



US 20060009764A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**  
**Lands et al.**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2006/0009764 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Jan. 12, 2006**(54) **LAPAROSCOPIC BIPOLAR  
ELECTROSURGICAL INSTRUMENT****Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**A61B 18/14** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **606/51**(57) **ABSTRACT**

A laparoscopic bipolar electrosurgical instrument can apply a large closure force between its jaws without damaging the small yoke assembly. The instrument comprises: a first jaw having a first flange with a first slot, and a second jaw having a second flange with a second slot, wherein the first and second jaws are located at a distal end of the instrument and comprise an electrically conductive material for conducting bipolar electrosurgical current therebetween; a yoke attached to a pushrod and positioned to electrically insulate the first flange from the second flange, the yoke having a first side facing the first flange and a second side facing the second flange, the yoke further comprising a first shoulder and a second shoulder, a first pin located on the first side and movably engaged with the first slot; a second pin located on the second side and movably engaged with the second slot; the first slot and the second slot shaped such that an angle, subtended by the first and second jaws, decreases with distal motion of the pushrod, and first and second cul-de-sacs positioned respectively in the first and second slots to relieve shear stresses on the first and second pins approximately when the first and second shoulders respectively engage the first and second flanges to provide a closure force between the first and second jaws.

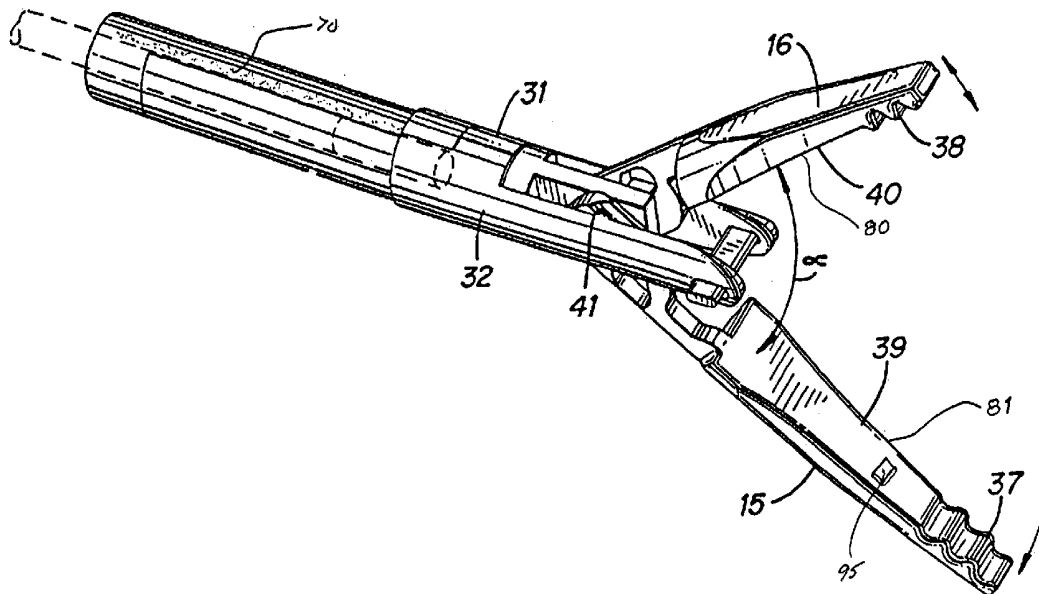
(76) **Inventors:** **Michael John Lands**, Clearwater, FL (US); **Stephen Wade Lukianow**, Boulder, CO (US); **Donald Robert Loeffler**, Louisville, CO (US); **James Steven Cunningham**, Boulder, CO (US); **Kate Ryland Lawes**, Superior, CO (US); **Daniel Lee Trimberger II**, Greeley, CO (US); **Mathew Erle Mitchell**, Boulder, CO (US); **Jenifer Serafin Kennedy**, Boulder, CO (US)

