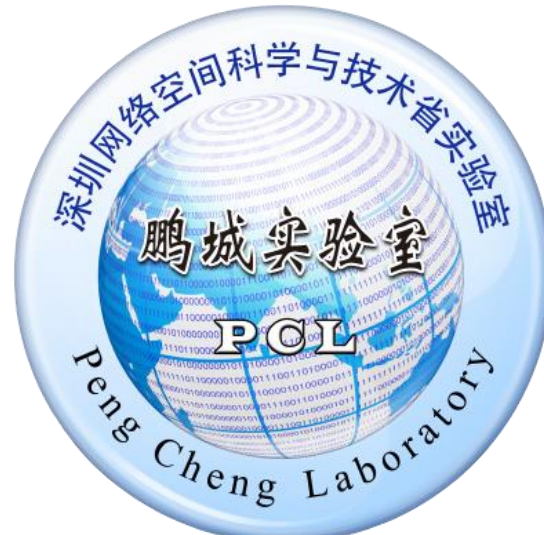




Real-time suturing simulation for virtual reality medical training

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Background

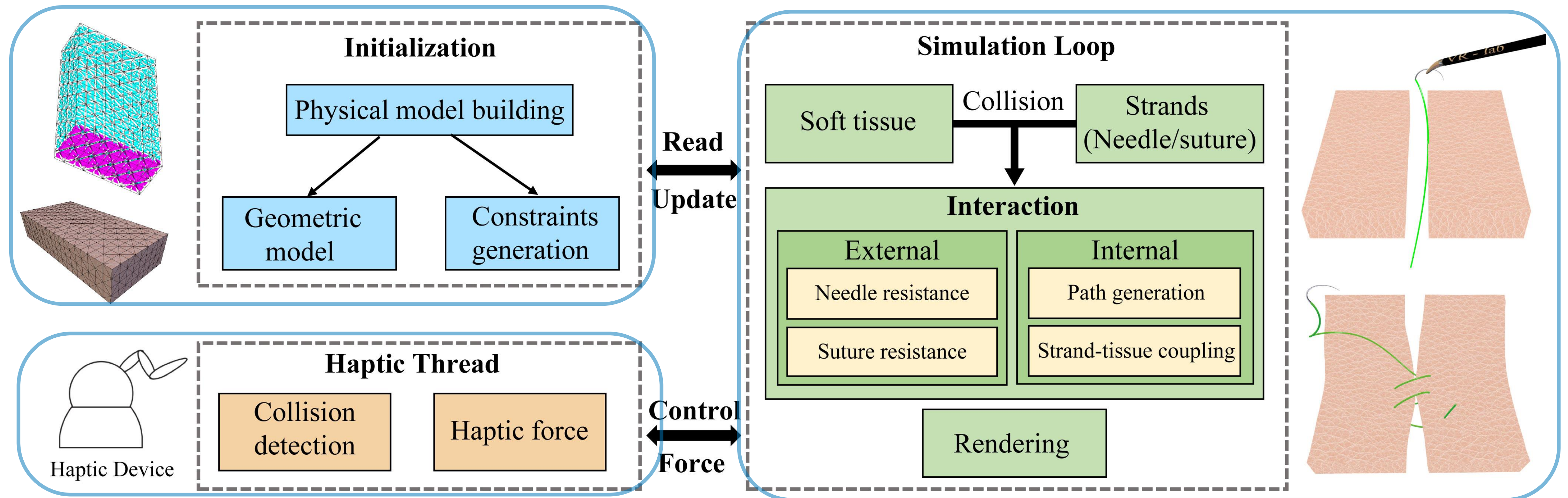
- VR-based medical simulators are the trending in medical students' training.
- Suturing is a necessary basic training procedure in many surgeries.
- However, real-time simulating of suturing involves complex interactions and is not a well-settled problem.
 1. Separate simulation of the rigid needle, soft suture, and soft tissue.
 2. The different kinds of interaction (contacts, penetration, coupling) during the suturing procedure.

Contributions

- A completed suturing simulation framework under the position based dynamics: external and internal stage
- A novel coupling method to ensure needle and suture passing through the puncturing path correctly.
- Our suturing methods are integrated into a VR laparoscopic surgery simulator with haptic feedback.

