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(54) **SURGICAL DRAPE INCLUDING A LAYER TO PROTECT THE OPERATOR FROM SCATTERED RADIATION DURING CARDIOLOGICAL AND RADIOLOGIC INVASIVE PROCEDURES**

CHIRURGISCHES ABDECKTUCH MIT EINER SCHICHT ZUM SCHUTZ DES OPERIERENDEN VOR GESTREUTER STRAHLUNG WÄHREND KARDIOLOGISCHER UND RADIOLOGISCHER INVASIVER EINGRIFFE

DRAP CHIRURGICAL COMPRENANT UNE COUCHE À PROTÉGER L'OPÉRATEUR CONTRE LE RAYONNEMENT DIFFUSÉ AU COURS DES PROCÉDURES INVASIVES CARDIOLOGIQUES ET RADIOGRAPHIQUES

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**Description****DESCRIPTION OF THE BACKGROUND ART**

**[0001]** In many medical procedures, X-ray live imaging of the patient is necessary to guide the operator. However, X-rays are well known to be carcinogenic and to induce various health damage. It is thus always desirable to minimize the exposure to X-rays, both for the patient and the operator. The X-ray dose delivered to the patient, for a specific type of X-ray machine, depends directly on the imaging time. It is the responsibility of the operator to minimize the exposure time by avoiding unnecessary imaging. As far as the operator is concerned, the problem is similar. There is obviously no need for the operator to be exposed and all measures are usually taken to reduce the X-rays dose on the operator and other members of the staff. Moreover, the staff is exposed to X-rays on a daily basis as opposed to the patient, who undergoes only sporadic exposure. Protection of the staff is thus regarded as a very important issue by health authorities.

**[0002]** In angioplasty procedures, X-ray imaging is typically performed with a machine that has an X-ray source on one side of the patient and a detector on the opposite side. The whole machinery can rotate and image the patient's body under various angles. When no patient is present between the source and the detector, most of the X-rays travel directly from the source to the detector. When the patient is present, part of the X-ray radiation still reaches the detector, where its intensity is recorded to compose the image delivered to the operator. However, in that case, a significant part (typically as high as 30%) of the X-rays are scattered by the patient's body and form what is commonly referred to as the secondary radiation. The secondary radiation is diffuse and may travel in all possible directions from the patient's body thus irradiating the surrounding staff.

**[0003]** Up to now, various devices have been used to screen the secondary radiation. These devices include rigid screens that can be slid over the patient, but also soft pads of various size and shape to be placed manually by the operator where required.

**[0004]** Radiation shielding placed directly on the patient can decrease scatter. One such shield is a small bismuth-based disposable shield (RADPAD, Worldwide Innovations and Technologies). When placed between the patient and the operator and outside of the primary beam, this shield can reduce operator doses by 44%. Meisinger et al., AJR:207, October 2016, 745-754. Small, lightweight disposable cloths with a 0.1-mm lead equivalency decreased scattered radiation to one-ninth to one-fifth of the original value with an increase overall patient entrance exposure rate of 30-40%, owing to compensating radiation beam adjustments made by the automatic exposure control. *Id.* Proper positioning is key, because placement of this or any high attenuation object in the path of the primary beam can markedly increase radiation to the patient through automatic exposure control. *Id.*

**[0005]** As the radiation is diffuse, the protective gear has to cover all possible radiation angles. In practice, this has been difficult to achieve, partly because the imaging machinery needs to move around the patient, and the operator needs to have unobstructed access to different parts of the patient. The above-mentioned free-standing protecting pads can be placed directly on the patient to fill the gaps. However, since the operator cannot see the X-ray secondary radiation that still leaks through the patchy barrier composed of those different devices, the operator does not always know how to place the free-standing pads or even which one to use. For example, one particular gap that has been spotted in recent studies is the region of the patient arm close to the operator. Kallinikou et al., Am J Cardiol. 118(2):1 88-94, 2016. A large amount of diffuse radiation leaks through the gap, and it is practically difficult to cover it due to its proximity to the edge of the table. Presently, a large radio-protective sheet for cardiology and angiology surgery does not exist on the market.

**[0006]** The patent application US 2006/0108548 discloses a radiation attenuation system, that might be under the form of a sterile surgical drape. This radioprotective system is intended for the protection of the patient, but not for the operators.

**[0007]** The patent US 4,670,658 discloses a multiple ply sheet, comprising a radio-opaque portion of barium sulfate blocking radiations.

**[0008]** None of these documents describes means to optimize the radioprotection of the operators.

**[0009]** Thus, there is a need in the art for better radio-protection for the protection of operators. The invention fulfills this need.

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

**[0010]** The invention, as defined in claim 1, encompasses a sterile surgical drape of at least 130 cm in width and at least 130 cm in length, comprising an integrated radio-protective layer of at least 130 cm in width and at least 60 cm in length, for radioprotection of the operators, having at least two precut holes of at least 5 cm in diameter and separated by between 90 cm and 110 cm, and at least two precut holes of at least 5 cm in diameter and separated by between 20 cm and 50 cm to allow access to the patient, wherein said precut holes can be opened and closed, and said surgical drape further comprises at least two rectangular extensions of the precut holes of at least 5 cm by 10 cm. Preferred embodiments are defined in the dependent claims.

**[0011]** In some embodiments, the integrated radio-protective layer comprises at least two precut holes of at least 5 cm in diameter and separated by between 50 cm and 90 cm.

**[0012]** In some embodiments, the precut holes are between 5 cm and 15 cm in diameter.

**[0013]** In some embodiments, the integrated radio-protective layer comprises a hole of at least 30 cm x 30 cm,

preferably between 30 cm x 30 cm and 40 cm x 50 cm.

