Implant With Detachable Mechanism

The invention relates to an implant to be used for the occlusion of aneurysms in blood vessels in the region of vascular branches, in particular bifurcation aneurysms, with the implant being in an expanded state in which it is implanted in the blood vessel and in a contracted state in which it is movable through the blood vessel, with the implant having a proximal fixing section by means of which the implant can be secured to the wall of a blood vessel, a distal section where the implant in expanded state is radially widened relative to the fixing section and which is intended for placement in or in front of the aneurysm, and having a transition section located between the fixing section and the distal section, wherein the fixing section is attached to an introducer sheath in a detachable manner via a 1st detachment point and wherein the transition section having a 2nd detachment point which enables the distal section to be detached. Furthermore, the invention relates to a method for placing the implant in position.

Arteriovenous malformation may significantly impair a patient and may even result in fatal risks. This applies, in particular, to aneurysms, especially when these are found to exist in the cerebral region. Usually, it is attempted to occlude malformations of this nature by means of implants. In most cases, such implants are placed by endovascular methods using catheters.

Especially in the treatment of cerebral aneurysms, implanting platinum spirals has proven its worth, said spirals fill the aneurysm more or less completely, largely obstruct the blood inflow and enable a local thrombus or clot to form which fills and ultimately closes off the aneurysm. Nevertheless, this treatment approach is only suited for the treatment of aneurysms that have a relatively narrow access to the vessel system, so-called aciniform aneurysms. In the event of blood vessel