

SECTION A — HUMAN NECESSITIES

A61 MEDICAL OR VETERINARY SCIENCE; HYGIENE

A61B DIAGNOSIS; SURGERY; IDENTIFICATION (analysing biological material G01N, e.g. G01N 33/48)

Note(s)

This subclass covers instruments, implements, and processes for diagnostic, surgical and person-identification purposes, including obstetrics, instruments for cutting corns, vaccination instruments, finger-printing, psycho-physical tests.

Subclass index

MEDICINAL METHODS (NON-SURGICAL).....	1/00, 5/00, 17/00
INSTRUMENTS FOR PSYCHO-PHYSICAL TESTS.....	5/00
MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS	
For auscultation and diagnostics.....	5/00-10/00
For medical examination of the interior of cavities or tubes of the body and the eyes.....	1/00, 3/00
Aids for examination and care of the mouth.....	1/00, 13/00
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, DEVICES OR METHODS.....	17/00, 18/00
OTHER INSTRUMENTS, IMPLEMENTS OR ACCESSORIES FOR SURGERY OR DIAGNOSIS.....	34/00-90/00

Diagnosis: Psycho-physical tests

- 1/00 Instruments for performing medical examinations of the interior of cavities or tubes of the body by visual or photographic inspection, e.g. endoscopes** (examination of body cavities or body tracts using ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves A61B 8/12; endoscopic instruments for taking cell samples or for biopsy A61B 10/04; for surgical purposes A61B 17/00; surgical instruments using a laser beam being directed along or through a flexible conduit A61B 18/22); **illuminating arrangements therefor** (for the eyes A61B 3/00) [1, 4, 2006.01]
- 1/002 • having rod-lens arrangements (A61B 1/055 takes precedence) [6, 2006.01]
- 1/005 • Flexible endoscopes [6, 2006.01]
- 1/008 • • Articulations [6, 2006.01]
- 1/01 • • Guiding arrangements therefor [6, 2006.01]
- 1/012 • characterised by internal passages or accessories therefor [6, 2006.01]
- 1/015 • • Control of fluid supply or evacuation [6, 2006.01]
- 1/018 • • for receiving instruments [6, 2006.01]
- 1/04 • combined with photographic or television appliances [1, 2, 2006.01]
- 1/045 • • Control thereof [6, 2006.01]
- 1/05 • • characterised by the image sensor, e.g. camera, being in the distal end portion [6, 2006.01]
- 1/055 • • having rod-lens arrangements [6, 2006.01]
- 1/06 • with illuminating arrangements [1, 2006.01]
- 1/07 • • using light-conductive means, e.g. optical fibres [6, 2006.01]
- 1/12 • with cooling or rinsing arrangements (A61B 1/015 takes precedence) [1, 6, 2006.01]
- 1/227 • for ears, i.e. otoscopes [6, 2006.01]
- 1/233 • for the nose, i.e. nasoscopes [6, 2006.01]

- 1/24 • for the mouth, i.e. stomatoscopes, e.g. with tongue depressors (tongue depressors per se A61B 13/00); Instruments for opening or keeping open the mouth (combined with saliva removers A61C 17/10) [1, 5, 2006.01]
- 1/247 • • with means for viewing areas outside the direct line of sight, e.g. dentists' mirrors [6, 2006.01]
- 1/253 • • • with means for preventing fogging [6, 2006.01]
- 1/267 • for the respiratory tract, e.g. laryngoscopes, bronchoscopes [6, 2006.01]
- 1/273 • for the upper alimentary canal, e.g. oesophagoscopes, gastroscopes [6, 2006.01]
- 1/303 • for the vagina, i.e. vaginoscopes [6, 2006.01]
- 1/307 • for the urinary organs, e.g. urethrosopes, cystoscopes [6, 2006.01]
- 1/31 • for the rectum, e.g. proctoscopes, sigmoidoscopes [6, 2006.01]
- 1/313 • for introducing through surgical openings, e.g. laparoscopes [6, 2006.01]
- 1/317 • • for bones or joints, e.g. osteoscopes, arthroscopes [6, 2006.01]
- 1/32 • Devices for opening or enlarging the visual field, e.g. of a tube of the body (dilators A61M 29/00) [1, 2006.01]
- 3/00 Apparatus for testing the eyes; Instruments for examining the eyes** (eye inspection using ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves A61B 8/10) [1, 4, 5, 2006.01]
- 3/02 • Subjective types, i.e. testing apparatus requiring the active assistance of the patient [1, 5, 2006.01]
- 3/024 • • for determining the visual field, e.g. perimeter types [5, 2006.01]
- 3/028 • • for testing visual acuity; for determination of refraction, e.g. phoropters [5, 2006.01]

