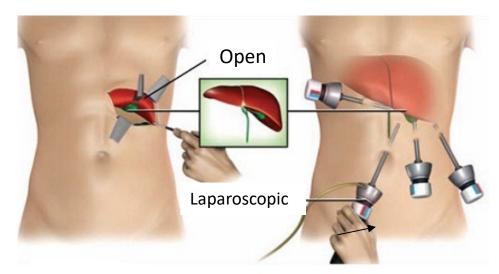


Surgical Robotics

(Features, advantages and current problems)



Robot-Assisted Laparoscopic Surgery



Cite; iytmed.com

Conventional open surgery

- Blood loss
- Post-operative pain
- Prolonged hospital stay
- Risk of infection

Advantage:

- Full visualization of target site
- Natural ergonomics

Laparoscopic surgery (Manual)

- Small Incision (up to 1.5 cm)
- Reduce risk of bleeding and pain
- Significantly shorter hospital stay
- Less exposure of internal organs to external contaminants

Disadvantages:

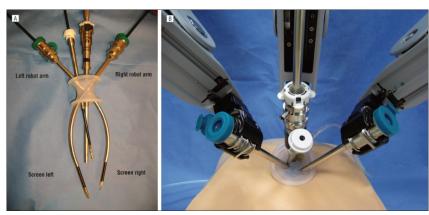
- Limited range of motion at the surgical site resulting in a loss of dexterity.
- Poor depth perception.



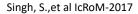
Robot-Assisted Laparoscopic Surgery

Single port robot-assisted surgery

- Minimize trauma
- Reduce various complications associated with external incisions such as skin scars, postoperative pain and wound infections.



Cite; intuitive surgicals









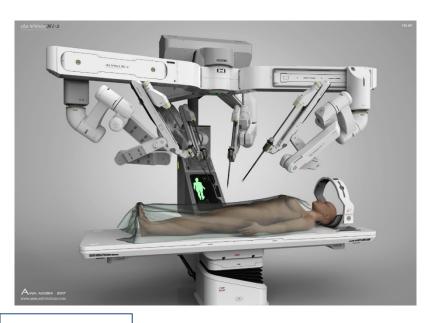
Classification of surgical procedures

- Open Surgery
- Manual Laparoscopic Surgery
- Robot-assisted Laparoscopic Surgery (Multi-port)
- Robot-assisted Single port Laparoscopic Surgery
- Natural Orifice Transluminal Endoscopic Surgery (NOTES)



Classification

Robot-assisted Laparoscopic Surgery (Multi-port)





Examples

Da Vinci Si Da Vinci Xi RAVEN II RAVEN IV

Disadvantages:

- More number of incision, more blood loss and hence more time for recovery
- Difficult access patient (in case of emergency)



Classification

Robot-assisted Single port Laparoscopic Surgery





Features:

- One big incision to insert 3 tools
- Recovery time (not proven yet)
- Advancement towards
 Natural orifice entry

Examples : da Vinci SP Micro IGES

SAIT- Korea

Other names:

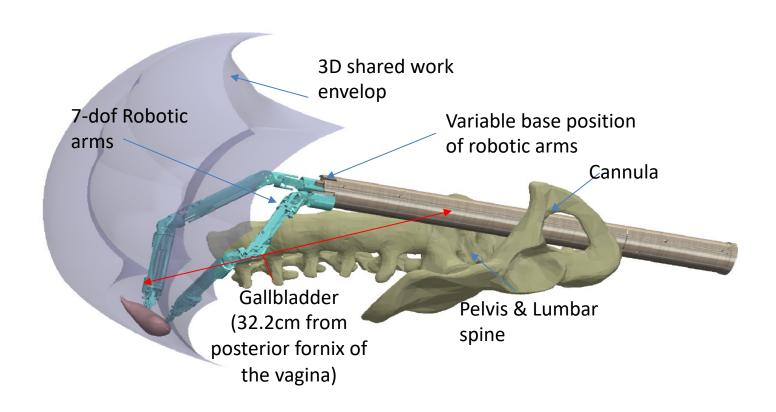
SPL (Single port laparoscopy)

SILS (Single-incision laparoscopic surgery)

LESS (Laparo-endoscopic single-site surgery)



Robot-Assisted Laparoscopic Surgery (NOTES)



NOTES Possibilities:

