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Dawoodjee

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(54) **FLEXIBLE LAPAROSCOPIC DEVICE**

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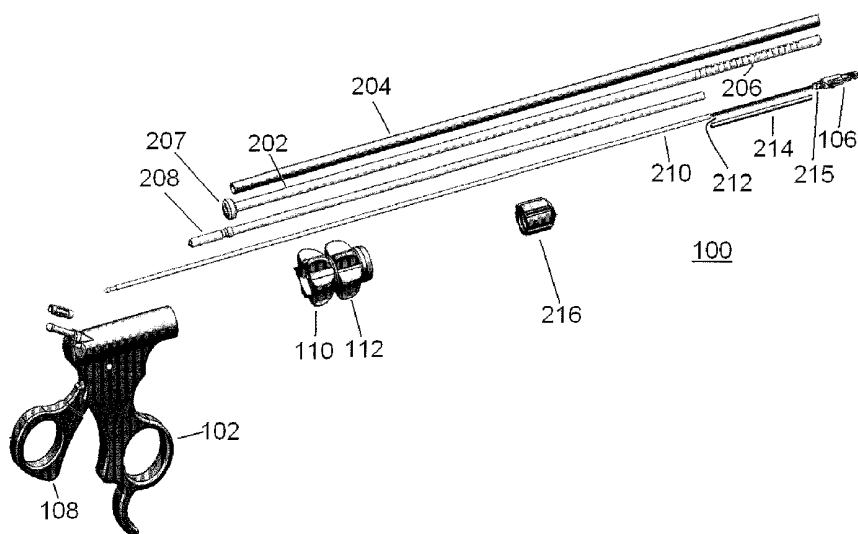
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A laparoscopic device that includes an outer rod having a end connected to a handle and an end having an articulated section formed from links joined with non-diametrical hinges; an actuation rod within the outer rod, having an end connected to the handle and an end connected to a tension element within the articulated section, configured to cause the articulated section to bend when tension is applied; and an attachment rod within the actuation rod having an end connected to the handle and an end having a flexible section connected to a tool. The handle includes an actuator configured to apply tension to the attachment rod such that the tool is activated; a rod actuator configured to apply tension to the actuation rod such that the articulated section of the outer rod bends; and a lockable rotator, configured to rotate the outer rod with respect to the handle.

16 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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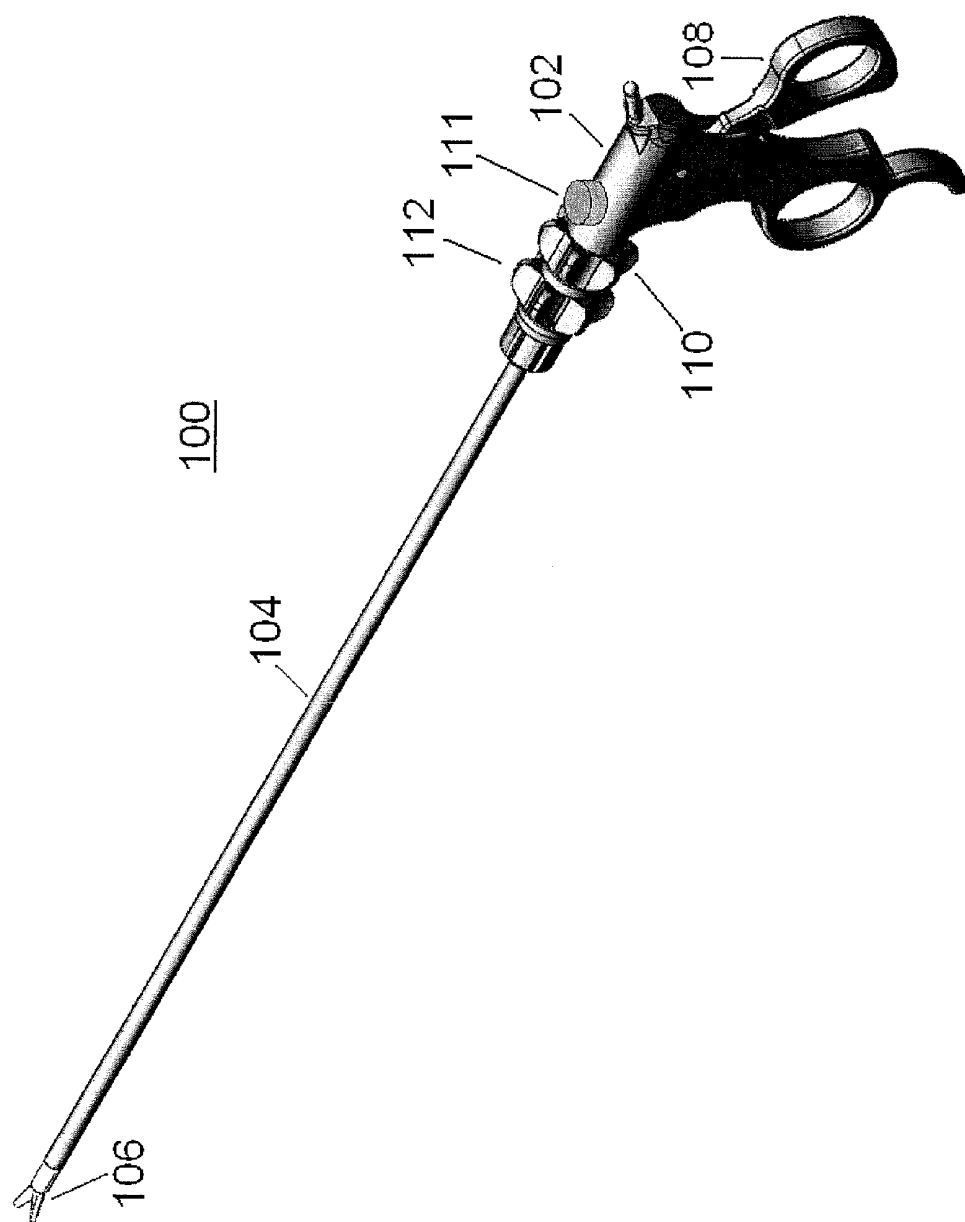