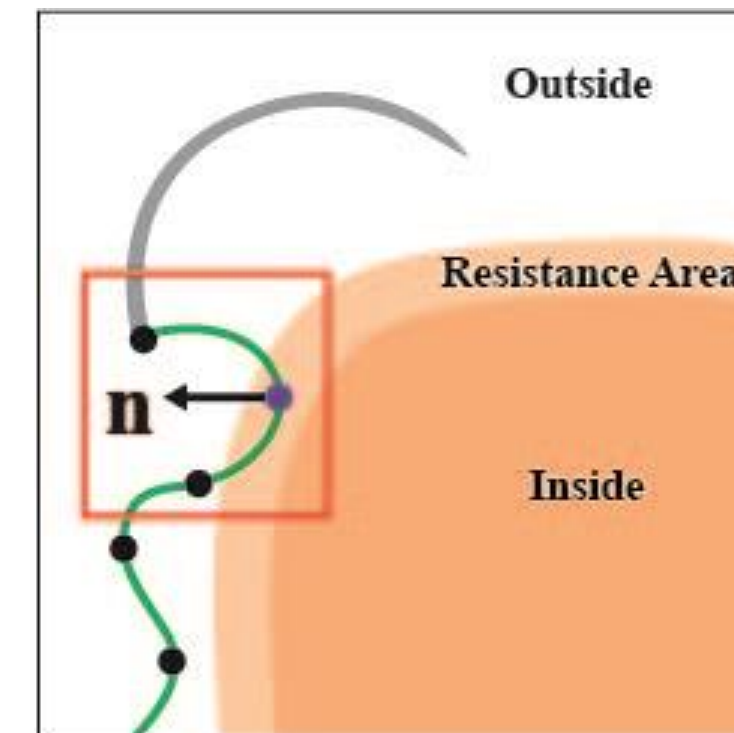
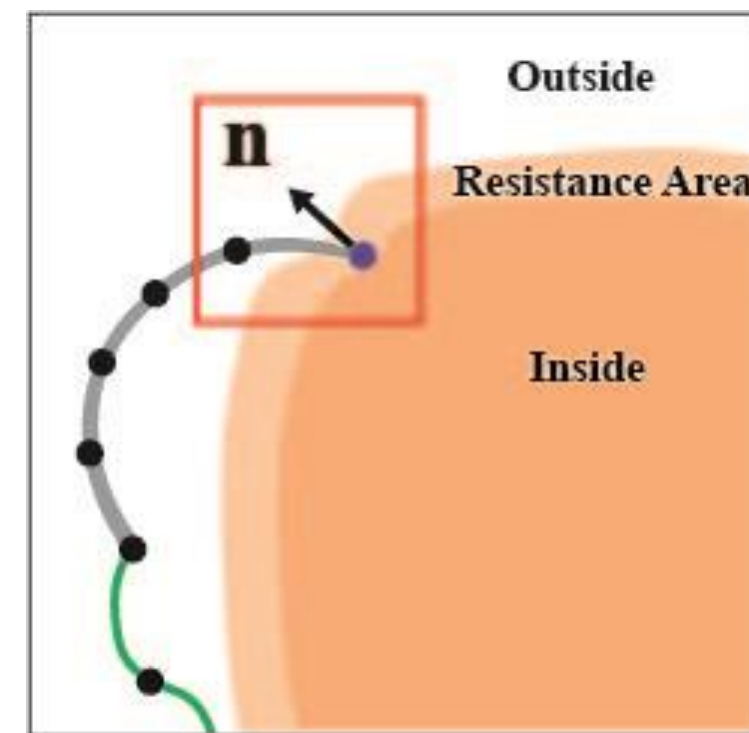
Method Overview

