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Inventor(s)	Merz; Ulrich et al.

Intubation system

Abstract

An intubation system includes an intubation instrument for capturing an image. The intubation instrument has a first interface for providing an image signal representing the captured image, a display device with a second interface for receiving the image signal, wherein the display device is provided and designed to display the image captured by the intubation instrument, and a cable with a third interface at a first end of the cable and with a fourth interface at a second end of the cable. The interfaces are designed such that the first interface at the intubation instrument is connectable directly to the second interface at the display device and is alternatively connectable directly to the third interface at the cable, and such that the second interface at the display device is connectable directly to the first interface at the intubation instrument and alternatively connectable directly to the fourth interface at the cable.

Inventors: Merz; Ulrich (Tuttlingen, DE), Fuhr; Eugenia (Tuttlingen, DE), Popp; Toralf (Schaffhausen, CH), Vogel; Urs (Schaffhausen, CH)

Applicant: KARL STORZ SE & Co. KG (Tuttlingen, DE)

Family ID: 1000008765283

Assignee: KARL STORZ SE & Co. KG (Tuttlingen, DE)

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Primary Examiner: Jones; Heather R

Attorney, Agent or Firm: Honigman LLP

Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS (1) This application is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/115,406 filed Dec. 8, 2020, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 15/606,974, filed May 26, 2017, now U.S. patent Ser. No. 10/888,213, issued Jan. 12, 2021, which claims priority to German Application No. 102016113318.3, filed Jul. 19, 2016, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

(1) The present disclosure relates to an intubation system that is easy to handle even in unusual circumstances.

BACKGROUND

(2) When intubating a patient, a clear or unobstructed view of the larynx, in particular of the vocal cords, is necessary in order to avoid endangering or injuring the patient. To this end, a laryngoscopy system or intubation system is in particular used that comprises a curved blade, a handle connected mechanically to the proximal end of the blade, and a screen connected to the proximal end of the handle. A light source illuminates the environment of the distal end of the blade. A camera captures an image of the environment of the distal end of the blade. The image is reproduced on the screen. Such a laryngoscope is described in U.S. Pat. No. 9,095,298 B2, for example.

(3) A conventional laryngoscopy system or intubation system allows medical personnel to carry out visual monitoring during the intubation of a patient or during similar measures. However, intubation of a patient may in some circumstances be difficult or fraught with risk. In emergency medicine, for example, situations arise in which the head of a patient is not freely accessible. If spatial conditions are unfavorable, it may prove difficult to view the image on the screen. In neonatology too, intubation using a conventional laryngoscope may entail an increased risk of injury to the patient. In particular, the weight of the laryngoscope may make it considerably difficult to achieve delicate and cautious handling under the conditions that prevail in neonatology.

(4) US 2008/0195128 A1 describes a surgical instrument for minimally invasive surgery of carpal tunnel syndrome (paragraphs [0002], to [0019]). An arm 36 at a display 54 can be connected directly to a handle 30 of the surgical instrument (paragraphs [0159], [0175]; FIG. 3A). Alternatively, the display 54 can be connected to the handle 30 by means of a cable 52 (paragraph [0175]; FIG. 1).

(5) CN 201328799 describes a video laryngoscope having a laryngoscope 1 with a camera 104 (the paragraph bridging pages 4 and 5 of the description; FIG. 2). The video laryngoscope can be connected directly to a display 4 (FIGS. 1 and 3) or can be connected via a cable 9 to a display charging stand 10, which for its part is connectable to the display 4 (FIG. 4; second complete paragraph on page 6 of the description). For this purpose, the display 4 comprises a plug connector 2 (the paragraph bridging pages 4 and 5 of the description; FIG. 1). A damped pivot joint 3 permits pivoting of the plug connector 2 relative to the display 4 within an angle range of +95 degrees to -60 degrees (ibid.; FIG. 3).

