

(19)



(11)

EP 1 915 956 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
28.10.2009 Bulletin 2009/44

(51) Int Cl.:
A61B 17/11 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **06018863.8**

(22) Date of filing: **08.09.2006**

(54) **Surgical instrumentation for performing endoluminal and/or transluminal anastomosis**

Chirurgisches Instrumentarium zur Durchführung einer endoluminalen und/oder transluminalen Anastomose

Instrumentation chirurgicale pour pratiquer une anastomose endoluminale et/ou transluminale

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC NL PL PT RO SE SI
SK TR**
Designated Extension States:
AL BA HR MK RS

(43) Date of publication of application:
30.04.2008 Bulletin 2008/18

(73) Proprietor: **ETHICON ENDO-SURGERY, INC.**
Cincinnati, OH 45242-2839 (US)

(72) Inventors:
• **Tacchino, Roberto**
00144 Roma (IT)
• **Bilotti, Federico**
04011 Aprilia
Latina (IT)

- **Pastorelli, Alessandro**
00136 Roma (IT)
- **Thompson, Brian James**
Cincinnati
Ohio 45226 (US)
- **D'Arcangelo, Michele**
00142 Roma (IT)

(74) Representative: **Leihkauf, Steffen Falk et al**
Jacobacci & Partners S.p.A.
Via Senato 8
20121 Milano (IT)

(56) References cited:
WO-A-2006/048906 DE-A1-102004 015 223
DE-U1- 9 107 166 US-A1- 2002 123 698
US-A1- 2003 216 749

EP 1 915 956 B1

Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the Implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

[0001] The present invention relates, in general, to devices for surgically modifying organs and vessels and more particularly to a surgical instrument for performing an endoluminal and or transluminal anastomosis, particularly of the digestive tract, such as gastro-jejunostomy, jejun-jejunostomy or similar interventions as for example colo-proctostomy, jejunocolostomy or anastomoses involving the Chole duct, by applying an anastomotic ring device comprising two snap-connectable rings.

[0002] The known surgical methods and instruments for performing the above mentioned anastomoses by applying anastomotic ring devices involve traditional open surgery or laparoscopic surgical techniques, which are rather invasive and require the use of quite complex and cumbersome surgical devices. As a result the risk of post-operative complications is undesirably high.

[0003] Alternative pure endoluminal or endoscopic methods and devices have been developed by the inventors which are not free from drawbacks, since neither the instrumentation nor the methods are mature enough to provide the necessary guidance and control of the instruments inside the body in order to adequately approximate the tissue portions to be joined in anastomosis and to precisely align and join the rings of the anastomotic ring device in the anastomotic site. As a result operative and post operative complications cannot be excluded.

[0004] A further drawback of the pure endoscopical approach to anastomosis lays in the fact that endoscopy requires a skill and experience which can be acquired only by long term learning. Therefore, such endoscopical anastomoses can be reliably performed by only a few surgeons.

[0005] WO 2006/048906 A and US 2003/0216749 disclose examples of known anastomosis systems.

[0006] The object of the present invention is therefore to provide a surgical instrumentation especially developed and adapted to perform a surgical method for performing an endoluminal or transluminal anastomosis, particularly of the digestive tract, which is less invasive than the currently employed open surgery approaches and, at the same time, allows for a better control and instrumentation guidance than the endoscopical methods, in order to reduce the risk of post-operative complications.

[0007] A further object of the present invention is to configure the instrumentation in a way to reduce its dependency from the surgeons endoscopical skill and experience.

[0008] These and other objects are achieved by a kit of surgical instruments according to claim 1 described in the following description. Advantageous embodiments are claimed in the dependent claims.

[0009] For better understanding the invention and appreciating the related advantages, a detailed and non limiting description of embodiments is provided with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

- Figure 1 is a perspective partially sectioned view of a portion of the stomach and of the small intestine subject to a step of a method for creating a guide wire loop;
- Figures 2 to 11 illustrate subsequent steps of the method, as well as a surgical probe and guide wire means for creating the guide wire loop according to the invention;
- Figure 12 is a perspective view of a proximal ring of an anastomotic ring device connected to a guide wire means according to the invention;
- Figures 13 to 15 illustrate steps of a method for delivering the proximal ring to a proximal tissue portion;
- Figure 16 is a perspective view of a distal ring of an anastomotic ring device and a surgical probe connected to a guide wire means according to the invention;
- Figures 17 to 20 illustrate steps of a method for delivering the distal ring to a distal tissue portion and snap connect the distal and proximal ring;
- Figures 21 to 24 illustrate subsequent steps of the method, in which the instrumentation is removed from the body and a gastro-jejunostomy is completed;
- Figures 25a and 25b are perspective views of an anastomotic ring device of the instrumentation according to the invention;
- Figures 26a, 26b, 26c and 26d are perspective views of a surgical probe and its distal probe head according to the invention.

[0010] For the sake of clarity and for better evidencing the technical effect of the features of the surgical instrumentation according to the invention and its interaction with the particular environment of application, the following detailed description of the invention will first deal with the surgical method thought up by the inventors and not forming part of the claimed invention and subsequently describe the surgical instruments for carrying out the method.

Overall procedure to perform the anastomosis

[0011] A method for performing an endoluminal or transluminal anastomosis, such as e.g. a gastro-jejunostomy, a jejun-jejunostomy, a colo-proctostomy, a jejunocolostomy or anastomoses of the chole duct, comprises generally the following steps:

- Creating a loop of guide wire means by placing guide wire means 1, 2 in the body of a patient in a way that the guide wire means 1, 2 extend from an extracorporeal proximal end 1', 2' into the body where it goes through a proximal tissue portion 3 and through a distal tissue portion 4 which are planned to be joined in anastomosis and out of the body up to an extracorporeal distal end 1'', 2'' (Fig. 1 - 11). In the following, if not otherwise specified, the

terms "proximal" and "distal" are referred to the directions along the guide wire loop and to the above defined proximal and distal ends thereof.

- Fixing a proximal ring 5 of an anastomotic ring device to the proximal end 1', 2' of the guide wire means 1, 2 and delivering the proximal ring 5 to the proximal tissue portion 3 by pulling the distal extracorporeal end 1", 2" of the guide wire means 1, 2 in a distal direction until the proximal ring 5 reaches the proximal tissue portion 3 (Fig. 12 - 15),
- Slidably connecting a distal ring 6 of the anastomotic ring device to the distal end 1", 2" of the guide wire means 1, 2 and pushing it proximally along the guide wire means until it reaches the distal tissue portion 4 (Fig. 16 - 18),
- Contemporaneously pulling the distal end 1", 2" of the guide wire means 1, 2 distally and pushing the distal ring 6 proximally to approximate the proximal and distal rings, thereby tearing the proximal and distal tissue portions 3, 4 situated upon the guide wire means between the distal and proximal rings 5, 6 in contact to another (Fig. 19, 20),
- Snap-connecting the distal ring 6 with the proximal ring 5, thereby clamping the distal and proximal tissue portions between them (Fig. 19, 20),
- Cutting the tissue internally overhanging the anastomotic ring device to open the anastomotic lumen,
- Pulling the proximal end 1', 2' of the guide wire means 1, 2 to remove the guide wire means 1, 2 from the body.

[0012] The loop of the guide wire means 1, 2 starts and ends either in natural orifices, like mouth, nose, anus or, alternatively, in artificially created openings in the body, such as colostomy, abdominal incisions, wound or fistulas. Preferably, the guide wire means 1, 2 enters and exits the body through natural ducts (e.g. mouth).

[0013] While the guide wire means can comprise one or more single flexible guide wires, it is preferable to provide two guide wires 1, 2 which penetrate the proximal and distal tissue portion in a substantially equal preset distance in a way to allow an axial and angular alignment of the distal and proximal ring of the anastomotic ring device.

Creation of the loop of the guide wire means

[0014] The loop of the guide wire means 1, 2 is created by means of the following procedural steps:

- Transluminally (e.g. transorally) introducing a slender surgical probe 7 through the proximal inlet port (e.g. mouth) for the guide wire means 1, 2 and pushing the probe 7 from outside the body distally towards the proximal tissue portion 3 (e.g. a jejunal anastomotic site),
- Transporting the distal end 1", 2" of the guide wire means 1, 2 to the proximal tissue portion 3 through

one or more guide wire canals 8, 9 formed in the probe 7 and perforating the proximal tissue portion 3 with the guide wire ends 1", 2" or needle guide wire ends in a way that the distal guide wire ends 1", 2" protrude distally from the proximal tissue portion 3 (e.g. into the previously CO₂ insufflated abdominal space 10),

- Removing the surgical probe 7 from the body by pulling it proximally out of the proximal inlet port (e.g. mouth) and leaving the guide wire means 1, 2 in place,
- Transluminally introducing the same probe 7 or a different slender surgical probe through the distal inlet port for the guide wire means which might but need not coincide with the proximal inlet port (e.g. mouth) and pushing the probe 7 from outside the body proximally (with reference to the loop direction) towards the distal tissue portion 4 (e.g. the gastric wall tissue),
- Transporting a snare 11, preferably a radio frequency current electrode snare, to the distal tissue portion 4 through an instrument delivery canal 12 formed in the probe 7 and perforating the distal tissue portion 4 by transmitting radiofrequency current from the RF snare 11 to the tissue, subsequently passing the snare 11 through the perforation in a way that the snare 11 protrudes proximally from the distal tissue portion 4 in the same space where the distal guide wire ends 1", 2" lay (e.g. in the previously CO₂ insufflated abdominal space 10),
- Feeding the distal end 1", 2" of the guide wire means 1, 2 through the snare hole and catch the distal end 1", 2" of the guide wire means by the snare 11, subsequently pulling the snare 11 together with the distal end 1", 2" of the guide wire means 1, 2 distally through the perforation of the distal tissue portion 4 (e.g. gastric wall) and distally withdrawing the probe 7 and the snare 11 together with the distal guide wire ends 1", 2" through the distal inlet port (e.g. transorally) out of the body.

[0015] Advantageously, the transluminal introduction of the probe 7 to the proximal tissue portion 3 is assisted by laparoscopic manipulating the natural duct (e.g. jejunum), moving it over the probe 7 in a direction against the advancing direction of the probe 7, e.g. by means of a proximal milking movement of the natural duct against the distal pushing direction of the probe 7 using a laparoscopic grasper 13.

[0016] In case of a gastro-jejunostomy, the probe 7 needs to be advanced transorally through the esophagus and the stomach and across the pylorus into the duodenum, which is not always easy to point at with a normal surgical probe. During this step of the procedure an Ewald tube might be pushed through the patients mouth down the esophagus into the stomach and the probe 7 can be advantageously guided inside the Ewald tube until and across the pylorus.

[0017] Similarly, the perforation of the proximal tissue portion 3 is advantageously assisted by laparoscopically tearing the proximal tissue portion 3 (e.g. the jejunum) against a distal tip 14 of the probe 7 defining an exit port for the guide wire means 1, 2 or guide wire needle in a way that the distal guide wire ends 1", 2" can poke through the tissue 3 in a stable and controlled manner. For instance the proximal tissue portion 3 is folded back proximally over the probe tip 14 by means of the laparoscopic grasper 13, while the probe 7 is pushed distally against the fold formed in the proximal tissue 3.

[0018] In accordance with a yet further advantageous embodiment, the radiofrequency snare 11, after having pierced through the distal tissue portion 4 is advanced into the space containing also the distal end 1", 2" of the guide wire means 1, 2 (e.g. the CO₂ insufflated abdomen 10) under laparoscopic visualization by a laparoscope 20 and the distal end 1", 2" of the guide wire means 1, 2 is caught by the snare 11 by grasping the guide wire ends 1", 2" with a laparoscopic grasper 13 and inserting them with the grasper 13 in the snare hole under laparoscopic visualization by laparoscope 20. With reference to the deployment of the anastomotic ring device, also the transport of the proximal ring 5 to the proximal tissue portion 3 is advantageously assisted by laparoscopic manipulation, e.g. local straightening or milking movement of the natural duct (e.g. small intestine 15) through which the proximal ring 5 advances towards the anastomotic site.

[0019] The distal ring 6 is advantageously pushed proximally along the guide wire means by a customized semi-rigid deployment probe 19, in which the deployment probe 19 itself can be preferably guided by the same guide wire means 1, 2.

[0020] When the proximal inlet port (e.g. mouth) coincides with the distal outlet port of the guide wire loop and when different portions 1', 2'; 1", 2" of the loop meet in same intracorporeal spaces (as for example inside the stomach 16), it will be necessary to separate the different loop portions at least along the tracts where they overlap, in order to reliably prevent guide wire mix up and confounding. Preferably, also the extracorporeal proximal and distal ends of the guide wire means 1, 2 are separated in order to allow the surgeon to immediately identify the correct guide wire ends to pull, to insert or to withdraw as required by the procedure. Advantageously, two visually distinguishable flexible guide wire sheaths, i.e. a proximal sheath 17 and a distal sheath 18, are provided and placed extra-corporeally over the distal 1", 2" and proximal 1', 2' guide wire ends and advanced inside the body as far as necessary to separate the guide wire portions in the zones of overlap.

