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Inventor(s)

Hopkins; Michael

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## **SYRINGE SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR MULTI-STAGE FLUID DELIVERY**

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### **Abstract**

A syringe-based device includes a housing and an actuator mechanism including a first member and a second member. The first member includes a syringe body and a plunger, the plunger being movably disposed within the syringe body. The second member includes a second member plunger seal and a valve operably and selectively coupled to the second member plunger seal such that the valve is positioned proximal of the second member plunger seal. The device also includes a first fluid reservoir and a second fluid reservoir. The device transitions from a first configuration to a second configuration in which the first type of fluid is expelled from the first fluid reservoir, to a third configuration in which the second type of fluid is expelled from the second fluid reservoir through the valve.

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**Inventors:** Hopkins; Michael (Springboro, OH)

**Applicant:** True Concepts Medical Technologies, LLC (Springboro, OH)

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## Background/Summary

**REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS [0001]** This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 18/381,255, filed Oct. 18, 2023, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/673,166, filed Feb. 16, 2022, now U.S. Pat. No. 11,826,550, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/189,380, filed Mar. 2, 2021, now U.S. Pat. No. 11,253,649, issued Feb. 22, 2022, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/949,607, filed Apr. 10, 2018, now U.S. Pat. No. 11,116,904, issued Sep. 14, 2021, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/624,593, filed Jun. 15, 2017, now U.S. Pat. No. 9,962,489, issued May 8, 2018, which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/350,341, filed Jun. 15, 2016, which are each incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

### TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] Embodiments of the technology relate, in general, to syringe technology and, in particular, to syringe systems for the delivery of a medicament followed by the delivery of a saline flush.

### BACKGROUND

[0003] Supraventricular tachycardia (SVT) is a series of rapid heartbeats that begin in or involve the upper chambers (atria) of the heart. SVT can cause the heart to beat very rapidly or erratically. As a result, the heart may beat inefficiently, and the body may receive an inadequate blood supply. In controlled studies in the United States, bolus doses of 3, 6, 9, and 12 mg of adenosine were studied to determine the effectiveness of the medication on converting SVT to normal sinus rhythm. A cumulative 60% of patients with SVT converted to normal sinus rhythm within one minute after an intravenous bolus dose of 6 mg adenosine, and a cumulative 92% converted after a bolus dose of 12 mg of adenosine. A denosine slows conduction time through the A-V node, can interrupt the reentry pathways through the A-V node, and can restore normal sinus rhythm in patients with SVT, including SVT associated with Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome. Intravenously administered adenosine is rapidly cleared from the circulation via cellular uptake, primarily by erythrocytes and vascular endothelial cells. A denosine has a half-life of less than 10 seconds in whole blood.

[0004] A denosine injections are generally given as a rapid bolus via a peripheral I.V. route. The bolus dose is then generally followed with a rapid saline flush to facilitate urging the adenosine

towards the patient's heart before degrading due to the short half-life. The recommended doses for adults are 6 mg given as a rapid I.V. bolus, administered over a 1-2 second period, followed by a 12 mg bolus dose of adenosine if the first dose does not result in elimination of the SVT in 1-2 minutes. The 12 mg dose can be repeated a second time if required. The recommended neonatal dose is 0.05-0.1 mg/kg, followed by increased doses in 0.05-0.1 mg/kg increments every 1-2 minutes until termination of the SVT. In adults, the bolus adenosine dose is generally followed with a 20 ml saline flush and, for neonatal applications, the dose is generally followed by a 5-10 ml saline flush.

[0005] Current systems for delivering first the adenosine dose and then the saline flush include the use of two syringes connected to a T-connector or stopcock. A stopcock is attached to a capped I.V. line with an adenosine syringe on one port and a saline syringe (e.g., 10 ml) on a second open port. The adenosine is then administered over 1-2 seconds, the stopcock is adjusted to access the second syringe, and the saline flush is then delivered to the patient. Such systems can have limitations because of the time needed to transition the T-connector or stopcock from the first syringe to the second syringe. Because the half-life of adenosine is so rapid (i.e., less than 10 seconds), even small amounts of time lost can make a significant difference whether the patient is able to return to a normal sinus rhythm. There are also frequent user errors associated with the stopcock or T-connector systems. If the wrong syringe is initially depressed, the full amount is not administered from one or both syringes, the stopcock is not fully adjusted to transition to the second syringe, or a variety of other issues occur, the consequences for the patient can be severe. The current system also involves a relatively large number of steps to set up and deliver, where improved time efficiency and reduced steps may be advantageous.

[0006] Adenosine is described by way of example, where numerous other medications and biologics, such as epinephrine, are delivered in a similar manner. Such other medications frequently have a short-half life, can result in life-threatening consequences if administered improperly, and/or can be inoperative if improperly administered.

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## Description

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] The present disclosure will be more readily understood from a detailed description of some example embodiments taken in conjunction with the following figures:

[0008] FIG. 1 is a schematic illustration of a syringe-based delivery device according to one embodiment;

[0009] FIG. 2 depicts a perspective view of a partially transparent syringe-based delivery device having a distal reservoir for a medicament and a proximal reservoir for a flush fluid according to one embodiment;

[0010] FIG. 3 depicts an exploded view of the syringe-based delivery device shown in FIG. 2;

[0011] FIG. 4 depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. 2 taken along reference line A-A and shown in a pre-use configuration;

[0012] FIG. 5 depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. 2, shown with a plunger depressed to expel the medicament from the distal reservoir;

[0013] FIG. 6 depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. 2, shown with the plunger depressed to expel the flush fluid from the proximal reservoir.

[0014] FIG. 7 depicts a perspective view of a syringe-based delivery device having finger pads on a syringe portion according to an alternate embodiment.

[0015] FIG. 8A depicts a perspective view of a syringe-based delivery device having a locking mechanism according to one embodiment shown in a first position.

[0016] FIG. 8B depicts a perspective view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. 8, shown in

a second position.

[0017] FIG. **8C** depicts a perspective view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. **8**, shown in a third position

[0018] FIG. **9** depicts a flow chart showing a method of operating a syringe-based delivery device according to one embodiment.

[0019] FIG. **10** depicts a flow chart showing a method of operating a syringe-based delivery device according to one embodiment.

[0020] FIG. **11** depicts a perspective view of a syringe-based delivery device according to an alternate embodiment.

[0021] FIG. **12** depicts an exploded view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. **11**.

[0022] FIG. **13** depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. **11** taken along reference line B-B and shown in a pre-use configuration.

[0023] FIG. **14** depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. **2**, shown with a plunger urged proximally to draw a medicament into a distal reservoir;

[0024] FIG. **15** depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. **2**, shown with the plunger depressed to expel the medicament from the distal reservoir;

[0025] FIG. **16** depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. **2**, shown with the plunger depressed to expel the flush fluid from the proximal reservoir.

[0026] FIG. **17** depicts a perspective view of a syringe-based delivery device according to an alternate embodiment.

[0027] FIG. **18** depicts an exploded view of the syringe-based delivery device shown in FIG. **17**.

[0028] FIG. **19** depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. **17** taken along reference line C-C and shown in a pre-use configuration.

[0029] FIG. **20** depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. **17**, shown with a plunger urged distally to urge a first amount of fluid from a first fluid reservoir;

[0030] FIG. **21** depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. **17**, shown with the plunger removed and a syringe attached having a second fluid reservoir;

[0031] FIG. **22** depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. **17**, shown with a plunger of the syringe actuated distally to expel fluid from the second reservoir.

[0032] FIG. **23** depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. **17**, shown with the syringe urged distally to urge a second amount of fluid from the first fluid reservoir;

[0033] FIG. **24** depicts a perspective view of a syringe-based delivery device according to an alternate embodiment.

[0034] FIG. **25** depicts an exploded view of the syringe-based delivery device shown in FIG. **24**.

[0035] FIG. **26** depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. **24** taken along reference line D-D and shown in a pre-use configuration.

[0036] FIG. **27** depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. **24**, shown with a seal removed from a housing of the delivery device.

[0037] FIG. **28** depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. **24**, shown with an actuator mechanism coupled with the housing of the delivery device;

[0038] FIG. **29** depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. **24**, shown with actuator mechanism moved distally to urge a first amount of fluid from a first fluid reservoir;

[0039] FIG. **30** depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. **24**, shown with a plunger of actuator mechanism actuated distally to expel fluid from the second reservoir.

[0040] FIG. **31** depicts a cross-sectional view of the syringe-based delivery device of FIG. **24**, shown with the actuator mechanism urged distally to urge a second amount of fluid from the first fluid reservoir.

[0041] FIG. 32 depicts an exploded view of a syringe-based delivery device according to an alternate embodiment.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0042] Various non-limiting embodiments of the present disclosure will now be described to provide an overall understanding of the principles of the structure, function, and use of the apparatuses, systems, methods, and processes disclosed herein. One or more examples of these non-limiting embodiments are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Those of ordinary skill in the art will understand that systems and methods specifically described herein and illustrated in the accompanying drawings are non-limiting embodiments. The features illustrated or described in connection with one non-limiting embodiment may be combined with the features of other non-limiting embodiments. Such modifications and variations are intended to be included within the scope of the present disclosure. Although embodiments in the figures as illustrated are shown as transparent or semi-transparent, it will be appreciated that any suitable features can be opaque, colored, or the like.

[0043] Reference throughout the specification to “various embodiments,” “some embodiments,” “one embodiment,” “some example embodiments,” “one example embodiment,” or “an embodiment” means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with any embodiment is included in at least one embodiment. Thus, appearances of the phrases “in various embodiments,” “in some embodiments,” “in one embodiment,” “some example embodiments,” “one example embodiment,” or “in an embodiment” in places throughout the specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment. Furthermore, the particular features, structures or characteristics may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments.

[0044] Described herein are example embodiments of apparatuses, systems, and methods for fluid delivery. In one example embodiment, a syringe-based fluid delivery system or syringe-based device can be provided that can deliver a first fluid that can include a medicament or biologic. In some embodiments, the syringe-based fluid delivery system can include a fluid flush that can be delivered to a patient immediately after the medicament or biologic is delivered. In some embodiments, the syringe-based fluid delivery system can include a pre-filled saline portion and a pre-filled medicament or biologic portion, where the saline flush can be delivered immediately following the medicament or biologic delivery. Embodiments of a syringe-based fluid delivery system can be configured to deliver a first portion of a flush fluid, deliver a medicament or biologic, and then deliver a second portion of a flush fluid. Some embodiments can include a syringe-based fluid delivery system that can be used to first draw a medicament or biologic into a first reservoir, deliver the medicament or biologic to the patient, and then administer a fluid flush. Embodiments of a syringe-based fluid delivery system can be used to deliver epinephrine, adenosine, or any other suitable fluid, component, drug, biologic or material. Embodiments of the syringe-based fluid delivery system can deliver any suitable flush such as, for example, 10 ml of saline, 20 ml of saline, heparin, or the like.