- The framework of suturing simulation

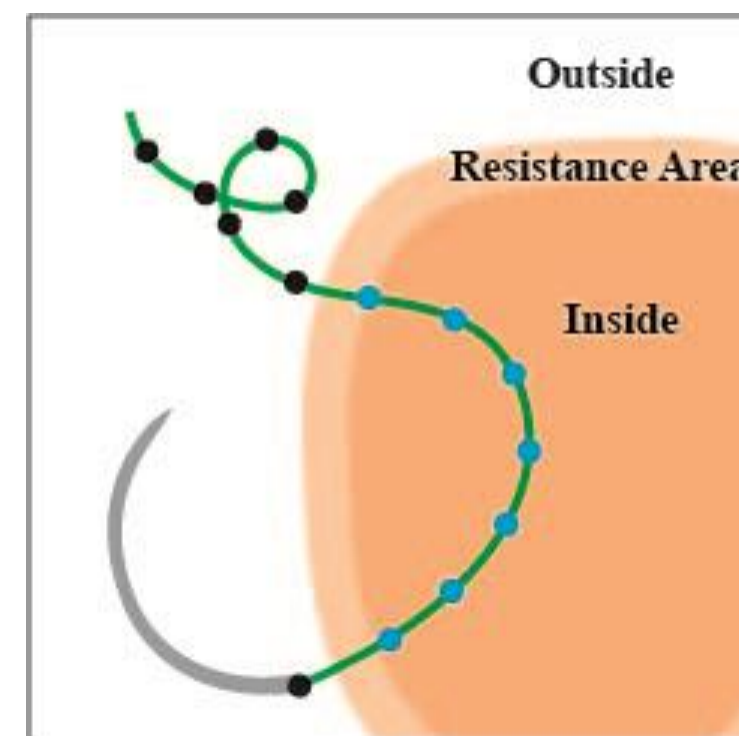


Technique 1

- Two-stage suturing simulation framework
 - External stage: no penetration is allowed



- Internal stage: interactions with penetrations between surgical tools and soft tissue.



