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(12) **United States Patent**
Kieturakis et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,866,676 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Mar. 15, 2005**

(54) **APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR
DISSECTING TISSUE LAYERS**

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(73) Assignee: **General Surgical Innovations, Inc.**, Norwalk, CT (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/403,389**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 28, 2003**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2003/0191490 A1 Oct. 9, 2003

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Continuation of application No. 09/229,409, filed on Jan. 6, 1999, now Pat. No. 6,540,764, which is a continuation of application No. 09/107,834, filed on Jun. 30, 1998, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 08/570,766, filed on Dec. 12, 1995, now Pat. No. 5,772,680, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 08/403,012, filed on Mar. 10, 1995, now Pat. No. 5,540,711, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 08/388,233, filed on Feb. 13, 1995, now Pat. No. 5,730,756, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 08/267,488, filed on Jun. 29, 1994, now Pat. No. 5,607,443, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 08/124,283, filed on Sep. 20, 1993, now Pat. No. 5,836,961, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 08/073,737, filed on Jun. 8, 1993, now abandoned, which is a division of application No. 07/893,988, filed on Jun. 2, 1992, now Pat. No. 6,312,442.

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **A61B 17/00**
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **606/190; 606/192; 600/207; 604/103.07**

(58) **Field of Search** 606/1, 151, 185, 606/190-200, 213, 108, 159; 600/201, 204, 209, 207, 210; 604/96.01-109

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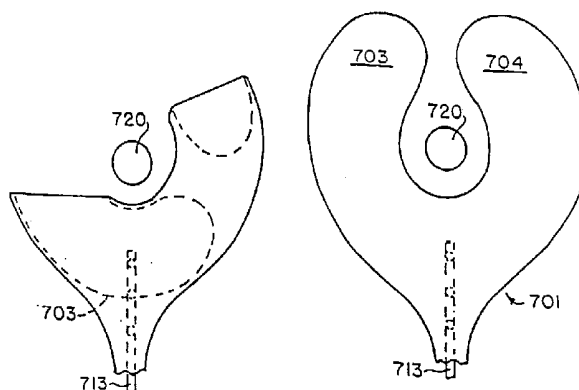
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Primary Examiner—Glenn K. Dawson

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An expansible tunneling apparatus and associated methods for creating an anatomic working space for a surgical procedure. Various embodiments of one and two piece apparatus that permit laparoscopic observation both during tunneling and during subsequent balloon dissection are disclosed. In a disclosed one piece embodiment, a tubular member has a bore extending therethrough and an open distal end. A lip is formed in the distal end of the tubular member to capture the distal tip of a laparoscope that is inserted into the tubular member to permit observation of the procedure both during tunneling to a desired location and during subsequent balloon inflation. An elongated neck of the balloon is secured to the tunneling member. The elongated neck permits the tubular member to be withdrawn slightly from the balloon after inflation to facilitate observation. After the balloon has been advanced to the desired location in the body it is inflated through a balloon inflation lumen to cause the balloon to dissect tissue and create an operating space. Various balloon constructions and a reusable design are also disclosed.

15 Claims, 42 Drawing Sheets



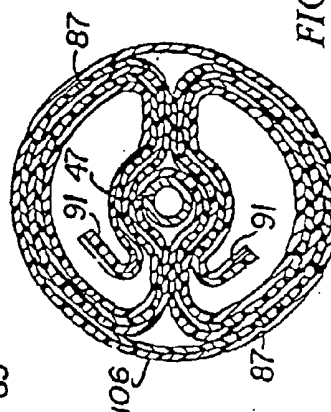
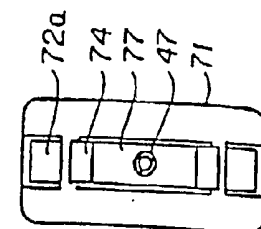
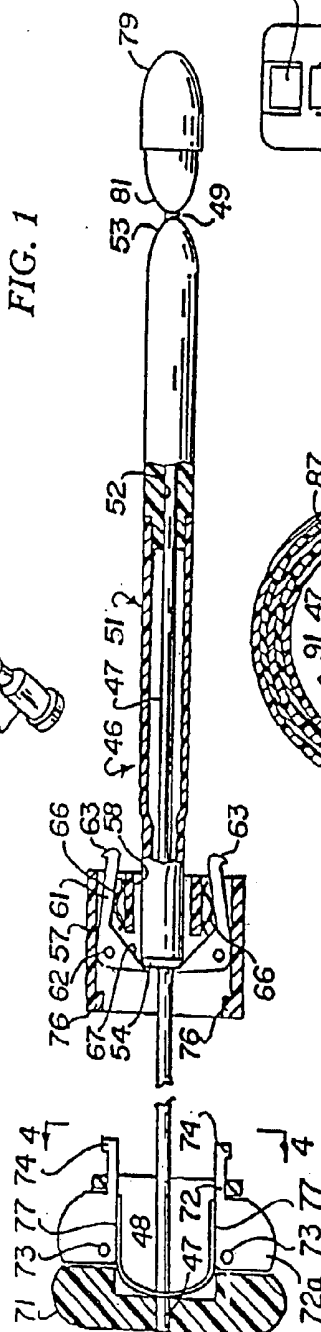
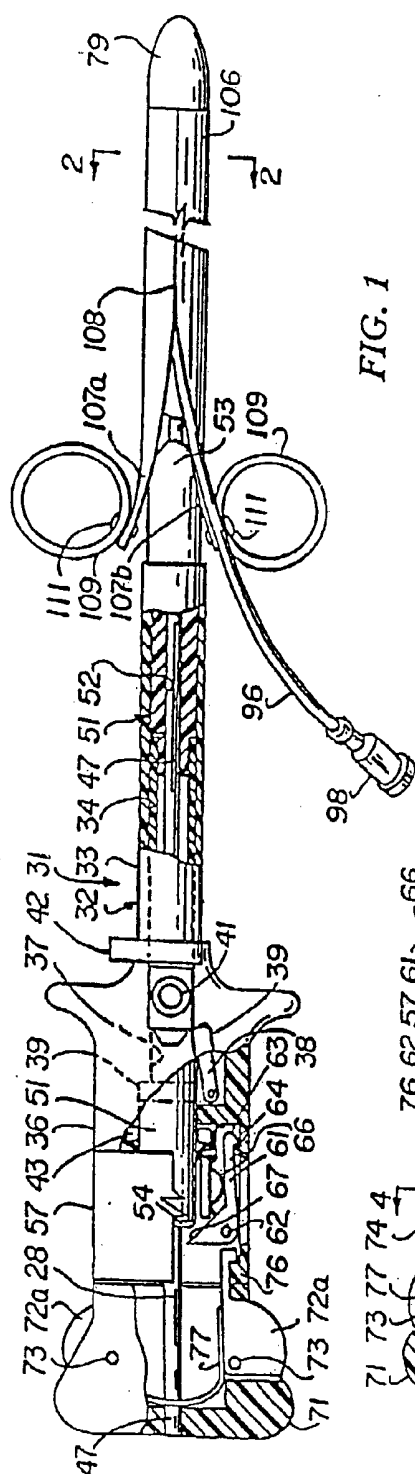
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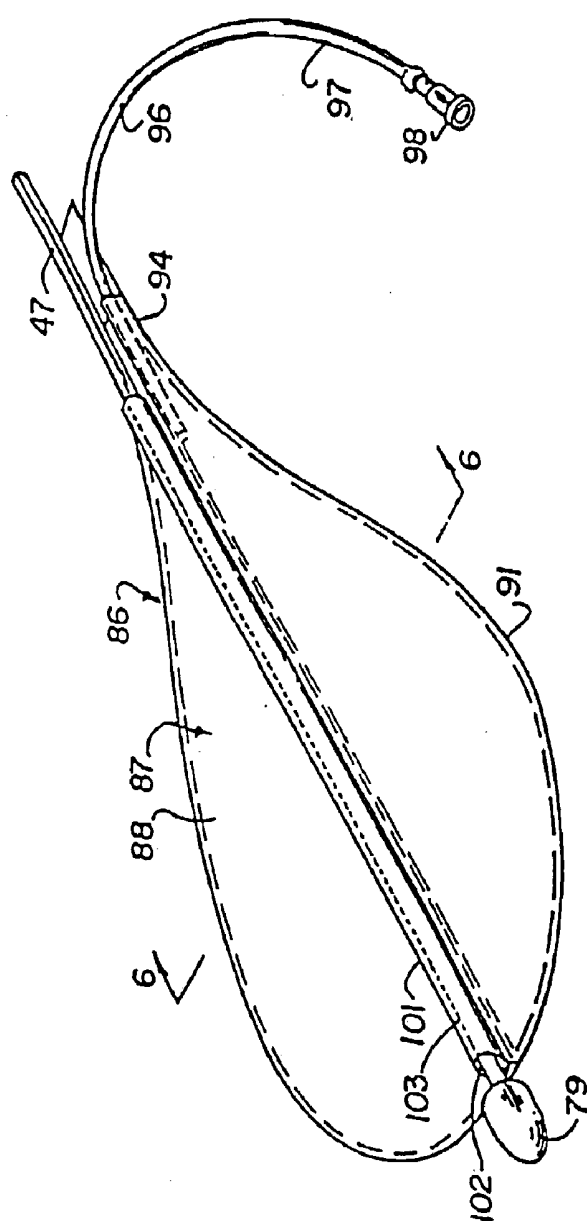


FIG. 5

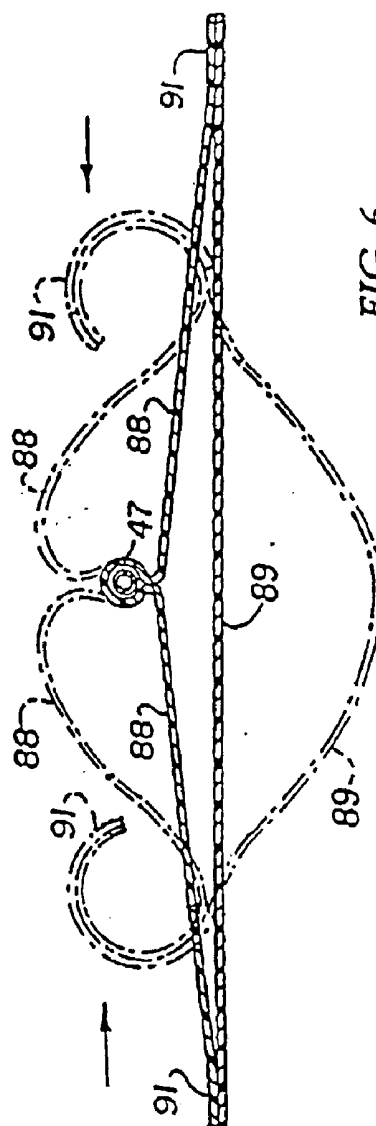
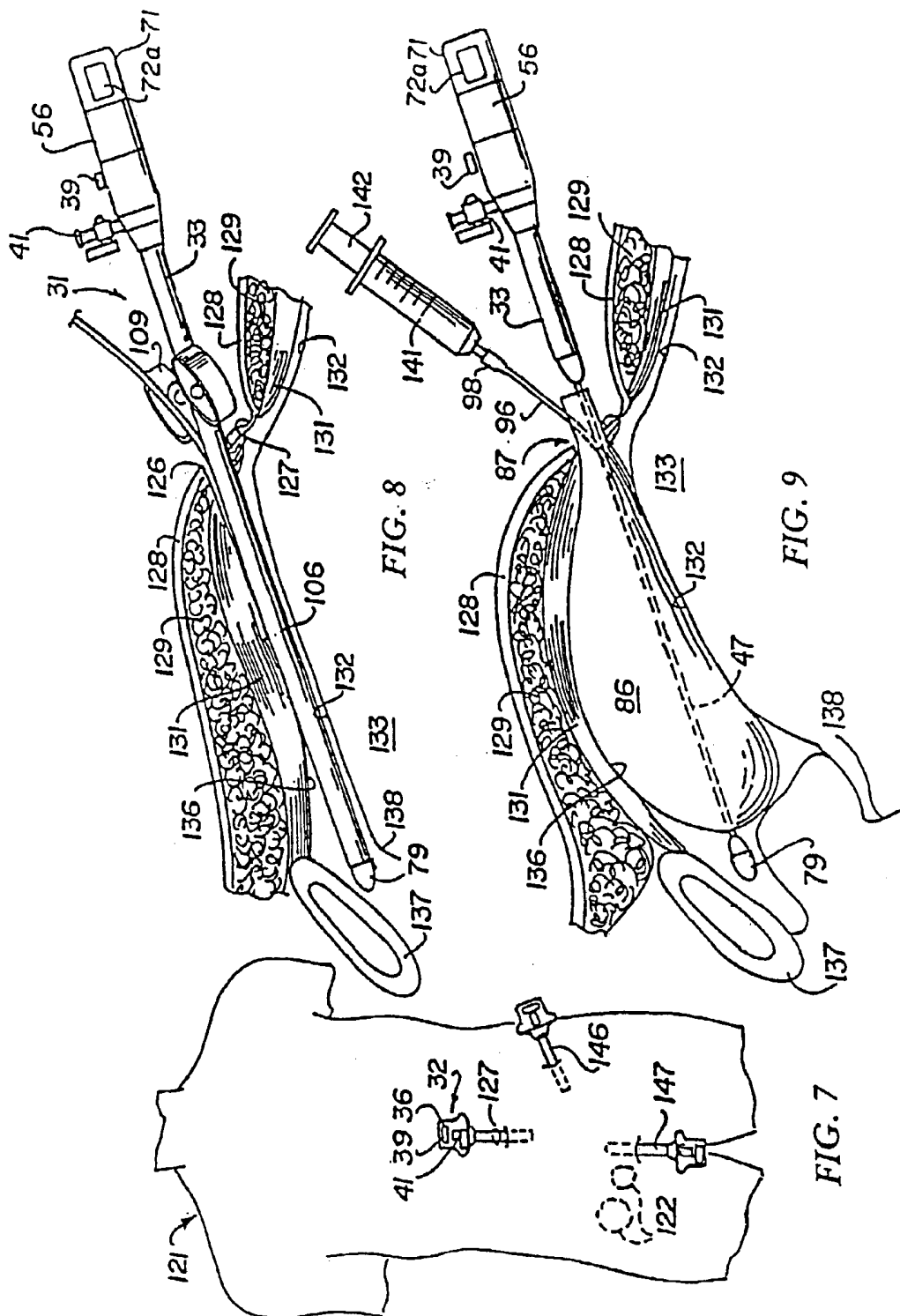


FIG. 6



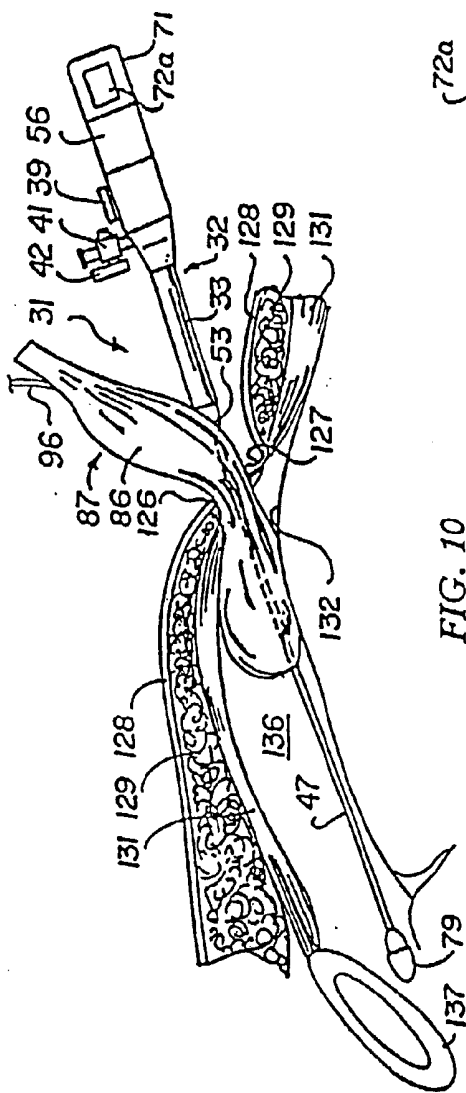


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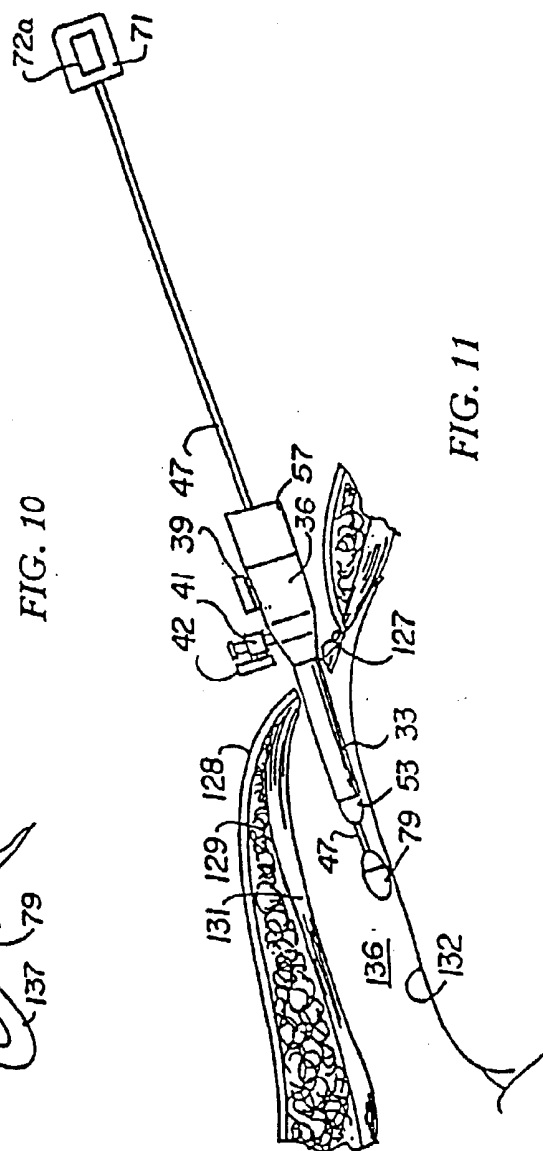


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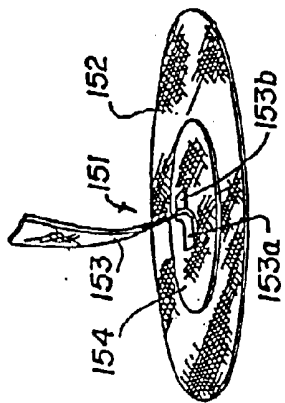


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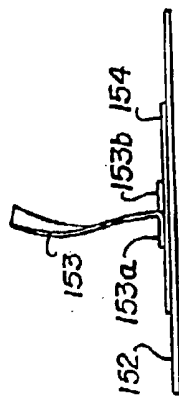


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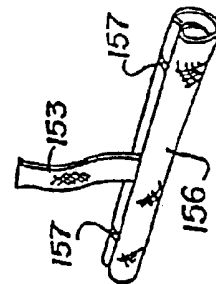


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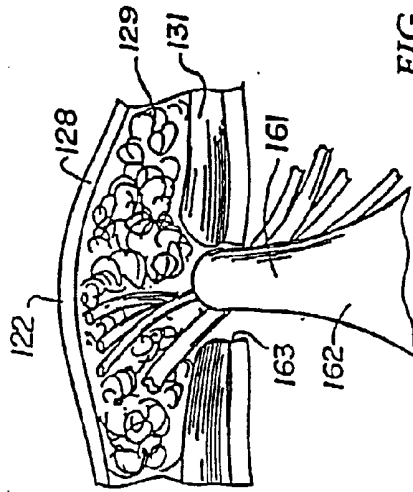


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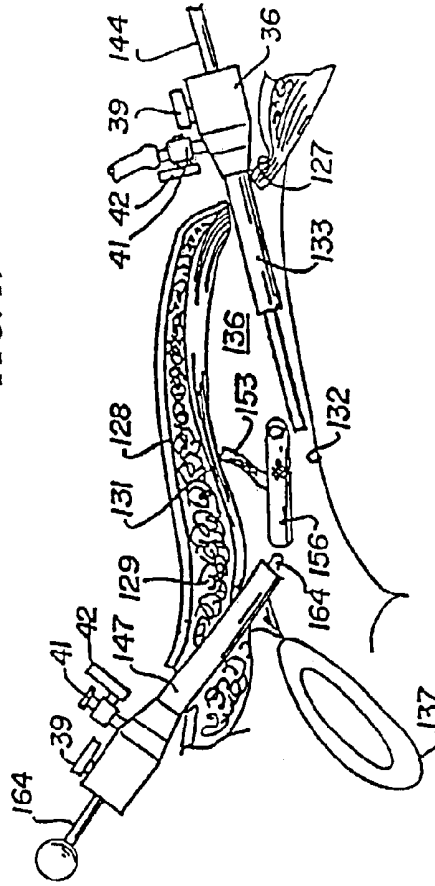