[0045] Referring now to FIG. 1, a schematic illustration of a portion of a syringe-based transfer device **10** is shown according to an embodiment. Generally, the syringe-based transfer device **10** (also referred to herein as “fluid transfer device,” “integrated flush device,” or “transfer device”) can be designed or configured to facilitate the delivery of fluid to a patient such that a first type of fluid to be delivered as a medicament or biologic is fluidically isolated from a second type of fluid to be delivered as a fluid flush. The transfer device **10** can be configured to deliver a first, predetermined or selected amount of fluid from a first reservoir and a second amount of a different type of fluid from one or more reservoirs (e.g., fluid flush reservoirs) fluidically isolated from the first reservoir. Many drugs, such as adenosine, have a relatively short half-life (e.g., less than 10 seconds) and are used in potentially life-threatening situations such as, for example, when a patient is experiencing supraventricular tachycardia (SVT). SVT can cause the heart to beat very rapidly or

erratically, which can result in the heart beating inefficiently such that the body receives an inadequate blood supply. Delivery of a bolus amount of adenosine, such as 3, 6, 9, or 12 mg, can result in a conversion from SVT to a normal sinus rhythm. For such a bolus administration to reach the patient's heart it may be advantageous to provide, for example, a 20 ml saline flush as quickly as possible following the bolus adenosine delivery. Embodiments described herein may integrate the drug delivery (e.g., adenosine) with the fluid flush (e.g., saline) into a single device such that the fluid flush is delivered immediately or substantially immediately after delivery of the drug. In the illustrated example, adenosine can be provided in the first fluid reservoir **16** and the saline fluid flush can be provided in the second fluid reservoir **18**. In an alternate embodiment, epinephrine (e.g., 1 mg) can be provided in the first fluid reservoir **16** and a fluid flush (e.g., 20 ml saline) can be provided in the second fluid reservoir **18**.

[0046] The transfer device **10** can include a housing **12** an actuator mechanism **14**, a first fluid reservoir **16** (also referred to herein as “first reservoir”, “medicament reservoir”, or “biologic reservoir”), and a second fluid reservoir **18** (also referred to herein as “second reservoir”, “fluid flush reservoir”, or “flush reservoir”), different from the first reservoir **16**. The housing **12** can be any suitable shape, size, or configuration and is described in further detail herein with respect to specific embodiments. As shown in FIG. **1**, the housing **12** can include a port **20** that can be at least temporarily physically and fluidically coupled to a medical device defining a pathway for delivering the first and second fluids from the transfer device **10**. For example, the port **20** can be a LUER-LOK or the like configured to be physically and fluidically coupled to a peripheral intravenous line, a Central Venous Catheter (CVC) line, a needle, a cannula, other lumen-containing devices, or the like. In other embodiments, the port **20** can be monolithically formed with at least a portion of the lumen-containing device.

[0047] In example embodiments, the port **20** can include a one-way valve such that fluid flow is unidirectional out of the transfer device **10** in the direction shown by the arrows of FIG. **1**. The one-way valve can be monolithically formed with the port **20**, fixedly coupled with the port **20**, or selectively coupled with the port **20**. In certain embodiments, the one-way valve can be threadedly coupled with the port **20**, attached with a press fit, or can be formed as a one-piece, unitary construction with the port **20**. During use, the one-way valve can prevent fluid, such as fluid from a peripheral IV, from being accidentally drawn into the port **20** and the transfer device **10**.

[0048] As shown in FIG. **1**, the housing **12** can define an inner volume **22** that can be configured to receive a portion of the actuator mechanism **14**. More specifically, the actuator mechanism **14** can be at least partially disposed within the inner volume **22** defined by the housing **12** and can be movable between a first configuration and a second configuration relative to the housing **12**. The housing **12** can also be configured to define at least a portion of the first reservoir **16** as will be described in more detail herein.

[0049] The first reservoir **16** can be at least partially defined by a set of walls of the housing **12** that define the inner volume **22**. For example, the first reservoir **16** can be a cavity defined by the distal end or plunger of the actuator mechanism **14** and the housing **12**, where the plunger and housing **12** can cooperate to form a substantially fluidically sealed chamber. The first reservoir **16** can have a variable volume, where urging or drawing the actuator mechanism **14** proximally such as, for example, when the transfer device **10** is being pre-filled, can correspondingly increase the volume of the first reservoir **16**. A portion of the piston or plunger can form a substantially fluid tight seal with the walls of the housing **12** defining the inner volume **22**. In this manner, the housing **12** and the actuator mechanism **14** can collectively form a sealed, air-tight cavity (e.g., a syringe) such that the actuator mechanism **14** (or at least a portion of the actuator mechanism **14**) can urge outward and expel fluid contained within the inner volume **22**.

[0050] In certain embodiments, the second reservoir **18** can be housed within a portion of the actuator mechanism **14** and can be configured to retain and dispense any suitable fluid, such as a 10 ml or 20 ml saline flush. The second reservoir **18** can be defined by any suitable structure or

combination of structures such as, for example, a syringe having a plunger and a threaded distal end that is selectively coupled with a one-way valve. The syringe can be used to expel fluid, such as a fluid flush, out of the second reservoir **18**, where the syringe defining the second reservoir **18** can be selectively removable from the actuator mechanism **14** in one embodiment.

[0051] There are circumstances in which it may be advantageous to selectively attach the second reservoir **18** from the transfer device **10**. For example, in neonatal applications it may be desirable to provide a lower volume of saline flush (e.g., 5 ml) such that a smaller syringe and/or smaller second reservoir **18** can be provided. Providing a selectively attachable second reservoir **18** in the form of a selectively attachable syringe can allow for any suitable volume or type of fluid to be coupled with the transfer device **10** as needed. Any suitable mechanism to expel the fluid from the second reservoir **18** is contemplated where, for example, the syringe can include a plunger that can be used to expel such fluid.

[0052] The actuator mechanism **14** can have any suitable shape, size, or configuration and can include any suitable number or type of components. For example, in some embodiments, the shape and size of at least a portion of the actuator mechanism **14**, such as the outer portion, can substantially correspond to the shape and size of the walls of the housing **12** defining the inner volume **22**. As described above, at least a portion of the actuator mechanism **14** can be movably disposed within the inner volume **22** of the housing **12**. For example, in some embodiments, a distal end portion of the actuator mechanism **14** can be disposed within the inner volume **22** of the housing **12** and a proximal end portion of the actuator mechanism **14** can be disposed substantially outside the housing **12**. In such embodiments, a user can engage the proximal end portion of the actuator mechanism **14** to move the portion of the actuator mechanism **14** disposed within the inner volume **22** distally to expel fluid from the first reservoir **16**.

[0053] In some embodiments, the actuator mechanism **14** can include a first member and a second member. The first member and the second member can be collectively moved within the inner volume **22** of the housing **12**. In addition, the first member and the second member can be configured to move independently within the housing **12**. Similarly stated, the first member can be moved relative to the second member and/or the second member can be moved relative to the first member, as further described herein with respect to specific embodiments. In some embodiments, the first member and/or the second member can form a piston or plunger configured to move within the inner volume **22**. In one embodiment the first member is a fluid flush syringe, and the second member cooperates with the housing **12** to function as a second syringe. Such a system can be described as a “dual syringe” system.

[0054] The second reservoir **18** can be any suitable reservoir for containing, for example, a fluid flush. For example, in some embodiments, the second reservoir **18** can be defined by an internal syringe comprising the first member of the actuator mechanism **14**. In some embodiments, the second reservoir **18** can be a saline flush reservoir, but any suitable fluid, such as a second medication or biologic, is contemplated. The second reservoir **18** can be selectively placed in fluid communication with the housing **12** or the actuator mechanism **14**. The second reservoir **18** and/or the first member (e.g., a fluid flush syringe) can be selectively attachable from the actuator mechanism **14**.

[0055] The first reservoir **16** can be any suitable reservoir and can be configured to receive and contain a first type and amount of fluid. In some embodiments, the first reservoir **16** can be defined by a portion of the walls of the housing **12** defining the inner volume **22** and a portion of the actuator mechanism **14**. In this manner, when the actuator mechanism **14** is in the first configuration, a portion of the actuator mechanism **14** and a portion of the housing **12** can define a first fluid flow path **24** to fluidically couple the port **20** to the first reservoir **16**. It will be appreciated that the first and second fluid flow paths **24**, **26**, as described herein, can pass initially through the same lumen of the port **20**. In an alternate embodiment, the first fluid flow path **24** can pass through a first port, and the second fluid path can pass through a second port, where the first

port and the second port can be fluidically isolated. In some embodiments, the movement of the actuator mechanism **14** distally can be such that the distally applied force facilitates the flow of the fluid through the first fluid flow path **24** and out of the first reservoir **16**. In certain embodiments, the first type and amount of fluid can be an amount given to the patient subsequent to delivery of the second type and amount of fluid. In some embodiments, the first reservoir **16** can contain the first type of fluid such that the first amount and type is fluidically isolated from the second amount and type of fluid.

[0056] The second reservoir **18** can be sized to receive and contain, for example, a predetermined amount of a flush fluid. During use, the first member (e.g., a syringe) of the actuator mechanism **14** can define a second fluid flow path **26** to fluidically couple the port **20** of the housing **12** to the second reservoir **18**. In some embodiments, a portion of the actuator mechanism **14**, such as the plunger of the syringe, can be urged distally and can facilitate the distal flow of the flush fluid through the second fluid flow path **26** and out of the second reservoir **18**. The second reservoir **18** can be designed and sized to retain the first type of fluid such that the first type is fluidically isolated from a second type of fluid (different from the first type of fluid) that is subsequently given to the patient.

[0057] In certain embodiments, the actuator mechanism **14** and the second reservoir **18** can be sized and configured with a pre-set amount of fluid that can be administered during a procedure. Such a pre-set embodiment may be desirable when a consistent amount of fluid flush is given during most or all medicament or biologic delivery procedures. For example, the actuator mechanism **14** and second reservoir **18** can be size to retain about 10 ml of fluid, about 20 ml of fluid, or any other suitable amount of fluid. In alternate embodiments, it may be desirable to provide a user-selectable volume of fluid to be provided in the second reservoir **18**. For example, in neonatal applications it may be desirable to provide 5 ml or less of fluid, whereas for a larger adult it may be desirable to deliver from about 10 ml to about 20 ml of flush fluid. User selectable, variable volume embodiments are contemplated.

[0058] As described above, the transfer device **10** can be used to transfer a fluid to a patient from the second reservoir **18** and/or first reservoir **16** included in the transfer device **10**. More specifically, the flow of the first amount of fluid transferred from the first reservoir **16** can be any suitable medicament, biologic, or the like such as, for example, adenosine, epinephrine, atropine, etomidate, rocuronium, succinylcholine, NARCAN, amiodarone, or the like. The first reservoir **16** can fluidically isolate the first type of fluid such that when the second type of fluid retained within the second fluid reservoir **18** does not mix with the first type of fluid.

[0059] In some embodiments, the transfer device **10** can be configured such that the first type of fluid must be conveyed from the first reservoir **16** through the first fluid flow path **24** before the transfer device **10** will permit the flow of the second type of fluid through the second fluid flow path **26** from the second reservoir **18**. In such embodiments, the transfer device **10** can be characterized as requiring compliance by a health care practitioner regarding the delivery of the first, predetermined amount (e.g., 1 mg of epinephrine) prior to delivery of the second amount (e.g., a 20 ml saline flush) of fluid. Similarly stated, the transfer device **10** can be configured to prevent a health care practitioner from delivering the second fluid type, such as a fluid flush, fluid from the second reservoir **18** without first diverting the first type of fluid out of the first reservoir **16**. In this manner, the health care practitioner can be prevented from delivering (whether intentionally or unintentionally) the second type of fluid from the second reservoir **18** before delivering the first type of fluid from the first reservoir **16**. For example, a clinician can be prevented from administering a saline flush before delivering a medicament or biologic to a patient.