Trans-oral

Trans-nasal

Trans-Vaginal

Trans-rectal

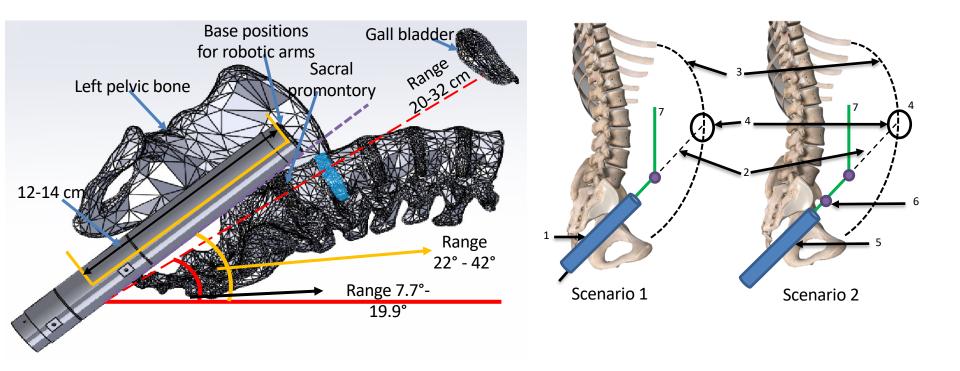
Example:

MICRO-IGES (ICL-Hamlyn centre)

Research Project for Trans rectal NOTES



Robot-Assisted Laparoscopic Surgery (NOTES)

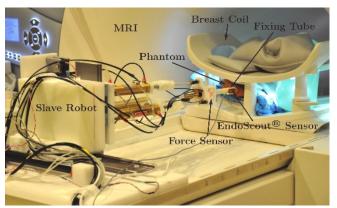


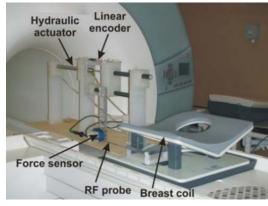
- To study the potential of NOTES (trans-vaginal) applicability for the procedures in abdominal cavity
- design a surgical robotic arm intended to perform surgeries inside the abdominal cavity while avoiding all the environmental obstacles posed by other organs and bones



Challenges – Biopsy Mechanisms

Existing biopsy robots are too large to perform lateral needle insertions





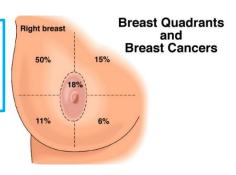


Yang B et al (2014)

Kokes R et al. (2009)

Chan K et al. (2016)

Most lesions are located in the outer-upper quadrant



Lee A et al. "Why is carcinoma of the breast more frequent in the upper outer quadrant" The Breast, 2005

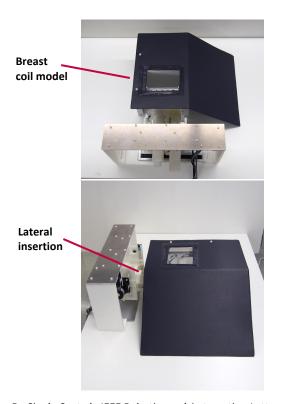
Current (manual) practice

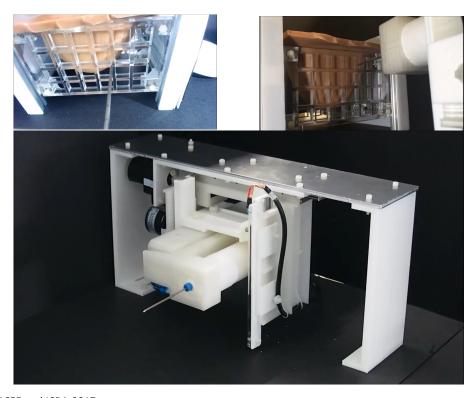




Exemplary Prototype

• Compact mechanism (250 mm width including biopsy gun)



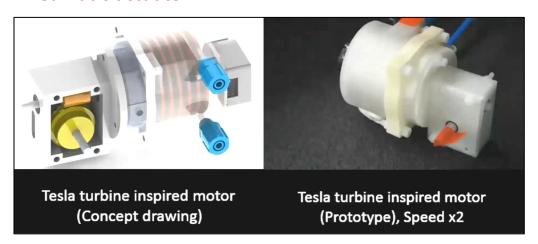


Navarro-Alarcon, D., Singh, S., et al. IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters, 2(3), 1648-1655 and ICRA-2017

