

K 962685

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510(k) SUMMARY OF SAFETY AND EFFECTIVENESS

**PORT-A-CATH® II Implantable Venous Access Systems
Preconnected with Polyurethane Catheter**

July 8, 1996

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Applicant's Name and Address: SIMS Deltec, Inc.
1265 Grey Fox Road
St. Paul, MN 55112

Contact Person: Lisa Stone
Manager, Regulatory Affairs
Tel. (612) 628-7224

Common/Usual Name: Subcutaneously Implanted Intravascular Infusion
Port and Catheter

Proprietary Name: PORT-A-CATH® II Venous Implantable Access
Systems Preconnected with Polyurethane Catheter

Equivalence Device Comparison: PORT-A-CATH® II Venous Implantable Access
Systems with Polyurethane Catheter
(manufactured by SIMS Deltec, Inc.)

PORT-A-CATH® II Dual Lumen Venous
Implantable Access Systems Preconnected with
Silicone Catheter
(manufactured by SIMS Deltec, Inc.)

II. DEVICE DESCRIPTION

PORT-A-CATH® II Venous Systems Preconnected with Polyurethane Catheter are similar in design and function to the current commercially available PORT-A-CATH® II Venous Systems with Polyurethane Catheter.

These systems differ from current commercially available systems in that the portal/catheter connection is made during the manufacturing process, by placing a polyurethane strain relief over the catheter and outlet tubes of the portal.

These systems consist of a standard or low profile portal (titanium/polysulfone) preconnected to a radiopaque catheter (polyurethane) and an access needle. Two catheter options will be available: a 2.6 mm O.D. catheter and a 1.9 mm O.D. catheter. Additionally, systems will be made available with introducer sets.

III. INTENDED USE OF DEVICE

PORT-A-CATH® II Venous Systems Preconnected with Polyurethane Catheter are indicated when a patient requires repeated venous access for injection or infusion therapy and/or venous blood sampling.

IV. DEVICE COMPARISON

	PORT-A-CATH® II Systems Preconnected with Polyurethane Catheter		PORT-A-CATH® II Dual Lumen Systems Preconnected with Silicone Catheter K955407	PORT-A-CATH® II Systems with Polyurethane Catheter K932840 K942024	
MANUFACTURER	SIMS Deltec, Inc.		SIMS Deltec, Inc.	SIMS Deltec, Inc.	
INDICATIONS FOR USE	A system is indicated when a patient requires repeated venous access for injection (bolus) or infusion therapy and/or venous blood sampling.		A system is indicated when a patient requires repeated venous access for injection (bolus) or infusion therapy and/or venous blood sampling.	A system is indicated when a patient requires repeated venous access for injection (bolus) or infusion therapy and/or venous blood sampling.	
PORTAL DIMENSIONS					
Height	<i>STANDARD</i> 14.7 mm	<i>LOW-PROFILE</i> 11.5 mm	<i>DUAL-LUMEN</i> 16.0 mm	<i>STANDARD</i> 14.7 mm	<i>LOW-PROFILE</i> 11.5 mm
Base	30.5 mm	25.0 mm	50.0 (L) mm x 30.0 (W) mm	30.5 mm	25.0 mm
Septum Diameter	11.4 mm	9.5 mm	11.4 mm	11.4 mm	9.5 mm
MATERIALS					
Portal Housing	Titanium/Polysulfone		Titanium/Polysulfone	Titanium/Polysulfone	
Septum	Silicone		Silicone	Silicone	
Catheter	Polyurethane		Silicone	Polyurethane	
CATHETER DIMENSIONS					
I.D.	1.0 mm	1.6 mm	1.1 mm/1.1 mm	1.0 mm	1.6 mm
O.D.	1.9 mm	2.6 mm	3.4 mm	1.9 mm	2.6 mm
Length	76 cm	76 cm	76 cm	76 cm	76 cm
PORTAL/CATHETER PRECONNECTED	YES		YES	NO	

V. **SUMMARY OF STUDIES**

A. **Functional Testing**

In-vitro mechanical testing was conducted according to the "Guidance on 510(k) Submissions for Implanted Infusion Ports," October 1990. Only catheter to portal connection testing was performed, since these preconnected systems are the same as current commercially available systems, except for the connection scheme.

Biocompatibility testing was conducted on all system components.

B. **Clinical Studies**

Clinical studies were not deemed necessary regarding PORT-A-CATH® II Venous Systems Preconnected with Polyurethane Catheter due to their similarity in materials, design and function to current SIMS Deltec commercially available systems.

C. **Conclusions Drawn from the Studies**

The results of the testing indicated that PORT-A-CATH® II Venous Systems Preconnected with Polyurethane Catheter function according to specification and the materials used in the system are biocompatible. Therefore, these systems are considered acceptable for human use.