

## A61L

**METHODS OR APPARATUS FOR STERILISING MATERIALS OR OBJECTS IN GENERAL; DISINFECTION, STERILISATION, OR DEODORISATION OF AIR; CHEMICAL ASPECTS OF BANDAGES, DRESSINGS, ABSORBENT PADS, OR SURGICAL ARTICLES; MATERIALS FOR BANDAGES, DRESSINGS, ABSORBENT PADS, OR SURGICAL ARTICLES (preservation of bodies or disinfecting characterised by the agent employed [A01N](#); preserving, e.g. sterilising, food or foodstuffs [A23](#); preparations for medical, dental or toilet purposes [A61K](#); preparation of ozone [C01B 13/10](#))**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Apparatus or methods specifically adapted for use in treating air either:

- by destroying noxious microorganisms within the air,
- by removing microorganisms from the air,
- by otherwise rendering air aseptic,
- by removing unwanted odor constituents from air, or
- by covering up unwanted odor constituents, or potential constituents, by adding scent to air.

Apparatus or methods of general applicability for use in destroying noxious microorganisms on or otherwise rendering completely aseptic articles or materials (e.g., destroying bacteria or fungus).

Apparatus or methods that are not covered as a whole in another subclass and are specially adapted for use in destroying noxious microorganisms on or otherwise rendering completely aseptic specific articles (e.g., contact lenses) or specific materials (e.g., refuse).

Materials that are specially adapted for devices that are to be affixed to, placed on, placed within, or cover either:

- portions of the surfaces of human bodies having sores (e.g., blisters, boils) or wounds (e.g., cuts, abrasions) for extended periods of time (i.e. at least several minutes, but frequently for days) during their healing process to absorb fluids from, protect, or medicate them (e.g., poultices),
- naturally occurring cavities of or passageways within human bodies to absorb bodily discharges or other fluids from bodies (e.g., urine), protect, or medicate them (e.g. sanitary towels, tampons), or
- incisions or openings in human bodies formed during surgery.

Chemical compounds or compositions that are used in conjunction with, or compose a portion of, the above type of specially adaptive devices or their materials and increase their effectiveness by:

- enhancing their ability to heal or treat sores, wounds, surgical incisions, or surgical openings,
- changing in some manner the absorbability of the devices or materials, or
- otherwise influencing their operation (e.g., prolongs useful life) of the devices or materials,
- Materials specially adapted to be used in devices that:
  - joining together the edges of wounds, surgical incisions, or surgical openings (e.g., sutures) or
  - forming a tissue mass by compressively encircling the mass and holding it (e.g., ligatures).

Adhesives specially adapted for surgical uses.

Materials specially adapted for forming devices used as substitutes for a part of the body that is missing or non-functional or materials specially adapted for coating these devices (e.g., skin grafts).

Materials specially adapted to be used in:

- surgical construction of artificial excretory openings from colons or
- devices that travel up colons to inspect, clean, or treat them.

Materials specially adapted for use within the structure of hollow flexible tubes that are intended to be:

- inserted into human bodies to put in or take out fluids (e.g. cannulae, catheters),
- used to open up or close blood vessels, passageways, or body cavities, or
- passed inside of blood vessels, passageways, or body cavities for diagnostic or treatment purposes (e.g. endoscopes).

Materials specially adapted to be used for other surgical uses or devices (e.g. stents, materials for adhesion prevention).

Materials specially adapted for use as antithrombogenic treatments for at least one of the above type of devices or materials or the chemical compounds or compositions that form, or compose a portion of, these antithrombogenic treatments.

Specially adapted components or steps for at least one of the above types of apparatus, methods, or devices.

Auxiliary appliances or accessories specially adapted for use with at least one of the above types of apparatus or devices (e.g., devices for testing effectiveness of sterilization).

## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Preservation of bodies or disinfecting characterised by the agent employed	<a href="#">A01N</a>
Shape or structure of prostheses	<a href="#">A61F 2/00</a>
Shape or structure of bandages, dressings, or absorbent pads	<a href="#">A61F 13/00</a>
Preparations for medical, dental or toilet purposes	<a href="#">A61K</a>
Shape or structure of catheters	<a href="#">A61M 25/00</a>
Sterilisation of packages or package contents in association with packaging	<a href="#">B65B 55/00</a>

### Application-oriented references

*Examples of places where the subject matter of this place is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:*

Sterilising food or foodstuffs	<a href="#">A23</a>
Preservation of milk, milk preparations, or dairy products by sterilization	<a href="#">A23C 3/00</a>
Devices specifically adapted for cleaning or disinfection shavers or razors	<a href="#">A45D 27/46</a>
Apparatus or methods for destroying solid waste or transforming solid waste using sterilization into something useful or harmless	<a href="#">B09B 3/00</a>
Pasteurisation, sterilisation, preservation, purification, clarification, or ageing of alcoholic beverages	<a href="#">C12H 1/00</a>
Devices for adding disinfecting agents to lavatories	<a href="#">E03D 9/02</a>
Air conditioning systems including air purification or sterilisation means	<a href="#">F24F 3/16</a>
Sanitary or hygienic devices for transducer mouthpieces or earpieces	<a href="#">H04R 1/12</a>

**Informative references**

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Surgical instruments	<a href="#">A61B 17/00</a>
Operating gloves	<a href="#">A61B 42/10</a>
Surgical drapes	<a href="#">A61B 46/00</a>
Dental prosthetics	<a href="#">A61C 9/00</a>
Devices providing patency to, or preventing collapsing of, tubular structures of the body, e.g. stents	<a href="#">A61F 2/82</a>
Bandages, dressings, or absorbent pads	<a href="#">A61F 13/00</a>
Tracheal tubes	<a href="#">A61M 16/04</a>
Catheters	<a href="#">A61M 25/00</a>
Tubes, valves	<a href="#">A61M 39/00</a>
Processes for making harmful chemical substances harmless, or less harmful, by effecting a chemical change in the substance	<a href="#">A62D 3/00</a>
Preparation of ozone	<a href="#">C01B 13/10</a>

**Special rules of classification****Multiple classification**

When enzymes or microorganisms are used within processes fully provided for in subclass [A61L](#) in order to liberate, separate or purify a preexisting compound or composition or to treat or clean textiles or solid material surfaces, they should also be classified in subclass **C12S** based upon its (1) Note to provide a complete search.

Sets of groups wherein Last-place rule is applied

Within each one of the following sets of groups, at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place:

[A61L 15/08-A61L 15/12](#)

[A61L 15/18-A61L 15/40](#)

[A61L 17/04-A61L 17/14](#)

[A61L 24/02-A61L 24/04](#)

[A61L 27/02-A61L 27/40](#)

[A61L 29/02-A61L 29/12](#)

[A61L 31/02-A61L 31/12](#)

[A61L 33/02-A61L 33/18](#)

Secondary classification based on use of materials characterised by particular function or physical properties when of interest.

When the inventive thing is classified based upon its chemical composition within one of the sets of groups [A61L 15/08-A61L 15/12](#) , [A61L 15/18-A61L 15/40](#) , [A61L 27/02-A61L 27/40](#) , [A61L 29/02-A61L 29/12](#), or [A61L 31/02-A61L 31/12](#); classification of this subject matter is also made to cover its function or physical properties for each set of groups into their corresponding group, (i.e.,

respectively group [A61L 15/14](#) [A61L 15/42](#) [A61L 27/50](#) [A61L 29/14](#), or [A61L 31/14](#)) when this aspect is of interest.

Secondary classification based on use of materials with antithrombogenic properties.

When the inventive thing is fully provided for and classified within groups [A61L 17/00](#) [A61L 24/00](#) [A61L 26/00](#) [A61L 27/00](#) [A61L 28/00](#) [A61L 29/00](#), and [A61L 31/00](#) classification should also be made within group [A61L 33/00](#) if a material used is antithrombogenic in nature.

Use of Indexing symbols.

When classifying in group [A61L 2/00-A61L 12/00](#), it is desirable to add the Indexing symbols of group **A61L101/00**, relating to the chemical composition of materials used in disinfecting, sterilising or deodorising.

