

Contents

List of Figures	xvii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Context	1
1.2 Endoscopy, gastroenterology and medical devices	2
1.3 Aim and structure of this work	3
1.4 Multidisciplinary and collaborative work	4
1.5 How to read this PhD thesis ?	5
2 Medical State of the Art	7
2.1 Introduction	7
2.1.1 Gastrointestinal septum	7
2.1.2 GI tract tissues anatomy	8
2.2 Gastrointestinal pathological conditions associated with a "septum"	9
2.2.1 Esophageal diverticulum	9
2.2.2 Candy Cane Syndrome	12
2.2.3 Esophageal duplication	13
2.2.4 Post-SRVG stenosis	13
2.3 Treatment approaches	15
2.3.1 Summary of the different treatments	15
2.3.2 Table of comparison of the different way to treat a symptomatic septum . . .	18
2.4 Conclusion	18
3 Technical State of the Art - Compression Anastomosis and Cutting	19
3.1 Introduction	20
3.2 Gold standard: sutured and stapled anastomosis	20
3.3 Compression Anastomosis Ring	21
3.3.1 Devices and working principles	21
3.3.2 Pressure applied	24
3.3.3 Clinical results	24
3.4 Compression Anastomosis Clip	25
3.4.1 Devices and working principles	25
3.4.2 Pressure applied	25
3.4.3 Clinical results	25
3.5 Magnets	26
3.5.1 Devices and working principles	26
3.5.2 Pressure applied	28
3.5.3 Clinical results	29

CONTENTS

3.6	Rubber band/wire	29
3.6.1	Devices and working principles	29
3.6.2	Pressure applied	29
3.6.3	Clinical results	30
3.6.4	Wire Compression Cutting	31
3.7	Magnetic force calculation	31
3.7.1	Theoretical approach and assumptions	31
3.7.2	Flourish device	32
3.7.3	2010 Cook's Magnets	32
3.7.4	Magnamosis	33
3.7.5	IMAS	34
3.7.6	Discussion on the hypotheses	35
3.8	Conclusion	36
4	Clinical Requirements	39
4.1	Device definition	39
4.2	Clinical requirements definition	40
4.3	CR list	41
5	Technical Requirements	43
5.1	Introduction	43
5.2	Geometry	44
5.2.1	Dimensions of the magnetic device	44
5.2.2	Length of the wire	44
5.3	Forces	45
5.3.1	Literature	46
5.3.2	Calculations for the magnet	46
5.3.3	Calculations for the wire	46
5.4	Material	50
5.4.1	Resistance against shocks	50
5.4.2	pH levels	50
5.4.3	Biocompatibility	51
5.5	Safety	53
5.5.1	Bioburden	54
5.5.2	Instructions For Use	54
5.5.3	Other safety concerns	55
5.6	Ergonomics	55
5.6.1	Ergonomics of the MMD	55
5.6.2	Ergonomics of the MDS	55
5.7	Transport	55
5.7.1	Label	56
5.7.2	Protection	56
5.7.3	Shelf life	56
5.8	Costs	56
5.9	Conclusion	56
6	Conceptual design	57
6.1	Introduction	57

6.2	Wire traction system	58
6.2.1	Gravity	58
6.2.2	Non-reversing system/manually operated	59
6.2.3	Non-reversing system/operated by gravity or food	59
6.2.4	Rubber band	60
6.2.5	Magnetic attraction with pearl necklace or magnetic chain	61
6.2.6	Coil spring winding system	62
6.2.7	Wire traction system choice	63
6.2.8	Activating/blocking the retractable wire	63
6.3	Delivery system	65
6.3.1	Telescopic catheter	65
6.3.2	Loop/rod system	66
6.3.3	Delivery system choice	66
6.4	Magnet shape and force	66
6.4.1	Pressure and force applied by the magnets	66
6.4.2	Spatial arrangement of the magnets	67
6.4.3	Attachment to the delivery system	67
6.5	Conceptual design chosen	67
6.6	Patent research	67
6.7	Conclusion	68
7	Embodiment design	69
7.1	Introduction	69
7.2	MAGUS Magnetic Device	70
7.2.1	Magnetic box	71
7.2.2	Self-retractable wire	71
7.2.3	Wire coil box	73
7.3	MAGUS Delivery System	77
7.3.1	Handle	77
7.3.2	Catheter	78
7.4	Conclusion	78
8	Failure Mode and Effects Analysis	79
8.1	Introduction	79
8.2	Methodology	79
8.3	Consequences of the FMEA	83
8.3.1	Design	83
8.3.2	Tests	83
8.3.3	Information/Clinical trial	83
8.4	Conclusion	84
9	Detailed design	85
9.1	Introduction	85
9.2	Magnetic Device (MMD)	86
9.2.1	Dimensions	86
9.2.2	Forces	86
9.2.3	Materials	86
9.3	Delivery System (MDS)	87