Technique 2

- Interactions between strands and soft tissue

1. Node-path constraint

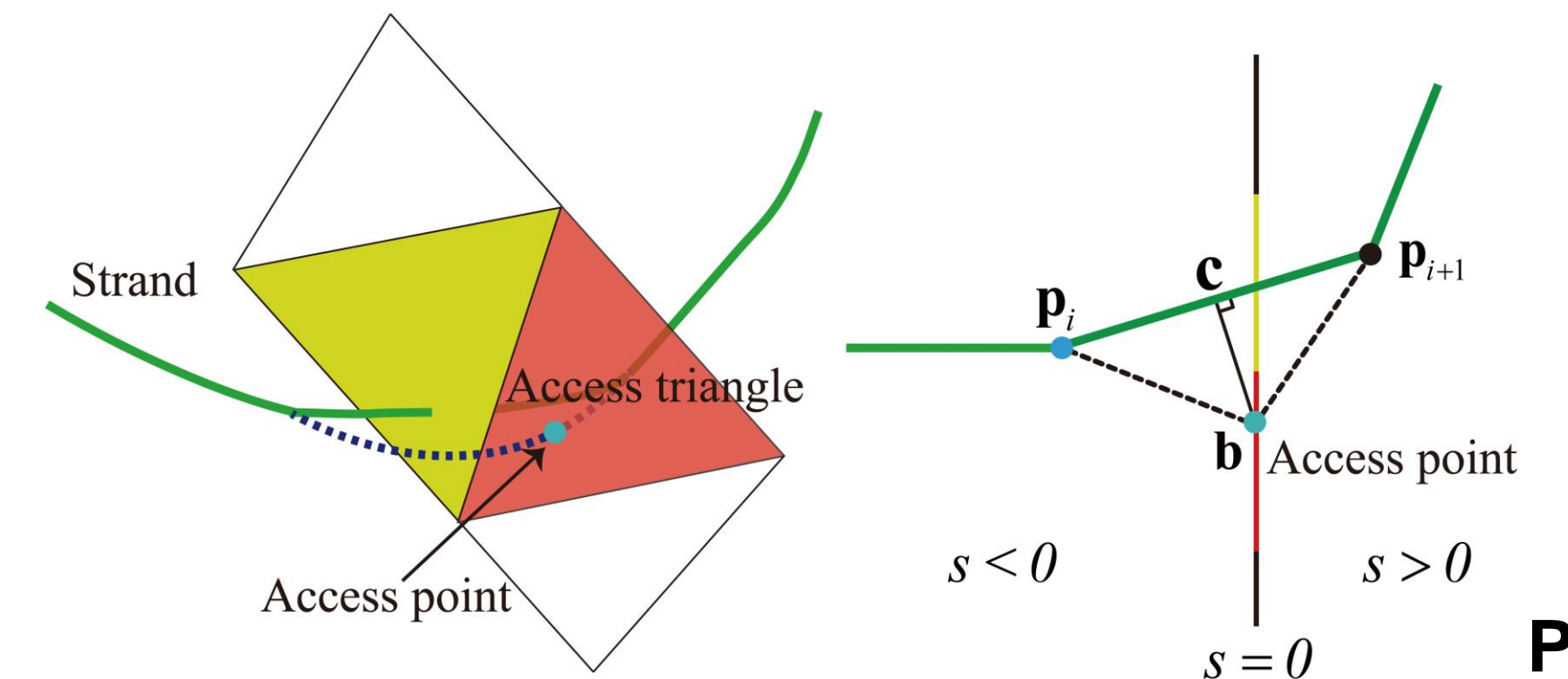
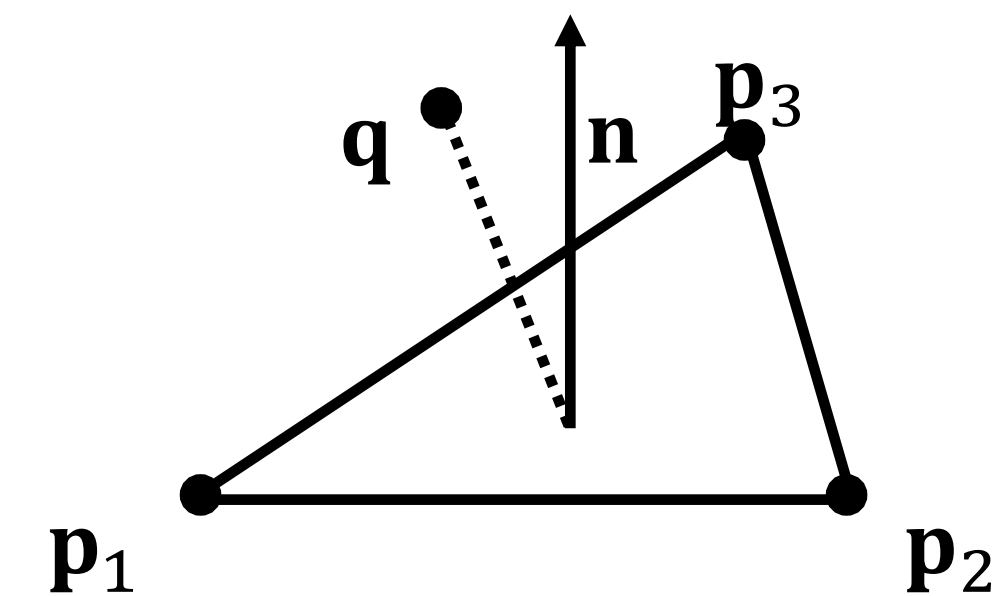
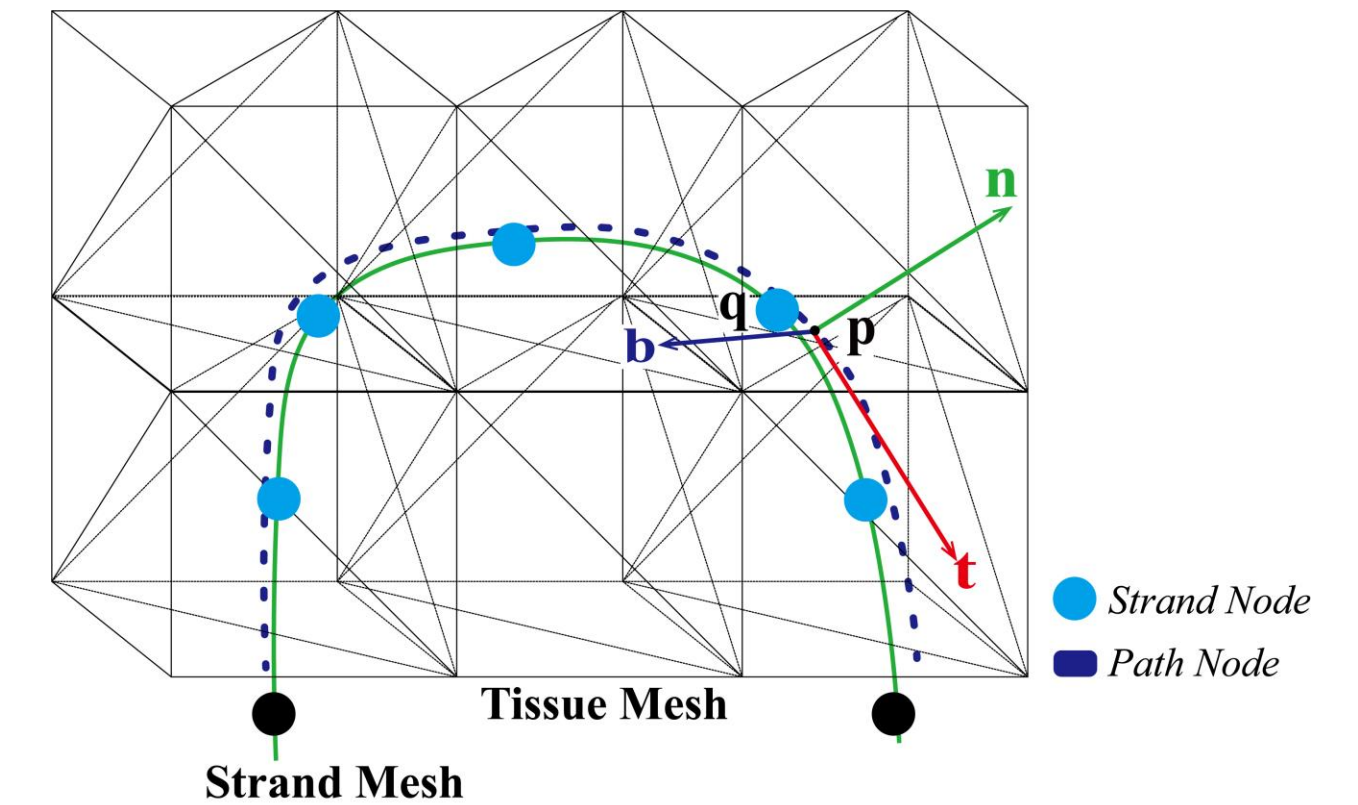
$$C(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3, \mathbf{p}_4) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i \mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{q} \right) \times \mathbf{t} = (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \times \mathbf{t}$$