## Glossary of terms

*In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:*

Antithrombogenic	A substance, composition, or material that prevents or reduces coagulation, clotting, depositing, or precipitation of blood, plasma protein, or a component of blood (e.g., anticoagulant).
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## A61L 2/00

**Methods or apparatus for disinfecting or sterilising materials or objects other than foodstuffs or contact lenses; Accessories therefor (for contact lenses [A61L 12/00](#); atomisers for disinfecting agents [A61M](#); sterilisation of packages or package contents in association with packaging [B65B 55/00](#); treatment of water, waste water, sewage or sludge [C02F](#); disinfecting paper [D21H 21/36](#); disinfecting devices for water closets [E03D](#); articles having provision for disinfection, see the relevant subclasses for these articles, e.g. [H04R 1/12](#))**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Processes and devices used for biocidal treatment of entities other than foodstuffs or contact lenses

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Biocides, e.g. as disinfectants, as pesticides, as herbicides	<a href="#">A01N</a>
Sterilising, e.g. of complete packages	<a href="#">B65B 55/02</a>
Sterilising, aseptic filling and closing	<a href="#">B67C 7/0073</a>

#### Application-oriented references

*Examples of places where the subject matter of this place is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:*

Sterilising food or foodstuffs	<a href="#">A23</a>
Preservation of milk, milk preparations, or dairy products by sterilization	<a href="#">A23C 3/00</a>

Preservation of foods or foodstuffs, in general, e.g. pasteurising, sterilising, specially adapted for foods or foodstuffs	<a href="#">A23L 3/00</a>
Devices specifically adapted for cleaning or disinfection shavers or razors	<a href="#">A45D 27/46</a>
Apparatus or methods for destroying solid waste or transforming solid waste using sterilization into something useful or harmless	<a href="#">B09B 3/00</a>
Pasteurisation, sterilisation, preservation, purification, clarification, or ageing of alcoholic beverages	<a href="#">C12H 1/00</a>
Devices for adding disinfecting agents to lavatories	<a href="#">E03D 9/02</a>
Air conditioning systems including air purification or sterilisation means	<a href="#">F24F 3/16</a>
Sanitary or hygienic devices for transducer mouthpieces or earpieces	<a href="#">H04R 1/12</a>

### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Sterilisation of air	<a href="#">A61L 9/00</a>
Methods especially adapted for refuse	<a href="#">A61L 11/00</a>
Cleaning devices specially adapted for dental instruments	<a href="#">A61C 19/002</a>
Treatment of blood	<a href="#">A61M 1/02</a>
Processes for making harmful chemical substances harmless or less harmful	<a href="#">A62D 3/00</a>
Cleaning in general	<a href="#">B08B</a>
Preparation of ozone	<a href="#">C01B 13/00</a>
Treatment of water, waste water, or sewage	<a href="#">C02F 1/00</a>
Sanitary doorknobs or handles, e.g. comprising a disinfectant	<a href="#">E05B 1/0069</a>

### Special rules of classification

The substance which has a biocidal action is classified according to its state, liquid,, gaseous or solid. E.g. hydrogen peroxide may be used in liquid or gaseous form, it's then classified in group [A61L 2/186](#) or [A61L 2/208](#).

## A61L 2/0017

### {Filtration}

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Treatment of pharmaceuticals, biologicals or living parts for removing or inactivating microorganism, i.e. disinfection or sterilisation, by filtration.

#### References

##### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Devices for carrying-off, for treatment of, or for carrying-over, body-liquids (e.g. dialysis)	<a href="#">A61M 1/00</a>
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**A61L 2/022****{Filtration}****Definition statement**

*This place covers:*

Methods or apparatus for disinfecting or sterilising materials or objects other than foodstuffs, contact lenses, pharmaceuticals, biological or living parts by filtration

**References****Limiting references**

*This place does not cover:*

Filtering material for liquid or gaseous fluid	<a href="#">B01D 39/00</a>
Filters and filtering processes for gases	<a href="#">B01D 46/00</a>

**A61L 2/035****{Electrolysis}****Definition statement**

*This place covers:*

Direct and indirect sterilisation by electrolysis, irrespective of the location of biocidal action in or downstream the electrolysis cell.

**A61L 2/07****Steam****References****Limiting references**

*This place does not cover:*

Pressure vessels, e.g. autoclaves, as such without its application in biocidal treatment	<a href="#">B01J 3/04</a>
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**A61L 2/18****Liquid substances {or solutions comprising solids or dissolved gases}****References****Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Cleaning devices specially adapted for surgical instruments	<a href="#">A61B 90/70</a>
Cleaning devices specially adapted for dental instruments without its application in sterilisation or disinfection	<a href="#">A61C 19/002</a>

**A61L 2/183****{Ozone dissolved in a liquid}****References****Informative references***Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Production of ozone without its application in sterilisation or disinfection	<a href="#">C01B 13/10</a>
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**A61L 2/186****{Peroxide solutions}****References****Informative references***Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Production of peroxides without its application in sterilisation or disinfection	<a href="#">C01B 15/00</a>
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**A61L 2/202****{Ozone}****References****Informative references***Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Production of ozone without its application in sterilisation or disinfection	<a href="#">C01B 13/10</a>
Electrolytic production of ozone	<a href="#">C25B 1/13</a>

**A61L 2/206****{Ethylene oxide}****References****Informative references***Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Preparation of ethylene oxide	<a href="#">C07D 301/00</a>
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**A61L 2/208****{Hydrogen peroxide}****References****Informative references***Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Production of Peroxides; Peroxyhydrates; Peroxyacids or salts thereof; Superoxides; Ozonide as such without application in sterilisation or disinfection	<a href="#">C01B 15/00</a>
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**A61L 2/22****Phase substances, e.g. smokes, aerosols {or sprayed or atomised substances}****Definition statement***This place covers:*

Biocidal treatment using e.g. sprayed substances.

**References****Informative references***Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Spraying or atomising liquids as such without application in sterilisation or disinfection	<a href="#">B05B 17/00</a>
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**A61L 2/26****Accessories {or devices or components used for biocidal treatment}****Definition statement***This place covers:*

Devices, which are used in methods or apparatuses for disinfection or sterilisation.

**References****Informative references***Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Instrument-protective drapes	<a href="#">A61B 46/10</a>
Protective casings or covers for appliances or instruments, e.g. boxes or sterile covers; Instrument tables or cupboards	<a href="#">A61B 50/00</a>



## A61L 2/28

Devices for testing the effectiveness or completeness of sterilisation, e.g. indicators which change colour (apparatus involving enzymes or microorganisms [C12M 1/34](#); methods involving enzymes or microorganisms [C12Q 1/00](#))

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Devices to indicate that sterilisation is complete or effective

### References

#### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Measuring or testing with condition measuring or sensing means for enzymology or microbiology	<a href="#">C12M 1/34</a>
Testing for sterility conditions involving viable microorganisms	<a href="#">C12Q 1/02</a>

## A61L 9/00

Disinfection, sterilisation or deodorisation of air (body deodorants [A61Q 15/00](#); purifying air by respirators [A62B](#), [A62D 9/00](#); separating dispersed particles from gases or vapours [B01D 45/00](#) - [B01D 51/00](#), [B03C 3/00](#); chemical or biological purification of waste gases [B01D 53/34](#); production of ozone [C01B 13/10](#); air-conditioning systems incorporating sterilisation [F24F 3/16](#))

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Methods and devices for biocidal or deodorising treatment of air.

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Automobile: Adding substances other than water to the air, e.g. perfume	<a href="#">B60H 3/0007</a>
Devices for eliminating smells by diffusing deodorants in lavatories	<a href="#">E03D 9/007</a>
Air-conditioning systems with purification, e.g. by filtering; by sterilisation; by ozonisation	<a href="#">F24F 3/16</a>
Air-humidification	<a href="#">F24F 6/00</a>

#### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Poisoning or narcotising insects by vaporising an insecticide	<a href="#">A01M 1/2022</a>
Body deodorants	<a href="#">A61Q 15/00</a>
Breathing masks or helmets	<a href="#">A62B 18/00</a>

Filters for gases	<a href="#">B01D 46/00</a>
Chemical or biological purification of waste gases, Separation of gases	<a href="#">B01D 53/00</a>
Separating dispersed particles from gases or vapour, e.g. air, by electrostatic effect	<a href="#">B03C 3/00</a>
Spraying or atomising liquids	<a href="#">B05B 17/00</a>
Preparation of ozone	<a href="#">C01B 13/10</a>

## A61L 9/01

**Deodorant compositions {(compositions released by contact with a liquid [A61L 9/05](#))}**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Chemical compounds and compositions for use in deodorising air by covering or binding malodorous substances.

### References

#### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Cosmetic or similar toilet preparations	<a href="#">A61K 8/00</a>
Formulations or additives for perfume preparations	<a href="#">A61Q 13/00</a>
Perfumes, essential oils	<a href="#">C11B 9/00</a>

### Special rules of classification

The groups [A61L 9/01-A61L 9/015](#) are only given to documents, which relate to counter-acting malodorous substances in the air.

## A61L 9/012

**characterised by being in a special form, e.g. gels, emulsions {([A61L 9/048](#) takes precedence)}**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Deodorant composition characterised by specific physical form, e.g. gels, emulsions

## A61L 9/014

**containing sorbent material, e.g. activated carbon**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Deodorant composition containing sorbent material, e.g. carbon

## References

### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Separation of gases by adsorption	<a href="#">B01D 53/02</a>
Solid sorbent compositions	<a href="#">B01J 20/00</a>

## A61L 9/015

using gaseous or vaporous substances, e.g. ozone ([A61L 9/20](#) takes precedence {; evaporation in general [B01B 1/005](#)})

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Both chemical deactivating / covering malodorous substances, and disinfecting / sterilising by the use of gaseous counteragents, e.g. perfumes, gaseous hydrogen peroxide, ozone.