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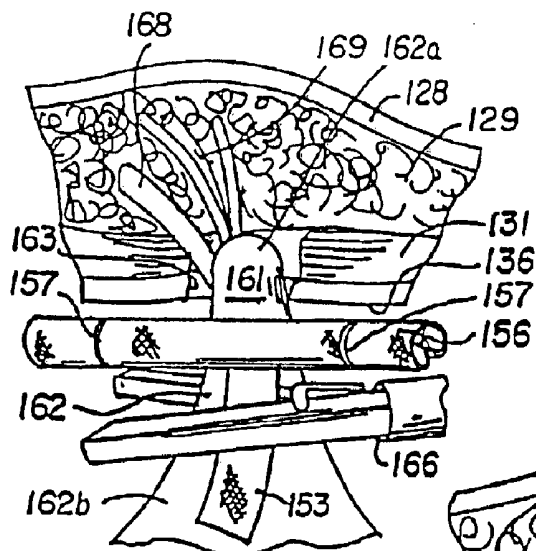


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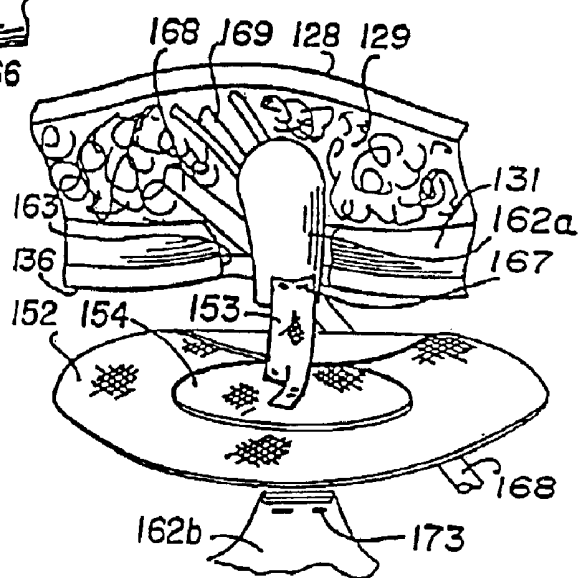


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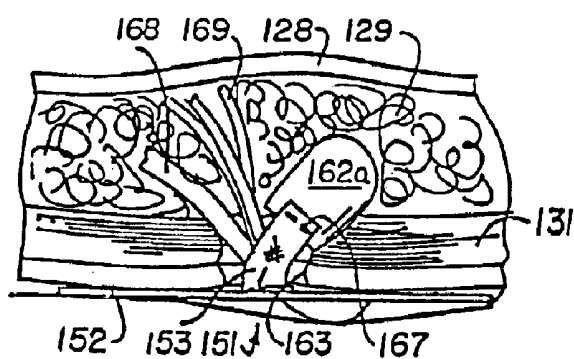


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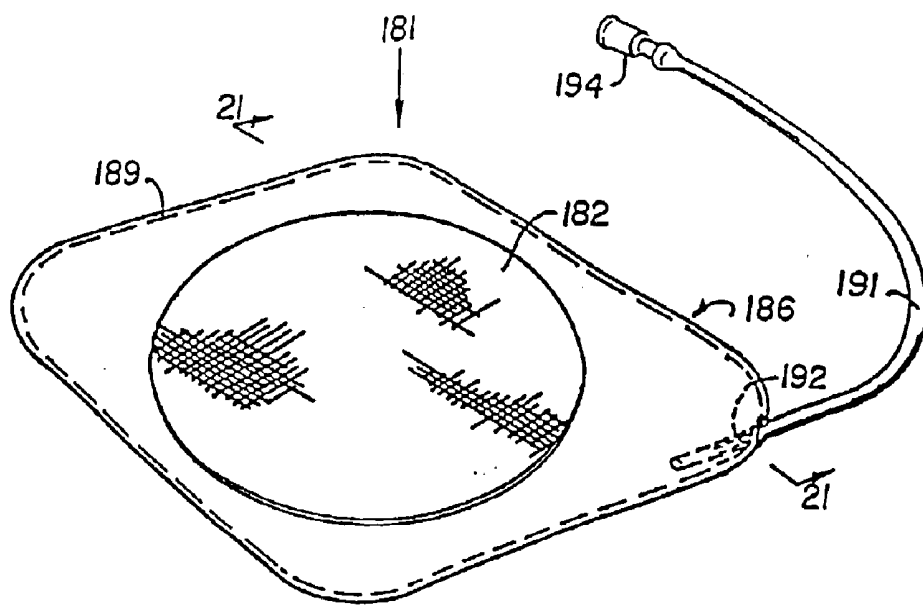


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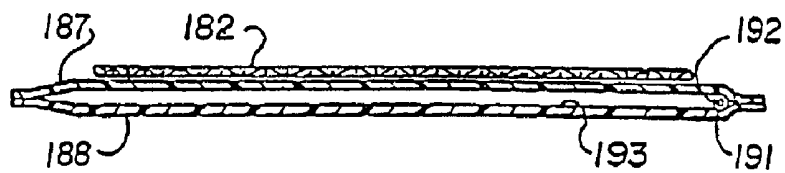


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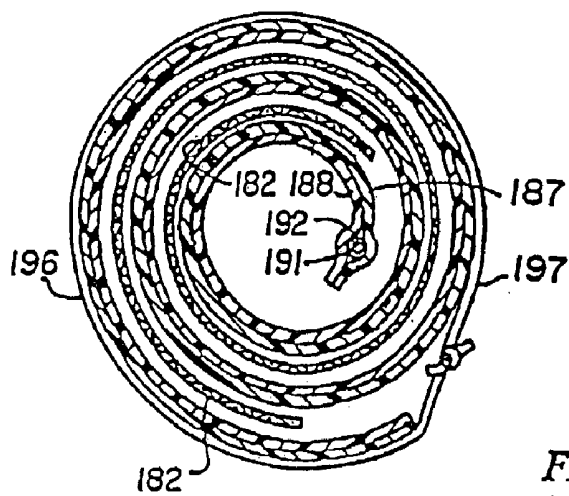


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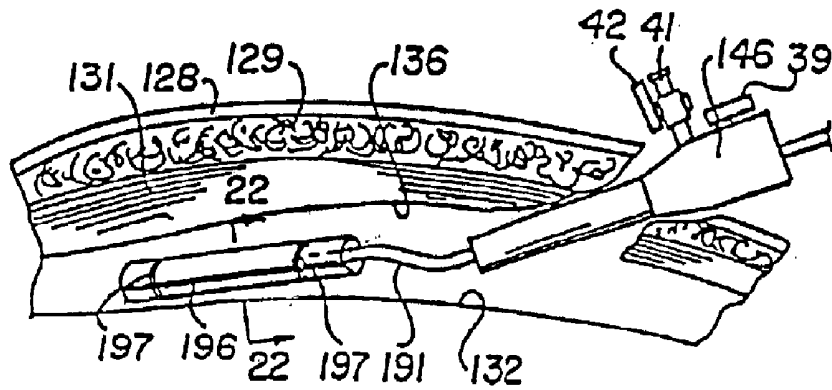


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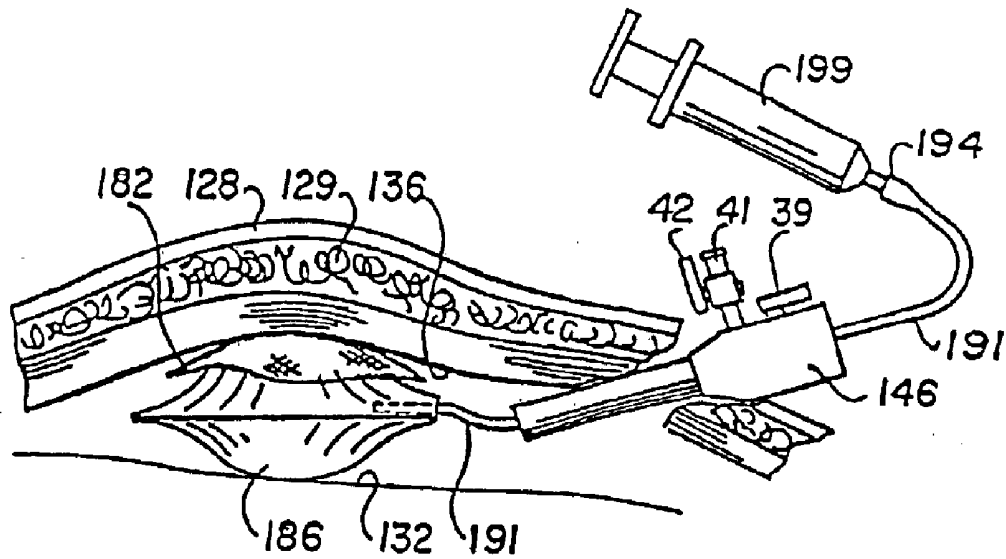


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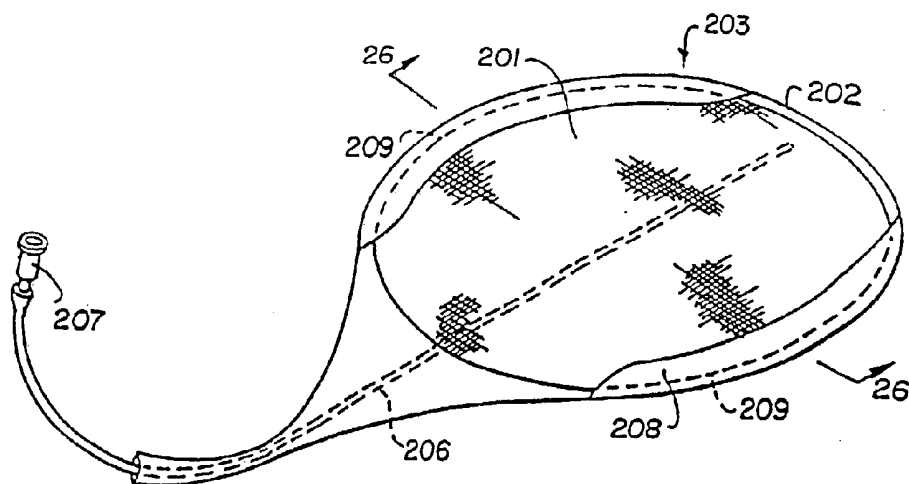


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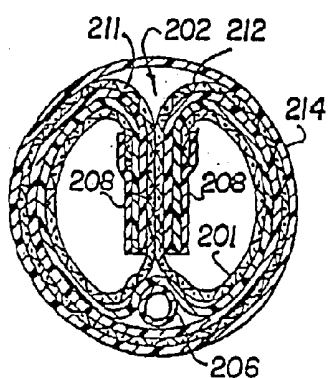


FIG. 26

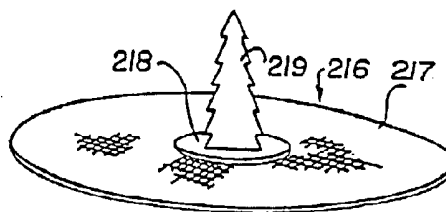


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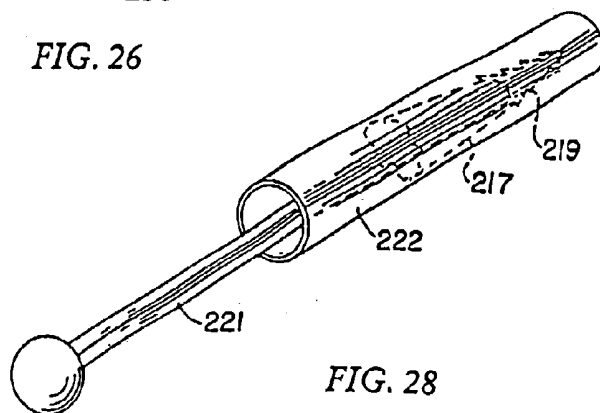


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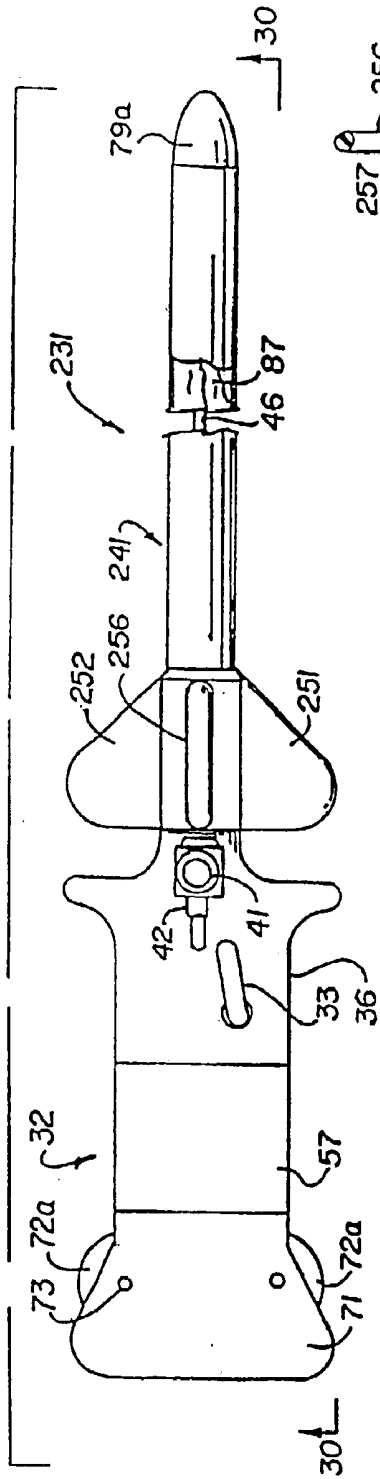


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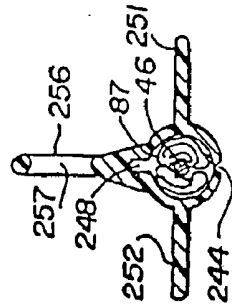


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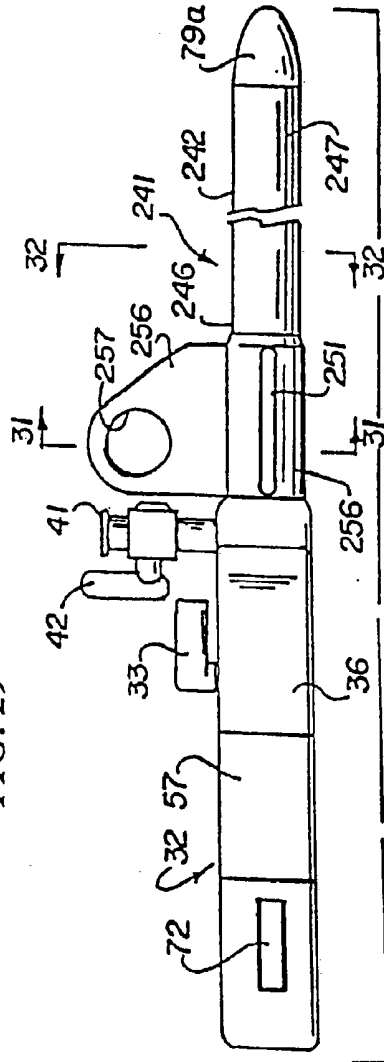


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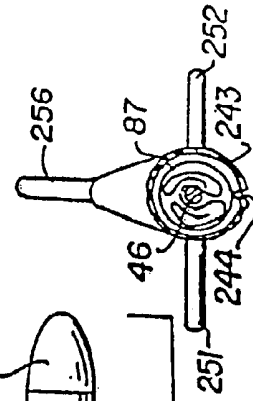


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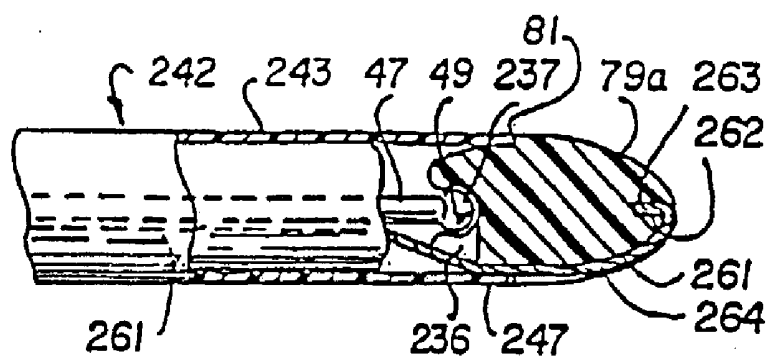


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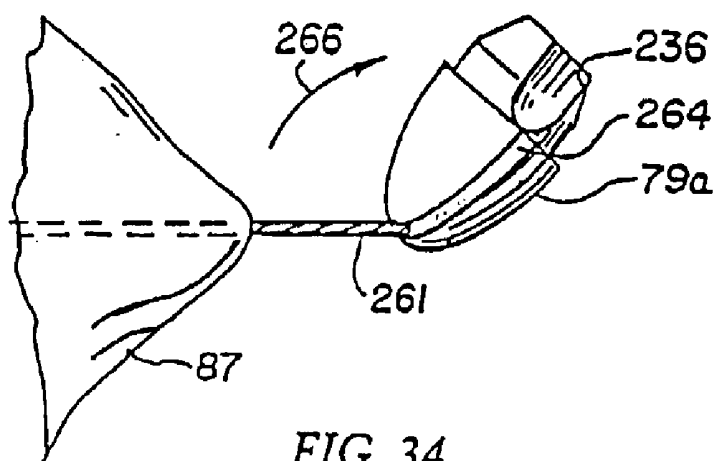


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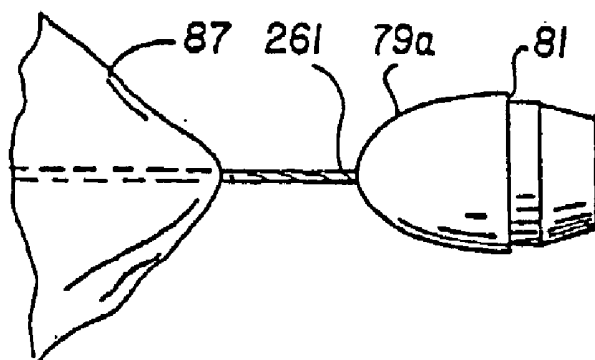


