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### Implant delivery methods

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#### Abstract

Aspects of the present invention relate to a method for locating an expandable implant for treating BPH within the prostatic urethra of a patient. The delivery device comprises an inner tube and an outer sleeve moveable relative to the inner tube between a stored position and a deployed position. The outer sleeve surrounds the inner tube to define an annulus therebetween and the expandable implant is retained within the annulus when the outer sleeve is in the stored position.

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## Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS (1) This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/654,642, filed Mar. 14, 2022, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/692,347, filed on Nov. 22, 2019 and issued as U.S. Pat. No. 11,273,025 on Mar. 15, 2022, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

## TECHNICAL FIELD

(1) The present disclosure relates to a delivery device for an expandable implant, in particular but not exclusively, the expandable implant may be located within the prostatic urethra of a patient to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia. Aspects of the invention relate to a delivery device for locating an expandable implant for treating benign prostatic hyperplasia within the prostatic urethra and to a method of delivering an expandable implant.

## BACKGROUND

(2) Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is a noncancerous disease that results in an enlargement of the prostate. As the prostate expands it may press against and place pressure on the urethra and bladder neck thereby making it difficult to pass urine out of the bladder.

- (3) It is known to treat BPH in a variety of manners including through the use of medication or surgery in particularly bad cases. However, both of these approaches are undesirable. For example, in the US alone more than \$5 billion is spent annually on medication to manage BPH. Furthermore, surgical solutions can be particularly invasive and uncomfortable for the patient.
- (4) As such, there is a move in the industry towards the use of expandable implants that may be inserted within the urethra to alleviate the pressure applied to the urethra and bladder neck by the enlarged prostate.
- (5) Expandable implants provide a minimally invasive and low cost solution for treating BPH. However, locating the expandable implant in the correct position within the urethra is challenging for a clinician. Furthermore, if the expander is deployed incorrectly it may be challenging and invasive to recover the deployed expander from the patient's body.
- (6) An example of an expandable implant for treating BPH is described in WO 2017/081326. The expandable implant described in WO 2017/081326 should be positioned within the prostatic urethra between the bladder neck and external sphincter of a patient such that the expandable implant provides a radially outward force on the prostatic urethra to alleviate the symptoms of BPH.
- (7) Positioning the expander accurately within the prostatic urethra is challenging for a clinician as the expander must be positioned accurately both in a longitudinal direction within the prostatic urethra and also circumferentially. For example, the expandable implant should be positioned longitudinally between the bladder neck and the external sphincter and also orientated such that the expander correctly engages the three lobes of the prostate. If the expander is deployed in an incorrect position or deployed accidentally then a complex procedure may be required to remove or reposition the expander within the prostatic urethra.
- (8) As such, there is a need to provide a minimally invasive delivery device that allows a clinician to accurately position and deploy the expandable implant within the prostatic urethra.
- (9) WO 2017/081326 describes a delivery device for delivering an expander to a target site within a body lumen. The delivery device comprises an ejection element with a triangular cross-section configured to engage the expandable implant. The delivery device may be inserted into the urethra through the penis and advanced along the urethra to the target site. When the clinician is satisfied that the expander is in the correct position the ejection element is advanced distally and the expander is ejected from the delivery device.
- (10) The problem with this delivery device is that the expander is not reliably and accurately positioned within the prostatic urethra of the patient. For example, advancing the ejection element causes the expander to spring or jump forward upon deployment thereby making it challenging to accurately position the expander both longitudinally and circumferentially within the prostatic urethra. This system relies on the expander to expand and self-locate relative to the anatomy which can be unreliable and unpredictable.
- (11) Furthermore, deployment of the expander from the delivery device is achieved by actuating the handle in a single step thereby making the delivery device susceptible to accidental deployment and does not allow the clinician to reverse deployment of the expander if the clinician decides that the expander is not positioned accurately within the target site.
- (12) It is an aim of the present invention to address one or more of the disadvantages associated with the prior art.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

(13) In general terms there is provided a delivery device for locating an expandable implant for treating BPH within the prostatic urethra of a patient, the delivery device comprising: an inner tube; and an outer sleeve moveable relative to the inner tube between a stored position and a deployed position; wherein the outer sleeve surrounds the inner tube to define an annulus therebetween and wherein the expandable implant is retained within the annulus when the outer sleeve is in the stored position. The outer sleeve may be moveable between a stored position and a deployed position. The

stored position is a position in which the outer sleeve at least partially surrounds the expandable implant such that the implant is retained on the inner tube. When in the stored position the outer sleeve prevents the expandable implant expanding radially. The deployed position is a position in which the expander is uncovered by the outer sleeve such that the outer sleeve may expand radially. (14) According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided a delivery device for locating an expandable implant for treating BPH within the prostatic urethra of a patient, the delivery device comprising: a first elongate element; and a second elongate element surrounding the first elongate element to define an annulus therebetween; wherein the second elongate element is retractable relative to the first elongate element, between: a stored position in which the second elongate element is configured to surround the implant thereby retaining the implant within the annulus; a partially-deployed position in which the second elongate element is configured to partially uncover the implant; and a fully-deployed position in which the second elongate element is configured to uncover the implant to an extent sufficient to allow the implant to expand radially within the prostatic urethra.

(15) The first elongate element may be, for example, an inner tube or rod and the second elongate element may be an outer sleeve. The first and second elongate elements may be elliptical and preferably cylindrical.

(16) The delivery device beneficially provides a device for accurately positioning and deploying an expandable implant for treating BPH within the prostatic urethra of the patient. The outer sleeve may retain the expandable implant or expander within the annulus by surrounding the expander and preventing radial expansion of the expander until the expander is correctly located within the prostatic urethra. The skilled reader will appreciate that whilst the expandable implant described above is for use in treating BPH the delivery system may be used in other applications in which an expandable implant is to be located within a body lumen.

(17) In an embodiment, when in the partially deployed position a distal tip of the second elongate element may be positioned proximally of a distal tip of the first elongate element. The partially deployed position beneficially uncovers a portion of the expander whilst retaining the expander in a compressed or stored configuration on the inner tube. This allows a clinician to view the expander relative to the anatomy thereby making it easier for a clinician to align the expander relative to the anatomy. Furthermore, moving the outer sleeve from the partially deployed position to the fully deployed position is a smaller longitudinal movement than from the stored to the fully deployed position which improves the accuracy of deployment of the expandable implant.

(18) In one embodiment the delivery device may comprise a third elongate element located between the first elongate element and the second elongate element. The third elongate element may be an intermediate tube or a steering tube.

(19) In another embodiment the delivery device may comprise a retention feature for inhibiting movement of the expandable implant. The retention feature advantageously retains the expandable implant relative to the inner tube or the steering tube within the annulus. This is beneficial as it prevents longitudinal or angular movement of the expandable implant relative to the inner tube or steering tube prior to deployment of the expander. In an embodiment the retention feature may be located within the annulus.

(20) In one embodiment the outer sleeve may surround the retention feature when in the partially deployed position or in the stored position. This is beneficial as the outer sleeve prevents radial expansion of the expandable implant prior to full deployment of the expandable implant. Furthermore, the outer sleeve may be returned from the partially deployed position to the stored position if the clinician wants to abort the deployment of the expandable implant.

(21) In an embodiment the retention feature may comprise a protrusion on the inner tube. In another embodiment the retention feature may comprise a proximal protrusion and a distal protrusion located on the inner tube. The inner tube may comprise two, three or more sets of retention features configured to engage and retain the expandable implant. In another embodiment

the protrusions may be located on or extending distally from the steering tube. The protrusions may be orientated on the inner tube or steering tube such that the expandable implant is orientated substantially correctly when the delivery device is inserted into the urethra.

(22) In another embodiment a slot for at least partially receiving the expandable implant may be defined between the distal protrusion and the proximal protrusion. The expandable implant may be received within the slot. The expandable implant may comprise an apex and the protrusion may be located between opposing sides of the apex when the expandable implant is located on the inner tube.

(23) In one embodiment a gap may be defined between a top or radially outer surface of the retention feature and an inner or radially inner surface of the outer sleeve when the outer sleeve is in the stored position or in the partially-deployed position, which gap is narrower than a radial thickness of a part of the implant to be engaged by the retention feature. In an embodiment the delivery device may comprise the expander and the implant or expander may comprise a wire retained by the retention feature and the gap may be less than the diameter of the wire. The gap beneficially provides clearance between the retention feature and the outer sleeve to allow the outer sleeve to move freely relative to the inner tube. Furthermore, the gap may allow fluids to flow along the annulus if the annulus forms part of an irrigation channel.