SUMMARY

- (6) It is an object of the present disclosure to make available an improved intubation system.
- (7) This object is achieved by the subject matter of the independent claim.
- (8) Developments are set forth in the dependent claims.
- (9) Embodiments of the present disclosure are based on the idea of making available a laryngoscopy or intubation system in which a screen, a monitor or another display device can be connected to the handle of a laryngoscope or of an intubation endoscope directly or, alternatively, indirectly via a cable provided for the purpose.
- (10) An intubation system includes an intubation instrument for capturing an image, wherein the intubation instrument includes a first interface for providing an image signal representing the image, a display device with a second interface for receiving the image signal, wherein the display device is provided and designed to display the image captured by the intubation instrument, and a cable with a third interface at a first end of the cable and with a fourth interface at a second end of the cable, wherein the first interface at the intubation instrument, the second interface at the display device, the third interface and the fourth interface at the cable are designed such that the first interface at the intubation instrument is connectable directly to the second interface at the display device and is alternatively connectable directly to the third interface at the cable, and such that the second interface at the display device is connectable directly to the first interface at the intubation instrument and is alternatively connectable directly to the fourth interface at the cable.
- (11) The intubation instrument is an instrument that is suitable for facilitating or supporting visual monitoring during intubation. This does not exclude a suitability of the intubation instrument for other uses, for example for laryngoscopy without intubation.
- (12) The intubation instrument is in particular a video laryngoscope with a handle and a camera or one or more image sensors. The handle can be connected permanently to a blade, i.e. such that it is not releasable without destruction. Alternatively, the handle can be designed to be connected releasably to a blade. The blade is in particular curved or able to be curved. Alternatively, the blade can be straight or have a straight portion. The proximal end of the blade is in particular connected or connectable rigidly to the handle of the laryngoscope. A proximal area of the blade adjoins the handle in particular at an angle of between 90 degrees and 150 degrees or between 110 degrees and 130 degrees. Alternatively, the handle of the laryngoscope can be connected to the blade rectilinearly. The camera or the one or more image sensors are arranged in particular at the blade or in the handle. A light admission face, through which light can enter from the environment of the distal end of the blade, is in particular arranged near the distal end of the blade.
- (13) Alternatively, the intubation instrument is or includes an intubation endoscope with a straight or curved, rigid or flexible shaft, which can be combined with a blade or with a laryngoscope in order to form a video laryngoscope or a medical instrument having a functionality that is similar to or corresponds to the functionality of a video laryngoscope. A light admission face, through which light can enter from the environment of the distal end of the blade, is in particular arranged at or near the distal end of the intubation endoscope. The intubation endoscope in particular includes a camera or one or more image sensors near the light admission face or near the proximal end of the intubation endoscope.
- (14) If the one or more image sensors is/are spaced apart from the light admission face, a coherent bundle of optical fibers or a relay lens system can be arranged for example between the light admission face and the image sensor or the image sensors.
- (15) Moreover, the intubation instrument includes in particular a light source and/or a light exit face through which illumination light generated by a light source can exit in order to illuminate an environment of the distal end of the intubation instrument. If the intubation instrument is a laryngoscope, the light exit face is in particular arranged near the distal end of the blade. If the intubation instrument is an intubation endoscope, the light exit face is in particular arranged near the distal end of the shaft of the intubation endoscope.
- (16) The first interface is in particular arranged at the proximal end of the intubation instrument. If

the intubation instrument is a laryngoscope, the first interface is in particular arranged at the proximal end of the handle and thus at the proximal end of the laryngoscope.

(17) The first interface is in particular formed by a plug connector, for example a socket or a plug, or includes a plug connector.

(18) The second interface of the display device is in particular formed by a plug connector corresponding to the first interface of the intubation instrument, for example a plug or a socket, or includes a plug connector.

(19) The cable is in particular flexible, that is to say elastically and/or plastically deformable. The cable is in particular provided and designed to transmit electrical power from the display device to the intubation instrument and to transmit an analog or digital, electrical or optical image signal from the intubation instrument to the display device. Moreover, the cable is provided and designed in particular to transmit control signals in one direction or in both directions. Moreover, the cable can be provided and designed to transmit an analog or digital, electrical or optical sound signal or audio signal. In particular, the cable is provided and designed to transmit a sound signal or audio signal from the intubation instrument to the display device.

(20) The first end of the cable is in particular the distal end, i.e. the end directed toward the intubation instrument and thus toward the patient during the intended use. The second end of the cable is in particular the proximal end, i.e. the end directed toward the display device and thus toward the medical personnel during the intended use.

(21) The second interface at the display device and the third interface at the first end of the cable can be identical to each other or substantially similar such that both the third interface at the first end of the cable and also the second interface at the display device correspond to the first interface at the intubation instrument and can be mechanically and electrically and/or optically connected in an identical or similar way to the first interface at the intubation instrument. The first interface at the intubation instrument and the fourth interface at the second end of the cable can be identical to each other or substantially similar such that both the first interface at the intubation instrument and also the fourth interface at the second end of the cable correspond to the second interface at the display device and can be mechanically, electrically and/or optically connected in an identical or similar way to the second interface at the display device.

(22) By virtue of the design of the interfaces, the intubation system can be used in several different configurations. If the display device is connected directly to the intubation instrument without use of the cable, a compact unit is obtained which is easy to handle and safe to use in many pre-clinical or clinical situations.

(23) If the display device is connected to the intubation instrument indirectly, namely by means of the cable, a configuration is obtained which, in many situations in emergency medicine or in clinical practice, can simplify or indeed facilitate the handling of the intubation system or the view of the display device and therefore, for example, safe intubation of a patient. Moreover, the weight of the display device does not act on the intubation instrument if it is only connected thereto indirectly by means of the cable. This may simplify or indeed facilitate particularly delicate handling of the intubation instrument, as may be required in neonatology for example.

(24) The intubation system facilitates both configurations and thus easily provides a degree of flexibility and adaptability to specific situations that conventional intubation systems lack.

(25) In an intubation system as described here, the first interface at the intubation instrument, the second interface at the display device, the third interface and the fourth interface at the cable are each provided and designed in particular to transmit electrical or optical signals and to transmit electrical or optical power.

(26) An intubation system as described here is in particular designed such that, during an intended use of the intubation system, electrical power is transmitted from the display device to the intubation instrument and an image signal is transmitted from the intubation instrument to the display device.