**[0014]** In some embodiments, the surgical drape is at least 190 cm in length. In some embodiments, the surgical drape is at least 250 cm in length. In some embodiments, surgical drape is at least 200 cm in width.

**[0015]** In some embodiments, the integrated radio-protective layer has at least 0.25 mm lead equivalence at 70kVp.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0016]** The drawings herein illustrate the present invention, wherein:

Fig. 1A-C: Illustrative embodiment of surgical drape typically used in angioplasty operations. A) Schematic of part of a surgical drape for use in angioplasty operations. 1) Hatched area indicates the region covered by the radio-protecting layer. 2) The dotted lines indicate the pre-cut access ports in the drape. 3) Areas of the drape free of radio-protection for imaging a longer portion of the artery. 4) Conventional surgical drape. 5) lateral plastic flaps (included in a conventional surgical drape). (B) Photograph of a surgical drape area corresponding to the portion shown in A. (B): Photograph of a complete surgical drape. Fig. 2A-B: Results of surgical drapes comprising an integrated radio-protective layer versus RADPADs in various coronary interventions.

Figure 3: An embodiment (SEPARCATH) showing exemplary measurements of the radio-protective layer of a device of the disclosure. Possible positions and sizes for precut access ports are shown. The size of the sterile drape is not drawn to scale - it need only be larger than the radio-protective layer and at least 100 cm x 100 cm.

Figure 4: An embodiment (SEPARPACE) showing exemplary measurements of the radio-protective layer of a device of the disclosure. Possible positions and sizes for precut rectangles are shown. The size of the sterile drape is not drawn to scale - it need only be larger than the radio-protective layer and at least 100 cm x 100 cm.

Figure 5: An embodiment (SEPARVASC) showing exemplary measurements of the radio-protective layer of a device of the disclosure. The possible position and size for a precut rectangle are shown. The size of the sterile drape is not drawn to scale - it need only be larger than the radio-protective layer and at least 100 cm x 100 cm.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

**[0017]** The present invention specifically matches the need of minimizing the X-ray diffuse radiation from the patient's body. The invention relates to a new type of surgical drape that includes a radio-protecting layer. This layer stops the radiation in places that were usually un-

covered, either because there was no suitable device to stop it, or because the operator was not aware of the radiation emanating from that location. Because of its large coverage, the drape offers an almost full protection for the operator and the assistant.

**[0018]** The drape of the invention has two components. The first is a common sterile surgical drape. The second is the radio-protection layer - a radiation absorbing sheet integrated into the surgical drape. The radio-protection layer is not present over the full extent of the drape, but only in the strategic regions. The radio-protection layer is also sterile.

**[0019]** The common sterile surgical drape provides surgical light sterile protection. In some embodiments, it can cover the whole patient and the table of examination, which aim is sterility protection. The radio-protection layer is able to stop all or most of scattered radiation from the patient.

**[0020]** The radiation absorbing sheet has pre-cut holes that can be opened to allow access to the patient and allow the operator to choose the convenient site for the intervention. For example, the holes can allow access to the left arm (LA), right arm (RA), left femoral (LF) or right femoral (RF) approach, before initiating the procedure by simple opening of the pre-cut hole. In this way, the invention provides a Specific Electromagnetic operator combined sterile Protection drape Against scattered Radiation (SEPAR).

**[0021]** Integrating the radio-protection layer within the drape offers numerous advantages. The invention offers larger and more reliable coverage since the operator does not always know where to effectively place smaller forms of radio-protection. Smaller forms of radio-protection can disturb the procedure since it may have to be moved, as opposed to the surgical drape, which is present anyway. The smaller forms of radio-protection can slide by accident, particularly when located on the side of the patient.

**[0022]** It was surprisingly found that this new radio-protective device could reduce operator exposure by 90% compared to RADPADs and completely eliminate operator and assistant exposure in many cases. It was unexpected that use of the present invention would result in such a large increase in radio-protection for the operator and assistant, since it was previously assumed that the smaller forms of radio-protection were adequate in most circumstances. The impressive degree of increased protection offered by the integrated radio-protection layer was surprising and was not expected.

### Surgical drape

**[0023]** The invention encompasses a surgical drape comprising an integrated radio-protective layer. The surgical drape is sterile. The radio-protection layer does not move independently from the surgical drape.

**[0024]** Surgical drapes are well-known in the art and can be made of many materials (e.g, U.S. Patents

9,487,893, 9,416,485, and 8,079,365). Surgical drapes are available commercially, for examples from Cardinal Health, Arc Royal, or Kimberly-Clark.

**[0025]** In various embodiments, the surgical drape has a width (i.e. from side to side of the patient) of at least 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, or 250 cm.

**[0026]** In various embodiments, the surgical drape has a length (i.e. from head to feet of the patient) of at least 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, 360, 380, or 400 cm. Each and every combination of width and height is specifically contemplated.

**[0027]** The surgical drape has a width of at least 130 cm and a length of at least 130 cm.

**[0028]** Preferably, the drape is of sufficient width to fully cover the patient from side to side, including the arms of the patient. Preferably, the drape is of sufficient length to fully cover the patient from head, or neck, to feet.

### Radio-protection layer

**[0029]** Within the context of this invention, a radio-protective layer is a layer of an X-ray absorbing compound that prevents the passage of at least ½ of the X-ray radiation at 70kVp.

**[0030]** In various embodiments, the radio-protection layer has a width (i.e. from side to side of the patient) of at least 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, or 200 cm. Preferably, the radio-protection layer is of sufficient width to fully cover the patient from side to side, including the arms of the patient.

**[0031]** In various embodiments, the radio-protection layer has a length (i.e. from head to feet of the patient) of at least 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, or 120 cm. Each and every combination of width and height is specifically contemplated. In addition, each and every combination of size of radio-protection layer with a larger size of surgical drape is specifically contemplated.