FIG. 35

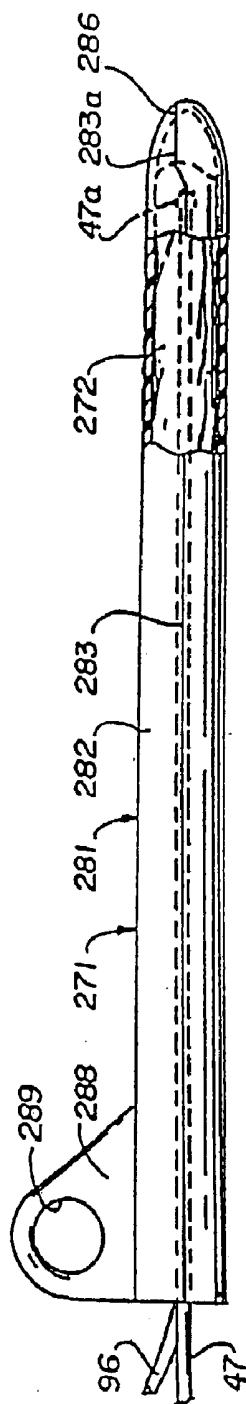


FIG. 36

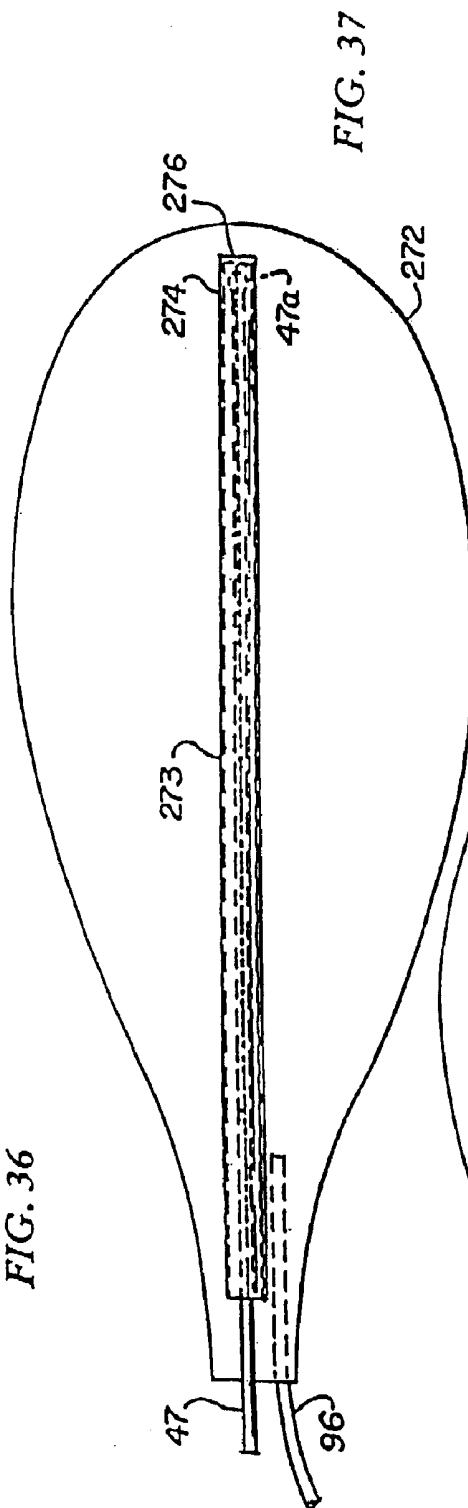


FIG. 37

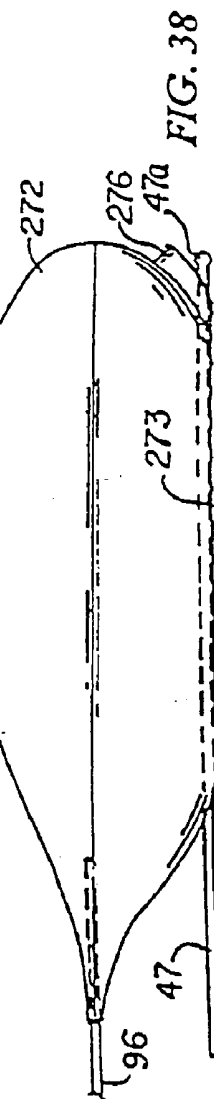
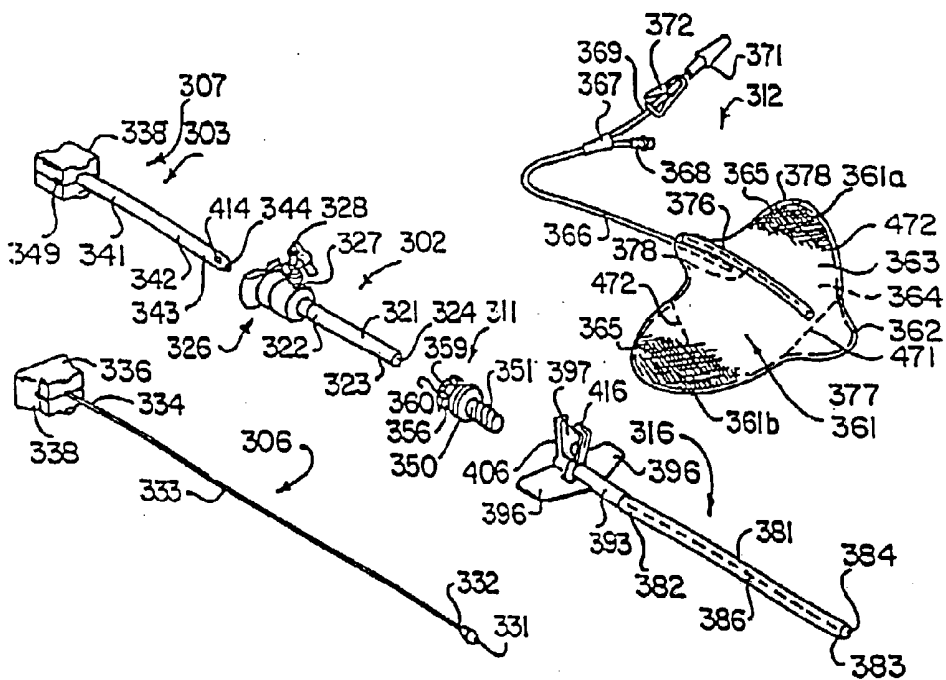
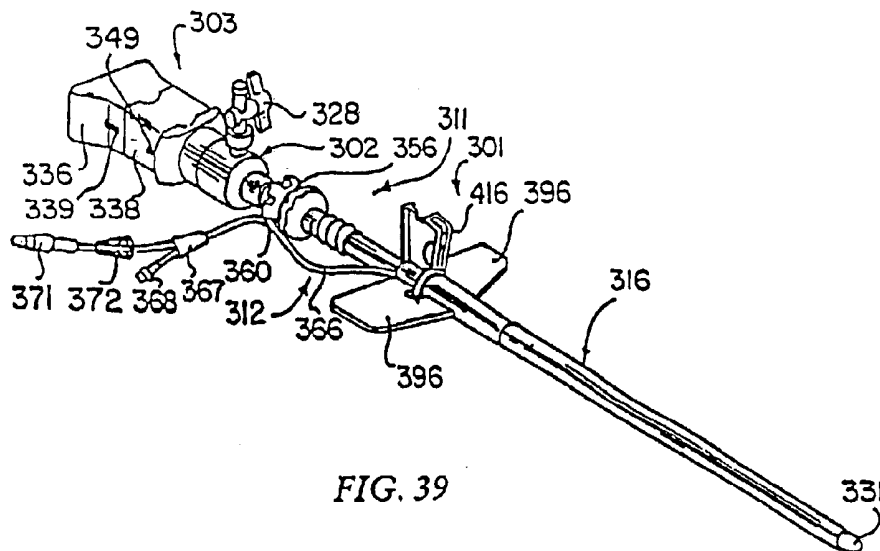


FIG. 38



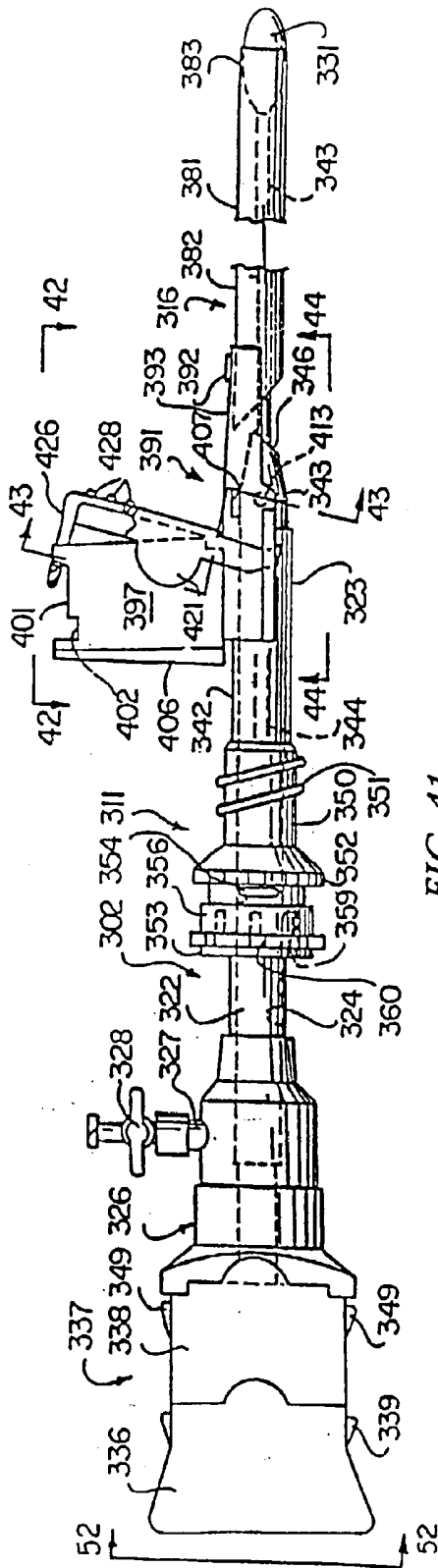


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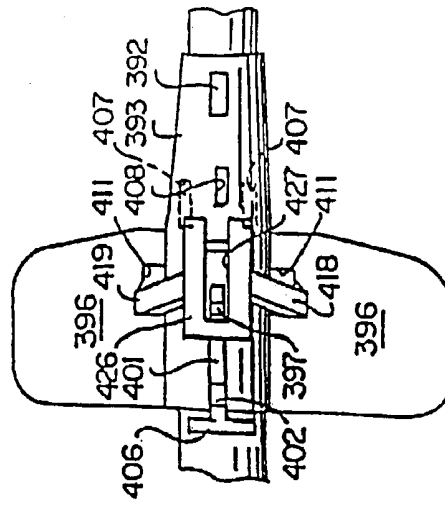


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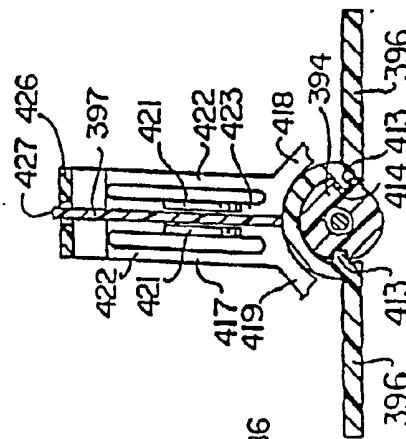


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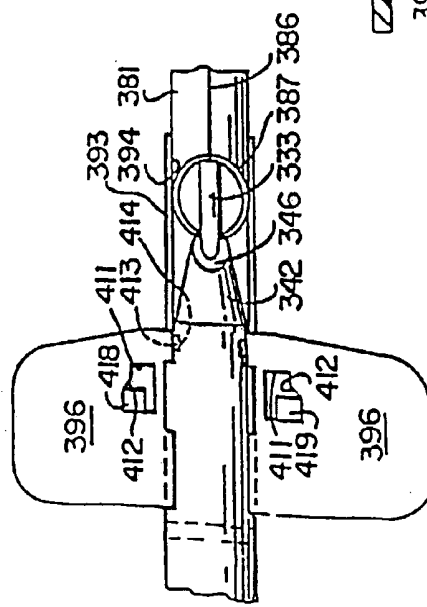