[0060] FIGS. 2-6 illustrate a syringe-based transfer device **110** according to an embodiment. The syringe-based transfer device **110** (also referred to herein as “fluid transfer device,” “integrated flush device,” or “drug delivery device”) includes a housing **112** and an actuator mechanism **114**. The transfer device **110** can be configured to include or define a first fluid reservoir **116** (also



referred to herein as “first reservoir” or “medicament reservoir”) and a second fluid reservoir **118** (also referred to herein as “second reservoir” or “fluid flush reservoir”). The transfer device **110** can be any suitable shape, size, or configuration. For example, while shown in FIGS. **2** and **3** as being substantially cylindrical, the transfer device **110** can be square, rectangular, polygonal, and/or any other non-cylindrical shape.

[0061] As shown in FIGS. **2** and **3**, the housing **112** can include a proximal end portion **130** and a distal end portion **132** and can define an inner volume **122** therebetween. In some embodiments, the housing **112** can be substantially similar to a syringe body. The proximal end portion **130** of the housing **112** can be substantially open and can be configured to receive at least a portion of the actuator mechanism **114** such that at least the portion of the actuator mechanism **114** can be movably disposed within the inner volume **122**. Furthermore, the inner volume **122** can be configured to define the first fluid reservoir **116**, as further described herein. The distal end portion **132** of the housing **112** can include a port **120**. In some embodiments, the port **120** can be monolithically formed with the housing **112** (e.g., as shown in FIGS. **2** and **3**). In other embodiments, the port **120** can be coupled to the distal end portion **132** in any suitable manner such as, for example, via a friction fit, a threaded coupling, a mechanical fastener, an adhesive, any number of mating recesses, and/or any combination thereof.

[0062] The port **120** can be any suitable shape, size, or configuration. For example, in some embodiments, at least a portion of the port **120** can form a lock mechanism configured to be physically and fluidically coupled to a peripheral IV line, a Central Venous Catheter (CVC) line, a needle, a cannula, or other lumen-containing device. For example, in some embodiments, the port **120** can be a LUER-LOK or similar locking mechanism that can be configured to physically and fluidically couple to a CVC line (not shown). In other embodiments, the port **120** can be monolithically formed in a unitary, one-piece construction with at least a portion of the lumen-containing device. In this manner, the port **120** can be placed in fluid communication with a lumen defined by the lumen-defining device and to receive the bodily-fluid from a patient when the lumen-defining device is disposed within the patient.

[0063] The actuator mechanism **114** can be disposed within the inner volume **122** and can be movable between a first position (e.g., a proximal position relative to the housing **112**) and a second position (e.g., a distal position relative to the housing **112**). The movement of the actuator mechanism **114** relative to the housing **112** can move the transfer device **110** between a number of different configurations and positions, as further described herein. The actuator mechanism **114** can include a first member **134** and a second member **136**. The first member **134** of the actuator mechanism **114** can include a plunger **144** and a syringe body **138** that can define an inner volume **142** therebetween. At least a portion of the inner volume **142** can be configured to define the second fluid reservoir **118**, as further described herein. The plunger **144** can include a plunger seal **140** that can fluidically seal the second fluid reservoir **118**. The syringe body **138** can include an open proximal end such that the plunger **144** can be movably disposed within the inner volume **142**.

[0064] The distal end portion of the first member **134** can include an attachment element **152**, such as a LUER-LOK or similar locking or coupling mechanism, that can be configured to selectively physically and fluidically couple the first member **134** with the second member **136**. The attachment element **152** can be threadedly engaged with the second member **136** such that rotation of the first member **134** (e.g., 90 degrees in a clockwise direction) will disengage the first member **134** from the **136**. The attachment element **152** can include a port which can, for example, be similar in construction and operation to port **120** described herein. It will be appreciated that the attachment element **152** can be selectively attached and decoupled from the second member **136** in any suitable manner such as, for example, with a threaded engagement, a snap fit, and friction fit, a user-accessible locking mechanism, or the like.

[0065] The second member **136** can include a plunger seal **154** that can form a friction fit with the

inner surface of the walls defining the inner volume **122** when the actuator mechanism **114** is disposed within the housing **112**. Similarly stated, the plunger seal **154** can define a fluidic seal with the inner surface of the walls defining the inner volume **122** such that a portion of the inner volume **122** distal of the plunger seal **154** is fluidically isolated from a portion of the inner volume **122** proximal of the plunger seal **154**. The plunger seal **154** can define a channel **156** that that can extend through a distal end and a proximal end of the plunger seal **154**. A portion of an inner set of walls defining the channel **156** can accept a valve seat **158**. In this manner, a portion of the channel **156** can receive a valve **160** that can be in contact with the valve seat **158**. The valve **160** can include a threaded proximal end **162** or threaded proximal portion that can selectively engage the attachment element **152** of the first member **134** as described herein.

[0066] The valve **160** can be any suitable valve. For example, in some embodiments, the valve **160** can be a one-way check valve to allow a flow of a fluid from a proximal end of the valve **160** to a distal end of the valve **160**, but substantially not allow a flow of the fluid from the distal end to the proximal end. The valve **160** can be disposed within the channel **156** and can be in contact with the valve seat **158** such that the valve **160** forms a substantially fluid tight seal with the walls defining the channel **156**. In some embodiments, the valve **160** can form a friction fit with walls defining the channel **156**. In other embodiments, the valve **160** can form a threaded coupling or the like with at least a portion of the walls. The valve **160** can also include a seal member configured to engage the valve seat **158** to form at least a portion of the fluid tight seal.

[0067] As described above, the second member **136** can be movably disposed within the housing **112**. More specifically, the second member **136** can be movable between a first configuration (e.g., a proximal position) and a second configuration (e.g., a distal position) to create positive pressure to urge for example, a medicament, out of the first fluid reservoir **116**. A first coefficient of friction between the plunger seal **140** and the syringe body **128** can be greater than a second coefficient of friction between the plunger seal **154** and the housing **112**. In this manner, the distal translation of the plunger **144** can first cause the plunger seal **154** to move distally to expel the fluid from the first fluid reservoir **116**. Once the first fluid reservoir **116** has been emptied through the port **120**, where the plunger seal **154** may now be seated at the about distal end portion **132** of the housing, continued distal movement of the plunger **133** can result in distal movement of the plunger seal **140** such that the fluid retained within the second fluid reservoir **118** is expelled out of the syringe body **128** and through the port **120**. In embodiments where relying upon the difference in the coefficients of friction between the plunger seal **140** and the plunger seal **154** alone is insufficient, an annular catch **171** can be provided on the syringe body **138** that can engage a portion **173** of the plunger seal **140** that can extend radially outward. The annular catch **171** and the portion **173** can cooperate in an interference fit, where the annular catch **171** and the portion **173** can be sized and otherwise configured to require a threshold of force to overcome the interference fit that is greater than the force required to advance the plunger seal **154** distally. It will be appreciated that the syringe body **138**, the plunger seal **140**, and/or any other components can be modified to prevent the second fluid reservoir **118** from being expelled before the first fluid reservoir **116** is expelled.

[0068] In use, a user can engage the transfer device **110** to couple the port **120** to a proximal end portion of a lumen-defining device (not shown) such as, for example, a CVC line, a PICC line, a butterfly needle, a cannula assembly, a trocar, or the like. With the port **120** physically coupled to the lumen-defining device, the port **120** can be placed in fluid communication with the lumen defined by the lumen-defining device. The distal end portion of the lumen-defining device can be disposed within a portion of the body of a patient (e.g., a vein). In this manner, the port **120** can be placed in fluid communication with the portion of the body.

[0069] With the port **120** coupled to the lumen-defining device, a user (e.g., a phlebotomist, a nurse, a technician, a physician, or the like) can move the transfer device **110** from a first configuration (FIG. 4) to a second configuration (FIG. 5). More specifically, the user can depress an engagement portion **168** of the plunger **144** to move the plunger seal **154** distally to create

positive pressure within the first fluid reservoir **116**. As shown in FIG. 5, the positive pressure in the first fluid reservoir **116** can urge the fluid, such as a medicament or biologic, through the port **20** and into the patient. The plunger seal **154** can be urged in a distal direction relative to the housing **112** until the plunger seal is seated against the distal end portion **132** of the housing. [0070] In certain embodiments, the arrangement of the plunger **144** within the syringe body **138** is such that the distal motion of the plunger **144** does not decrease or substantially decrease the inner volume **142** that is distal of the plunger seal **140**, which can contain the second fluid reservoir **118**. With the plunger seal **140** forming a fluid tight seal with the inner surface of the walls defining the inner volume **142** the increase of pressure can first fully distally advance the plunger seal **154** before the plunger seal **140** can move relative to the syringe body **138**.

[0071] As shown in FIG. 6, the transfer device can be transitioned from a second configuration to a third configuration. The port **120**, the valve **160**, the attachment element **152**, and the channel **156** can define a fluid flow path that places the second fluid reservoir **118** in fluid communication with the lumen-defining device (not shown) connected to the patient. Therefore, the second fluid reservoir **118** can correspondingly be placed in fluid communication with the portion of the patient (e.g., the vein). The positive pressure within the second fluid reservoir **118** can be operative in moving the valve **160** from a closed configuration to an open configuration. In this manner, the positive pressure within the second fluid reservoir **118** that can be produced by the movement of the plunger **144** can urge the fluid within the second fluid reservoir **118** out of the transfer device **10**. Fluid can be urged out of the second fluid reservoir **118**, through the syringe body **138**, through the attachment element **152**, through the valve **160**, and through the port **20** into the patient. In some embodiments, the fluid expelled from the second fluid reservoir **118** can be a fluid flush, such as a 20 ml saline flush.

[0072] In some embodiments, the magnitude of the positive pressure can be modulated by increasing or decreasing the amount of a force applied to the plunger **144**. For example, in some embodiments, it can be desirable to limit the amount of positive pressure introduced to a vein or through a line. In such embodiments, the user can reduce the amount of force applied to the engagement portion **168**. In this manner, the rate of change (e.g., the decrease) in the volume of the first fluid reservoir **116** can be sufficiently slow to allow time for the positive pressure differential between the vein and the fluid reservoir to come to equilibrium before further decreasing the volume of the first fluid reservoir **116**. Thus, the magnitude of the positive pressure can be modulated.

[0073] While in the third configuration, the transfer device **110** can be configured to transfer a desired amount (e.g., a predetermined amount or a user-selected amount) of fluid out of the second fluid reservoir **118**. In some embodiments, the volume can substantially correspond to the size of the second fluid reservoir **118**. In other embodiments, the volume can be monitored and determined by the clinician as they depress the plunger **144** distally. When distal pressure on the plunger **144** is alleviated the valve **160** may be allowed to close.