FIG. 1

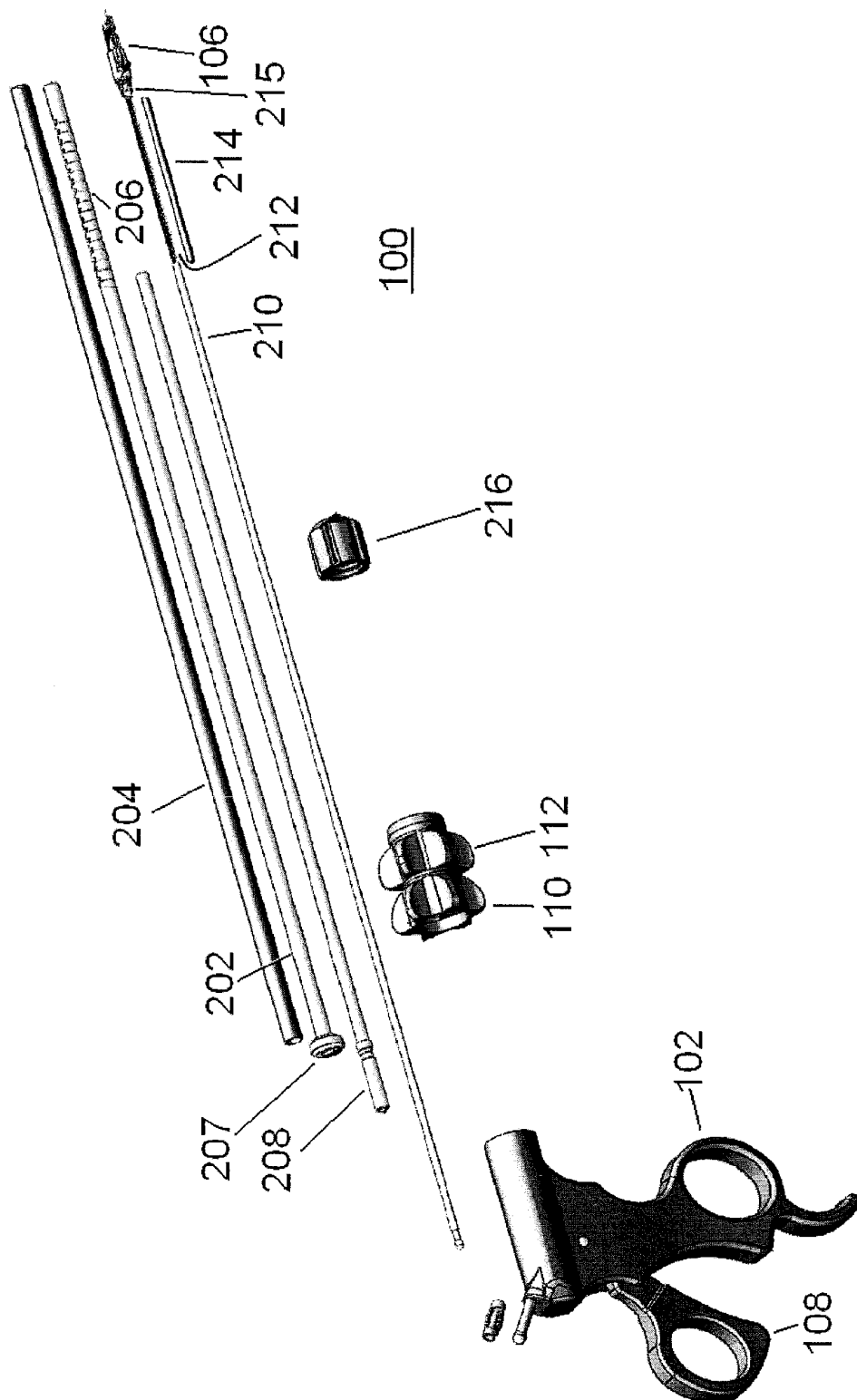


FIG. 2

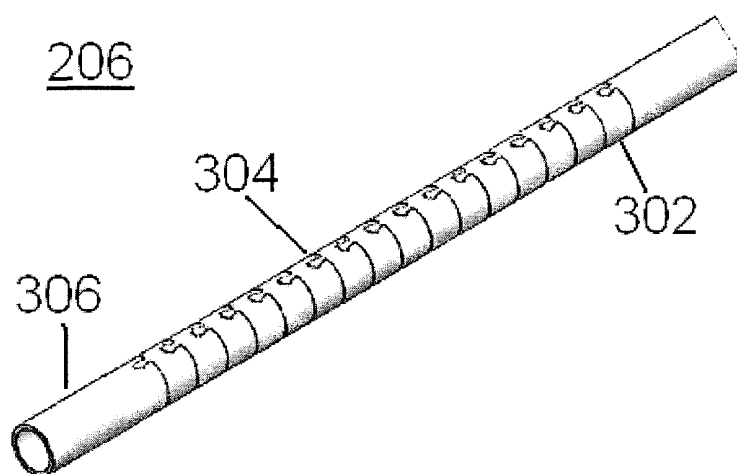