CONTENTS

9.3.1	Dimensions	87
9.3.2	Materials	87
9.4	Manufacturing workflow	88
9.5	Conclusion	90
10	Specifications and Verification	91
10.1	Introduction	92
10.1.1	Final values for the technical requirements	92
10.2	Exposure tests	93
10.3	Aging tests	93
10.4	Usability tests	94
10.5	Mechanical tests	96
10.5.1	Force of the magnet	96
10.5.2	Force of the wire	97
10.5.3	Resistance of the magnets against shocks	100
10.5.4	Resistance of the magnets against wire shearing	101
10.6	Dimensions measurements	102
10.7	Electrocoagulation	103
10.8	Biocompatibility tests	104
10.8.1	Cytotoxicity	104
10.8.2	Sensitization	105
10.8.3	Irritation	105
10.8.4	Biocompatibility - conclusion	106
10.9	Bioburden tests	106
10.10	Visual inspection	107
10.11	Animal experiments	107
10.11.1	Ethical considerations	107
10.11.2	Protocol	108
10.11.3	General results	109
10.11.4	Pig 1: detailed results	110
10.11.5	Pig 4: detailed results	110
10.11.6	Histological analysis	111
10.11.7	Animal experiments - conclusion	112
10.12	Conclusion	112
11	Validation	113
11.1	Introduction	113
11.2	Official procedure	114
11.2.1	Class of a medical device according to the Medical Device Regulation	114
11.2.2	ISO 14155:2011: Clinical investigation of medical devices for human subjects — Good clinical practice	115
11.3	Clinical investigation protocol	115
11.3.1	Study design	115
11.3.2	Scores and tools used in the trial	116
11.3.3	Endpoints	116
11.3.4	Follow-up of the patients	117
11.4	Results	118
11.4.1	Key numbers and summary	120

11.4.2	Implantation procedure key elements	120
11.5	Summary of the problems encountered	121
11.6	Conclusion and clinical requirements validation	122
12	Design Improvements	123
12.1	Introduction	124
12.2	New medical requirements for the device	124
12.3	Summary of the improvements	125
12.4	Attachment of the magnets to the catheter and activation/ blocking of the retractable system	125
12.4.1	Wire blocking solutions	126
12.4.2	Attachment of the distal magnet	127
12.4.3	Comparison of the solutions	130
12.5	Bendable or actionable feature on the catheter	131
12.5.1	Requirements	131
12.5.2	Wire placement and lever-arm	133
12.5.3	Flexibility of the tip of the catheter	135
12.5.4	Combination of designs	137
12.6	Design of the proximal magnet to mobilize it with the endoscope	139
12.6.1	List of Endoscopic tools	139
12.6.2	Proposed solutions	140
12.6.3	Other (not prototyped) propositions	141
12.6.4	Comparison of the solutions	142
12.7	Size, arrangement, and symmetry of the magnets	143
12.7.1	Alternative winding system	143
12.7.2	Design propositions	143
12.7.3	Comparison	144
12.8	Other improvements	144
12.8.1	Handling-loop colors	145
12.8.2	Dimension of the catheter lumen and delivery wires	145
12.8.3	Order of the lock on the handle	145
12.8.4	Colors of the magnets	145
12.8.5	Use of a cap	145
12.8.6	Ability for the physician to remount the device	145
12.9	Conclusion	145
13	Conclusions and Perspectives	147
13.1	Conclusions	147
13.1.1	Original and simple solution: the MAGUS device	147
13.1.2	Description of the entire development of a new medical device	147
13.2	Perspectives	149
13.2.1	Further improvements	149
13.2.2	Other possible applications	150
13.3	Discussion	151
13.3.1	Pressure needed to realize a compression anastomosis or cutting	151
13.3.2	Clinical performance of the device	152
13.3.3	Methodology	153

CONTENTS

References	155
Appendices	163
A Research methods and criteria	165
A.1 Compression Anastomosis Ring (3.3)	165
A.2 Compression Anastomosis Clip (3.4)	165
A.3 Magnetic Compression Anastomosis (3.5)	165
B Extract of standards and norms	166
C Technical requirements list	174
D Relevant patents	178
E Detailed FMEA	186
F Device plans	203
G Example of manufacturing instructions	215
H Medical device class definition	218
I Clinical Trial Synopsis	223
J Clinical Trial Results	226