FIG. 44

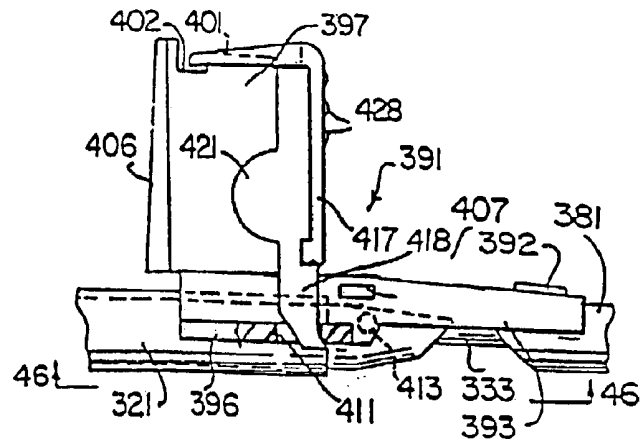


FIG. 45

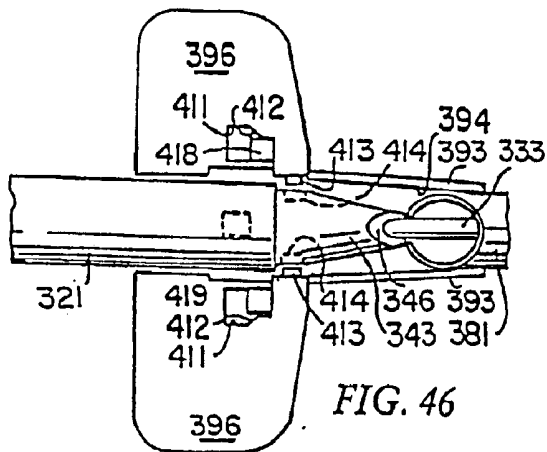


FIG. 46

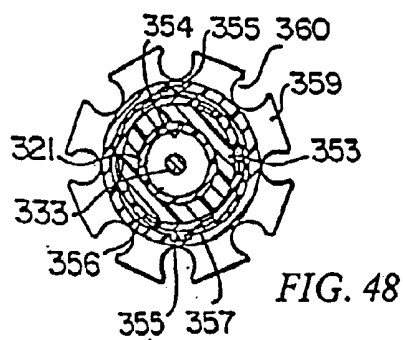


FIG. 48

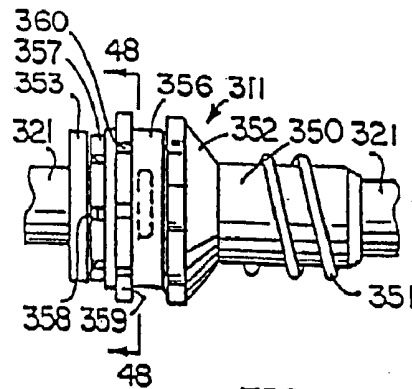


FIG. 47

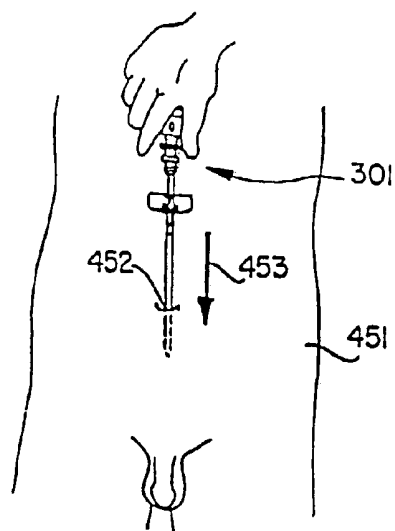


FIG. 49A

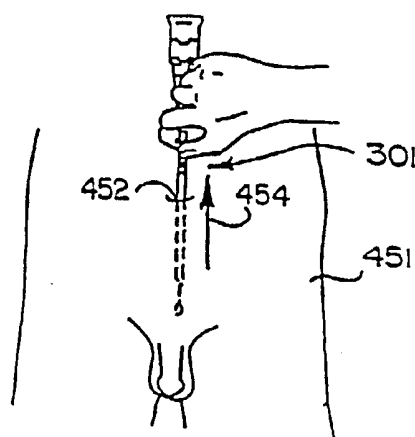


FIG. 49B

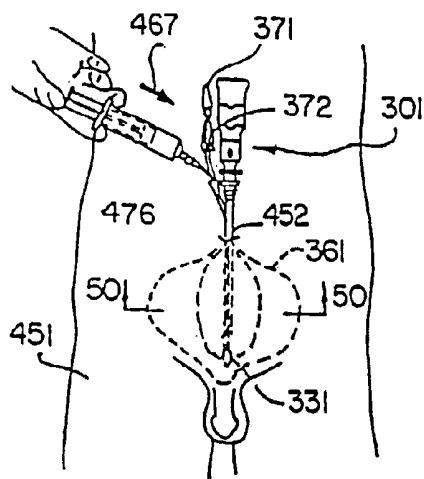


FIG. 49C

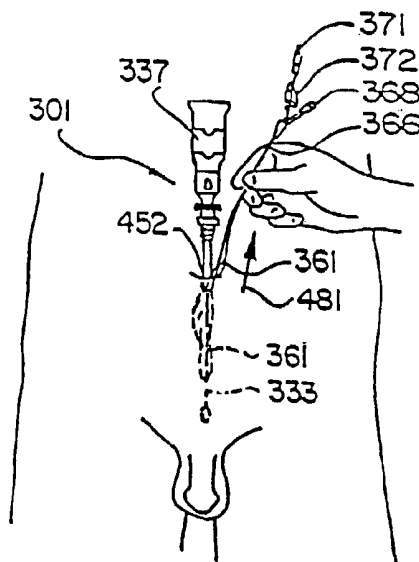


FIG. 49D

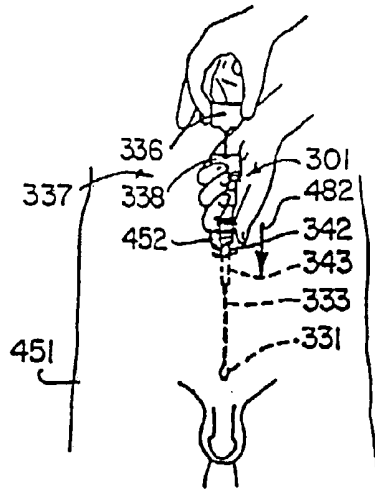


FIG. 49E

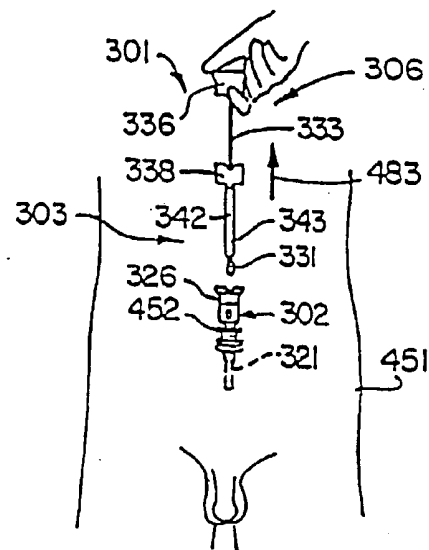


FIG. 49F

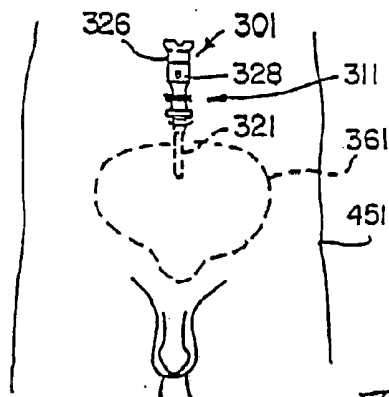


FIG. 49G

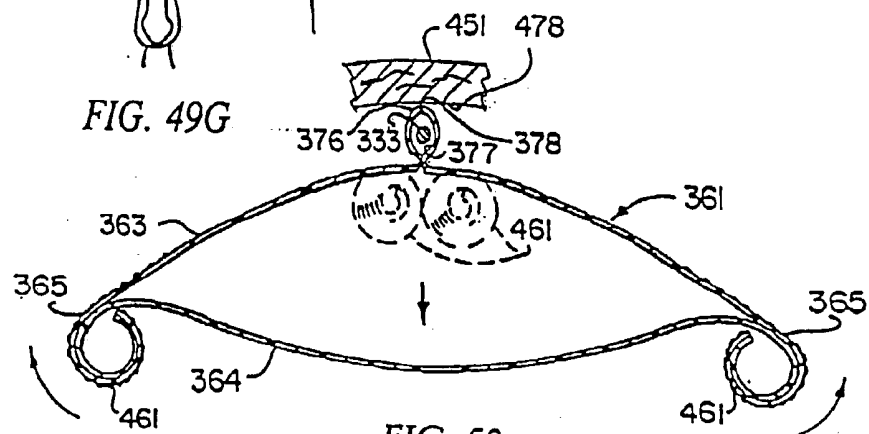


FIG. 50

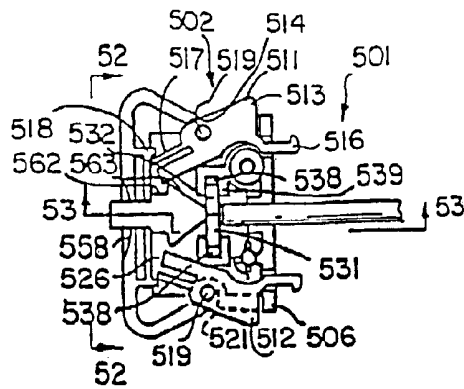


FIG. 51

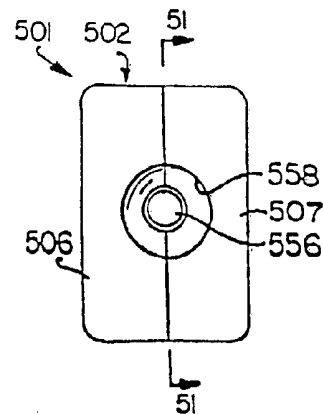


FIG. 52

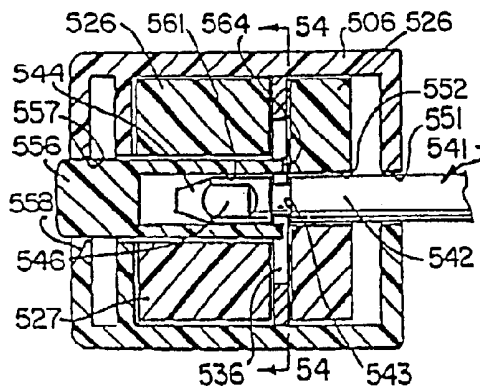


FIG. 53

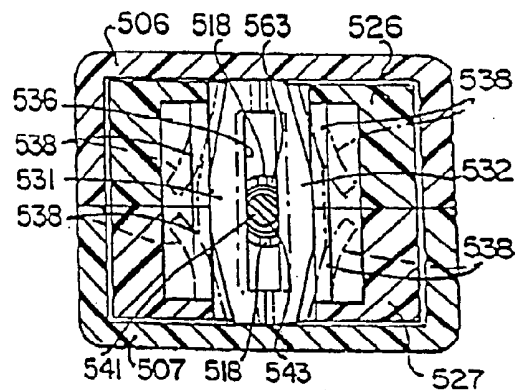


FIG. 54

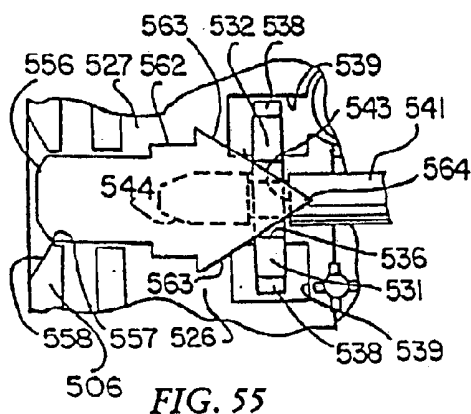


FIG. 55

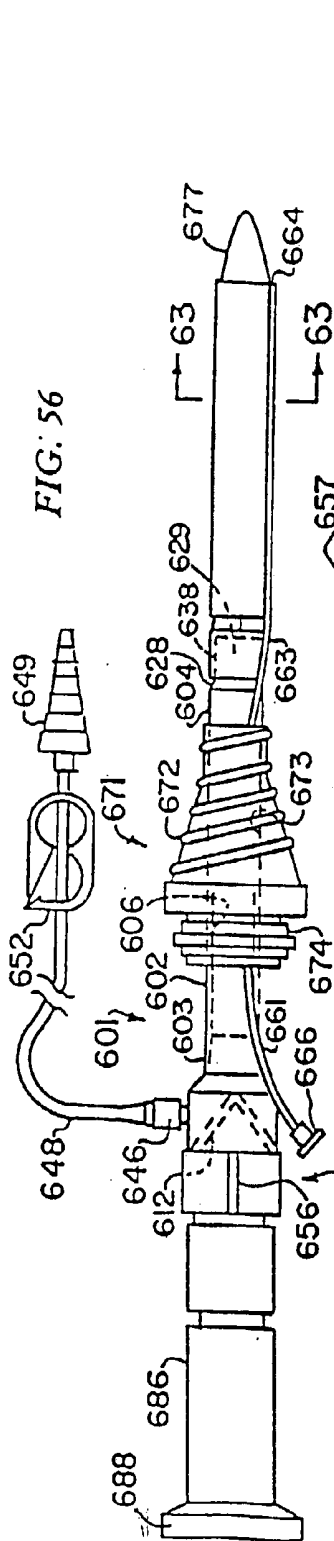


FIG. 56

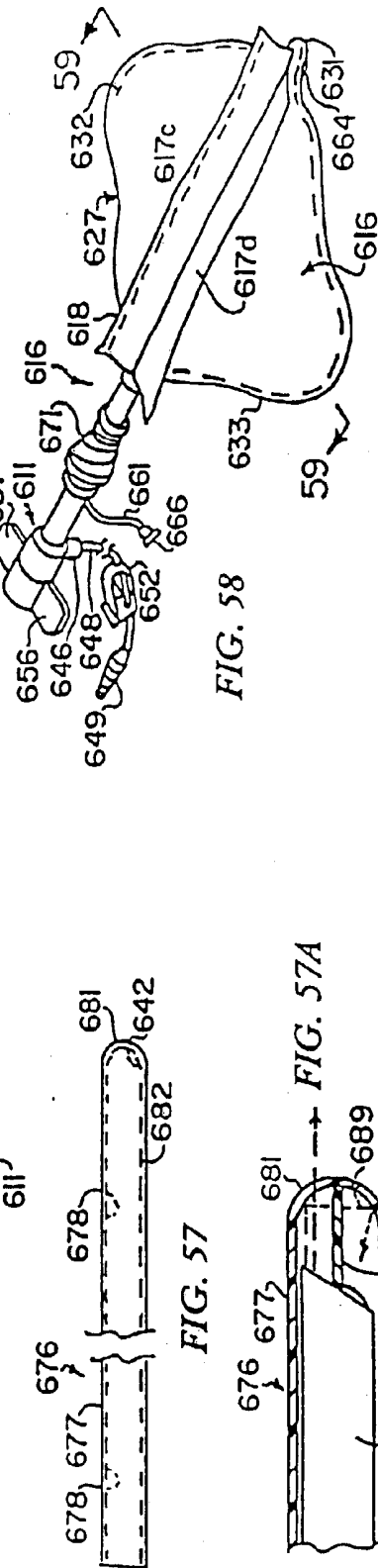


FIG. 58

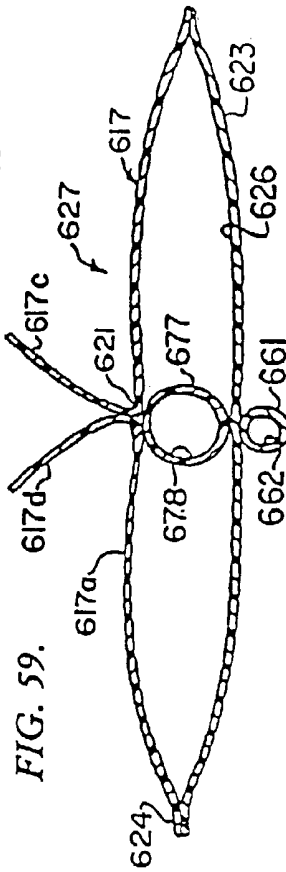


FIG. 59

FIG. 57

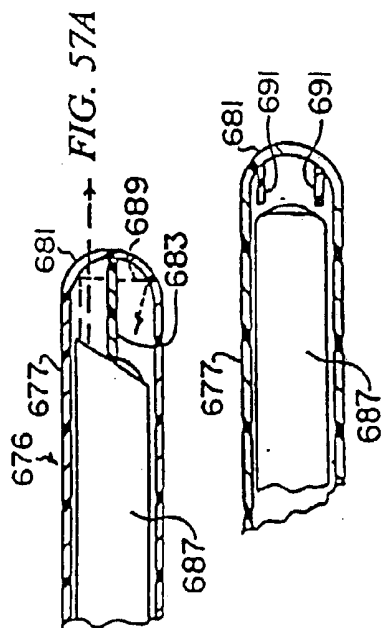


FIG. 57A

FIG. 57B

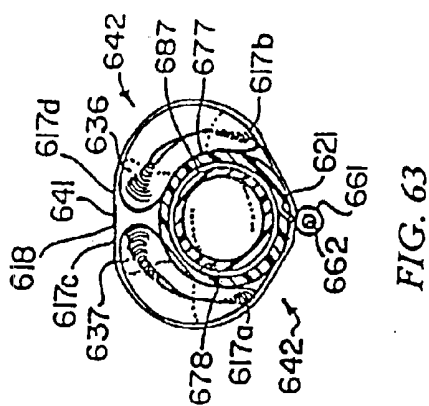


FIG. 63

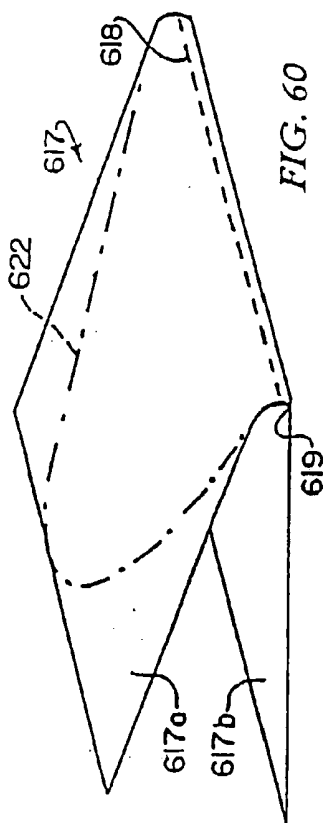


FIG. 60

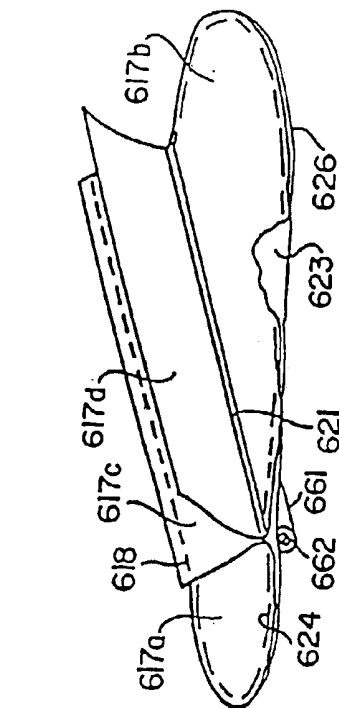


FIG. 62

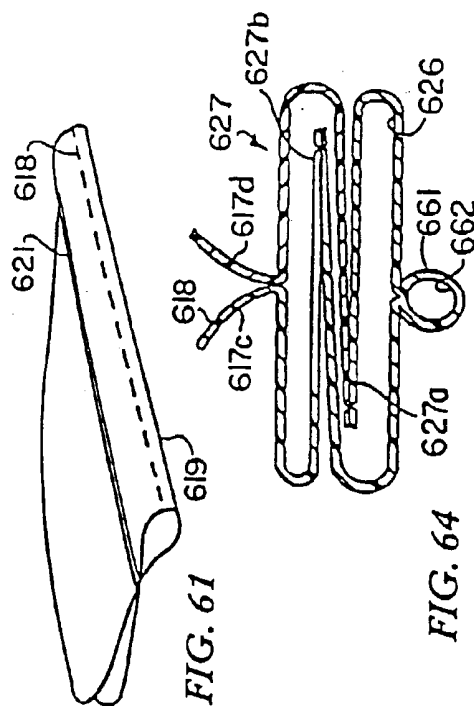
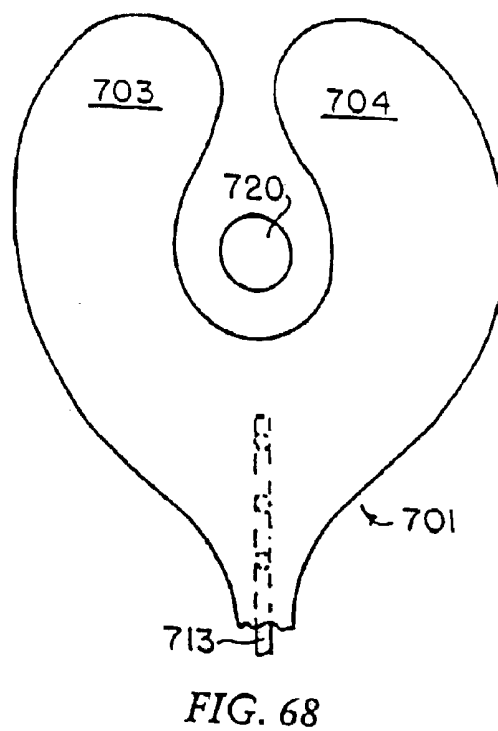
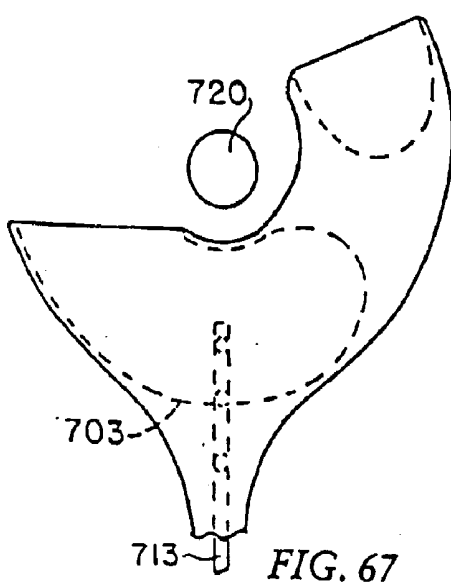
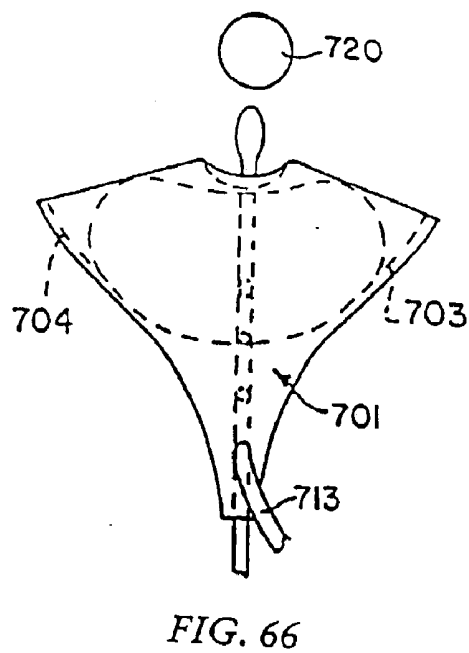
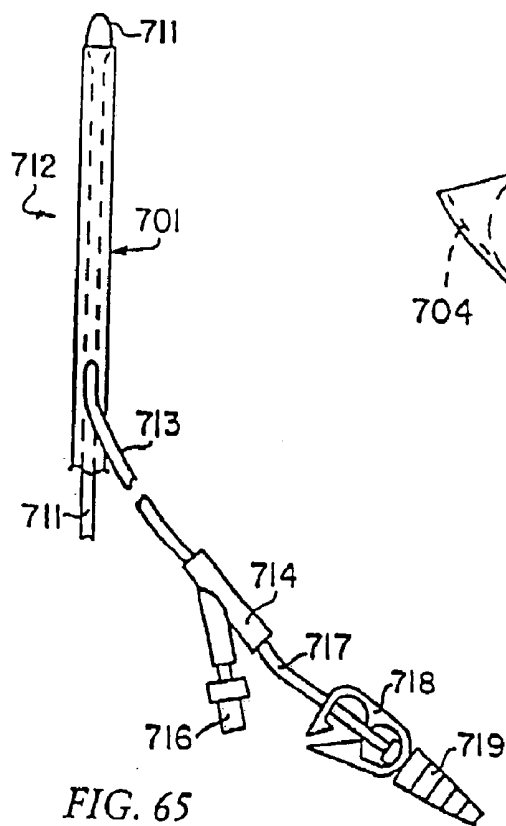
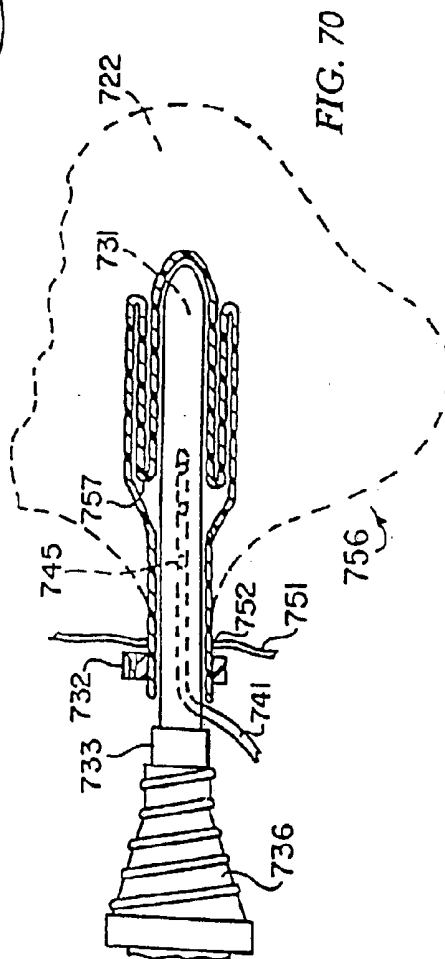
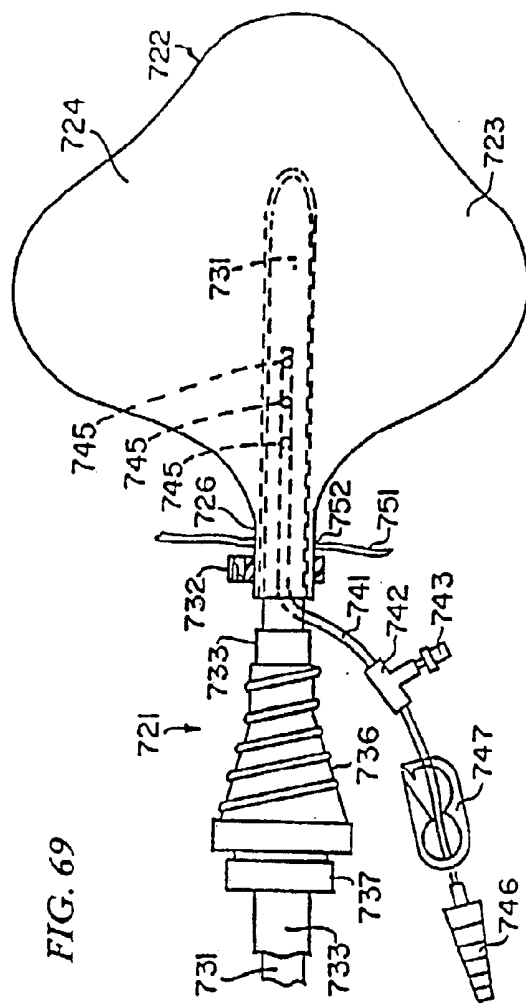
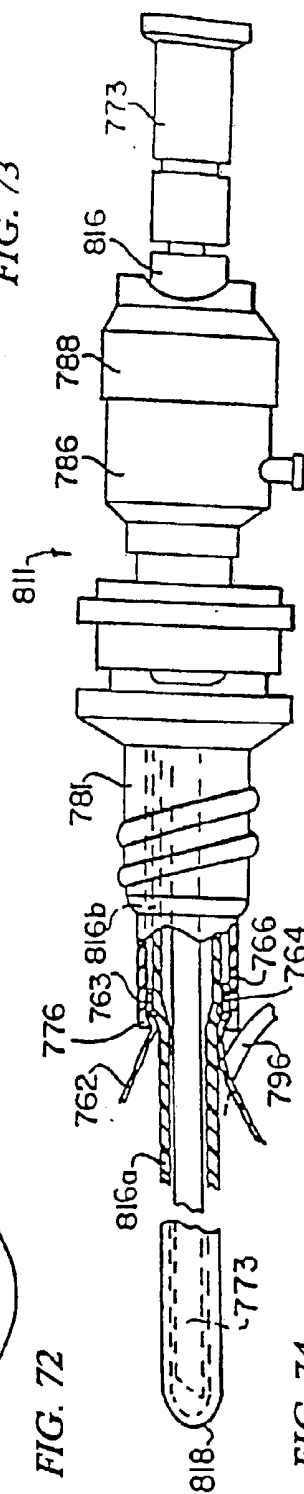
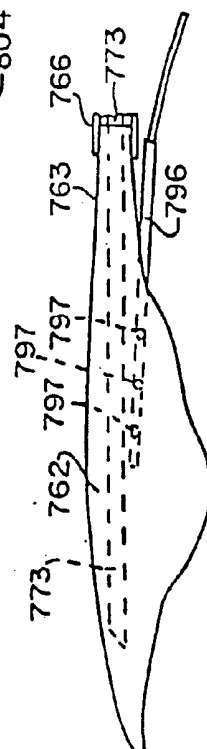
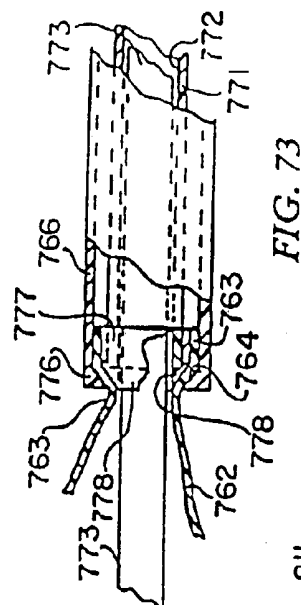
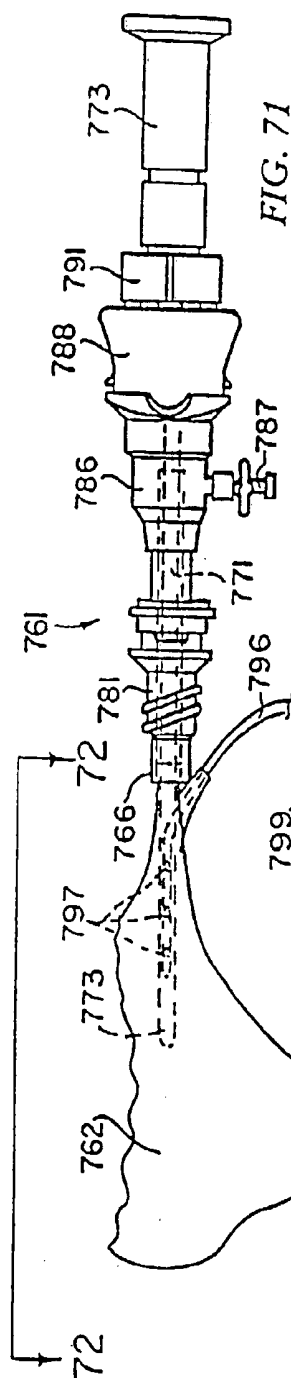