FIG. 3

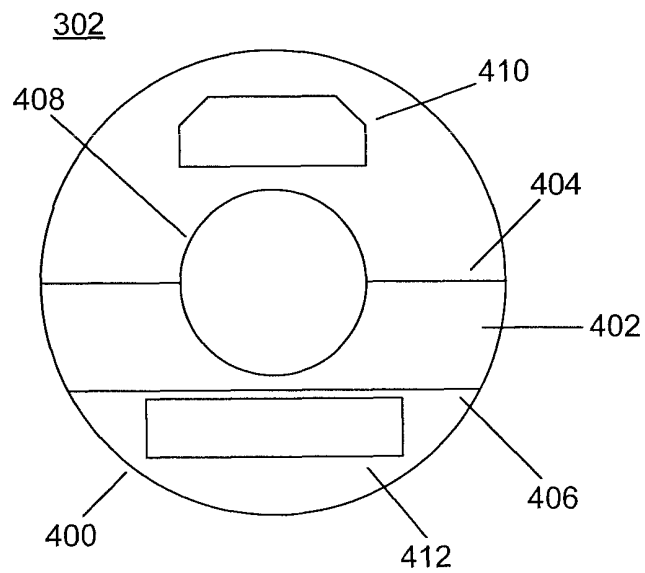


FIG. 4