[0021] As can be readily appreciated from the foregoing description, the combination of transluminal or endoscopic placement of the guide wire loop and delivery of the anastomotic ring device with laparoscopically assisting the guide wire placement and the ring deployment makes it possible to perform an anastomosis with com-

paratively cost effective instrumentation, which will be described in the following, and at the same time increases the precision of the surgical intervention without using invasive open surgery techniques. The proposed method can be seen as a mixed endoscopic - laparoscopic approach which reconciles in a synergic manner the need to increase the precision of the performance of the anastomosis (pure endoscopic approaches are not yet sufficiently mature to guarantee the required precision), to reduce invasiveness (typical disadvantage of the traditional open surgery) and to reduce the dependency of the result from the experience and skill of the surgeon (only a few specialists are able to perform reliably precise endoscopic operations). In the following, a set of surgical instruments will be described which has been especially developed and adapted for performing an anastomosis in accordance with the proposed method.

[0022] The instrumentation comprises advantageously one or more of the following components:

- the proximal and distal anastomotic rings 5, 6,
- the two guide wires 1, 2;
- the surgical probe 7
- the laparoscopic grasper 13,
- the snare 11,
- the proximal sheath 17 and distal sheath 18,
- a laparoscopic illumination/visualization device 20,
- connecting crimpers 21,
- a surgical deployment probe 19.

Detailed description of the anastomotic ring device

[0023] Figures 25a and 25b show an anastomotic ring device with the proximal ring 5 and the distal ring 6 which is not only but particularly adapted to perform a gastro-jejunoscopy according to the previously described method. The proximal ring 5 (or bowel ring 5) is adapted to bear against the proximal tissue portion 3 (jejunal tissue), while the distal ring 6 (or gastric ring 6) is adapted to bear against the distal tissue portion 4 (gastric tissue) opposite the proximal tissue portion 3 and the proximal ring 5. The proximal ring 5 comprises two seats 22 each adapted to receive one of the two guide wires 1, 2 respectively, in which the two seats 22 are arranged or formed at a distance thereby allowing to align the proximal ring 5 with the guide wire means and to fix the angular position of the proximal ring 5 with respect to the two guide wires 1, 2 of the guide wire means. In this way the proximal ring 5 can be precisely positioned and angularly aligned with respect to the first tissue portion 3, which is preferably perforated and penetrated by the two guide wires 1, 2 at approximately the same distance as the distance between the two seats 22 of the proximal ring.

[0024] Moreover, the proximal ring 5 comprises snap connecting means suitable to snap engage corresponding counter-snap connecting means of the distal compression ring 6. The snap connecting means comprise at least two snap connecting portions 23 arranged at a

distance which is substantially equal to a distance of corresponding counter-snap connecting portions 24 of the distal ring 6, thereby assuring a correct angular alignment of the proximal and distal ring when connected. The correct alignment of the proximal and distal rings during approximation is assured by the fact that the distal ring 6 comprises two sliding seats 25 for slidably receiving the two guide wires 1, 2, in which the distance between the two sliding seats 25 is equal to the distance between the two guide wire seats 22 of the proximal ring 5.

[0025] In accordance with the embodiments illustrated in figure 25a and 25b, the snap connecting portions 23 of the proximal ring 5 are embodied as two distally protruding diametrically oppositely arranged and substantially parallel toothed or recessed 43 pins, while the counter-snap connecting portions 24 of the distal ring 6 are embodied as two diametrically oppositely arranged substantially parallel tubular toothed seats which are radially elastically deformable, e.g. due to longitudinal slots 26, and adapted to snap engage the pins 23 in different longitudinal positions corresponding to different axial distances between the proximal and distal compression rings 5, 6. This makes it possible to use the anastomotic ring device for different tissue thicknesses and enables the surgeon to vary the pressure on the clamped tissue portions 3, 4.

[0026] Preferably, the counter-snap connecting portions 24 of the distal ring 6 protrude distally from a distal surface of the distal ring 6 opposite its tissue pressure surface 27.

[0027] The pressure surfaces 27 of the proximal and distal rings 5, 6 destined to contact and clamp the proximal and distal tissue portions 3, 4 are substantially plane (fig. 25a) or circumferentially wavy (figure 25b) in order to increase the circumference of the anastomotic lumen with respect to the external ring circumference. Advantageously, the pressure surfaces 27 are roughened or locally profiled in order to prevent the tissue 3, 4 to squeeze radially out of the ring device in response to the axial pressure.

[0028] In accordance with a preferred embodiment, the guide wire seats 22 of the proximal ring 5 are defined axially inside the snap pins 23 and the sliding seats 25 of the distal ring device 6 are defined inside the tubular counter snap seats 24, thereby aligning the axes of ring positioning and guidance with the axes of ring snap connection.

[0029] Moreover, the toothed pins 23 of the proximal compression ring 5 include pointed free ends 29 suitable to penetrate the proximal and, possibly, the distal tissue through the same guide wire passage holes.

Detailed description of the surgical probe

[0030] The surgical probe 7 illustrated for instance in fig. 3 and 4 comprises a slender elongate flexible, but longitudinally incompressible insertion shaft 30 defining preferably one or more internal canals 8, 9, 12 (depicted

by a dashed line) for slidably receiving the two guide wires 1, 2 and, possibly, other surgical instruments and allowing their transport through the insertion shaft 30 until a distal probe head 32. The distal probe head 32 comprises a spherical, ellipsoid or substantially egg shaped smoothly rounded housing which defines internal canals for slidably housing the two guide wires 1, 2 and, possibly, additional surgical instruments, as well as two distinct exit openings 31 for the guide wires 1, 2.

[0031] The rounded shape of the probe head 32 prevents tissue trauma during insertion and allows to advance the probe 7 through the often very tortuous natural ducts, e.g. the gastric-jejunal region of the digestive tract.

[0032] The guide wire exit openings 31 are arranged on a substantially distal end face of the probe head 32 and spaced apart from one another at a distance substantially equal to the distance of the guide wire seats 22 of the proximal ring 5 and of the sliding guide wire seats 25 of the distal ring 6, so that the distance of the guide wires 1, 2 exiting from exit openings 31 is at least approximately equal to the distance of the guide wire seats of the anastomotic ring device 5, 6. Thanks to this particular configuration, the geometry of the probe 7 assures that during penetration of the proximal tissue portion 3, the distance between the distal guide wire ends 1", 2" and, hence, the distance between the holes poked in the proximal tissue 3 is equal to the distance of the guide wire seats and connecting portions of the compression rings 5, 6, thereby enabling a correct positioning of these devices. Advantageously, the head 32 of the probe 7 defines a third exit opening 33 which allows to use the very same probe 7 also for transporting the snare 11 to the anastomotic site. The third exit opening 33 is advantageously arranged centrally between the two guide wire exit openings 31.

Detailed description of the laparoscopic grasper

[0033] The laparoscopic grasper 13 is illustrated in fig. 2, 3 and 4 and comprises a rigid elongate insertion shaft 34, a distal jaw portion 35 (referred to the surgeons point of view) and a proximal handle portion (not shown) which houses also an actuation mechanism for the jaw portion 35. The jaw portion 35 is preferably dimensioned so that it can open wider than the external diameter of the insertion shaft 30 of the probe 7, in order to enable the surgeon to assist the insertion of the probe 7 by a milking movement of the natural duct (e.g. jejunum) over the probe 7.

Detailed description of the connecting crimpers

[0034] A preferred embodiment of the connecting crimpers 21 is illustrated in figure 12. The crimpers 21 are preferably irreversibly deformable or elastically applicable clips for crimping the guide wires 1, 2. Once the guide wires 1, 2 are inserted through the guide wire seats 22 of the proximal ring 5, the crimpers 21 are applied to the guide wires proximally adjacent to the proximal ring

5 in order to prevent the proximal ring 5 to slide proximally along the guide wire but allow the guide wires 1, 2 to be proximally withdrawn from the proximal ring 5. For this reason the crimpers 21 have an external dimension greater than the passage opening defined by the seats 22 of the proximal ring 5.

Detailed description of the snare

[0035] According to a preferred embodiment, the snare 11 (fig. 8, 9) is or comprises a radio frequency electrode suitable to transmit RF current to the adjacent tissue in order to dissect it and coagulate bleeding. For this reason the snare is connected to an RF current conductor wire which in turn is connectable to an extracorporeal radio frequency current generator (not shown). The snare 11 is configured and dimensioned in such a way that the snare hole can receive contemporaneously the two distal guide wire ends 1", 2".

Detailed description of the laparoscopic illumination and visualization device

[0036] The laparoscopic illumination and visualization device 20 (fig. 2) is preferably embodied as a rigid shaft laparoscope provided with an illuminating source, e. g. light emitting optical fiber ends, and with a visualization device, e.g. a micro-camera or lens suitable to transmit images of the intra-corporeal site on a monitor placed outside the body of the patient.

Detailed description of the proximal sheath and distal sheath

[0037] The proximal sheath 17 and distal sheath 18 are flexibly deformable tubular devices which are sufficiently longitudinally stiff to allow them to be pushed over the guide wire means 1, 2 inside the body. The proximal and distal sheaths 17, 18 define an internal passage opening dimensioned to receive contemporaneously two guide wires 1, 2 and are distinguished by different colors or visual markings in order to enable the surgeon to easily identify the different guide wire ends 1', 2', 1", 2".

Detailed description of the surgical deployment probe

[0038] A preferred embodiment of the surgical deployment probe 19 is illustrated in figures 16 to 21. The deployment probe 19 comprises a preferably semi-rigid elongate shaft 36 and a distal connector 37 (referred to the surgeons point of view) which is detachably connectable to the distal end of the elongate shaft 36. According to an embodiment, the elongate shaft 36 is provided by a visualization device such as a gastroscope or, alternatively, by a semi-rigid surgical probe without visualization features. The distal connector 37 comprises a proximal coupling portion 38 adapted to detachably snap engage, shape fit, or interference fit with the distal end of the elongate shaft 36.

gate shaft 36.

[0039] Preferably, the coupling portion includes a plurality of elastic fins protruding in proximal direction (referred to the surgeons point of view) and suitable to elastically embrace and snap connect the elongate shaft 36. The connector 37 further comprises a distal push surface 39 arranged opposite the elastic fins and adapted to contact a corresponding surface of the distal ring 6 in order to push the latter proximally along the guide wire means 1, 2 into snap engagement with the proximal ring 5. The push surface 39 is at least partially complementary with the corresponding surface of the distal ring 6 in a way that the ring 6 can be captively received by said push surface 39. To that end, the push surface 39 delimits one or more cavities 40 configured to receive with interference the distally protruding counter-snap connecting portions 24 of the distal ring 6. While it has been already described that the distal ring 6 is provided with sliding seats 25 for slidably receiving the guide wire means 1, 2, thereby allowing the ring 6 to be pushed in a guided manner along the guide wires 1, 2, according to a preferred embodiment, also the connector 37 include similar sliding seats, preferably opposite radially protruding portions 41 defining longitudinal through holes 42 adapted to slidably receive the guide wires 1, 2 so that both, the distal ring 6 and the deployment probe 19, i.e. the connector 37, can be slidably guided along the distal part of the guide wire loop. The sliding seats 41 are preferably arranged in axial alignment with the cavities 40, so that, in an assembled configuration, the sliding seats 25 of the distal ring 6 and the sliding seats 41 of the connector 37 (which have substantially the same distance from another) are also axially aligned.

[0040] The use of the kit of surgical instruments for performing an anastomosis will be described in the following by means of a non-limiting example of a gastro-jejunostomy via transoral access.