FIG. 61

FIG. 64







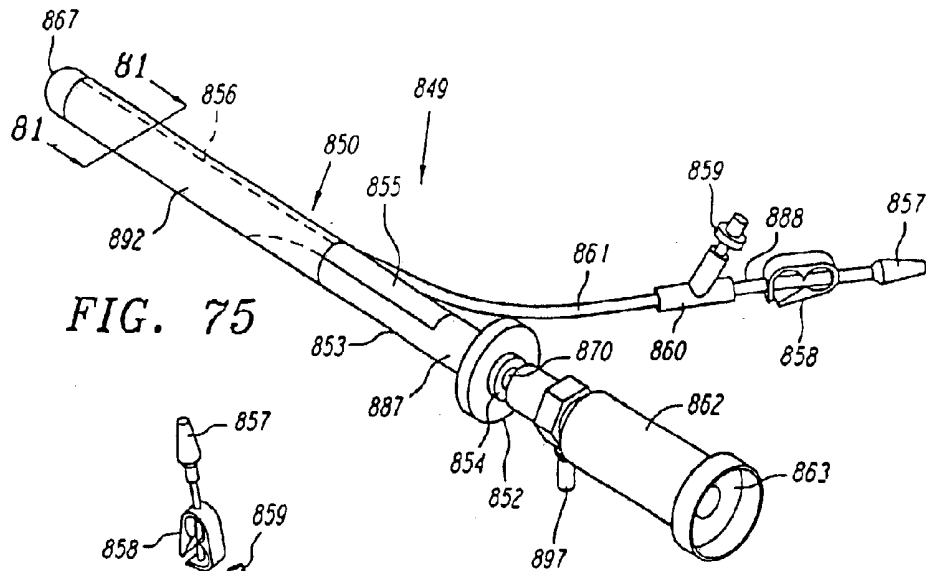


FIG. 75

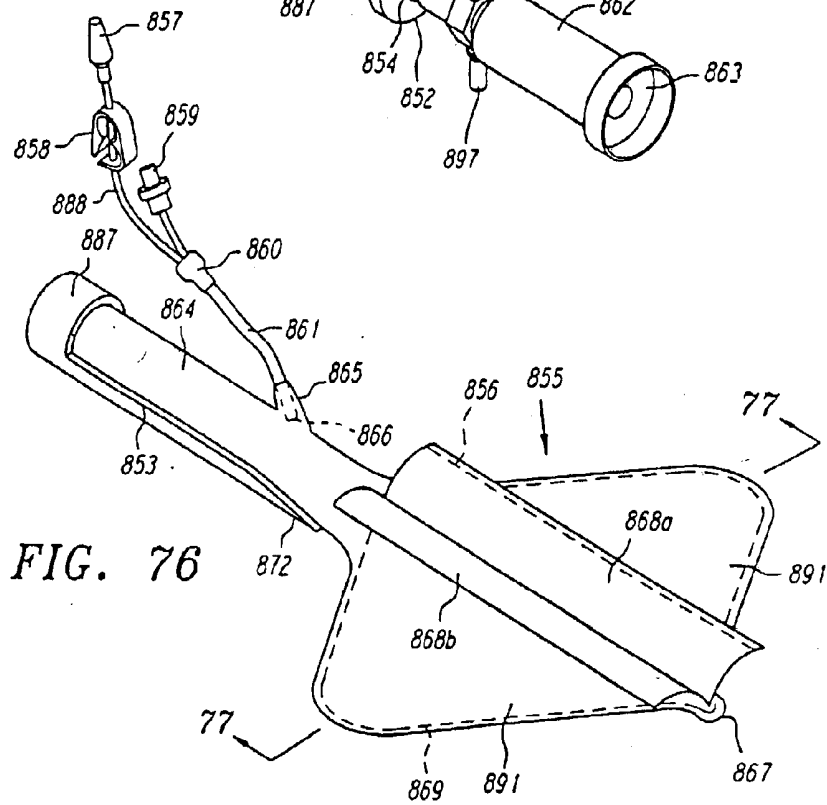


FIG. 76

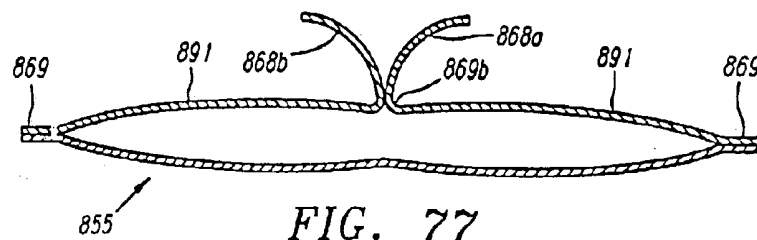


FIG. 77

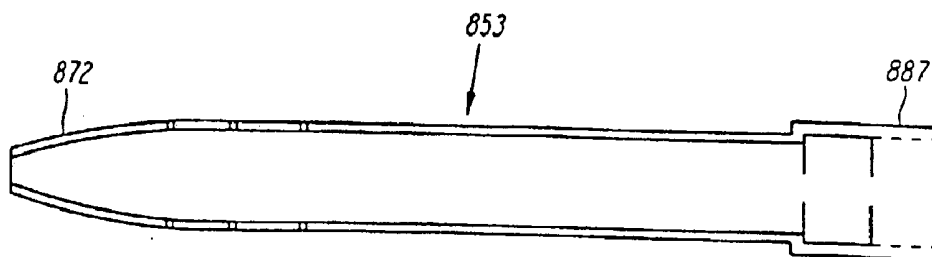


FIG. 78A

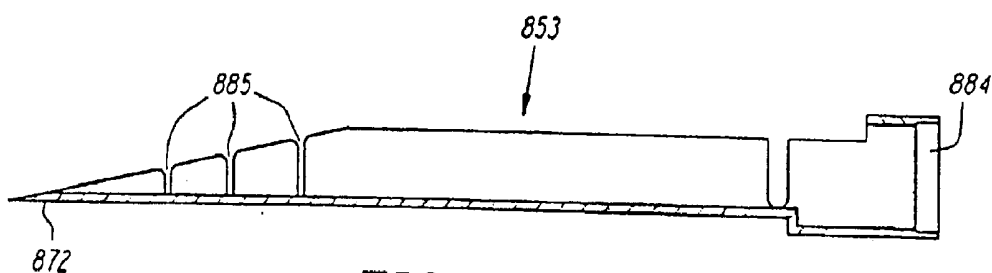


FIG. 78B

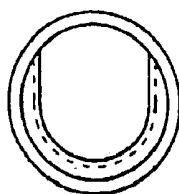
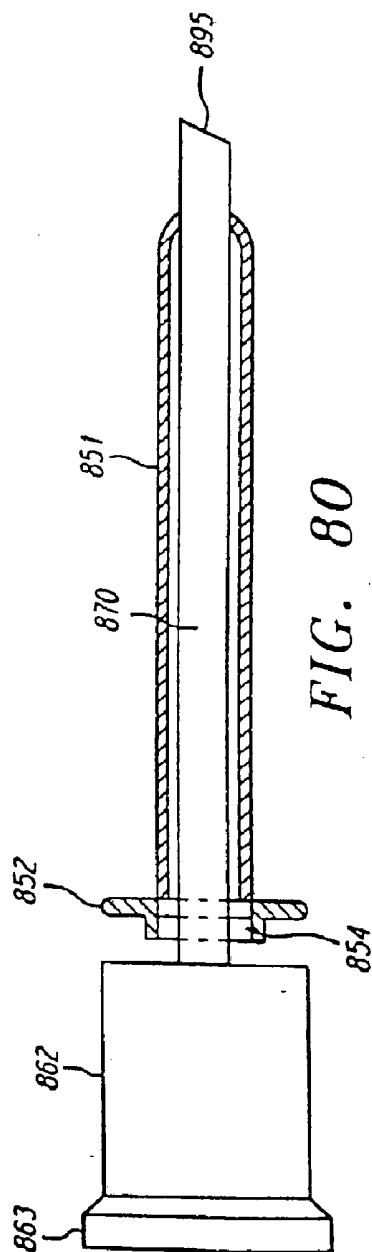
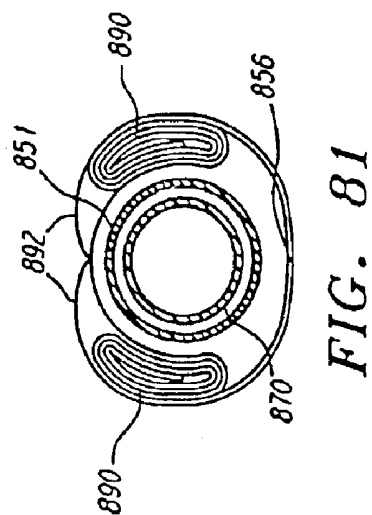
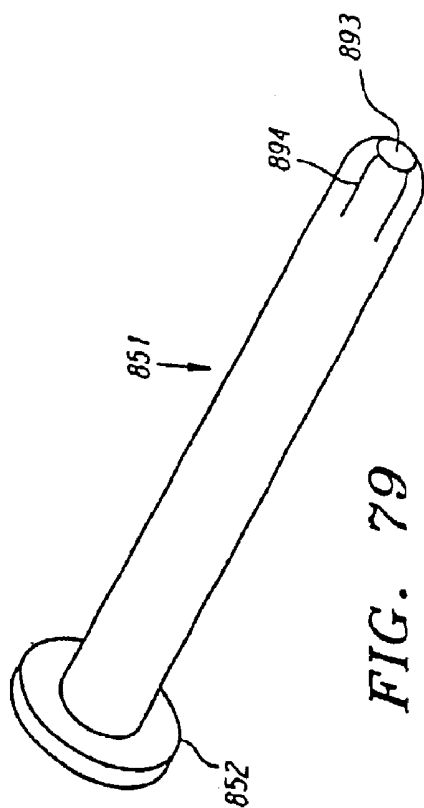


FIG. 78C



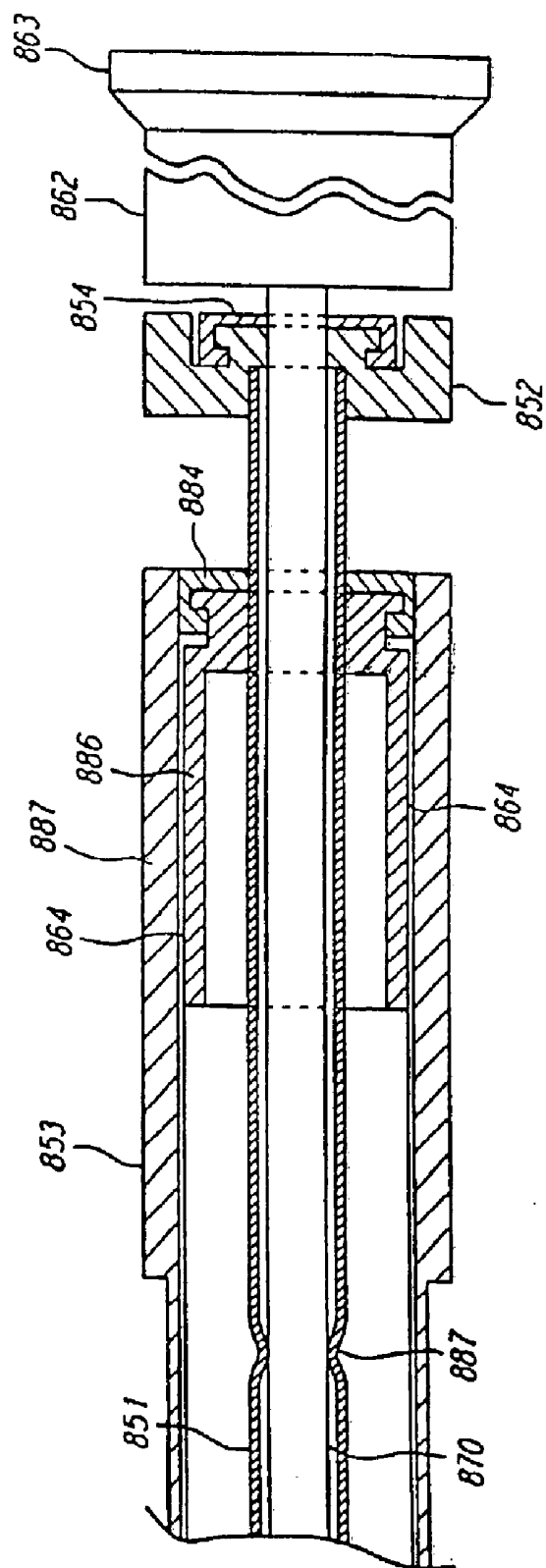


FIG. 82

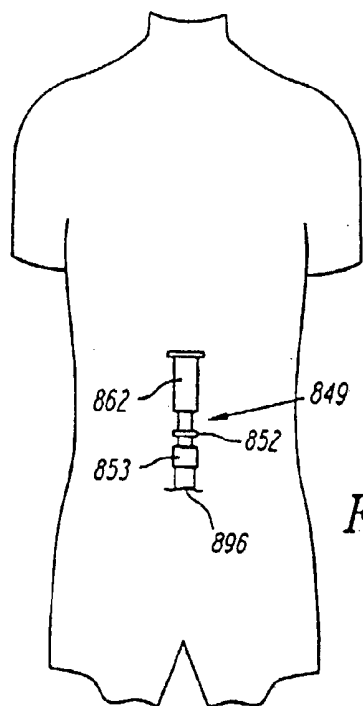


FIG. 83

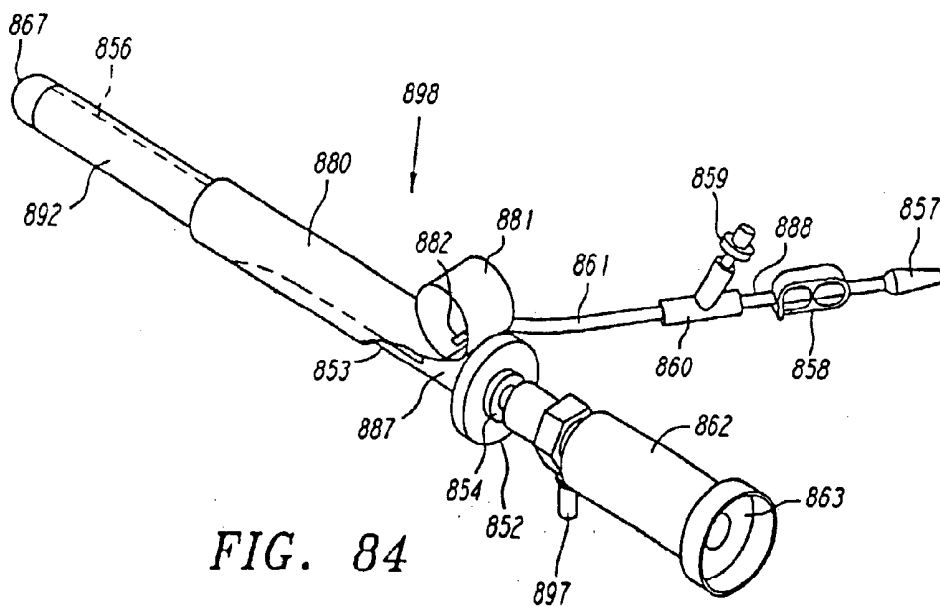
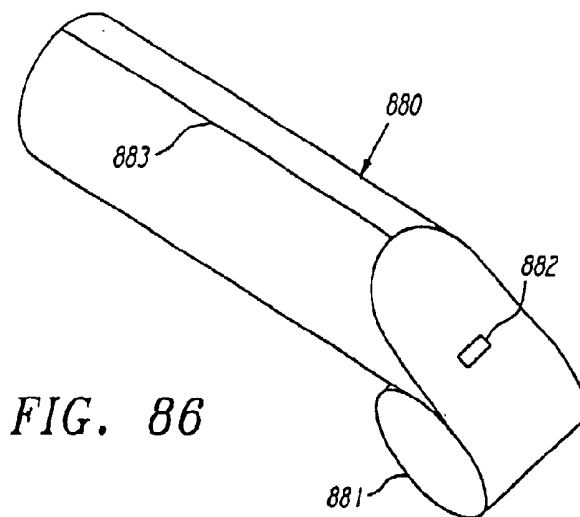
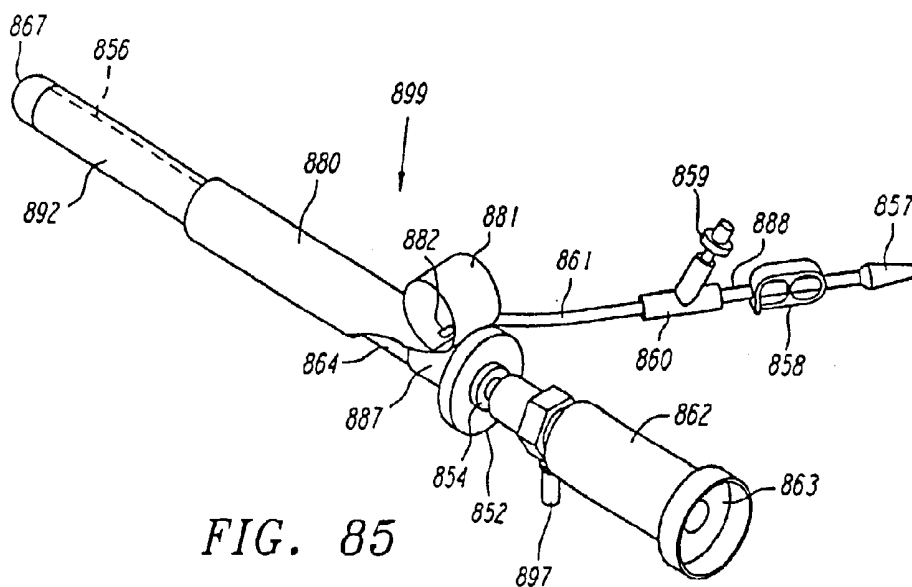