- (27) In the intended use of the intubation system, in particular no electrical power is transmitted from the intubation instrument to the display device, apart from the power transmission necessarily associated with each transmission of information.
- (28) In an intubation system as described here, the cable comprises in particular no power source and comprises no further interface for receiving power.
- (29) In an intubation system as described here, the cable is in particular not a charging cable and is not designed to charge an energy store of the display device.
- (30) The cable includes no charging cradle and no charging stand and no charger for the display device.
- (31) In an intubation system as described here, the display device includes in particular an energy store or a fifth interface for direct connection to an energy store.
- (32) A display device for an intubation system as described here, or for another laryngoscopy system or intubation system, includes an energy store or an interface for direct connection to an energy store.
- (33) The energy store includes in particular an accumulator or a battery or a fuel cell for storing chemical energy and for converting chemical energy to electrical energy and/or a capacitor that is able to store the entirety of the energy converted in a period of several minutes by the display device or by the entire laryngoscopy system or intubation system. The fifth interface is distinct from the second interface of the display device, which is provided and designed to connect the display device to the first interface of the intubation instrument or to the fourth interface at the second end of the cable, and in particular also differs from this.
- (34) In an intubation system as described here, the energy store is in particular provided to supply power to the intubation instrument.
- (35) In an intubation system as described here, the intubation instrument is in particular designed to draw power from the energy store of the display device or via the fifth interface of the display device.
- (36) The intubation instrument is in particular designed to draw the entire power required in the intended use of the intubation system exclusively from the energy store of the display device or via the fifth interface at the display device, i.e. from an energy store connected to the fifth interface at the display device. In this case, power is transmitted from the energy store to the intubation instrument via the fifth interface at the display device, the second interface at the display device and the first interface at the intubation instrument or via the fifth interface at the display device, the second interface at the display device, the fourth interface at the second end of the cable, the cable, the third interface at the first end of the cable and the first interface at the intubation instrument.
- (37) A supply of power to the intubation instrument through an energy store integrated in the display device or directly connected to the display device can facilitate a particularly compact design of the intubation instrument and/or a particularly low weight of the intubation instrument. This can make it easier to achieve particularly delicate handling of the intubation instrument, as is required in neonatology for example.
- (38) A display device for an intubation system as described here, or for another laryngoscopy system or intubation system, includes an image reproduction surface for displaying an image captured by means of an intubation instrument, a recess at a rear face of the display device directed away from the image reproduction surface, into which recess an energy store is insertable, an interface for coupling the display device to an intubation instrument, and a power interface in or at the recess, for connection to an energy store inserted into the recess.
- (39) In an intubation system as described here, the display device in particular includes a recess at a rear face directed away from an image reproduction surface of the display device, into which recess an energy store is insertable, wherein the fifth interface is arranged in or at the recess.
- (40) Arranging an energy store in a recess at the rear face of the display device can facilitate simple access to the energy store and, therefore, a quick exchange of the energy store.

(41) In an intubation system as described here, the first interface at the intubation instrument, the second interface at the display device, the third interface and the fourth interface at the cable are each designed in particular as plug connectors.

(42) In an intubation system as described here, an area of an outer surface of the intubation instrument adjoining the first interface is in particular substantially rotationally symmetrical with respect to an axis of symmetry, wherein the area of the outer surface of the intubation instrument adjoining the first interface deviates from an ideal rotational symmetry by comprising a web parallel to the axis of symmetry.

(43) The axis of symmetry of the area of the outer surface of the intubation instrument adjoining the first interface is in particular parallel to a plug-in direction of a plugged connection to be formed by the first interface at the intubation instrument and the second interface at the display device or the third interface at the first end of the cable. The area of the outer surface of the intubation instrument adjoining the first interface comprises in particular substantially the shape of a jacket surface of a circular cylinder. The area of the outer surface of the intubation instrument adjoining the first interface comprises in particular exactly one web and is otherwise rotationally symmetrical.

(44) In an intubation system as described here, or in a display device as described here, an area of an outer surface of the display device adjoining the second interface is in particular substantially rotationally symmetrical with respect to an axis of symmetry, wherein the area of the outer surface of the display device adjoining the second interface deviates from an ideal rotational symmetry by comprising a web parallel to the axis of symmetry.

(45) The axis of symmetry of the area of the outer surface of the display device adjoining the second interface is in particular parallel to a plug-in direction of a plugged connection to be formed by the second interface at the display device and the first interface at the intubation instrument or the fourth interface at the second end of the cable. The area of the outer surface of the display device adjoining the second interface comprises in particular substantially the shape of a jacket surface of a circular cylinder. The area of the outer surface of the display device adjoining the second interface comprises in particular exactly one web and is otherwise rotationally symmetrical.

(46) In an intubation system as described here, the first interface and the second interface are mechanically connectable, in particular exclusively in such a way that the webs are flush.

(47) Two webs are flush when, in a projection parallel to the axes of symmetry, their contours are congruent or substantially congruent or are only slightly offset from each other.

(48) In an intubation system as described here, an area of an outer surface of the first end of the cable adjoining the third interface is in particular substantially rotationally symmetrical with respect to an axis of symmetry, wherein the area of the outer surface of the first end of the cable adjoining the third interface deviates from an ideal rotational symmetry by comprising a web parallel to the axis of symmetry.

(49) The axis of symmetry of the area of the outer surface of the first end of the cable adjoining the third interface is in particular parallel to a plug-in direction of a plugged connection to be formed by the third interface at the first end of the cable and the first interface at the intubation instrument. The area of the outer surface of the first end of the cable adjoining the third interface comprises in particular substantially the shape of a jacket surface of a circular cylinder. The area of the outer surface of the first end of the cable adjoining the third interface comprises in particular exactly one web and is otherwise rotationally symmetrical.

(50) In an intubation system as described here, the first interface at the intubation instrument and the third interface at the first end of the cable are mechanically connectable, in particular exclusively in such a way that the webs are flush.