## References

### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Production of ozone without	<a href="#">C01B 13/10</a>
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## A61L 9/03

### Apparatus therefor

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Apparatus for disinfection, sterilisation of air using substances evaporated in the air by heating or combustion

## References

### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Stationary means for catching or killing insects by vaporising an insecticide using a heat source	<a href="#">A01M 1/2061</a>
Evaporation or evaporation apparatus	<a href="#">B01B 1/005</a>

**A61L 9/032****{comprising a fan}****References****Informative references***Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Stationary means for catching or killing insects by vaporising an insecticide using a heat source combined with a fan	<a href="#">A01M 1/2072</a>
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**A61L 9/037****{comprising a wick}****References****Informative references***Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Holders or dispensers for liquid insecticide without heating, e.g. using wicks	<a href="#">A01M 1/2044</a>
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**A61L 9/04****using substances evaporated in the air without heating****References****Informative references***Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Poisoning or narcotising insects by vaporising an insecticide without heating	<a href="#">A01M 1/2027</a>
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**A61L 9/05****specially adapted to be released by contact with a liquid, e.g. for toilets****Definition statement***This place covers:*

Disinfection, sterilisation of air using substances evaporated in the air without heating specially adapted to be released contact with a liquid

**References****Limiting references***This place does not cover:*

Water-closets or urinals with flushing devices for eliminating smells by diffusing deodorants in lavatories	<a href="#">E03D 9/007</a>
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**A61L 9/12****Apparatus, e.g. holders, therefor****Definition statement***This place covers:*

Apparatus for disinfection, sterilisation of air using substances evaporated in the air without heating

**References****Informative references***Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Stationary means for catching or killing insects by vaporising an insecticide without heating	<a href="#">A01M 1/2027</a>
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**A61L 9/122****{comprising a fan}****References****Informative references***Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Stationary means for catching or killing insects by vaporising an insecticide without heating combined with a fan	<a href="#">A01M 1/2033</a>
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**A61L 9/127****{comprising a wick}****References****Informative references***Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Holders or dispensers for liquid insecticide without heating, e.g. using wicks	<a href="#">A01M 1/2044</a>
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**A61L 9/14****using sprayed or atomised substances {including air-liquid contact processes}****Definition statement***This place covers:*

Disinfection, sterilisation of air processes using sprayed or atomised substances

## References

### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Apparatus for spraying or atomising liquids as such without application in air treatment	<a href="#">B05B 17/00</a>
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## A61L 9/145

{air-liquid contact processes, e.g. scrubbing}

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Disinfection, sterilisation of air processes with air-liquid contact

## References

### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Separation of gases or vapours by absorption other than air	<a href="#">B01D 53/14</a>
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## Glossary of terms

*In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:*

Dispersal air scrubbing device	Wet scrubber is used to clean air by contacting air with a scrubbing solution, e.g. water, solution of reagents
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## A61L 9/16

using physical phenomena

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Disinfection, sterilisation of air processes using physical phenomena other than the ones of the subgroups.

## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Air-conditioning systems characterised by filtering of air	<a href="#">F24F 3/1603</a>
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**A61L 9/18**Radiation ([A61L 9/22](#) takes precedence)**References****Limiting references***This place does not cover:*

Air-conditioning systems characterised by purification	<a href="#">F24F 3/16</a>
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**A61L 9/20**

Ultra-violet radiation

**References****Informative references***Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Processes employing the direct application of Ultra-violet light	<a href="#">B01J 19/123</a>
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**A61L 9/205**

{using a photocatalyst or photosensitiser}

**Definition statement***This place covers:*

Disinfection, sterilisation of air processes by ultra-violet radiation using a photocatalyst or photosensitiser

**References****Informative references***Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Photocatalysts	<a href="#">B01J 35/004</a>
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**A61L 11/00**Methods specially adapted for refuse {(disintegrating medical waste [B02C 19/0075](#); disposal of medical waste [B09B 3/0075](#))}**Definition statement***This place covers:*

Methods and apparatuses for sterilisation or disinfection of refuse, e.g. from medical facilities, food industry.

## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Disintegrating garbage, waste or sewage without biocidal treatment	<a href="#">B02C 18/0084</a>
Disintegrating medical waste without biocidal treatment	<a href="#">B02C 19/0075</a>
Destroying or transforming of medical waste without biocidal treatment	<a href="#">B09B 3/0075</a>

## A61L 12/00

### Methods or apparatus for disinfecting or sterilising contact lenses; Accessories therefor

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Devices and processes for the biocidal treatment of contact lenses of different types.

## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

The lenses per se, the composition for cleaning, storing, disinfecting contact lenses.

Methods and apparatus for sterilisation or disinfection in general	<a href="#">A61L 2/00</a>
Disinfectants	<a href="#">A01N</a>
Medicinal preparations for the eye, e.g. artificial tears	<a href="#">A61K 9/0048</a>
Compositions for cleaning contact lenses	<a href="#">C11D 3/0078</a>

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Methods and apparatus for sterilisation or disinfection in general	<a href="#">A61L 2/00</a>
Production of contact lenses	<a href="#">B29D 11/00038</a>
Optical elements, i.e. contact lenses	<a href="#">G02B 1/043</a>
Contact lenses for the eye	<a href="#">G02C 7/04</a>

## A61L 15/00

### Chemical aspects of, or use of materials for, bandages, dressings or absorbent pads (for liquid bandages [A61L 26/00](#); radioactive dressings {[A61N 5/1029](#)})

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Chemical composition of materials used, or use of such materials, for stiffening bandages such as splints and orthopaedic casts for long-term immobilizing broken or deformed body parts ([A61L 15/07](#) - [A61L 15/14](#)).



Chemical composition of materials used, or use of such materials, for articles intended to be in contact with the human skin and absorb physiological fluids such as blood, urine and faeces. This includes wound dressings and bandages adapted to be attached to the injured parts of the body, and articles worn by the patient for reception of urine, faeces, catamenial or other discharge such as sanitary napkins, tampons and diapers ([A61L 15/16](#) - [A61L 15/64](#)).

This group covers wound dressings and bandages having a solid part or backing.

### Relationships with other classification places

Polymers are classified in [C08L](#).

Non-chemical aspects of absorbent pads, bandages or dressings are classified in [A61F 13/00](#).

Adhesives in general are classified in [C09J](#).

Polymer foams and post-treatment of polymers are classified in [C08J 9/00](#).

Laminates, layered materials are classified in [B32B](#).

Peptides are classified in [C07K](#).

Cosmetic preparations are classified in [A61K 8/00](#).

Preparations for care of the skin are classified in [A61Q 19/00](#).

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Surgical foams or sponges to stop bleeding (haemostatic sponges/foams)	<a href="#">A61L 24/00</a>
Surgical adhesives and adhesives for colostomy devices	<a href="#">A61L 24/00</a>
Wound dressings or bandages in liquid, gel or powder form (not having a backing)	<a href="#">A61L 26/00</a>
Materials for colostomy devices	<a href="#">A61L 28/00</a>
Non-chemical aspects of orthopaedic devices, e.g. splints or casts	<a href="#">A61F 5/01</a>
Non-chemical aspects of Plaster of Paris bandages and other stiffening bandages in general	<a href="#">A61F 13/04</a>
Cosmetic wipes	<a href="#">A61K 8/0208</a>
Transdermal patches	<a href="#">A61K 9/7023</a>
Radioactive dressings	<a href="#">A61N 5/1029</a>

#### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Artificial skin	<a href="#">A61L 27/60</a>
Apparatus or processes for manufacturing non-adhesive dressings or bandages	<a href="#">A61F 13/00987</a>
Non-chemical aspects of adhesive plasters or dressings	<a href="#">A61F 13/02</a>
Apparatus or processes for manufacturing adhesive dressings or bandages	<a href="#">A61F 13/0276</a>
Properties of absorbent articles, e.g. stiffness or absorbency.	<a href="#">A61F 13/15203</a>

Soluble or disintegrable in liquid	<a href="#">A61F 13/15211</a>
Compostable or biodegradable	<a href="#">A61F 13/15252</a>
Absorbent articles with wetness indicator or alarm	<a href="#">A61F 13/42</a>
Absorbent articles with radio-opaque material or signalling means for residual material.	<a href="#">A61F 13/44</a>
Additives, e.g. for odour, disinfectant or pH control.	<a href="#">A61F 13/8405</a>
Adhesives for stabilising dentures	<a href="#">A61K 6/0026</a>
Cosmetic preparations containing materials of undetermined constitution.	<a href="#">A61K 8/96</a>
Medicinal preparations characterised by the use of oils, fats or waxes as non-active ingredients.	<a href="#">A61K 47/44</a>
Medicinal preparations characterised by the use of ingredients of undetermined constitution as non-active ingredients.	<a href="#">A61K 47/46</a>
Calcium sulfate cements, e.g. Plaster of Paris, gypsum	<a href="#">C04B 11/00</a>
Crosslinking of polymers	<a href="#">C08J 3/24</a>
Differential crosslinking of one polymer with one crosslinking type, e.g. surface crosslinking.	<a href="#">C08J 3/245</a>
Compositions of macromolecular compounds being water soluble or water swellable, e.g. aqueous gels	<a href="#">C08L 101/14</a>
Pressure-sensitive adhesives	<a href="#">C09J 7/38</a>
Lubricating compositions	<a href="#">C10M</a>

### Special rules of classification

When classifying in groups [A61L 15/08](#) - [A61L 15/12](#), classification is also made in group [A61L 15/14](#) if the use of materials characterised by their function or physical properties is of interest.