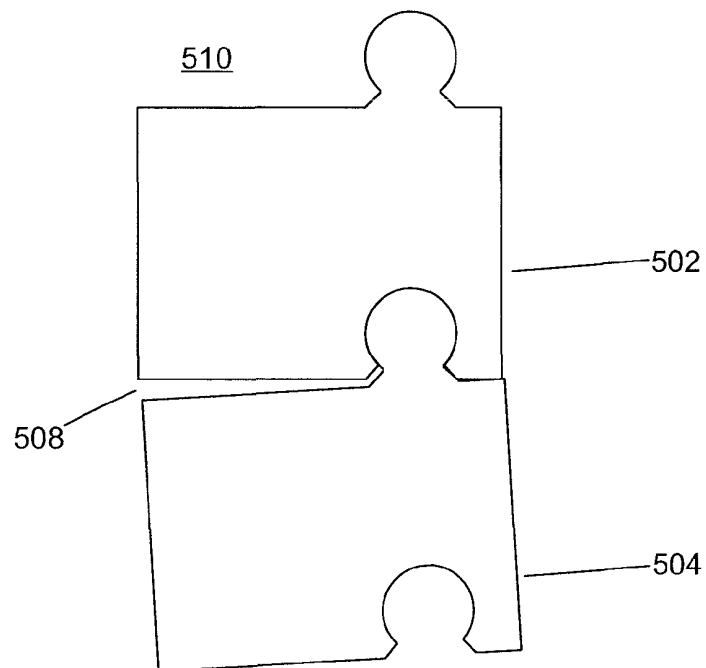
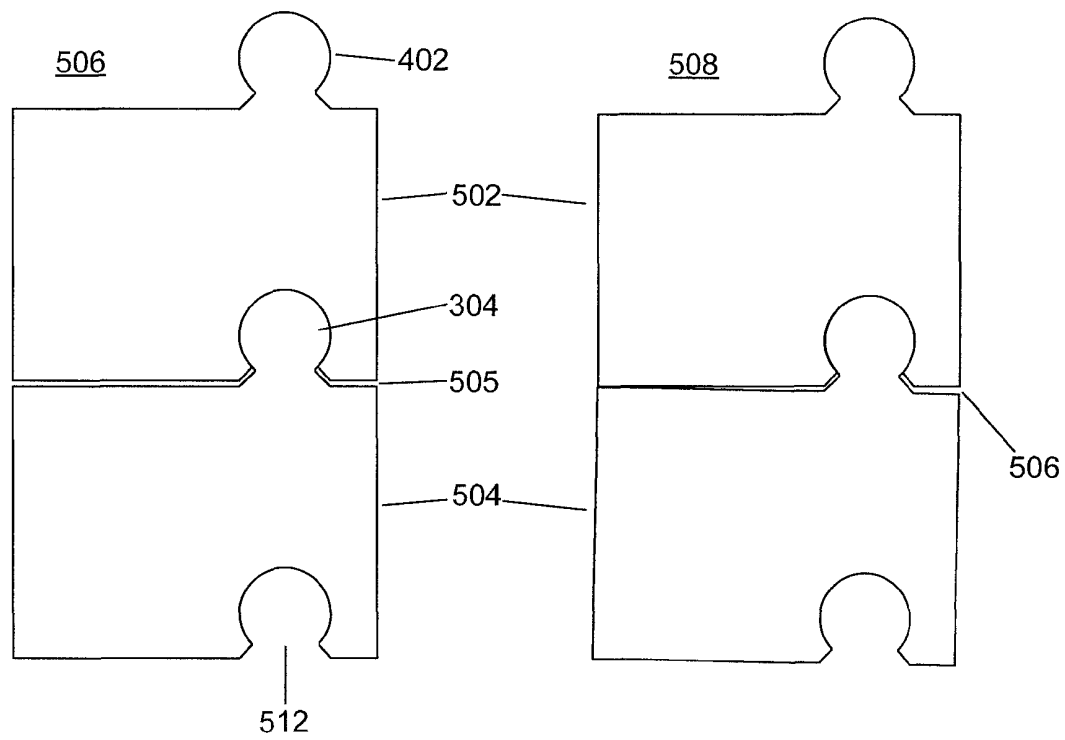


