge, with a fabric quality of about 10 or 12 (40 to 48 courses per 2.54 cm (inch)). A long guide bar shog movement of at least 6 needle spaces, and preferably 8 to 12 spaces, further increases fabric thickness and density.

Other warp knit tricot fabric constructions which produce equivalent physical properties may, of course, be utilized in the manufacture of the improved hemostatic materials of the present invention, and such constructions will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

Claims

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Claims



1. A surgical hemostat comprising a warp knit tricot fabric of oxidized cellulose having a density of at least 0.03 g/cm², air porosity of less than 150 cm³/sec/cm², and liquid absorption of at least 3 times the dry weight of the fabric.
- 5 2. The hemostat of claim 1 wherein said fabric is derived from bright rayon yarn containing from 10 to 25 filaments and having a total denier of from about 40 to 80.
3. The hemostat of claim 2 wherein said yarn comprises 18 filament and has a total denier of 60.
- 10 4. The hemostat of claim 3 wherein said tricot fabric has a density of about 0.05 g/cm², air porosity of about 60 cm³/sec/cm² and liquid absorption of about 3.8 times the dry weight of the fabric.
- 15 5. A surgical hemostat comprising a warp knit tricot fabric of 40 to 80 denier oxidized cellulose yarn, said fabric having a density of at least 0.03 g/cm², air porosity of less than 150 cm³/sec/cm², and liquid absorption of at least 3 times the dry weight of the fabric.
6. The hemostat of claim 5 wherein the knit construction is as follows:
front bar 1-0, 10-11
20 back bar 2-3, 1-0
and the ratio of back bar to front bar runners is about 2.7.
7. The hemostat of claim 6 wherein the front bar runner is 482cm (190 inches) and the back bar runner is 177cm (70 inches).
- 25 8. The hemostat of claim 6 having a density of about 0.05 g/cm², air porosity of about 60 cm³/sec/cm², and liquid absorption of about 3.8 times the dry weight of the fabric.
9. The hemostat of claim 6 wherein said tricot fabric is a 32 gauge, 30.5cm (12 inch) quality fabric.
- 30 10. A surgical hemostat comprising a sterile, warp knit tricot fabric of oxidized cellulose, said fabric having a knit construction as follows:
gauge - 32
quality - 12
35 front bar 1-0, 10-11
back bar 2-3, 1-0
said fabric being constructed of 60 denier yarn.

Revendications

- 40 1. Un hémostatique chirurgical comprenant un tissu empeigné en tricot tricoté de cellulose oxydée ayant une densité d'au moins 0,03 g/cm², une porosité à l'air inférieure à 150 cm³/sec./cm², et une capacité d'absorption des liquides égale à au moins 3 fois la masse sèche du tissu.
- 45 2. L'hémostatique de la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit tissu provient d'un fil de rayonne claire contenant de 10 à 25 filaments et ayant un denier total d'environ 40 à 80.
3. L'hémostatique de la revendication 2, dans lequel ledit fil comprend 18 filaments et a un denier total de 60.
- 50 4. L'hémostatique de la revendication 3, dans lequel ledit tissu en tricot a une densité d'environ 0,05 g/cm², une porosité à l'air d'environ 60 cm³/sec./cm² et une capacité d'absorption des liquides égale à environ 3,8 fois la masse sèche du tissu.
- 55 5. Un hémostatique chirurgical comprenant un tissu empeigné en tricot tricoté à partir d'un fil de cellulose oxydée de 40 à 80 deniers, ledit tissu ayant une densité d'au moins 0,03 g/cm², une porosité à l'air inférieure à 150 cm³/sec./cm², et une capacité d'absorption des liquides égale à au moins 3 fois la masse sèche du tissu.



6. L'hémostatique de la revendication 5, dans lequel la construction du tricotage se fait comme suit :

barre avant 1-0,10-11

barre arrière 2-3,1-0

- et le rapport entre la course de navette de la barre arrière et la course de navette de la barre avant est d'environ 2,7.