**[0032]** The radio-protection layer has a width of at least 130 cm and a length of at least 60 cm or 80 cm or 130 cm.

**[0033]** The radio-protection layer can be integrated into the surgical drape within existing layers of the surgical drape or as an additional layer. Preferably, the surgical drape retains its absorbency and imperviousness to liquids.

**[0034]** The radio-protection layer can be made of any X-ray absorbing compound. Preferably, the X-ray absorbing compound is essentially free of lead. In some embodiments, the X-ray absorbing compound is a metal powder for example bismuth oxide [Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>], antimony, gadolinium oxide [Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>], or barium sulfate [BaSO<sub>4</sub>]. In one embodiment, the X-ray absorbing compound is a BaSO<sub>4</sub>-Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> composite. The X-ray absorbing compound can comprise blend of metals and minerals including tungsten, tin, antimony, cerium oxide and trace metals other than lead.

**[0035]** Preferred compounds can be found in radio-

protective materials sold as KIARMOR (Infab Corp.), SORBX (AngioSystems, Inc.), RADPAD (Worldwide Innovations & Technologies, Inc.), and WIROMA (Lanz-Ankiler AG) devices.

**[0036]** In various embodiments, the integrated radio-protective layer has at least 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, 0.4, or 0.5 mm lead equivalence at 70kVp. Preferably, the integrated radio-protective layer has between 0.20, 0.25, or 0.30 and 0.25, 0.30, or 0.35 mm lead equivalence at 70kVp. More preferably, the integrated radio-protective layer has between 0.20 and 0.30, most preferably, 0.25, mm lead equivalence at 70kVp.

**[0037]** Preferably, the integrated radio-protective layer provides a 10-fold increase in protection of the operator and/or assistant as compared to a 37 cm x 42 cm RAD-PAD, determined using the procedures in the Examples or a comparable procedure.

### Precut holes

**[0038]** The radio-protection layer, and the associated surgical drape, comprises at least four precut hole(s) that allows access to the patient. Precut holes can be can be opened to allow access to the patient.

**[0039]** The precut holes can be closed after allowing access to the patient. In some embodiments, a flap may be employed to allow opening and closing of the precut holes.

**[0040]** In various embodiments, the integrated radio-protective layer comprises at least one precut circular hole of at least 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 cm in diameter. In various embodiments, the integrated radio-protective layer comprises at least two precut circular holes of at least 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 cm in diameter. Preferably, the holes are separated by between 20 cm and 110 cm as measured from the center to center of the holes.

**[0041]** In various embodiments, the integrated radio-protective layer comprises at least two precut circular holes of at least 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 cm in diameter and separated by between 90 cm and 110 cm as measured from the center to center of the holes. In various embodiments, the precut holes are square or rectangular and of at least 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 cm in width and length.

**[0042]** In various embodiments, the integrated radio-protective layer comprises at least two precut holes of at least 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 cm in diameter and separated by between 20 cm and 50 cm as measured from the center to center of the holes. In various embodiments, the precut holes are square or rectangular and of at least 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 cm in width and length.

**[0043]** In various embodiments, the integrated radio-protective layer comprises at least two precut circular holes of at least 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 cm in diameter and separated by between 50 cm and 90 cm as measured from the center to center of the holes. In

various embodiments, the precut holes are square or rectangular and of at least 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 cm in width and length.

**[0044]** In various embodiments, the integrated radio-protective layer comprises (1) at least two precut holes of at least 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 cm in diameter and separated by between 90 cm and 110 cm, as measured from center to center, and (2) at least two precut holes of at least 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 cm in diameter and separated by between 20 cm and 50 cm, as measured from center to center. In various embodiments, the integrated radio-protective layer further comprises at least two rectangular extensions of the precut holes. Preferably, the rectangular extensions are of at least 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 cm by 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 cm. Each and every combination of numbers and sizes of holes and extensions is specifically contemplated.

**[0045]** In some embodiments, the integrated radio-protective layer comprises a precut square or rectangular hole of at least 30 cm x 30 cm. The hole can provide access for surgical intervention and/or imaging. The precut hole is preferably between 30 cm x 30 cm and 50 cm x 50 cm, more preferably between 30 cm x 30 cm and 30 cm x 40 cm, 30 cm x 50 cm, or 40 cm x 50 cm. Examples are shown in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5. The area of the hole is less than 50% of the area of the radio-protective layer, preferably, less than 25%, 20%, 15%, 10% or 5% of the area of the radio-protective layer.

**[0046]** In some embodiments, the integrated radio-protective layer comprises (1) a precut hole of at least 30 cm x 30 cm and (2) an additional connected hole of at least 10x 10 cm. The additional connected hole is preferably between 10 cm x 10 cm and 20 cm x 30 cm, more preferably between 10 cm x 15 cm and 15 cm x 15 cm, 15 cm x 20 cm, or 20 cm x 20 cm. An example is shown in Fig. 4. The sum of the area of the hole and the an additional connected hole is less than 50% of the area of the radio-protective layer, preferably, less than 25%, 20%, 15%, 10% or 5% of the area of the radio-protective layer.

### Exemplary methods and Uses

**[0047]** The disclosure encompasses the use of the drape of the invention for shielding an operator and/or assistant from radiation during a surgical procedure. Thus, the disclosure encompasses the drape of the invention for shielding an operator and/or assistant from radiation during a surgical procedure.

**[0048]** The disclosure further encompasses methods of using the drape of the invention for shielding an operator and/or assistant from radiation during a surgical procedure. In various embodiments, the drape of the invention is spread over the patient to provide shielding. The operator and assistant are protected from radiation when the patient is irradiated.