- 3/032 • • • Devices for presenting test symbols or characters, e.g. test chart projectors (A61B 3/036 takes precedence) [5, 2006.01]
- 3/036 • • • for testing astigmatism [5, 2006.01]
- 3/04 • • • Trial frames; Sets of lenses for use therewith [1, 5, 2006.01]
- 3/06 • • • for testing light sensitivity, e.g. adaptation; for testing colour vision [1, 2006.01]
- 3/08 • • • for testing binocular or stereoscopic vision, e.g. strabismus [1, 2006.01]
- 3/09 • • • for testing accommodation [1, 2006.01]
- 3/10 • Objective types, i.e. instruments for examining the eyes independent of the patients perceptions or reactions [1, 5, 2006.01]
- 3/103 • • • for determining refraction, e.g. refractometers, skiascopes [5, 2006.01]
- 3/107 • • • for determining the shape or measuring the curvature of the cornea [5, 2006.01]
- 3/11 • • • for measuring interpupillary distance or diameter of pupils [5, 2006.01]
- 3/113 • • • for determining or recording eye movement [5, 2006.01]
- 3/117 • • • for examining the anterior chamber or the anterior chamber angle, e.g. gonioscopes [5, 2006.01]
- 3/12 • • • for looking at the eye fundus, e.g. ophthalmoscopes (A61B 3/13 takes precedence) [1, 5, 2006.01]
- 3/125 • • • with contact lenses [5, 2006.01]
- 3/13 • • • Ophthalmic microscopes [5, 2006.01]
- 3/135 • • • Slit-lamp microscopes [5, 2006.01]
- 3/14 • • • Arrangements specially adapted for eye photography [1, 5, 2006.01]
- 3/15 • • • with means for aligning, spacing or blocking spurious reflection [5, 2006.01]
- 3/16 • • • for measuring intraocular pressure, e.g. tonometers [1, 5, 2006.01]
- 3/18 • Arrangement of plural eye-testing or -examining apparatus [5, 2006.01]
- 5/00 Measuring for diagnostic purposes (radiation diagnosis A61B 6/00; diagnosis by ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves A61B 8/00); Identification of persons [1, 2006.01]**
- Note(s) [7]**
- In this group, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:
 - "measuring" covers also detecting or recording.
- 5/01 • Measuring temperature of body parts (clinical thermometers G01K 5/22; thermometers for special purposes G01K 13/00) [7, 2006.01]
- 5/02 • Measuring pulse, heart rate, blood pressure or blood flow; Combined pulse/heart-rate/blood pressure determination; Evaluating a cardiovascular condition not otherwise provided for, e.g. using combinations of techniques provided for in this group with electrocardiography; Heart catheters for measuring blood pressure [1, 5, 2006.01]
- 5/0205 • • Simultaneously evaluating both cardiovascular conditions and different types of body conditions, e.g. heart and respiratory condition [5, 2006.01]
- 5/021 • • Measuring pressure in heart or blood vessels (A61B 5/0205 takes precedence) [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0215 • • • by means inserted into the body [5, 2006.01]
- 5/022 • • • by applying pressure to close blood vessels, e.g. against the skin; Ophthalmdynamometers [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0225 • • • • the pressure being controlled by electric signals, e.g. derived from Korotkoff sounds [5, 2006.01]
- 5/023 • • • • the pressure transducers comprising a liquid column [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0235 • • • • Valves specially adapted therefor [5, 2006.01]
- 5/024 • • Measuring pulse rate or heart rate (A61B 5/0205, A61B 5/021 take precedence) [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0245 • • • using sensing means generating electric signals [5, 2006.01]
- 5/025 • • • • within occluders, e.g. responsive to Korotkoff sounds [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0255 • • • Recording instruments specially adapted therefor [5, 2006.01]
- 5/026 • • Measuring blood flow [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0265 • • • using electromagnetic means, e.g. electromagnetic flow meter [5, 2006.01]
- 5/027 • • • • using catheters [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0275 • • • using tracers, e.g. dye dilution [5, 2006.01]
- 5/028 • • • • by thermo-dilution [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0285 • • • Measuring phase velocity of blood waves [5, 2006.01]
- 5/029 • • • Measuring blood output from the heart, e.g. minute volume [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0295 • • • using plethysmography, i.e. measuring the variations in the volume of a body part as modified by the circulation of blood therethrough, e.g. impedance plethysmography [5, 2006.01]
- 5/03 • Measuring fluid pressure within the body other than blood pressure, e.g. cerebral pressure [4, 2006.01]
- 5/04 • Measuring bioelectric signals of the body or parts thereof [1, 2006.01]
- 5/0402 • • Electrocardiography, i.e. ECG [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0404 • • • Hand-held devices [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0408 • • • Electrodes specially adapted therefor (for foetal cardiography A61B 5/0448; for electroencephalograph signals A61B 5/0478; for electromyography A61B 5/0492) [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0416 • • • • connected by means of snap fasteners [5, 2006.01]
- 5/042 • • • • for introducing into the body [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0424 • • • • Protection against electrode failure [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0428 • • • Input circuits specially adapted therefor [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0432 • • • Recording apparatus specially adapted therefor [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0436 • • • • Magnetic recording apparatus [5, 2006.01]
- 5/044 • • • Displays specially adapted therefor [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0444 • • • Foetal cardiography [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0448 • • • • Electrodes specially adapted therefor, e.g. scalp electrodes [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0452 • • • Detecting specific parameters of the electrocardiograph cycle [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0456 • • • • Detecting R peaks, e.g. for synchronising diagnostic apparatus [5, 2006.01]
- 5/046 • • • • Detecting fibrillation [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0464 • • • • Detecting tachycardia or brachycardia [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0468 • • • • Detecting abnormal ECG interval [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0472 • • • • Detecting abnormal QRS complex [5, 2006.01]

