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ghanshyam vaidya . ghanshyam vaidya gp book pdf download. ghanshyam vaidya general pra.1. Technical Field This invention relates generally to medical devices and more particularly to catheters. 2. Background Information A variety of medical procedures are performed with the aid of flexible, elongated instruments that are introduced into the body's cavities or passageways. For example, a catheter is a thin elongated instrument that is often used to introduce fluid or remove fluid from the body. A catheter typically includes a distal end, a proximal end, and one or more side holes along its length. Catheters may

be used to place a fluid in a body cavity or to withdraw a fluid from a body cavity. A catheter typically has a size and shape so that it will easily pass through the body's natural bodily openings or orifices, such as the blood vessels, digestive tract, urethra, and the like. Catheters are also used in a variety of medical procedures including, for example, hemodialysis, central venous catheterization, peritoneal dialysis, bloodletting, urological studies, delivery of diagnostic or therapeutic agents into a body cavity, removal of biological specimens or fluids, management of pregnancy and childbirth, tissue ablation, tissue destruction, tissue shaping, drug delivery or infusion, or the like. During catheterization procedures, the catheter is usually introduced through the body's orifices with a lubricious coating that makes the insertion of the catheter less traumatic to the body. For example, a lubricious coating may help to minimize the tendency of the catheter to stick to the bodily opening through which it is inserted. Catheters typically have a large surface area in the form of a tube for a number of reasons, one of which is the need to allow for the insertion of a needle, tube or other instrument through the wall of the catheter to allow delivery of fluid or removal of fluid or for other reasons. The diameter of the tube, in the case of a cannula catheter, can range from about 0.07 mm (250 μm) to about 0.2 mm (1000 μm) or more in a number of different sizes, depending upon the procedure. The thickness of the wall of the tube may range from about 50 μm to about 1000 μm or more. The wall of the tube may be made from a number 82157476af