**[0049]** In one embodiment, the disclosure encompasses

es the use of the drape of the invention for catheterization procedures. A suitable device for performing such a procedure is shown in Fig. 3 (SEPARCATH).

**[0050]** In one embodiment, the disclosure encompasses the use of the drape of the invention for pacemaker and/or defibrillator procedures. A suitable device for performing such a procedure is shown in Fig. 4 (SEPARPACE).

**[0051]** In one embodiment, the disclosure encompasses the use of the drape of the invention for vascular procedures. A suitable device for performing such a procedure is shown in Fig. 5 (SEPARVASC).

### EXAMPLES

#### Sterile surgical drape comprising an integrated radio-protective layer

**[0052]** 0.25 mm lead equivalent X-LIGHT WIROMA radio-protective film was cut to an appropriate shape and taped onto a regular commercially available surgical drape. Openings in the radio-protective film were made to face the openings in the surgical drape to generate surgical drapes as shown in Figure 1. The drape of Figure 1 has a radio-protective layer of approximately 130 cm by 60 cm = 7800 cm<sup>2</sup>. The drapes were compared to RADPADS (37 cm x 42 cm = 1554 cm<sup>2</sup>) placed over the access site in each procedure to reduce scatter radiation in various coronary interventions using left radial access, right radial access, or right femoral access. The surgical drapes were effective in eliminating movement of the radio-protection during the procedure.

**[0053]** The exposure to the operator and assistant were measured by the use of dosimeters (DoseAware; Philips Healthcare, Best, The Netherlands) positioned on the sternum, outside the lead apron. The dosimeters are silicon-based semi-conductor detectors with a dose-response between 1 mSv and 10 Sv, in steps of 1 mSv (calibrated in ambient equivalent dose Hp(10)) and a temporal resolution of 1 second. The following parameters were recorded for each procedure: (1) operator CD through the use of dedicated readout software (DoseView), measured by the individual dosimeters; (2) FT; (3) number of cine angiograms (NC); and (4) the DAP-normalized CD defined as the dose (mSv) received by the operator with each Gy<sub>cm</sub><sup>2</sup> applied to the patient (known as the exposure factor) has been advocated and applied to our study as it isolates differences in patient radiation among the 3 vascular access sites. The results are shown in Figures 2A-C.

**[0054]** Using RADPADS, the average cumulative dose of the operator was approximately 16 μSv, with a range of 4-43 μSv. Unexpectedly, using the sterile surgical drapes comprising an integrated radio-protective layer, the average cumulative dose of the operator was reduced to approximately 1.4 μSv, with a range of 0-5 μSv. Surprisingly, in three of the five procedures conducted with the drape of the invention, no cumulative dose of the

operator was detected at all. Thus, the drape of the invention nearly eliminated operator exposure, causing a more than 10-fold reduction in exposure compared to the RADPADS. The drape of the invention also reduced assistant exposure. Surprisingly, in four of the five procedures conducted with the drape of the invention, no cumulative dose of the assistant was detected at all.

**[0055]** Thus, it was surprising to find that the drape of the invention nearly eliminated operator and assistant exposure during these procedures.

**[0056]** Similar results were seen using a 0.35 mm lead equivalent radio-protective film. However, this material adds considerable weight to the surgical drape.

### Claims

1. A sterile surgical drape (4) of at least 130 cm in width and at least 130 cm in length, comprising: an integrated radio-protective layer (1) of at least 130 cm in width and at least 60 cm in length for radioprotection of the operators, having at least two precut holes (2) of at least 5 cm in diameter and separated by between 90 cm and 110 cm, and at least two precut holes of at least 5 cm in diameter and separated by between 20 cm and 50 cm, to allow access to the patient, wherein said precut holes can be opened and closed; and said sterile surgical drape further comprises at least two rectangular extensions of the precut holes of at least 5 cm by 10 cm.
2. The sterile surgical drape of claim 1, wherein the precut holes are between 5 cm and 15 cm in diameter.
3. The sterile surgical drape of any of claims 1 to 2, wherein the integrated radio-protective layer comprises a hole of at least 30 cm x 30 cm.
4. The sterile surgical drape of claim 3, wherein the hole is between 30 cm x 30 cm and 40 cm x 50 cm.
5. The sterile surgical drape of any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the surgical drape is at least 190 cm in length.
6. The sterile surgical drape of any of claims 1 to 5, wherein the surgical drape is at least 250 cm in length.
7. The sterile surgical drape of any of claims 1 to 6, wherein the surgical drape is at least 200 cm in width.
8. The sterile surgical drape of any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the integrated radio-protective layer has at least 0.25 mm lead equivalence at 70kVp.

### Patentansprüche

1. Steriles OP-Abdecktuch (4) mit einer Breite von mindestens 130 cm und einer Länge von mindestens 130 cm, das Folgendes umfasst:  
eine integrierte Strahlenschutzschicht (1) mit einer Breite von mindestens 130 cm und einer Länge von mindestens 60 cm zum Strahlenschutz der Operateure, die mindestens zwei vorgeschchnittene Löcher (2) mit einem Durchmesser von mindestens 5 cm und einem Abstand zwischen 90 cm und 110 cm und mindestens zwei vorgeschchnittene Löcher mit einem Durchmesser von mindestens 5 cm und einem Abstand zwischen 20 cm und 50 cm aufweist, um den Zugang zum Patienten zu ermöglichen, wobei die vorgeschrittenen Löcher geöffnet und geschlossen werden können und das sterile OP-Abdecktuch ferner mindestens zwei rechteckige Erweiterungen der vorgeschrittenen Löcher von mindestens 5 cm mal 10 cm umfasst.
2. Steriles OP-Abdecktuch nach Anspruch 1, wobei die vorgeschrittenen Löcher einen Durchmesser zwischen 5 cm und 15 cm haben.
3. Steriles OP-Abdecktuch nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 2, wobei die integrierte Strahlenschutzschicht ein Loch von mindestens 30 cm x 30 cm umfasst.
4. Steriles OP-Abdecktuch nach Anspruch 3, wobei das Loch zwischen 30 cm x 30 cm und 40 cm x 50 cm ist.
5. Steriles OP-Abdecktuch nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei das OP-Abdecktuch eine Länge von mindestens 190 cm hat.
6. Steriles OP-Abdecktuch nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei das OP-Abdecktuch eine Länge von mindestens 250 cm hat.
7. Steriles OP-Abdecktuch nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, wobei das OP-Abdecktuch eine Breite von mindestens 200 cm hat.
8. Steriles OP-Abdecktuch nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, wobei die integrierte Strahlenschutzschicht eine Bleiäquivalenz von mindestens 0,25 mm bei 70 kVp hat.