- 5/0476 • • • Electroencephalography [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0478 • • • Electrodes specially adapted therefor [5, 2006.01]
- 5/048 • • • Detecting the frequency distribution of signals [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0482 • • • using biofeedback [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0484 • • • using evoked response [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0488 • • • Electromyography [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0492 • • • Electrodes specially adapted therefor, e.g. needle electrodes [5, 2006.01]
- 5/0496 • • Electro-oculography, e.g. detecting nystagmus [5, 2006.01]
- 5/05 • • Measuring for diagnosis by means of electric currents or magnetic fields (A61B 5/02, A61B 5/04, A61B 5/11 take precedence) [1, 5, 2006.01]
- 5/053 • • • Measuring electrical impedance or conductance of a portion of the body [7, 2006.01]
- 5/055 • • • involving electronic [EMR] or nuclear [NMR] magnetic resonance, e.g. magnetic resonance imaging [5, 2006.01]
- 5/06 • • Devices, other than using radiation, for detecting or locating foreign bodies (for removing same A61B 17/50) [1, 2006.01]
- 5/07 • • Endoradiosondes [1, 2006.01]
- 5/08 • • Measuring devices for evaluating the respiratory organs (A61B 5/0205 takes precedence) [1, 5, 2006.01]
- 5/083 • • • Measuring rate of metabolism by using breath test, e.g. measuring rate of oxygen consumption [5, 2006.01]
- 5/085 • • • Measuring impedance of respiratory organs or lung elasticity [5, 2006.01]
- 5/087 • • • Measuring breath flow [5, 2006.01]
- 5/09 • • • using an element rotated by the flow [5, 2006.01]
- 5/091 • • • Measuring volume of inspired or expired gases, e.g. to determine lung capacity [5, 2006.01]
- 5/093 • • • the gases being exhaled into, or inhaled from, an expandable chamber, e.g. bellows or expandable bag [5, 2006.01]
- 5/095 • • • • within a rigid container, e.g. the boundary being formed by a liquid surface [5, 2006.01]
- 5/097 • • • Devices for facilitating collection of breath or for directing breath into or through measuring devices [5, 2006.01]
- 5/103 • • • Measuring devices for testing the shape, pattern, size or movement of the body or parts thereof, for diagnostic purposes (A61B 5/08 takes precedence; measuring instruments specially adapted for dentistry A61C 19/04) [5, 2006.01]
- 5/107 • • • Measuring physical dimensions, e.g. size of the entire body or parts thereof [5, 2006.01]
- 5/11 • • • Measuring movement of the entire body or parts thereof, e.g. head or hand tremor or mobility of a limb (for measuring pulse A61B 5/02) [5, 2006.01]
- 5/113 • • • occurring during breathing [5, 2006.01]
- 5/117 • • • Identification of persons (methods or arrangements for recognising patterns, e.g. fingerprints, G06K 9/00; identification of persons by analysing their voice or speech G10L 17/00) [5, 2006.01, 2016.01]
- 5/1171 • • • based on the shapes or appearances of their bodies or parts thereof [2016.01]
- 5/1172 • • • using fingerprinting [2016.01]
- 5/1174 • • • using footprinting [2016.01]
- 5/1178 • • • using dental data [2016.01]
- 5/12 • • Audiometry [1, 2006.01]
- 5/145 • • • Measuring characteristics of blood *in vivo*, e.g. gas concentration, pH-value (measuring of blood pressure or blood flow A61B 5/02; non-radiation detecting or locating of foreign bodies in blood A61B 5/06) [7, 2006.01]
- 5/1455 • • • using optical sensors, e.g. spectral photometrical oximeters [2006.01]
- 5/1459 • • • • invasive, e.g. introduced into the body by a catheter [2006.01]
- 5/1464 • • • specially adapted for foetal tissue [2006.01]
- 5/1468 • • • using chemical or electrochemical methods, e.g. by polarographic means [2006.01]
- 5/1473 • • • • invasive, e.g. introduced into the body by a catheter [2006.01]
- 5/1477 • • • • non-invasive [2006.01]
- 5/1482 • • • specially adapted for foetal tissue [2006.01]
- 5/1486 • • • using enzyme electrodes, e.g. with immobilised oxidase [2006.01]
- 5/1491 • • • Heated applicators [2006.01]
- 5/1495 • • • Calibrating or testing *in vivo* probes [2006.01]
- 5/15 • • • Devices for taking samples of blood (hypodermic syringes A61M 5/178) [7, 2006.01]
- 5/151 • • • specially adapted for taking samples of capillary blood, e.g. by lancets [2006.01]
- 5/153 • • • specially adapted for taking samples of venous or arterial blood, e.g. by syringes [2006.01]
- 5/154 • • • • using pre-evacuated means [2006.01]
- 5/155 • • • specially adapted for continuous or multiple sampling, e.g. at predetermined intervals [7, 2006.01]
- 5/157 • • • characterised by integrated means for measuring characteristics of blood [2006.01]
- 5/16 • • • Devices for psychotechnics (using teaching or educational appliances G09B 1/00-G09B 7/00); Testing reaction times [1, 2006.01]
- 5/18 • • • for vehicle drivers [1, 2006.01]
- 5/20 • • • Measuring urological functions [4, 2006.01]
- 5/22 • • • Ergometry; Measuring muscular strength or the force of a muscular blow [4, 2006.01]
- 6/00 • • • **Apparatus for radiation diagnosis, e.g. combined with radiation therapy equipment** (instruments measuring radiation intensity for application in the field of nuclear medicine, e.g. *in vivo* counting, G01T 1/161; apparatus for taking X-ray photographs G03B 42/02) [1, 2006.01]
- 6/02 • • • Devices for diagnosis sequentially in different planes; Stereoscopic radiation diagnosis [1, 2006.01]
- 6/03 • • • Computerised tomographs (echo-tomography A61B 8/14) [4, 2006.01]
- 6/04 • • • Positioning of patients; Tilttable beds or the like (operating tables A61G 13/00; operating chairs A61G 15/00) [1, 2006.01]
- 6/06 • • • Diaphragms [1, 2006.01]
- 6/08 • • • Auxiliary means for directing the radiation beam to a particular spot, e.g. using light beams [1, 2006.01]
- 6/10 • • • Application or adaptation of safety means [1, 2006.01]
- 6/12 • • • Devices for detecting or locating foreign bodies (A61B 6/02 takes precedence) [1, 2006.01]
- 6/14 • • • Applications or adaptations for dentistry [1, 2006.01]
- 7/00 • • • **Instruments for auscultation** [1, 2006.01]
- 7/02 • • • Stethoscopes [1, 2006.01]