(24) In another embodiment the delivery device may comprise a handle connected to a proximal end of the inner tube and/or outer sleeve. The handle advantageously allows the delivery device to be held and gripped by a clinician. Furthermore, the handle may be operable to move the outer sleeve between a stored position, a fully deployed position and a partially deployed position.

(25) In an embodiment the handle may comprise a proximal grip and a distal grip. The handle may comprise a lever moveable between a locked position and an unlocked position. When the lever is in the locked position the outer sleeve is locked in the stored position. The lever may comprise an intermediate position and when the lever is in the intermediate position the outer sleeve is moveable from the stored position to the partially deployed position.

(26) The lever may comprise a fully deployed position. When the lever is in the fully deployed position the outer sleeve is moveable between the partially deployed position and the fully deployed position.

(27) In one embodiment the inner tube may comprise a distal end and the distal end of the inner tube may be located distally of a distal end of the expandable implant when the expandable implant is retained within the annulus, in use.

(28) In another embodiment the inner tube may comprise a distal end and the distal end may be located proximally of a distal end of the expandable implant and distally of a proximal end of the expandable implant when the expandable implant is retained within the annulus, in use.

(29) Beneficially, the inner tube provides support to the expandable implant when the expandable implant is retained on the inner tube such that the longitudinal struts of the expandable implant are maintained in a generally parallel orientation relative to each other when the implant is in the stored configuration. This advantageously promotes radial expansion of the implant during deployment and further reduces the possibility of the expandable implant becoming dislodged from the retention feature. Furthermore, the inner tube supports the expander when the delivery tube is being inserted into, and along, the urethra. This beneficially prevents the expander being compressed further by the urethra as this may cause the expander to disengage the retention features.

(30) In an embodiment the inner tube may comprise an inner lumen. The inner lumen may run along the length of the inner tube. Furthermore, the inner lumen may act as an irrigation channel for clearing the field of view and draining fluids from the bladder and or urethra. In one embodiment the delivery device may comprise an imaging device at least partially received within the inner lumen. In an embodiment the inner tube may be an imaging device. The imaging device may comprise an imaging chip or the imaging device may be a telescope. The imaging chip may be connected to an image display device and the wires connecting the imaging device to the image



display device and power module may run through the inner lumen.

(31) The field of view of the imaging device may include at least a portion of the expander when the expander is in the stored configuration on the inner tube. This is beneficial as the imaging device may generate images of the expander relative to the anatomy of the patient. This allows the clinician to accurately locate and position the expandable implant relative to the anatomy by using the images from the imaging device.

(32) In an embodiment the imaging device may be moveable relative to the inner tube and may be fixed relative to the outer sleeve. As such, the imaging device may be moved relative to the inner tube when the outer sleeve is moved between the stored, partially deployed and fully deployed positions.

(33) In another embodiment the inner tube, optionally the imaging device, is moveable longitudinally relative to the steering tube between a distally advanced position and a proximally retracted position. A distal tip of the inner tube may be positioned distally with respect to the distal tip of the outer sleeve when the inner tube is in the distally advanced position. The outer sleeve may be outside a field of view of the imaging device when the first elongate element is in the distally advanced position. The imaging device may be configured such that its field of view captures at least a distal portion of the implant when the inner tube is in the proximally retracted position.

(34) In an embodiment the outer sleeve may comprise graduation marks spaced at intervals. The graduation marks beneficially provide a visual aid to the clinician when positioning the expander **10** in the desired longitudinal position. The graduation marks may be on the inner tube if the outer sleeve is transparent such that the graduation marks are visible to the clinician.

(35) In an embodiment the delivery device may comprise an expandable implant. The expandable implant may be supported by the first elongate element and at least partially covered by the second elongate element.

(36) A method of deploying an expandable implant within a patient's urethra, the method comprising: inserting a delivery tube into the urethra with the implant retained within and covered by the delivery tube; retracting the delivery tube proximally, relative to the implant, to a partially-retracted position in which the implant is at least partially uncovered while still being retained by the delivery tube; positioning the implant at a target site within the urethra; and deploying the implant at the target site by further retracting the delivery tube to an extent sufficient to release the implant from the delivery tube.

(37) Deploying the expander in a two-stage deployment process beneficially reduces the likelihood of the clinician deploying the expandable implant incorrectly. Furthermore, the partially deployed position allows the expandable implant to be aligned with the anatomy when it is partially uncovered. Inserting the delivery tube when the implant is covered by the outer sleeve is beneficial as it allows the delivery device to be easily inserted into the urethra without the expandable implant potentially catching on the anatomy.

(38) In one embodiment the method may comprise positioning the implant at the target site at a longitudinal position in the urethra between the patient's bladder neck and external sphincter. The method may comprise advancing a distal end of the delivery tube distally along the urethra to, or distally beyond, the bladder neck. This is beneficial as the anatomy along the length of the urethra may be viewed as the delivery device is advanced along the urethra. This allows the clinician to check for any obstructions within the urethra and to view the prostatic lobes.

(39) In an embodiment the method may comprise pulling the distal end of the delivery tube back from the bladder neck in a proximal direction. The bladder neck may be used as a datum for positioning the expandable implant in the longitudinal position. The delivery device may be advanced into the bladder. The delivery tube may comprise of graduation marks with which to position the expandable implant in a clinically acceptable position from the bladder neck datum prior to deployment.

(40) In another embodiment positioning the expandable implant comprises rotating the implant about a longitudinal axis of the delivery tube when positioning the implant at the target site. The implant may be rotated to align the implant with at least one prostatic lobe of the patient. In an embodiment the implant may comprise at least one apex and the implant may be rotated to align the at least one apex with the prostatic lobe. The expander may be secured relative to the delivery device such that rotating the delivery device rotates the expander. The method may comprise aligning at least one apex of the implant with the or each prostatic lobe.

(41) In one embodiment the delivery tube may comprise an inner tube and the inner tube is static relative to the urethra when the delivery tube is moved from the partially deployed configuration to the fully deployed configuration. The method may comprise holding the implant substantially stationary relative to the urethra when further retracting the delivery tube from the partially deployed to the fully deployed position. This is beneficial as the expandable implant may be secured to the inner tube when in the partially deployed configuration and thus the expander may remain in a substantially unchanged longitudinal position when the delivery device is moved to the fully deployed configuration. This is beneficial as it improves the accuracy of the deployment of the expandable implant from the stored position to the deployed position within the prostatic urethra.

(42) In one embodiment deploying the expandable implant may comprise expanding the implant radially. The expandable implant may be expanded radially from stored or compressed position to an expanded position. The expandable implant may be deployed by moving an outer sleeve longitudinally relative to the expandable implant. The expandable implant may be unsheathed or uncovered to allow the expandable implant to expand radially.

(43) In another embodiment moving the delivery tube to the partially deployed configuration may comprise operating a safety catch to enable the delivery tube to be moved or reconfigured. The method may further comprise moving the safety catch to a further position to enable the delivery tube to be further retracted from the partially-retracted position.

(44) In one embodiment the method may comprise retaining the implant by engagement with retaining formations that remain covered by the delivery tube in the partially-retracted position but that are exposed by said further retraction of the delivery tube to release the implant. The method may comprise advancing the delivery tube distally to cover the retaining formations before removing the delivery tube from the urethra.

(45) The method may comprise viewing the implant relative to the urethra from a viewpoint within the implant and disposed proximally relative to a distal end of the implant, when the delivery tube is in the partially-retracted position.

(46) In an embodiment the method may comprise aligning at least one apex of the implant with the patient's verumontanum. The method may comprise locating the verumontanum between laterally-spaced longitudinally extending members of the implant. The method may comprise pulling back the implant proximally while avoiding contact of the apex with the verumontanum. The method may further comprise steering the delivery tube by bending at least a distal portion of the delivery tube along its length.

(47) In an embodiment the method may comprise moving the delivery tube from the fully deployed configuration to the stored configuration prior to removing the delivery tube from the urethra.

(48) In an embodiment the method may comprise viewing the expander relative to the urethra.