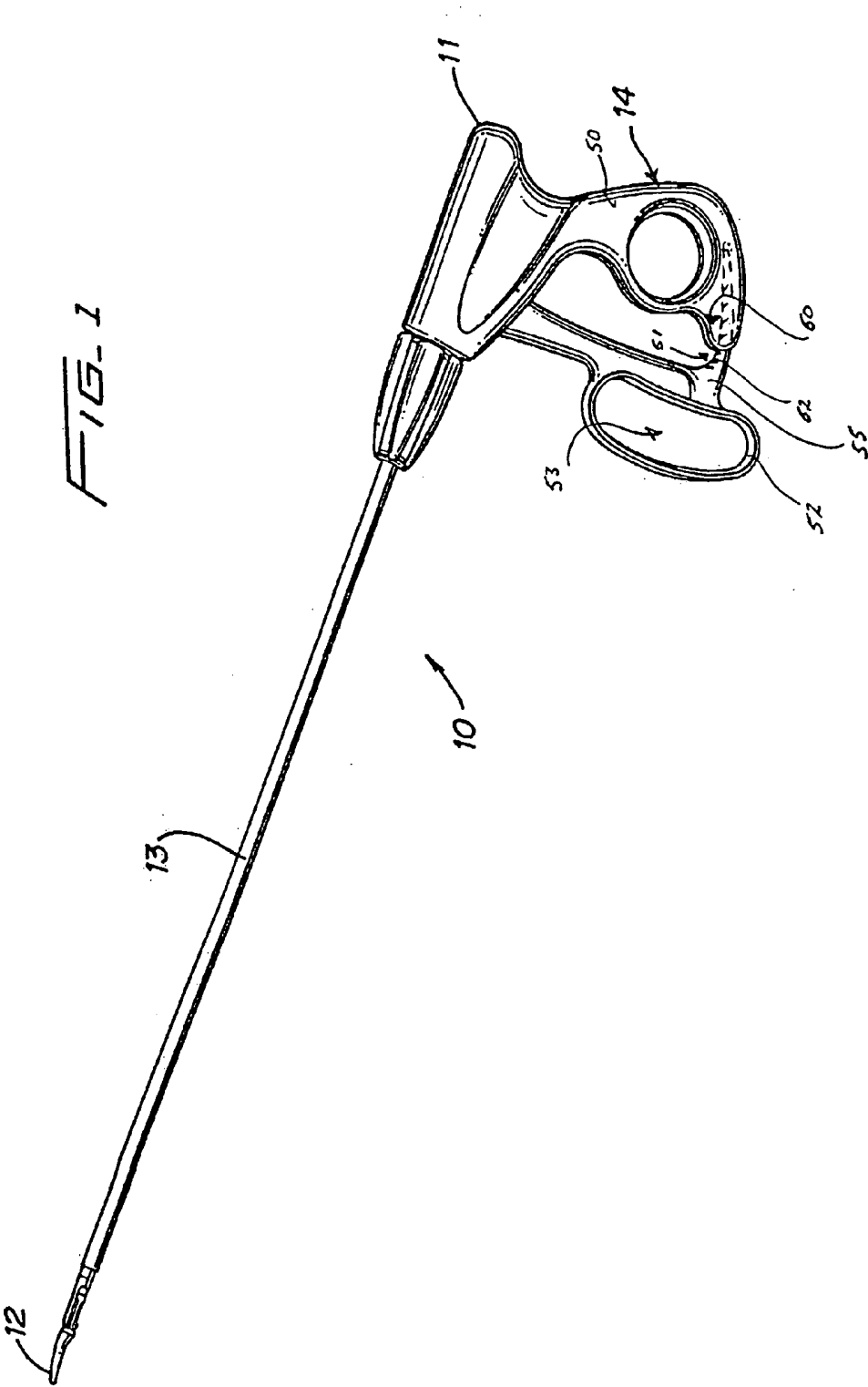
Correspondence Address:

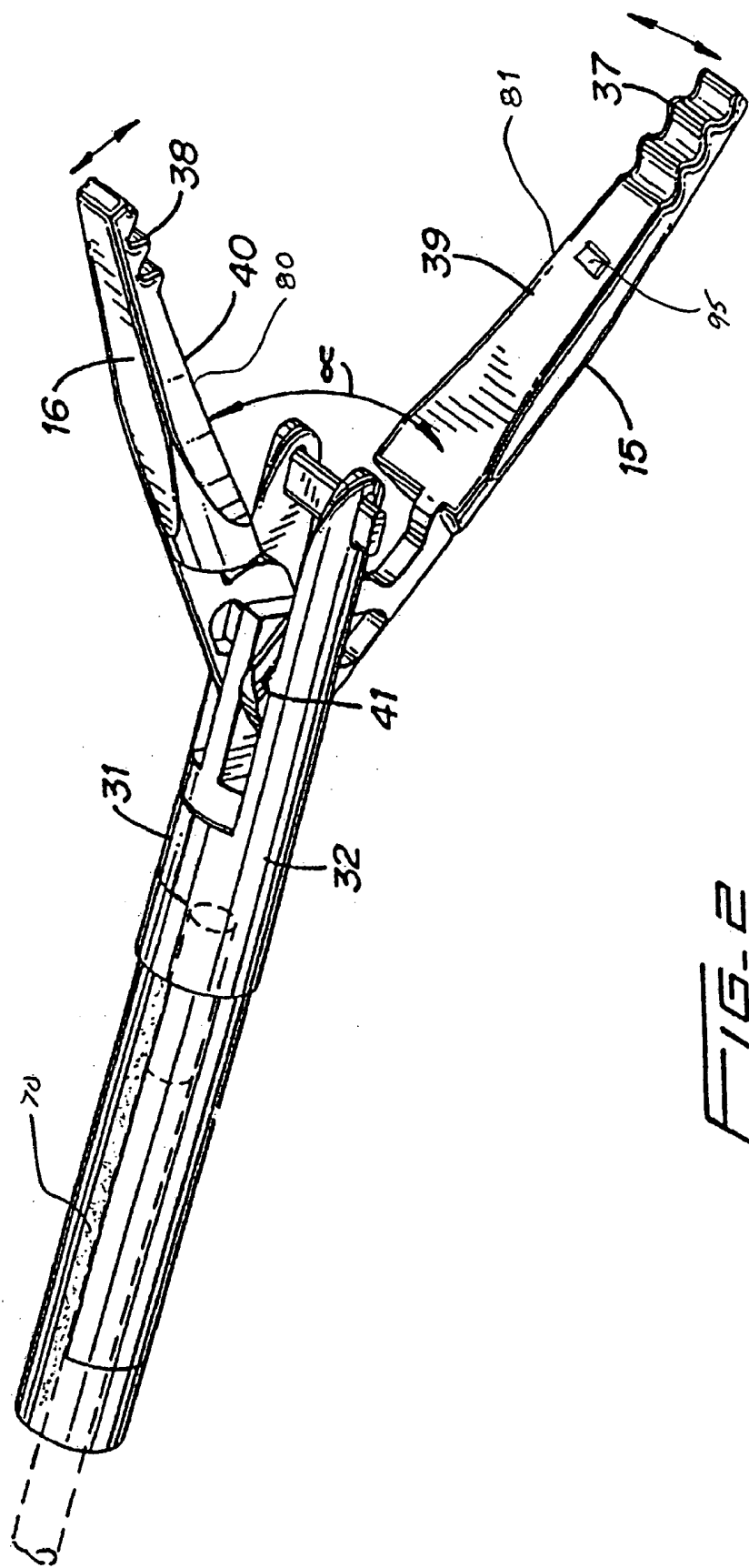
**UNITED STATES SURGICAL,  
A DIVISION OF TYCO HEALTHCARE  
GROUP LP  
150 GLOVER AVENUE  
NORWALK, CT 06856 (US)**