### Revendications

1. Drap chirurgical stérile (4) d'au moins 130 cm de large et d'au moins 130 cm de long, comprenant :

- une couche radio protectrice (1) intégrée d'au moins 130 cm de large, et d'au moins 60 cm de long pour la radioprotection des opérateurs, ayant au moins deux trous prédécoupés (2) d'au moins 5 cm de diamètre et séparés par entre 90 cm et 110 cm, et au moins deux trous prédécoupés d'au moins 5 cm de diamètre et séparés par entre 20 cm et 50 cm, pour permettre l'accès au patient, dans lequel lesdits trous prédécoupés peuvent être ouverts et fermés ; et ledit drap chirurgical stérile comprend en outre au moins deux extensions rectangulaires des trous prédécoupés, d'au moins 5 cm par 10 cm.
- 5
- 10
- 15
2. Drap chirurgical stérile selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les trous prédécoupés ont un diamètre compris entre 5 cm et 15 cm.
- 20
3. Drap chirurgical stérile selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 2, dans lequel la couche radio protectrice intégrée comprend un trou d'au moins 30 cm x 30 cm.
- 25
4. Drap chirurgical stérile selon la revendication 3, dans lequel le trou est entre 30 cm x 30 cm et 40 cm x 50 cm.
- 30
5. Drap chirurgical stérile selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel le drap chirurgical est d'au moins 190 cm de long.
- 35
6. Drap chirurgical stérile selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel le drap chirurgical est d'au moins 250 cm de long.
- 40
7. Drap chirurgical stérile selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans lequel le drap chirurgical est d'au moins 200 cm de large.
- 45
8. Drap chirurgical stérile selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, dans lequel la couche radio protectrice intégrée a une équivalence au plomb d'au moins 0,25 mm à 70 kVp.

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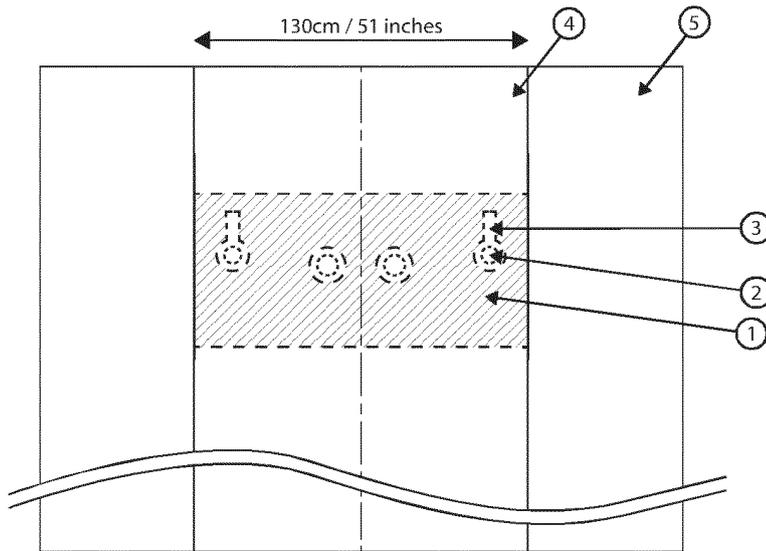