FIG. 5

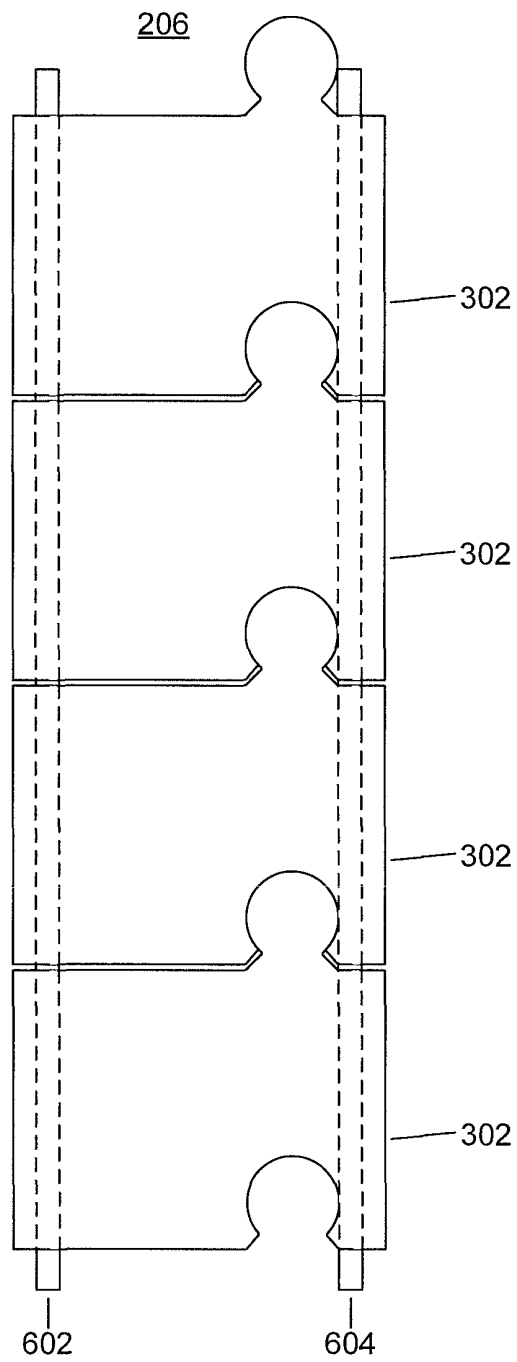


FIG. 6

FLEXIBLE LAPAROSCOPIC DEVICE

BACKGROUND

1. Technical Field

The present invention relates to laparoscopic devices and, more particularly, to a flexible laparoscopic device having modular parts.

2. Description of the Related Art

Laparoscopy is a surgical procedure that involves making a small incision, e.g., in a person's abdomen, and performing an operation using tools inserted through said insertion. To accomplish such surgeries, surgeons use a variety of laparoscopic tools that are designed to provide visual feedback and allow for the manipulation of internal tissues. However, existing laparoscopic manipulators suffer from certain disadvantages.

In particular, laparoscopic manipulators are designed to allow a certain degree of maneuverability once inside a body cavity. To accomplish this, many existing devices use a system of wires and joints, allowing a surgeon to change the shape of the manipulator during an operation. However, these wires are delicate and their use involves a large number of moving parts, such that there is a significant chance of failure during use. Furthermore, such devices are often single-use, where parts are not interchangeable, and so the entire device must be thrown away after it is used in a surgery if it cannot be adequately sterilized. This leads to substantial waste.

SUMMARY

A laparoscopic device is shown that includes an outer rod having a proximal end connected to an actuating handle and an end distal to said handle, the distal end having an articulated section formed from a plurality of links joined with non-diametrical hinges; an actuation rod disposed within the outer rod, having a proximal end connected to the actuating handle and a distal end connected to a tension element disposed within the articulated section of the outer rod, configured to cause an angular displacement of said articulated section when tension is applied; and an attachment rod disposed within the actuation rod having a proximal end connected to the actuating handle and a distal end having a flexible section and being connected to a tool. The actuating handle includes a tool actuator configured to apply tension to the attachment rod such that the tool is activated; a rod actuator configured to apply tension to the actuation rod such that the articulated section of the outer rod undergoes an angular displacement; and a lockable rotator, configured to rotate the outer rod with respect to the actuating handle.

A laparoscopic device is shown that includes an outer rod having a proximal end connected to an actuating handle and an end distal to said handle, the distal end having an articulated section formed from a plurality of links joined with non-diametrical hinges configured to have a greater angular range in a first direction than in an opposite direction; and an actuation rod disposed within the outer rod, having a proximal end connected to the actuating handle and a distal end connected to a tension element disposed within the articulated section of the outer rod, configured to cause an angular displacement of said articulated section when tension is applied. The actuating handle includes a rod actuator configured to apply tension to the actuation rod such that the articulated section of the outer rod undergoes an angular displacement.

A laparoscopic device is shown that includes an outer rod having a proximal end connected to an actuating handle and

an end distal to said handle, the distal end having an articulated section; an actuation rod disposed within the outer rod, having a proximal end connected to the actuating handle, configured to cause an angular displacement of said articulated section when tension is applied; and an attachment rod disposed within the actuation rod having a proximal end connected to the actuating handle and a distal end having a flexible section and being connected to a tool. The outer rod, the actuation rod, the attachment rod, and the actuating handle are each separable and removable.