(49) Alternatively presented, the invention is a delivery device for locating an expandable implant within the prostatic urethra of a patient for treating BPH, the delivery device comprising: a first elongate element; and a second elongate element surrounding the first elongate element to define an annulus therebetween; wherein the second elongate element is retractable relative to the first elongate element, between: a stored position in which the second elongate element is configured to surround the implant thereby retaining the implant within the annulus; a partial-deployment position in which the second elongate element is configured to partially uncover the implant; and a

full-deployment position in which the second elongate element is configured to uncover the implant to an extent sufficient to release the implant for radial expansion within the prostatic urethra. Furthermore, wherein when in the partially deployed position a distal tip of the second elongate element is positioned proximally relative to a distal tip of the first elongate element; further comprising a third elongate element disposed between the first elongate element and the second elongate element; further comprising at least one retention feature for inhibiting movement of the implant; wherein the retention feature is located within the annulus; wherein the retention feature comprises at least one protrusion; wherein the retention feature comprises a proximal protrusion and a distal protrusion; wherein a slot for at least partially receiving the expandable implant is defined between the distal protrusion and the proximal protrusion; wherein the second elongate element surrounds the retention feature when in the partial-deployment position and in the stored position; wherein a gap is defined between a radially outer surface of the retention feature and a radially inner surface of the second elongate element when the second elongate element is in the stored position and in the partial-deployment position, which gap is narrower than a radial thickness of a part of the implant to be engaged by the retention feature; wherein the retention feature is located on the first elongate element; wherein the retention feature is located on the third elongate element; wherein the first elongate element comprises a groove for at least partially receiving the retention feature; further comprising a handle connected to a proximal end of the first elongate element and/or the second elongate element; wherein the handle comprises a proximal grip and a distal grip; wherein the handle is operable to move the second elongate element between the stored position, the partial-deployment position and the full-deployment position; wherein the handle comprises a lever moveable between a locked position and an unlocked position, the second elongate element being locked in the stored position when the lever is in the locked position; wherein the second elongate element is moveable from the stored position to the partial-deployment position when the lever is in an intermediate position; wherein a distal end of the first elongate element is configured to be located distally of a distal end of the implant when the implant is retained within the annulus, in use; wherein the first elongate element comprises an imaging device; wherein the first elongate element comprises an inner lumen and wherein a telescope is at least partially received within the inner lumen; wherein the telescope is moveable relative to the first elongate element and is fixed relative to the second elongate element to be moved relative to the first elongate element when the second elongate element is moved between the stored, partial-deployment and full-deployment positions; wherein the first elongate element is moveable longitudinally relative to the third elongate element between a distally advanced position and a proximally retracted position; wherein a distal tip of the first elongate element is positioned distally with respect to the distal tip of the second elongate element when the first elongate element is in the distally advanced position; wherein the second elongate element is outside a field of view of the imaging device when the first elongate element is in the distally advanced position; wherein the imaging device is configured such that its field of view captures at least a distal portion of the implant when the first elongate element is in the proximally retracted position; wherein the first elongate element is an inner rod and the second elongate element is an outer sleeve; wherein the third elongate element comprises a steering tube; and/or in combination with an expandable implant that is supported by the first elongate element and is at least partially covered by the second elongate element.

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## Description

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

(1) One or more embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

- (2) FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an expander in an expanded state suitable for use with embodiments of the invention;
- (3) FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the expander of FIG. 1 in a stored state;
- (4) FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a prostate and prostatic urethra with the expander of FIG. 1 in use for the treatment of BPH;
- (5) FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a delivery device according to an embodiment of the invention;
- (6) FIG. 5 is a schematic view of the distal end of the delivery device of FIG. 4 positioned within the prostatic urethra of a patient;
- (7) FIG. 6 is a perspective view of an underside of the distal end of the inner tube of the delivery device of FIG. 4;
- (8) FIG. 7 is a longitudinal sectional view of a retention formation and expander on the inner tube of FIG. 6;
- (9) FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of the distal end of the inner tube of FIG. 6;
- (10) FIG. 9 is a schematic side view of a handle of the delivery device of FIG. 4;
- (11) FIG. 10 is a schematic side view of the distal end region of the delivery tube and expander in a stored configuration;
- (12) FIG. 11 is a schematic side view of the distal end region of the delivery tube and expander in a partially deployed configuration;
- (13) FIG. 12 is a schematic side view of the distal end region of the delivery tube and expander in a fully deployed configuration;
- (14) FIG. 13 is a schematic end view of the delivery device comprising an imaging device;
- (15) FIG. 14 is a schematic view of an image captured by the imaging device of FIG. 13;
- (16) FIG. 15 is a flow chart outlining the steps of deploying an expandable implant using the delivery device of FIG. 4;
- (17) FIG. 16 is a schematic view of a delivery device according to another embodiment;
- (18) FIG. 17 is a perspective view of a delivery device according to a further embodiment of the invention;
- (19) FIG. 18 is a perspective view of the distal tip of the delivery device of FIG. 17;
- (20) FIG. 19 is a schematic side view of the distal end region of a steering tube of the delivery device of FIG. 17;
- (21) FIG. 20 is a schematic view of the distal end region of the delivery device of FIG. 17 in the stored configuration;
- (22) FIG. 21 is a schematic view of the distal tip of the delivery device of FIG. 17 in the partially-deployed configuration;
- (23) FIG. 22 is a schematic view of the distal tip of the delivery device of FIG. 17 in the fully-deployed configuration;
- (24) FIG. 23 is a perspective view of the handle of the delivery device of FIG. 17;
- (25) FIG. 24 is a schematic side view of the distal end region of a steering tube according to another embodiment;
- (26) FIG. 25 is a schematic side view of the distal end region of a steering tube according to another embodiment; and
- (27) FIG. 26 is a flow chart outlining the steps of deploying an expandable implant using the delivery device of FIG. 17.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

(28) In general terms embodiments of the invention relate to a delivery device for deploying an expandable implant within the prostatic urethra of a patient to alleviate the symptoms of BPH. In a broad sense the delivery device comprises a handle operatively connected to an elongate delivery tube. The delivery tube comprises an inner tube surrounded by an outer sleeve or sheath with an annulus defined therebetween. The expandable implant may be retained in a compressed or stored configuration within the annulus. The inner tube comprises a retention feature positioned at the

distal end region of the inner tube for retaining the expander in a compressed or stored configuration within the annulus relative to the inner tube.

(29) The delivery tube may be inserted into the urethra of the patient through the penis and advanced along the urethra to the prostatic urethra. When the clinician is satisfied that the distal end portion, and thus the expander, is accurately positioned within the prostatic urethra the clinician may operate the handle to retract the outer sheath thereby allowing the expander to expand and deploy within the prostatic urethra of the patient.

(30) Deployment of the expander from the delivery device may be a two-stage process in which the outer sheath is first retracted to a partially deployed position. In the partially deployed position the expander is at least partially unsheathed but remains attached to the delivery device. If the clinician is satisfied that the expander is located correctly the outer sheath may be moved to the fully deployed position to release the expander from the delivery device thereby locating the device at the target site within the body lumen, for example the prostatic urethra.

(31) The delivery device advantageously allows the expandable implant to be accurately positioned within the anatomy prior to being deployed within the prostatic urethra in a controlled manner. The controlled deployment of the expander beneficially prevents the expander being inadvertently deployed by a clinician and ensures that the expander is accurately positioned within the prostatic urethra after deployment.

(32) To place embodiments of the invention in a suitable context reference will firstly be made to FIG. 1 which shows a schematic diagram of an expandable implant or expander 10 suitable for use with embodiments of the present invention. The expander 10 comprises a single nitinol wire arranged to form a sinusoidal ring. The expander 10 is moveable between an expanded or deployed state as shown in FIG. 1 and a compressed or stowed state as shown in FIG. 2. The nitinol wire ring of the expander 10 acts with superelastic shape memory properties such that when in the compressed state the expander 10 exerts an outward radial force urging the expander 10 to the expanded state. The skilled reader will understand that the expander 10 shown in FIG. 1 is by way of example only and the delivery device described herein may be suitable for use with other expanders.

(33) The expander 10 comprises a proximal end 16 comprising three proximal prongs 17 with apices 18 and a distal end 13 comprising three distal prongs 14 with apices 15. The distal end 13 and proximal end 16 are joined by longitudinal struts 19.

(34) Turning now to FIG. 2, the expander 10 is shown in a contracted or compressed state. When in the contracted state the diameter of the sinusoidal ring defined by the expander 10 is reduced such that the expander 10 may be advanced along the urethra of a patient with minimal discomfort. The expander 10 is delivered to the prostatic urethra 30 in the contracted or delivery state.

(35) Referring now to FIG. 3, the expander 10 is shown in use in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) within the prostate 11. In use, the expander 10 is located within the prostatic urethra 30 between the bladder neck 32 and the external sphincter 33. When the expander 10 is located in this position the expander 10 exerts an outward radial force against the walls of the prostatic urethra 30 to permit the flow of urine from the bladder 36.

(36) Positioning the expander 10 longitudinally between the bladder neck 32 and the external sphincter 33 is challenging and care should be taken to ensure that the expander 10 is suitably positioned prior to deployment. Positioning the expander 10 too close to either the bladder neck 32 or external sphincter 33 is undesirable as the muscle action of the sphincters may cause the expander 10 to migrate over time.