7. L'hémostatique de la revendication 6, dans lequel la course de navette de la barre avant est de 482 cm (190 pouces) et la course de navette de la barre arrière est de 177 cm (70 pouces).

8. L'hémostatique de la revendication 6 ayant une densité d'environ 0,05 g/cm², une porosité à l'air d'environ 60 cm³/sec./cm² et une capacité d'absorption des liquides égale à environ 3,8 fois la masse sèche du tissu.

9. L'hémostatique de la revendication 6, dans lequel ledit tissu en tricot est un tissu de qualité 32 jagues, 30,5 cm (12 pouces).

10. Un hémostatique chirurgical comprenant un tissu empaigné stérile en tricot tricoté de cellulose oxydée, ledit tissu ayant une construction de tricotage comme suit:

jauge-32

qualité - 12

barre avant 1-0,10-11

barre arrière 2-3,1-0

ledit tissu étant fabriqué avec un fil de 60 deniers.

Patentansprüche

1. Chirurgischer Hämostat aus einem Kettenwirk-Trikotgewebe aus oxydierter Cellulose mit einer Dichte von mindestens 0,03 g/cm², einer Luftdurchlässigkeit von unter 150 cm³/sec/cm² und einer Flüssigkeitsabsorption von mindestens dem dreifachen Wert des Trockengewichtes des Gewebes.

2. Hämostat nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das Gewebe von einem 10 bis 25 Filamente enthaltende Glanzviskosegarn mit einem Gesamt-denier von etwa 40 bis 80 abgeleitet ist.

3. Hämostat nach Anspruch 2, bei dem das Garn aus 18 Filamenten besteht und einen Gesamt-denier von 60 hat.

4. Hämostat nach Anspruch 3, bei dem das Trikotgewebe eine Dichte von etwa 0,05 g/cm², eine Luftdurchlässigkeit von etwa 60 cm³/sec/cm² und eine Flüssigkeitsabsorption von etwa dem 3,8-fachen Wert des Trockengewichtes des Gewebes hat.

5. Chirurgischer Hämostat aus einem Kettenwirk-Trikotgewebe aus einem Garn aus oxydierter Cellulose mit einem Denier von 40 bis 80, wobei das Gewebe eine Dichte von 0,03 g/cm² und eine Luftdurchlässigkeit unter 150 cm³/sec/cm² und eine Flüssigkeitsabsorption von mindestens dem dreifachen Wert des Trockengewichtes des Gewebes hat.

6. Hämostat nach Anspruch 5, bei dem die Wirkstruktur folgende Eigenschaften hat:

vordere Nadelbarre 1-0, 10-11

hintere Nadelbarre 2-3, 1-0

und das Verhältnis der Fadenführer der hinteren Nadelbarre zur vorderen Nadelbarre etwa 2,7 beträgt.

7. Hämostat nach Anspruch 6, bei dem der Fadenführer der vorderen Nadelbarre etwa 482 cm (190 inches) und der Fadenführer der hinteren Nadelbarre 177 cm (70 inches) ist.

8. Hämostat nach Anspruch 6 mit einer Dichte von etwa 0,05 g/cm², einer Luftdurchlässigkeit von etwa 60 cm³/sec/cm² und einer Flüssigkeitsabsorption von etwa dem 3,8-fachen Wert des Trockengewichtes des Gewebes.



9. Hämostat nach Anspruch 6, bei dem das Trikotgewebe ein 32-Gauge, 30,5 cm (12 inch) Qualitätsgewebe ist.

5 10. Chirurgischer Hämostat aus einem sterilen Kettenwirk-Trikotgewebe aus oxydierter Cellulose, wobei das Gewebe folgende Wirkstruktur hat:

Gauge - 32

Qualität - 12

Vordere Nadelbarre 1-0, 10-11

10 Hintere Nadelbarre 2-3, 1-0

das Gewebe besteht aus einem 60 Denier-Garn.

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