2. Node-triangle (non-penetration) constraint

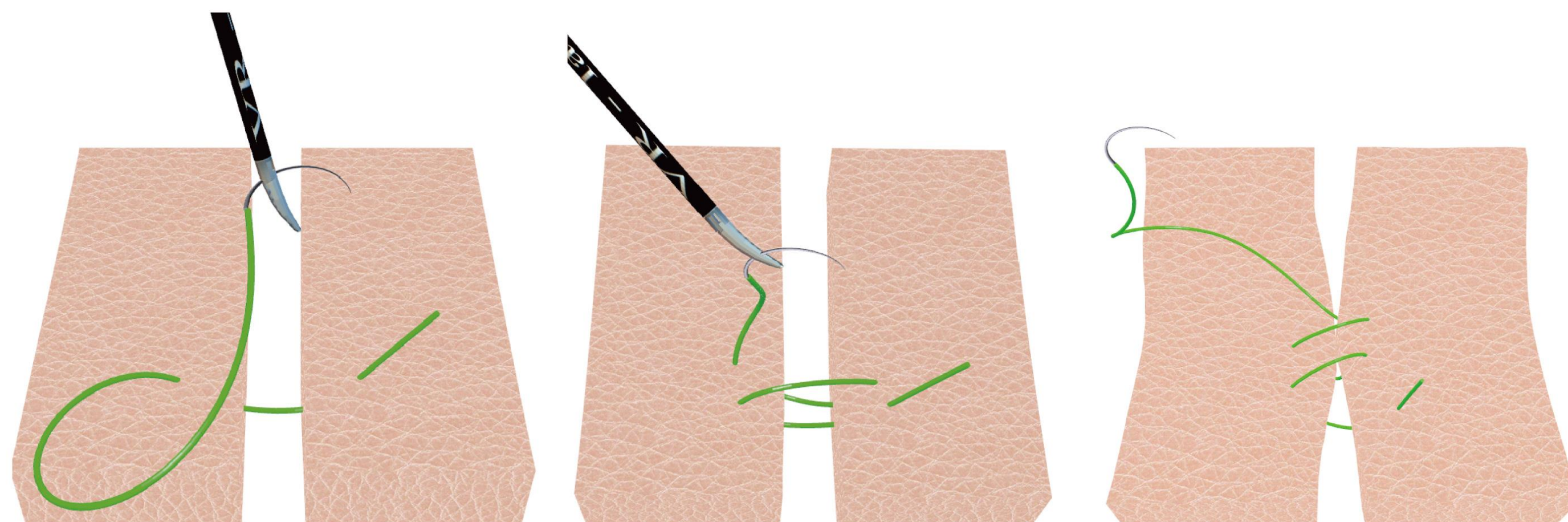
$$C(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3) = (\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}_1) \cdot \frac{\mathbf{p}_{21} \times \mathbf{p}_{31}}{\|\mathbf{p}_{21} \times \mathbf{p}_{31}\|} - \varepsilon$$

3. Node-access constraint

$$C(\mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_{i+1}) = \|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{p}_i\| + \|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{p}_{i+1}\| - l = 0$$