FIG. 84



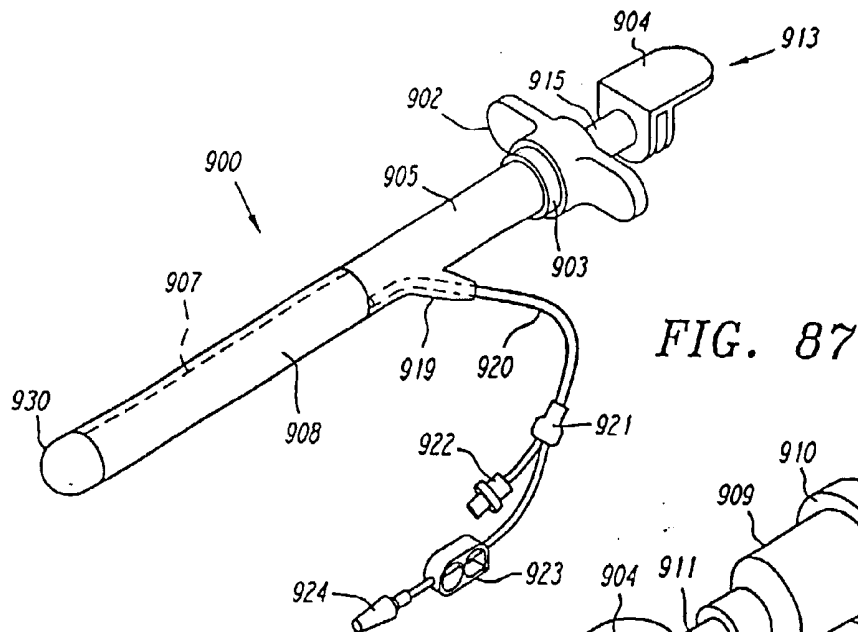


FIG. 87

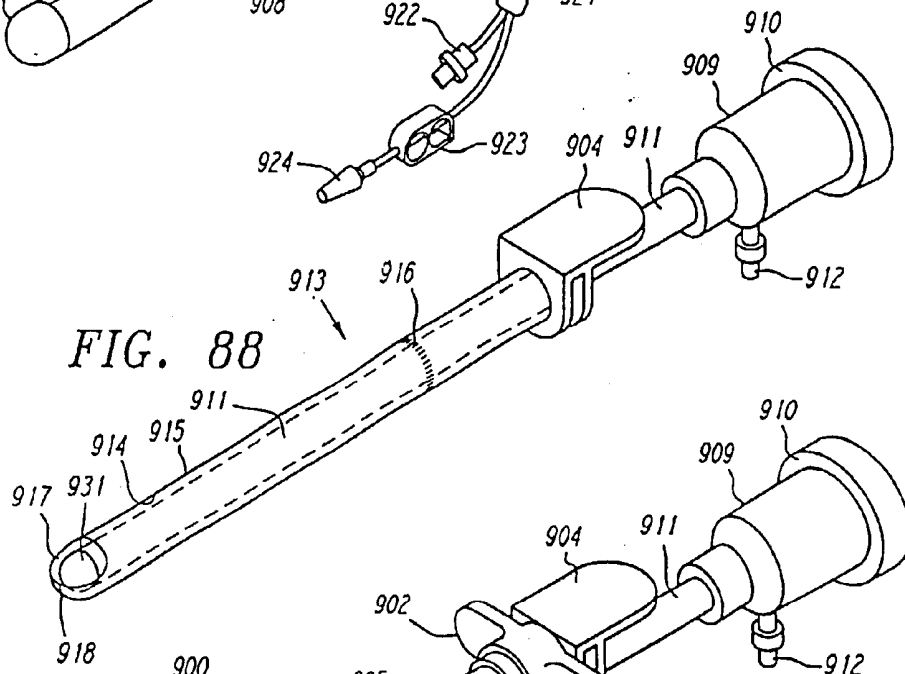


FIG. 88

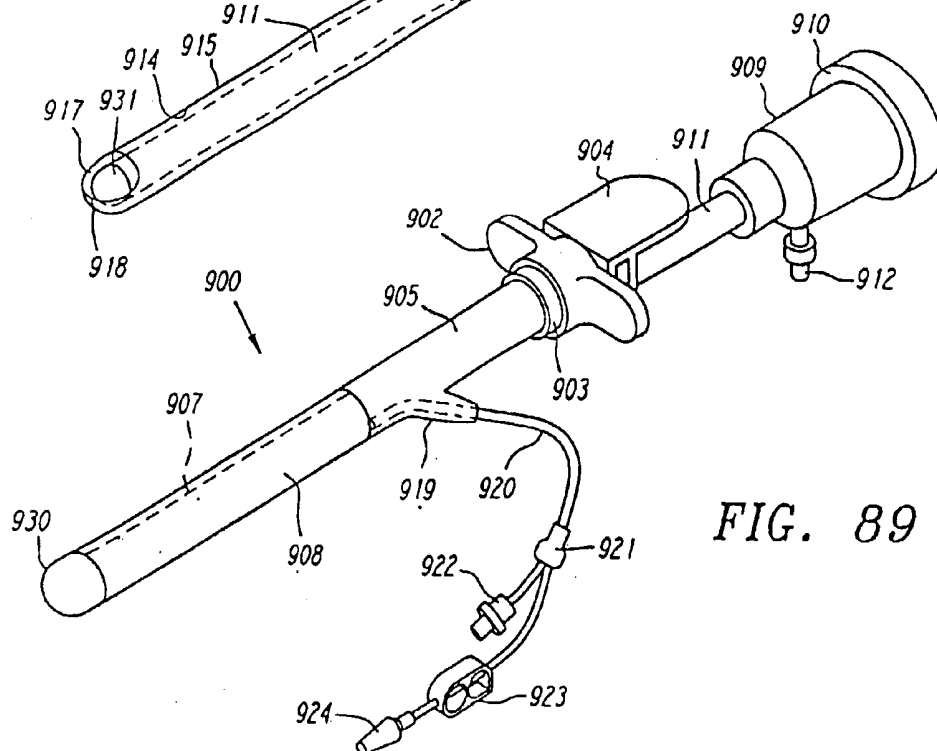
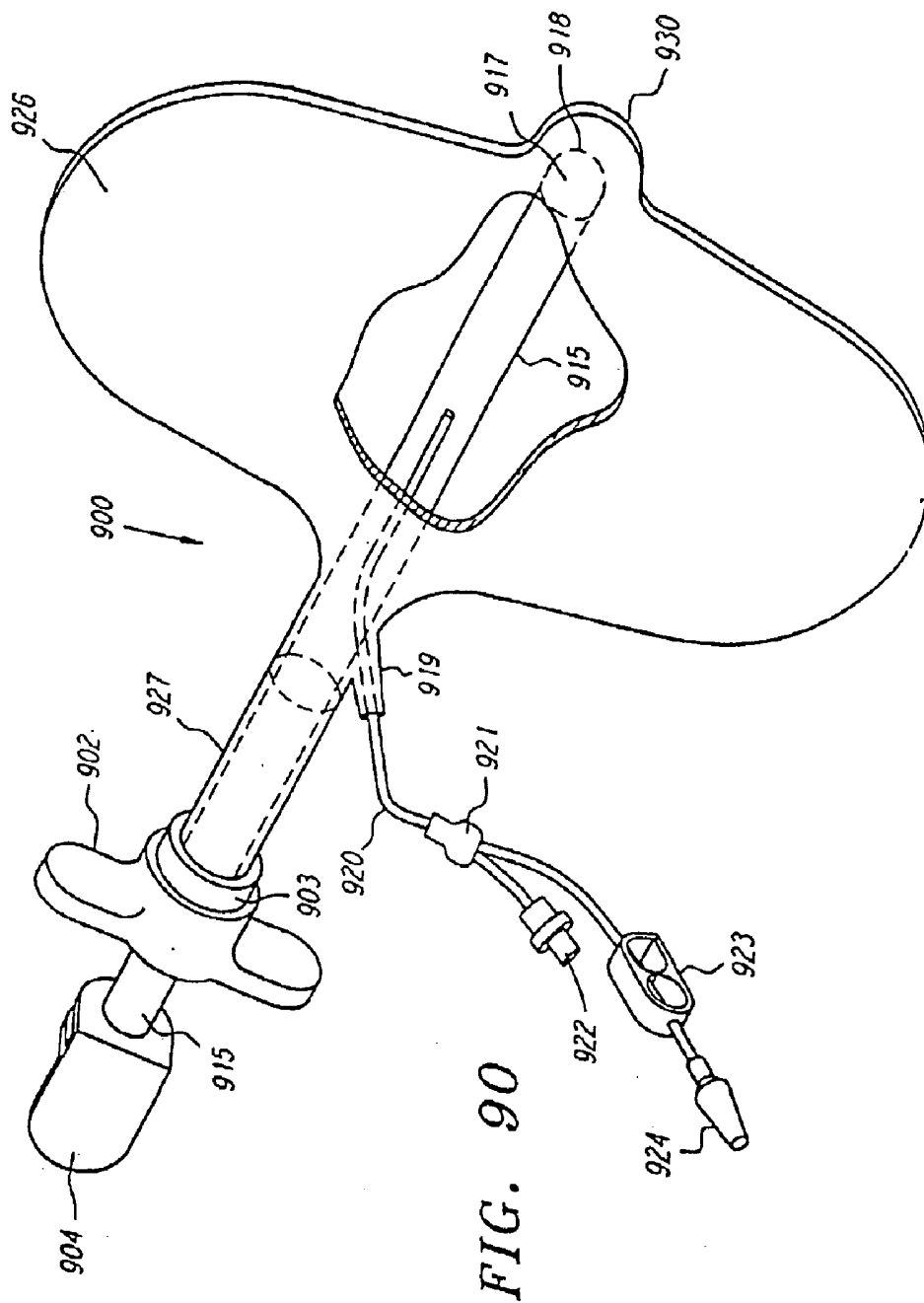
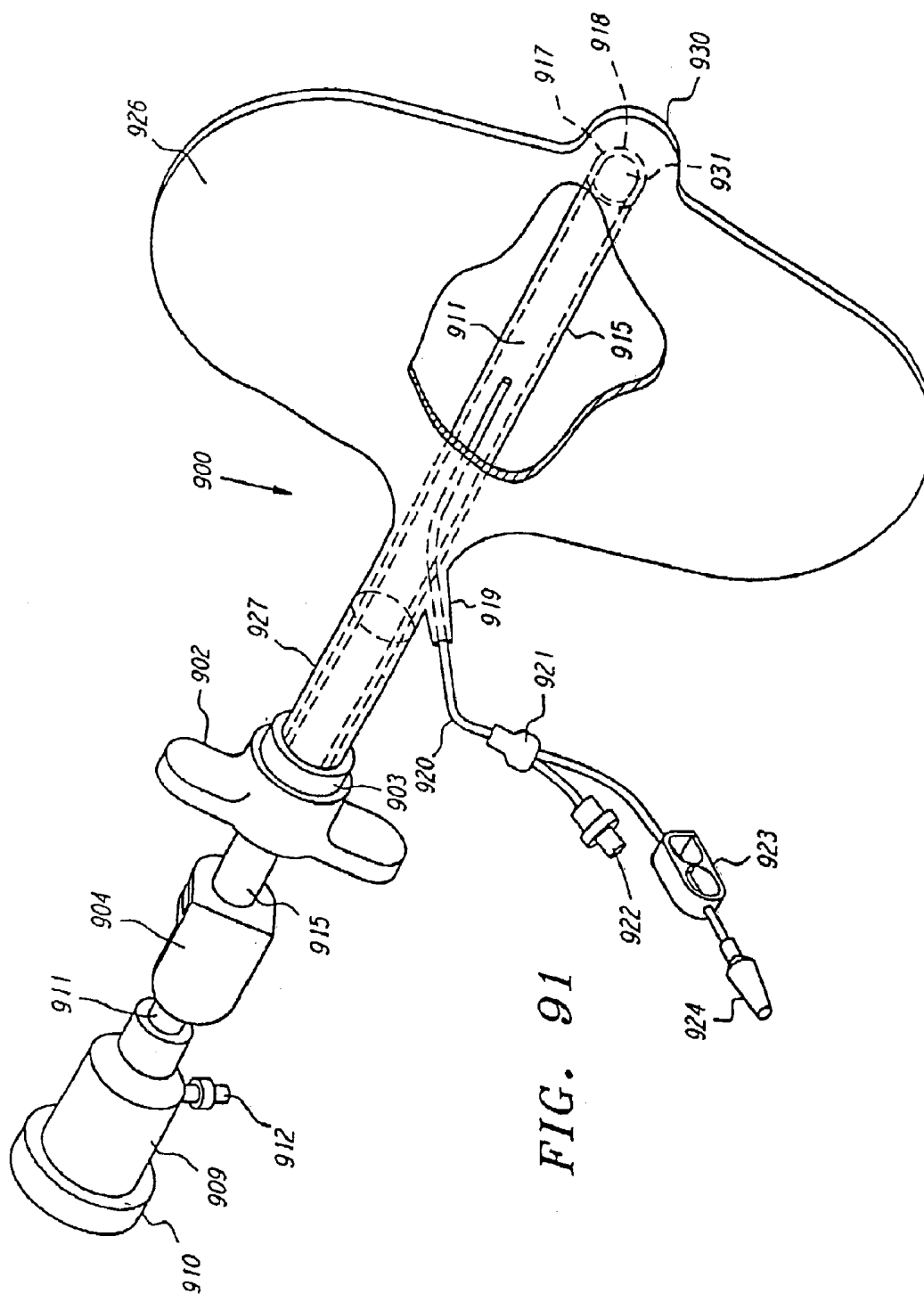


FIG. 89





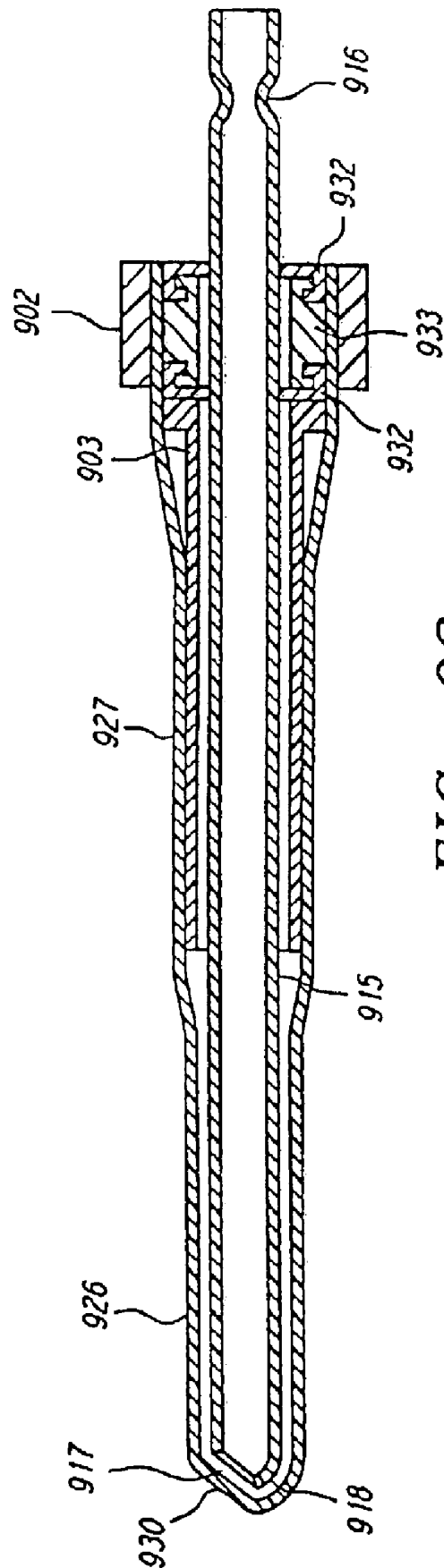
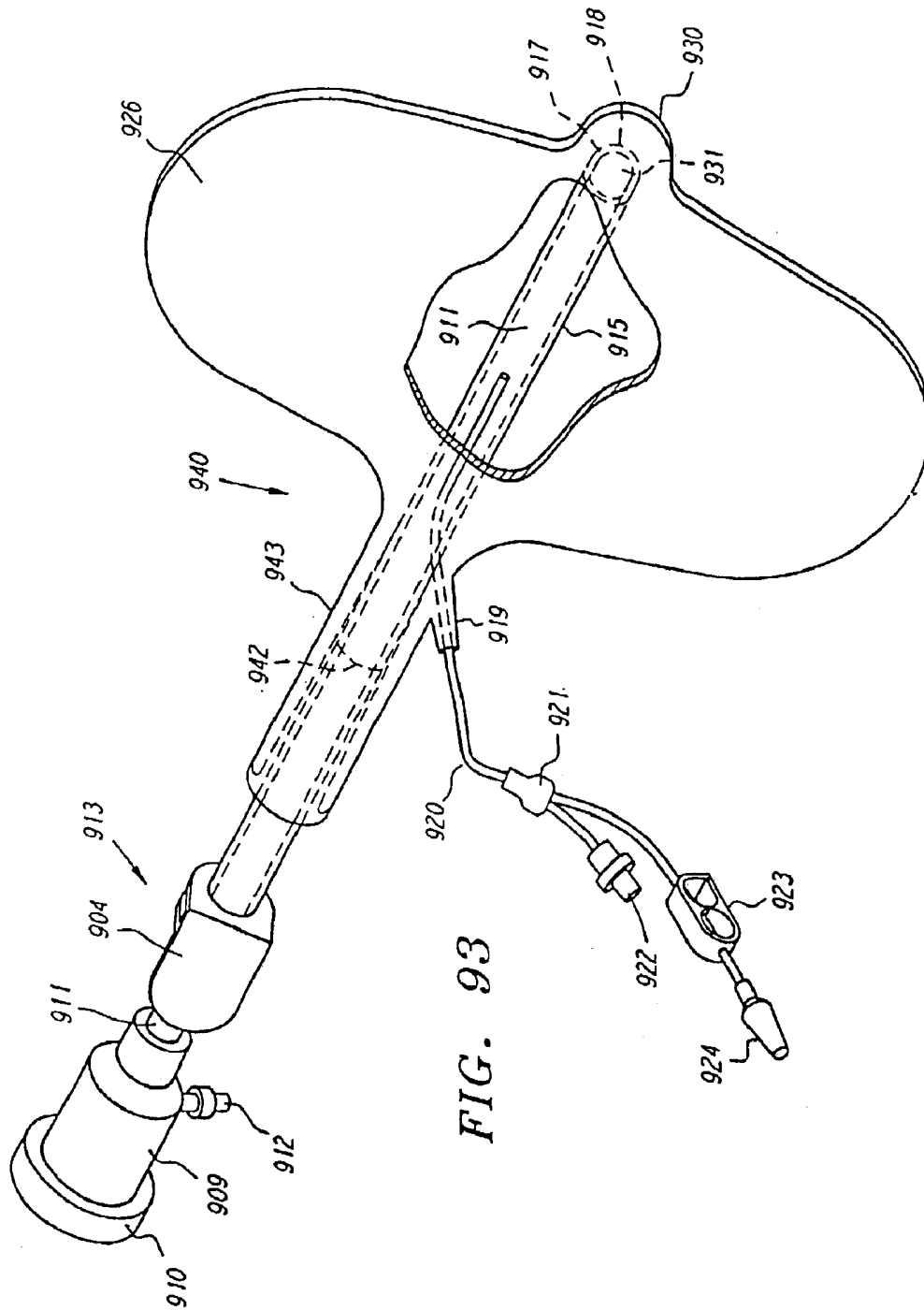
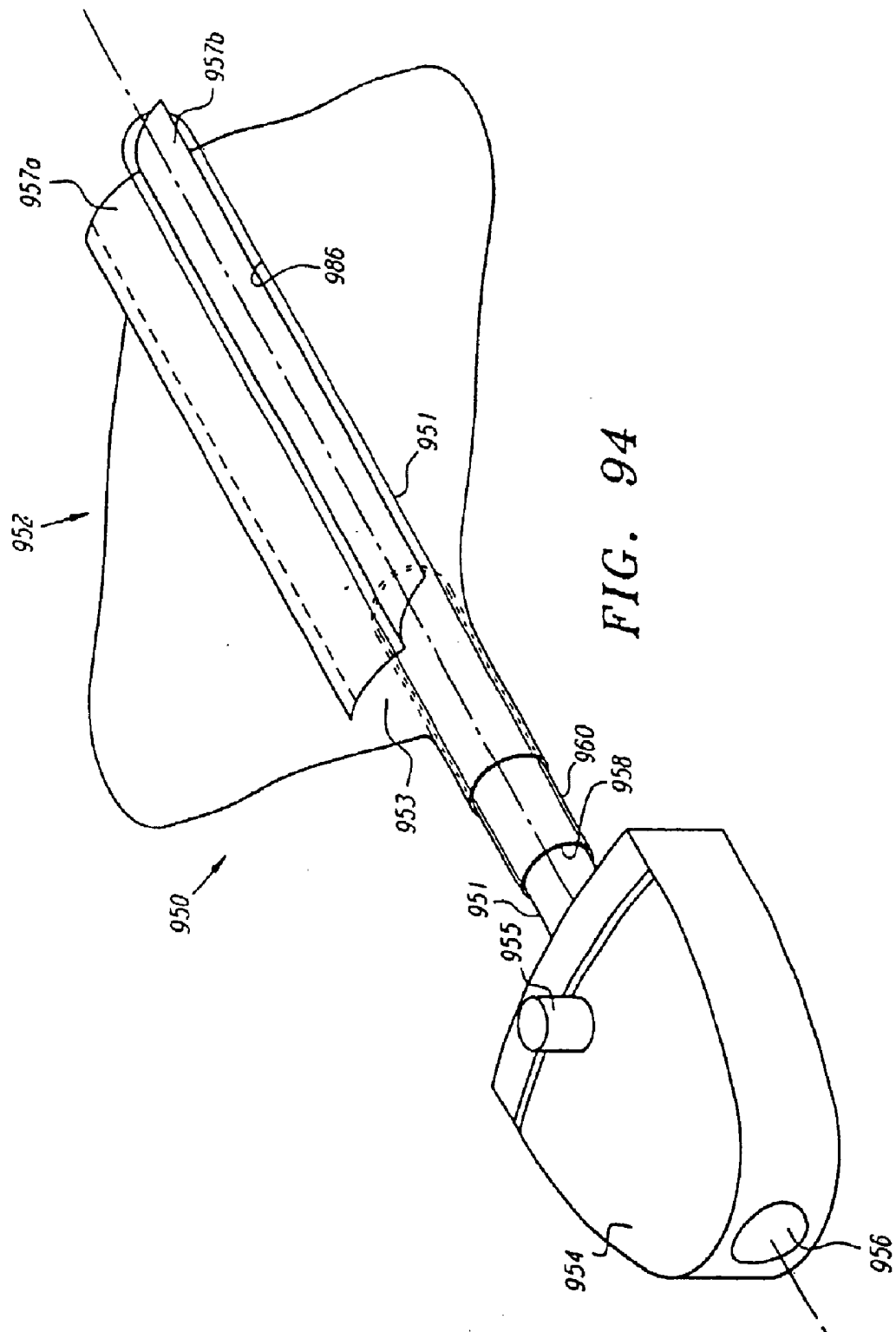
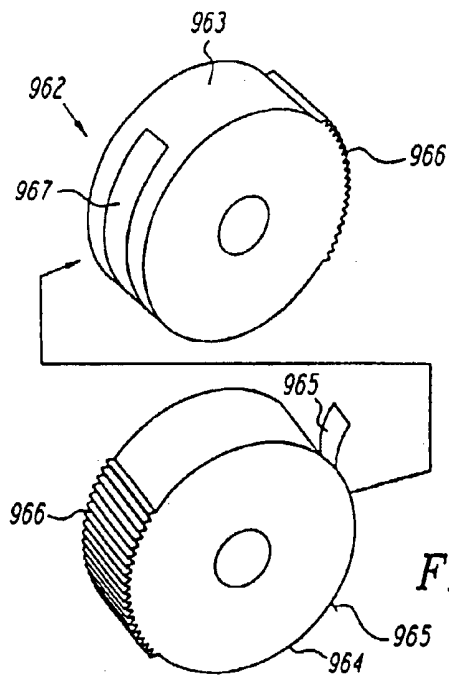
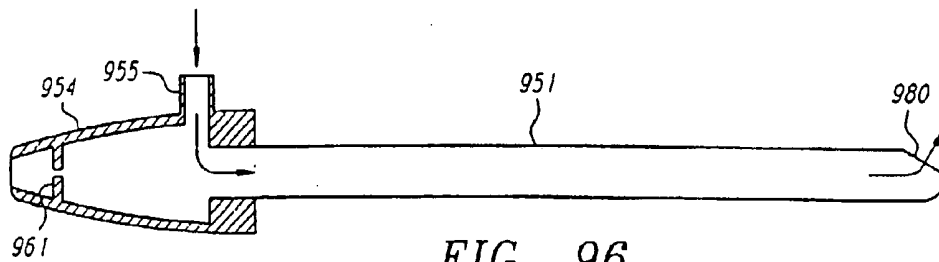
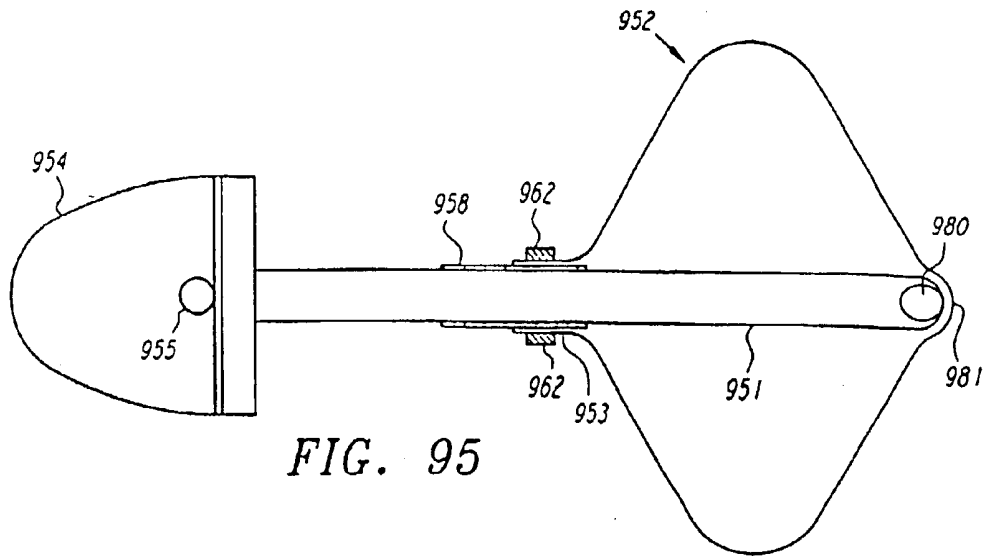
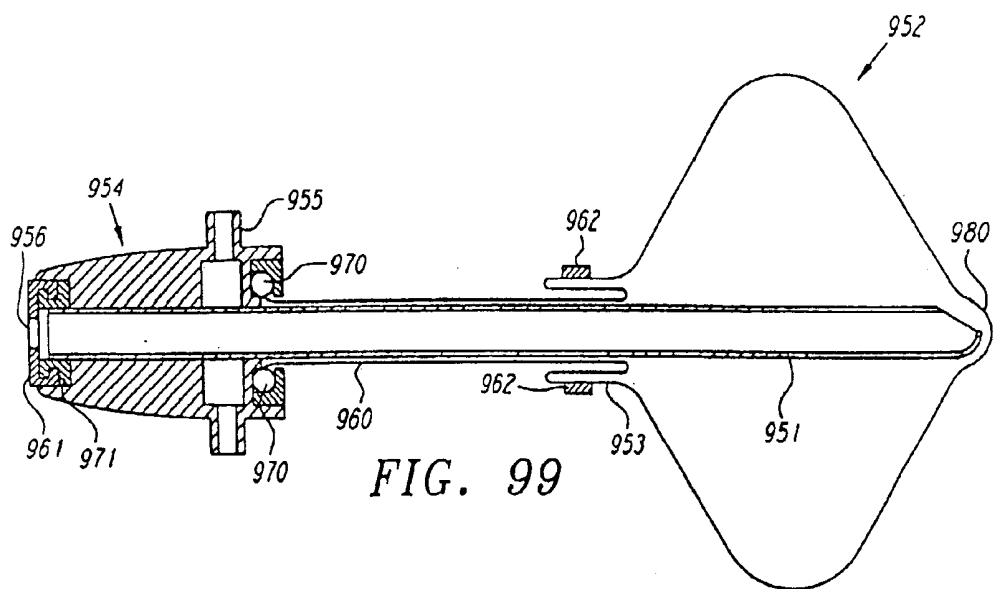
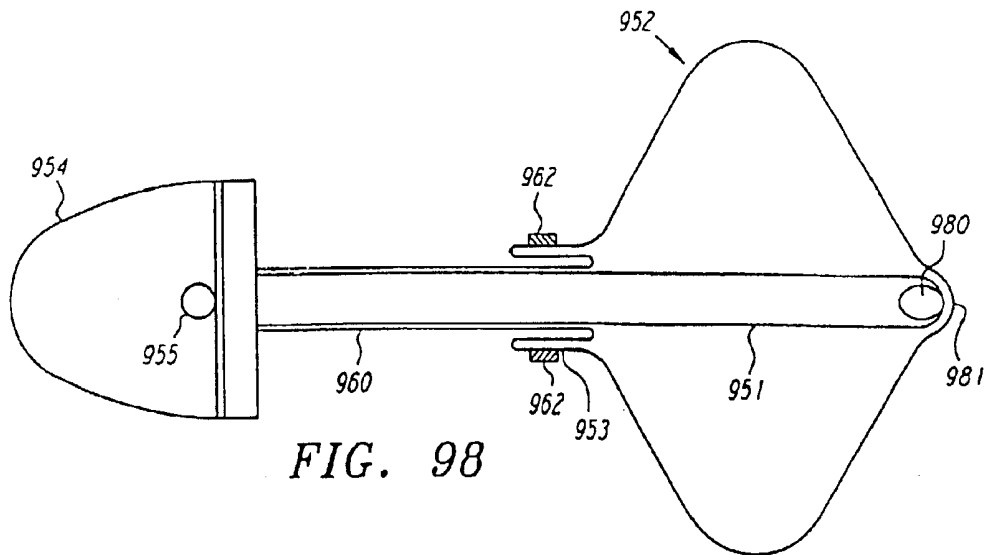