[0074] The arrangement of the first member **134** and the second member **136** within the inner volume **122** of the housing **112** can be such that the proximal motion of the first member **134** and second member **136** decreases the volume of the portion of the inner volume **122** that is distal of the plunger seal **154**, such that the first fluid reservoir **116** is emptied before the second fluid reservoir **118** is emptied. With the plunger seal **154** seated against the distal end portion **132** of the housing, the continued positive pressure in a distal direction applied to the plunger **144** can then empty the second fluid reservoir **118**.

[0075] In some embodiments, the volume of the first fluid reservoir **116** is sufficient to contain a desirable amount of a medicament or biologic. In other embodiments, the first fluid reservoir **116** can contain from about 0.1 ml to about 3.0 ml. In still other embodiments, the first fluid reservoir **116** can contain from about 3.0 ml, 4.0 ml, 5.0 ml, 6.0 ml, 7.0 ml, 8.0 ml, 9.0 ml, 10.0 ml, 15.0 ml, 20.0 ml, 25.0 ml, 50 ml, or any volume or fraction of volume therebetween. In one embodiment,

the pressure within the first fluid reservoir **116** can be such that the force applied to the plunger **144** does not substantially move the first member **134** relative to the second member **136**. In such examples, the force applied to the engagement portion **168** can collectively move the second member **136** and the first member **134** in the distal direction relative to the housing **112** to expel the fluid from the first fluid reservoir **116** into the lumen-defining device of the patient.

[0076] In alternate embodiment, as shown in FIG. 7, the syringe body **138** can include a pair of radial flanges **170** at about the distal end of the syringe body, where the radial flanges **170** can be urged distally to move the syringe body **138** relative to the housing **112**, where such motion can expel the fluid from the first fluid reservoir **116**. Once the fluid has been expelled from the first fluid reservoir **116**, the plunger **144** can subsequently be depressed to expel the fluid from the second fluid reservoir **118**. The variance in the coefficient of friction between the plunger seal **140** and the plunger seal **154** may be sufficient to permit distal actuation of the plunger **144** to expel the first fluid reservoir **116** before expelling the second fluid reservoir **118**. However, other mechanical features are contemplated, such as thumb pads to depress the syringe body **138**, where the plunger **144** may only need to be depressed to expel fluid from the second fluid reservoir **118**. It is further contemplated that the syringe body **138** and the plunger **144** can be mechanically coupled to prevent relative movement between the syringe body **138** and the plunger **144** until such a coupling is decoupled. The coupling can include a latch, pin, lock, clasp, or any other suitable coupling that can temporarily limit relative movement between the plunger and the syringe body until it is desirably to expel from fluid from the second fluid reservoir **118**.

[0077] FIGS. 8A-8C illustrate a perspective view of a transfer device **110** having a locking mechanism **179** according to one embodiment. As described above, it may be desirable to prevent relative movement between the plunger **144** and the syringe body **138** until the fluid in the first fluid reservoir **116** has been fully dispensed. In addition to, or in place of, an interference fit between the annular catch **171** and the portion **173** of the plunger seal **140**, the transfer device can include the locking mechanism **179**. The locking mechanism **179** can include a radial projection **180** that can be pivotable radially outward about a pin **182**. In a first locked position (FIGS. 8A and 8B), the radial projection can be pivoted outward such that it is substantially perpendicular to the axis of motion of the plunger **144**. The radial projection **180** can define a cutout or stop **184** that can engage the proximal surface **181** of the syringe body **138**. As shown in FIG. 8B, in the closed position, the locking mechanism **179** will result in distal movement of the plunger **144** correspondingly moving the syringe body **138** in the distal direction. In this manner the locking mechanism **179** can help insure that the fluid in the first fluid reservoir **116** is expelled before the fluid in the second fluid reservoir **118** is expelled.

[0078] As shown in FIG. 8C, after the plunger **144** has been depressed to expel the fluid from the first fluid reservoir **116**, the radial projection **180** can be pivoted, for example, about 90 degrees, such that the radial projection **180** is substantially parallel to the axis of motion of the plunger **144**. In this “open” position, as illustrated, the radial projection **180** does not interfere with the proximal surface **181** of the syringe body **138**, where the radial projection **180** can now pass within the syringe body **138**. In use, after the fluid has been dispensed from the first fluid reservoir **116**, the locking mechanism **179** can be “opened” or transitioned to the second position such that the plunger **144** can be depressed to expel fluid from the second fluid reservoir **118**.

[0079] FIG. 9 illustrates a flow chart depicting a Method **1000** for using a fluid transfer device, such as fluid transfer device **110**. Method **1000** can include Providing a Fluid Delivery Device **1002**, which can include providing any suitable fluid transfer device. Method **1000** can include Delivering a First Fluid from a First Fluid Reservoir **1004**, which can include dispensing a medicament or a biologic from the first fluid reservoir **116**. Method **1000** can include Delivering a Second Fluid from a Second Fluid Reservoir **1006**, which can include dispensing a flush fluid from the second fluid reservoir **118**.

[0080] FIG. 10 illustrates a flow chart depicting a Method **1100** for using a fluid transfer device,

such as fluid transfer device **310**, **410**, and **510**, as described herein. Method **1100** can include Providing a Fluid Delivery System **1102** Method **1100** can include Delivering a First Amount of a First Fluid from a First Fluid Reservoir **1104**, which can include delivering a first amount of a saline flush. Method **1100** can include Delivering a Second Fluid from a Second Fluid Reservoir **1106**, which can include delivering a medicine with a syringe. Method **1100** can include Delivering a Second Amount of the First Fluid from the First Fluid Reservoir **1108**, which can include delivering a second amount of the saline flush.

[0081] FIGS. **11-16** illustrate a syringe-based transfer device **210** according to an embodiment. The syringe-based transfer device **210** (also referred to herein as “fluid transfer device,” “integrated flush device,” or “drug delivery device”) includes a housing **212** and an actuator mechanism **214**. The transfer device **210** can be configured to define a first fluid reservoir **216** (also referred to herein as “first reservoir” or “medicament reservoir”) and a second fluid reservoir **218** (also referred to herein as “second reservoir” or “fluid flush reservoir”). The transfer device **210** can be any suitable shape, size, or configuration. For example, while shown in FIGS. **11** and **12** as being substantially cylindrical, the transfer device **210** can be square, rectangular, polygonal, and/or any other non-cylindrical shape.

[0082] As shown in FIGS. **11** and **12**, the housing **212** can include a proximal end portion **230** and a distal end portion **232** and can define an inner volume **222** therebetween. In some embodiments, the housing **212** can be substantially similar to a syringe body. The proximal end portion **230** of the housing **212** can be substantially open and can be configured to receive at least a portion of the actuator mechanism **214** such that at least the portion of the actuator mechanism **214** can be movably disposed within the inner volume **222**. Furthermore, the inner volume **222** can be configured to define the first fluid reservoir **216**, as further described herein. The distal end portion **232** of the housing **212** can include a port **220**. In some embodiments, the port **220** can be monolithically formed with the housing **212** (e.g., as shown in FIGS. **11** and **12**). In other embodiments, the port **220** can be coupled to the distal end portion **232** in any suitable manner such as, for example, via a friction fit, a threaded coupling, a mechanical fastener, an adhesive, any number of mating recesses, and/or any combination thereof.

[0083] The port **220** can be any suitable shape, size, or configuration. For example, in some embodiments, at least a portion of the port **220** can form a lock mechanism configured to be physically and fluidically coupled to a peripheral IV line, a Central Venous Catheter (CVC) line, a needle, a cannula, or other lumen-containing device. For example, in some embodiments, the port **220** can be a LUER-LOK or similar locking mechanism that can be configured to physically and fluidically couple to a CVC line (not shown). In other embodiments, the port **220** can be monolithically formed in a unitary, one-piece construction with at least a portion of the lumen-containing device. In this manner, the port **220** can be placed in fluid communication with a lumen defined by the lumen-defining device and to receive the bodily-fluid from a patient when the lumen-defining device is disposed within the patient.

[0084] The actuator mechanism **214** can be disposed within the inner volume **222** and can be movable between a first configuration (e.g., a distal position relative to the housing **212**, as shown in FIG. **13**) and a second configuration (e.g., a proximal position relative to the housing **212**, as shown in FIG. **14**). The movement of the actuator mechanism **214** relative to the housing **212** can move the transfer device **210** between a number of different configurations and positions, as further described herein. The actuator mechanism **214** can include a first member **234** and a second member **236**. The first member **234** of the actuator mechanism **214** can include a plunger **244**, a locking mechanism **279**, and a syringe body **238**, where the syringe body **238** and plunger **244** can define an inner volume **242**. At least a portion of the inner volume **242** can define the second fluid reservoir **218**, as further described herein. The plunger **244** can include a plunger seal **240** that can fluidically seal the second fluid reservoir **218**. The syringe body **238** can include an open proximal end such that the plunger **244** can be movably disposed within the inner volume **242**.

[0085] The distal end portion of the first member **234** can include an attachment element **252**, such as a LUER-LOK or similar locking or coupling mechanism, that can be configured to selectively physically and fluidically couple the first member **234** with the second member **236**. The attachment element **252** can be threadedly engaged with the second member **236** such that rotation of the first member **234** (e.g., 90 degrees in a clockwise direction) can disengage the first member **234** from the **236**. The attachment element **252** can include or can be a port which can, for example, be similar in construction and operation to port **220** described herein. It will be appreciated that the attachment element **252** can be selectively attached and decoupled from the second member **236** in any suitable manner such as, for example, with a threaded engagement, a snap fit, and friction fit, a user-accessible locking mechanism, or the like.

[0086] The second member **236** can include a plunger seal **254** that can form a friction fit with the inner surface of the walls defining the inner volume **222** when the actuator mechanism **214** is disposed within the housing **212**. Similarly stated, the plunger seal **254** can define a fluidic seal with the inner surface of the walls defining the inner volume **222** such that a portion of the inner volume **222** distal of the plunger seal **254** is fluidically isolated from a portion of the inner volume **222** proximal of the plunger seal **254**. The plunger seal **254** can define a channel **256** that can extend through a distal end and a proximal end of the plunger seal **254**. A portion of an inner set of walls defining the channel **256** can accept a valve seat **258**. In this manner, a portion of the channel **256** can receive a valve **260** that can be in contact with the valve seat **258**. The valve **260** can include a threaded proximal end **262** that can selectively engage the attachment element **252** of the first member **234** as described herein.

[0087] The valve **260** can be any suitable valve. For example, in some embodiments, the valve **260** can be a one-way check valve to allow a flow of a fluid from a proximal end of the valve **260** to a distal end of the valve **260**, but substantially not allow a flow of the fluid from the distal end to the proximal end. The valve **260** can be disposed within the channel **256** and can be in contact with the valve seat **258** such that the valve **260** forms a substantially fluid tight seal with the walls defining the channel **256**. In some embodiments, the valve **260** can form a friction fit with walls defining the channel **256**. In other embodiments, the valve **260** can form a threaded coupling or the like with at least a portion of the walls. The valve **260** can also include a seal member configured to engage the valve seat **258** to form at least a portion of the fluid tight seal.