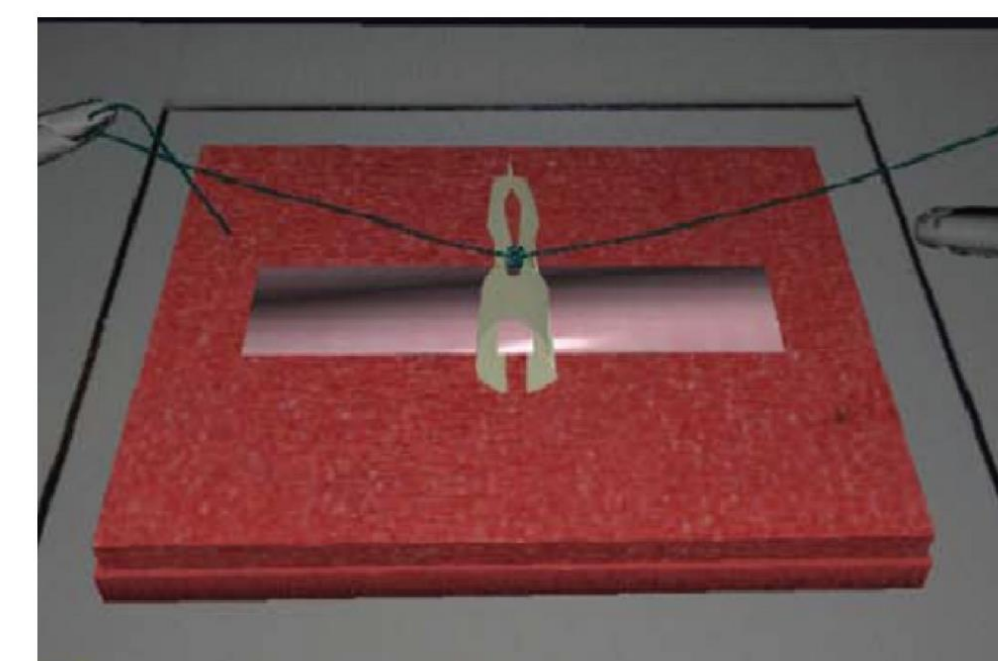


Result 1



Ours

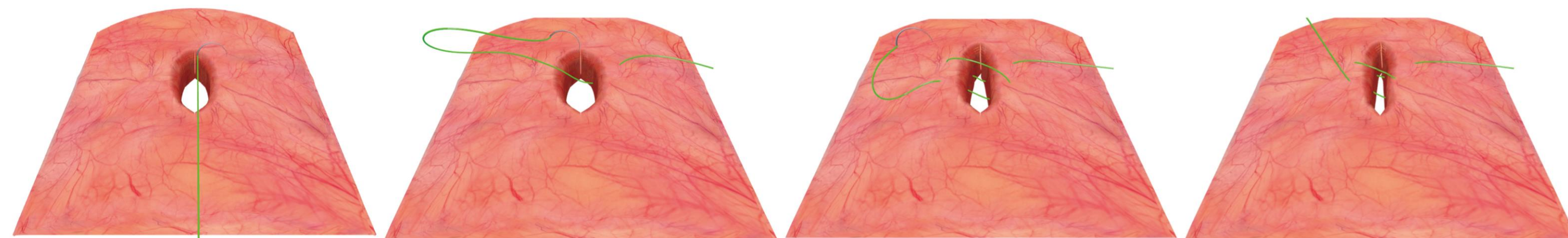
Tetrahedra: 6840; Tet vertices: 2000;
Triangles: 2264; Tri vertices: 6792;
fps:35



Qi et. al, 2017 [13]