When classifying in groups [A61L 15/18](#) - [A61L 15/40](#), classification is also made in groups [A61L 15/42](#) - [A61L 15/64](#) if the use of materials characterised by their function or physical properties is of interest.

In group [A61L 15/12](#) and subgroups, the use of specific polymers is indicated using the relevant classification symbols of subclass [C08L](#) preceded by a "comma", e.g. stiffening bandage based on polyurethane [A61L 15/12](#), [C08L 75/04](#).

In groups [A61L 15/22](#) - [A61L 15/30](#) the use of specific polymers is indicated using the relevant classification symbols of subclass [C08L](#) preceded by a "comma", e.g. absorbent pad containing starch [A61L 15/22](#), [C08L 3/02](#).

Mixtures of macromolecular compounds are only classified in [A61L 15/225](#) and not in each individual subgroups [A61L 15/24](#), [A61L 15/26](#), [A61L 15/28](#), [A61L 15/30](#), [A61L 15/32](#), [A61L 15/34](#).

Each of the polymeric components of the mixture is classified in its correspondent [C08L](#) group, e.g. a wound dressing comprising a mixture of polyacrylate and polylactide [A61L 15/225](#), [C08L 33/04](#) and [A61L 15/225](#), [C08L 67/04](#).

In group [A61L 15/58](#) and subgroups, the use of specific polymers as adhesives is indicated using the relevant classification symbols of subclass [C08L](#) preceded by a "comma", e.g. adhesive bandage based on polyurethane [A61L 15/58](#), [C08L 75/04](#).

In group [A61L 15/60](#), the use of specific polymers is indicated using the relevant classification symbols of subclass [C08L](#) preceded by a "comma", e.g. absorbent pad comprising superabsorbent particles of polyacrylates [A61L 15/60](#), [C08L 33/04](#).

When using combination classes for specifying the macromolecular materials the following rules apply:

Compositions of polysaccharides are combined with [C08L 1/00](#) - [C08L 5/16](#).

Compositions of rubber are combined with [C08L 7/00](#) - [C08L 21/02](#).

Compositions of macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds are combined with [C08L 23/00](#) - [C08L 57/12](#).

Compositions of macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds are combined with [C08L 59/00](#) - [C08L 87/00](#).

Compositions of natural macromolecular compounds or of derivatives thereof are combined with [C08L 89/00](#) - [C08L 89/06](#).

The use of liquid or gel materials which may or may not contain a solid support are classified in both groups [A61L 15/00](#) and [A61L 26/00](#).

Gelatin and Collagen are classified in [A61L 15/325](#).

Wetting agents are classified in [A61L 15/48](#).

Absorbent products containing enzymes are classified in [A61L 15/38](#) and not in [A61L 15/32](#).

Antimicrobial substances such as antibiotics are only classified in [A61L 15/46](#).

Growth factors are classified in [A61L 15/44](#) as medicaments and not in [A61L 15/32](#).

For the concerned medicaments ([A61L 15/44](#) and [A61L 15/46](#)) as additional information, a classification symbol in [A61L 2300/00](#) is given.

[A61L 15/40](#) covers ingredients of undetermined constitution or reaction products thereof such as products of natural origin (from plants or animals) and cells. This group will cover products such as natural silk derived from Bombyx mori, nacre, bees wax, honey, shellac, blood and blood.

[A61L 15/34](#) covers oils, fats, waxes and natural resins including emollients, lotions, skin care compositions, lanolin, paraffin, petroleum jelly.

Additional information concerning materials characterized by their function or physical properties, materials and methods for coating medical devices and materials for tissue regeneration are also classified in [A61L 2400/00-A61L 2430/40](#).

## Glossary of terms

*In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:*

Absorbent articles are considered to be articles adapted to absorb liquid excreted by the body	Wound dressings, diapers, sanitary towels, tampons, catamenial devices, panty liners, incontinence pads, training pants
SAP	Superabsorbent polymers/particles
PSA	Pressure sensitive adhesives
AUL	Absorbency under load
CRC	Centrifuge retention capacity
SFC	Saline flow conductivity
Gel blocking	Swelling of the external part of SAP obstructs the transmission of liquid into the particle

Non-woven	Fabric-like material made from long fibres, bonded together by chemical, mechanical, heat or solvent treatment. The term is used to denote fabrics, such as felt, which are neither woven nor knitted
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## A61L 17/00

**Materials for surgical sutures or for ligaturing blood vessels (surgical adhesives [A61L 24/00](#); surgical instruments, devices or methods for suturing or ligaturing [A61B 17/04](#), [A61B 17/12](#); supports or packages for suture materials [A61B 17/04](#)); {Materials for prostheses or catheters (bone cements or surgical adhesives for soft body tissues [A61L 24/00](#); shape or structure of prostheses [A61F 2/00](#); shape or structure of catheters [A61M 5/00](#))}**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Materials for surgical sutures or for ligaturing blood vessels.

### Relationships with other classification places

Polymers are classified in [C08L](#).

Processes and apparatus for the production of yarns or threads are classified in [D02G 3/00](#).

### References

#### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Surgical instruments, devices or methods for suturing or ligaturing	<a href="#">A61B 17/04</a>
Suture anchors, buttons or pledgets, i.e. means for attaching sutures to bone, cartilage or soft tissue	<a href="#">A61B 17/0401</a>
Supports or packages for suture materials	<a href="#">A61B 17/06114</a>
Non-chemical aspects of sutures	<a href="#">A61B 17/06166</a>
Yarns or threads for use in medical applications	<a href="#">D02G 3/448</a>
Yarns or threads with antibacterial properties	<a href="#">D02G 3/449</a>

### Special rules of classification

When classifying in group [A61L 17/00](#), classification is also made in [A61L 33/00](#) if the materials used are antithrombogenic.

For the concerned medicaments ([A61L 17/005](#)) as additional information, a classification symbol in [A61L 2300/00](#) is given.

Additional information concerning materials characterized by their function or physical properties, materials and methods for coating medical devices and materials for tissue regeneration are also classified in [A61L 2400/00-A61L 2430/40](#).

## Glossary of terms

In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

Surgical suture	Medical device used to hold body tissues together after an injury or surgery
Yarn	Unitary assembly of fibres, usually produced by spinning
Thread	Assembly of yarns or filaments, usually produced by twisting
Braid (also called plait)	Complex structure or pattern formed by intertwining three or more strands of flexible material such as textile fibres.

## A61L 24/00

### Surgical adhesives or cements; Adhesives for colostomy devices

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Adhesives or sealants for surgical use and surgical cements to anchor prostheses.

Adhesives for colostomy devices.

Embolizing / Occluding compositions and haemostatic compositions (surgical sponges or foams to stop bleeding)

Bone wax to mechanically control bleeding from bone surfaces during surgical procedures.

Viscoelastic compositions/agents for use in surgery.

#### Relationships with other classification places

Adhesives in general are classified in [C09J](#).

Cements in general are classified in [C04B](#)

#### References

##### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Haemostatic wound dressings (with a backing)	<a href="#">A61L 15/00</a>
Haemostatic dressings (with no backing) in liquid, gel or powder form	<a href="#">A61L 26/00</a>
Bone fillers and bone pastes	<a href="#">A61L 27/00</a>
Occluding devices, e.g. surgical coils	<a href="#">A61L 31/00</a>

##### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Materials for colostomy devices	<a href="#">A61L 28/00</a>
Surgical glue applicators	<a href="#">A61B 17/00491</a>
Tools for preparing, introducing or removing bone cement or other fluid fillers into or from bones	<a href="#">A61B 17/8802</a>
Preparation of bone cement, e.g. mixing	<a href="#">A61B 17/8833</a>

Dental adhesives or cements	<a href="#">A61K 6/0023</a>
Adhesives for stabilising dentures	<a href="#">A61K 6/0026</a>
Medicinal preparations for the eye	<a href="#">A61K 9/0048</a>
Two-component delivery syringes	<a href="#">A61M 5/19</a>

### Special rules of classification

When classifying in group [A61L 24/00](#), classification is also made in [A61L 33/00](#) if the materials used are antithrombogenic.

In groups [A61L 24/046](#) - [A61L 24/12](#), the use of specific polymers is indicated by using the relevant classification symbols of subclass [C08L](#) preceded by a "comma", e.g. surgical adhesives based on polymethylmethacrylate: [A61L 24/06](#), [C08L 33/12](#).

In groups [A61L 24/0047](#) - [A61L 24/0094](#), the use of specific polymers is indicated by using the relevant classification symbols of subclass [C08L](#) preceded by a "comma", e.g. composite surgical adhesives with a matrix of polyhydroxy butyrate containing chitosan particles: [A61L 24/0094](#), [C08L 5/08](#) and [A61L 24/0094](#), [C08L 67/04](#).