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- 7/04 • • Electric stethoscopes (microphones, acoustic transducers therefor H04R) [1, 2006.01]
- 8/00 Diagnosis using ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves [4, 2006.01]**
 - 8/02 • Measuring pulse or heart rate [4, 2006.01]
 - 8/04 • Measuring blood pressure [4, 2006.01]
 - 8/06 • Measuring blood flow [4, 2006.01]
 - 8/08 • Detecting organic movements or changes, e.g. tumours, cysts, swellings (A61B 8/02-A61B 8/06 take precedence) [4, 2006.01]
 - 8/10 • Eye inspection [4, 2006.01]
 - 8/12 • in body cavities or body tracts, e.g. by using catheters (catheters *per se* A61M 25/00) [4, 2006.01]
 - 8/13 • Tomography (A61B 8/10, A61B 8/12 take precedence; tomography for radiation diagnosis A61B 6/02) [5, 2006.01]
 - 8/14 • • Echo-tomography [4, 2006.01]
 - 8/15 • • Transmission-tomography [5, 2006.01]
- 9/00 Instruments for examination by percussion; Pleximeters [1, 2006.01]**
- 10/00 Other methods or instruments for diagnosis, e.g. for vaccination diagnosis; Sex determination; Ovulation-period determination; Throat striking implements [1, 4, 2006.01]**