FIG. 1A

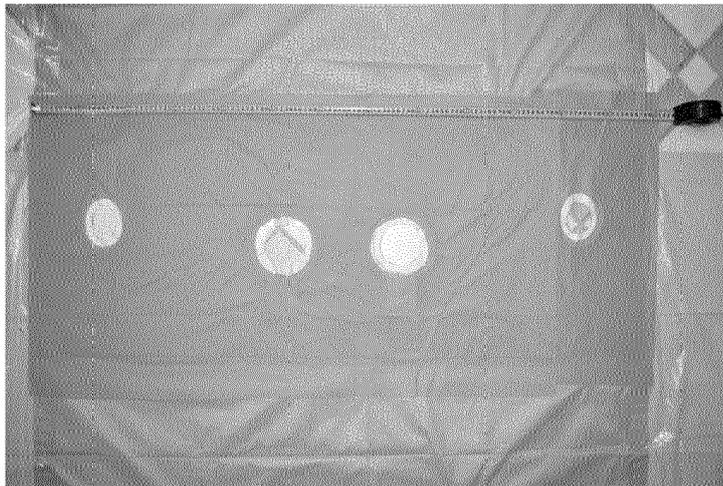


FIG. 1B

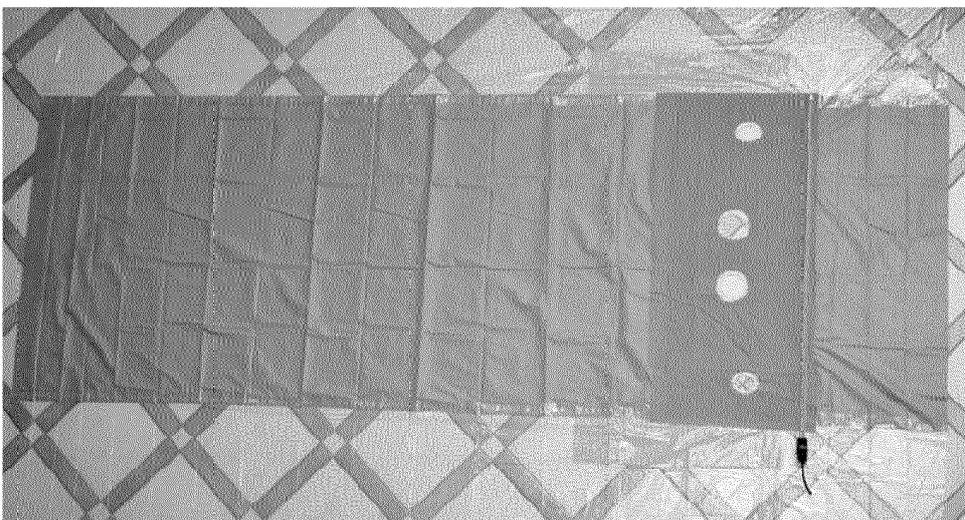


FIG. 1C

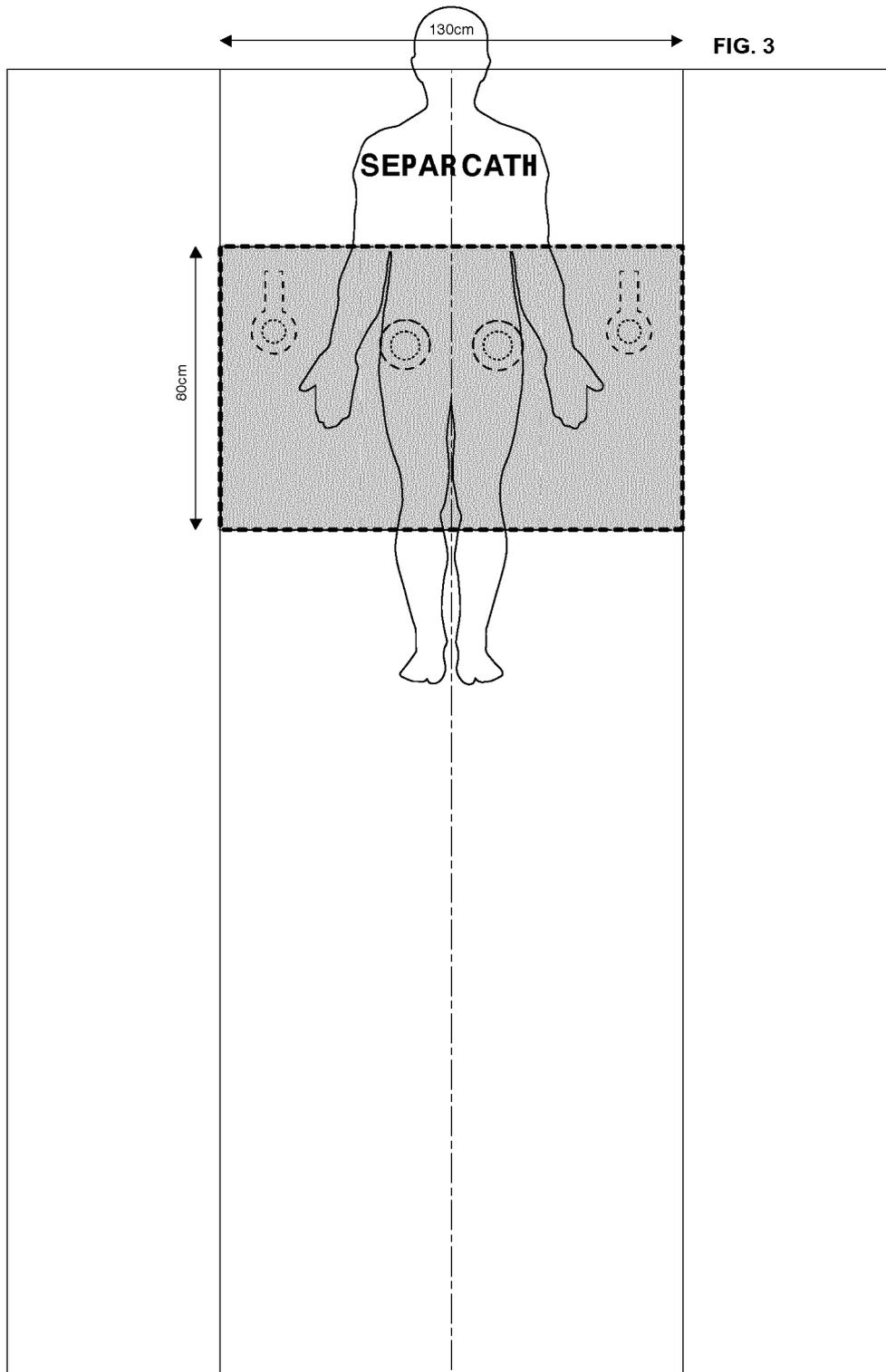
Procedure ID	With/without the device	Procedure duration (minutes)	Access Radial:R:1 Femoral:R:2	Imaging time (sec)	Cumulative active air kerma	Number of images acquired	Cumulative Operator Dose/Sv	Peak Frequency Operator Dose/Sv/h	Mean Frequency Operator Dose µSv/h	Cumulative Assistant Dose/Sv	Peak Frequency Assistant Dose µSv/h	Mean Frequency Assistant Dose/Sv/h
C14-1868	without	0:19	0	549.00759	996	29	4440	87	2	167	6	
C14-1869	without	0:24	0	188.00466	599	5	906	11	3	1570	7	
C14-1872	without	0:07	0	154.00169	511	7	1550	50	1	270	7	
C14-1873	without	0:04	0	79.00314	371	10	5450	113	3	1600	49	
C14-1874	without	0:05	0	152.00142	371	13	2820	110	0	145	4	
C14-1896	without	0:07	0	190.00572	715	5	2560	39	0	258	4	
C14-1900	without	0:09	0	227.00371	616	8	971	51	3	921	22	
C14-1901	without	0:04	0	220.00302	568	5	2340	49	1	219	7	
C14-1903	without	0:20	0	433.00470	798	19	3870	60	10	2970	30	
C14-1904	without	0:18	0	447.00775	922	38	2080	124	2	364	5	
C14-1905	without	0:43	0	938.001289	842	13	1050	18	4	396	6	
C15-0170	without	0:09	2	90.0061	329	4	392	28	0	147	3	
C15-0174	without	0:11	2	182.00142	393	4	1250	21	2	341	11	
C15-0175	without	0:20	2	382.00334	623	5	887	16	3	593	10	
C15-0346	without	0:26	2	520.00661	1114	71	5720	163	7	377	16	
C15-0094	without	0:08	2	221.00214	525	7	0:00	0:00	1	555	9	
C15-0045	without	0:15	2	925.00595	209	36	5010	139	4	233	17	
Average				346.9449	2617.8	16.4	2500.4	66.4	2.7	654.5	12.5	
C16-1127	with	0:32	2	317.00274	678	2	2	2	0	0	0	
C16-1432	with	?	1	142.00414	693	0	190	23	4	1770	91	
C16-1433	with	0:13	1	79	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C16-1434	with	0:17	2	294.00739	488	5	1790	17	0	0	0	