(37) As shown in FIG. 3, the expander 10 is orientated angularly such that the verumontanum 25 and seminal ducts 34 are unobstructed by the expander 10 thereby preserving the sexual function of the patient. Furthermore, the longitudinal struts 19 of the expander 10 are orientate to engage each lobe of the prostate 11 thereby exerting an outward radial force on each lobe to maintain an open passage between the bladder neck 32 and the external sphincter 33.

(38) Turning now to FIG. 4, a delivery device 40 for positioning the expander 10 within the prostatic urethra 30 is shown. The delivery device 40 comprises a handle 46 operatively connected to an elongate delivery tube 42. The delivery tube 42 is configured to at least partially receive the expander 10 in a compressed state and to deploy the expander 10 within the prostatic urethra 30 of a patient. The delivery tube 42 may be inserted into the urethra of the patient via the penis and advanced along the urethra to a target site, for example the prostatic urethra 30, where the expander 10 may be deployed.

(39) FIG. 5 shows a schematic view of the distal end portion 44 of the delivery tube 42 located within the prostatic urethra 30. As shown in FIG. 5, the delivery tube 42 comprises an inner tube 50 that is surrounded by an outer sleeve 48. An annulus 85 is defined between the inner tube 50 and the outer sleeve 48 and the expander 10 is located within the annulus 85. The outer sleeve 48 surrounds the expander 10 thereby preventing the expander 10 from expanding from the stored configuration to the deployed configuration. The annulus 85 serves to retain the expander 10 at the distal end region 44 of the delivery tube 42 and further acts as an irrigation channel along which fluids may be irrigated to or from the urethra and/or bladder 36.

(40) The handle 46 is operatively coupled to the delivery tube 42 such that operating the handle 46 allows a clinician to move the outer sleeve 48 longitudinally relative to the inner tube 50. The lumen 70 on the inner tube 50 may extend through the handle 46 and terminate at a proximal end of the handle 46 in a telescope plug 57 suitable for receiving an imaging device, such as a telescope. The plug 57 may be configured to retain a telescope within the inner lumen 70 such that the telescope may provide images from the distal end 44 of the delivery tube 42. Beneficially, the plug 57 is positioned on the proximal handle 41 which is connected to the inner tube 50 and outer tube 48 and as such the telescope is fixed relative to the outer tube 48 and always moves with in such that the telescope moved longitudinally relative to the inner tube 50 when the clinician operates the handle 46. The plug 57 advantageously provides a datum against which the position of the expander 10 may be measured in relation to the telescope distal tip and outer sleeve 48.

(41) The outer sleeve 48 is moveable between a sheathing or stored position in which the expander 10 is surrounded by the outer sleeve 48 along its length (as shown in FIG. 5) and a deployed or retracted position in which the outer sleeve 48 is moved proximally relative to the inner tube 50 to uncover the expander 10 within the delivery tube 42. Furthermore, the outer sleeve 48 is moveable to an intermediate or partially deployed position in which the expander 10 is partially uncovered but retained on the inner tube 50 as is described in further detail below.

(42) The inner tube 50 comprises retention formations 52 for preventing longitudinal or angular movement of the expander 10 relative to the inner tube 50 when the expander 10 is being retained in the stored configuration within the delivery tube 42. The retention formations 52 are positioned at the proximal end 16 of the expander 10 at a longitudinal position such that the entire expander 10 is retained within the outer sleeve 48 at the distal end portion 44 of the delivery tube 42 when the outer sleeve 48 is in the stored configuration.

(43) FIG. 5 shows an embodiment wherein the distal end 44 of the inner tube 50 extends along the longitudinal length of the expander 10 such that the expander 10 is supported along its entire length by the inner tube 50. In another embodiment the distal tip 72 of the inner tube 50 may extend distally from the retention formations 52 part way along the length of the expander 10. Supporting the expander 10 along its length is beneficial when the expander 10 is being advanced along the urethra as it prevents the expander 10 deforming and potentially disengaging the retention formations 52.

(44) Turning now to FIG. 6 a perspective view of the underside of the distal end portion 44 of the inner tube 50 is shown with the outer sleeve 50 and imaging device removed for clarity. The inner tube 50 is an elongate plastics tube comprising a distal end portion 44 and a proximal end coupled to the handle 46. The inner tube 50 comprises a hollow inner lumen 70 that may be used to receive the imaging device, for example the telescope or an imaging chip.

(45) As shown in FIGS. 6 to 8, the inner tube 50 comprises two sets of retention formations 52. The retention formations 52 are configured to prevent longitudinal or rotational movement of the expander 10 relative to the inner tube 50. The retention formations 52 are located within the distal end portion 44 of the inner tube 50. Typically, the retention formations 52 are positioned on the inner tube 50 at a position proximal of the distal tip 72 by a distance in excess of the length of the expander 10. This is beneficial as when the expander 10 is in the stored position the inner tube 50 may provide an orifice for visualisation of the expander with the anatomy with a telescope and support to the expander 10 along the entire length of the expander 10. This maintains the longitudinal struts 19 generally parallel to each other when in the stored position thus promoting smooth deployment of the expander 10 from the stored position to the expanded position.

(46) Alternatively, when the inner tube 50 is shorter than the outer sleeve 48 such that the outer sleeve 48 overhangs the inner tube 50 the retention formations 52 may be located such that the distal end 13 of the expander 10 also overhangs the distal end of the inner tube 50. In this embodiment the inner tube 50 only provides support to a portion of the expander 10. However, the support provided by the inner tube 50 is sufficient to maintain the longitudinal struts 19 generally parallel to each other when the expander 10 is in the stored configuration.

(47) The retention formations 52 each comprise a distal protrusion 54 and a proximal protrusion 56 that define a retention slot 58 therebetween. The slot 58 is configured to receive a proximal apex 18 of the expander 10 to retain the expander 10 on the inner tube 50. When the expander 10 is located on the inner tube 50 in the compressed configuration the proximal prong 17 of the expander 10 wraps around and engages the distal protrusion 54 of the retention formation 52. This inhibits longitudinal movement of the expander 10 in the distal direction and also rotational movement of the expander 10 relative to the inner tube 50. The proximal apex 18 may abut the proximal protrusion 56 thereby inhibiting movement of the expander 10 longitudinally in the proximal direction.

(48) FIG. 7 shows a longitudinal sectional view of a retention formation 52 with the expander 10 in the stored configuration and surrounded by the outer sleeve 48. The retention formation 52 prevents longitudinal or rotational movement of the expander 10 relative to the inner tube 50. As shown in FIG. 7, the outer sleeve 48 of the delivery device 40 surrounds the expander 10 thereby preventing radially outward expansion of the expander 10 to the deployed position. FIG. 7 shows the outer sleeve 48 in a stored or partially deployed position in which the expander 10 is encircled at least in the region of the retention formations 52 thereby retaining the expander 10 in the stored configuration on the inner tube 50.

(49) The distal protrusion 54 and a proximal protrusion 56 of the retention feature 52 are shown in detail in FIG. 7. The protrusions 54, 56 each comprise a ramped wall 84, 86 such that the retention feature 52 has ramped walls 84, 86 on the distal and proximal side of the retention feature 52.

(50) The ramped walls 84, 86 of the protrusions 54, 56 are designed to minimise the potential for the retention features 52 to re-engage or catch on the expander 10 once the expander 10 has been deployed within the prostatic urethra 30. The ramped walls 84, 86 are positioned on a distal and proximal side of the retention feature 52. As such, if the inner tube 50 is moved longitudinally relative to the deployed expander 10 when the outer sleeve 48 is in the deployed position the ramped surfaces 84, 86 may contact the expander 10 but are unlikely to catch or snag on the deployed expander 10. This is advantageous as catching or snagging the expander 10 once it is deployed may cause the expander 10 to move longitudinally within the anatomy which may result in the expander 10 being positioned incorrectly.

(51) Furthermore, the proximal protrusion 56 and distal protrusion 54 comprises generally vertical walls 80, 82 that define the walls of the slot 58 such that the slot 58 has a U-shaped profile. The vertical walls 80, 82 of the protrusions 54, 56 advantageously act as a guide to the expander 10 when the expander 10 is deployed. The walls 80, 82 promote radial expansion of the expander 10 when the expander 10 is deployed thereby minimising longitudinal movement of the expander 10

relative to the inner tube **50** during deployment.

(52) The slot **58** defined by the distal protrusion **54** and the proximal protrusion **56** may be dimensioned to have a clearance fit with the wire of the expander **10**. In another embodiment, the slot **58** may have an interference fit with the wire of the expander **10** such that the slot **58** applies a retaining force on the expander **10**. However, the retaining force applied by the slot **58** should be less than the radial outward force of the expander **10** such that the expander **10** may still be deployed when the outer sleeve **48** is pulled back to the deployed position.