Note(s) [5]

Attention is drawn to group A61F 13/15 which provides for swabs.

 - 10/02 • Instruments for taking cell samples or for biopsy (devices for taking samples of blood A61B 5/15) [2006.01]
 - 10/04 • • Endoscopic instruments [2006.01]
 - 10/06 • • Biopsy forceps [2006.01]
- 13/00 Instruments for depressing the tongue** (combined with illuminating and viewing instruments A61B 1/24; combined with saliva removers A61C 17/10) [1, 5, 2006.01]
- 16/00 Devices specially adapted for vivisection or autopsy** (similar devices for medical purposes, *see* the relevant groups for such devices) [1, 2006.01]

Surgery

- 17/00 Surgical instruments, devices or methods, e.g. tourniquets** (A61B 18/00 takes precedence; contraceptive devices, pessaries, or applicators therefor A61F 6/00; eye surgery A61F 9/007; ear surgery A61F 11/00) [1, 3, 7, 2006.01]
 - Note(s) [2006.01]**
 - When classifying in this group, classification is also made in group A61B 17/94 if the endoscopic features of the surgical instrument are of interest.
 - 17/02 • for holding wounds open; Tractors [1, 2006.01]
 - 17/03 • for closing wounds, or holding wounds closed, e.g. surgical staples; Accessories for use therewith [6, 2006.01]
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- 17/04 • • for suturing wounds; Holders or packages for needles or suture materials [1, 3, 2006.01]