[0088] As described above, the second member **236** can be movably disposed within the housing **212**. More specifically, the second member **236** can be movable between the first configuration (e.g., a distal position) and the second configuration (e.g., a proximal position) to urge the plunger seal **254** proximally to create a negative pressure to draw, for example, a medicament, out of a medication vial (not shown) and into the first fluid reservoir **216**. As shown in FIG. **14**, to urge the plunger seal **254** proximally, a locking mechanism **279** can be engaged with the syringe body **238** to at least temporarily couple the plunger **244** and the syringe body **238**, such that urging the plunger proximally correspondingly moves the syringe body **238** and the plunger seal **254** proximally. The locking mechanism **279** can prevent the plunger **244** from moving proximally and laterally relative to the syringe body **238** such that the second fluid reservoir **218** remains substantially unaffected and static. The plunger **244** can be urged proximally to a pre-set, predetermined, or user determined volume, where the second position can include retaining a desirable amount of a fluid (e.g., a medicament or biologic) in the first fluid reservoir **216**. In the second position, as shown in FIG. **14**, the transfer device **210** can be in a configuration ready to deliver the contents of the first fluid reservoir **216** and subsequently the contents of the second fluid reservoir **218** to the patient.

[0089] It will be appreciated that the any suitable locking mechanism **279** is contemplated. As illustrated, it may be desirable to prevent relative movement between the plunger **244** and the syringe body **238** in both the proximal and distal direction until the fluid in the first fluid reservoir **216** has drawn (e.g., from a medicament vial) and then fully dispensed (e.g., into a patient's line).

The locking mechanism **279** can include a radial projection **280** that can be pivotable radially outward about a pin **285**, where the pin **285** can be at least partially retained by an aperture **283** defined by the plunger shaft **248**. In a first locked position, the radial projection can be pivoted outward such that it is substantially perpendicular to the axis of motion of the plunger **244**. The radial projection **280** can include a pin **285** that can engage a catch **287** or aperture defined by the syringe body **238** when the locking mechanism **279** is in the locked position. As shown in FIG. **14**, in the closed position, the pin **285** engaged with the catch **287** can result in proximal movement of the syringe body **238** when the plunger **244** is correspondingly moved in the proximal direction. Temporarily coupling the plunger **244** and the syringe body in the proximal direction can allow for translation of the plunger **244** to draw the plunger seal **254** proximally to draw medicament, or the like, into the first fluid reservoir **216**. It will be appreciated that the features of the locking mechanism **279**, including the pin **285** and catch **287**, are described by way of example only, where any suitable stop, clasp, engagement, coupling, or the like is contemplated.

[0090] The transfer device **210** can be transitioned between the second configuration (e.g., the proximal position) and a third configuration (e.g., the distal position) to urge the plunger seal **254** distally to create a create positive pressure to urge, for example, a medicament out of the first fluid reservoir **216**. As shown in FIG. **15**, the radial projection **280** of the locking mechanism **279** can define a cutout or stop **284** that can engage the proximal surface **281** of the syringe body **238**. As shown in FIG. **15**, in the closed position, the locking mechanism **279** will result in distal movement of the plunger **244** correspondingly moving the syringe body **238** in the distal direction. In this manner the locking mechanism **279** can help insure that the fluid in the first fluid reservoir **216** is expelled before the fluid in the second fluid reservoir **218** is expelled.

[0091] The transfer device **210** can be transitioned between the third configuration and a fourth configuration to urge the plunger seal **240** distally to create a create positive pressure to urge, for example, a saline flush out of the second fluid reservoir **218**. As shown in FIG. **16**, after the plunger **244** has been depressed to expel the fluid from the first fluid reservoir **216**, the radial projection **280** can be pivoted, for example, about 90 degrees, such that the radial projection **280** is substantially parallel to the axis of motion of the plunger **244**. In this “open” position, as illustrated in FIG. **16**, the radial projection **280** does not interfere with the proximal surface **281** of the syringe body **238**, where the radial projection **280** can now pass within the syringe body **238**. In use, after the fluid has been dispensed from the first fluid reservoir **216**, the locking mechanism **279** can be “opened” or transitioned to the second position such that the plunger **244** can be depressed to expel fluid from the second fluid reservoir **218**.

[0092] FIGS. **17-23** illustrate a syringe-based transfer device **310**, where the transfer device **310** can include a pre-filled saline or flush fluid, according to an embodiment. It may be beneficial to provide a syringe having a pre-filled or predetermined amount of a fluid, such as a 10 ml or 20 ml saline flush, to which a standard syringe can be attached for the delivery of a medicine. It may also be beneficial to provide a system, such as with transfer device **310**, where a first flush can be provided, followed by delivery of a medicine, which can then be followed by a second flush, all of which can be performed with a single or integrated unit or system. Providing such a three-step delivery system in a single unit can save the clinician from performing multiple additional steps (e.g., screwing and unscrewing various components) to accomplish the same goal. Minimizing the number of such steps may be beneficial when giving medications through a central venous catheter, where instead of three cap entries, there may only be one. Such systems may save time and increase compliance of flushing a line before and after medications. In regard to neonates and pediatrics, such systems can increase the efficacy of life saving medications by advancing the medication to the central compartment where the medication is most effective. Having a flush/push/flush process can help assure that the line is patent before administering medications without having to first attach a separate flush device. Such systems may be useful with a wide range of medications, such as valium, where providing an initial flush may prevent the medication

from crystalizing within a catheter due to a high tendency for incompatibility with other medications and Intravenous fluids. Many times, patients will have to undergo unnecessary surgeries to repair or replace lines that have been crystalized and, because Valium is generally given on every oncology unit for nausea, it may be beneficial to mitigate this risk.

[0093] The syringe-based transfer device **310** (also referred to herein as “fluid transfer device,” “transfer device,” “integrated flush device,” or “drug delivery device”) includes a housing **312** and an actuator mechanism **31**. The transfer device **310** can, in a pre-use configuration, include a first fluid reservoir **316** (also referred to herein as “first reservoir” or “flush reservoir”) and a plunger **344**. The transfer device **310** can be any suitable shape, size, or configuration. For example, while shown in FIGS. **17** and **18** as being substantially cylindrical, the transfer device **310** can be square, rectangular, polygonal, and/or any other non-cylindrical shape.

[0094] As shown in FIGS. **17** and **18**, the housing **312** can include a proximal end portion **330** and a distal end portion **332** and can define an inner volume **322** therebetween. In some embodiments, the housing **312** can be substantially similar to a syringe body. The proximal end portion **330** of the housing **312** can be substantially open and can be configured to receive at least a portion of the actuator mechanism **314**, such as the plunger **344** in the pre-use configuration, such that at least the portion of the actuator mechanism **314** can be movably disposed within the inner volume **322**. Furthermore, the inner volume **322** can be configured to define the first fluid reservoir **316**, as further described herein.

[0095] The housing **312** can include a partitioning assembly **331**, abutment assembly, or the like, positioned at about the distal end portion **332** of the housing **312**. The partitioning assembly **331** can include a concave disk **333**, or a substantially disk-shaped feature or abutment, that can be shaped to correspond substantially to a distal end **335** of a plunger seal **354** of the actuator mechanism **314**, as will be described in more detail herein. The concave disk **333** can function as a bulkhead and can be attached to, or can be monolithically formed as a unitary, one-piece construction with the housing **312**. The concave disk **333** can be monolithically formed, such as in a unitary, one-piece construction, with a cylinder **337** defining a lumen **339**. In one embodiment, the lumen **339** can be 14 gauge and can be fluidically coupled with the first fluid reservoir **316**. The concave disk **333**, the cylinder **337**, and the housing **312** can cooperate to define a cavity **341** that can be sealed and can be dead space. It will be appreciated that the concave disk **333** or abutment can have any suitable shape, position, or configuration.

[0096] The distal end portion **332** of the housing **312** can include a port **320**. In some embodiments, the port **320** can be monolithically formed with the housing **312** (e.g., as shown in FIGS. **17** and **18**) and/or the cylinder **337**. The port **320** can be fluidically coupled with the lumen **339** defined by the cylinder **337**. In other embodiments, the port **320** can be coupled to the distal end portion **332** in any suitable manner such as, for example, via a friction fit, a threaded coupling, a mechanical fastener, an adhesive, any number of mating recesses, and/or any combination thereof. The port **320** can be any suitable shape, size, or configuration. For example, in some embodiments, at least a portion of the port **320** can form a lock mechanism configured to be physically and fluidically coupled to a peripheral IV line, a Central Venous Catheter (CVC) line, a needle, a cannula, or other lumen-containing device. For example, in some embodiments, the port **320** can be a LUER-LOK, SLIP-TIP, or similar locking mechanism, attachment mechanism, or the like, that can be configured to physically and fluidically couple to a CVC line (not shown). In other embodiments, the port **320** can be monolithically formed in a unitary, one-piece construction with at least a portion of the lumen-containing device. In this manner, the port **320** can be placed in fluid communication with a lumen defined by the lumen-defining device and to receive the bodily-fluid from a patient when the lumen-defining device is disposed within the patient.

[0097] The actuator mechanism **314** can be disposed within the inner volume **322** and can be movable between a first configuration (e.g., a proximal position relative to the housing **312**, shown in FIG. **19**) and a second configuration (e.g., a more distal position relative to the housing **312**,



shown in FIG. 20). The movement of the actuator mechanism **314** relative to the housing **312** can move the transfer device **310** between a number of different configurations and positions, as further described herein. The actuator mechanism **314**, in the first and second configuration, can include the plunger **344**, which can be detachable. The distal end portion **332** of the plunger **344** can include an attachment element **352**, such as a LUER-LOK or similar locking or coupling mechanism, that can be configured to selectively couple with a plunger assembly **336**. The attachment element **352** can be threadedly engaged with the plunger assembly **336** such that rotation of the plunger **344** (e.g., 90 degrees in a clockwise direction) will disengage the plunger **344** from the plunger assembly **336**. It will be appreciated that the plunger **344** can be selectively attached and decoupled from the plunger assembly **336** in any suitable manner such as, for example, with a threaded engagement, a snap fit, and friction fit, a user-accessible locking mechanism, or the like.

[0098] The plunger assembly **336** (FIG. 17) can include a plunger seal **354** that can form a friction fit with the inner surface of the walls defining the inner volume **322** when the actuator mechanism **314** is disposed within the housing **312**. Similarly stated, the plunger seal **354** can define a fluidic seal with the inner surface of the walls defining the inner volume **322** such that a portion of the inner volume **322** distal of the plunger seal **354** is fluidically isolated from a portion of the inner volume **322** proximal of the plunger seal **354**. The plunger seal **354** can define a channel **356** that can extend through a distal end and a proximal end of the plunger seal **354**. A portion of an inner set of walls defining the channel **356** can accept a valve seat **358**, where the valve seat can have a cannula **343** extending from the valve seat **358**, through the channel **356**, and distally from the distal end of the plunger seal **354**. The plunger seal **354** can receive a valve **360** that can be in contact with the valve seat **358**. The valve **360** can include a proximal threaded end **362** that can selectively engage the attachment element **352** of the plunger **344** during the first and second positions.