(53) As shown in FIG. 7, a gap **88** is created in the annulus **85** between the top surfaces of the protrusions **54**, **56** and the inner surface of the outer sleeve **48**. The magnitude of the gap **88** is less than the diameter of the wire material of the expander **10** such that the expander **10** is retained within the slot **58** when the outer sleeve **48** is in the stowed position. For example, the gap **88** may be between about 1 mm and 2 mm in height. The expander **10** may contact the inner surface of the outer sleeve **48** when the expander **10** is being retained in the stored position by the outer sleeve **48** and retention formations **52**.

(54) FIG. 8 shows a cross-sectional view of the inner tube **50** and the retention formations **52**. As shown in FIG. 8 the inner tube **50** comprises two retention formations **52** for retaining the expander **10** on the inner tube **50**. The retention formations **52** are spaced angularly by about 120° such that the retention formations **52** may engage two of the proximal prongs **17** of the expander **10**. The skilled reader will understand that the retention formations **52** may be spaced angularly by any angle suitable for engaging and retaining an expander on the inner tube **50**. Furthermore the skilled reader will understand that the inner tube **50** may comprise two or more retention formations **52** to engage and retain the expander **10**.

(55) The retention formations **52** are positioned angularly on the inner tube **50** such that when the delivery tube **42** is inserted into the urethra with the handle **46** in an ergonomic, generally upright position, the expander **10** is orientated to engage the lobes of the prostate **11**. This is beneficial as it means the clinician is only required to make relatively small adjustments to the angular position of the expander **10** when positioning the expander within prostatic urethra **30**. Furthermore, during deployment of the expander **10** the anterior prostatic urethra may contact and press on the top surface of the inner tube **50** and as such could prevent the expander disengaging the retention feature **52** if a retention feature is positioned on the top surface of the inner tube **50**.

(56) FIG. 9 is a side view of the handle **46** of the delivery device **40**. The handle **46** is connected to the proximal end of the delivery tube **42** such that the handle **46** may be held by a clinician and used to position the delivery tube **42**. Furthermore, the handle **46** is operable to control the position of the outer sleeve **48** relative to the inner tube **50** such that the outer sleeve **48** may be moved between the stored position, the partially deployed position and the fully deployed position thereby allowing a clinician to deploy the expander **10** by operating the handle **46**.

(57) The handle **46** further comprises an irrigation duct **39** that is fluidly connected to the annulus **85** of the delivery tube **42**. An irrigation reservoir may be coupled to the irrigation duct **39** such that fluid may be circulated via the annulus **85** to clear the field of view of the imaging device **90** if debris or blood obscures or blocks the field of view of the imaging device. The irrigation duct **39** can also be connected to a vacuum such that the annulus **85** can be used to drain fluid from the bladder **36** and/or urethra to a waste reservoir (not shown).

(58) The handle **46** is designed to be operable by the clinician using a single hand. As such, the handle **46** comprises a proximal grip **41** and a distal grip **43** that are moveable longitudinally relative to each other. Moving the proximal grip **41** relative to the distal grip **43** causes the outer sleeve **48** and telescope to move longitudinally relative to the inner tube **50**. The proximal grip **41** may be connected to the inner tube **50** and the distal grip **43** may be connected to the outer sleeve **48** and telescope through the plug **57**. As such, moving the grips **41**, **43** relative to each other affects relative movement of the inner tube **50** and the outer sleeve and telescope plug **57**.

(59) The proximal grip **41** comprises a thumb ring **45** into which the clinician may place their



thumb and the distal grip **43** comprises a finger loop **47** into which the clinician may place their fingers. The finger loop **47** allows the clinician to pull the distal grip **43** toward the proximal grip **41** thereby moving the outer sleeve **48** and telescope plug **57** proximally relative to the inner lumen **50**. Moving the outer sleeve **48** and telescope plug **57** proximally to the inner lumen **50** is beneficial as it ensures the inner tube **50** and thus the expander **50** is static with respect to the prostatic urethra **30** during deployment and allows the telescope and outer sleeve **48** to move together. This is advantageous as it allows the clinician to deploy the expander **10** in the desired location within the anatomy. Furthermore, the clinician may push their fingers against the distal side of the finger loop **47**, opening the hand span and in turn moving the distal grip **43** distally relative to the proximal grip **41**. This is beneficial as it allows the clinician to move the outer sleeve **48** from the fully deployed or partially deployed position to the stored position.

(60) The handle **46** further comprises a safety catch or lever **49** located on a top surface of the distal grip **43**. The lever **49** is operable to prevent movement of the proximal grip **41** and distal grip **43** relative to each other longitudinally. The lever **49** may be moveable between three distinct positions that correspond to the stored, partially deployed and fully deployed positions of the outer sleeve **48**.

(61) For example, when the lever **49** is in the first, stored, position the proximal grip **41** and distal grip **43** are locked longitudinally relative to each other such that the outer sleeve **48** is retained in the stored position as shown in FIG. **10**. This is beneficial as the delivery tube **42** may be inserted within the urethra via the penis by the clinician without the risk of the outer sleeve **48** being moved to the deployed position as doing so would cause the expander **10** to be deployed in the incorrect position.

(62) When the distal end region **44** of the delivery tube **42** has been advanced sufficiently along the urethra, for example to the bladder neck **32** or prostatic urethra **30** the clinician may move the lever **49** to the partially deployed position. This unlocks the proximal and distal grips **41**, **43** such that the clinician may pull the proximal grip **41** back relative to the distal grip **43** to move the grips **41**, **43** and the delivery tube **42** to the partially-deployed position.

(63) FIG. **11** shows a schematic plan view of the distal end region **44** of the delivery tube **42** in the partially deployed position in which the outer sleeve **48** has been retracted to partially unsheath the expander **10**. When in the partially deployed position the end of the outer sleeve **48** is positioned distally of the retention formations **52** but proximally of the distal end **13** of the expander **10**. As such, the expander **10** is partially unsheathed but is still retained on the inner tube **50**. From this position the clinician may operate the handle **46** to return the outer sleeve **48** to the stored position if they do not want to proceed with deploying the expander **10**. Moving the outer sleeve **48** to the partially deployed position causes the telescope **90** to move proximally, to the partially deployed position, such that the distal end **13** of the expander **10** is within the field of view **94** of the telescope **90**.

(64) Once the clinician is satisfied that the expander **10** is located correctly within the prostatic urethra **30** they may move the lever **49** from the partially deployed position to the fully deployed position such that the distal grip **43** may be moved longitudinally towards the proximal grip **41** to the fully deployed position. This moves the outer sleeve **48** and telescope **90** proximally relative to the inner tube **50** as shown in FIG. **12** in which the expander **10** and retention formations **52** are fully uncovered by the outer sleeve **48**. Uncovering the retention formations **52** allows the expander **10** to disengage the retention formations **52** and expand radially to the deployed position.

(65) The three stages of deployment, namely: stowed, partially deployed and fully deployed beneficially allow the clinician to deploy the expander **10** in a controlled manner and mitigates the potential for the expander **10** to be accidentally deployed or deployed in the wrong location. The lever **49** prevents accidental operation of the handle **46** that may cause the expander **10** to be deployed incorrectly. Furthermore, the inner tube **50** may be held static relative to the anatomy during operation of the handle **46** as the telescope **90** moves inside it, allowing the anatomy to be visualised with the expander **10**. This improves the accuracy of deployment of the expander **10** and

promotes radial expansion of the expander **10** during deployment with minimal longitudinal movement relative to the anatomy.

(66) FIG. **13** shows an end on view of the inner tube **50** and expander **10** in a stored configuration with the outer sleeve **48** removed for clarity. The inner tube **50** comprises an imaging device **90** such as a telescope or imaging chip located within the inner lumen **70**. The imaging device **90** shown comprises an electronic imaging chip **92**, such as a CMOS chip and at least one light source **94** for illuminating the region that is being imaged by the imaging device **90**. The light source **94** may be, for example, an LED or optical fibre configured to illuminate the area that is to be imaged by the imaging device **90**.

(67) The imaging chip **92** has a wide field of view, for example 120° or more such that the clinician may view a large area of the anatomy. As shown in FIGS. **10** to **12** the field of view **94** of the imaging device **90** extends through the expander **10** when the expander **10** is retained on the distal end **44** of the inner tube **50** when the outer sleeve **48** is in the stored configuration. This is advantageous as it allows the clinician to view the expander **10** relative to the anatomy which assists the clinician when positioning the expander **10** angularly and longitudinally within the prostatic urethra **30**.