(21) **Appl. No.: 11/169,927**(22) **Filed: Jun. 29, 2005****Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 10/243,274, filed on Sep. 13, 2002, now Pat. No. 6,960,210.







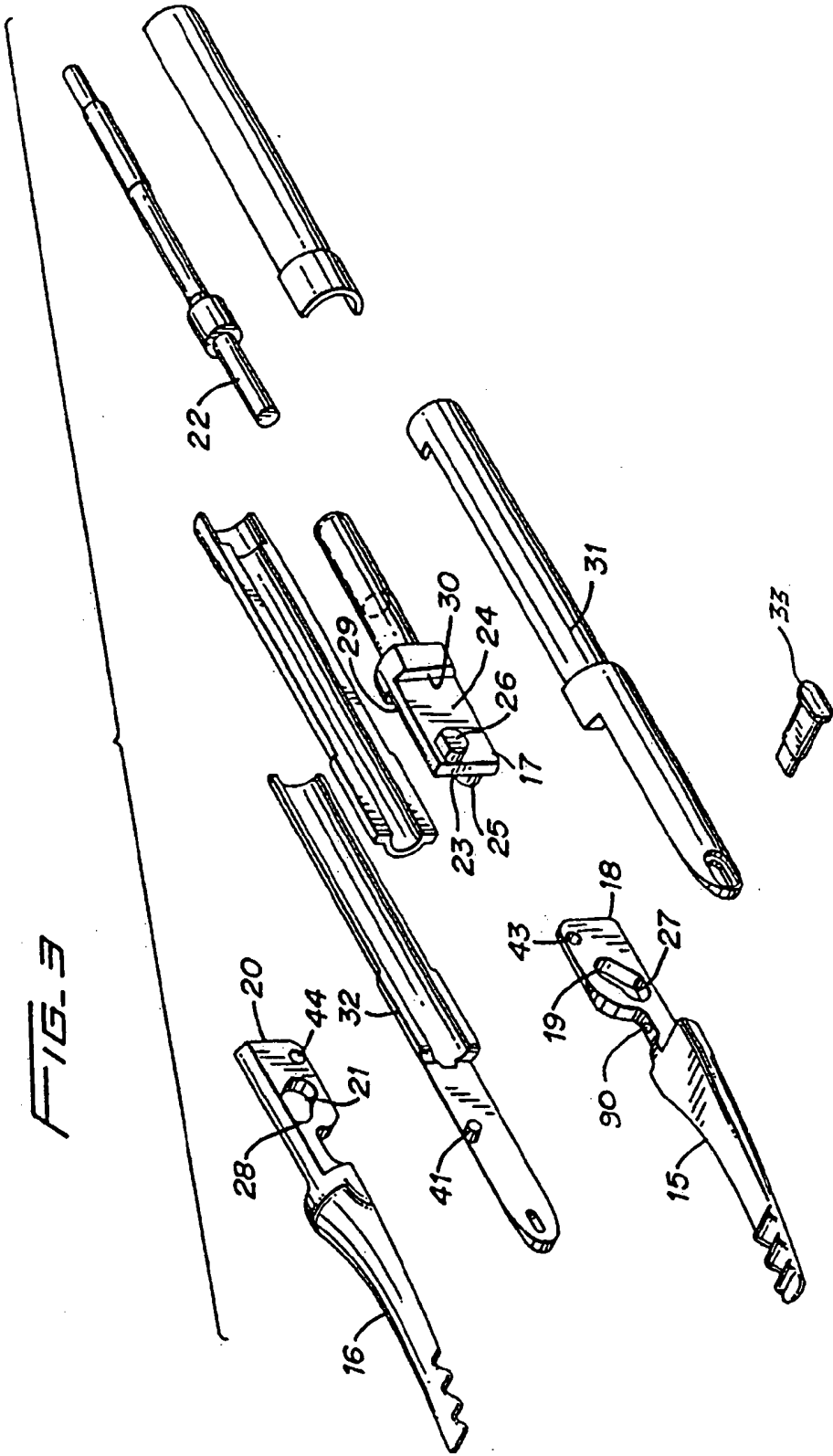


FIG. 4

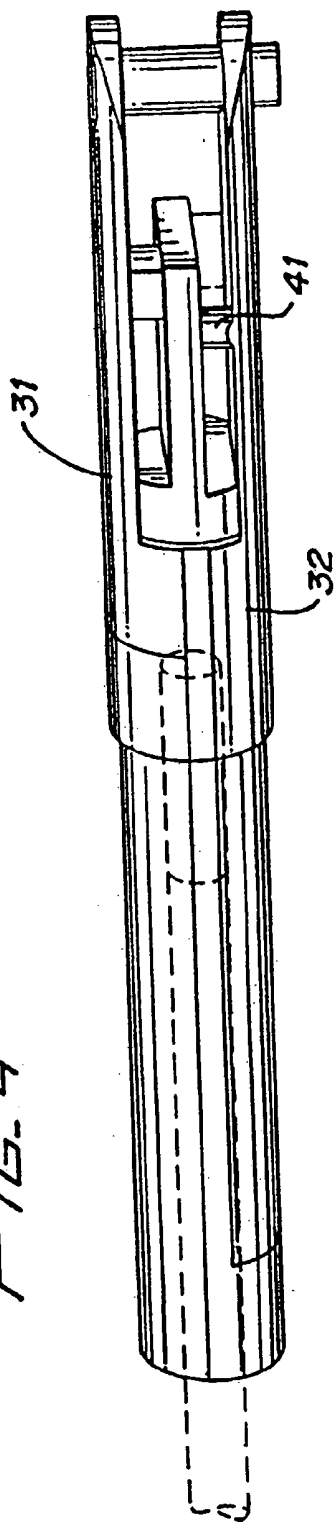


FIG. 5

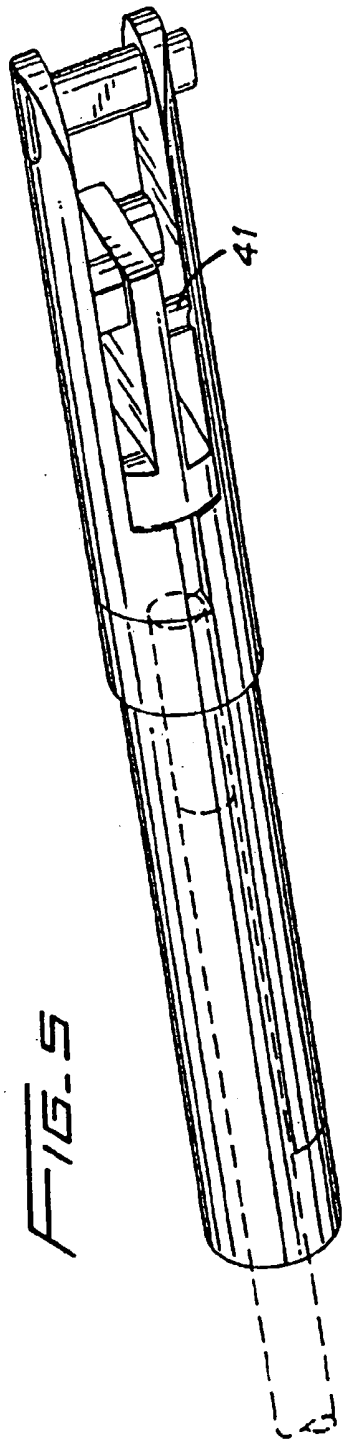


FIG. 6

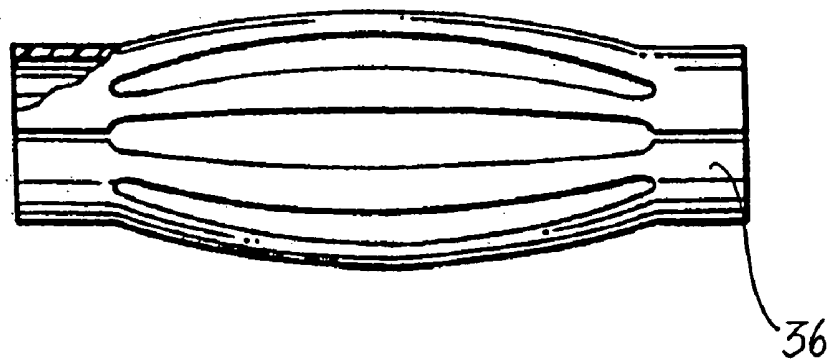
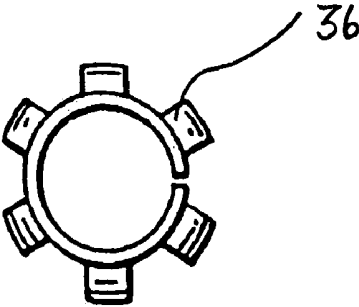


FIG. 7



## LAPAROSCOPIC BIPOLAR ELECTROSURGICAL INSTRUMENT

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This relates to an electrosurgical instrument for performing laparoscopic surgical procedures, and more particularly to a laparoscopic electrosurgical instrument that is capable of grasping vessels and vascular tissue with sufficient force between two bipolar jaws to seal the vessel or vascular tissue.

### BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0002] Laparoscopic surgical instruments are used to perform surgical operation without making large incisions in the patient. The laparoscopic instruments are inserted into the patient through a cannula, or port that has been made with a trocar. Typical sizes for cannulas range from three millimeters to twelve millimeters. Smaller cannulas are usually preferred, and this presents a design challenge to instrument manufacturers who must find ways to make surgical instruments that fit through the cannulas.

[0003] Certain surgical procedures require cutting blood vessels or vascular tissue. This sometimes presents a problem for surgeons because it is difficult to suture blood vessels using laparoscopic tools. Very small blood vessels, in the range below two millimeters in diameter, can often be closed using standard electrosurgical techniques. If a larger vessel is severed, it may be necessary for the surgeon to convert the laparoscopic procedure into an open-surgical procedure and thereby abandon the benefits of laparoscopy.

[0004] Several journal articles have disclosed methods for sealing small blood vessels using electrosurgery. An article entitled *Studies on Coagulation and the Development of an Automatic Computerized Bipolar Coagulator*, J. Neurosurg., Volume 75, July 1991, describes a bipolar coagulator which is used to seal small blood vessels. The article states that it was not possible to safely coagulate arteries with a diameter larger than 2 to 2.5 mm. A second article is entitled *Automatically Controlled Bipolar Electrocoagulation—"COA-COMP"*, Neurosurg. Rev. (1984), pp. 187-190. This article describes a method for terminating electrosurgical power to the vessel so that charring of the vessel walls can be avoided.

[0005] It has been recently determined that electrosurgical methods may be able to seal larger vessels using an appropriate electrosurgical power curve, coupled with an instrument capable of applying a large closure force to the vessel walls. It is thought that the process of coagulating small vessels is fundamentally different than electrosurgical vessel sealing. Coagulation is defined as a process of desiccating tissue wherein the tissue cells are ruptured and dried. Vessel sealing is defined as the process of liquefying the collagen in the tissue so that it crosslinks and reforms into a fused mass. Thus, coagulation of small vessels is sufficient to permanently close them. Larger vessels need to be sealed to assure permanent closure.

[0006] It would be desirable to have a surgical tool capable of applying electrosurgical energy, capable of applying a large closure force to the vessel walls, and also capable of fitting through a cannula. A large closure force between the jaws typically requires a large moment about the pivot for each jaw. This presents a challenge because the first and

second pins have a small moment arm with respect to the pivot of each jaw. A large force, coupled with a small moment arm, is undesirable because the large forces may shear the first and second pins. It is also undesirable to increase the moment arm of the first and second pins because the physical size of the yoke might not fit through a cannula.

[0007] Several bipolar laparoscopic instruments are known. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 3,938,527 discloses a bipolar laparoscopic instrument for tubal cauterization. U.S. Pat. No. 5,250,047 discloses a bipolar laparoscopic instrument with a replaceable electrode tip assembly. U.S. Pat. No. 5,445,638 discloses a bipolar coagulation and cutting forceps with first and second conductors extending from the distal end. U.S. Pat. No. 5,391,166 discloses a bipolar endoscopic instrument having a detachable working end. U.S. Pat. No. 5,342,359 discloses a bipolar coagulation device.

[0008] The present invention solves the problem of providing a large closure force between the jaws of a laparoscopic bipolar electrosurgical instrument, using a compact design that fits through a cannula, without risking structural failure of the instrument yoke.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] The present invention is an instrument for applying bipolar electrosurgical current to tissue in a laparoscopic operation with the added benefit of providing a large closure force between the instrument jaws. The large closure force may be particularly useful for vessel sealing operations. An advantage of the present invention is that tissue can be grasped and clamped with a relatively large closure force without damage to the yoke. The yoke is capable of transmitting the large closure force to the instrument jaws while being small enough to fit through a cannula.

[0010] The laparoscopic bipolar electrosurgical instrument comprises first and second jaws having, respectively, first and second flanges with first and second slots. The instrument is electrically connected to an electrosurgical generator, and conducts bipolar electrosurgical current to the first and second jaws. A yoke is attached to a pushrod and positioned to electrically insulate the first flange from the second flanges. First and second pins on the yoke are designed to engage the first and second slots, respectively, in a cam-follower arrangement that opens and closes the jaws with linear motion of the yoke. The yoke is preferably a "push yoke" which means that linear motion of the yoke in the direction of the distal end of the instrument will cause the jaws to close together.

[0011] The yoke has first and second shoulders that are spaced apart from the first and second flanges until the jaws are in close arcuate proximity to each other. At that point, the first and second shoulders engage the first and second flanges, whereby further distal motion of the yoke applies a force to the first and second flanges that creates a moment about the pivot of each jaw. In general, the cam-follower arrangement of pins and slots may be designed to provide coarse motion of the jaws with relatively small forces. Large closure forces, once the jaws are relatively close together, may be obtained by pressing the shoulders against the flanges. The first and second pins move into cul-de-sacs in the first and second slots to protect them from large shear stresses when the shoulders are applying relatively large

forces to the flanges. Thus, the first and second pins may be made from an electrically insulative material that is not designed to handle large shear stresses, large closure forces may be obtained, and the entire assembly may be compact and fit through a cannula.

