InFlu

Background

- Abscesses, infected fluid collections, can develop in the body and need to be removed to prevent sepsis.
- Percutaneous catheters generally drain fluid for weeks to months.
- Catheters often clog, leading to repeat procedures, longer drainage times, and higher costs for patients and hospitals.

Need

Interventional radiologists need a method to percutaneously drain fluid collections in order to reduce repeat patient visits caused by high viscosity fluid and clot formation obstructing the catheter.

Opportunity

USA: 3,986,655 drains placed across hospitals in 2023¹
JHMI: 1000 drains placed annually between 2009 and 2023¹

Average cost of a procedure is $505.50 and complications occur approximately 19% of the time²

TOTAL COM: $2.391 billion market size overall²
$381 million market size for complications²

Our Innovation

We developed a device that integrates within current drainage workflow. By targeting the currently ignored side drainage holes, we can revolutionize flushing efficacy.

Improved Flushing

Our device makes it possible to target each drainage hole while flushing.

Generally during flushing, saline solution will escape from the first drainage hole.

User Scenario

Preparation: Gather saline solution and syringe.
Inserting Syringe: Connect syringe to flushing device.
Flushing: Inject saline solution into catheter while device is inserted.
Progressive Unclogging: Every side drain hole is unclogged.