(68) As shown in FIG. **10**, when the outer sleeve **48** is in the stored position the field of view **94** of the imaging device **90** extends through the outer sleeve **48**. However, in FIG. **11** when in the partially deployed position the outer sleeve **48** is retracted such that it is no longer in the field of view **94** of the imaging device **90**. As such, the partially deployed position is beneficial as the outer sleeve **48** is retracted out of the field of view of the imaging device **90** thereby improving the clarity of the image provided to the clinician. Furthermore, the partially deployed position allows the distal prongs **14** of the expander **10** to contact the lobes of the prostate **11** within the prostatic urethra **30** such that the clinician may view the expander **10** contacting the prostatic urethra **30** prior to full-deployment. This advantageously enables a clinician to check if the expander **10** is positioned correctly prior to full deployment.

(69) FIG. **14** is a schematic of an image captured by the imaging device **90** when the outer sleeve **48** is in the partially deployed position. The image shows each of the distal prongs **14** of the expander **10** aligned with and contacting the lateral prostatic lobes. Furthermore, the posterior prong **140** of the expander is shown surrounding the verumontanum **25**. The two anterior prongs **141**, **142** of the expander **10** are orientated such that they engage the anterior lobes of the prostatic urethra **30**. The image provided to the clinician by the imaging device **90** beneficially allows to visualise the longitudinal position of the expander **10** relative to the anatomy, for example the verumontanum **25** and the bladder neck **32** and also the angular position of the expander **10** relative to the prostatic lobes. This improves the accuracy of positioning the expander **10** within the prostatic urethra **30**.

(70) Turning now to FIG. **15** a flow chart outlining a method of deploying the expandable implant within the prostatic urethra **30** is shown. In the first step **151** the clinician inserts the delivery device **40** into the urethra of the patient via the penis. In particular, the clinician inserts the delivery tube **42** into the urethra of the patient. The delivery tube **42** is inserted into the urethra in the stored configuration such that the expander **10** is covered by the outer sleeve **48**.

(71) The delivery tube **42** is advanced along the urethra until the distal end of the delivery tube **42** reaches the bladder neck **32**. As the delivery tube **42** is advanced along the urethra the clinician may view the anatomical landmarks, for example the external sphincter **33**, the verumontanum **25** and the bladder neck **32**, of the patient from the image captured by the imaging device **90**. This is beneficial as it allows the clinician to assess the patient and to check for any structures that may prevent the expander **10** being deployed, for example for an obstructing intravesical median lobe.

(72) Next, in Step **152**, the clinician moves the delivery device **40** from the stored configuration to the partially deployed position. The clinician moves the lever **49** from the stored position to the partially deployed position and then moves the distal grip **43** in a proximal direction to move the

outer sleeve **48** in a proximal direction relative to the expander **10** and the inner tube **50** such that the expander **10** is partially uncovered. This is beneficial as moving the outer sleeve **48** and telescope to the partially deployed position allows the clinician to view the distal prongs of the expander **10** relative to the lateral prostatic lobes.

(73) In Step **153** the clinician positions the expander **10** at a target site, for example the prostatic urethra **30**, by moving the distal end region **44** of the delivery tube **42** in a proximal direction from the bladder neck **32** with the aid of graduation marks on the outside of the delivery tube **42** to approximate the axial distance travelled from the bladder neck **32**. The bladder neck **32** may be used as a datum for positioning the expander **10** longitudinally within the prostatic urethra **30**. When the clinician is satisfied that the distal end region **44** and thus the expander **10** are positioned in the correct longitudinal position the clinician may then rotate the delivery device **40** to orientate the expander **10** within the target site. The expander **10** is orientated such that the distal apices **15** of the expander **10** that are visible on the image captured by the imaging device **90** are aligned with the prostatic lobes within the prostatic urethra **30**. The clinician may move the delivery tube **42** in a further distal direction when the expander **10** is in the correct orientation such that the verumontanum **25** comes into view **10** can be placed in a clinically acceptable position in between the bladder neck **32** and verumontanum, **25** with the apices circumferentially targeting the lateral lobes.

(74) If the clinician is satisfied that the expander **10** is correctly positioned within the prostatic urethra **30** then they may move the delivery device **40** to the fully deployed position in Step **154**. Alternatively, if the clinician is unsatisfied with the position of the expander **10** the delivery device **40** may be returned to the stored configuration and the procedure may be aborted.

(75) The delivery device **40** is moved to the fully deployed configuration by first moving the lever **49** to the fully deployed position before moving the distal grip **43** in a proximal direction. This moves the outer sleeve **48** and telescope in a proximal direction whilst maintaining the inner tube **50** and thus expander **10** in a static position relative to the target site. In a further embodiment, the inner tube **50** may be a camera lumen that moves in the proximal direction whilst the expander **10** is maintained in a static position relative to the target site. This is beneficial as it ensures the expander **10** is deployed in the intended position. When the outer sleeve **48** is moved to the fully deployed position the proximal apices **18** disengage the retention features **52** and expand in an outward radial direction. The walls **80**, **82** of the slot **58** promote radial expansion of the expander **10** and minimise longitudinal movement of the expander **10** during deployment.

(76) After the expander **10** has been deployed the delivery device **40** may be returned to the stored or partially deployed configuration in Step **155**. Returning the delivery device **40** to the stored or partially deployed configuration is beneficial as the outer sleeve **48** covers the retention formations **52**. This is beneficial as it reduces the chance of the retention formations **52** inadvertently re-engaging the expander **10** after deployment which may cause the expander **10** to move. The clinician may view the deployed expander **10** through the imaging device **90** to check that the expander **10** is correctly positioned. When the clinician is satisfied that the expander **10** has been deployed correctly the delivery device **40** may be moved in a proximal direction to withdraw the device from the urethra.

(77) Turning now to FIG. **16**, an embodiment of the delivery device **40** is shown in which the delivery tube **42** comprises a series of graduation marks **160** spaced at known intervals along the length of the delivery tube **42** to allow positioning of the expander **10**, that is in a fixed position to the delivery tube **42** with the bladder neck **32**. FIG. **16** shows a schematic of the inner tube **42** comprising an overmoulded hub **164** attached to a proximal end of the inner tube **50**. The hub **164** comprises a boss hole **162** for attaching the hub **164** to the handle **46**. The boss hole feature **162** ensures the relative position of the inner tube **42** to the proximal grip **41** is maintained.

(78) The graduation marks **160** are shown on the inner tube **50**. However, the graduation marks **160** may be on the inner tube **50** or on the outer sleeve **48**. The graduation marks **160** are visible to the

clinician as the delivery tube **42** is advanced along the urethra thereby giving the clinician an indication of the longitudinal position of the distal tip **72** of the inner tube **50** within the urethra. The skilled reader will understand that the graduation marks **160** may be positioned at any known interval suitable for positioning the delivery tube **42** longitudinally within the urethra. Furthermore the graduation marks **160** may be numbered. The graduation marks can also be used to approximate the prostatic urethral length during the procedure, which may guide the clinician to select the most clinically acceptable position for the expander **10**.

(79) The graduation marks **160** may be used when the distal tip **72** of the inner tube **50** is located at the bladder neck **32** prior to moving the delivery tube **42** in a proximal direction. This is beneficial as the clinician may know that, for example, the expander **10** should be located two graduation marks proximally from the bladder neck **32**. In this instance, when the proximal tip of the delivery tube **42** is located at the bladder neck **32** the clinician may then retract the delivery tube **42** by two graduation marks **160** to position the expander **10** in the approximate longitudinal position. The clinician can read the graduation marks along the portion of the delivery tube **42** within the patient or outside the patient.

(80) A delivery device **40** according to a further embodiment is described below with reference to FIGS. **17** to **26**. For clarity, reference numerals for comparable features have been kept consistent across the two embodiments.

(81) FIG. **17** shows a perspective view of the delivery device **40** according to the further embodiment. The delivery device **40** comprises a handle **46** operatively connected to a flexible delivery tube **42**. The delivery tube **42** is configured to at least partially receive the expander **10** in a compressed state and to position and deploy the expander **10** within the prostatic urethra **30** of the patient. The delivery tube **42** is similar to the previous embodiment in that it comprises an inner tube **50** surrounded by an outer sleeve **48** moveable between a stored position, a partially deployed position and a fully deployed position. However, the delivery device shown in FIG. **17** further comprises an intermediate or steering tube (not shown in FIG. **17**) surrounding the inner tube **50** and being surrounded by the outer sleeve **48**. The steering tube is described in further detail below.