[0041] A loop of two single guide wires 1,2 is created by transorally introducing the surgical probe 7 to the desired jejunal anastomotic site by simultaneously pushing the probe 7 from outside the body and manipulating the jejunum over the probe 7 using the laparoscopic grasper 13. Once the head 32 of the probe 7 has reached the anastomotic site, the jejunum is folded proximally over the probe head 32 so that the proximal (jejunal) tissue 3 adheres to the probe head 32. Now the distal guide wire ends 1", 2" are distally advanced out of the guide wire openings 31 against the jejunal tissue 3 in order to perforate the latter in two points having a distance corresponding to the distance between the two guide wire openings 31 of the probe head 32. The distal guide wire ends 1", 2" are then pushed through the jejunal wall into the previously CO₂ insufflated abdominal space 10. Then, the surgical probe 7 is removed from the body and guide wires 1, 2 are left in place within the gastro intestinal tract. In this step the distal ends 1", 2" of the guide wires 1, 2 might be grasped by the laparoscopic grasper 13, while the probe 7 is proximally withdrawn (fig. 1 to 5). In

order to avoid confusion between the different guide wire portions, the proximal sheath 17 is placed extra-corporally over the proximal guide wire ends 1', 2' and transorally advanced in distal direction at least beyond the pylorus, thereby covering the whole guide wire tract extending through the gastric cavity (fig. 6). After the placement of the proximal sheath 17, the surgical probe 7 is reintroduced transorally to the desired anastomotic site within the gastric cavity (fig. 7) and the snare 11 is advanced through the elongate shaft of the probe 7 and out of the instrument exit opening 33. A hole is created in the distal (gastric wall) tissue portion 4 by energizing the RF snare 11 and advancing it through the gastric wall into the abdomen 10 (fig. 8) under laparoscopic visualization by means of the laparoscope 20. After having de-energized the snare 11, the distal guide wire ends 1", 2" are grasped by the laparoscopic grasper 13 and fed from below into the hole of the snare 11 (fig. 9). The snare 11, after having caught the distal guide wire ends, is pulled distally through the hole in the gastric wall 4 and transorally out of the patients body together with the probe 7 (fig. 10). The distal guide wire ends 1", 2" extending transorally out of the patients body are now covered by the distal sheath 18 which is proximally (with respect to the loop) advanced until the gastric anastomotic site (fig. 11). At this point, two visually distinguished sheaths separate and identify the created guide wire loop.

[0042] After having completed the guide wire loop, the proximal sheath 17 is removed from the body, thereby allowing access to the proximal guide wire portion to which the proximal ring 5 is connected by inserting the proximal guide wire ends 1', 2' through the seats 22 and clinching one of the crimpers 21 to each guide wire 1, 2 proximally behind the ring 5 (fig. 12). By distally pulling the distal guide wire ends 1", 2" (simultaneously), the proximal ring 5 is now transported distally to the jejunum 3, wherein the ring progression is advantageously assisted by the laparoscopic grasper 13. Once arrived at the anastomotic site, the toothed pins 23 of the proximal ring are pulled through the two holes in the jejunal wall 3 so that the proximal ring is correctly placed and aligned with respect to the proximal tissue portion to be joined in anastomosis (fig. 13 to 15). The proximal sheath 17 is again placed over the proximal guide wire portion and the distal sheath 18 is removed from the distal guide wire portion and withdrawn from the body of the patient. The distal guide wire ends 1", 2" are now inserted through the sliding guide wire seats 25 of the distal ring 6 and through the corresponding sliding seats 42 of the deployment probe 19 (fig. 16) and the distal ring 6 is transorally pushed by the deployment probe 19 until it reaches the gastric anastomotic site (fig. 17, 18). By further pushing the distal ring 6 in a proximal (loop-) direction and contemporaneously pulling the distal guide wire ends 1", 2" distally, the distal and proximal rings approximate one another, align angularly and clamp the jejunal 3 and gastric wall tissue 4 between their tissue clamping surfaces 27. Upon ring approximation, the two guide wires 1, 2

still tied together by the single hole in the gastric wall 4 will open out, dissect or strap said hole, thereby aligning and finally connecting the snap connecting portions 23 of the proximal ring with the counter-snap connecting portions 24 of the distal ring 6 (fig. 19, 20). The tissue gap, or in other words the tissue pressure can be variably adjusted by more or less intensely pulling the guide wires against the deployment probe 19. The tissue compression can be monitored by laparoscopically observing the change in tissue color.

[0043] After having deployed the anastomotic ring device 5, 6, the deployment probe 19 is withdrawn transorally (fig. 21) and the surgical probe 7 can be inserted transorally in the gastric space in order to pierce also the jejunal tissue 3 along the internal circumference of the anastomotic ring device, e.g. by means of the RF snare 11. After having extracted the surgical probe 7, the guide wires 1, 2 can be removed from the body by pulling their proximal ends 1', 2' proximally. Figures 22, 23 and 24 show the completed gastric-jejunal anastomosis and gastro-jejunostomy obtained by means of the above described method and by the instruments according to the invention.

[0044] Although a preferred embodiment of the invention has been described in detail, it is not the intention of the applicant to limit the scope of the claims to such particular embodiment.

30 Claims

1. Instrumentation for performing an endoluminal or transluminal anastomosis, such as in a gastro-jejunostomy, in a jejuno-jejunostomy, in a colo-proctostomy, in a jejuno-colostomy or anastomoses of the chole duct, comprising:

- an anastomotic ring device including a proximal ring (5) having two guide wire seats (22) each of which is adapted to slidably receive one (1; 2) of two guide wires (1, 2), respectively, and a distal ring (6) having two guide wire seats (25) each of which is adapted to slidably receive one (1; 2) of said two guide wires (1, 2), respectively, the proximal ring (5) and the distal ring (6) being snap-connectable to each other,
- a surgical probe (7) comprising an elongate insertion shaft (30) and a probe head (32) distally connected to the insertion shaft (30) and adapted to be endoluminally advanced to a proximal tissue portion (3), said insertion shaft (30) defining guide wire canals (8, 9) extending into two guide wire exit openings (31) defined in the probe head (32) and adapted to deliver the distal ends (1", 2") of said guide wires (1, 2) to said proximal tissue portion (3),

characterized in that the distance between said two

- guide wire exit openings (31) of the probe (7) is substantially equal to the distance between said two guide wire seats (22) of the proximal ring (5) and to the distance between said two guide wire seats (25) of the distal ring (6).
2. Instrumentation according to claim 1, further comprising a snare (11) adapted to catch the distal ends (1", 2") of the guide wires (1, 2), said snare (11) including a radiofrequency current electrode suitable to dissect and penetrate a distal tissue portion (4) of the anastomotic site, wherein the surgical probe (7) comprises an instrument delivery canal (12) extending into an instrument exit opening (33) defined in the probe head (32).
 3. Instrumentation according to claim 2, wherein the instrument exit opening (33) is arranged centrally between the two guide wire exit openings (31).
 4. Instrumentation according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the proximal ring (5) comprises two snap connecting portions (23) spaced apart at a distance which is substantially equal to a distance between two corresponding counter snap connecting portions (24) provided at the distal ring (6).
 5. Instrumentation according to the preceding claim, wherein the guide wire seats (22) of the proximal ring (5) are defined inside said snap connecting portions (23) and the guide wire seats (25) of the distal ring device (6) are defined inside said counter snap connecting portions (24), thereby aligning the axes of ring positioning and ring guidance with the axes of ring snap connection.
 6. Instrumentation according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising a deployment probe (19) adapted to push the distal ring (6) along said guide wires (1, 2) endoluminally to the distal tissue portion (4) of the anastomotic site, said deployment probe (19) including:
 - an elongate shaft (36);
 - a distal connector (37) with a proximal coupling portion (38) adapted to detachably connect with the distal end of the elongate shaft (36) and a distal push surface (39) which is at least partially complementary with the corresponding surface of the distal ring (6) in a way that the distal ring (6) can be captively received by said push surface (39).
 7. Instrumentation according to the preceding claim, wherein the connector (37) of the deployment probe (19) delimits cavities (40) configured to receive with interference distally protruding counter-snap connecting portions (24) of the distal ring (6).
 8. Instrumentation according to claim 6 or 7, wherein the connector (37) comprises sliding seats (41) adapted to slidably receive said guide wires (1, 2).
 9. Instrumentation according to the preceding claim, wherein said sliding seats (41) of the connector (37) and the guide wire seats (25) of the distal ring (6) received by the connector (37) are axially aligned.
 10. Instrumentation according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising a proximal sheath (17) and a distal sheath (18), both adapted to be pushed over the guide wires (1, 2) and advanced endoluminally inside the body, wherein the proximal and distal sheaths (17, 18) are visually distinguished in order to enable the surgeon to easily identify the different guide wire ends (1', 2', 1", 2").
 11. Instrumentation according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising a laparoscopic grasper (13) suitable to assist the endoluminal insertion of the probe (7), wherein said laparoscopic grasper (13) comprises an elongate insertion shaft (34), a distal jaw portion (35) and a proximal handle portion housing an actuation mechanism for the jaw portion (35), wherein the jaw portion (35) is configured to open wider than the external diameter of the insertion shaft (30) of said surgical probe (7).

Patentansprüche

1. Instrumentation zum Durchführen einer endoluminalen oder transluminalen Anastomose, wie etwa bei einer Gastro-Jejunostomie, bei einer Jejunum-Jejunostomie, bei einer Colo-Proktostomie, bei einer Jejunum-Kolostomie oder Anastomosen des Gallengangs, umfassend:
 - eine anastomotische Ringvorrichtung, umfassend einen proximalen Ring (5) mit zwei Führungsdraht-Sitzen (22), wobei jeder von ihnen jeweils geeignet ist, gleitend einen (1; 2) von zwei Führungsdrähten (1, 2) aufzunehmen, und einen distalen Ring (6) mit zwei Führungsdraht-Sitzen (25), wobei jeder von ihnen jeweils geeignet ist, gleitend einen (1; 2) der zwei Führungsdrähte (1, 2) aufzunehmen, wobei der proximale Ring (5) und der distale Ring (6) miteinander schnappverbundbar sind,
 - eine chirurgische Sonde (7), umfassend einen länglichen Einführungsschaft (30) und einen Sondenkopf (32), der distal mit dem Einführungsschaft (30) verbunden ist und geeignet ist, endoluminal zu einem proximalen Gewebeabschnitt (3) vorangetrieben zu werden, wobei der Einführungsschaft (30) Führungsdraht-Kanäle (8, 9) definiert, welche sich in zwei Führungs-

draht-Ausgangsöffnungen (31) erstrecken, die in dem Sondenkopf (32) definiert sind und geeignet sind, die distalen Enden (1", 2") der Führungsdrähte (1, 2) zu dem proximalen Gewebeabschnitt (3) zu liefern,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Abstand zwischen den beiden Führungsdraht-Ausgangsöffnungen (31) der Sonde (7) im Wesentlichen gleich dem Abstand zwischen den zwei Führungsdraht-Sitzen (22) des proximalen Rings (5) und dem Abstand zwischen den zwei Führungsdraht-Sitzen (25) des distalen Rings (6) ist.

2. Instrumentation nach Anspruch 1, ferner umfassend eine Schlinge (11), die geeignet ist, die distalen Enden (1", 2") der Führungsdrähte (1, 2) zu fangen, wobei die Schlinge (11) eine Radiofrequenz-Strom-Elektrode umfasst, die geeignet ist, einen distalen Gewebeabschnitt (4) des anastomotischen Ortes zu sezieren und zu penetrieren, wobei die chirurgische Sonde (7) einen Instrumenten-Lieferkanal (12) umfasst, der sich in eine Instrumenten-Ausgangsöffnung (33) erstreckt, welche in dem Sondenkopf (32) definiert ist.
3. Instrumentation nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Instrumenten-Ausgangsöffnung (33) zentrisch zwischen den zwei Führungsdraht-Ausgangsöffnungen (31) angeordnet sind.
4. Instrumentation nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der proximale Ring (5) zwei Schnappverbindungsabschnitte (23) umfasst, welche um einen Abstand voneinander beabstandet sind, welcher im Wesentlichen gleich einem Abstand zwischen zwei entsprechenden Gegenschnappverbindungsabschnitten (24) ist, die an dem distalen Ring (6) bereitgestellt sind.
5. Instrumentation nach dem vorhergehenden Anspruch, wobei die Führungsdraht-Sitze (22) des proximalen Rings (5) innerhalb der Schnappverbindungsabschnitte (23) definiert sind und die Führungsdraht-Sitze (25) der distalen Ringvorrichtung (6) innerhalb der Gegenschnappverbindungsabschnitte (24) definiert sind, wodurch die Achsen von Ringpositionierung und Ringführung an den Achsen der Ringschnappverbindung ausgerichtet werden.
6. Instrumentation nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, umfassend eine Einsatzsonde (19), die geeignet ist, den distalen Ring (6) entlang der Führungsdrähte (1, 2) endoluminal zu dem distalen Gewebeabschnitt (4) des anastomotischen Ortes zu drücken, wobei die Einsatzsonde (19) umfasst:

- einen länglichen Schaft (36);

- einen distalen Verbinder (37) mit einem proximalen Kopplungsabschnitt (38), der geeignet ist, sich lösbar mit dem distalen Ende des länglichen Schafts (36) zu verbinden, und einer distalen Druckfläche (39) welche wenigstens teilweise komplementär zu der entsprechenden Fläche des distalen Rings (6) auf eine Weise ist, dass der distale Ring (6) fangend von der Druckfläche (39) aufgenommen werden kann.