[0012] A method of making the laparoscopic bipolar electrosurgical instrument is described, comprising the following steps: forming a first jaw having a first flange with a first slot, and a second jaw having a second flange with a second slot; attaching a yoke to a pushrod; electrically insulating the first flange from the second flange with the yoke; engaging first and second pins with the first and second slots; positioning first and second cul-de-sacs respectively in the first and second slots to relieve shear stresses on the first and second pins at a subtended angle approximately wherein first and second shoulders engage the first and second flanges.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a laparoscopic bipolar electrosurgical instrument.

[0014] FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the distal end and jaws of the instrument in FIG. 1.

[0015] FIG. 3 is an exploded view of the distal end shown in FIG. 2.

[0016] FIG. 4 is perspective view of the distal end of the instrument with the jaws removed.

[0017] FIG. 5 is another perspective of FIG. 4.

[0018] FIG. 6 is a side view of an electrical spring contact.

[0019] FIG. 7 is a front view of the spring contact shown in FIG. 6.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0020] A laparoscopic bipolar electrosurgical-instrument 10 is shown in FIG. 1. The instrument 10 has a proximal end 11 with a handle 14 for holding and manipulating the instrument 10. A distal end 12 on the instrument 10 is used for surgical manipulation of tissue. The instrument 10 comprises an elongate tube 13 that is sized to fit through a cannula for laparoscopic operations, and in different embodiments may be sized to fit through either a five or seven millimeter cannula.

[0021] A portion of the distal end 12 of the instrument 10 is shown in FIG. 2. A first jaw 15 and a second jaw 16 are shown in an open position. An angle  $\alpha$  is subtended by the jaws 15 and 16. Closing of the jaws 15 and 16 is defined as a reduction of the angle  $\alpha$  subtended by the jaws 15 and 16. Similarly, opening of the jaws 15 and 16 is defined as an enlargement of the angle  $\alpha$ . The angle  $\alpha$  is zero when the jaws 15 and 16 are closed together. The center of rotation for the first jaws 15 is at the first pivot 41, and the center of rotation for the second jaw 16 is at the second pivot 42. The first pivot 41 is located on an outer nose piece 32, and fits in a first pivot hole 43 located on the first flange 18. The second pivot 42 is located on an inner nose piece 31, and fits in a second pivot hole 44 located on the second flange 20.

[0022] Pieces that comprise the distal end 12 of the instrument 10 are shown in an exploded view in FIG. 3. The first jaw 15 and the second jaw 16 are shown separated from

a yoke 17. The first jaw 15 has a first flange 18 and a first slot 19 therewithin. The second jaw 16 has a second flange 20 and a second slot 21 therewithin. Each jaw 15 and 16 is preferably formed from a single piece of stainless steel or other electrically conductive material.

[0023] Referring again to FIG. 3, the yoke 17 is attached to a pushrod 22. The yoke 17 is preferably formed from an electrically insulative material such as plastic. A first side 23 of the yoke 17 faces the first flange 18. A second side 24 of the yoke 17 faces the second flange 20. When the yoke 17 is positioned between the flanges 18 and 20, the yoke 17 also acts to electrically insulate the first jaw 15 from the second jaw 16. In this manner, bipolar electrosurgical current can be conducted through tissue grasped by the jaws 15 and 16 without short circuiting between the flanges-18 and 20.

[0024] A first pin 25 is located on the first side 23 to movably engage with the first slot 19. Similarly, a second pin 26 is located on the second side 24 to movably engage with the second slot 21. Each pin and slot combination works as a cam-follower mechanical linkage. Motion of the pushrod 22 moves the yoke 17 causing pins 25 and 26 to slide within their respective slots 19 and 21. The slots 19 and 21 are angled with respect to the distal ends of the jaws 15 and 16 such that the jaws 15 and 16 move in an arcuate fashion toward and away from each other. The pins 25 and 26 are different from the pivots 41 and 42. The pins 25 and 26 provide a force against the walls of the slots 19 and 21, creating a moment about the pivots 41 and 42.

[0025] The slots 19 and 21 are arranged such that distal motion of the pushrod 22 causes the jaws 15 and 16 to move together. Distal motion of the pushrod 22 is defined as motion in the direction of the distal end 12 of the instrument 10. Once the jaws 15 and 16 are closed together, the present invention holds the jaws 15 and 16 together with a compressive force on the pushrod 22.

[0026] One of the advantages of this invention is that shear forces on the pins 25 and 26 can be offloaded to prevent mechanical failure when large forces are being transmitted to the jaws 15 and 16. Each slot 19 and 20 has a cul-de-sac 27 and 28, respectively, as shown in FIG. 3. The first cul-de-sac 27 is an enlargement of the first slot 19 near its distal end. The second cul-de-sac 28 is an enlargement of the second slot 21 near its distal end. The cam-follower motion of the pins 25 and 26 in the slots 19 and 21 will bring the pins 25 and 26 into their respective cul-de-sac 27 and 28. This position of the pins 25 and 26 leaves a very small moment arm between the pins 25 and 26 and the pivots 41 and 42. The yoke 17 has shoulders 29 and 30 that can provide a relatively large moment about the pivots 41 and 42 to effect a high closure force between the jaws 15 and 16 without a high shear forces on the pins 25 and 26, as described below.