(82) The delivery tube **42** of the delivery device **40** shown in FIG. **17** is flexible which is beneficial as it can bend and flex to conform to the path of the urethra of the patient thereby reducing the discomfort experienced by the patient. The steering tube allows the position of the distal tip region **44** to be controlled which beneficially assists in the insertion and positioning of the delivery tube **42** within the patient. Furthermore, the steerable delivery tube **42** allows the imaging device **90** of the delivery tube **42** to be moved to provide a wider field of view to the clinician.

(83) FIG. **18** shows a perspective view of the distal tip region **44** of the delivery tube **42**. The distal end region **44** of the outer sleeve **48** has been shown as transparent in FIG. **18** for clarity. As shown in FIG. **18** the steering tube **170** surrounds the inner tube **50** and is surrounded by the outer sleeve **48**. The steering tube **170** is an elongate flexible plastics tube with a braided distal end **172**. The steering tube **170** is operable via the handle **46** to vary the position of the distal tip region **44** and thus the expander **10** by a clinician. Furthermore, the retention features **52** are secured to and extend distally from the braided distal end **172**. The retention features **52** are configured to engage the expander **10** and prevent longitudinal or circumferential movement of the expander **10** relative to the steering tube **170**.

(84) The distal end of the steering tube **170** is shown schematically in FIG. **19** with the inner tube **50** and outer sleeve **48** removed for clarity. The steering tube **170** comprises a steering ring **174** at the distal end **178** of the braided portion **172**. Two steering wires **176** are connected to opposing sides of the steering ring **174** and extend proximally along the length of the steering tube **170** to the handle **46**. The steering wires **176** are operably coupled to the handle **46** such that a clinician may operate the handle **46** to vary the tension in the steering wires **176**. This causes the position of the steering ring **174**, and thus the expander **10**, to be controlled by a clinician operating the handle **46**.

(85) The steering tube **170** further comprises two retention formations **52** for retaining the expander

**10** on the delivery tube **42**. The retention formations **52** are elongate tabs that extend distally from the distal end **178** of the braided portion **172** such that the retention formations protrude from the end of the intermediate tube **170**. The retention formations **52** comprise a retention slot **58** for retaining the expander **10** and are spaced angularly on the steering tube **170** such that the expander **10** is orientated to align with the prostatic lobes when the delivery tube **42** is inserted within the patient.

(86) As shown in FIG. **19**, the retention formations **52** comprise proximal protrusion **56** and a distal protrusion **54** with a retention slot **58** defined therebetween. The retention slot **58** is configured to at least partially receive a proximal end **16** of the expander **10** thereby inhibiting longitudinal or circumferential movement of the expander **10** relative to the inner tube **50**. When the outer sleeve **48** surrounds the retention formations **52**, for example in the stored or partially deployed configuration the outer sleeve **48** surrounds the retention formations **52** and prevents the expander **10** from expanding radially and disengaging the retention formations **52**.

(87) The inner tube **50** is moveable in a longitudinal direction relative to the steering tube **170** between a distal position (as shown in FIG. **18**) and a retracted position. When in the retracted position the distal tip **72** of the inner tube **50** is located between the proximal end **16** and the distal end **13** of the expander **10**. Moving the inner tube **50** between a distal position and a retracted position is beneficial as it varies the position of the imaging chip **92** relative to the expander **10**. When the inner tube **50** is in the distal position the imaging chip **92** is positioned distally of the distal end **13** of the expander **10** such that expander is not within the field of view of the imaging chip **92**. Conversely, when the inner tube **50** is in the retracted position the distal end of the expander **10** is within the field of view of the imaging chip **92**. This is beneficial as it allows the distal end **13** of the expander **10** to be imaged relative to the anatomy within the prostatic urethra **30** of the patient.

(88) As shown in FIG. **18** the inner tube **50** comprises two grooves **95** extending in a longitudinally in a proximal direction from the distal tip **72** of the inner tube **50**. The grooves **95** are configured to at least partially receive the retention formations **52**. This is advantageous as it reduces the overall diameter of the delivery tube **42** as the grooves **95** allow a portion of the retention formations **52** to be received within the grooves **95**. Furthermore, the grooves **95** allow the inner tube **50** to be moved between the distal position and the retracted position relative to the steering tube **170**.

(89) FIG. **20** shows a schematic view of one embodiment of the distal end region **44** of the delivery tube **42** in the stored configuration. When in the stored configuration the inner tube **50** is in the distal position and the outer sleeve **48** is in the stored position such that the outer sleeve **48** surrounds the expander **10**. The distal tip **72** of the inner tube **50** extends distally of the distal end of the outer sleeve **48** when the inner tube **50** is in the distal position. This beneficially allows the imaging chip **92** to capture images of the anatomy that are not obscured by the expander **10** or the outer sleeve **48**. Furthermore, the inner tube **50** supports the expander **10** over its longitudinal length when the inner tube **50** is in the distal position. This is beneficial when the delivery tube **42** is being inserted into, and along, the urethra as the inner tube **50** prevents the expander **10** deflecting inwardly which may cause the expander **10** to disengage the retention formations **52**.

(90) Turning now to FIG. **21**, the delivery tube **42** is shown in the partially deployed configuration. In the partially deployed configuration both the inner tube **50** and the outer sleeve **48** have been moved proximally relative to the expander **10** such that the distal end **13** of the expander is unsheathed. Furthermore, the inner tube **50** is in the retracted position such that the distal tip **72** of the inner tube **50** is located between the proximal and distal ends of the expander **10**. As shown in FIG. **21**, when the delivery device **42** is in the partially deployed position the distal end of the outer sleeve **48** is located proximally of the distal tip **72** of the inner tube **50** and distally of the retention formations **52**. This is beneficial as the outer sleeve **48** retains the expander **10** in the stored configuration whilst not obscuring the field of view of the imaging chip **92**.

(91) FIG. **22** shows a schematic view of the distal end region **44** of the delivery tube **42** in the fully-

deployed configuration. In the fully-deployed position the outer sleeve **48** is moved proximally such that the distal end of the outer sleeve **48** is located proximally of the retention features **52**. This fully uncovers the expander **10** and allows the expander **10** to expand radially and disengage the retention formations **52**.

(92) Turning now to FIG. **23**, a perspective view of the handle **46** is shown. The handle **46** comprises three buttons **230a**, **230b**, **230c** that are operable by the clinician to move the delivery tube **42** between the stored, partially-deployed and fully-deployed configurations as outlined in FIGS. **20** to **22**. The buttons **230a**, **230b**, **230c** allow the clinician to easily move the delivery tube **42** between the various configurations. The handle **46** further comprises a lever **234** that is connected to the steering wires **176**. The lever **234** may be operated to vary the tension in the wires and thus control the position of the steering tube **170**.

(93) The handle **46** may further comprise a lever or button that can lock the delivery tube **42** in a configuration. This may be beneficial as it would prevent the clinician inadvertently moving the delivery tube **42** to the partially-deployed or fully deployed position before the delivery tube **42** is positioned correctly within the patient.

(94) FIG. **24** shows an alternative embodiment of the steering tube **170**. In FIG. **24** the retention features **52** extend from the distal end **178** of the steering tube **170**. The retention formation **52** each comprise distal protrusion **54**. A retention slot **58** is defined between the distal end **178** of the steering tube **170** and the distal protrusion **54**. The expander **10** may be partially received within the retention slot **58** defined between the distal protrusion **54** and the distal end **178** of the braided portion **172** of the steering tube **170**. The retention formation **52** may be connected to, and extending distally from, the steering ring **174**.

(95) FIG. **25** shows a further embodiment of the steering tube **170**. In FIG. **25** the retention features **52** extend from the distal end of the steering tube **170** as described above in relation to FIG. **24**. However, in FIG. **25** the retention formation **52** is attached to and extending from a retaining ring **250**. The retention formations **52** and retaining ring **250** may form a discrete sub-assembly that can be coupled to the steering ring **174** of the steering tube **170**.

(96) Turning now to FIG. **26**, a flow chart outlining a method of deploying the expandable implant **10** within the prostatic urethra **30** is shown. In the first step **251** the delivery device **40** is inserted into the urethra of the patient via the penis. The delivery device **40** is inserted in the stored configuration where the outer sleeve **48** surrounds the expander **10** thereby retaining the expander **10** in the stored configuration. The clinician may operate the handle **46** to control the steering ring **174** and vary the angle of the distal tip region **44** of the delivery tube **42** to aid insertion of the delivery tube **42** along the urethra.

(97) The distal end of the delivery tube **42** is advanced along the urethra until the distal end of the delivery tube **42** reaches the bladder neck **32**. In Step **252** the delivery device is moved from the stored configuration to a partially deployed position. In the partially deployed position the inner tube **50** is retracted such that the imaging chip **92** may view the distal end **13** of the expander **10**. Furthermore, the outer sleeve **48** is also retracted such that the distal end **13** of the expander **10** is unsheathed but the proximal end **16** remains sheathed and retained on the retention formations **52**.