- 17/06 • • • Needles; Holders or packages for needles or suture materials (puncturing needles A61B 17/34; hypodermic needles A61M 5/32) [1, 3, 2006.01]
- 17/062 • • • Needle manipulators [6, 2006.01]
- 17/064 • • Surgical staples [5, 2006.01]
- 17/068 • • Surgical staplers (for performing anastomosis A61B 17/115) [5, 2006.01]
- 17/072 • • • for applying a row of staples in a single action [5, 2006.01]
- 17/076 • • for removing surgical staples [5, 2006.01]
- 17/08 • • Wound clamps [1, 2006.01]
- 17/10 • • for applying or removing wound clamps; Wound clamp magazines [1, 2006.01]
- 17/11 • • for performing anastomosis; Buttons for anastomosis [1, 2006.01]
- 17/115 • • • Staplers [5, 2006.01]
- 17/12 • for ligaturing or otherwise compressing tubular parts of the body, e.g. blood vessels or umbilical cord [1, 2006.01]
- 17/122 • • Clamps or clips [6, 2006.01]
- 17/125 • • • combined with cutting implements [6, 2006.01]
- 17/128 • • for applying or removing clamps or clips [6, 2006.01]
- 17/132 • • Tourniquets [6, 2006.01]
- 17/135 • • • inflatable [6, 2006.01]
- 17/138 • • combined with cutting implements (A61B 17/125 takes precedence) [6, 2006.01]
- 17/14 • Surgical saws (tooth saws A61C 3/12) [1, 2006.01]
- 17/15 • • Guides therefor [6, 2006.01]
- 17/16 • Osteoclasts; Drills or chisels for bones; Trepan [1, 2006.01]
- 17/17 • • Guides for drills [6, 2006.01]
- 17/20 • for vaccinating or cleaning the skin previous to the vaccination (apparatus for injections A61M 3/00, A61M 5/00) [1, 2006.01]
- 17/22 • Implements for squeezing-off ulcers or the like on inner organs of the body; Implements for scraping-out cavities of body organs, e.g. bones; for invasive removal or destruction of calculus using mechanical vibrations; for removing obstructions in blood vessels, not otherwise provided for [1, 6, 2006.01]
- 17/221 • • Calculus gripping devices in the form of loops or baskets [2006.01]
- 17/225 • for extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy [ESWL], e.g. by using ultrasonic waves [6, 2006.01]
- 17/24 • for use in the oral cavity, larynx, bronchial passages or nose (for medical inspection of cavities or tubes in the body A61B 1/00); Tongue scrapers [1, 2006.01]
- 17/26 • • Tonsillotomes, with or without means for stopping bleeding [1, 2006.01]
- 17/28 • Surgical forceps (biopsy forceps A61B 10/06; obstetrical forceps A61B 17/44) [1, 2006.01]
- 17/285 • • combined with cutting implements [2006.01]
- 17/29 • • Forceps for use in minimally invasive surgery [2006.01]
- 17/295 • • • combined with cutting implements [2006.01]
- 17/30 • Surgical pincettes (wound clamps A61B 17/08) [1, 2006.01]
- 17/32 • Surgical cutting instruments (implements for ligaturing and cutting A61B 17/125, A61B 17/138) [1, 3, 2006.01]
- 17/3201 • • Scissors (for biopsy A61B 10/02) [2006.01]
- 17/3203 • • Fluid jet cutting instruments [2006.01]
- 17/3205 • • Excision instruments [2006.01]
- 17/3207 • • • Atherectomy devices [2006.01]