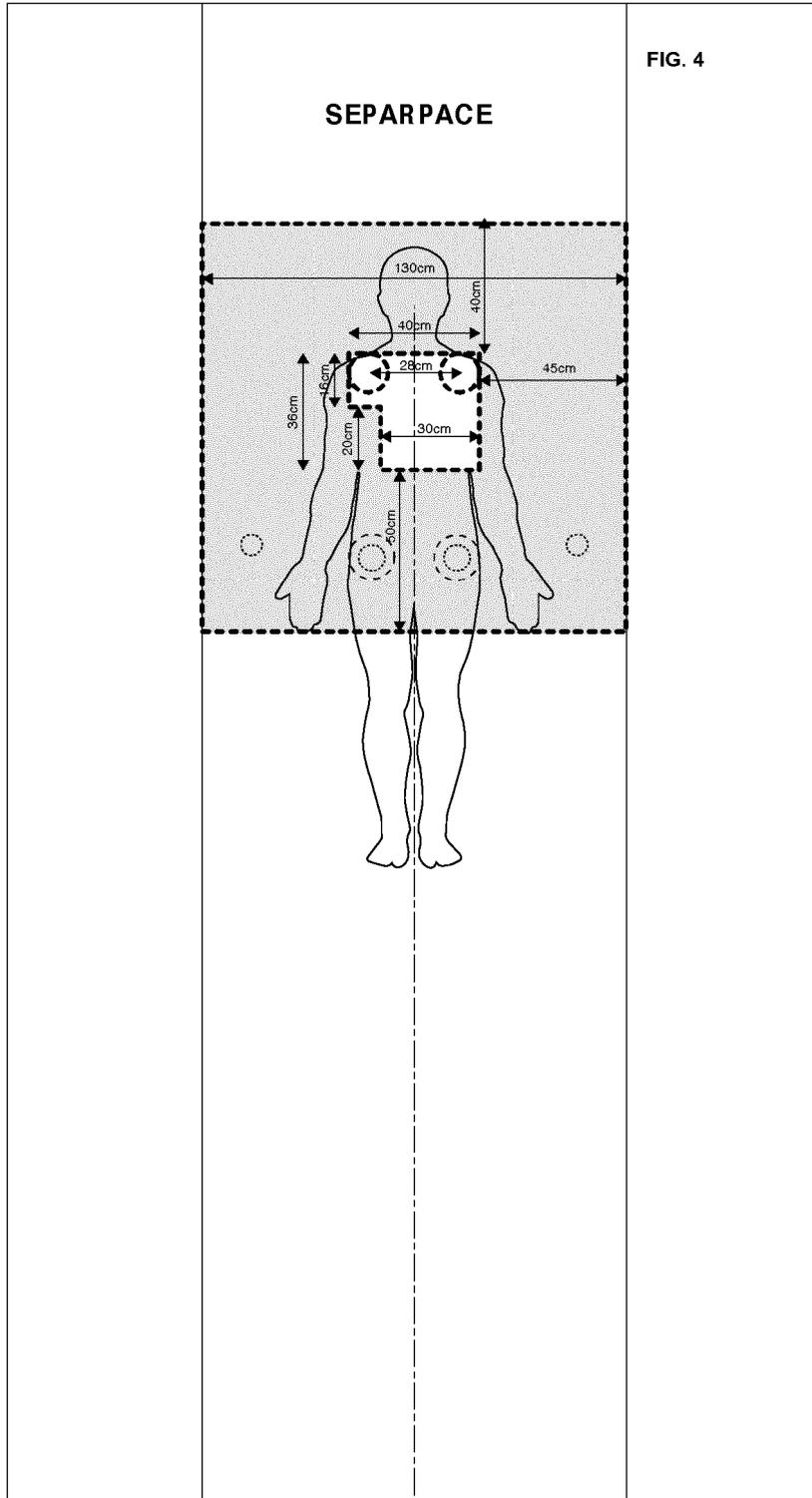
FIG. 2A

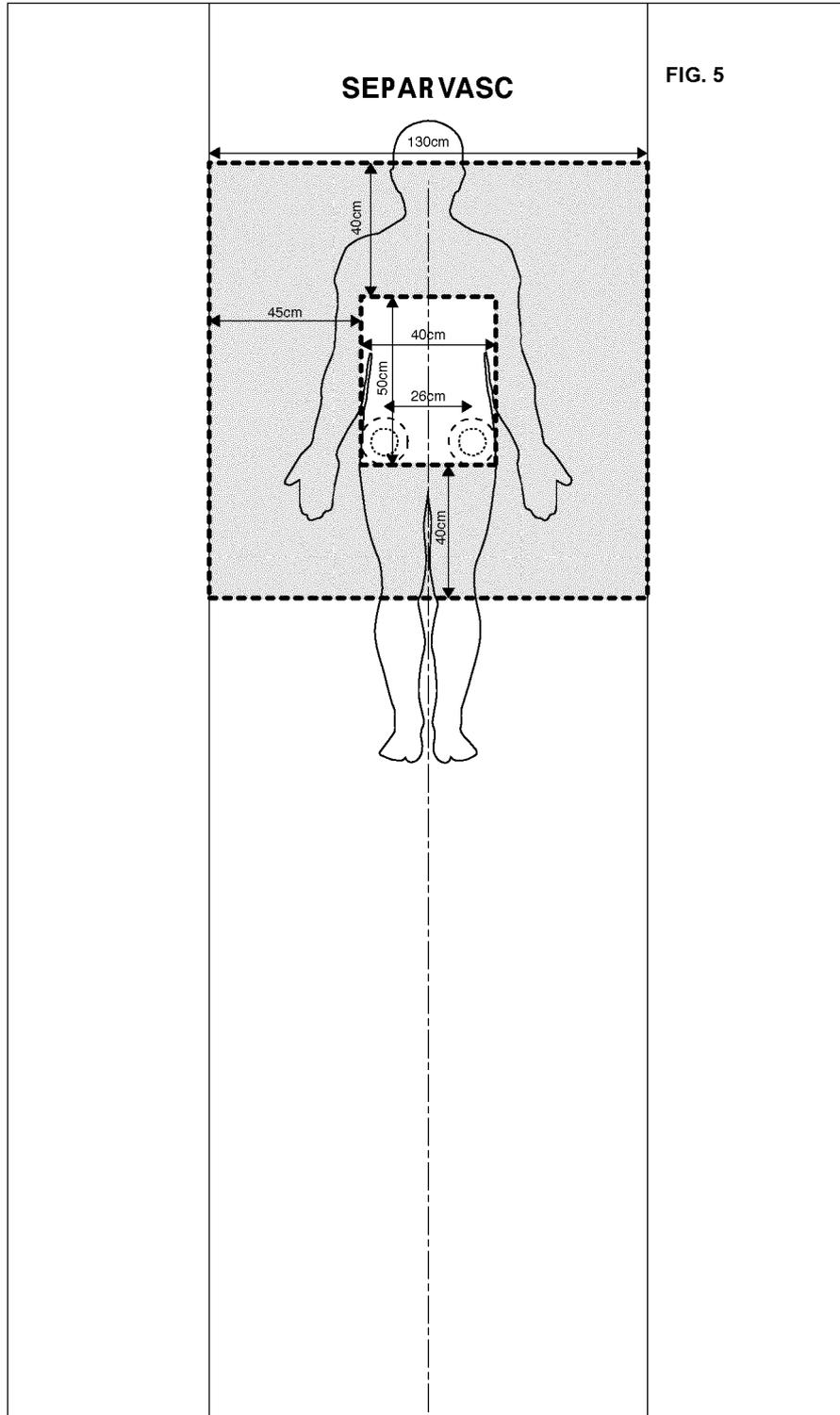
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C16-1435with	without	0:05	2	127224	566	0	24	1	0	0	
Average	with			<b>191.8367,4558.2</b>		<b>1.4</b>	<b>401.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>18.2</b>
RightRadial1	without	0:06	1	103.00586	473	23	9040	231	notmeasured	notmeasure	notmeasured
RightRadial2	without	0:39	1	763.0015811103		43	5190	66			
RightRadial3	without	0:06	1	161.00213	539	12	2960	116			
RightRadial4	without	0:06	1	109.00113	446	5	941	54			
RightRadial5	without	0:51	1	452.00261	526	9	1070	23			
RightRadial6	without	0:16	1	289.001083	700	11	2360	41			
RightRadial7	without	0:07	1	168.00385	382	19	3180	170			
RightRadial8	without	0:11	1	195.00344	879	12	1310	62			
RightRadial9	without	0:07	1	173.00744	528	30	6740	261			
RightRadial10	without	0:14	1	505.00877	522	31	7480	134			
RightRadial11	without	0:06	1	117.00556	446	7	807	66			
RightRadial12	without	0:05	1	86.00429	422	14	3640	163			
RightRadial13	without	0:05	1	96.00512	413	13	5250	158			
RightRadial14	without	0:06	1	176.00413	511	10	1470	88			
RightRadial15	without	0:05	1	94.00379	316	8	2610	96			
RightRadial16	without	0:54	1	#####1244	922	17	1560	19			
RightRadial17	without	0:06	1	131.00540	676	8	1720	72			
Average				<b>293.5603,5576.7</b>		<b>16.0</b>	<b>3372.2</b>	<b>107.1</b>			

FIG. 2B







**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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