(98) In Step **253** the clinician positions the expander **10** at a target site, for example the prostatic urethra **30**, by moving the distal end region **44** of the delivery tube **42** in a proximal direction from the bladder neck **32** with the aid of graduation marks on the outside of the delivery tube **42** to approximate the axial distance travelled from the bladder neck. The bladder neck **32** may be used as a datum for positioning the expander **10** longitudinally within the prostatic urethra **30**. When the clinician is satisfied that the distal end region **44** and thus the expander **10** are positioned in the correct longitudinal position the clinician may then rotate the delivery device **40** to orientate the expander **10** within the target site. The expander **10** is orientated such that the distal apices **15** of the expander **10** that are visible on the image captured by the imaging device **90** are aligned with the prostatic lobes within the prostatic urethra **30**. The clinician may move the delivery tube **42** in a

further distal direction when the expander **10** is in the correct orientation such that the verumontanum **25** comes into view and so that the expander **10** can be placed in a clinically acceptable position in between the bladder neck **32** and verumontanum **25**, with the apices circumferentially targeting the lateral lobes.

(99) In Step **254**, when the clinician is satisfied with the position of the expander **10** the outer sleeve **48** is moved to the fully deployed position such that the expander **10** is deployed within the prostatic urethra **30** of the patient. Finally, in Step **255** the delivery tube **42** is removed from the urethra of the patient. The delivery tube **42** may be removed from the patient in the fully deployed position or the clinician may move the delivery tube **42** to the partially deployed or stowed positions.

(100) The clinician may use the imaging chip **92** to view the expander **10** in the deployed position to confirm that the expander **10** has been deployed correctly within the prostatic urethra **30**.

(101) It will be appreciated that various changes and modifications can be made to the present invention without departing from the scope of the present application.

## Claims

1. A urethral implant delivery device for treating a prostatic urethra, the device comprising: a handle comprising an actuator and a lever; an outer sleeve extending distally from the handle and insertable into a urethra, the outer sleeve comprising a hollow distal end configured to hold an implant in a contracted state; an inner tube radially inward of the outer sleeve, a distal portion of the inner tube comprising: an implant holder configured to partially move longitudinally relative to the outer sleeve upon a first operation of the actuator to uncover a distal segment of the implant while the outer sleeve covers a proximal segment of the implant, the implant holder configured to fully move longitudinally relative to the outer sleeve upon a second operation of the actuator to uncover the proximal segment of the implant and deploy the implant from the outer sleeve; and a ring coupled to two steering wires coupled to the lever, the ring operable by manipulation of the two steering wires using the lever to steer the inner tube, the ring being steerable while the outer sleeve covers the proximal segment of the implant, wherein the implant holder is connected to the ring; and an imaging sheath radially inward of the inner tube, a distal end of the imaging sheath comprising an imaging device configured to allow imaging of at least one of an implant or a urethra, the imaging sheath being movable relative to the inner tube upon operation of the actuator.
2. The device of claim 1, wherein the ring is radially inward of the implant holder.
3. The device of claim 1, wherein the imaging device is configured to capture at least a distal portion of the implant when the imaging sheath is proximally retracted.
4. The device of claim 1, further comprising the implant.
5. A urethral implant delivery device for treating a prostatic urethra, the device comprising: a handle comprising an actuator and a lever; an outer sleeve extending distally from the handle and insertable into a urethra, the outer sleeve comprising a hollow distal end configured to hold an implant in a contracted state; and a cylindrical elongate inner element sheath radially inward of the outer sleeve, a distal portion of the cylindrical elongate inner element comprising: an implant holder configured to partially move longitudinally relative to the outer sleeve upon a first operation of the actuator to uncover a distal segment of the implant while the outer sleeve covers a proximal segment of the implant, the implant holder configured to fully move longitudinally relative to the outer sleeve upon a second operation of the actuator to uncover the proximal segment of the implant and deploy the implant from the outer sleeve; and a ring coupled to two steering wires coupled to the lever, the ring operable by manipulation of the two steering wires using the lever to steer the cylindrical elongate inner element.
6. The device of claim 5, wherein the ring is steerable while the outer sleeve covers the proximal segment of the implant.

7. The device of claim 5, wherein the ring is radially inward of the implant holder.
8. The device of claim 5, wherein the outer sheath has an outer diameter less than 5.33 mm.
9. The device of claim 5, further comprising an imaging sheath radially inward of the cylindrical elongate inner element, a distal end of the imaging sheath comprising an imaging device configured to allow imaging of at least one of the implant or the urethra, the imaging sheath being movable relative to the cylindrical elongate inner element upon operation of the actuator.
10. The device of claim 9, wherein the imaging device is configured to capture at least a distal portion of the implant when the imaging sheath is proximally retracted.
11. The device of claim 5, wherein the implant holder is connected to the ring.
12. The device of claim 5, wherein the cylindrical elongate inner element comprises a tube comprising a lumen.
13. The device of claim 5, further comprising the implant.
14. A urethral implant delivery device for treating a prostatic urethra, the device comprising: a handle comprising an actuator and a lever; an outer sleeve extending distally from the handle and insertable into a urethra, the outer sleeve comprising a hollow distal end configured to hold an implant in a contracted state; and an elongate inner element radially inward of the outer sleeve, a distal portion of the elongate inner element comprising an implant holder configured to move longitudinally relative to the outer sleeve upon operation of the actuator, the elongate inner element being steerable by operation of the lever; a ring coupled to two steering wires coupled to the lever, the ring operable by manipulation of the two steering wires using the lever to steer the elongate inner element.
15. The device of claim 14, wherein the ring is radially inward of the implant holder.
16. The device of claim 14, wherein the implant holder is connected to the ring.
17. The device of claim 14, wherein the ring is steerable while the outer sleeve covers a proximal segment of the implant.
18. A urethral implant delivery device for treating a prostatic urethra, the device comprising: a handle comprising an actuator and a lever; an outer sleeve extending distally from the handle and insertable into a urethra, the outer sleeve comprising a hollow distal end configured to hold an implant in a contracted state; and an elongate inner element radially inward of the outer sleeve, a distal portion of the elongate inner element comprising an implant holder configured to move longitudinally relative to the outer sleeve upon operation of the actuator, the elongate inner element being steerable by operation of the lever; wherein the implant holder comprises a retention formation configured to inhibit rotational and longitudinal movement of the implant relative to the implant holder and configured to retain the implant in the outer sleeve when a distal segment of the implant is uncovered and a proximal segment of the implant is covered.
19. The device of claim 18, wherein the retention formation comprises a radial protrusion configured to engage a portion of the implant.
20. The device of claim 19, wherein the retention formation further comprises a circumferential shoulder longitudinally spaced from the radial protrusion, and wherein the portion of the implant is configured to be positioned between the radial protrusion and the circumferential shoulder.
21. The device of claim 18, wherein the implant holder is configured to fully move longitudinally relative to the outer sleeve upon a second operation of the actuator to uncover the proximal segment of the implant and deploy the implant from the outer sleeve.
22. The device of claim 20, further comprising an imaging sheath radially inward of the elongate inner element, a distal end of the imaging sheath comprising an imaging device configured to allow imaging of at least one of an implant or a urethra, the imaging sheath being movable relative to the elongate inner element upon operation of the actuator.
23. The device of claim 22, wherein the imaging device is configured to capture at least a distal portion of the implant when the imaging sheath is proximally retracted.
24. The device of claim 18, wherein the elongate inner element comprises a tube comprising a



lumen.

25. The device of claim 18, wherein the elongate inner element is cylindrical.

26. The device of claim 18, wherein the elongate inner element comprises a rod.

27. The device of claim 18, further comprising the implant.

28. A urethral implant delivery device for treating a prostatic urethra, the device comprising: a handle comprising an actuator and a lever; an outer sleeve extending distally from the handle and insertable into a urethra, the outer sleeve comprising a hollow distal end configured to hold an implant in a contracted state; and an elongate inner element radially inward of the outer sleeve, a distal portion of the elongate inner element comprising an implant holder configured to move longitudinally relative to the outer sleeve upon operation of the actuator, the elongate inner element being steerable by operation of the lever; and a ring radially inward of the implant holder and coupled to two steering wires coupled to the lever, the ring operable by manipulation of the two steering wires using the lever to steer the elongate inner element, and further comprising an imaging sheath radially inward of the elongate inner element, a distal end of the imaging sheath comprising an imaging device configured to allow imaging of at least one of an implant or a urethra, the imaging sheath being movable relative to the elongate inner element upon operation of the actuator.

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