These and other features and advantages will become apparent from the following detailed description of illustrative embodiments thereof, which is to be read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The disclosure will provide details in the following description of preferred embodiments with reference to the following figures wherein:

FIG. 1 is a diagram of an exemplary laparoscopic manipulator according to the present principles.

FIG. 2 is an exploded diagram of an exemplary laparoscopic manipulator according to the present principles.

FIG. 3 is a diagram of an articulated rod section according to the present principles.

FIG. 4 is a diagram of an individual link of the articulated rod section according to the present principles.

FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating the articulation of two links.

FIG. 6 is a diagram of a length of articulated links with tension elements.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present principles provide a modular design using tensioned rods. As compared to existing wire-based designs, the present principles provide a laparoscopic device that has a longer effective life by having fewer points of potential failure and by allowing for the replacement of individual parts that have become dirty or worn out.

Referring now to the drawings in which like numerals represent the same or similar elements and initially to FIG. 1, a laparoscopic manipulator **100** according to the present principles is illustrated. An actuator handle **102** connects to the proximal end of a rod **104**, the rod having a tool portion **106** extending from its distal end. The handle **102** includes an actuating grip **108** that allows the tool portion **106** to be used. Exemplary tools **106** include, e.g., a claw or pincer device configured to grasp and a scissors or other cutting device. The handle **102** further includes a lockable rotator **110** that rotates the rod **104** and tool **106** portions with respect to the actuating handle **102**. The lockable rotator **110** may be locked using locking knob **111**. Locking knob may be a threaded screw that prevents the rod **104** from rotating, or may be any other suitable device for mechanically preventing rotation. The handle **102** further includes an articulation actuator **112** that causes the distal end of the rod to undergo an angular displacement. The present principles thereby allow a surgeon to achieve three degrees of freedom: one from the angular displacement of the rod, one from the rotation of the rod relative to the handle, and one from the insertion/removal of the rod from the body cavity.

Referring now to FIG. 2, an exploded diagram of the laparoscopic manipulator **100** is shown. An outer rod **202** is shown that has an optional coating **204** and an articulated section **206** at the distal end. The proximal end of the outer rod

202 may have a flanged portion 207 that provides an attachment point between the outer rod and the handle 102. The outer rod 202 may be formed from, for example, stainless steel such as 304 medical-grade steel, or another appropriate material. Inside the outer rod 202 is an actuator rod 208. Actuator rod may also be formed from medical-grade stainless steel or other appropriate material. The coating 204 is, for example, a thin heat-shrink material such as polyester or Teflon®, but it is contemplated that any appropriate, biologically neutral material may be employed. The actuator rod 208 connects to a tension element inside the articulated section 206. When tension is applied to the actuator rod 208, the articulated section 206 deforms and produces an angular displacement. The limits of the angular displacement are controlled by the structure of the articulated section 206, as described below.

An attachment rod 210 passes inside the actuator rod 208 and the outer rod 202 and may be formed from medical-grade stainless steel or other appropriate material. The proximal end of the attachment rod 210 extends into the handle 102 and connects to the actuating grip 108. The distal end of the attachment rod 210 has a flexible portion 212 with an optional coating 214. As above, the coating 214 may be an appropriate heat-shrink material applied so as to form a thin, flexible, and durable covering to prevent wear. The flexible portion 212 may be, for example, a braided stainless steel wire or any other durable material that can withstand bending and tension. The tool portion 106 is attached to the distal end of the flexible portion and has a threaded portion 215 configured to couple with a threaded portion of the outer rod 202 at the end of the articulated section 206. The threading of portion 215 is configured to provide a specific coupling angle with respect to the outer rod 202, such that the tool portion 106 has a specific, fixed rotational orientation relative to the outer rod 202. The rotator 110 and the articulation actuator 112 fit to the handle 102 over the outer rod 202 and are held in place by safety knob 216. The safety knob 216 twists off, allowing the rods 202, 208, and 210 to be detached from the handle 102 and replaced. The safety knob 216 holds the flanged portion 207 of outer rod 202 to the handle 102.