7. Instrumentation nach dem vorhergehenden Anspruch, wobei der Verbinder (37) der Einsatzsonde (19) Kavitäten (40) begrenzt, die konfiguriert sind, um mit Übermaß distal hervorstehende Gegenschnappverbindungsabschnitte (24) des distalen Rings (6) aufzunehmen.
8. Instrumentation nach Anspruch 6 oder 7, wobei der Verbinder (37) Gleit-Sitze (41) umfasst, die geeignet sind, die Führungsdrähte (1, 2) gleitend aufzunehmen.
9. Instrumentation nach dem vorhergehenden Anspruch, wobei die Gleit-Sitze (41) des Verbinders (37) und die Führungsdraht-Sitze (25) des distalen Rings (6), der von dem Verbinder (37) aufgenommen ist, axial ausgerichtet sind.
10. Instrumentation nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, umfassend eine proximale Umhüllung (17) und eine distale Umhüllung (18), welche beide geeignet sind, über die Führungsdrähte (1, 2) gedrückt zu werden und endoluminal innerhalb des Körpers vorangetrieben zu werden, wobei die proximale und die distale Umhüllung (17, 18) visuell unterschiedlich sind, um es zu ermöglichen, dass der Chirurg die verschiedenen Führungsdraht-Enden (1', 2', 1", 2") einfach identifizieren kann.
11. Instrumentation nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, umfassend einen laparoskopischen Greifer (13), der geeignet ist, das endoluminale Einführen der Sonde (7) zu unterstützen, wobei der laparoskopische Greifer (13) einen länglichen Einführungsschaft (34), einen distalen Klauenabschnitt (35) und einen proximalen Griffabschnitt umfasst, welcher einen Betätigungsmechanismus für den Klauenabschnitt (35) beherbergt, wobei der Klauenabschnitt (35) konfiguriert ist, sich weiter als der Außendurchmesser des Einführungsschafts (30) der chirurgischen Sonde (7) zu öffnen.

Revendications

1. Instrumentation pour effectuer une anastomose endoluminale ou transluminale, par exemple dans une gastro-jéjunostomie, dans une jéuno-jéjunostomie,

dans une colo-proctostomie, dans une jéjuno-colostomie ou des anastomoses du canal cholédoque, comprenant :

- un dispositif à anneaux d'anastomose comprenant un anneau proximal (5) comportant deux sièges de fil guide (22) adaptés chacun pour recevoir de manière coulissante l'un (1 ; 2) de deux fils guides (1, 2), respectivement, et un anneau distal (6) comportant deux sièges de fil guide (25) adaptés chacun pour recevoir de manière coulissante l'un (1 ; 2) desdits deux fils guides (1, 2), respectivement, l'anneau proximal (5) et l'anneau distal (6) pouvant être reliés l'un à l'autre par pression,
- une sonde chirurgicale (7) comprenant un arbre d'insertion (30) allongé et une tête de sonde (32) reliée distalement à l'arbre d'insertion (30) et adaptée pour être avancée endoluminalement vers une partie de tissu proximale (3), ledit arbre d'insertion (30) définissant des canaux de fil guide (8, 9) s'étendant dans deux ouvertures de sortie de fil guide (31) définies dans la tête de sonde (32) et adaptées pour délivrer les extrémités distales (1", 2") desdits fils guides (1, 2) à ladite partie de tissu proximale (3),

caractérisée en ce que la distance entre lesdites deux ouvertures de sortie de fil guide (31) de la sonde (7) est sensiblement égale à la distance entre lesdits deux sièges de fil guide (22) de l'anneau proximal (5) et à la distance entre lesdits deux sièges de fil guide (25) de l'anneau distal (6).

2. Instrumentation selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre une anse (11) adaptée pour attraper les extrémités distales (1", 2") des fils guides (1, 2), ladite anse (11) comprenant une électrode de courant radiofréquence adaptée pour disséquer et pénétrer dans une partie de tissu distale (4) du site d'anastomose, dans laquelle la sonde chirurgicale (7) comprend un canal de distribution d'instrument (12) s'étendant dans une ouverture de sortie d'instrument (33) définie dans la tête de sonde (32).
3. Instrumentation selon la revendication 2, dans laquelle l'ouverture de sortie d'instrument (33) est agencée au centre entre les deux ouvertures de sortie de fil guide (31).
4. Instrumentation selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'anneau proximal (5) comprend deux parties de liaison par pression (23) espacées à une distance qui est sensiblement égale à une distance entre deux contreparties de liaison par pression (24) correspondantes prévues sur l'anneau distal (6).

5. Instrumentation selon la revendication précédente, dans laquelle les sièges de fil guide (22) de l'anneau proximal (5) sont définis à l'intérieur desdites parties de liaison par pression (23) et les sièges de fil guide (25) de l'anneau distal (6) du dispositif sont définis à l'intérieur desdites contreparties de liaison par pression (24), alignant de ce fait les axes de positionnement des anneaux et de guidage des anneaux avec les axes de liaison par pression des anneaux.

6. Instrumentation selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant une sonde de déploiement (19) adaptée pour pousser l'anneau distal (6) le long desdits fils guides (1, 2) endoluminalement vers la partie de tissu distale (4) du site d'anastomose, ladite sonde de déploiement (19) comprenant :

- un arbre (36) allongé ;
- un raccord distal (37) comportant une partie d'accouplement proximale (38) adaptée pour être raccordée de manière détachable à l'extrémité distale de l'arbre (36) allongé et une surface de poussée distale (39) qui est au moins partiellement complémentaire de la surface correspondante de l'anneau distal (6) d'une manière telle que l'anneau distal (6) peut être reçu de manière captive par ladite surface de poussée (39).

7. Instrumentation selon la revendication précédente, dans laquelle le raccord (37) de la sonde de déploiement (19) délimite des cavités (40) configurées pour recevoir avec interférence des contreparties de liaison par pression (24) faisant saillie distalement de l'anneau distal (6).
8. Instrumentation selon la revendication 6 ou 7, dans laquelle le raccord (37) comprend des sièges coulissants (41) adaptés pour recevoir de manière coulissante lesdits fils guides (1, 2).
9. Instrumentation selon la revendication précédente, dans laquelle lesdits sièges coulissants (41) du raccord (37) et les sièges de fil guide (25) de l'anneau distal (6) reçus par le raccord (37) sont alignés axialement.
10. Instrumentation selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant une gaine proximale (17) et une gaine distale (18), adaptées toutes deux pour être poussées sur les fils guides (1, 2) et avancées endoluminalement à l'intérieur du corps, dans laquelle les gaines proximale et distale (17, 18) sont distinguées visuellement afin de permettre au chirurgien d'identifier facilement les différentes extrémités de fil guide (1', 2', 1" 2").

11. Instrumentation selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant un élément de préhension laparoscopique (13) adapté pour aider à l'insertion endoluminale de la sonde (7), dans laquelle ledit élément de préhension laparoscopique (13) comprend un arbre d'insertion (34) allongé, une partie formant mâchoires distale (35) et une partie formant poignée proximale logeant un mécanisme d'actionnement pour la partie formant mâchoires (35), dans laquelle la partie formant mâchoires (35) est configurée pour s'ouvrir plus largement que le diamètre externe de l'arbre d'insertion (30) de ladite sonde chirurgicale (7).