(51) In an intubation system as described here, an area of an outer surface of the second end of the cable adjoining the fourth interface is in particular substantially rotationally symmetrical with respect to an axis of symmetry, wherein the area of the outer surface of the second end of the cable

adjoining the fourth interface deviates from an ideal rotational symmetry by comprising a web parallel to the axis of symmetry.

(52) The axis of symmetry of the area of the outer surface of the second end of the cable adjoining the fourth interface is in particular parallel to a plug-in direction of a plugged connection to be formed by the second interface at the display device and the fourth interface at the second end of the cable. The area of the outer surface of the second end of the cable adjoining the fourth interface comprises in particular the shape of a jacket surface of a circular cylinder. The area of the outer surface of the second end of the cable adjoining the fourth interface comprises in particular exactly one web and is otherwise rotationally symmetrical.

(53) In an intubation system as described here, the second interface at the display device and the fourth interface at the second end of the cable are mechanically connectable, in particular exclusively in such a way that the webs are flush.

(54) Since a mechanical connection also means that an electrical and/or optical connection of the first interface and of the second interface is possible only when the webs are flush, an incorrect connection, or a connection in an unintended orientation or configuration, is not possible. The flush arrangement of webs can be identified both visually and by touch. Thus, the webs can assist in a reliable and quick connection of the intubation instrument and of the display device even under unfavorable conditions.

(55) In an intubation system as described here, a grip area near the second end of the cable comprises in particular a substantially ring-shaped groove, wherein the ring-shaped groove is interrupted by a web.

(56) The groove comprises in particular a shallow cross section. The ratio between the depth of the groove and the width of the groove is in particular in a range with a lower limit of 1:20 or 1:10 and an upper limit of 1:4 or 1:6.

(57) The ring-shaped groove is in particular interrupted by exactly one web. The web is in particular parallel to a plug-in direction of a plugged connection to be formed by the second interface at the display device and the fourth interface at the second end of the cable.

(58) In an intubation system as described here, the web interrupting the ring-shaped groove in the grip area and the web at the area adjoining the fourth interface are in particular flush.

(59) In an intubation system as described here, the display device comprises in particular a first component having a substantially shallow cuboid shape with cuboid edges and with an image reproduction surface, wherein the display device comprises a second component with a substantially L-shaped configuration and with a first limb and a second limb, wherein the first limb of the second component is connected to the first component in such a way that the second component is pivotable relative to the first component about a pivot axis, wherein the pivot axis is parallel to one of the cuboid edges of the first component and orthogonal to both limbs of the second component, and wherein the second interface is arranged at the second limb of the second component or is integrated therein or forms the second limb of the second component.

(60) In an intubation system as described here, the second component of the display device is arranged in particular at a middle third of one of the cuboid edges of the first component.

(61) The second component of the display device is in particular arranged in the middle of one of the cuboid edges of the first component.

(62) In an intubation system as described here, a plug-in direction of the second interface is in particular parallel to the second limb of the second component.

(63) A display device for an intubation system as described here, or for another laryngoscopy system or intubation system, includes a first component having a substantially shallow cuboid shape with cuboid edges and with an image reproduction surface, a second component with a substantially L-shaped configuration and with a first limb and a second limb, and an interface for coupling the display device to a laryngoscope or to an intubation instrument, wherein the first limb of the second component is connected to the first component in such a way that the second

component is pivotable relative to the first component about a pivot axis, wherein the pivot axis is parallel to one of the cuboid edges of the first component and orthogonal to both limbs of the second component, and wherein an interface is arranged at the second limb of the second component or is integrated therein or forms the second limb of the second component.

(64) In a display device as described here, the second component is arranged in particular in a middle third of one of the cuboid edges.

(65) The second component is in particular arranged in the middle of one of the cuboid edges.

(66) In a display device as described here, a plug-in direction of the interface is in particular parallel to the second limb of the second component.

(67) The first component of the display device is substantially cuboid, particularly when it yields a cuboid which circumscribes the first component completely, or only with the exception of a few protruding details whose total volume amounts to not more than 5% of the volume of the cuboid, and which the first component fills to at least four fifths or to at least nine tenths or to at least 19 twentieths. The shape of the first component of the display device deviates from a cuboid particularly insofar as corners and edges of the first component may be rounded.

(68) The second component of the display device is in particular arranged in the middle of one of the four longest cuboid edges or in the middle of one of the four second longest cuboid edges.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- (1) Embodiments are explained in more detail below with reference to the attached figures, in which:
- (2) FIG. 1 shows a schematic view of a laryngoscopy system in a first configuration;
- (3) FIG. 2 shows a schematic view of the laryngoscopy system from FIG. 1 in a second configuration;
- (4) FIG. 3 shows a schematic view of a display device of the laryngoscopy system from FIGS. 1 and 2;
- (5) FIG. 4 shows a further schematic view of the display device from FIG. 3;
- (6) FIG. 5 shows a further schematic view of the display device from FIGS. 3 and 4;
- (7) FIG. 6 shows a further schematic view of the display device from FIGS. 3 to 5;
- (8) FIG. 7 shows a schematic axonometric view of the display device from FIGS. 3 to 5;
- (9) FIG. 8 shows a schematic axonometric view of the display device from FIGS. 3 to 5;
- (10) FIG. 9 shows a schematic axonometric view of an accumulator for the laryngoscopy system from FIGS. 1 and 2;
- (11) FIG. 10 shows a schematic view of a plug at a first end of the cable of the laryngoscopy system from FIGS. 1 and 2;
- (12) FIG. 11 shows a schematic view of a variant of the plug from FIG. 10;
- (13) FIG. 12 shows a schematic view of a plug at a second end of the cable of the laryngoscopy system from FIGS. 1 and 2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