- 17/3209 • • Incision instruments [2006.01]
- 17/3211 • • • Surgical scalpels or knives; Accessories therefor [2006.01]
- 17/3213 • • • • with detachable blades [2006.01]
- 17/3215 • • • • Packages or dispensers, e.g. for scalpel blades [2006.01]
- 17/3217 • • • • Devices for removing or collecting used scalpel blades [2006.01]
- 17/322 • • Skin grafting apparatus [1, 2, 2006.01]
- 17/326 • • Circumcision apparatus [1, 2006.01]
- 17/34 • Trocars; Puncturing needles [1, 2, 2006.01]
- 17/42 • Gynaecological or obstetrical instruments or methods [1, 2006.01]
- 17/425 • • for reproduction or fertilisation [5, 2006.01]
- 17/43 • • • for artificial insemination [5, 2006.01]
- 17/435 • • • for embryo transplantation [5, 2006.01]
- 17/44 • • Obstetrical forceps [1, 2006.01]
- 17/46 • • Embryotomes [1, 2006.01]
- 17/48 • • Bags for midwives [1, 2006.01]
- 17/50 • Instruments, other than pincettes or toothpicks, for removing foreign bodies from the human body [1, 2006.01]
- 17/52 • • Magnets [1, 2006.01]
- 17/54 • Chiropodists' instruments [1, 2006.01]
- 17/56 • Surgical instruments or methods for treatment of bones or joints; Devices specially adapted therefor [4, 2006.01]
- 17/58 • • for osteosynthesis, e.g. bone plates, screws or the like (A61B 17/14, A61B 17/16 take precedence) [4, 6, 2006.01]
- 17/60 • • • for external osteosynthesis, e.g. distractors or contractors [4, 2006.01]
- 17/62 • • • • Ring frames, i.e. devices extending around the bones to be positioned (A61B 17/66 takes precedence) [6, 2006.01]
- 17/64 • • • • Devices extending alongside the bones to be positioned (A61B 17/66 takes precedence) [6, 2006.01]
- 17/66 • • • • Compression or distraction mechanisms [6, 2006.01]
- 17/68 • • • Internal fixation devices [6, 2006.01]
- 17/70 • • • • Spinal positioners or stabilisers [6, 2006.01]
- 17/72 • • • • Intramedullary devices [6, 2006.01]
- 17/74 • • • • Devices for the head of the femur [6, 2006.01]
- 17/76 • • • • • fixed by screws [6, 2006.01]
- 17/78 • • • • • fixed by nails, pins or the like [6, 2006.01]
- 17/80 • • • • Cortical plates [6, 2006.01]
- 17/82 • • • • for bone cerclage [6, 2006.01]
- 17/84 • • • • Fasteners therefor [6, 2006.01]
- 17/86 • • • • • Pins or screws [6, 2006.01]
- 17/88 • • • Methods or means for implanting or extracting internal fixation devices [6, 2006.01]
- 17/90 • • • • Guides therefor [6, 2006.01]
- 17/92 • • • • Impactors or extractors, e.g. for removing intramedullary devices [6, 2006.01]
- 17/94 • Endoscopic surgical instruments (endoscopic instruments for taking cell samples or for biopsy A61B 10/04) [2006.01]
- 18/00 Surgical instruments, devices or methods for transferring non-mechanical forms of energy to or from the body (eye surgery A61F 9/007; ear surgery A61F 11/00) [7, 2006.01]**
- 18/02 • • by cooling, e.g. cryogenic techniques (devices for cooling specific reflex points of the body within cell-life limits A61H 39/06) [7, 2006.01]
- 18/04 • • by heating (by applying electromagnetic radiation A61B 18/18; devices for heating specific reflex points of the body within cell-life limits A61H 39/06) [7, 2006.01]
- 18/06 • • • caused by chemical reaction [7, 2006.01]
- 18/08 • • • by means of electrically-heated probes [7, 2006.01]
- 18/10 • • • • Power sources therefor [7, 2006.01]
- 18/12 • • • by passing a current through the tissue to be heated, e.g. high-frequency current [7, 2006.01]
- 18/14 • • • • Probes or electrodes therefor [7, 2006.01]
- 18/16 • • • • Indifferent or passive electrodes for grounding [7, 2006.01]
- 18/18 • • by applying electromagnetic radiation, e.g. microwaves (radiation therapy A61N 5/00) [7, 2006.01]
- 18/20 • • • using laser [7, 2006.01]
- 18/22 • • • • the beam being directed along or through a flexible conduit, e.g. an optical fibre; Hand-pieces therefor [7, 2006.01]
- 18/24 • • • • • with a catheter (A61B 18/26, A61B 18/28 take precedence) [7, 2006.01]
- 18/26 • • • • • for producing a shock wave, e.g. laser lithotripsy [7, 2006.01]
- 18/28 • • • • • for heating a thermal probe or absorber [7, 2006.01]
- 34/00 Computer-aided surgery; Manipulators or robots specially adapted for use in surgery [2016.01]**
- 34/10 • • Computer-aided planning, simulation or modelling of surgical operations [2016.01]
- 34/20 • • Surgical navigation systems; Devices for tracking or guiding surgical instruments, e.g. for frameless stereotaxis [2016.01]
- 34/30 • • Surgical robots [2016.01]
- 34/32 • • • operating autonomously [2016.01]
- 34/35 • • • for telesurgery [2016.01]
- 34/37 • • • Master-slave robots (A61B 34/35 takes precedence) [2016.01]
- 42/00 Surgical gloves; Finger-stalls specially adapted for surgery; Devices for handling or treatment thereof [2016.01]**
- 42/10 • • Surgical gloves [2016.01]
- 42/20 • • Finger-stalls specially adapted for surgery [2016.01]
- 42/30 • • Devices for detecting perforations, leaks or tears [2016.01]
- 42/40 • • Packages or dispensers [2016.01]
- 42/50 • • Devices for putting-on or removing [2016.01]
- 42/60 • • Devices for cleaning, washing, drying or powdering [2016.01]
- 46/00 Surgical drapes [2016.01]**
- 46/10 • • specially adapted for instruments [2016.01]
- 46/13 • • • the drapes entering the patient's body [2016.01]
- 46/17 • • • • closed at the distal end [2016.01]
- 46/20 • • specially adapted for patients [2016.01]
- 46/23 • • • with means to retain or hold surgical implements [2016.01]
- 46/27 • • • tubular, e.g. for arms or legs (A61B 46/13 takes precedence) [2016.01]