[0099] The valve **360** can be any suitable valve. For example, in some embodiments, the valve **360** can be a one-way check valve to allow a flow of a fluid from a proximal end of the valve **360** to a distal end of the valve **360**, but substantially not allow a flow of the fluid from the distal end to the proximal end. The valve **360** can be disposed within the channel **356** and can be in contact with the valve seat **358** such that the valve **360** forms a substantially fluid tight seal with the walls defining the channel **356**. In some embodiments, the valve **360** can form a friction fit with walls defining the channel **356**. In other embodiments, the valve **360** can form a threaded coupling or the like with at least a portion of the walls. The valve **360** can also include a seal member configured to engage the valve seat **358** to form at least a portion of the fluid tight seal. The cannula **343** can have any suitable length such as, for example, from about 10 mm to about 20 mm, from about 5 mm to about 25 mm, from about 5 mm to about 10 mm, or any other suitable combination or fraction thereof.

[0100] The plunger assembly **336** can be movably disposed within the housing **312**. More specifically, the plunger assembly **336** can be movable between a first position (e.g., a proximal position) and a second position (e.g., a more distal position) to urge the plunger seal **354** distally to create a positive pressure to urge, for example, a first amount of flush fluid out of the first fluid reservoir **316**. Displacing the plunger **344** distally can urge the plunger seal **354** distally such that a first amount of fluid is pushed out of the first fluid reservoir **316**, through the lumen defined by the cylinder **337**, and out the port **320**. The plunger **344** can be urged proximally to a pre-set, predetermined, or user determined volume, where the second position can include delivering a first amount of fluid (e.g., 5 ml of saline) the first fluid reservoir **316**. In the second position, the transfer device **310** can have dispelled a portion of the contents of the first fluid reservoir **316** such as, for example, about 50 percent, from about 25 percent to about 75 percent, from about 10 percent to about 50 percent, or any fraction thereof. Transitioning the transfer device from the first position to the second position can deliver a first flush amount of a first type of fluid, such as a 5 ml flush of saline, which may be desirable to administer to a patient before delivering a bolus amount of a

second type of fluid, such as a medication, for example.

[0101] In certain embodiments, it may be beneficial to prime or dispense a small amount of flush fluid from the first fluid reservoir **316** before delivering the first amount of flush fluid to the patient. In such embodiments the first fluid reservoir **316** can be pre-filled with an amount of fluid, such as 10.5 ml of saline, where 0.5 ml of the fluid is intended to be used to prime the transfer device **310**. To accurately deliver only the appropriate amount of priming fluid, where delivering too much fluid may accidentally expel fluid associated with the flush, as will be described in more detail herein, the housing can include a first annular band **345** that can create an interference fit with the plunger seal **354**. The first annular band **345** can project inwardly into the inner volume **322** defined by the housing, where the first annular band **345** can be sized to temporarily restrict distal movement of the plunger seal **354**, but where the interference fit between the plunger seal **354** and the first annular band **345** can easily be defeated. In a pre-used configuration, where priming is desirable, the plunger seal **354** can be positioned just proximal to the first annular band **345** such that the first fluid reservoir **316** contains a desirable flush amount of fluid and a desirable priming amount of fluid. The plunger seal **354** can be advanced by depressing the plunger **344** until the plunger seal engages the first annular band **345** in an interference fit. This can be sized such that when the user encounters the interference fit, they can easily recognize that the proper amount of priming fluid has been dispensed.

[0102] In accordance with transitioning the transfer device **310** from the first position to the second position, to deliver the first amount of flush fluid the plunger **344** can be advanced farther distally such that the interference fit is overcome. The plunger **344** can be depressed until a second interference between the plunger seal **354** and a second annular band **347** indicates that the appropriate volume of a first fluid (e.g., 5 ml) has been delivered. Transitioning the transfer device **310** from the first position to the second position can also distally translate the cannula **343** such that the cannula **343** advances within the lumen **339** defined by the cylinder **337**. In the second configuration, the cannula **343** can be positioned sufficiently proximate to the port **320** that fluid delivered through the cannula **343** will pass out of the port **320** and into a patient and/or lumen-defining device. The cannula **343** can advance, for example, from about 5 mm to about 10 mm, from about 3 mm to about 12 mm, from about 1 mm to about 15 mm, or any fractional distance thereof during the transition from the first configuration to the second configuration. Providing a first fluid flush in accordance with the transition from the first configuration to the second configuration can deliver a sufficient amount of flush fluid (e.g., 5 ml of saline) to clear a lumen-defining device of a patient (e.g., a CVC line).

[0103] With reference to FIG. **21**, the transfer device **310** can be transitioned from the second configuration to a third configuration by selectively removing the plunger **344**. In one embodiment, the plunger **344** can be removed by unthreading the attachment element **352** from the proximal threaded end **362** of the valve **360**. The plunger **344** can be discarded after being removed from the transfer device **310**. In one embodiment, providing the transfer device **310** with the plunger **344** during shipment and prior to use can also function to keep the valve **360** substantially sterile and/or free of contaminants. The transfer device **310** can further be transitioned from the second configuration to the third configuration by selectively attaching a syringe **390**. The syringe **390** can have a syringe body **338** that can define a second fluid reservoir **318**. Syringe body **338** can include a plunger **392** that can translate distally within the syringe body **338** to expel the fluid from the second fluid reservoir **318**. Any suitable fluid, such as a pre-filled amount of a medicament or biologic, can be used to fill the second fluid reservoir **318**. The syringe body **338** can include a port **349**, which can be similar in construction and operation to port **320**, at a distal end thereof. The port **349** can include a LUER-LOK, or any other suitable attachment mechanism. The syringe body **338** can be fluidly coupled to the plunger assembly **336** by threadedly engaging the port **349** with the proximal threaded end **362** of the valve **360**.

[0104] As shown in FIG. **22**, the transfer device **310** can be transitioned from the third

configuration to a fourth configuration by depressing the plunger **392** such that the fluid retained within the second fluid reservoir **318** is expelled through the port **349**. The port **349** and the plunger assembly **336** can be fluidically coupled such that fluid passes out of the second fluid reservoir **318**, through the valve **360**, through the cannula **343**, and out through the port **320** into the patient. The syringe **390** can be any suitable syringe, such as a pre-filled syringe or a syringe drawn by a clinician to contain a desirable amount of a fluid. The second fluid reservoir **318** can contain any suitable medication or biologic such as, for example, atropine, etomidate, rocuronium, succinylcholine, epinephrine, NARCAN, amiodarone, or the like. The second fluid reservoir **318** can contain any suitable volume of fluid such as, for example, from about 0.1 ml to about 3.0 ml. In still other embodiments, the second fluid reservoir **318** can contain from about 3.0 ml, 4.0 ml, 5.0 ml, 6.0 ml, 7.0 ml, 8.0 ml, 9.0 ml, 10.0 ml, 15.0 ml, 20.0 ml, 25.0 ml, 50 ml, or any volume or fraction of volume therebetween. Providing the delivery of a medication or biologic after a first fluid flush may effectively clear the patient's line and/or minimize the chance that the medication will interact with undesirable fluids or materials present in the patient's line.

[0105] The transfer device **310** can be transitioned between the fourth position to a fifth position to urge the plunger seal **354** distally to create a create positive pressure to urge, for example, a second amount of fluid out of the first fluid reservoir **316**. In certain embodiments, the syringe **390** can function as the plunger in place of the removed plunger **344**, where distally advancing the syringe **390** can concurrently translate the plunger assembly **336** distally. As shown in FIG. **23**, after the plunger **392** has been depressed to expel the fluid from the second fluid reservoir **318**, continually depressing the plunger **392** and/or syringe **390** can actuate the plunger seal **354** distally until it is seated against a proximal surface of the concave disk **333**. The distal end **335** of the plunger seal **354** can substantially match the shape of the concave disk **333** such that substantially all of the fluid is expelled from the first fluid reservoir **316**. Delivering a second amount of fluid in a second flush can urge the medication or other fluid administered from the first fluid reservoir **316** farther along the attached lumen-defining device (e.g., a CVC line).

[0106] In one example, the first fluid reservoir **316** of the transfer device **310** can be filled with 10.5 ml of saline. The plunger **344** can be distally actuated to prime the transfer device by expelling 0.5 ml of saline from the first fluid reservoir. The port **320** of the transfer device **310** can then be engaged with a CVC line of a patient. The plunger **344** can then be depressed to deliver a first 5 ml amount of saline to flush the CVC line. The plunger **344** can be threadedly disengaged from the plunger assembly **336** and discarded. A syringe **390** containing 1 ml of epinephrine can be threadedly engaged with the plunger assembly **336** and dispensed into the CVC line of the patient. The syringe **390** can then be advanced to deliver the second 5 ml amount of saline to flush the CVC line and to facilitate the epinephrine traveling to the heart or other desired target. It will be appreciated that any suitable volume of first flush, medicament, and second flush is contemplated. The first flush and the second flush amounts can be of the same amount, can be different amounts, can be of the same type, or can be of different types. For example, the second flush amount may include heparin in some applications. It will be appreciated that different medications may have different associated volumes and associated flush volumes. It will be appreciated that different combinations of medication and/or flush stages are contemplated including, for example, a medication followed by a first flush and then a second flush, a first flush and a second flush followed by a medication, a first flush followed by a first medication, a second flush, a second medication, and then a third flush, or the like. It will be appreciated that multiple stages including two stages, three stages, four stages, five stages, and six stages can be combined into a single syringe-based device. It will be appreciated that multiple multi-stage syringe systems can be used in combination for various procedures.

[0107] FIGS. **24-31** illustrate a syringe-based transfer device **410**, where the transfer device **410** can include a pre-filled saline or flush fluid, according to an embodiment. It may be beneficial to provide a syringe having a pre-filled or predetermined amount of a fluid, such as a 10 ml or 20 ml

saline flush, to which a standard syringe can be attached for the delivery of a medicine. It may also be beneficial to provide a system, such as with transfer device **410**, where a first flush can be provided, followed by delivery of a medicine, which can then be followed by a second flush. The syringe-based transfer device **410** (also referred to herein as “fluid transfer device,” “transfer device,” “integrated flush device”, or “drug delivery device”) includes a housing **412** and an actuator mechanism **414**. The transfer device **410** can, in a pre-use configuration, include a first fluid reservoir **416** (also referred to herein as “first reservoir” or “flush reservoir”), a plunger assembly **436**, and a seal **451** or cap. The transfer device **410** can be any suitable shape, size, or configuration. For example, while shown in FIGS. **24** and **25** as being substantially cylindrical, the transfer device **410** can be square, rectangular, polygonal, and/or any other non-cylindrical shape. [0108] As shown in FIGS. **25** and **26**, the housing **412** can include a proximal end portion **430** and a distal end portion **432** and can define an inner volume **422** therebetween. In some embodiments, the housing **412** can be substantially similar to a syringe body. The proximal end portion **430** of the housing **412** can be open and can receive the seal **451**. The seal **451** can be any suitable cap, plug, tear away foil, or the like that can maintain the inner volume **422** of the housing **412** in a sterile and/or uncontaminated state prior to use. The seal **451** can include identifying information, tamper resistant features, features to prevent the reattachment of the seal **451**, or the like. As shown in FIG. **27**, the seal **451** can be removed in any suitable manner such as by tearing the seal, unscrewing a cap, overcoming an interference fit, or the like.