When using combination classes for specifying the macromolecular materials the following rules apply:

Compositions of polysaccharides are combined with [C08L 1/00](#) - [C08L 5/16](#)

Compositions of rubber are combined with [C08L 7/00](#) - [C08L 21/02](#).

Compositions of macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds are combined with [C08L 23/00](#) - [C08L 57/12](#).

Compositions of macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds are combined with [C08L 59/00](#) - [C08L 87/00](#).

Compositions of natural macromolecular compounds or of derivatives thereof are combined with [C08L 89/00](#) - [C08L 89/06](#).

Mixtures of macromolecular compounds are only classified in [A61L 24/043](#) and not in each individual subgroups [A61L 24/046](#), [A61L 24/06](#), [A61L 24/08](#), [A61L 24/10](#).

Each of the polymeric components of the mixture is classified in its correspondent [C08L](#) group, e.g. a surgical adhesive comprising a mixture of cyanoacrylate and polylactide [A61L 24/043](#), [C08L 35/04](#) and [A61L 24/043](#), [C08L 67/04](#).

Growth factors are classified in [A61L 24/0015](#) as medicaments.

For the concerned medicaments ([A61L 24/0015](#)) as additional information, a classification symbol in [A61L 2300/00](#) is given.

Additional information concerning materials characterized by their function or physical properties, materials and methods for coating medical devices and materials for tissue regeneration are also classified in [A61L 2400/00-A61L 2430/40](#).

[A61L 24/0005](#) covers ingredients of undetermined constitution or reaction products thereof such as products of natural origin (from plants or animals) and cells. This group will cover products such as natural silk derived from *Bombyx mori*, nacre, bees wax, honey, shellac, blood and blood.

## Glossary of terms

In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

Bone cements	Are used to anchor prostheses. The bone cement fills the free space between the prosthesis and the bone.
Bone wax	It is used to help mechanically control bleeding from bone surfaces during surgical procedures.
Embolizing compositions	Occluding compositions
Haemostatic compositions	Antihemorrhagic (antihemorrhagic) compositions that promote haemostasis (stop bleeding). <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haemostatic">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haemostatic</a> - cite_note-0
Composite materials or composites	Materials made from two or more constituent materials with significantly different physical or chemical properties which remain separate and distinct at the macroscopic or microscopic scale within the finished structure.

## A61L 26/00

### Chemical aspects of, or use of materials for, {wound dressings or} bandages {in liquid, gel or powder form}

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Chemical composition of materials used, or use of such materials, for wound dressings or bandages in liquid, gel or powder form.

This group covers wound dressings and bandages not having a solid part or backing.

Sprayable compositions.

Wound covering materials such as foams, for external use.

#### Relationships with other classification places

Polymers are classified in [C08L](#)

#### References

##### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Materials for wound dressings and bandages with a solid part or backing	<a href="#">A61L 15/00</a>
Materials for surgical foams or sponges (haemostatic sponges/foams)	<a href="#">A61L 24/00</a>
Drug-containing film-forming compositions (spray-on)	<a href="#">A61K 9/7015</a>

##### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Galenical aspects of topical compositions (ointments or creams) for skin	<a href="#">A61K 9/0014</a>
Syringes	<a href="#">A61M 5/178</a>

## Special rules of classification

When classifying in group [A61L 26/00](#), classification is also made in [A61L 33/00](#) if the materials used are antithrombogenic.

In groups [A61L 26/0009](#) and subgroups and [A61L 26/0095](#), the use of specific polymers is indicated by using the relevant classification symbols of subclass [C08L](#) preceded by a "comma", e.g. liquid bandages on alginates: [A61L 26/0023](#), [C08L 5/04](#).

When using combination classes for specifying the macromolecular materials the following rules apply:

Compositions of polysaccharides are combined with [C08L 1/00](#) - [C08L 5/16](#).

Compositions of rubber are combined with [C08L 7/00](#) - [C08L 21/02](#).

Compositions of macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds are combined with [C08L 23/00](#) - [C08L 57/12](#).

Compositions of macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds are combined with [C08L 59/00](#) - [C08L 87/00](#).

Compositions of natural macromolecular compounds or of derivatives thereof are combined with [C08L 89/00](#) - [C08L 89/06](#).

Mixtures of macromolecular compounds are only classified in [A61L 26/0052](#) and not in each individual subgroups [A61L 26/0014](#) - [A61L 26/0047](#).

Each of the polymeric components of the mixture is classified in its correspondent [C08L](#) group, e.g. a liquid bandage comprising a mixture of chitosan and polyethylene glycol [A61L 26/0052](#), [C08L 5/08](#) and [A61L 26/0052](#), [C08L 71/02](#).

Compositions of block copolymers are classified in [C08L 53/00](#).

Growth factors are classified in [A61L 26/0066](#) as medicaments.

[A61L 26/0057](#) covers ingredients of undetermined constitution or reaction products thereof such as products of natural origin (from plants or animals) and cells. This group will cover products such as natural silk derived from *Bombyx mori*, nacre, bees wax, honey, shellac, blood and blood-derived products (e.g. plasma, Platelet Rich Plasma [PRP], platelet concentrate), tissue fragments, Extracellular matrix (ECM), Submucosa (e.g. SIS), Essential oils, algae, diatomaceous earth.

For the concerned medicaments ([A61L 26/0066](#)) as additional information, a classification symbol in [A61L 2300/00](#) is given.

Additional information concerning materials characterized by their function or physical properties, materials and methods for coating medical devices and materials for tissue regeneration are also classified in [A61L 2400/00](#)-[A61L 2430/40](#).

## A61L 27/00

**Materials for {grafts or} prostheses or for coating {grafts or} prostheses (dental prostheses [A61C 13/00](#); shape or structure of prostheses [A61F 2/00](#); use of preparations for artificial teeth [A61K 6/02](#); artificial kidneys [A61M 1/14](#))**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Chemical composition of materials used, or use of such materials, for prostheses or grafts or for coating prostheses or grafts.



Artificial blood vessels, vascular patches, artificial valves, annuloplasty rings ([A61L 27/507](#)).

Materials for tissue engineering such as scaffolds.

Artificial skin, skin grafts ([A61L 27/60](#))

Fillers for tissue regeneration and augmentation such as bone and soft tissue fillers, cosmetic fillers.

Injectable compositions, e.g. for regenerating cartilage.

Chemical aspects of surface treatment or modification of prostheses or grafts.

Spinal implants, e.g. spinal spacers, fusion cages, intervertebral discs.

Nerve implants, nerve conduits, nerve regeneration devices.

### Relationships with other classification places

Undifferentiated human, animal or plant cells, e.g. cell lines; Tissues; Cultivation or maintenance thereof; Culture media therefore are classified in [C12N 5/00](#).

Medicinal preparations containing material or reaction products thereof with undetermined constitution is classified in [A61K 35/00](#).

Electrotherapy is classified in [A61N 1/00](#).

Magnetotherapy is classified in [A61N 2/00](#).

Radiation Therapy is classified in [A61N 5/00](#).

Ultrasound Therapy is classified in [A61N 7/00](#).

Preparations for dentistry are classified in [A61K 6/00](#).

Dentistry: Dental implants, Fixation tools, Implanting tools are classified in [A61C 8/00](#) and [A61C 13/00](#).

Shape or structure of prostheses is classified in [A61E](#).

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Non-chemical aspects of intraocular lenses (IOL)	<a href="#">A61F 2/16</a>
Prostheses not implantable in the body, e.g. artificial limbs.	<a href="#">A61F 2/50</a>
Artificial teeth	<a href="#">A61K 6/02</a>
Ocular implants for drug delivery (e.g. ocular inserts)	<a href="#">A61K 9/0051</a>
Artificial hearts	<a href="#">A61M 1/10</a>
Artificial kidneys	<a href="#">A61M 1/14</a>
Blood oxygenators	<a href="#">A61M 1/16</a>
Bioreactors characterized by scaffolds or matrices serving as support for the cultured cells	<a href="#">C12M 25/14</a>
Substrates for cell culture	<a href="#">C12N 5/0068</a>
Vertebrate cells or tissues	<a href="#">C12N 5/0602</a>
Contact lenses characterised by the material of which they are made.	<a href="#">G02B 1/043</a>
Contact lenses in general	<a href="#">G02C 7/04</a>

### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Preservation of living parts of humans or animals	<a href="#">A01N 1/02</a>
Non-chemical aspects of cosmetic or alloplastic implants	<a href="#">A61F 2/0059</a>
Special surfaces of prostheses, e.g. for improving ingrowth	<a href="#">A61F 2/0077</a>
Artificial gland structures using bioreactors	<a href="#">A61F 2/022</a>
Hollow or tubular parts of organs, e.g. bladders, trachea, bronchi, bile ducts	<a href="#">A61F 2/04</a>
Non-chemical aspects of prostheses for blood vessels	<a href="#">A61F 2/06</a>
Non-chemical of skin implants, e.g. artificial skin	<a href="#">A61F 2/105</a>
Mammary prostheses	<a href="#">A61F 2/12</a>
Eye prostheses (intraocular lenses, corneal implants)	<a href="#">A61F 2/14- A61F 2/1694</a>
Non-chemical aspects of heart valves	<a href="#">A61F 2/24</a>
Manufacturing methods of heart valves	<a href="#">A61F 2/2415</a>
Non-chemical aspects of annuloplasty rings	<a href="#">A61F 2/2442</a>
Non-chemical aspects of bone prostheses	<a href="#">A61F 2/28</a>
Non-chemical aspects of joint prostheses	<a href="#">A61F 2/30</a>
Non-chemical aspects of prostheses for intervertebral or spinal discs	<a href="#">A61F 2/442</a>
Tools for introducing bone substitute, for implanting bone graft implants or for compacting them in the bone cavity	<a href="#">A61F 2/4601</a>
Use of preparations for artificial teeth, for filling or for capping teeth	<a href="#">A61K 6/02</a>
Shaped ceramic products made of calcium phosphates, e.g. hydroxyapatite	<a href="#">C04B 35/447</a>
Chemical analysis of biological material, e.g. blood, urine	<a href="#">G01N 33/52</a>
Coating for optical elements	<a href="#">G02B 1/10</a>

### Special rules of classification

When classifying in groups [A61L 27/02](#) - [A61L 27/48](#), classification is also made in groups [A61L 27/50](#) - [A61L 27/60](#) if the use of materials characterised by their function or physical properties is of interest.

When classifying in group [A61L 27/00](#), classification is also made in [A61L 33/00](#) if the materials used are antithrombogenic.

In group [A61L 27/00](#), the use of specific polymers is indicated using the relevant classification symbols of subclass [C08L](#) preceded by a "comma",, e.g. prosthesis based on polyvinylchloride [A61L 27/16](#), [C08L 27/06](#).

When using combination classes for specifying the macromolecular materials the following rules apply:

Compositions of polysaccharides are combined with [C08L 1/00](#) - [C08L 5/16](#).

Compositions of rubber are combined with [C08L 7/00](#) - [C08L 21/02](#).

Compositions of macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds are combined with [C08L 23/00](#) - [C08L 57/12](#).

Compositions of macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds are combined with [C08L 59/00](#) - [C08L 87/00](#).

Compositions of natural macromolecular compounds or of derivatives thereof are combined with [C08L 89/00](#) - [C08L 89/06](#).

Mixtures of macromolecular compounds are only classified in [A61L 27/26](#) and not in each individual subgroups [A61L 27/16](#) - [A61L 27/227](#).

Each of the polymeric components of the mixture is classified in its correspondent [C08L](#) group, e.g. a bone graft comprising a mixture of chitosan and polyethylene glycol [A61L 27/26](#), [C08L 5/08](#) and [A61L 27/26](#), [C08L 71/02](#).

Compositions of block copolymers are classified in [C08L 53/00](#).

Growth factors are classified in [A61L 27/54](#) as medicaments.

For the concerned medicaments ([A61L 27/54](#)) as additional information, a classification symbol in [A61L 2300/00](#) is given.

Additional information concerning materials characterized by their function or physical properties, materials and methods for coating medical devices and materials for tissue regeneration are also classified in [A61L 2400/00](#)-[A61L 2430/40](#).

[A61L 27/36](#) covers ingredients of undetermined constitution or reaction products thereof such as products of natural origin (from plants or animals). This group will cover products such as natural silk derived from *Bombyx mori*, nacre, bees wax, honey, shellac, blood and blood-derived products (e.g. plasma, Plasma Rich Plasma [PRP], platelet concentrate), tissue fragments, Extracellular matrix (ECM), Submucosa (e.g. SIS), Essential oils, algae, diatomaceous earth.

[A61L 27/38](#) covers materials for prostheses or grafts containing added animal cells, e.g. scaffolds containing seeded or cultured cells.

Materials for coating prostheses containing macromolecular materials are classified in [A61L 27/34](#), the use of specific polymers is indicated using the relevant classification symbols of subclass [C08L](#) preceded by a "comma", e.g. prosthesis coated with polyvinylchloride [A61L 27/34](#), [C08L 27/06](#).

## Glossary of terms

*In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:*

Composite materials or composites	Materials made from two or more constituent materials with significantly different physical or chemical properties which remain separate and distinct at the macroscopic or microscopic scale within the finished structure.
PRP	Platelet Rich Plasma
SIS	Small Intestine Submucosa
Growth Factors (GF)	Naturally occurring substances capable of stimulating cellular growth, proliferation and cellular differentiation. Examples of GF are mentioned below:
BMP	Bone morphogenetic proteins
TGF	Transforming Growth Factors,
VEGF	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factors,
FGF	Fibroblast Growth Factors,
IGF	Insulin Growth Factors
EGF	Epidermal Growth Factors

PDGF	Platelet-derived Growth Factors
NGF	Nerve Growth Factors
DBM	Demineralized Bone Matrix is allograft bone that has had the inorganic mineral removed, leaving behind the organic collagen matrix.
PLA, PGA	Polylactic acid, Polyglycolic acid,
PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene
PMMA	Polymethylmethacrylate
PVA	Polyvinyl alcohol
EVA	Ethylene vinyl acetate
PEG	Polyethylene Glycol
CMC	Carboxymethylcellulose
TCP	Tricalcium phosphate
IOL	Intraocular lenses
Tissue engineering	Interdisciplinary field that applies the principles of engineering and life sciences toward the development of biological substitutes that restore, maintain, or improve tissue function or a whole organ
Osteoinduction	Stimulation of osteoprogenitor cells to differentiate into osteoblasts that then begin new bone formation.
Osteoconduction	When the bone graft material serves as a scaffold for new bone growth that is perpetuated by the native bone
Autograft, Autologous or Autogenous	Grafting utilizing tissue obtained from the same individual receiving the graft.
Allograft	It is harvested from an individual from the same specie other than the one receiving the graft. Allograft tissue is taken from cadavers that have donated their tissue so that it can be used for living people who are in need of it
Xenograft	Xenograft tissue substitute has its origin from a species other than human, such as bovine.
Regenerative medicine	Synonym with tissue engineering.
Tissue scaffold	Artificial structure capable of supporting three-dimensional tissue formation, often implanted or 'seeded' with cells.
Alloplastic	Non-biological material such as metal, ceramic, and plastic.

## A61L 28/00

### Materials for colostomy devices (adhesives for colostomy devices [A61L 24/00](#))

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Materials for ostomy pouching systems (colostomy bags) that provide a means for the collection of waste from a surgically diverted colon.

#### Relationships with other classification places

Polymers are classified in [C08L](#).

## References

### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Adhesives for colostomy devices	<a href="#">A61L 24/00</a>
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### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Non-chemical aspects of colostomy devices	<a href="#">A61F 5/445</a>
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## Special rules of classification

When classifying in group [A61L 28/00](#), classification is also made in [A61L 33/00](#) if the materials used are antithrombogenic.

In groups [A61L 28/0011](#) and subgroups and [A61L 28/0026](#), the use of specific polymers is indicated by using the relevant classification symbols of subclass [C08L](#) preceded by a "comma", e.g. colostomy bag containing PVC, [A61L 28/0011](#), [C08L 27/06](#).

When using combination classes for specifying the macromolecular materials the following rules apply:

Compositions of polysaccharides are combined with [C08L 1/00](#) - [C08L 5/16](#).

Compositions of rubber are combined with [C08L 7/00](#) - [C08L 21/02](#).

Compositions of macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds are combined with [C08L 23/00](#) - [C08L 57/12](#).

Compositions of macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds are combined with [C08L 59/00](#) - [C08L 87/00](#).

Compositions of natural macromolecular compounds or of derivatives thereof are combined with [C08L 89/00](#) - [C08L 89/06](#).

Mixtures of macromolecular compounds are only classified in [A61L 28/0026](#) and not in each individual subgroups [A61L 28/0011](#) - [A61L 28/0023](#).

Each of the polymeric components of the mixture is classified in its correspondent [C08L](#) group, e.g. a colostomy bag comprising a mixture of polyurethane and polysiloxane [A61L 28/0026](#), [C08L 75/04](#) and [A61L 28/0026](#), [C08L 83/04](#).

Compositions of block copolymers are classified in [C08L 53/00](#).

Growth factors are classified in [A61L 28/0038](#) as medicaments.

For the concerned medicaments ([A61L 28/0038](#)) as additional information, a classification symbol in [A61L 2300/00](#) is given.

Additional information concerning materials characterized by their function or physical properties, materials and methods for coating medical devices and materials for tissue regeneration are also classified in [A61L 2400/00-A61L 2430/40](#).

[A61L 28/003](#) covers ingredients of undetermined constitution or reaction products thereof such as products of natural origin (from plants or animals) and cells. This group will cover products such as natural silk derived from *Bombyx mori*, nacre, bees wax, honey, shellac, blood and blood-derived products (e.g. plasma, Platelet Rich Plasma [PRP], platelet concentrate), tissue fragments, Extracellular matrix (ECM), Submucosa (e.g. SIS), Essential oils, algae, diatomaceous earth.