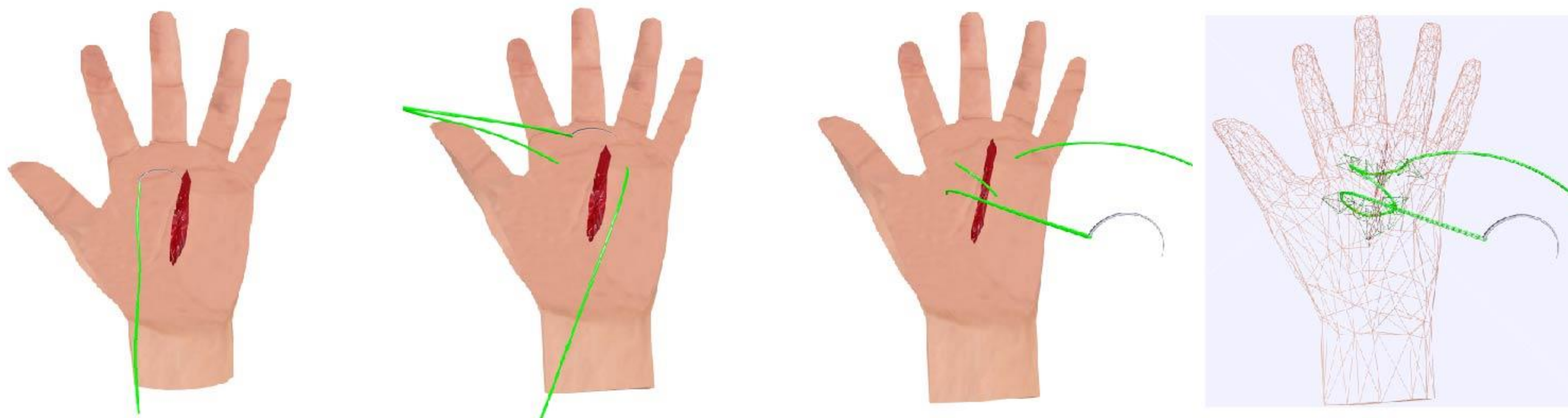
Result 2

- Suturing simulation of abdominal wall



Tetrahedra: 4333; Tet vertices: 1261;
Triangles: 2308; Tri vertices: 5814;
fps: 38

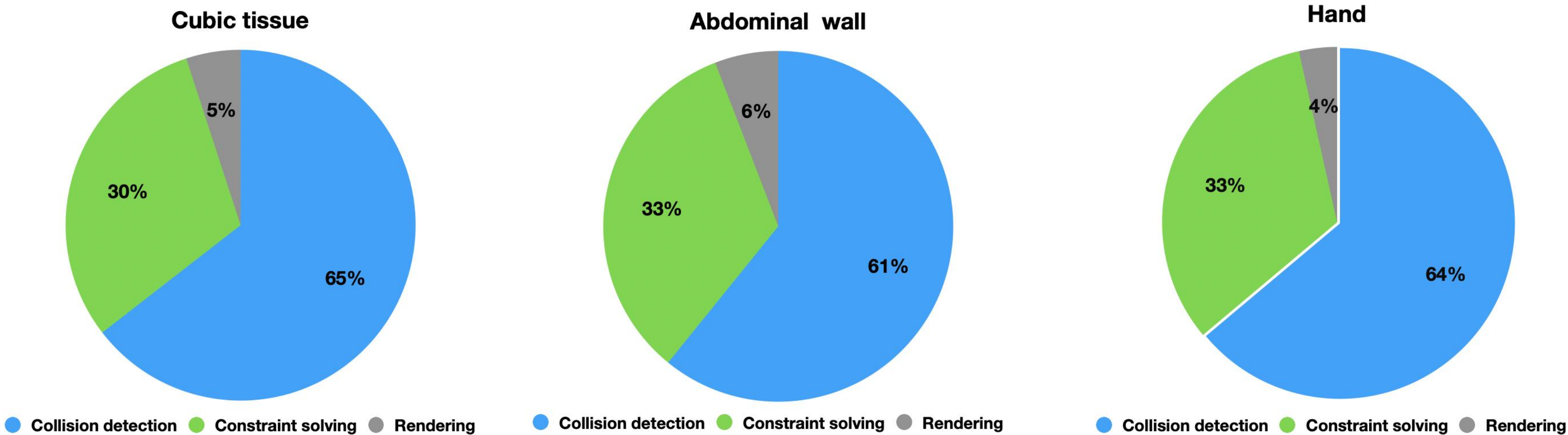
- Suturing simulation of a hand



Tetrahedra: 8656; Tet vertices: 2357;
Triangles: 908; Tri vertices: 2724;
fps: 21