(14) FIG. 1 shows a schematic view of a laryngoscopy system **10** with a laryngoscope **20** and a display device **40**. The laryngoscopy system **10** is shown in FIG. 1 in a first configuration. The laryngoscopy system **10** is an example of an intubation system which simplifies or facilitates visual monitoring during the intubation. The laryngoscope **20** is an example of an intubation instrument. Another example of an intubation instrument, which can be part of the laryngoscopy system or intubation system **10**, is an intubation endoscope with a straight or curved, rigid or flexible shaft, which can be combined with a blade or with a laryngoscope in order to form a video laryngoscope or a medical instrument with a functionality that is similar to or corresponds to the functionality of

a video laryngoscope.

(15) The laryngoscope **20** comprises a distal end **21**, which is formed by a curved blade **22**. The blade **22** is provided and designed to be introduced into the throat (pharynx) of a patient and there in particular to move the tongue forward and, for example, simplify or facilitate an intubation procedure. The proximal end of the blade **22** is connected to a handle **24**. A push button **26** for controlling one or more functions of the laryngoscopy system **10** is provided at a proximal (in FIG. **1** upper) end **28** of the handle **24** and of the laryngoscope **20**.

(16) The laryngoscope **20** also comprises at its proximal end **28** a socket **30** serving as an interface to the display device **40**. The socket **30** is a substantially concave component and is not visible in FIG. **1**. Only a surface area **33** of the laryngoscope **20** adjoining the socket **30** is visible. The surface area **33** encloses the socket **30** or a part of the socket **30**, which is actually able to reach deeper into the handle **24** of the laryngoscope **20**.

(17) The surface area **33** adjoining the socket **30** comprises substantially the shape of a jacket surface of a circular cylinder. The surface area **33** adjoining the socket **30** comprises a web **34**, in a deviation from the shape of an ideal circular cylinder. The web **34** is parallel to an axis of symmetry **38** of the symmetrical portion of the surface area **33** of the laryngoscope **20** adjoining the socket **30**.

(18) The display device **40** comprises an image reproduction surface **41**. An image captured by a camera of the laryngoscope **20** can be reproduced at the image reproduction surface **41**, for example by means of a liquid crystal display or a matrix or an array of light-emitting diodes.

(19) The display device **40** moreover comprises a plug **50** as an interface to the laryngoscope **20**. The plug **50** at the display device **40** corresponds to the socket **30** at the laryngoscope **20**. In the configuration shown in FIG. **1**, the plug **50** of the display device **40** is arranged largely inside the socket **30** of the laryngoscope **20** and is therefore not visible.

(20) A surface area **53** of the display device **40** adjoining the plug **50**, and also visible in the configuration shown in FIG. **1**, comprises substantially the shape of a jacket surface of a circular cylinder. In a deviation from the shape of an ideal circular cylinder, a web **54** is provided at the surface area **53** adjoining the plug **50**. The web **54** is parallel to an axis of symmetry **58** of the symmetrical portion of the surface area **53** adjoining the plug **50**.

(21) The surface area **33** of the laryngoscope **20** adjoining the socket **30** and the surface area **53** of the display device **40** adjoining the plug **50** have the same diameters and, in the configuration shown in FIG. **1**, are arranged flush and adjacent to each other. The web **34** of the surface area **33** of the laryngoscope **20** adjoining the socket **30** and the web **54** at the surface area **53** of the display device **40** adjoining the plug **50** also comprise identical or similar cross sections.

(22) In the configuration shown in FIG. **1**, the web **34** at the surface area **33** of the laryngoscope **20** adjoining the socket **30** and the web **54** at the surface area **53** of the display device **40** adjoining the plug **50** are flush. The socket **30** and the plug **50** are designed such that the intended plugged connection between the plug **50** at the display device **40** and the socket **30** at the laryngoscope **20** can only be produced when the webs **34**, **54** are flush.

(23) The intended plug-in direction of the plug **50** at the display device **40** and of the socket **30** at the laryngoscope **20** is parallel to the axis of symmetry **38** of the surface area **33** of the laryngoscope **20** adjoining the socket **30**, to the axis of symmetry **58** of the surface area **53** of the display device **40** adjoining the plug **50**, and to the webs **34**, **54**.

(24) The laryngoscopy system **10** is shown in FIG. **1** in a configuration or situation that is suitable for many applications of the laryngoscopy system **10**. By means of the plugged connection between the plug **50** at the display device **40** and the socket **30** at the laryngoscope **20**, the laryngoscope **20** and the display device **40** are connected to each other mechanically and electrically. The laryngoscopy system **10** can be guided and used as a unit with one hand.

(25) The display device **40** has two hinges, one of which facilitates a pivoting of the image reproduction surface **41** relative to the plug **50** and to the laryngoscope **20** about a horizontal pivot

axis **48** in FIG. **1**, and the other of which facilitates a pivoting movement of the image reproduction surface **41** about a pivot axis corresponding to the axes of symmetry **38**, **58**.