- 50/00 Containers, covers, furniture or holders specially adapted for surgical or diagnostic appliances or instruments, e.g. sterile covers (drapes specially adapted for instruments A61B 46/10) [2016.01]**
- 50/10 • Furniture specially adapted for surgical or diagnostic appliances or instruments [2016.01]
- 50/13 • • Trolleys [2016.01]
- 50/15 • • Mayo stands; Tables [2016.01]
- 50/18 • • Cupboards; Drawers therefor [2016.01]
- 50/20 • Holders specially adapted for surgical or diagnostic appliances or instruments (drapes with means to hold surgical instruments A61B 46/23; for catheters A61M 25/02) [2016.01]
- 50/22 • • Racks [2016.01]
- 50/24 • • Stands (Mayo stands A61B 50/15) [2016.01]
- 50/26 • • • floor-based [2016.01]
- 50/28 • • • suspended from the ceiling [2016.01]
- 50/30 • Containers specially adapted for packaging, protecting, dispensing, collecting or disposing of surgical or diagnostic appliances or instruments (for wound clamps A61B 17/10; for ligaturing clips A61B 17/122; packages or dispensers for surgical gloves or finger-stalls A61B 42/40) [2016.01]
- 50/31 • • Carrying cases or bags, e.g. doctors' bags [2016.01]
- 50/33 • • Trays [2016.01]
- 50/34 • • Baskets [2016.01]
- 50/36 • • for collecting or disposing of used articles [2016.01]
- 50/37 • • • for absorbent articles, e.g. bandages, garments, swabs or towels [2016.01]
- 50/39 • • • the containers containing antimicrobial, antiviral or disinfectant agents [2016.01]
- 90/00 Instruments, implements or accessories specially adapted for surgery or diagnosis and not covered by any of the groups A61B 1/00-A61B 50/00, e.g. for luxation treatment or for protecting wound edges (protective face masks A41D 13/11; surgeons' or patients' gowns or dresses A41D 13/12; devices for carrying-off, for treatment of, or for carrying-over, body liquids A61M 1/00) [2016.01]**
- 90/10 • for stereotaxic surgery, e.g. frame-based stereotaxis [2016.01]
- 90/11 • • with guides for needles or instruments, e.g. arcuate slides or ball joints [2016.01]
- 90/13 • • • guided by light, e.g. laser pointers [2016.01]
- 90/14 • • Fixators for body parts, e.g. skull clamps; Constructional details of fixators, e.g. pins [2016.01]
- 90/16 • • • Bite blocks [2016.01]
- 90/17 • • • for soft tissue, e.g. breast-holding devices [2016.01]
- 90/18 • • • Retaining sheets, e.g. immobilising masks [2016.01]
- 90/20 • Surgical microscopes characterised by non-optical aspects [2016.01]
- 90/25 • • Supports therefor [2016.01]
- 90/30 • Devices for illuminating a surgical field, the devices having an interrelation with other surgical devices or with a surgical procedure [2016.01]
- 90/35 • • Supports therefor [2016.01]
- 90/40 • Apparatus fixed or close to patients specially adapted for providing an aseptic surgical environment [2016.01]
- 90/50 • Supports for surgical instruments, e.g. articulated arms [2016.01]
- 90/53 • • connected to the surgeon's body, e.g. by a belt [2016.01]
- 90/57 • • Accessory clamps [2016.01]
- 90/60 • Supports for surgeons, e.g. chairs or hand supports (seats for dentists or surgeons associated with dental chairs or operating chairs A61G 15/00) [2016.01]
- 90/70 • Cleaning devices specially adapted for surgical instruments [2016.01]
- 90/80 • Implements for cleaning or washing the skin of surgeons or patients [2016.01]
- 90/90 • Identification means for patients or instruments, e.g. tags [2016.01]
- 90/92 • • coded with colour [2016.01]
- 90/94 • • coded with symbols, e.g. text [2016.01]
- 90/96 • • • using barcodes [2016.01]
- 90/98 • • using electromagnetic means, e.g. transponders [2016.01]