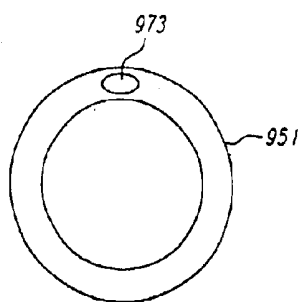
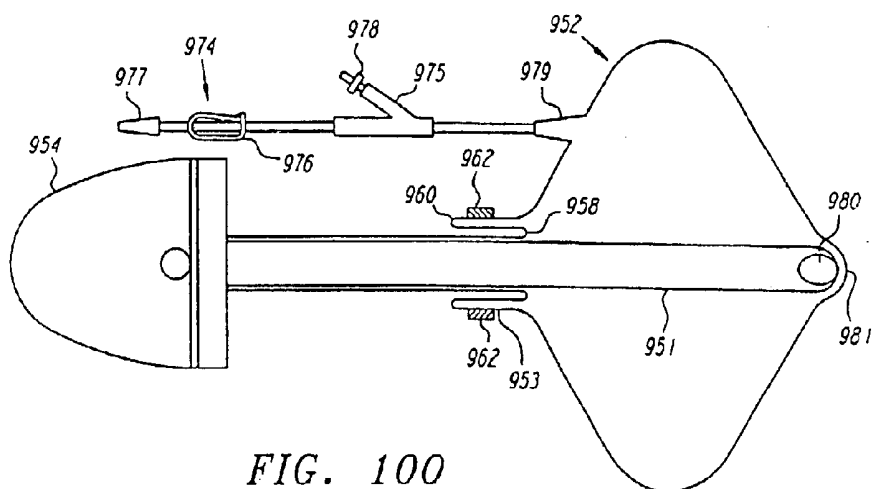
FIG. 92

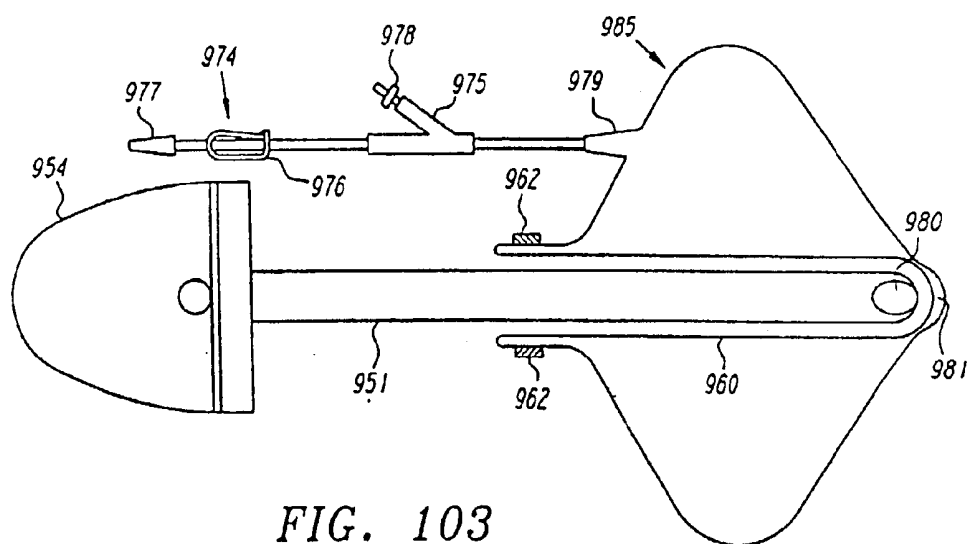
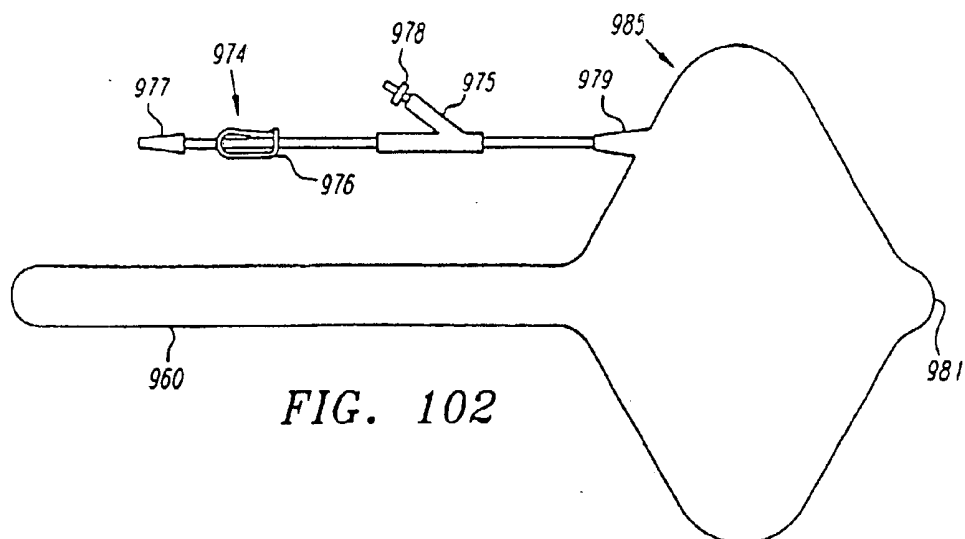












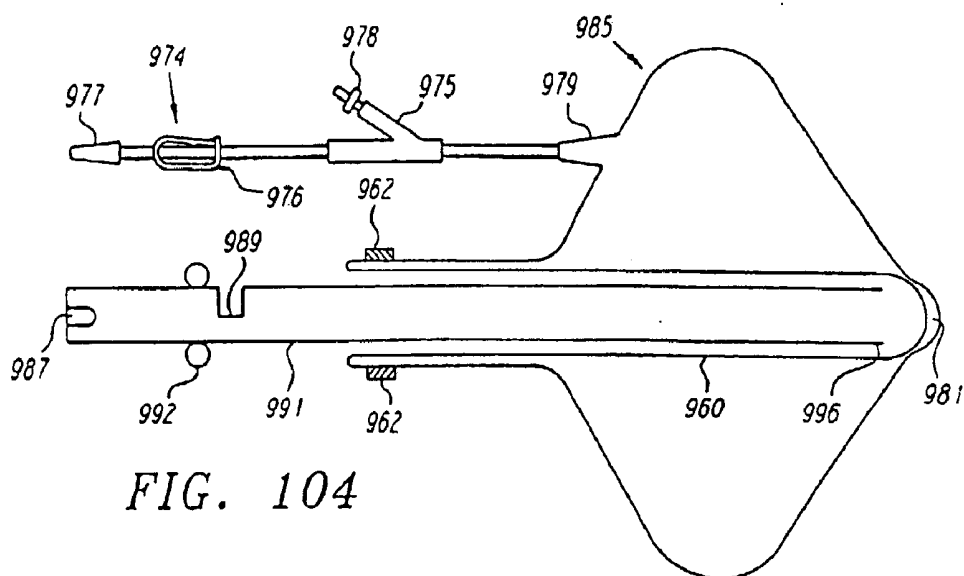


FIG. 104

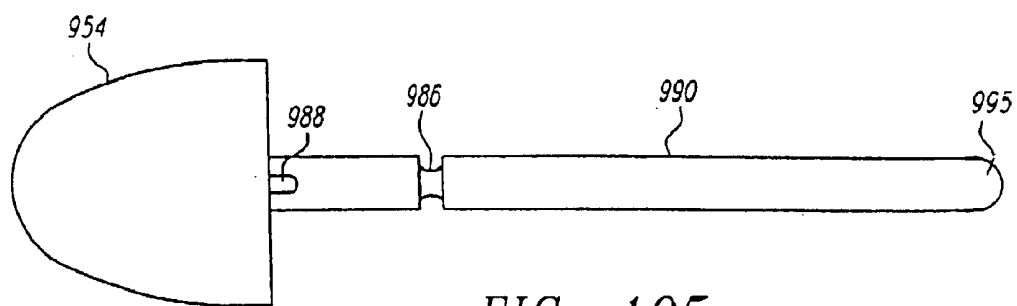
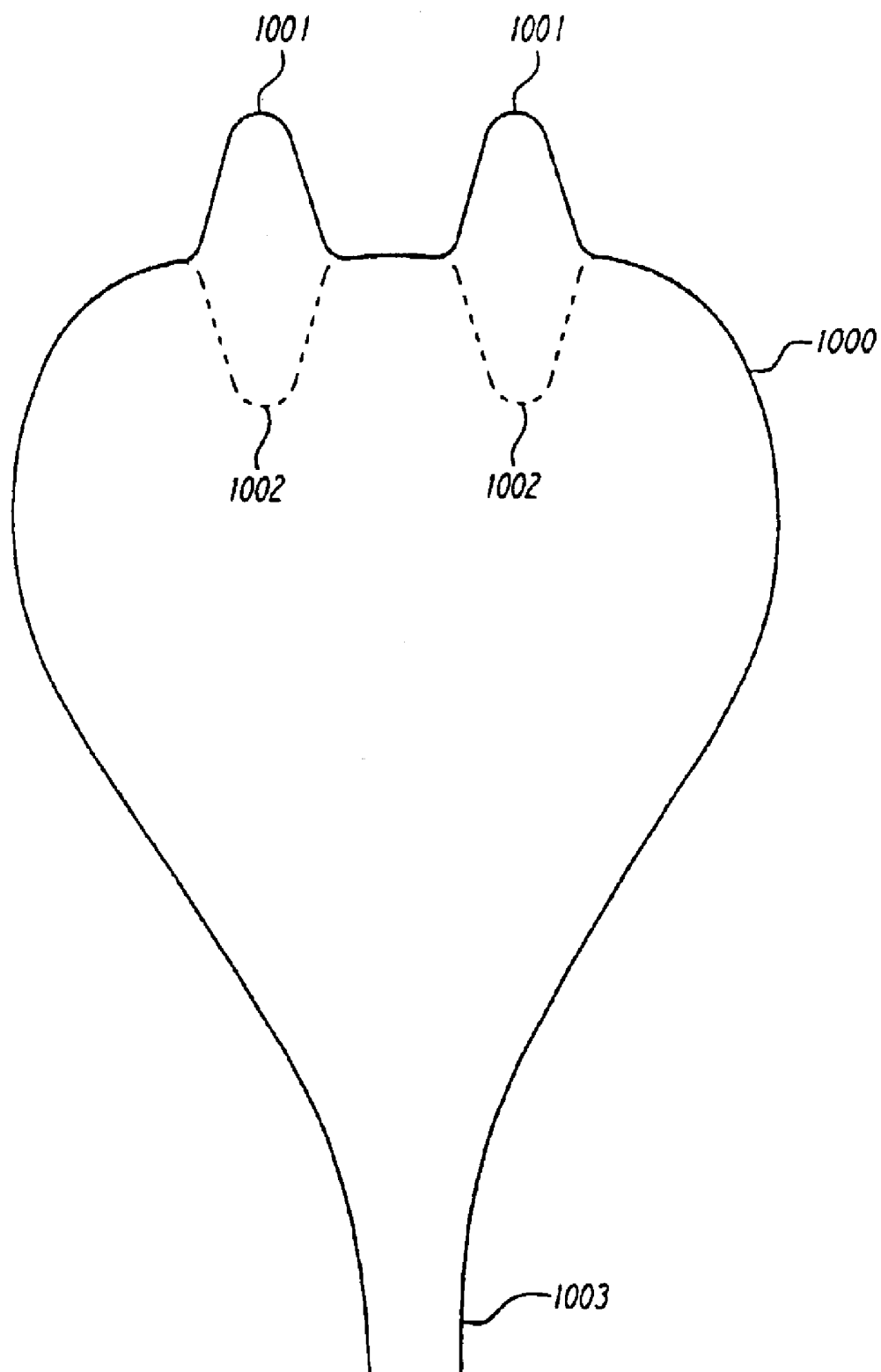


FIG. 105

*FIG. 106*

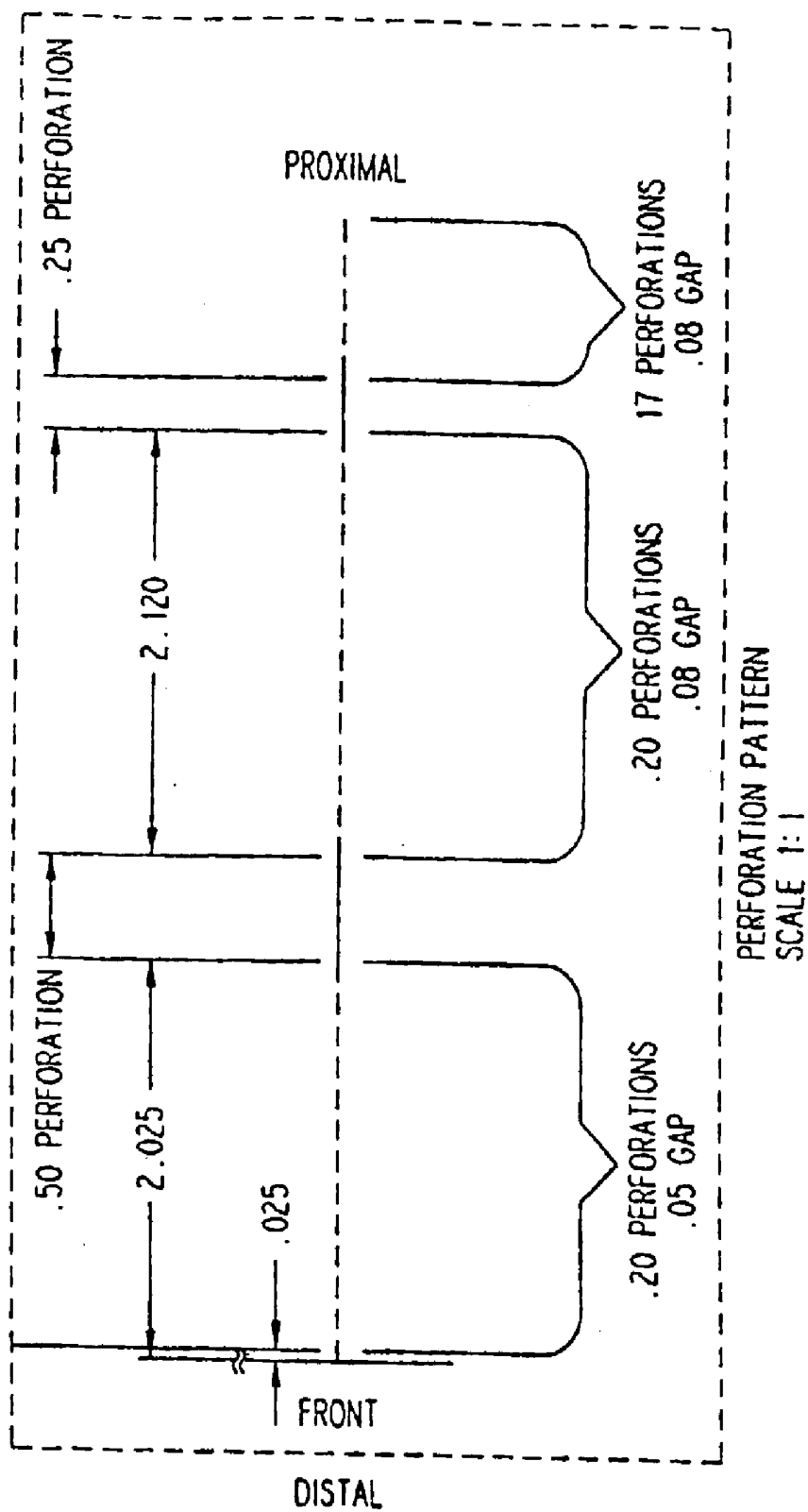


FIG. 107

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR DISSECTING TISSUE LAYERS

This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 09/229,409, filed on Jan. 6, 1999 now U.S. Pat. No. 6,540,764, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 09/107,834, filed on Jun. 30, 1998 now abandoned, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/570,766, filed on Dec. 12, 1995, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,772,680, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 08/403,012, filed on Mar. 10, 1995, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,540,711, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 08/388,233, filed on Feb. 13, 1995, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,730,756, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 08/267,488, filed on Jun. 29, 1994, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,607,443, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 08/124,283, filed Sep. 20, 1993 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,836,961, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 08/073,737, filed on Jun. 8, 1993, now abandoned, which is a division of application Ser. No. 07/893,988, filed on Jun. 2, 1992 now U.S. Pat. No. 6,312,442. The disclosures of each of these prior applications are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to an apparatus and method for developing an anatomic space for laparoscopic procedures, and more specifically, to an apparatus and method that provides for laparoscopic visualization both during tunneling dissection to the desired anatomic space as well as during subsequent tissue dissection during balloon inflation once the desired potential space has been identified.