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

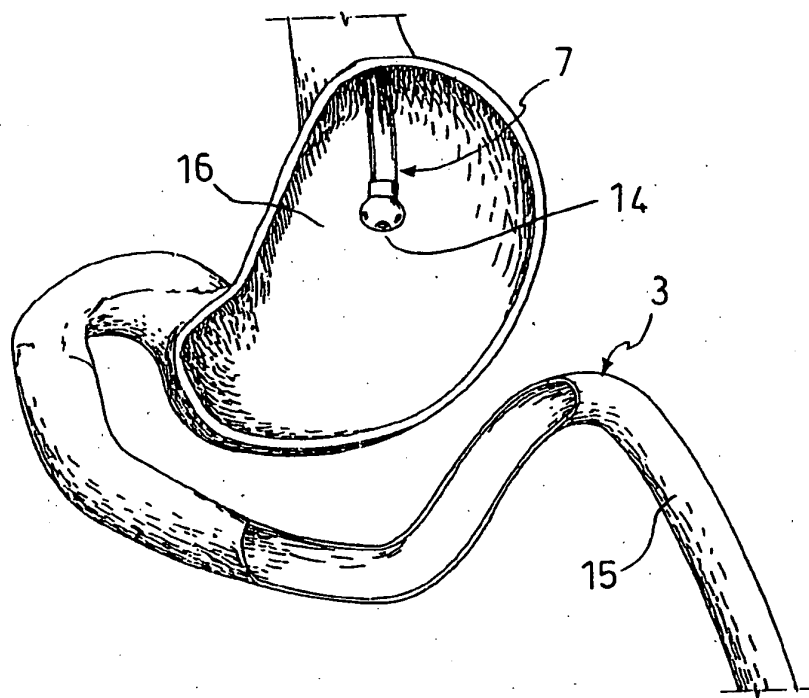


FIG. 1

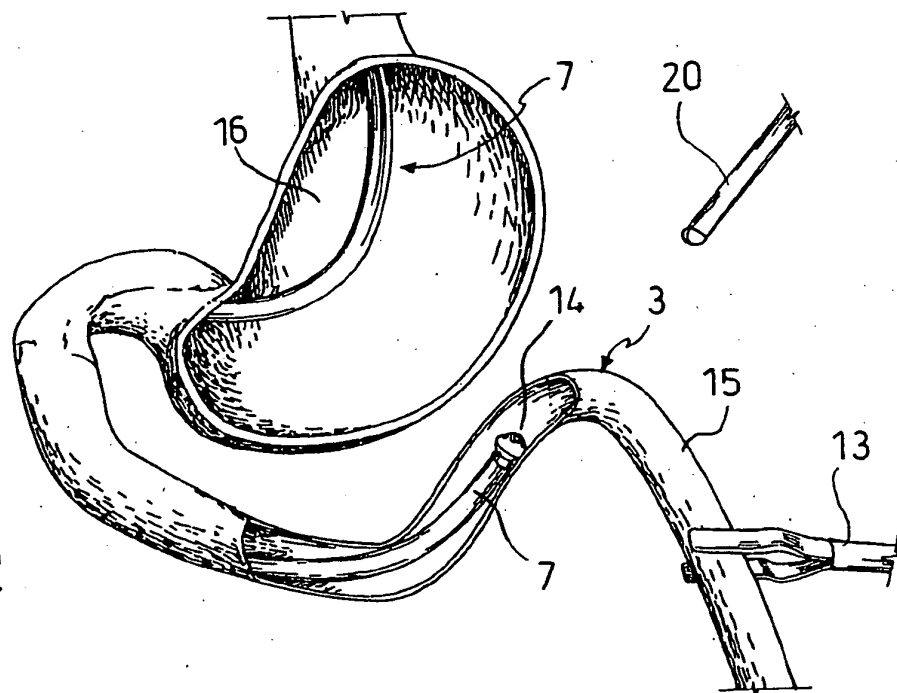


FIG. 2

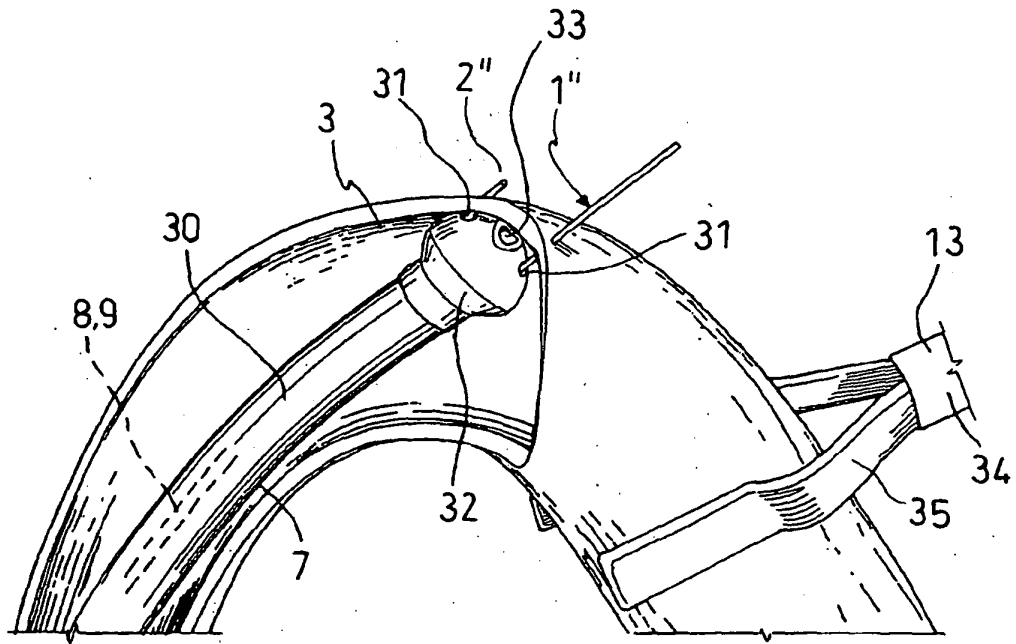


FIG. 3

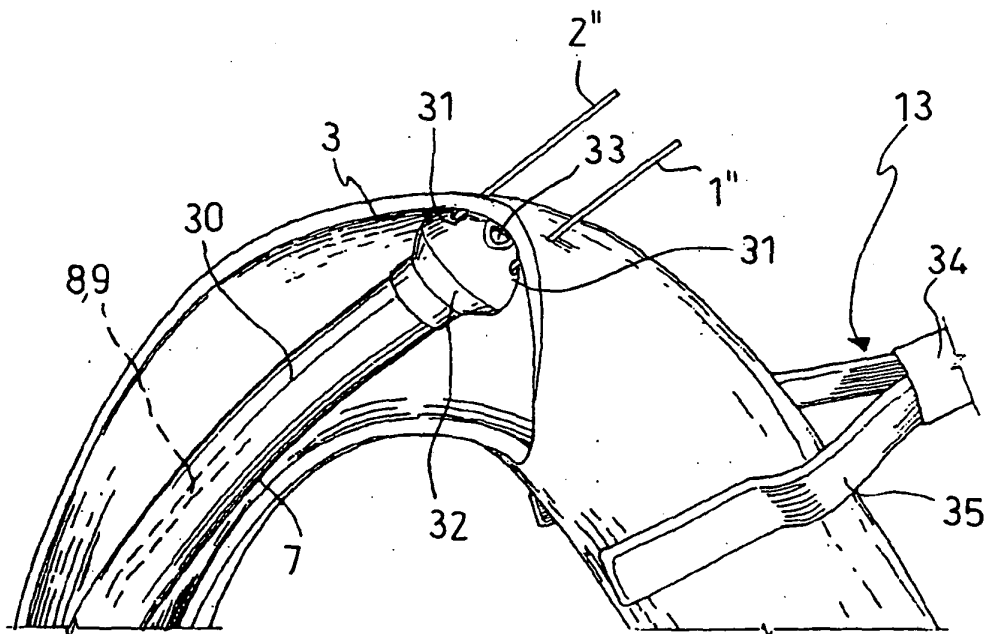


FIG. 4

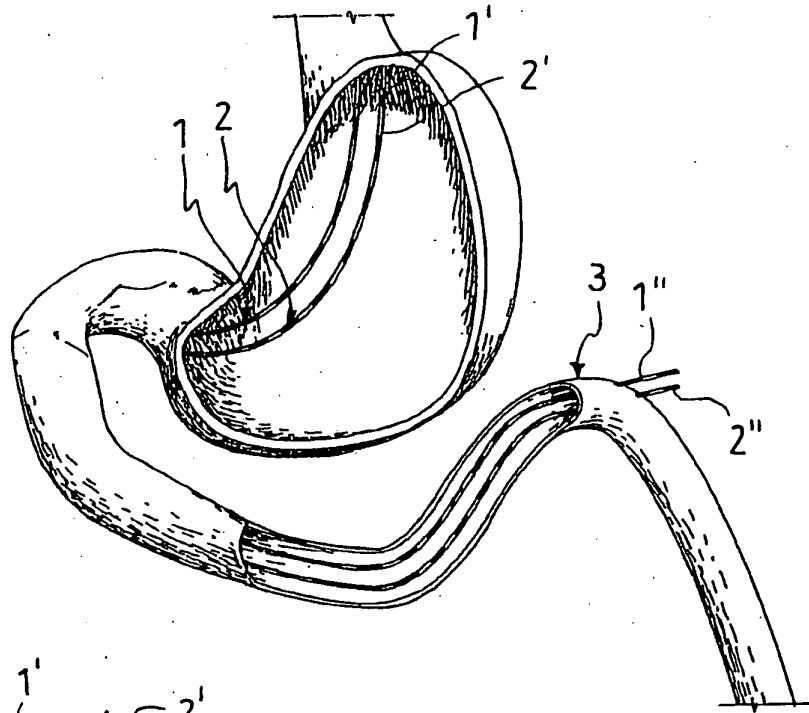


FIG. 5