## Glossary of terms

In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

Colostomy	An alternative exit from the colon created to divert waste through a hole in the colon and through the wall of the abdomen.
Composite materials or composites	Materials made from two or more constituent materials with significantly different physical or chemical properties which remain separate and distinct at the macroscopic or microscopic scale within the finished structure.

## A61L 29/00

**Materials for catheters, {medical tubing, cannulae, or endoscopes} or for coating catheters (shape or structure of catheters [A61M 25/00](#))**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Chemical composition of materials used, or use of such materials, for catheters and catheter balloons or for coating catheters and catheter balloons and for medical tubing, cannulae or endoscopes.

Medical tubing comprises Feeding tubes, Nasogastric tubes, (Endo)Tracheal tubes, Drainage tubes, Dialysis tubing.

Catheter lock solutions for infusion into an indwelling intravascular catheter to inhibit infection related to the presence of the catheter.

### Relationships with other classification places

Polymers are classified in [C08L](#).

Lubricating compositions are classified in [C10M](#).

Biocides are classified in [A01N](#).

Non-chemical aspects of catheters and medical tubing are classified in [A61M](#).

Production of tubular articles is classified in [B29D 23/00](#).

Medical tubing for diagnosis, measuring or testing is classified in [A61B](#).

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Chemical aspects of needles	<a href="#">A61L 31/00</a>
Chemical aspects of guidewires	<a href="#">A61L 31/00</a>
Non-chemical aspects of endoscopes	<a href="#">A61B 1/005</a>
Non-chemical aspects of feeding tubes	<a href="#">A61J 15/00</a>
Non-chemical aspects of needles for surgery	<a href="#">A61M 5/158</a>
Non-chemical aspects of catheters and medical tubing	<a href="#">A61M 25/00</a>
Non-chemical aspects of guidewires	<a href="#">A61M 25/09</a>
Non-chemical aspects of drainage tubes for wounds	<a href="#">A61M 27/00</a>

Non-chemical aspects of dilators	<a href="#">A61M 29/00</a>
Non-chemical aspects of catheters for uterus, vagina or rectum	<a href="#">A61M 31/00</a>
Non-chemical aspects of medical tubes	<a href="#">A61M 39/08</a>
Non-chemical aspects of medical tube connectors, tube couplings	<a href="#">A61M 39/10</a>

### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Non-chemical aspects of drainage tubes	<a href="#">A61M 1/008</a>
Non-chemical aspects of peritoneal catheters	<a href="#">A61M 1/285</a>
Nasal cannulae or tubing	<a href="#">A61M 16/00</a>
Non-chemical aspects of tracheal tubes	<a href="#">A61M 16/04</a>
Non-chemical aspects of multilayered (e.g. coated) catheters	<a href="#">A61M 25/0045</a>
Non-chemical aspects of balloon-catheters	<a href="#">A61M 25/10</a>
Making of balloon catheters	<a href="#">A61M 25/1027</a>
Dialysis systems; Artificial kidneys; Blood oxygenators	<b>A61M29/14</b>

### Special rules of classification

When classifying in groups [A61L 29/02](#) - [A61L 29/126](#), classification is also made in groups [A61L 29/14](#) - [A61L 29/18](#) if the use of materials characterised by their function or physical properties is of interest.

When classifying in group [A61L 29/041](#), [A61L 29/042](#), [A61L 29/043](#), [A61L 29/049](#), [A61L 29/06](#), [A61L 29/085](#), [A61L 29/12](#), [A61L 29/123](#) and [A61L 29/126](#), the use of specific polymers is indicated using the relevant classification symbols of subclass [C08L](#) preceded by,, a "comma" e.g. a catheter based on polyvinylchloride [A61L 29/041](#), [C08L 27/06](#).

When using combination classes for specifying the macromolecular materials the following rules apply:

Compositions of polysaccharides are combined with [C08L 1/00](#) - [C08L 5/16](#).

Compositions of rubber are combined with [C08L 7/00](#) - [C08L 21/02](#).

Compositions of macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds are combined with [C08L 23/00](#) - [C08L 57/12](#).

Compositions of macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds are combined with [C08L 59/00](#) - [C08L 87/00](#).

Compositions of natural macromolecular compounds or of derivatives thereof are combined with [C08L 89/00](#) - [C08L 89/06](#) classification is also made in [A61L 33/00](#) if the materials used are antithrombogenic.

Compositions of block copolymers are classified in [C08L 53/00](#).

Mixtures of macromolecular compounds are only classified in [A61L 29/049](#) and not in each individual subgroups [A61L 29/041](#) - [A61L 29/06](#).

Each of the polymeric components of the mixture is classified in its correspondent [C08L](#) group, e.g. a catheter comprising a mixture of polyacrylate and polylactide [A61L 29/049](#), [C08L 33/04](#) and [A61L 29/049](#), [C08L 67/04](#).

Growth factors are classified in [A61L 29/16](#) as medicaments.

For the concerned medicaments ([A61L 29/16](#)) as additional information, a classification symbol in [A61L 2300/00](#) is given.

Additional information concerning materials characterized by their function or physical properties, materials and methods for coating medical devices and materials for tissue regeneration are also classified in [A61L 2400/00-A61L 2430/40](#).

In group [A61L 29/18](#) materials at least partially X-ray or laser opaque include all kind of medical imaging material such as MRI contrast agents, ultrasound imaging agents, echogenic agents.

[A61L 29/005](#) covers ingredients of undetermined constitution or reaction products thereof such as products of natural origin (from plants or animals) and cells. This group will cover products such as natural silk derived from *Bombyx mori*, nacre, bees wax, honey, shellac, blood and blood-derived products (e.g. plasma, Platelet Rich Plasma [PRP], platelet concentrate), tissue fragments, Extracellular matrix (ECM), Submucosa (e.g. SIS), Essential oils, algae, diatomaceous earth.

Materials for coating catheters containing macromolecular materials are classified in [A61L 29/085](#), the use of specific polymers is indicated using the relevant classification symbols of subclass [C08L](#) preceded by a "comma", e.g. catheters coated with polydimethyl siloxane [A61L 29/085, C08L 83/04](#).

## Glossary of terms

*In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:*

Catheter	A tube that can be inserted into a body cavity, duct, or vessel to allow drainage, administration of fluids or gases, or access by surgical instruments.
Balloon catheter	A type of "soft" catheter with an inflatable "balloon" at its tip which is used during a catheterization procedure to enlarge a narrow opening or passage within the body. The deflated balloon catheter is positioned, then inflated to perform the necessary procedure, and deflated again in order to be removed.
Dilator	A (surgical) device used to dilate, distend, enlarge, expand, stretch an opening, organ, passage, tube, canal or cavity of a human or animal body.
Cannula	A tube that can be inserted into the body, often for the delivery or removal of fluid. Cannulae are introduced by means of a trocar needle.
Endoscope	An instrument used to examine the interior of a hollow organ or cavity of the body.
Tracheal tube	A catheter that is inserted into the trachea in order for the primary purpose of establishing and maintaining a patent airway and to ensure the adequate exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide
Composite materials or composites	Materials made from two or more constituent materials with significantly different physical or chemical properties which remain separate and distinct at the macroscopic or microscopic scale within the finished structure.



## A61L 31/00

**Materials for other surgical articles {, e.g. stents, stent-grafts, shunts, surgical drapes, guide wires, materials for adhesion prevention, occluding devices, surgical gloves, tissue fixation devices (shape or structure of stent-grafts [A61F 2/07](#), of stents [A61F 2/82](#), of surgical gloves [A61B 42/00](#), of surgical drapes [A61B 46/00](#), of occluding devices [A61B 17/12022](#))}**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Chemical composition of materials used, or use of such materials, for stents, stent-grafts, shunts, surgical drapes, guide wires, adhesion barriers (Membranes for Guided Tissue Regeneration, GTR), coils (occluding devices), surgical gloves, condoms, medical needles, trocars, dialysis ports, plugs (fistula blockers, bone plugs...), surgical cutting devices including biopsy devices, tissue fixation devices (clamps, clips, nails, plates, plugs, screws, suture anchors...), meshes (hernia meshes), devices for surgical treatment of incontinence (e.g. urethral slings), filters (e.g. vena cava filters), stent covers, vascular access ports (e.g. dialysis ports).

### Relationships with other classification places

Polymers are classified in [C08L](#).

Surgical instruments, devices or methods are classified in [A61B 17/00](#).

Devices providing patency to, or preventing collapsing of, tubular structures of the body, e.g. stents, are classified in [A61F 2/82](#).