(26) FIG. **2** shows a schematic view of the laryngoscopy system **10** from FIG. **1** in a further configuration or situation. In the situation shown in FIG. **2**, the display device **40** is not connected directly to the laryngoscope. Instead, the display device **40** is connected to the laryngoscope **20** by a cable **60**. The cable **60** is a constituent part of the laryngoscopy system **10**.

(27) The cable **60** comprises a first or distal end **62**, which is provided and designed for connection to the laryngoscope **20**, and a second or proximal end **64**, which is provided and designed for releasable connection to the display device **40**. Near the distal end **62** of the cable **60**, an anti-kink grommet **63** is provided for protecting the cable **60** from a mechanical overload. In a deviation from the view in FIG. **2**, an anti-kink grommet can also be provided at the proximal end of the cable **60**.

(28) A plug **70** serving as interface to the laryngoscope **20** and corresponding to the socket **30** at the laryngoscope **20** is provided at the distal end **62** of the cable **60**, which plug **70**, in the configuration shown in FIG. **2**, is arranged in the socket **30** and is therefore not visible. The plug **70** at the distal end **62** of the cable **60** is identical or largely similar to the plug **50** at the display device **40**. A surface area **73** of the distal end **62** of the cable **60** adjoining the plug **70** is also identical or similar to the surface area **53** of the display device **40** adjoining the plug **50**. In particular, the surface area **73** of the distal end **62** of the cable **60** adjoining the plug **70** comprises substantially the shape of a jacket surface of a circular cylinder and, in a deviation from the shape of an ideal circular cylinder, comprises a web **74**. The web **74** is parallel to an axis of symmetry **78** of the symmetrical portion of the surface area **73** of the distal end **62** of the cable **60** adjoining the plug **70**.

(29) A socket **80** serving as interface to the display device **40** and corresponding to the plug **50** at the display device **40** is provided at the proximal end **64** of the cable **60**. The socket **80** is a substantially concave component and is not visible in FIG. **2**. The socket **80** at the proximal end **64** of the cable **60** is identical or largely similar to the socket **30** at the laryngoscope **20**. A surface area **83** of the proximal end **64** of the cable **60** adjoining the socket **80** is also identical or similar to the surface area **33** of the laryngoscope **20** adjoining the socket **80**. In particular, the surface area **83** of the proximal end **64** of the cable **60** adjoining the socket **80** comprises substantially the shape of a jacket surface of a circular cylinder and, in a deviation from the shape of an ideal circular cylinder, comprises a web **84**. The web **84** is parallel to an axis of symmetry **88** of the symmetrical portion of the surface area **83** of the proximal end **64** of the cable **60** adjoining the socket **80**.

(30) A grip area **90** is also provided at the proximal end **64** of the cable **60**. The grip area **90** is immediately distal to the surface area **83** of the cable **60** adjoining the socket **80**. The grip area **90** is substantially rotationally symmetrical to an axis of symmetry **98**, which corresponds to the axis of symmetry **88** of the surface area **83** adjoining the socket **80**.

(31) The grip area **90** includes a substantially circular groove **92**, which is interrupted by a web **94**. The groove comprises a cross section with a circular arc-shaped edge and with a depth amounting to approximately one eighth of its width. The web **94** is parallel to the axis of symmetry **98** of the grip area **90**. The web **94** of the grip area **90** and the web **84** at the surface area **83** of the proximal end **64** of the cable **60** adjoining the socket **80** are flush.

(32) The webs **34**, **54**, **74**, **84**, **94** make it easier to correctly produce the plugged connections of the laryngoscopy system **10**.

(33) The configuration of the laryngoscopy system **10** shown in FIG. **2** may be particularly suitable for situations in which access to the patient is difficult, for example in emergency medicine. The display device **40** can be arranged at a suitable location independently of the position of the head of the patient. Moreover, the configuration of the laryngoscopy system **10** shown in FIG. **2** may be particularly suitable for uses in neonatology. The weight of the display device **40** does not place a load on the laryngoscope **20**. This can facilitate delicate movement of the laryngoscope **20**.

(34) FIG. **3** shows a schematic view of the display device **40** of the laryngoscopy system shown in

FIGS. 1 and 2. The display device **40** includes a first, substantially cuboid component **42** and a second, substantially L-shaped component **44**.

(35) Deviating from the shape of an ideal cuboid, the first component **42** comprises several rounded corners and edges. Two rounded corners can be seen at the top in FIG. 3. The contour of the cuboid, which is substantially the shape presented by the first component **42**, is indicated by broken lines in the area of the rounded corners.

(36) The cuboid, which is approximately the shape presented by the first component **42**, comprises three groups of in each case four parallel cuboid edges of equal length. The cuboid edges of the group of the longest cuboid edges are parallel to the pivot axis **48**. The first component **42** and the second component **44** of the display device **40** are mechanically connected to each other in such a way that the first component **42** is pivotable relative to the second component **44** about the pivot axis **48**. The axis of symmetry **58** of the surface area **53** of the display device **40** adjoining the plug **50** is orthogonal to the pivot axis **48**. The end of the second component **44** connected in a hinged manner to the first component **42** is arranged close to two cuboid edges **43** (which are congruent in the view in FIG. 3) and their centers.