[0109] The housing **412** can include a partitioning assembly **431** positioned at about the distal end portion **432** of the housing **412**. The partitioning assembly **431** can include a concave disk **433** that can be shaped to correspond substantially to a distal end **435** of a plunger seal **454** of the actuator mechanism **414**, as will be described in more detail herein. The concave disk **433** can function as a bulkhead or abutment and can be attached to, or can be monolithically formed as a unitary, one-piece construction with the housing **412**. The concave disk **433** can be monolithically formed, such as in a unitary, one-piece construction, with a cylinder **437** defining a lumen **439**. In one embodiment, the lumen **439** can be 14 gauge and can be fluidically coupled with the first fluid reservoir **416**. The concave disk **433**, the cylinder **437**, and the housing **412** can cooperate to define a cavity **441** that can be sealed and can be dead space.

[0110] The distal end portion **432** of the housing **412** can include a port **420**. In some embodiments, the port **420** can be monolithically formed with the housing **412** (e.g., as shown in FIGS. **24** and **25**) and/or the cylinder **437**. The port **420** can be fluidically coupled with the lumen **439** defined by the cylinder **437**. In other embodiments, the port **420** can be coupled to the distal end portion **432** in any suitable manner such as, for example, via a friction fit, a threaded coupling, a mechanical fastener, an adhesive, any number of mating recesses, and/or any combination thereof. The port **420** can be any suitable shape, size, or configuration. For example, in some embodiments, at least a portion of the port **420** can form a lock mechanism configured to be physically and fluidically coupled to a peripheral IV line, a Central Venous Catheter (CVC) line, a needle, a cannula, or other lumen-containing device. For example, in some embodiments, the port **420** can be a LUER-LOK, SLIP-TIP, or similar locking mechanism, attachment mechanism, or the like, that can be configured to physically and fluidically couple to a CVC line (not shown). In other embodiments, the port **420** can be monolithically formed in a unitary, one-piece construction with at least a portion of the lumen-containing device. In this manner, the port **420** can be placed in fluid communication with a lumen defined by the lumen-defining device and to receive the bodily-fluid from a patient when the lumen-defining device is disposed within the patient.

[0111] The transfer device **410** can be transitioned from a first configuration (e.g., FIG. **26**) to a second configuration (e.g., FIG. **27**) by removing the seal **451**. As shown in FIG. **28**, the transfer device **410** can be transitioned from the second configuration to a third configuration by inserting at least a portion of the actuator mechanism **414** into the inner volume **422** of the housing **412**. A port **449** at a distal end of the actuator mechanism **414** can be selectively engaged with the plunger

assembly **436**. The actuator mechanism **414** can be coupled with the plunger assembly **436** such that the actuator mechanism **414** is moveable relative to the housing **412**. The movement of the actuator mechanism **414** relative to the housing **412** can move the transfer device **410** between a number of different configurations and positions, as further described herein. The distal end of the actuator mechanism **414** can include an attachment element **452**, such as a LUER-LOK or similar locking or coupling mechanism, that can be configured to selectively physically and/or fluidically couple with the plunger assembly **436**. The actuator mechanism **414** can be threadedly engaged with the plunger assembly **436** such that rotation of the actuator mechanism **414** (e.g., 90 degrees in a counterclockwise direction) can engage the actuator mechanism **414** with the plunger assembly **436**. It will be appreciated that the actuator mechanism **414** can be selectively attached and decoupled from the plunger assembly **436** in any suitable manner such as, for example, with a threaded engagement, a snap fit, and friction fit, a user-accessible locking mechanism, or the like. [0112] The actuator mechanism **414**, in one embodiment, can include a syringe **490** that can be pre-filled with any suitable medicament, biologic, or the like. The syringe **490** can have a syringe body **438** that can define a second fluid reservoir **418**. The syringe **490** can include a plunger **492** that can translate distally within the syringe body **438** to expel the fluid from the second fluid reservoir **418**. Any suitable fluid, such as a pre-filled amount of a medicament or biologic, can be used to fill the second fluid reservoir **418**.

[0113] The plunger assembly **436** can include a plunger seal **454** that can form a friction fit with the inner surface of the walls defining the inner volume **422**. Similarly stated, the plunger seal **454** can define a fluidic seal with the inner surface of the walls defining the inner volume **422** such that a portion of the inner volume **422** distal of the plunger seal **454** is fluidically isolated from a portion of the inner volume **422** proximal of the plunger seal **454**. The plunger seal **454** can define a channel **456** that can extend through a distal end and a proximal end of the plunger seal **454**. A portion of an inner set of walls defining the channel **456** can accept a valve seat **458**, where the valve seat **458** can have a cannula **443** extending from the valve seat **458**, through the channel **456**, and distally from the distal end of the plunger seal **454**. The plunger seal **454** can receive a valve **460** that can be in contact with the valve seat **458**. The valve **460** can include a threaded proximal end **462** that can selectively engage the attachment element **452** of the actuator mechanism **414**. In certain embodiments, as illustrated in FIG. 25, the plunger assembly **436** can be an integral component where one or a plurality of the plunger seal **454**, the cannula **443**, the valve seat **458**, and the valve **460** can be monolithically formed such that they are of a unitary, one-piece construction.

[0114] The valve **460** can be any suitable valve. For example, in some embodiments, the valve **460** can be a one-way check valve to allow a flow of a fluid from a proximal end of the valve **460** to a distal end of the valve **460**, but substantially not allow a flow of the fluid from the distal end to the proximal end. The valve **460** can be disposed within the channel **456** and can be in contact with the valve seat **458** such that the valve **460** forms a substantially fluid tight seal with the walls defining the channel **456**. In some embodiments, the valve **460** can form a friction fit with walls defining the channel **456**. In other embodiments, the valve **460** can form a threaded coupling or the like with at least a portion of the walls. The valve **460** can also include a seal member configured to engage the valve seat **458** to form at least a portion of the fluid tight seal. The cannula **443** can have any suitable length such as, for example, from about 10 mm to about 20 mm, from about 5 mm to about 25 mm, from about 5 mm to about 10 mm, or any other suitable combination or fraction thereof.

[0115] The plunger assembly **436** can be movably disposed within the housing **412** to transition the fluid transfer device **410** from the second configuration to the third configuration. As shown in FIG. 29, the plunger assembly **436** can be movable to urge the plunger seal **454** distally to create a positive pressure to urge, for example, a first amount of flush fluid out of the first fluid reservoir **416**. Displacing the actuator mechanism **414** distally can urge the plunger seal **454** distally such that a first amount of fluid is pushed out of the first fluid reservoir **416**, through the lumen **439**

defined by the cylinder **437**, and out the port **420**. The actuator mechanism **414** can be urged distally to a pre-set, predetermined, or user determined volume, where the distal actuation can include delivering a first amount of fluid (e.g., 5 ml of saline) from the first fluid reservoir **416**. In the third configuration, the transfer device **410** can have expelled a portion of the contents of the first fluid reservoir **416** such as, for example, about 50 percent, from about 25 percent to about 75 percent, from about 10 percent to about 50 percent, or any fraction thereof. Transitioning the transfer device **410** from the second configuration to the third configuration can deliver a first flush amount of a first type of fluid, such as a 5 ml flush of saline, which may be desirable to administer to a patient before delivering a bolus amount of a second type of fluid, such as a medication, for example.

[0116] In certain embodiments, it may be beneficial to prime or dispense a small amount of flush fluid from the first fluid reservoir **416** before delivering the first amount of flush fluid to the patient. In such embodiments the first fluid reservoir **416** can be pre-filled with an amount of fluid, such as 10.5 ml of saline, where 0.5 ml of the fluid is intended to be used to prime the transfer device **410**. To accurately deliver only the appropriate amount of priming fluid, where delivering too much fluid may accidentally expel fluid associated with the flush, as will be described in more detail herein, the housing **412** can include a first annular band **445** that can form an interference fit with the plunger seal **454**. The first annular band **445** can project inwardly into the inner volume **422** defined by the housing **412**, where the first annular band **445** can be sized to temporarily restrict distal movement of the plunger seal **454**, but where the interference fit between the plunger seal **454** and the first annular band **445** can easily be defeated, but still provide tactile feedback to the user. In a pre-use configuration, where priming is desirable, the plunger seal **454** can be positioned just proximal to the first annular band **445** such that the first fluid reservoir **416** contains a desirable flush amount of fluid and a desirable priming amount of fluid. The plunger seal **454** can be advanced by depressing the actuator mechanism **414** until the plunger seal **454** engages the first annular band **445** in an interference fit. This can be sized such that when the user encounters the interference fit, they can easily recognize that the proper amount of priming fluid has been dispensed.

[0117] In accordance with transitioning the transfer device **410** from the second configuration to the third configuration, the actuator mechanism **414** can be advanced distally to overcome the interference fit between the first annular band **445** and the plunger seal **454**. The actuator mechanism **414** can be depressed until a second interference between the plunger seal **454** and a second annular band **447** indicates that the appropriate volume of a first fluid (e.g., 5 ml of saline) has been delivered. Transitioning the transfer device **410** from the second configuration to the third configuration can also distally translate the cannula **443** such that the cannula **443** advances within the lumen **439** defined by the cylinder **437**. In the third configuration, as shown in FIG. 29, the cannula **443** can be positioned sufficiently proximate the port **420** that fluid delivered through the cannula **443** will pass out of the port **420** and into a patient and/or lumen-defining device. The cannula **443** can advance, for example, from about 5 mm to about 10 mm, from about 3 mm to about 12 mm, from about 1 mm to about 15 mm, or any fractional distance thereof during the transition from the second configuration to the third configuration. Providing a first fluid flush in accordance with the transition from the second configuration to the third configuration can deliver a sufficient amount of flush fluid (e.g., 5 ml of saline) to clear a lumen-defining device of a patient (e.g., a CVC line).

[0118] As shown in FIG. 30, the transfer device **410** can be transitioned from the third configuration to a fourth configuration by depressing the plunger **492** such that the fluid retained within the second fluid reservoir **418** is expelled through the port **449**. The port **449** and the plunger assembly **436** can be fluidically coupled such that fluid passes out of the second fluid reservoir **418**, through the valve **460**, through the cannula **443**, through the port **420**, and into the patient and/or lumen-defining device. The syringe **490** can be any suitable syringe, such as a pre-filled syringe or

a syringe drawn by a clinician to contain a desirable amount of a fluid. The second fluid reservoir **418** can contain any suitable medication or biologic such as, for example, atropine, etomidate, rocuronium, succinylcholine, epinephrine, NARCAN, amiodarone, or the like. The second fluid reservoir **418** can contain any suitable volume of fluid such as, for example, from about 0.1 ml to about 3.0 ml. In still other embodiments, the second fluid reservoir **418** can contain from about 3.0 ml, 4.0 ml, 5.0 ml, 6.0 ml, 7.0 ml, 8.0 ml, 9.0 ml, 10.0 ml, 15.0 ml, 20.0 ml, 25.0 ml, 50 ml, or any volume or fraction of volume therebetween. Providing the delivery of a medication or biologic after a first fluid flush may effectively clear the patient's line and/or minimize the chance that the medication will interact with undesirable fluids or materials present in the patient's line.