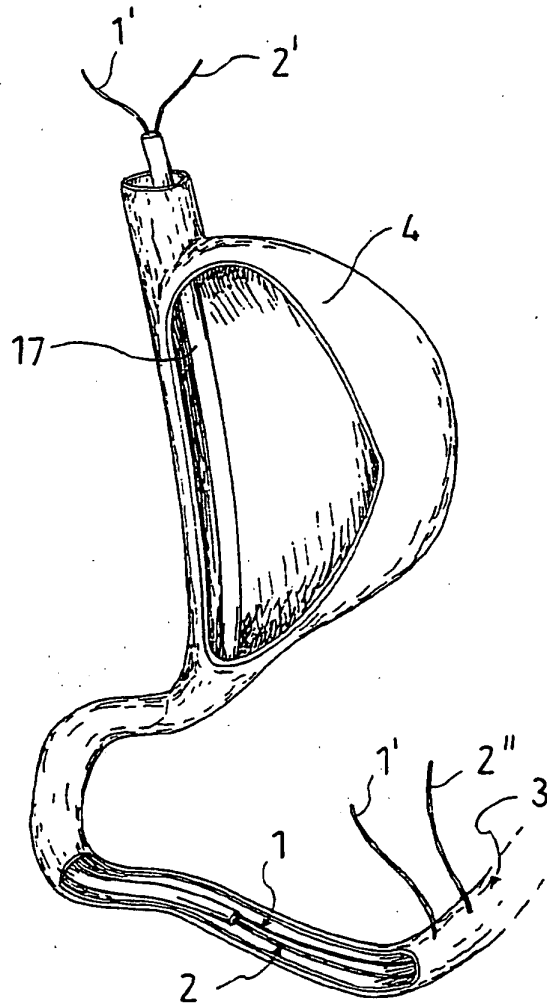


FIG. 6

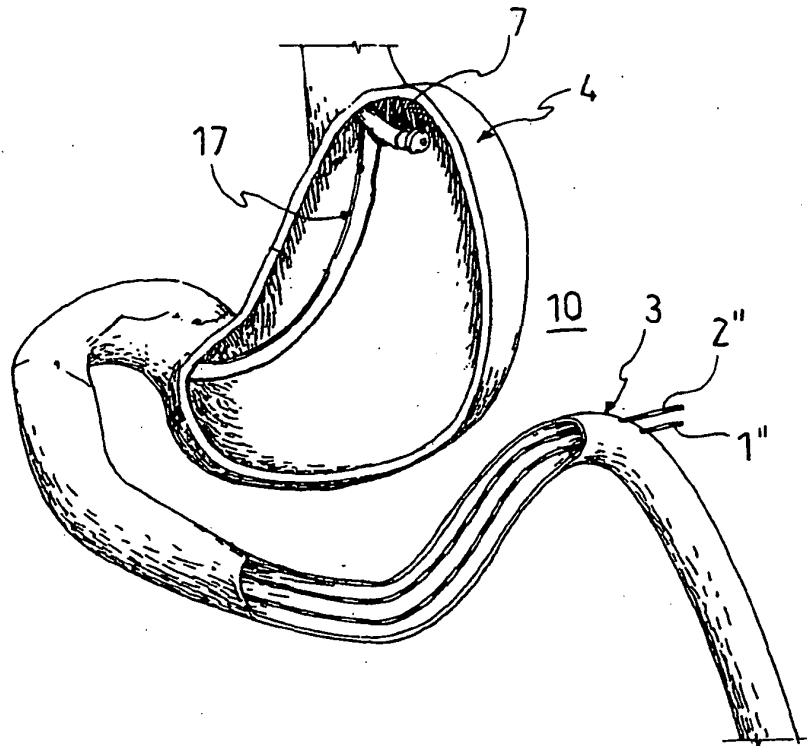


FIG. 7

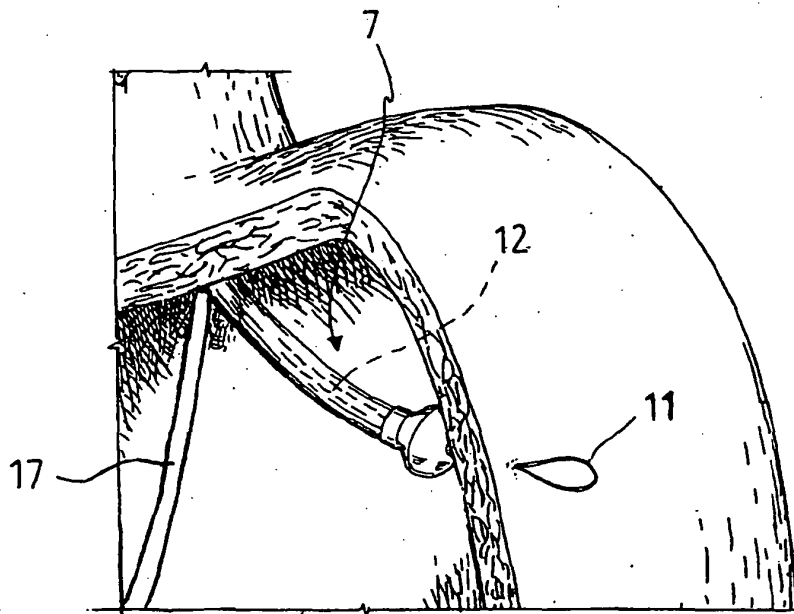


FIG. 8

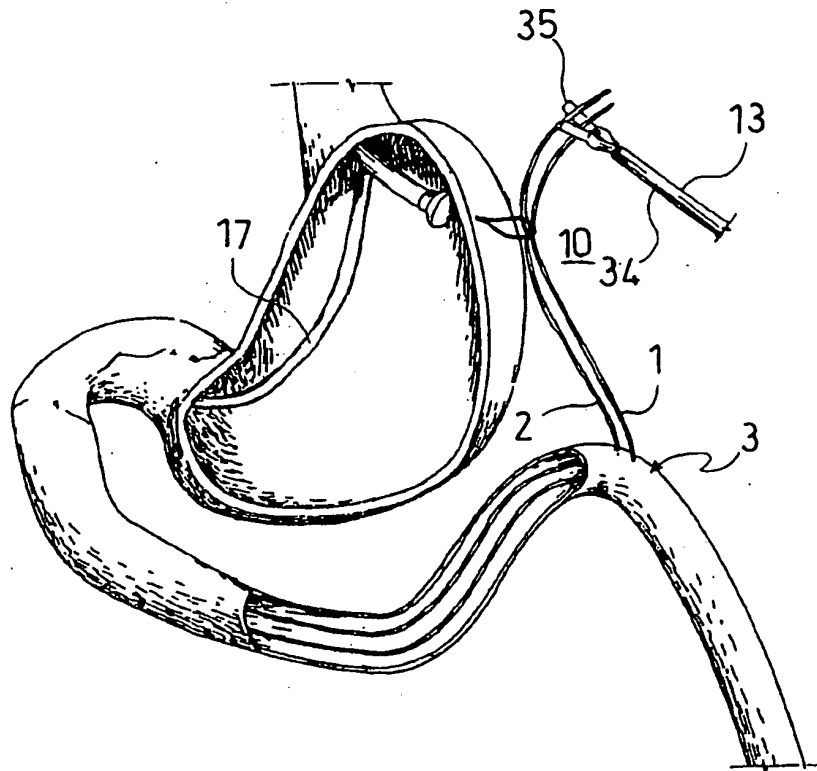


FIG.9

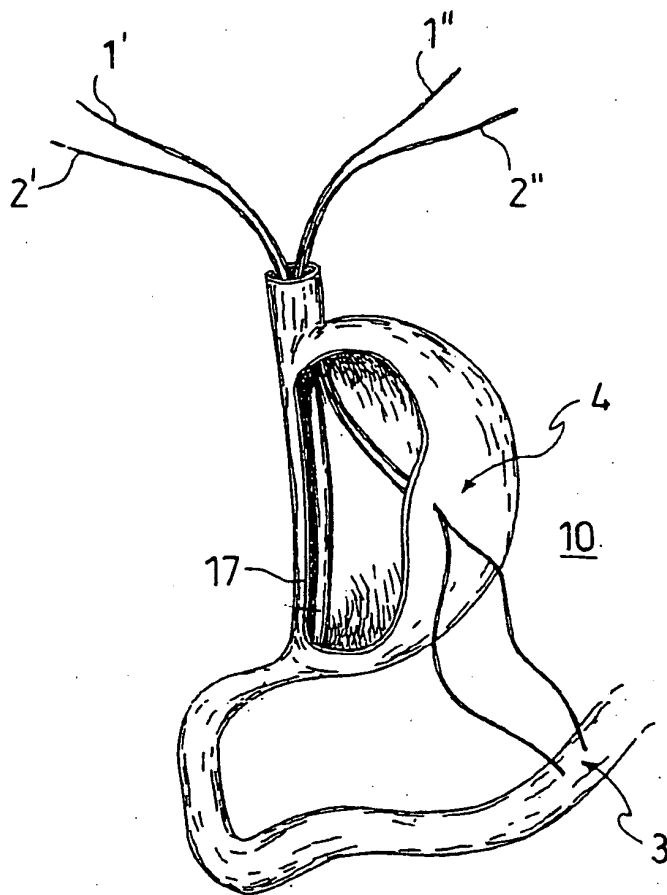
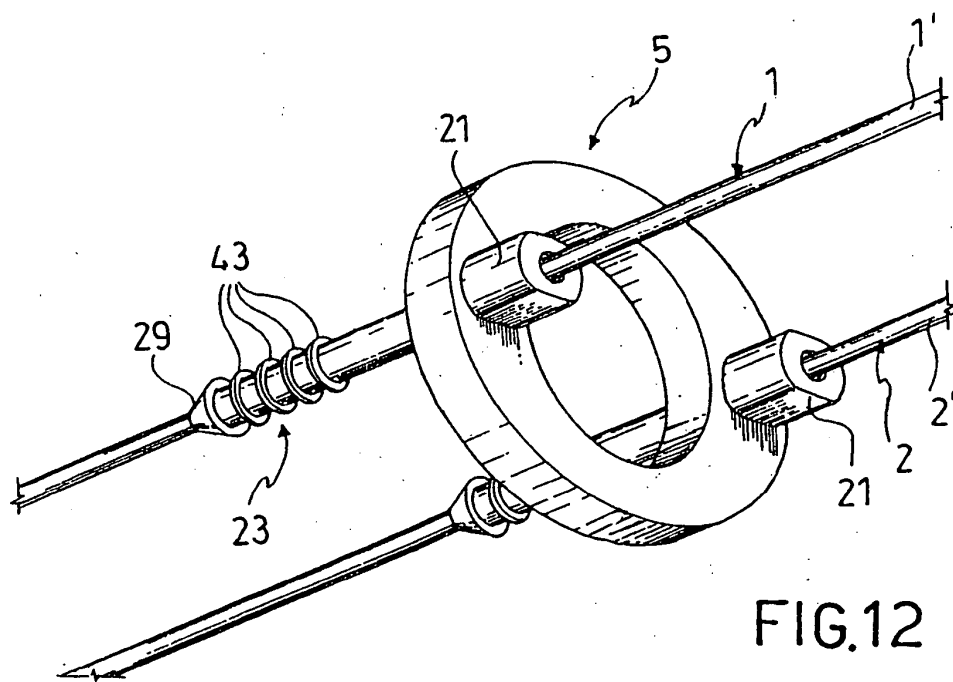
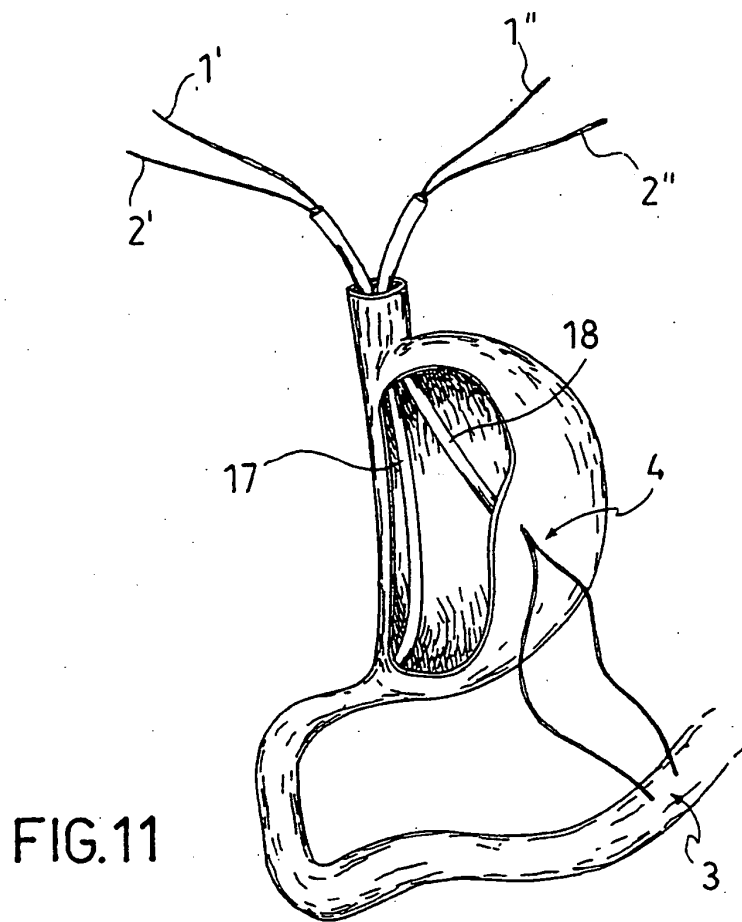