When the actuating grip 108 is moved, the attachment rod 210 moves forward or backward with respect to the outer rod 202. Because the tool portion 106 is fixed to the distal end of the outer rod 202, the movement of the attachment rod 210 with respect to the tool portion causes the tool 106 to activate by, e.g., closing and opening two clamp jaws. When rotator 110 is turned, the entire assembly rotates relative to the handle. This is accomplished by, for example clamping the proximal end of the actuating rod 208 within the rotator 110 and/or the articulation actuator 112. When the articulation actuator 112 is rotated, the actuating rod 208 is moved transversely with respect to the outer rod 202, applying a tension to the rod and thereby to the articulating section 206. This causes the articulating section 206 to bend.

Referring now to FIG. 3, the articulated section 206 of outer rod 202 is shown in detail. The articulated section is made up of individual links 302, each having a cylindrical cross-section and being attached to the next link by a hinge 304. At the end of the articulated section 206 is a threaded interior 306 that couples to the threaded part of tool portion 106.

Referring now to FIG. 4, an individual link 302 is shown from a distal perspective. The link 302 is a hollow cylinder 400 having a male coupling portion 402 that has a first side 404 substantially aligned along a radius of the cylinder 400 and a second side 406 that is aligned parallel to the radius of the cylinder. This is one illustrative position of the male

coupling portion 402 and should not be construed as limiting—the male coupling portion 402 may be disposed anywhere along the cylinder 400 as long as it is not centrally aligned with a radius of said cylinder 400. The cylinder 400 has a central hole 408, a first spring slot 410, and a second spring slot 412. The central hole 408 accommodates the flexible portion 212 of attachment rod 210, while the two spring slots 410 and 412 accommodate springs formed from, e.g., a memory metal.

Referring now to FIG. 5, an exemplary illustration of the bending of two articulated links 302 is shown. A first link 502 is depicted as being joined with a second link 504 in three different positions. In a first position 506, the two links 502 and 504 have zero angular displacement with respect to one another. A small gap 505 exists between the two links 502 and 504. This small gap 505 allows a small amount of movement. It should be noted that, in the depiction of FIG. 5, the male coupling portion 402 lines up with a female coupling portion 512, depicting their non-diametrical arrangement. The male coupling portion 402 of link 504 is disposed within the female coupling portion 512 of link 502, forming a hinge 304.

When the links are in position 508, the small gap 505 is pinched on the long side. Because of the relatively distance between the link edge and the hinge 304, only a small angular displacement 506 is created. Contrast this to the links in position 510. In position 510, there is a much shorter distance between the hinge 304 and the link edges that contact, which results in a much larger angular displacement 508. Thus, by creating a hinge along a non-diametrical axis, articulated links 302 naturally bend in one direction much more than in the other. In this way an articulated structure 206 can be created with unidirectional bending without cutting away portions of the cylinders 400.

Referring now to FIG. 6, an exemplary illustration of a portion of the flexible portion 206 of attachment rod 210 is shown. A series of coupled links 302 are shown, with spring rods 602 and 604 running through the respective spring holes 410 and 412. Said spring rods 602 and 604 may, for example, be formed from a memory metal such as a nickel-titanium alloy. The spring rods 602 and 604 provide support to the flexible portion 206, preventing disengagement of the links 302 and may be biased in a curved configuration or a straight configuration. A curved bias is advantageous because it permits actuator rod 208 to extend the flexible portion 206 when tension is applied, and permits the spring rods 602 and 604 to return to a curved configuration when tension is released. This avoids a possible malfunction when a tension is applied to a straight spring, effectively applying only a longitudinal force without a transverse (bending) force. An alternative embodiment may comprise only a single spring rod, but the second spring rod lends superior support and reliability.

Having described preferred embodiments of a laparoscopic device (which are intended to be illustrative and not limiting), it is noted that modifications and variations can be made by persons skilled in the art in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that changes may be made in the particular embodiments disclosed which are within the scope of the invention as outlined by the appended claims. Having thus described aspects of the invention, with the details and particularity required by the patent laws, what is claimed and desired protected by Letters Patent is set forth in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A laparoscopic device, comprising:

an outer rod having a flanged proximal end connected to an actuating handle and an end distal to said handle, the distal end having an articulated section formed from a

plurality of links joined with non-diametrical hinges configured to have a greater angular range in a first direction than in an opposite direction;

an actuation rod disposed within the outer rod, having a proximal end connected to the actuating handle and a distal end connected to a first tension element disposed within the articulated section of the outer rod, configured to cause an angular displacement of said articulated section when tension is applied; and]

an attachment rod disposed within the actuation rod having a proximal end connected to the actuating handle and a distal end having a flexible section and being connected to a tool;

wherein the actuating handle comprises:

- a tool actuator configured to apply tension to the attachment rod such that the tool is activated;
- a rod actuator configured to apply tension to the actuation rod such that the articulated section of the outer rod undergoes an angular displacement;
- a lockable rotator, configured to rotate the outer rod with respect to the actuating handle; and
- a removable safety knob configured to hold the outer rod, the actuation rod, and the attachment rod to the actuating handle by holding the flanged proximal end of the outer rod to the actuating handle;

wherein the links are cylindrical, having end surfaces perpendicular to a central link axis and parallel to one another.