[0119] As shown in FIG. **31**, the transfer device **410** can be transitioned from the fourth configuration to a fifth configuration to urge the plunger seal **454** distally to create positive pressure to urge, for example, a second amount of fluid out of the first fluid reservoir **416**. Distally advancing the syringe **490** can concurrently translate the plunger assembly **436** distally. As shown in FIG. **31**, after the plunger **492** has been depressed to expel the fluid from the second fluid reservoir **418**, continually depressing the plunger **492** and/or syringe **490** can actuate the plunger seal **454** distally until it is seated against a proximal surface of the concave disk **433**. The distal end **435** of the plunger seal **454** can substantially match the shape of the concave disk **433** such that substantially all of the fluid is expelled from the first fluid reservoir **416**. Delivering a second amount of fluid in a second flush can urge the medication or other fluid administered from the first fluid reservoir **416** farther along the attached lumen-defining device (e.g., a CVC line).

[0120] FIG. **32** illustrates a syringe-based transfer device **510**, where the transfer device **510** can include an alternate locking mechanism **579** according to an embodiment. The operation of the transfer device **510** can be the same or substantially similar to the operation of transfer device **410**, as described herein. It may be determined that a robust locking mechanism **579** may be beneficial to provide a clinician with clear guidance on when the transfer device **510** is primed, when the first portion of flush fluid has been delivered, and an additional assurance that the second amount of fluid flush will not be delivered until after the medication has been delivered. As described herein, it may be beneficial to provide a system, such transfer device **510**, where a first flush can be provided, followed by delivery of a medicine, which can then be followed by a second flush. The syringe-based transfer device **510** (also referred to herein as “fluid transfer device,” “transfer device”, “integrated flush device”, or “drug delivery device”) includes a housing **512** and an actuator mechanism **514**.

[0121] The actuator mechanism **514**, in one embodiment, can include a syringe **590** that can be pre-filled with any suitable medicament, biologic, or the like. The syringe **590** can have a syringe body **538** that can define a second fluid reservoir **518**. The syringe **590** can include a plunger **592** that can translate distally within the syringe body **538** to expel the fluid from the second fluid reservoir **518**. Any suitable fluid, such as a pre-filled amount of a medicament or biologic, can be used to fill the second fluid reservoir **518**.

[0122] A plunger assembly **536** can include a plunger seal **554** that can form a friction fit with the inner surface of the walls defining an inner volume **522** of a housing **512**. Similarly stated, the plunger seal **554** can define a fluidic seal with the inner surface of the walls defining the inner volume **522** such that a portion of the inner volume **522** distal of the plunger seal **554** is fluidically isolated from a portion of the inner volume **522** proximal of the plunger seal **554**. The plunger seal **554** can define a channel (not shown) that that can extend through a distal end and a proximal end of the plunger seal **554**. A portion of an inner set of walls defining the channel can accept a valve **560**, where the valve **560** can have a cannula **543** extending from the valve **560**, through the channel, and distally from the distal end of the plunger seal **554**. The valve **560** can be any suitable valve. For example, in some embodiments, the valve **560** can be a one-way check valve to allow a flow of a fluid from a proximal end of the valve **560** to a distal end of the valve **560**, but substantially not allow a flow of the fluid from the distal end to the proximal end. The plunger

assembly **536** can include at least one semi-circular projection **581** that is coupled with or monolithically formed with the plunger seal **554** such that the at least one semi-circular projection **581** extends in a generally proximal direction relative to the plunger seal **554**. The at least one semi-circular projection **581** can be shaped to correspond to the walls of the housing **512**. The at least one semi-circular projection **581** can define an aperture **584**, where a flexible tab or living hinge **585** can be at least partially positioned within the aperture **584**. The living hinge **585** can be biased radially outward and can be sufficiently flexible that a user can depress the living hinge **585** such that it will move relative to the at least one semi-circular projection **581**.

[0123] The plunger assembly **536** can be movably disposed within the housing **512**. More specifically, the plunger assembly **536** can be movable to urge the plunger seal **554** distally to create a positive pressure to urge, for example, a first amount of flush fluid out of the first fluid reservoir **516**. The housing **512** can define a first aperture **587** and a second aperture **589**, where the first aperture **587** and the second aperture **589** can be spaced apart on the same linear axis. The first aperture **587** and the second aperture **589** can be through holes that pass through housing **512**. Displacing the actuator mechanism **514** distally can urge the plunger seal **554** distally such that a first amount of fluid is pushed out of the first fluid reservoir **516**. When the transfer device **510** is properly primed the living hinge **585** can engage the first aperture **587** to prevent relative movement between the actuator mechanism **514** and the housing **512**. Next, the actuator mechanism **514** can be freed to move distally by depressing the living hinge **585** such that the living hinge **585** disengages the first aperture **587**. Simultaneous application of pressure in a distal direction to the actuator mechanism **514** can urge the plunger seal **554** distally to a pre-set, predetermined, or user determined volume, where the distal actuation can include delivering a first amount of fluid (e.g., 5 ml of saline) from the first fluid reservoir **516**. When the pre-determined volume has been delivered the living hinge **585** can engage the second aperture **589** such that relative movement between the actuator mechanism **514** and the housing **512** is again prevented. In such a configuration the transfer device **510** can have expelled a portion of the contents of the first fluid reservoir **516** such as, for example, about 50 percent, from about 25 percent to about 75 percent, from about 10 percent to about 50 percent, or any fraction thereof. Providing a first fluid flush can deliver a sufficient amount of flush fluid (e.g., 5 ml of saline) to clear a lumen-defining device of a patient (e.g., a CVC line).

[0124] The transfer device **510** can be used to administer a medication or biologic, for example, by depressing the plunger **592** of the syringe **590** such that the fluid retained within the second fluid reservoir **518** is expelled. The syringe **590** can be any suitable syringe, such as a pre-filled syringe or a syringe drawn by a clinician to contain a desirable amount of a fluid. The second fluid reservoir **518** can contain any suitable medication or biologic such as, for example, atropine, etomidate, rocuronium, succinylcholine, epinephrine, NARCAN, amiodarone, or the like. Providing the delivery of a medication or biologic after a first fluid flush may effectively clear the patient's line and/or minimize the chance that the medication will interact with undesirable fluids or materials present in the patient's line. During delivery of the medication, for example, the living hinge **585** can engage the second aperture **589** to resist distal movement of the plunger seal **554** while the syringe **590** is being operated. Such a locking mechanism **579** can help insure that the medication is delivered without accidentally mixing the medication with a portion of the remaining flush in the first fluid reservoir **516**.

[0125] After delivering the medication, the transfer device **510** can be transitioned to urge the plunger seal **554** distally to create a create positive pressure to urge, for example, a second amount of fluid out of the first fluid reservoir **516**. To move the plunger seal **554** distally, the living hinge **585** can be depressed to decouple the actuator mechanism **514** from the housing **512** and second aperture **589**. Once the living hinge **585** has been disengaged, the plunger seal **554** can be urged distally to empty the remaining fluid from within the first fluid reservoir **516**. Delivering a second amount of fluid in a second flush can urge the medication or other fluid administered from the first



fluid reservoir 516 farther along the attached lumen-defining device (e.g., a CVC line). [0126] The foregoing description of embodiments and examples has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or limiting to the forms described. Numerous modifications are possible in light of the above teachings. Some of those modifications have been discussed, and others will be understood by those skilled in the art. The embodiments were chosen and described in order to best illustrate principles of various embodiments as are suited to particular uses contemplated. The scope is, of course, not limited to the examples set forth herein, but can be employed in any number of applications and equivalent devices by those of ordinary skill in the art. Rather it is hereby intended the scope of the invention to be defined by the claims appended hereto.

## Claims

1. A syringe-based device for delivering fluid comprising: (a) a first member, the first member comprising: (i) a syringe body; and (ii) a plunger, the plunger being movably disposed within the syringe body; (b) a first fluid reservoir configured to contain a first type of fluid; (c) a second fluid reservoir configured to retain a second type of fluid; and (d) a locking mechanism to selectively prevent relative movement between the plunger and the syringe body, wherein the locking mechanism comprises a radial projection pivotably coupled to the plunger, the radial projection having a locked position in which the radial projection engages the syringe body wherein the syringe-based device transitions from a first configuration to a second configuration in which the first type of fluid is expelled from the first fluid reservoir, to a third configuration in which the second type of fluid is expelled from the second fluid reservoir.
2. The syringe-based device of claim 1, further comprising: (a) a second member, the second member comprising: (i) a second member plunger seal; and (ii) a valve operable and selectively coupled to the second member plunger seal such that the valve is positioned proximal of the second member plunger seal.
3. The syringe-based device of claim 2, wherein the first member includes an attachment element configured to selectively physically and fluidically couple the first member with the second member with a threaded engagement, a snap fit, or a friction fit.
4. The syringe-based device of claim 3, wherein the valve of the second member is selectively engageable with the attachment element of the first member.
5. The syringe-based device of claim 2, further comprising a housing, wherein the plunger includes a first plunger seal, and a first coefficient of friction between the first plunger seal and the syringe body is greater than a second coefficient of friction between the second member plunger seal and the housing.
6. The syringe-based device of claim 2, wherein the plunger includes a first plunger seal, the syringe body includes an annular catch extending radially outward from the syringe body, and the annular catch is configured to engage a portion of the first plunger seal.
7. The syringe-based device of claim 5, wherein the annular catch and the portion of the first plunger seal cooperate in an interference fit such that a first threshold of force required to overcome the interference fit is greater than a second threshold force required to advance the second member plunger seal distally.
8. The syringe-based device of claim 2, further comprising a housing, wherein the second member plunger seal forms a friction fit with an inner surface of the housing, defining an inner volume.
9. The syringe-based device of claim 2, further comprising a housing, wherein the second member plunger seal defines a fluidic seal with an inner surface of the housing, defining the inner volume such that a portion of the inner volume distal of the second member plunger seal is fluidically isolated from a portion of the inner volume proximal of the second member plunger seal.
10. The syringe-based device of claim 2, further comprising a housing, wherein the syringe body is

configured to be movable between a proximal position and a distal position, wherein distal translation of the plunger causes the second member plunger seal to move distally to expel the first type of fluid from the first fluid reservoir, wherein the second member plunger seal is seated at a distal end of the inner volume of the housing when the syringe body is in the distal position.

**11.** The syringe-based device of claim 10, wherein the housing includes a port and the continued distal movement of the plunger after the second member is in the distal position expels the second type of fluid retained within the second fluid reservoir through the port.

**12.** The syringe-based device of claim 1, wherein the first type of fluid or the second type of fluid is saline.

**13.** The syringe-based device of claim 12, wherein the first fluid reservoir or the second fluid reservoir contains from about 10 ml to about 20 ml of saline.

**14.** The syringe-based device of claim 1, wherein the first type of fluid is a medicine.

**15.** The syringe-based device of claim 1, wherein the first type of fluid is epinephrine or adenosine.

**16.** The syringe-based device of claim 1, wherein the second type of fluid is heparin.

**17.** The syringe-based device of claim 1, further comprising a housing, wherein the housing includes a port, the port being positioned at about a distal end of the housing and being monolithically formed with the housing.

**18.** The syringe-based device of claim 1, further comprising a housing, wherein the housing includes a port, the port being coupled to a distal end of the housing.

**19.** The syringe-based device of claim 2, further comprising a housing, the first fluid reservoir being defined at least partially by the housing and the second member plunger seal.

**20.** The syringe-based device of claim 1, the second fluid reservoir being defined at least partially by the syringe body and the plunger.

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