(37) A nose **57** at the plug **50** is visible in FIG. 3. The plug **50** comprises two noses **57**, one of which is concealed and is therefore not visible in FIG. 3. In the configuration shown in FIG. 3, both noses **57** are arranged with mirror symmetry in relation to a plane that is parallel to the drawing plane of FIG. 3 and that contains the axis of symmetry **58**. The noses **57** are provided, designed and arranged to engage in corresponding recesses in the socket **30** at the proximal end **28** of the laryngoscope **20** (cf. FIG. 2) when the plug **50** is in the intended orientation relative to the socket **30**. In a relative orientation other than the intended one, the noses **57** positively prevent the production of a plugged connection.

(38) FIG. 4 shows a further schematic view of the display device **40** from FIG. 3. The drawing plane of FIG. 4 is orthogonal to the pivot axis **48**, parallel to the axis of symmetry **58** of the surface area **53** of the display device **40** adjoining the plug **50**, orthogonal to the plane in which the image reproduction surface **41** lies, and orthogonal to the drawing plane of FIG. 3.

(39) Rounded edges of the first component **42** can be seen in FIG. 4. Broken lines in the area of rounded edges indicate the contour of the cuboid, which is the shape approximately presented by the first component **42**.

(40) The second component **44** is substantially L-shaped with a first limb **45** and a second limb **46**. The limbs **45**, **46** of the substantially L-shaped second component **44** are arranged orthogonally with respect to each other. The end of the first limb **45** of the second component **44** directed away from the second limb **46** is connected to the first component **42** in a hinged manner. The end of the second limb **46** of the second component **44** directed away from the first limb **45** is formed by the plug **50** of the display device **40**.

(41) FIG. 5 shows a further schematic view of the display device **40** from FIGS. 3 and 4. The drawing plane of FIG. 5 corresponds to the drawing plane of FIG. 4.

(42) The display device **40** is shown in FIG. 5 in a configuration that differs from the configuration shown in FIG. 4. In particular, the first component **42** is pivoted relative to the second component **44** about the pivot axis **48**, in order to facilitate an unrestricted view of the image reproduction surface **41** from another direction.

(43) FIG. 6 shows a further schematic view of the display device **40** from FIGS. 3 to 5. The drawing plane of FIG. 6 corresponds to the drawing planes of FIGS. 4 and 5.

(44) The display device **40** is shown in FIG. 6 in a configuration that differs from the configurations shown in FIGS. 3 to 5. The first component **42** and the second component **44** of the display device **40** assume a third angle position relative to each other, which differs from the configurations shown in FIGS. 3 to 5. Proceeding from the configuration shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, the second component **44** is pivoted relative to the first component **42** about the pivot axis **48** by an angle of ca. 180 degrees.

(45) Particularly when the display device **40** is connected to the laryngoscope **20**, as shown in FIG. **1**, or to the proximal end **62** of the cable **60**, as shown in FIG. **2**, the configuration shown in FIG. **6** does not facilitate a clear view of the image reproduction surface **41** of the display device **40**. However, in the configuration shown in FIG. **6**, the display device **40** takes up a relatively small space. The configuration shown in FIG. **6** is therefore suitable in particular for a non-operational state of the laryngoscopy system **10**. When the display device **40** in the configuration shown in FIG. **6** is connected directly to the laryngoscope **20** as shown in FIG. **1**, the first component **42** of the display device **40** is arranged parallel to and near the handle **24** of the laryngoscope **20**.

(46) The laryngoscopy system **10**, in particular the display device **40**, can be designed such that, in the configuration shown in FIG. **6**, supply of power to the laryngoscopy system **10** is automatically stopped or the laryngoscopy system **10** is set to a non-operational state.

(47) FIG. **7** shows a schematic axonometric view of the display device **40** from FIGS. **3** to **6**. The configuration of the display device **40** shown in FIG. **7** corresponds to the configuration shown in FIG. **6**.

(48) FIG. **8** shows a further axonometric view of the display device **40** shown in FIGS. **3** to **7**. The configuration of the display device **40** shown in FIG. **8** corresponds to the configuration shown in FIGS. **6** and **7**.

(49) A rear face of the first component **42** of the display device **40**, directed away from the image reproduction surface **41** (cf. FIGS. **3** to **7**), is visible in FIG. **8**. A recess **47** for receiving an accumulator for supplying power to the laryngoscopy system is provided in this rear face. An accumulator interface **49** with a plurality of electrical contacts is arranged in the recess **47**.

(50) FIG. **9** shows a schematic axonometric view of an accumulator **100** for supplying power to the laryngoscopy system **10** shown in FIGS. **1** to **8**. The accumulator **100** is provided and designed to be inserted into the recess **47** at the rear face of the first component **42** of the display device **40** directed away from the image reproduction surface **41** (cf. FIG. **8**) and thus to be connected to the accumulator interface **49**.

(51) The accumulator **100** is provided and designed to serve as the sole energy store and sole source of electrical power for the entire laryngoscopy system **10**, in particular for the display device **40** and the laryngoscope **20** with one or more light sources and/or cameras arranged therein.

(52) In a departure from the view in FIGS. **8** and **9**, the accumulator **100** can be integrated in the display device **40** such that it cannot be exchanged or cannot readily be exchanged. In particular, the accumulator **100** can be arranged inside a housing of the display device **40**.

(53) FIG. **10** shows a schematic view of the distal end **62** of the cable **60** shown in FIG. **2**. The drawing plane of FIG. **10** is orthogonal to the plug-in direction and axis of symmetry **78** of the surface area **73** adjoining the plug **70**. The plug **70** includes several electrical contacts **71**, which correspond to contacts in the socket **30** at the laryngoscope **20**.