2. The laparoscopic device of claim 1, wherein the outer rod, the actuation rod, the attachment rod, and the actuating handle are each separable and removable.

3. The laparoscopic device of claim 1, wherein the tool is threaded to couple to the outer rod at a fixed rotational orientation.

4. The laparoscopic device of claim 1, wherein the articulated section comprises a second tension element.

5. The laparoscopic device of claim 1, wherein the first tension element is biased in a curved configuration.

6. The laparoscopic device of claim 1, wherein the first tension element comprises a memory-metal rod.

7. The laparoscopic device of claim 1, wherein the articulated section of the outer rod is configured to undergo unidirectional displacement.

8. The laparoscopic device of claim 1, wherein the outer rod is coated in a bio-inert substance.

9. The laparoscopic device of claim 1, wherein the tool is a grasping device, configured to grasp and release upon actuation of the tool actuator.

10. The laparoscopic device of claim 1, wherein the flexible section of the attachment rod comprises a braided metal wire.

11. The laparoscopic device of claim 1, wherein the actuating handle further comprises a lock configured to immobilize the lockable rotator and prevent the outer rod from moving relative to the handle.

12. The laparoscopic device of claim 1, wherein the links of the articulated section are hollow cylinders comprising a male coupling portion on a face, said male coupling portion being displaced with respect to a diameter of said hollow cylinders.

13. A laparoscopic device, comprising:

an outer rod having a flanged proximal end connected to an actuating handle and an end distal to said handle, the distal end having an articulated section formed from a plurality of links joined with non-diametrical hinges configured to have a greater angular range in a first direction than in an opposite direction; and

an actuation rod disposed within the outer rod, having a proximal end connected to the actuating handle and a distal end connected to a tension element disposed within the articulated section of the outer rod, configured to cause an angular displacement of said articulated section when tension is applied;

wherein the actuating handle comprises:

- a rod actuator configured to apply tension to the actuation rod such that the articulated section of the outer rod undergoes an angular displacement; and

- a removable safety knob configured to hold the outer rod and the actuation rod to the actuating handle by holding the flanged proximal end of the outer rod to the actuating handle;

wherein the links are cylindrical, having end surfaces perpendicular to a central link axis and parallel to one another.

14. The laparoscopic device of claim 13, wherein each non-diametrical hinge is formed from a male coupling portion on a first link and a female coupling portion on a second link, said coupling portions being displaced with respect to a diameter of said hinges.

15. The laparoscopic device of claim 14, wherein the coupling portions each have a first side that is aligned with a diameter of the hinges and a second side that is displaced with respect to said diameter.

16. The laparoscopic device of claim 13, wherein the tension element is disposed through the plurality of links such that the links are prevented from displacing transversely with respect to one another.

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专利名称(译)	灵活的腹腔镜设备		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	dawoodjee阿齐兹E		
申请(专利权)人(译)	DAWOODJEE阿齐兹E.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	全国先进内镜器械注册成立		
[标]发明人	DAWOODJEE AZIZ E		
发明人	DAWOODJEE, AZIZ E.		
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代理机构(译)	TUTUNJIAN & 比泰托, P.C.		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种腹腔镜装置，包括外杆，所述外杆的一端连接到手柄，所述端部具有由与非直径铰链连接的连杆形成的铰接部分；外杆内的致动杆，其一端连接到手柄，一端连接到铰接部分内的张紧元件，构造成当施加张力时使铰接部分弯曲；在致动杆内的连接杆具有连接到手柄的端部和具有连接到工具的柔性部分的端部。手柄包括致动器，该致动器构造成向连接杆施加张力，使得工具被激活；杆致动器构造成向致动杆施加张力，使得外杆的铰接部分弯曲；和可锁定的旋转器，配置成使外杆相对于手柄旋转。