FIG.10



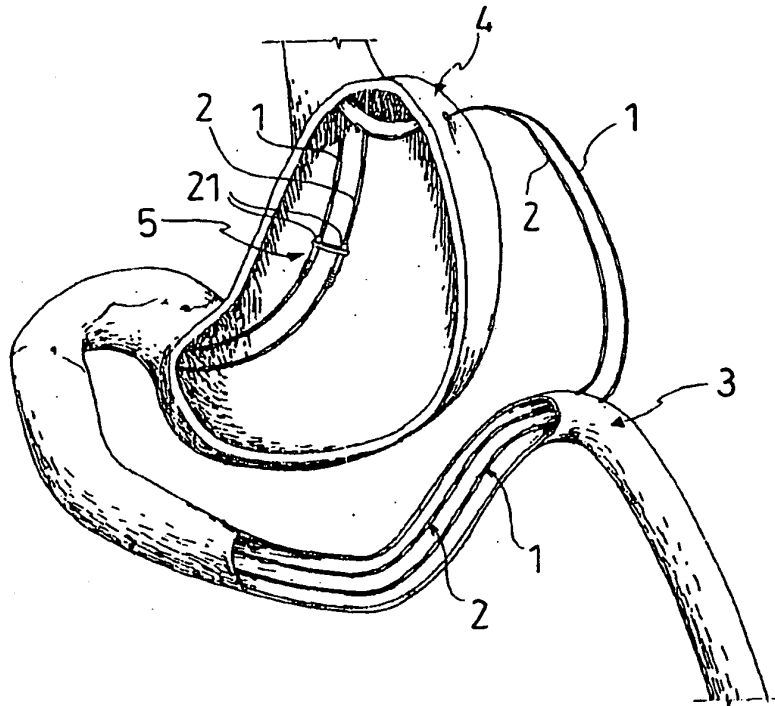


FIG.13

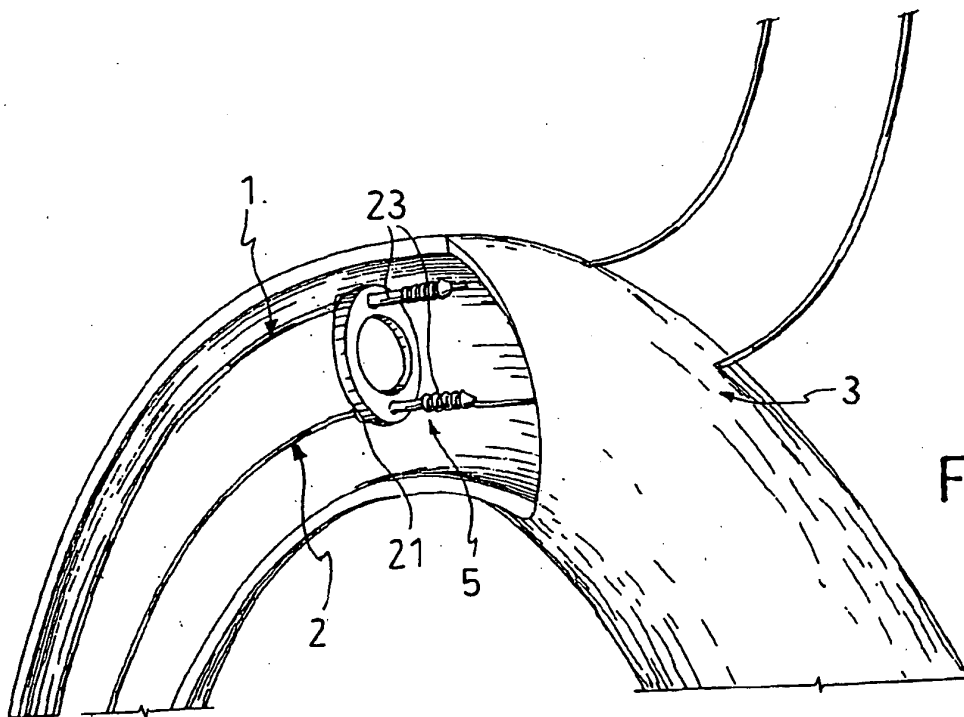


FIG.14

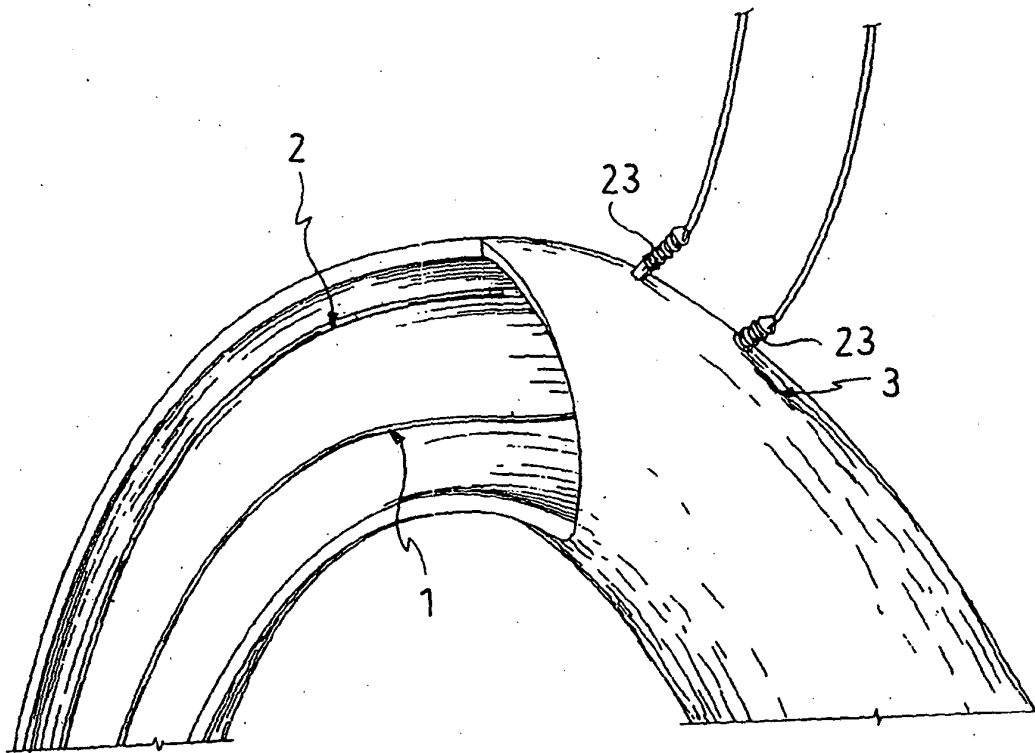


FIG.15

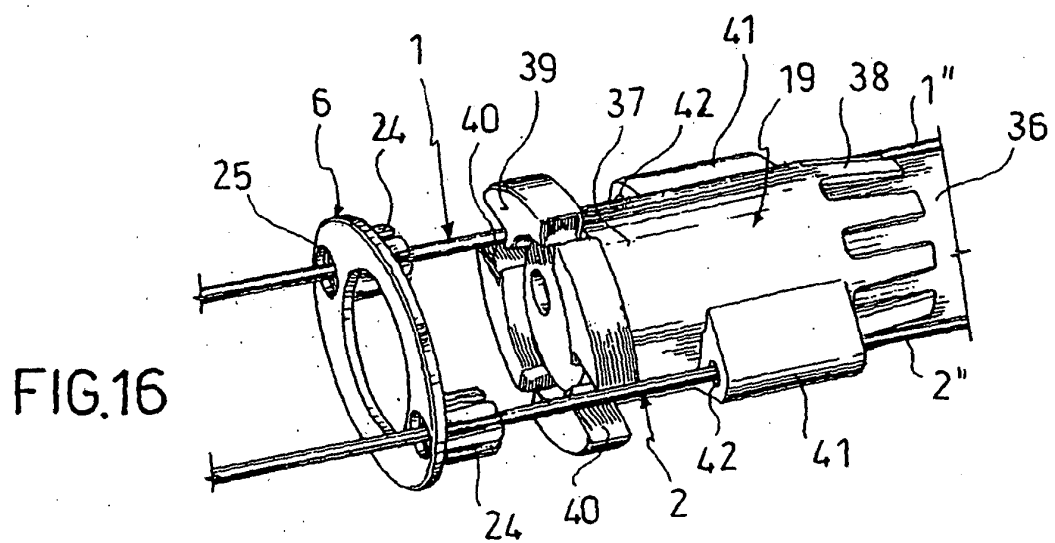


FIG.16

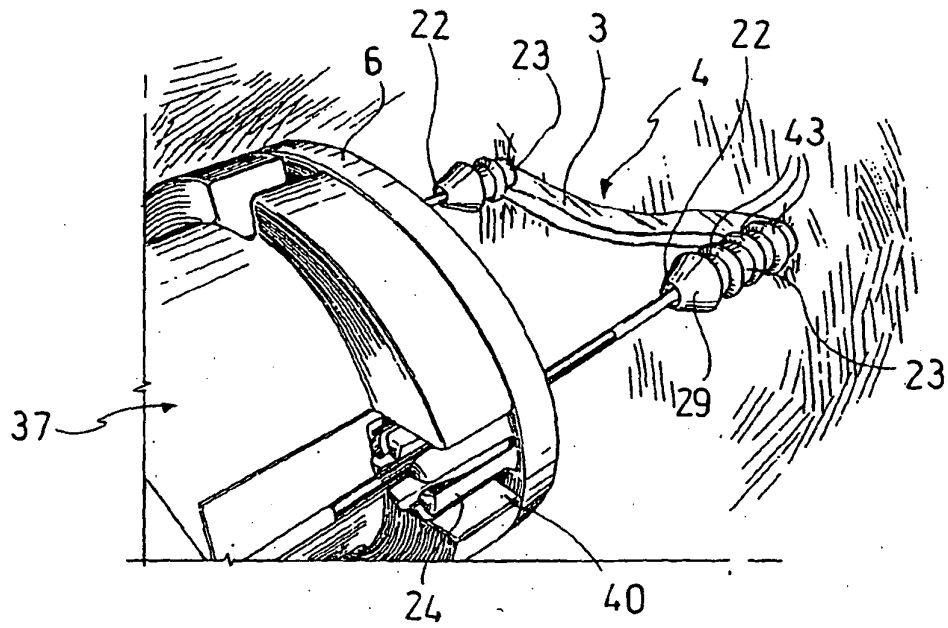


FIG.17

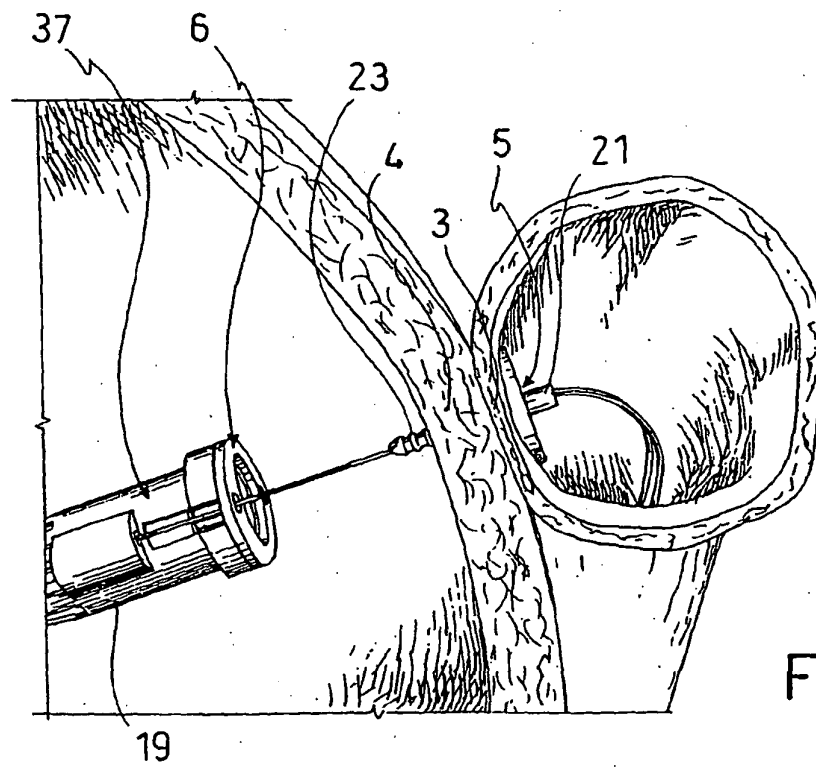
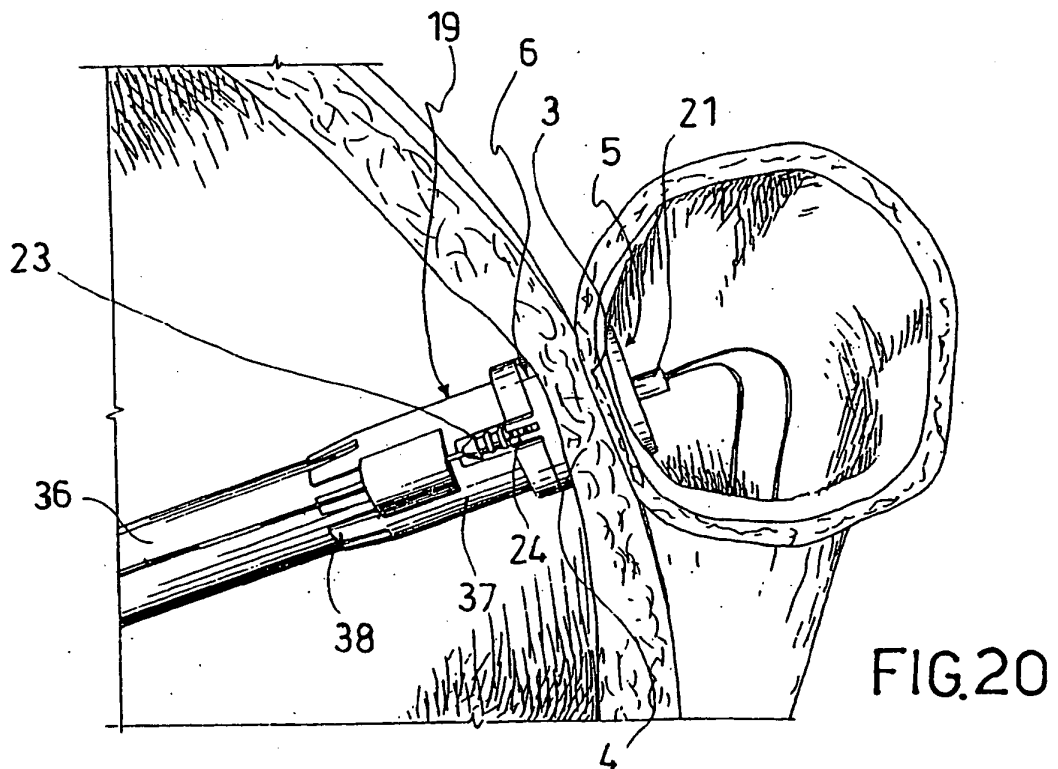
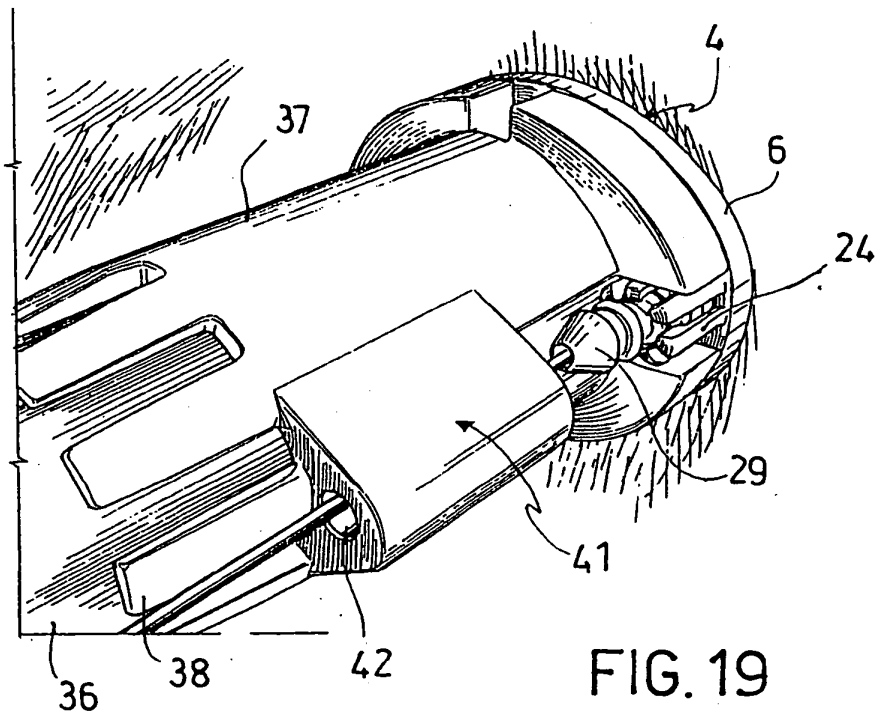