(54) Two noses **77** are arranged at the outside of the plug **70**. The noses **77** at the plug **70** at the distal end **62** of the cable **60** correspond to the noses **57** at the plug **50** at the display device **40**. The noses **77** are provided, designed and arranged to engage in corresponding recesses in the socket **30** at the proximal end **28** of the laryngoscope **20** (cf. FIG. **2**) when the plug **70** is in the intended orientation relative to the socket **30**. In a relative orientation other than the intended one, the noses **77** positively prevent the production of a plugged connection.

(55) The web **74**, which interrupts the rotational symmetry of the surface area **73** of the distal end **62** of the cable **60** adjoining the plug **70**, is so wide that it can be easily identified not just by touch but also visually. The flanks of the web **74** merge smoothly with concave fillets into the rotationally symmetrical portion of the surface area **73** of the distal end **62** of the cable **60** adjoining the plug **70**.

(56) The anti-kink grommet **63** is arranged exactly opposite the web **74**, at a side directed away from the web **74**.

(57) FIG. **11** shows a schematic view of a variant of the distal end **62** of the cable **60** shown in FIG.

10. The nature of the view corresponds to that of FIG. 10. The variant shown in FIG. 11 differs from that shown in FIG. 10 in that the groove 74 and the anti-kink grommet 63 are not arranged exactly opposite each other. In relation to the axis of symmetry 78, the web 74 and the anti-kink grommet 63 are arranged at an angle of ca. 120 degrees.

(58) FIG. 12 shows a schematic view of the proximal end 64 of the cable 60 of the laryngoscopy system 10 shown in FIGS. 1 and 2. The nature of the view corresponds to that of FIGS. 10 and 11. The drawing plane of FIG. 12 is orthogonal to the axis of symmetry 88 of the surface area 83 adjoining the socket 80 at the proximal end 64 of the cable 60 and orthogonal to the axis of symmetry 98 of the grip area 90.

(59) The socket 80 includes several electrical contacts 81, which correspond to contacts in the plug 50 at the display device 40.

(60) Two recesses 87 in the form of two grooves extending parallel to the plug-in direction and to the axes of symmetry 88, 98 are provided in the socket 80. The recesses 87 correspond to the noses 57 at the plug 50 at the display device 40 (cf. FIG. 3). The noses 57 at the plug 50 at the display device 40 and the recesses 87 at the socket 80 at the proximal end 64 of the cable 60 ensure that a plugged connection between the plug 50 at the display device 40 and the socket 80 at the proximal end 64 of the cable 60 can be produced only in the intended manner, particularly only in the intended relative orientation.

Claims

1. A display device configured to be coupled to a handle of a device configured to image an interior of a patient, the display device comprising: a monitor having a substantially shallow cuboid shape with cuboid edges and an image reproduction surface; a bracket having a first limb connected to a second limb, the first limb and the second limb joined together to define a substantially L-shaped configuration; and an interface for coupling the display device to the handle; wherein a first end of the first limb of the bracket is hingedly connected at a center of a bottom of the monitor so as to pivot about a first pivot axis and the second limb is disposed on a second end of the first, the second end being opposite of the first end, the monitor being offset from a longitudinal axis of the second limb by a length of the first limb, and wherein the first pivot axis is disposed at the first end of the first limb and a distal end of the second limb is pivotable about a second pivot axis at the handle; wherein the second pivot axis is coaxial to a length of the second limb and the first pivot axis is parallel to one of the cuboid edges of the monitor and orthogonal to both the first limb and the second limb of the bracket; and wherein the interface is arranged at a distal end of the second limb of the bracket.

2. The display device as set forth in claim 1, wherein the bracket of the display device is arranged at a middle third of one of the cuboid edges of the monitor.

3. The display device as set forth in claim 2, wherein the bracket of the display device is arranged in the middle of one of the cuboid edges of the monitor.

4. The display device as set forth in claim 1, wherein the display device is configured to supply electrical or optical power to a laryngoscope or to an intubation instrument coupled to the display device.

5. The display device as set forth in claim 1, wherein the display device is configured to supply electrical or optical power to a laryngoscope or to an intubation instrument coupled to the display device and is configured to receive an image signal from the laryngoscope or intubation instrument.

6. The display device as set forth in claim 1, wherein a plug-in direction of the interface is parallel to the second limb of the bracket.

7. The display device as set forth in claim 1, wherein a hinge connecting the monitor and the bracket defines the first pivot axis disposed at the first end of the first limb.

8. The display device as set forth in claim 1, wherein the interface mechanically and electrically

couples the display device to one of a laryngoscope and an intubation instrument.

9. The display device as set forth in claim 1, wherein the bracket of the display device is arranged at one of the cuboid edges of the monitor.
 10. The display device as set forth in claim 1, wherein the pivot axis is arranged at a corner defined by an intersection of two of the cuboid edges of the monitor.
 11. The display device as set forth in claim 1, wherein the first limb and the second limb of the bracket are arranged substantially orthogonal to each other.
 12. The display device as set forth in claim 1, wherein the bracket can be pivoted relative to the monitor about the pivot axis at least by an angle of 180 degrees.
 13. The display device as set forth in claim 1, wherein the second limb is rotatable relative to the first limb about the second pivot axis.
 14. The display device as set forth in claim 1, wherein the first limb is fixed to the second limb so as to rotate the bracket about the second pivot axis.
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