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Non-chemical aspects of surgeons' or patients' gowns or dresses, surgical masks	<a href="#">A41D 13/12</a>
Gloves in general	<a href="#">A41D 19/00</a>
Non-chemical aspect of occluding devices	<a href="#">A61B 17/12022</a>
Non-chemical aspects of bone fixation devices (e.g. screws, nails, plates...)	<a href="#">A61B 17/58</a>
Non-chemical aspects of surgical gloves	<a href="#">A61B 42/00</a>
Non-chemical aspects of surgical drapes	<a href="#">A61B 46/00</a>
Non-chemical aspects of stent-grafts or graft for the treatment of aneurysms	<a href="#">A61F 2/07</a>
Non-chemical aspects of stents	<a href="#">A61F 2/82</a>
Intragastrical devices	<a href="#">A61F 5/0036</a>
Gastric Bands	<a href="#">A61F 5/005</a>
Devices for preventing snoring	<a href="#">A61F 5/56</a>
Radioactive stents	<a href="#">A61K 51/1282</a>

**Informative references**

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Sensors specially adapted to be brought in contact with an internal body part.	<a href="#">A61B 5/6846</a>
Instruments for taking a cell sample or for biopsy	<a href="#">A61B 10/02</a>
Non-chemical aspects of biopsy needles	<a href="#">A61B 10/0233</a>
Non-chemical aspects of needles for suturing	<a href="#">A61B 17/06</a>
Non-chemical aspects of bone staples	<a href="#">A61B 17/0642</a>
Non-chemical aspects of trocars, puncturing needles	<a href="#">A61B 17/34</a>
Non-chemical aspects of cannulae	<a href="#">A61B 17/3421</a>
Non-chemical aspects of intramedullary devices (pins, nails...)	<a href="#">A61B 17/72</a>
Non-chemical aspects of osteosynthesis instruments	<a href="#">A61B 17/88</a>
Dental regeneration membranes	<a href="#">A61C 8/0006</a>
Dental fixation means	<a href="#">A61C 8/0018</a>
Closure means for urethra or rectum, i.e. anti-incontinence devices or support slings against pelvic prolapse	<a href="#">A61F 2/0004</a>
Non-chemical aspects of cosmetic or alloplastic implants	<a href="#">A61F 2/0059</a>
Non-chemical aspects of implants for hernia repair or support, e.g. repair meshes	<a href="#">A61F 2/0063</a>
Non-chemical aspects of condoms	<a href="#">A61F 6/04</a>
Non-chemical aspects of acupuncture needles	<a href="#">A61H 39/086</a>
Containers for storing or transfusion of blood or plasma (blood bags)	<a href="#">A61J 1/05</a>
Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) contrast preparations; Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) contrast preparation	<a href="#">A61K 49/06</a>
Preparations containing radioactive substances for use in therapy or testing in vivo	<a href="#">A61K 51/12</a>
Non-chemical aspects of needles for surgery	<a href="#">A61M 5/158</a>
Non-chemical aspects of syringes	<a href="#">A61M 5/32</a>

**Special rules of classification**

Growth factors are classified in [A61L 31/16](#) as medicaments.

For the concerned medicaments ([A61L 31/16](#)) as additional information, a classification symbol in [A61L 2300/00](#) is given.

Additional information concerning materials characterized by their function or physical properties, materials and methods for coating medical devices and materials for tissue regeneration are also classified in [A61L 2400/00-A61L 2430/40](#).

In group [A61L 31/18](#) materials at least partially X-ray or laser opaque include all kind of medical imaging material such as MRI contrast agents, ultrasound imaging agents, echogenic agents.

[A61L 31/005](#) covers ingredients of undetermined constitution or reaction products thereof such as products of natural origin (from plants or animals) and cells. This group will cover products such as natural silk derived from *Bombyx mori*, nacre, bees wax, honey, shellac, blood and blood-derived products (e.g. plasma, Platelet Rich Plasma [PRP], platelet concentrate), tissue fragments, Extracellular matrix (ECM), Submucosa (e.g. SIS), Essential oils, algae, diatomaceous earth.

When classifying in groups [A61L 31/02](#) - [A61L 31/129](#), classification is also made in groups [A61L 31/14](#) - [A61L 31/18](#) if the use of materials characterised by their function or physical properties is of interest.

When classifying in group [A61L 31/00](#), classification is also made in [A61L 33/00](#) if the materials used are antithrombogenic.

In group [A61L 31/00](#), the use of specific polymers is indicated using the relevant classification symbols of subclass [C08L](#) preceded by a "comma", e.g. surgical clamp based on polyvinylchloride [A61L 31/048](#), [C08L 27/06](#).

When classifying in group [A61L 31/041](#), [A61L 31/042](#) [A61L 31/048](#), [A61L 31/049](#), [A61L 31/06](#), [A61L 31/10](#), [A61L 31/125](#), [A61L 31/126](#), [A61L 31/127](#), [A61L 31/127](#), [A61L 31/128](#) and [A61L 31/129](#), the use of specific polymers is indicated using the relevant classification symbols of subclass [C08L](#) preceded by a "comma", e.g. a stent based on polyurethane [A61L 31/06](#), [C08L 75/04](#).

When using combination classes for specifying the macromolecular materials the following rules apply:

Compositions of polysaccharides are combined with [C08L 1/00](#) - [C08L 5/16](#).

Compositions of rubber are combined with [C08L 7/00](#) - [C08L 21/02](#).

Compositions of macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds are combined with [C08L 23/00](#) - [C08L 57/12](#).

Compositions of macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds are combined with [C08L 59/00](#) - [C08L 87/00](#).

Compositions of natural macromolecular compounds or of derivatives thereof are combined with [C08L 89/00](#) - [C08L 89/06](#) classification is also made in [A61L 33/00](#) if the materials used are antithrombogenic.

Compositions of block copolymers are classified in [C08L 53/00](#).

Mixtures of macromolecular compounds are only classified in [A61L 31/041](#) and not classified in each individual subgroups [A61L 31/042](#) - [A61L 31/06](#).

Each of the polymeric components of the mixture is classified in its correspondent [C08L](#) group, e.g. a stent comprising a mixture of polyacrylate and polylactide [A61L 31/041](#), [C08L 33/04](#) and [A61L 31/041](#), [C08L 67/04](#).

Materials for coating other surgical articles containing macromolecular materials are classified in [A61L 31/10](#), the use of specific polymers is indicated using the relevant classification symbols of subclass [C08L](#) preceded by a "comma", e.g. stent coated with polylactide [A61L 31/10](#), [C08L 67/04](#).

## Glossary of terms

*In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:*

Stent	Artificial 'tube' inserted into a natural passage/conduit in the body to prevent, or counteract, a disease-induced, localized flow constriction. The term may also refer to a tube used to temporarily hold such a natural conduit open to allow access for surgery
Stent-graft	Tubular device composed of special fabric supported by a rigid structure, the stent, which is usually metal. The device is used primarily in endovascular surgery. Stent grafts support weak points in arteries; such a point is commonly known as an aneurysm.
Shunt	By-pass or divert

Guide-wires	Facilitate the delivery of a wide variety of catheters, stents and other interventional devices to a procedure site within the body
Medical Coils	Occluding device, e.g. Guglielmi Detachable Coil, or GDC, is a platinum coil commonly used in intracranial non-invasive surgery for the occlusion of brain aneurysms
Mesh	Mesh consists of semi-permeable barrier made of connected strands of metal, fiber, or other flexible/ductile material. Mesh is similar to web or net in that it has many attached or woven strands. For example, hernia mesh or patch.
Adhesion barriers (Materials for adhesion prevention)	Medical implants that can be used to reduce abnormal internal scarring (adhesions) following surgery by separating the internal tissues and organs while they heal
Suture anchors	Fixation devices for fixing tendons and ligaments to bone. They are made up of: the anchor, which is inserted into the bone (e.g. a screw); the eyelet, which is a hole or a loop in the anchor to through which the suture passes. This links the anchor to the suture; the suture which is attached to the anchor by through the eyelet of the anchor
Composite materials or composites	Materials made from two or more constituent materials with significantly different physical or chemical properties which remain separate and distinct at the macroscopic or microscopic scale within the finished structure
GTR	Guided Tissue Regeneration

## A61L 33/00

### Antithrombogenic treatment of surgical articles, e.g. sutures, catheters, prostheses, or of articles for the manipulation or conditioning of blood; Materials for such treatment

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Chemical composition of materials, or use of materials, for antithrombogenic treatment of surgical articles, e.g. sutures, catheters, prostheses, or of articles for the manipulation or conditioning of blood.

#### References

##### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Containers for storing or transfusion of blood or plasma (blood bags)	<a href="#">A61J 1/05</a>
Dialysis systems; Artificial kidneys; Blood oxygenators;	<a href="#">A61M29/14</a>

#### Special rules of classification

When classifying in groups [A61L 33/02](#) - [A61L 33/122](#), classification is also made in group [A61L 33/0005](#) if of interest.

In group [A61L 33/00](#), the use of specific polymers is indicated using the relevant classification symbols of subclass [C08L](#) preceded by a "comma", e.g. antithrombogenic treatment with the help of polyvinylchloride [A61L 33/064](#), [C08L 27/06](#).

**Glossary of terms**

*In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:*

Antithrombogenic, antithrombotic	Reduces thrombus formation, e.g. antiplatelet drugs, anticoagulants, thrombolytic drugs, fibrinolytic agents
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