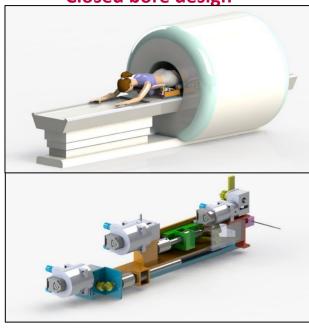


Requirements for MRI compatibility

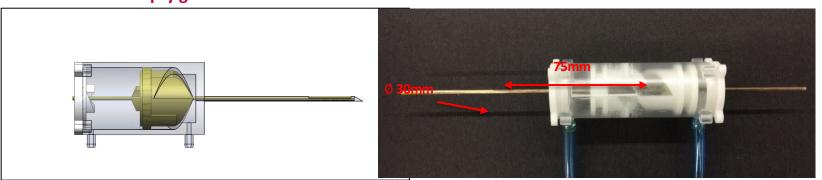
Pneumatic actuator



Closed bore design



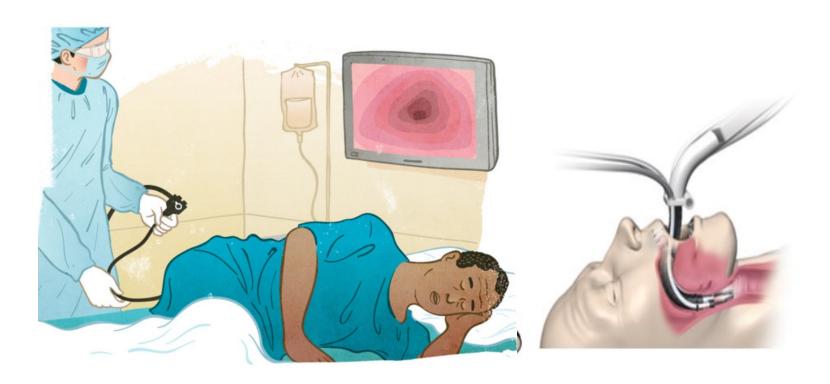
Non-electric biopsy gun





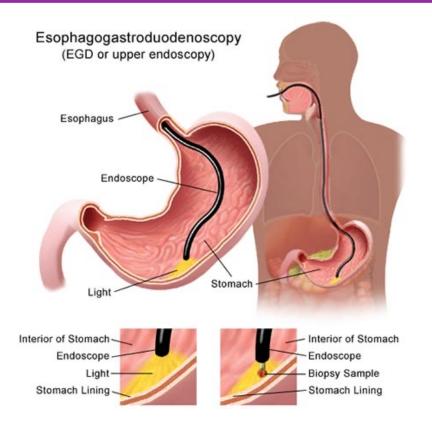
Soft Robotics Colonoscopy and Endoscopy

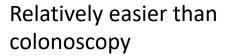
During colonoscopy/endoscopy, the doctor controls different functions of the colonoscope by two hands.



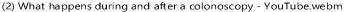


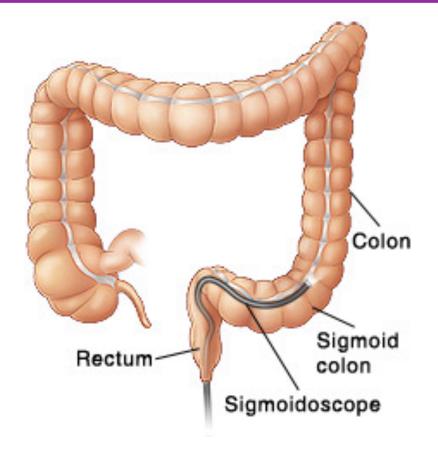
Challenges in Colonoscopy











- Sigmoid colon bend deciding factor for bending angle while design
- Hardness of colonoscope
- Sedetion
- Pain



Colonoscopy/Endoscopy Video Demonstrations



STORM LAB, Vanderbilt and Leeds

© Mechanisms in Medicine Inc.

www.YouAndColonoscopy.com

Colonoscopes:

Olympus (Most Widely Used) Aeroscope Invendoscope





Any Questions/Suggestions