FIG.18



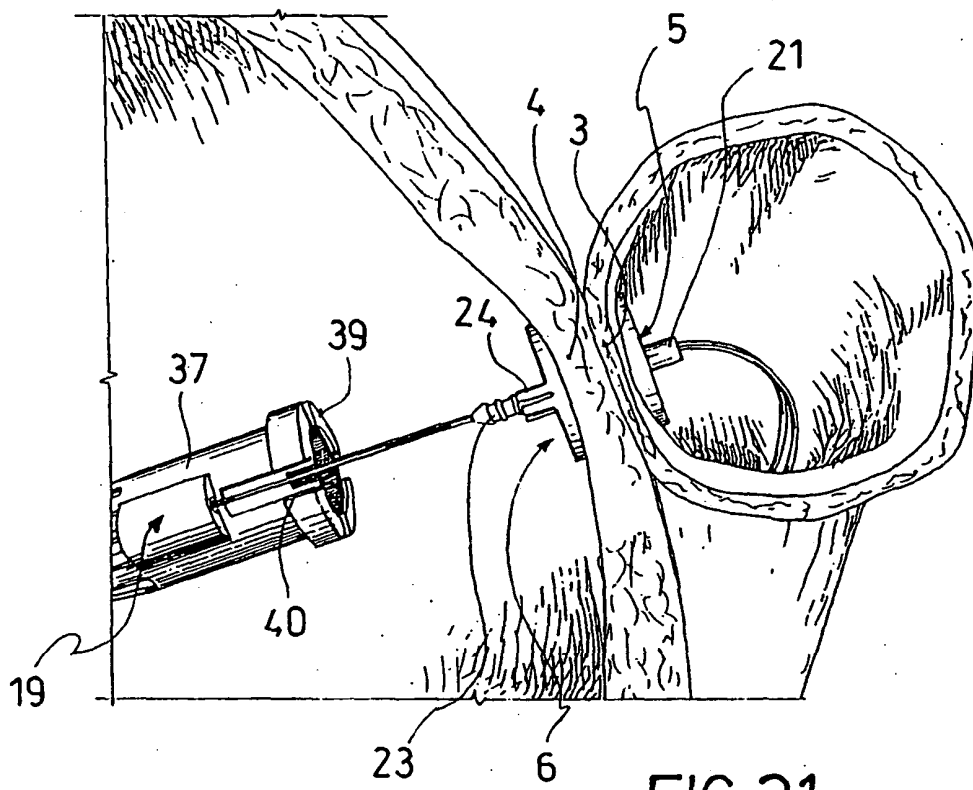


FIG. 21

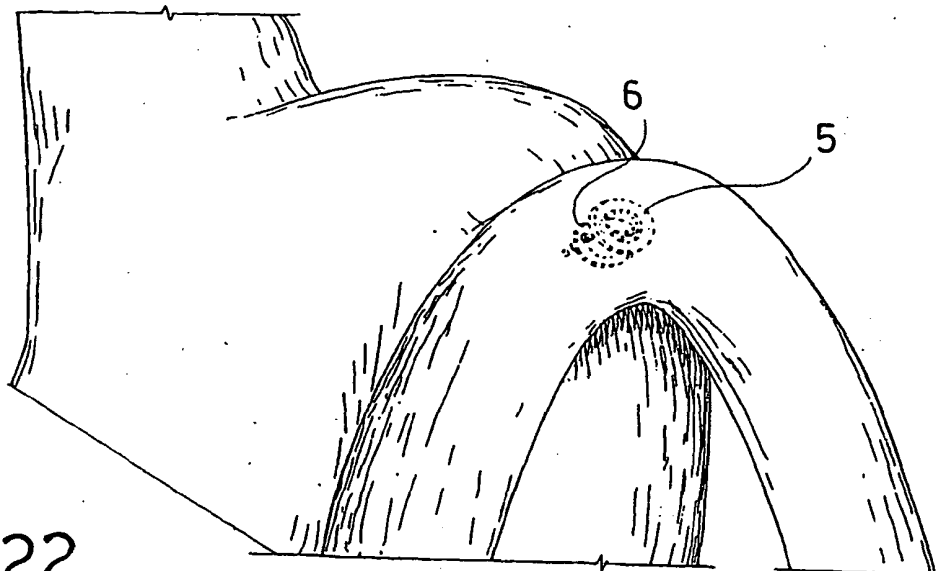


FIG. 22

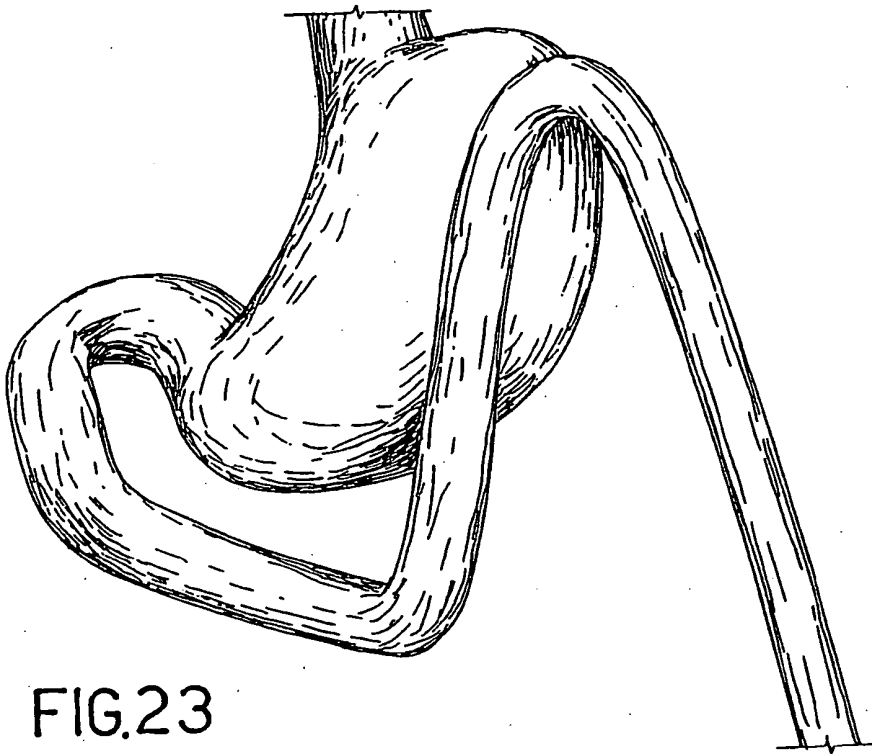


FIG. 23

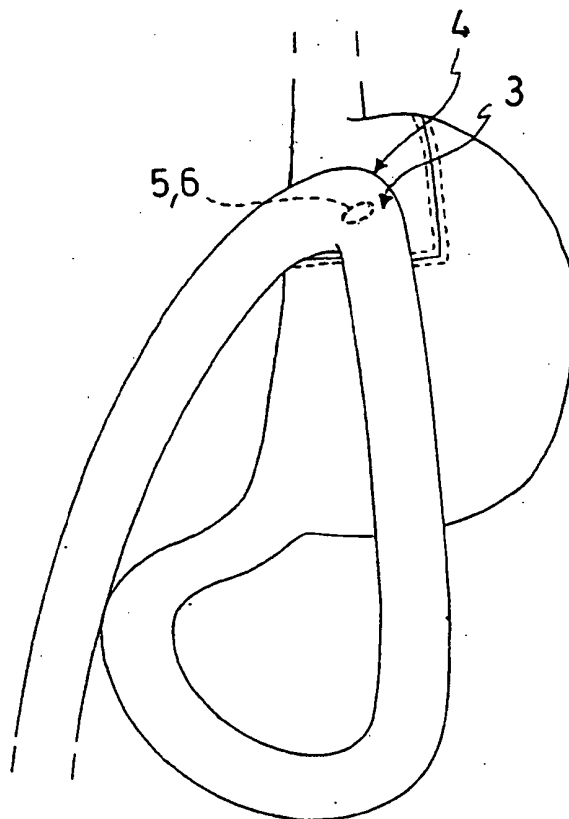


FIG. 24

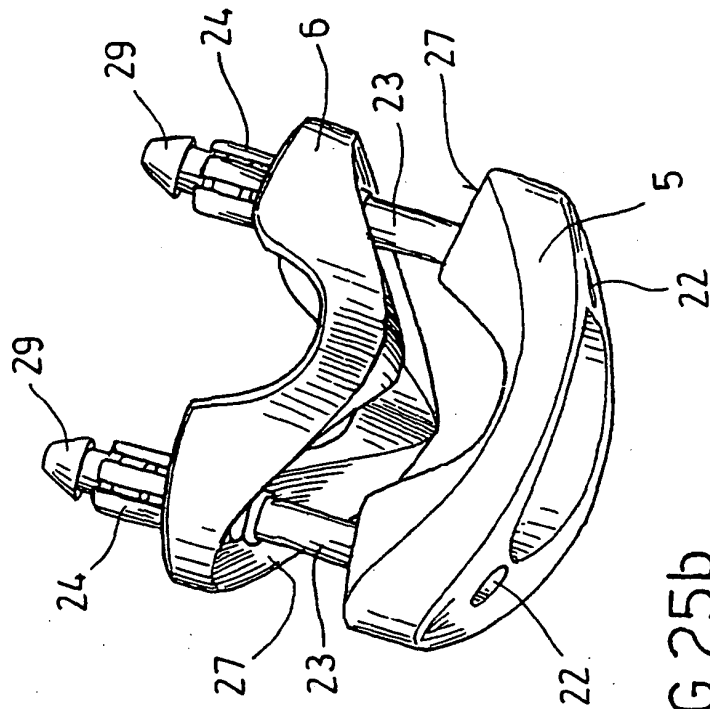


FIG. 25b

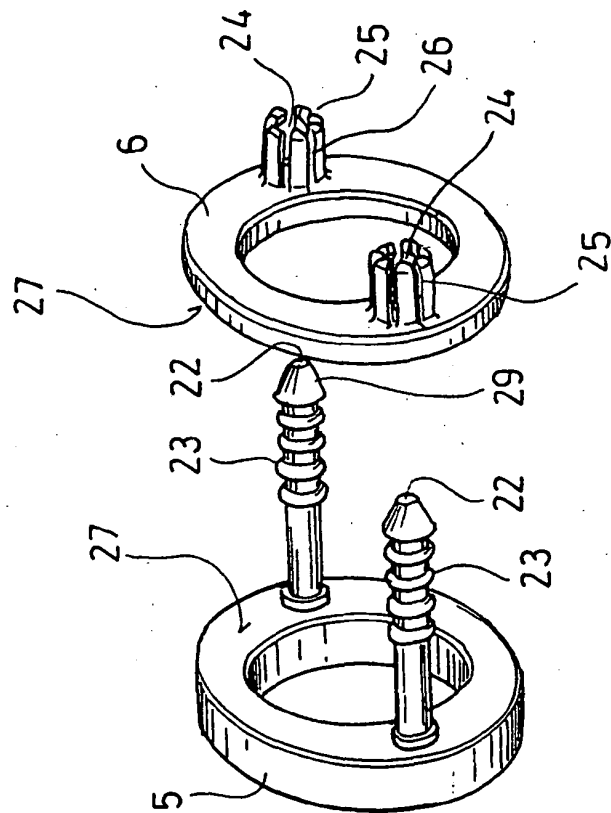


FIG. 25a

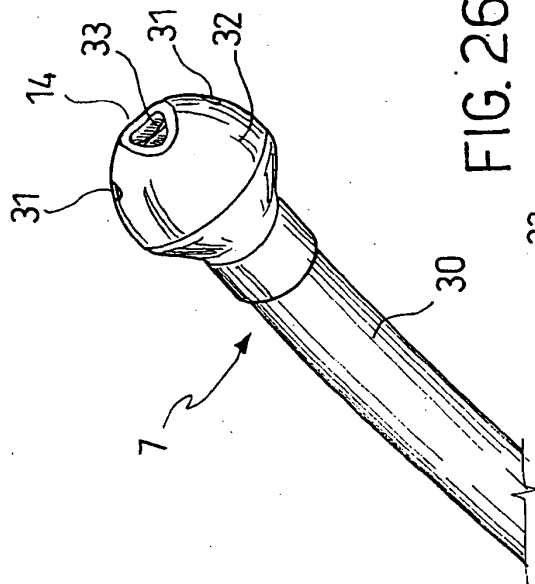


FIG. 26b

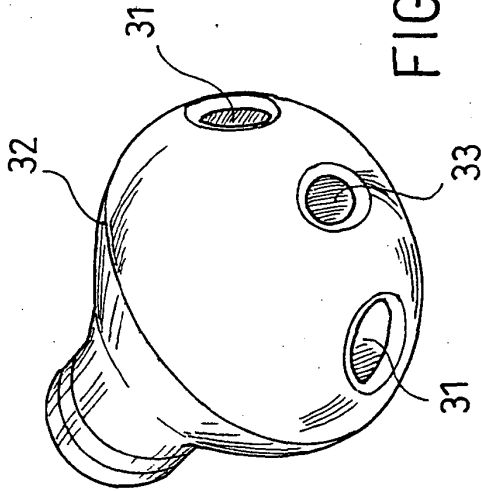


FIG. 26c

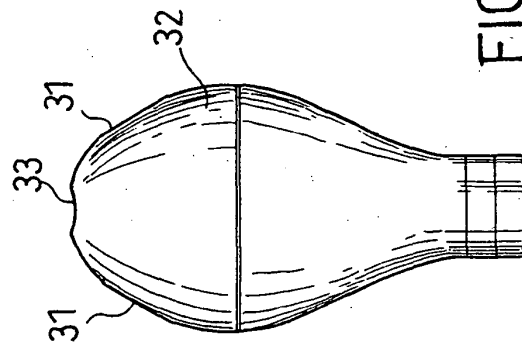
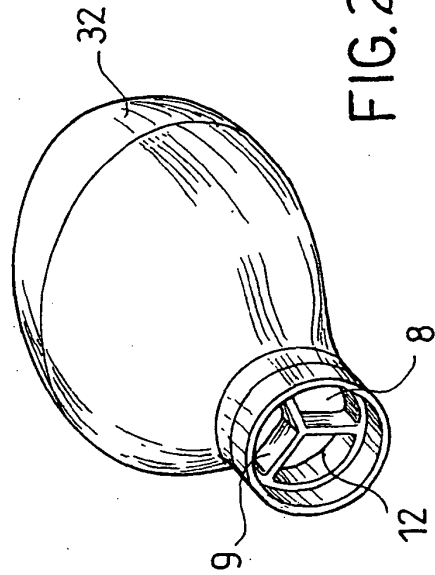


FIG. 26d



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- WO 2006048906 A [0005]
- US 20030216749 A [0005]

专利名称(译)	用于执行腔内和/或经腔吻合术的外科手术器械		
公开(公告)号	EP1915956B1	公开(公告)日	2009-10-28
申请号	EP2006018863	申请日	2006-09-08
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	伊西康内外科公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	爱惜康内镜手术，INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	爱惜康内镜手术，INC.		
[标]发明人	TACCHINO ROBERTO BILOTTI FEDERICO PASTORELLI ALESSANDRO THOMPSON BRIAN JAMES DARCANGELO MICHELE		
发明人	TACCHINO, ROBERTO BILOTTI, FEDERICO PASTORELLI, ALESSANDRO THOMPSON, BRIAN JAMES D'ARCANGELO, MICHELE		
IPC分类号	A61B17/11		
CPC分类号	A61B17/1114 A61B17/115 A61B2017/00278 A61B2017/1139		
其他公开文献	EP1915956A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种用于执行腔内或经腔吻合术的器械，包括吻合环装置，所述吻合环装置包括近端环（5），所述近端环具有两个适于可滑动地接收两根导丝（1,2）的导丝座（22）和具有远端环（6）的远端环（6）。两个导丝座（25）适于可滑动地接收两个导丝（1,2），近端环5和远端环6可相互卡扣连接，外科探针（7）包括细长的插入轴（30）和适于腔内前进到近端组织部分（3）的探头（32），插入轴（30）限定导丝管（8,9），导管（8,9）延伸到两个导丝出口（31）中。探头（32）适于将所述导丝（1,2）的远端（1“，2”）输送到所述近端组织部分（3）。探头（7）的两个导丝出口（31）之间的距离基本上等于近端环（5）的两个导丝座（22）之间的距离和两个导丝座之间的距离。（25）远端环（6）。

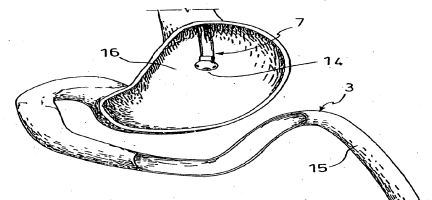


FIG. 1

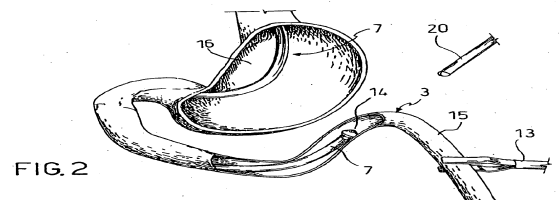


FIG. 2