[0027] Once the pins 25 and 26 are in the cul-de-sacs 27 and 28, the force from the yoke is transmitted to the flanges 18 and 20 by a first shoulder 29 and a second shoulder 30. The shoulders 29 and 30 abut the proximal end of the flanges 18 and 20 to cause the jaws 15 and 16 to close together. The pivots 41 and 42 are preferably made of metal and can withstand relatively high shear forces. In contrast, pins 25 and 26 are preferably made of plastic and will break under relatively high shear forces. Thus, the shoulders 29 and 30 provide a moment about the pivots 41 and 42, thereby avoiding the necessity of applying high shear forces to the



pins **25** and **26** when the moment arm from the pins **25** and **26** would be small. There is an angle  $\alpha$  at which the pins **25** and **26** enter their respective cul-de-sacs **27** and **28** and the shoulders **29** and **30** about the flanges **18** and **20**. The angle  $\alpha$  at which the forgoing occurs is preferably around three degrees.

[0028] The bipolar electrosurgical instrument **10** has first and second poles of alternating potential that are conducted along the instrument **10** and through tissue that is grasped between the jaws **15** and **16**. The first pole is conducted from the proximal end **11** toward the distal end **12** along the pushrod **22**. The second pole is conducted from the proximal end **11** toward the distal end **12** along the tube **13**. The outer surface of the tube **13** is preferably coated with an electrically insulative material. There is also preferably an electrically insulative barrier between the pushrod **22** and the tube **13** to prevent short circuits in the instrument **10**.

[0029] In the preferred embodiment, the distal end of the instrument **10** comprises an inner nose piece **31** and an outer nose piece **32**, as shown in FIG. 2. The inner nose piece **31** is electrically connected with the pushrod **22**, while the outer nose piece is electrically connected with the tube **13**. The inner nose piece **31** and the outer nose piece **32** capture the yoke **17**, along with the first and second flanges **18** and **20**, as shown in FIG. 2. The yoke **17** moves axially, along an axis defined by the tube, in a space between the inner and outer nose pieces **31** and **32**. A spacer stake **33** maintains the separation of the nose pieces **31** and **32** at their distal ends. The nose pieces **31** and **32** provide lateral support for the flanges **18** and **20** to help ensure that the pins **25** and **26** remain within the slots **19** and **21**.

[0030] The preferred embodiment also comprises an inner insulator **34** and an outer insulator **35** for maintaining electrical insulation between the poles. The outer insulator **35** is seated between the tube **13** and the inner nose **31**, as shown in FIGS. 2 and 4. The inner insulator **34** is seated between the tube **13** and the pushrod **22**. In this manner, the outer nose piece **32** can provide electrical continuity between the tube **13** and the second jaw **16**, while the inner nose piece **34** can provide electrical continuity between the pushrod **22** and the first jaw **15**. Since the pushrod **22** is slidably mounted within the tube **13**, the preferred embodiment has a spring contact **36**, as shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, mounted on the pushrod **22** to maintain an electrical connection with the inner nose piece **34** during axial motion.

[0031] The first and second jaws **15** and **16** each have ridges **37** and **38** at their distal ends that preferably nest together. The jaws **15** and **16** also have seal surfaces **39** and **40**, as shown in FIG. 2. The width of the seal surfaces **39** and **40** is a parameter that affects the quality of the surgical outcome. The closure force between the jaws **15** and **16** varies along the length of the seal surfaces **39** and **40**, with the largest force at the distal tip and the smallest force at the proximal end of the seal surfaces **39** and **40**. It has been found through experimentation that good vessel sealing results are obtained when the closure force in grams divided by the width in millimeters is in the range of 400 to 650. Since the closure force varies with the length of the seal surfaces **39** and **40**, it has been found to be advantageous to taper the width of the seal surfaces **39** and **40** along their length, with the widest width at the proximal end and the narrowest width at the distal end. This design allows the

jaws **15** and **16** to apply a relatively constant closure force per unit width, preferably 525 grams per millimeter width.

[0032] A method of making a laparoscopic bipolar electrosurgical instrument **10** is also herein "described. The method comprises the step of forming a first jaw **15** having a first flange **18** with a first slot **19**, and a second jaw **16** having a second flange **20** with a second slot **21**. The jaws **15** and **16** are preferably formed in a casting process, although it is also possible to machine the jaws **15** and **16** from stock. The casting process may include injecting powdered metal under pressure into a mold, and then applying heat.

[0033] Other steps in the method include attaching a yoke **17** to a pushrod **22**, and electrically insulating the first flange **18** from the second flange **20** with the yoke **17**. The yoke **17** is preferably an injection molded plastic part with features including a first shoulder **29** and a second shoulder **30**.

[0034] During assembly of the distal portion **6** the instrument **10**, steps in the method include engaging a first pin **25** with the first slot **19**, and engaging a second pin **26** with the second slot **21**. The slots **19** and **21** are shaped such that a subtended angle  $\alpha$  between the first and second jaws **15** and **16** decreases with distal motion of the pushrod **17**, and the slots **19** and **20** are formed with cul-de-sacs **27** and **28** positioned to relieve shear stresses on the first and second pins **25** and **26** at the subtended angle  $\alpha$  approximately wherein the first and second shoulders **29** and **30** engage the first and second flanges **18** and **20**.