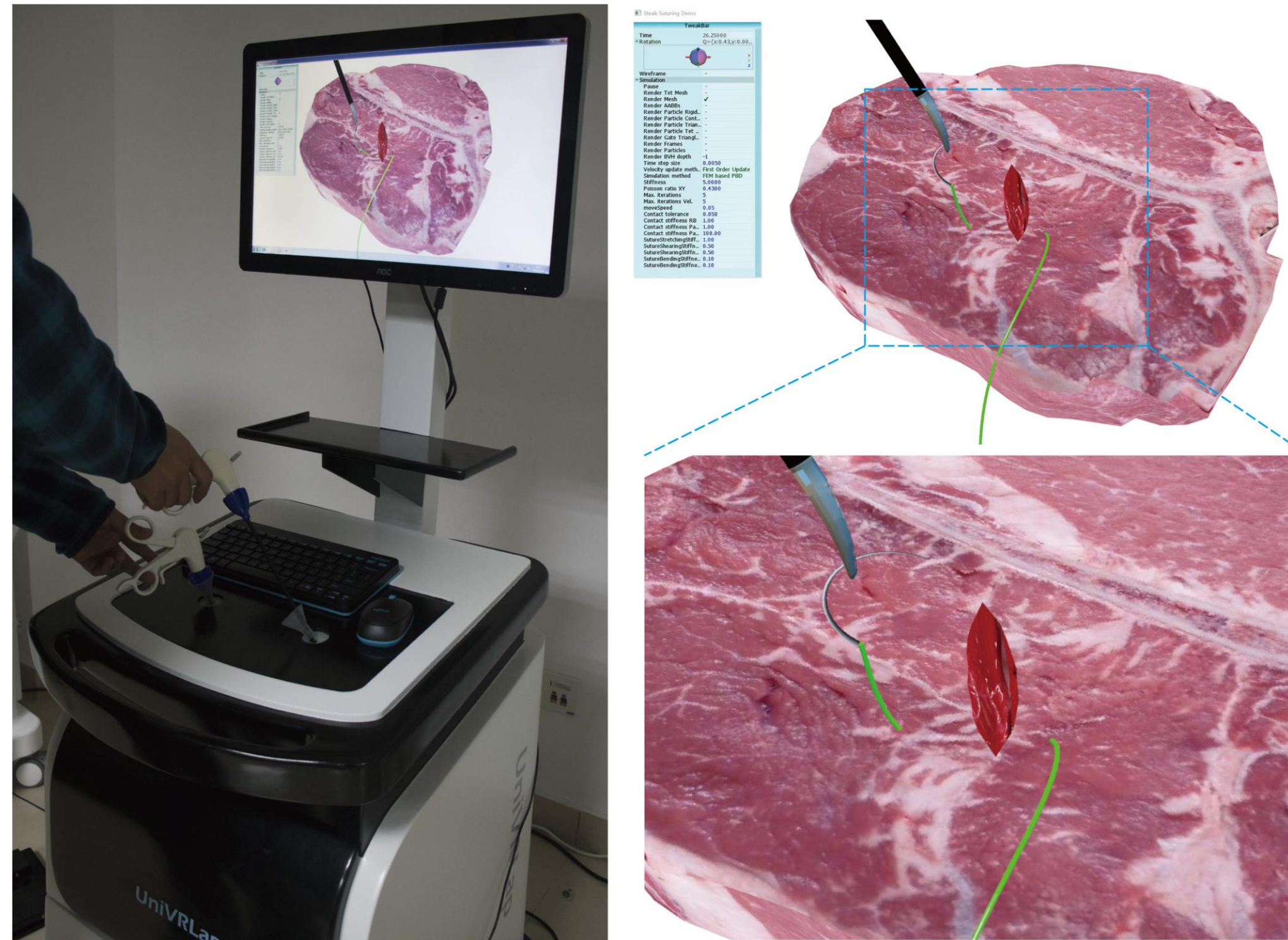
Performance

Model	Collision detection	Constraint solving	Rendering	Avg. sum time (ms)
Cubic tissue	61.68%	29.12%	4.81%	28.57
Abdominal wall	59.38%	32.49%	5.73%	26.32
Hand	62.14%	31.70%	3.41%	47.62



Application

- Interface of our prototyped virtual-reality laparoscopic surgery simulator



Conclusion

- We presented a real-time simulation framework to handle the complex interactions between strands and soft tissue in suturing.
- The whole suturing procedure is divided into two stages: external stages and internal stages which are handled by different constraints to deal with the coupling between surgical tools and soft tissue.
- We apply our suturing approach into a virtual-reality based laparoscopic medical training simulator with haptic feedback.

Limitation and future work

- Position-based dynamics is not a physical accurate method and the material parameters are related to timestep and iteration numbers.
- The collision detection method is the bottleneck of our simulation. We should design a more efficient collision detection algorithm.
- Our suturing simulation has not achieved all the suturing procedure like knot-tying and self-collision detection.



Thanks for your listening