[0035] Further steps in the method comprise: surrounding at least a portion of the pushrod **22** with an electrically conductive tube **13**; electrically insulating the tube **13** from the pushrod **22**; electrically connecting an inner nose piece **31** to the pushrod **22**, and electrically connecting an outer nose piece **32** to the tube **13**, wherein the inner nose piece **31** and the outer nose piece **32** capture the yoke **17** along with the first and second flanges **18** and **20** to conduct bipolar electrosurgical current to the first and second jaws **15** and **16**. In the preferred embodiment, there is a step of electrically connecting the pushrod **22** and the inner nose piece **31** with a spring contact **36**.

[0036] The method of making the instrument **10**, in some embodiments, includes the steps of tapering the width of the seal surfaces **39** and **40** along the length of each of the first and second jaws **15** and **16**.

[0037] While a particular preferred embodiment has been illustrated and described, the scope of protection sought is in the claims that follow.

1-17. (canceled)

18. A first and second jaw member assembly for use with a bipolar endoscopic instrument, comprising:

a yoke which electrically insulates a first jaw member and a second jaw member during activation, the yoke including:

first and second pins which cooperate with an actuator to rotate a respective jaw member from a first position to a second position upon linear reciprocation of the yoke; and

first and second shoulder portions which are conformed to correspondingly about a respective jaw member in the

second position to offload forces on the first and second pins when said yoke is linearly reciprocated.

**19.** A bipolar electrosurgical instrument according to claim 18 wherein the first jaw member is adapted to be connected to a first electrical potential and the second jaw member is adapted to be connected to a second electrical potential.

**20.** A bipolar electrosurgical instrument according to claim 19 wherein the first and second jaw members are movable from a first position in spaced relation relative to one another to a second position wherein the first and second jaw members cooperate to conduct bipolar energy through tissue held therebetween.

**21.** A bipolar electrosurgical instrument according to claim 18 wherein the first and second shoulder portions offload pressure on the pin during clamping and sealing of tissue.

**22.** A bipolar electrosurgical instrument according to claim 18 further comprising: inner and outer nose pieces

which are configured to capture the yoke and conduct bipolar electrosurgical energy to the first and second jaw members.

**23.** A bipolar electrosurgical instrument according to claim 18 wherein the first and second jaw members each include ridges which correspondingly nest when the jaw members are disposed in the second position.

**24.** A bipolar electrosurgical instrument according to claim 18 wherein each of the first and second jaw members includes a seal surface which is tapered along its respective length.

**25.** A bipolar electrosurgical instrument according to claim 24 wherein the closure force is approximately constant between the jaw members along the length thereof.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	腹腔镜双极电外科仪器		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US20060009764A1</a>	公开(公告)日	2006-01-12
申请号	US11/169927	申请日	2005-06-29
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	地政MICHAEL J LUKIANOW STEPHEN W LOEFFLER DONALD - [R CUNNIGHAM JAMES 小号 劳斯凯特 - [R TRIMBERGER DANIEL 大号 II 米切尔 MATHEW KENNEDY 珍妮弗 小号		
申请(专利权)人(译)	地政MICHAEL J LUKIANOW STEPHEN W LOEFFLER DONALD - [R CUNNIGHAM JAMES 小号 劳斯凯特 - [R TRIMBERGER DANIEL 大号 II 米切尔 MATHEW KENNEDY 珍妮弗 小号		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	地政MICHAEL J LUKIANOW STEPHEN W LOEFFLER DONALD - [R CUNNIGHAM JAMES 小号 劳斯凯特 - [R TRIMBERGER DANIEL 大号 II 米切尔 MATHEW KENNEDY 珍妮弗 小号		
[标]发明人	LANDS MICHAEL JOHN LUKIANOW STEPHEN WADE LOEFFLER DONALD ROBERT CUNNIGHAM JAMES STEVEN LAWES KATE RYLAND TRIMBERGER DANIEL LEE II MITCHELL MATHEW ERLE KENNEDY JENIFER SERAFIN		
发明人	LANDS, MICHAEL JOHN LUKIANOW, STEPHEN WADE LOEFFLER, DONALD ROBERT CUNNIGHAM, JAMES STEVEN LAWES, KATE RYLAND TRIMBERGER, DANIEL LEE II MITCHELL, MATHEW ERLE KENNEDY, JENIFER SERAFIN		
IPC分类号	A61B18/14 A61B18/12		
CPC分类号	A61B18/1445		
其他公开文献	US7207990		

## 摘要(译)

腹腔镜双极电外科器械可在其钳口之间施加大的闭合力而不损坏小轭组件。该器械包括：第一钳口，具有带有第一槽的第一凸缘；以及第二钳口，具有带有第二槽的第二凸缘，其中第一和第二钳口位于器械的远端并包括导电材料用于在其间传导双极电外科电流；轭连接到推杆并且定位成使第一凸缘与第二凸缘电绝缘，轭具有面向第一凸缘的第一侧和面向第二凸缘的第二侧，轭还包括第一肩部和第二肩部，第一销位于第一侧并可移动地与第一槽接合；第二销位于第二侧并可移动地与第二槽接合；第一狭槽和第二狭槽成形为使得第一和第二钳口对向的角度随着推杆的远侧运动而减小，并且第一和第二穹顶分别定位在第一和第二狭槽中以减轻剪切应力大致当第一和第二肩部分别接合第一和第二凸缘时，在第一和第二销上，以在第一和第二夹爪之间提供闭合力。