In the past, in developing spaces and potential spaces within a body, blunt dissectors or soft-tipped dissectors have been utilized to create a dissected space which is parallel to the plane in which the dissectors are introduced into the body tissue. This often may be in an undesired plane, which can lead to bleeding which may obscure the field and make it difficult to identify the body structures. In utilizing such apparatus and methods, attempts have been made to develop anatomic spaces in the anterior, posterior or lateral to the peritoneum. The same is true for pleural spaces and other anatomic spaces. Procedures that have been performed in such spaces include varicocele dissection, lymph node dissection, sympathectomy and hernia repair. In the past, the inguinal hernia repair has principally been accomplished by the use of an open procedure which involves an incision in the groin to expose the defect in the inguinal floor, removal of the hernial sac and subsequent suturing the ligaments and fascias together to reinforce the weakness in the abdominal wall. Recently, laparoscopic hernia repairs have been attempted by inserting laparoscopic instruments into the abdominal cavity through the peritoneum and then placing a mesh patch over the hernia defect. Hernia repair using this procedure has a number of disadvantages, principally because the mesh used for the hernia repair is in direct contact with the structures in the abdominal cavity, as for example the intestines, there is a tendency for adhesions to form between these structures. Such adhesions are known to be responsible for certain occasionally serious complications. Such a procedure is also undesirable because typically the patch is stapled to the peritoneum, which is a very thin unstable layer covering the inner abdomen. Thus, the stapled patch can tear away from the peritoneum or shift its position. Other laparoscopic approaches involve cutting away the peritoneum and stapling it closed. This is time consuming, however, and involves the risk that important anatomic structures may be inadvertently cut. In addition, such a

procedure is undesirable because it requires the use of a general anesthesia. There is therefore a need for a new and improved apparatus and method for developing an anatomic space and particularly for accomplishing hernia repair by laparoscopy.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In general, it is an object of the present invention to provide an apparatus and method for developing an anatomic space.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus and method in which such an anatomic space is developed by applying perpendicular forces to create the anatomic space at the weakest plane to create a more natural, less traumatic and bloodless region in which to work.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus and method to obtain surgical exposure in the preperitoneal space.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus and method to create preperitoneal working space utilizing a balloon dissector.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an apparatus and method of the above character for developing an anatomic space for laparoscopic hernia repair through the anatomic space.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus and method for decreasing the time and risk associated with creating a preperitoneal working space.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus and method of the above character for a minimally invasive procedure.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus and method of the above character which can be accomplished without the use of general anesthesia.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus and method of the above character which can be accomplished with a spinal or epidural anesthesia.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus and method of the above character which provides substantially reduced medical costs and a greatly reduced patient recovery time.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus of the above character which is relatively simple and compact.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus and method of the above character which can be readily utilized by surgeons.

Another object of the invention is to provide a patch for use with the apparatus which is firmly secured during the hernia repair.

Another object of the invention is to provide a balloon which has a modified asymmetric manta ray configuration to aid in providing the desired configuration for the extraperitoneal working space for hernia repair.

Another object of the invention is to provide a balloon dissection apparatus which has a balloon cover detachably secured to an obturator so that the balloon dissection device is relatively rigid to permit the balloon dissection apparatus to be grasped by the handle to operate the same during dissection.

Another object of the invention is to provide a balloon dissection apparatus of the above character in which a precise release mechanism is provided for releasing the balloon cover from the obturator so that the surgeon can be

assured that the balloon cover has been released before it is removed to release the balloon.

Another object of the invention is to provide a balloon dissection apparatus of the above character in which the guide rod or obturator remains in place to maintain ready access to the extraperitoneal working space.

Another object of the invention is to provide a balloon dissection apparatus of the above character in which certain of the parts which are to be moved relative to other parts are color coded to aid the surgeon in use of the apparatus.

Another object of the apparatus is to provide a tubular member which is provided with a tip having an inclined surface.

Another object of the invention is to provide a balloon dissection apparatus which is provided with a blunt tip which has a diameter which is less than the diameter of the cannula tube.

Another object of the invention is to provide a balloon dissection apparatus of the above character in which at least a part of the same can be sterilized and reused.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus and method of the above character which has been simplified.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus and method of the above character which decreases the number of steps required to complete a dissection process.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus and method which permits a visualization of the insertion of the balloon into the posterior rectus space at the time of insertion.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus of the above character which makes it possible to utilize conventional cannulae.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus of the above character which makes it possible to utilize a laparoscope during the surgical procedure to permit viewing of the dissection as it is occurring.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus of the above character in which laparoscopic observation can be accomplished through the balloon if desired as dissection is taking place.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus of the above character in which a separate removable sheath is not required for encasing the balloon prior to inflation.

Another object of the invention is to provide an inflatable balloon which can be utilized to dissect around obstructions.

Another object of the invention is to provide a balloon utilized for dissection which is provided in laterally inwardly extending folds to aid in dissecting as the balloon is inflated.

Another object of the invention is to provide a laparoscopic apparatus including a tunneling member, channel guide and balloon assembly into which a conventional laparoscope may be inserted for visualization of anatomic structures as the tunneling member and laparoscope are advanced through an incision to the desired location within the body where dissection of tissue layers is desired.

Another object of the invention is to provide a tunneling member and balloon assembly of the above character wherein the tunneling member has an open distal end that permits a laparoscope to be advanced outside the tunneling member into the interior of the balloon during balloon inflation to permit observation of tissue dissection through a single balloon layer.

Another object of the invention is to provide a tunneling member and balloon assembly of the above character which includes a U shaped channel guide that remains within the incision site after the tunneling member and laparoscope are withdrawn to provide reliable access back to the previously created space.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus of the above character in which a separate removable sheath is not required to cover the balloon prior to inflation.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus of the above character which includes an optional endoscope guide which may be inserted into the incision during tunneling dissection to preserve access to the created space for subsequent laparoscopic procedures.

Additional objects and features of the invention will appear from the following description in which the preferred embodiments are set forth in detail in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a side elevational view partially in cross-section of a laparoscopic apparatus incorporating the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along the 2—2 of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a side elevational view partially in cross-section of the tunneling shaft forming a part of the apparatus shown in FIG. 1 after it has been removed from the apparatus shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 4—4 of FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is an isometric view of the inflatable balloon utilized in the apparatus in FIG. 1 secured to the tunneling rod.

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 6—6 of FIG. 5, and showing by dotted lines the manner in which the balloon as it unfolds develops the anatomic space.

FIG. 7 is a partial plan view of a prone human body, showing the lower abdomen showing the manner in which the laparoscopic apparatus of the present invention is utilized for performing a hernia repair through the preperitoneal space.

FIG. 8 is a sagittal view of the lower abdominal cavity of the human being shown in FIG. 7 showing the apparatus of the present invention introduced into the preperitoneal space.

FIG. 9 is a view similar to FIG. 8 but showing the sleeve removed from the apparatus and with the balloon inflated.

FIG. 10 is a sagittal view similar to FIG. 8 showing the balloon deflated and being removed.

FIG. 11 is a sagittal view similar to FIG. 8 showing removal of the tunnelling shaft.

FIG. 12 is an isometric view of a patch incorporating the present invention.

FIG. 13 is a side elevational view of the patch shown in FIG. 12.

FIG. 14 is an isometric view showing the patch in FIGS. 12 and 13 in a rolled-up, generally cylindrical configuration.

FIG. 15 is a sagittal view showing the hernia sac of hernia that is to be repaired.

FIG. 16 is a sagittal view showing the introducer through which the rolled-up patch in FIG. 17 has been introduced into the preperitoneal space by an introducer rod.

FIG. 17 is a sagittal view similar to FIG. 16 showing the attachment of the patch to the hernia sac.

FIG. 18 is a sagittal view similar to FIG. 17 showing the dissection of the hernia sac and the unrolling of the patch.

FIG. 19 is a sagittal view showing the patch in place to provide the hernia repair.

FIG. 20 is an isometric view of another embodiment of a balloon with a patch disposed thereon for use with the apparatus of the present invention.

FIG. 21 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 21—21 of FIG. 20.

FIG. 22 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken along the line 22—22 of FIG. 23.

FIG. 23 is a sagittal view showing the manner in which the balloon and patch shown in FIG. 20 are disposed in the peritoneal space.

FIG. 24 is a sagittal view showing the placement of the balloon and the patch of FIG. 20, and the inflation of the balloon in the peritoneal space.

FIG. 25 is an isometric view of another embodiment of a balloon and patch for use with the apparatus of the present invention.

FIG. 26 is a rolled-up cross-sectional view of the balloon and patch shown in FIG. 25.

FIG. 27 is an isometric view of another embodiment of a patch for use with the apparatus of the present invention.

FIG. 28 is an isometric view of the patch shown in FIG. 27 wrapped in an introducer assembly.

FIG. 29 is a top plan view of another embodiment of a laparoscopic apparatus incorporating the present invention.

FIG. 30 is a side elevational view taken along the line 30—30 of FIG. 29.

FIG. 31 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 31—31 of FIG. 30.

FIG. 32 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 32—32 of FIG. 30.

FIG. 33 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of the distal extremity of the laparoscopic apparatus shown in FIG. 29.

FIG. 34 is a partial plan view showing the balloon after it has been removed from the laparoscopic apparatus with the obturator tip shifting its position.

FIG. 35 is a plan view of the balloon shown in FIG. 34 as it is being removed from the body of the patient and bringing along with it the obturator tip.

FIG. 36 is a side elevational view of another embodiment of a laparoscopic apparatus incorporating the present invention.

FIG. 37 is a plan view showing the balloon from the apparatus shown in FIG. 36 in an inflated condition and showing the tunneling rod mounted therein being prevented from being advanced beyond the distal extremity of the balloon.

FIG. 38 is a plan view showing the manner in which the balloon is separated from the tunneling rod as it is retracted.

FIG. 39 is an isometric view of a surgical dissector with a cannula incorporating the present invention in an assembled condition.

FIG. 40 is an isometric exploded view of the components of the surgical dissector with cannula shown in FIG. 39.

FIG. 41 is a side elevational view of the assembly shown in FIG. 39.

FIG. 42 is a top plan view looking along the line 42—42 of FIG. 41.

FIG. 43 is a view partly in cross section taken along the line 43—43 of FIG. 42.

FIG. 44 is a view looking along the line 44—44 of FIG. 41.

FIG. 45 is a partial side elevational view of the assembly shown in FIG. 1 with the clamping mechanism moved to a release position.

FIG. 46 is a view taken along the line 46—46 of FIG. 45.

FIG. 47 is a partial side elevational view of an assembly shown in FIG. 41 with the retaining ring moved to a locked position.

FIG. 48 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 48—48 of FIG. 47.

FIGS. 49A—49G are cartoons showing use of the surgical dissector shown in FIG. 1 in a laparoscopic hernia procedure.

FIG. 50 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 50—50 of FIG. 49C.

FIG. 51 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 51—51 of FIG. 52 showing another embodiment of a balloon dissection apparatus incorporating the present invention.

FIG. 52 is an end elevational view taken along the line 52—52 of FIG. 51.

FIG. 53 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken along the line 53—53 of FIG. 51.

FIG. 54 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken along the line 54—54 of FIG. 53.

FIG. 55 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of a portion of the view shown in FIG. 51 showing the latch members moved to permit removal of the guide rod.

FIG. 56 is a side elevational view of another embodiment of a laparoscopic apparatus incorporating the present invention showing the balloon in a collapsed condition and packaged in a roll.

FIG. 57 is a side elevational view of the obturator shaft utilized as a part of the laparoscopic apparatus shown in FIG. 56.

FIG. 57A is an enlarged partial cross-sectional view of the distal extremity of the obturator shaft shown in FIG. 57.

FIG. 57B is a view similar to FIG. 57A for use with a laparoscope having a centrally disposed lens for viewing.

FIG. 58 is an isometric view of the apparatus shown in FIG. 56 with the balloon inflated but in a rolled out condition.

FIG. 59 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 59—59 of FIG. 58.

FIG. 60 is an isometric view showing the manner in which a sheet of non-elastomeric material is utilized to form the balloon of the present invention shown in the embodiments in FIGS. 58 and 59.

FIG. 61 is an isometric view similar to that shown in FIG. 60 but showing another subsequent step for making the balloon of the present invention.

FIG. 62 is another isometric view similar to FIGS. 60 and 61 showing still another step in making the balloon of the present invention.

FIG. 63 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 63—63 of FIG. 56.

FIG. 64 is a cross-sectional view of a balloon incorporating the invention showing the balloon provided with laterally and inwardly extending folds.

FIG. 65 is a schematic illustration of a balloon dissection apparatus incorporating the present invention which can be utilized in connection with dissecting around an obstruction.

FIG. 66 is a plan view showing the bifurcated balloon in FIG. 65 partially unrolled.

FIG. 67 is a plan view illustrating the balloon in FIG. 66 having one of its legs everted around an obstruction.

FIG. 68 is a plan view illustrating the balloon in FIG. 66 having both legs of the bifurcated balloon everted to create dissection around the obstruction.

FIG. 69 is a plan view of another embodiment of a laparoscopic apparatus incorporating the present invention

FIG. 70 is another plan view showing another embodiment of a laparoscopic apparatus incorporating the present invention.

FIG. 71 is a plan view showing another embodiment of a laparoscopic apparatus incorporating the present invention.

FIG. 72 is a side elevational view taken along the lines 72—72 of FIG. 71.

FIG. 73 is an enlarged partial cross-sectional view of a portion of the apparatus shown in FIG. 71.

FIG. 74 is a plan view partially in cross-section showing another embodiment of the laparoscopic apparatus incorporating the present invention.

FIG. 75 is an isometric view illustrating another embodiment of a laparoscopic apparatus incorporating the present invention.

FIG. 76 is an isometric view of the laparoscopic apparatus of FIG. 75 with the laparoscope and tunneling member removed and the balloon opened up to assume a manta ray shape in accordance with one aspect of the present invention.

FIG. 77 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 77—77 in FIG. 76 illustrating the cross section of a balloon with an integral balloon cover according to aspects of the invention.

FIGS. 78A–C are plan, side elevational and end views, respectively, of a channel guide according to the invention.

FIG. 79 is an isometric view of the tunneling member removed from the FIG. 75 laparoscopic apparatus illustrating the open distal end in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 80 is a side elevational view partially in cross-section that illustrates the distal end of a conventional laparoscope extending outside the distal end of the tunneling member according to one aspect of the invention.

FIG. 81 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 81—81 in FIG. 75 that illustrates a rolled up balloon with integral balloon cover according to the invention.

FIG. 82 is a cross-sectional view of the proximal end of the FIG. 75 laparoscopic apparatus.

FIG. 83 is a cartoon showing the use of the laparoscopic apparatus shown in FIG. 75 in a laparoscopic hernia repair.

FIG. 84 is an isometric view of another embodiment of a laparoscopic apparatus incorporating the present invention.

FIG. 85 is an isometric view of still another embodiment of a laparoscopic apparatus incorporating the present invention.

FIG. 86 is an isometric view of the underside of the endoscope guide member utilized in the FIGS. 84 and 85 embodiments according to another aspect of the invention illustrating its full length longitudinal slit.

FIG. 87 is an isometric view of another embodiment of the invention that accepts a conventional laparoscope, and permits unobstructed visualization during laparoscopic surgical procedures as described herein.

FIG. 88 is an isometric view of the tunneling member of the FIG. 87 embodiment according to aspects of the present

invention, illustrating a laparoscope inserted through the central bore of the member, and illustrating the features associated with the open ended distal portion of the member.

FIG. 89 is an isometric view of the FIG. 87 embodiment that illustrates the insertion of a conventional laparoscope into the apparatus to permit unobstructed laparoscopic viewing.

FIG. 90 is an isometric view of the FIG. 87 embodiment of the invention in partial cutaway, with the balloon unrolled and laid flat.

FIG. 91 is an isometric view substantially similar to the FIG. 90 view illustrating the insertion of a laparoscope into the apparatus to permit laparoscopic observation during both tunneling and balloon expansion according to aspects of the present invention.

FIG. 92 is a cross-sectional view of the FIG. 87 apparatus, showing the sealing of the elongate balloon neck between the handle and an internal instrument body.

FIG. 93 is yet another embodiment of a laparoscopic apparatus according to the invention that provides for the insertion of a conventional laparoscope to permit viewing of laparoscopic procedures as described herein.

FIG. 94 is an isometric view of a one-piece tunneling apparatus according to the invention.

FIG. 95 is an orthogonal projection of the apparatus illustrated in FIG. 94.

FIG. 96 is an orthogonal projection illustrating the handle and tunneling member portion of the device illustrated in FIGS. 94 and 95.

FIG. 97 is an isometric view of a clamp that may be utilized in connection with the device illustrated in FIGS. 94–96.

FIG. 98 is a plan view illustrating another embodiment of the apparatus illustrated in FIGS. 94–95 according to aspects of the present invention.

FIG. 99 is a partial cross-section of the apparatus illustrated in FIG. 98.

FIG. 100 is a plan view illustrating another embodiment of the device illustrated in FIGS. 94–95.

FIG. 101 is a cross-sectional view of a tunneling member having an inflation lumen provided therein according to the invention.

FIG. 102 is a plan view illustrating another balloon construction in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 103 is a plan view illustrating the balloon illustrated in FIG. 102 mounted on a handle and tunneling member assembly in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 104 is a plan view illustrating a disposable balloon cartridge according to the invention.

FIG. 105 is a plan view of a reusable combination handle and tunneling member assembly for use with the disposable balloon cartridge illustrated in FIG. 104.

FIG. 106 is a plan view of yet another balloon formed in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 107 is schematic of a preferred arrangement for the slits or perforations in a balloon cover in accordance with the parent invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In general, the apparatus of the present invention is used for insertion into a body to create an anatomic space. In one embodiment of the invention, the apparatus is comprised of a tubular introducer member having a bore extending there-

through. A tunneling shaft is slidably mounted in the bore and has proximal and distal extremities including a bullet-shaped tip. A rounded tunneling member is mounted on the distal extremity of the tunneling shaft. An inflatable balloon is provided. Means is provided on the balloon for removably securing the balloon to the tunneling shaft. Means is also provided for forming a balloon inflation lumen for inflating the balloon. The balloon is wrapped on the tunneling shaft. A sleeve substantially encloses the balloon and is carried by the tunneling shaft. The sleeve is provided with a weakened region extending longitudinally thereof, permitting the sleeve to be removed whereby the balloon can be unwrapped and inflated so that it lies generally in a plane. The balloon as it is being inflated creates forces generally perpendicular to the plane of the balloon to cause pulling apart of the tissue along a natural plane to provide the anatomic space.

More in particular, as shown in the drawings, the apparatus or device 31 for creating such an anatomic space for use in a laparoscopic procedure (see FIG. 1) includes an introducer sleeve 32 which consists of a tubular member 33 formed of a suitable material such as plastic which is provided with a bore 34 extending throughout the length thereof. A handle section 36 is mounted on one end of the tubular member 33 and is also formed of a suitable material such as plastic. It is provided with a bore 37 which is in communication with the bore 33. A flapper valve 38 is mounted within the handle section 36 and is movable between a position in which it closes off the bore 37 and a position out of the way of the bore 37 by a finger operated actuator 39 mounted on the exterior of the handle section 36. A stopcock 41 is mounted on the handle section 36 and is in communication with the passage 37. A lever 42 is provided for opening and closing the stopcock 41.

A tunneling shaft assembly 46 is slidably mounted in the bores 37 and 34 of the introducer sleeve 32. The tunneling shaft assembly 46 consists of a tunneling shaft or rod 47 formed of a suitable material such as stainless steel, of a suitable length, as for example 18 inches, and a suitable diameter of approximately 1/8 inch. The tunneling rod 47 is provided with proximal and distal extremities 48 and 49.

An introducer member 51 is slidably mounted on the tunneling shaft or rod 47 and is formed of a suitable material such as plastic. The introducer member 51 is substantially hollow as shown and is provided with a bore 52 through which the tunneling shaft 47 extends. The introducer member 51 is provided with a substantially hemispherical tip 53 to form a rounded protrusion or first obturator through which the rod 47 extends. The introducer member 51 has a length such that when it is introduced into the bore 34 of the introducer sleeve 32, it extends out of the distal extremity of the introducer sleeve 32, as shown particularly in FIG. 1. This diameter of the introducer member 51 is sized so that it can be slidably mounted in the bore 34. The other end of the introducer member 51 is provided with a chamfer 54.

A disk-type seal 43 having a central opening is provided in the handle section 36 in alignment with the bore 37, and is adapted to permit the introduction of the introducer member 51 therethrough.

The handle section 36 forms one part of a three-piece handle 56 of the laparoscopic apparatus 31 which is sized so that it is adapted to be grasped by the human hand. As can be seen particularly in FIG. 4, the handle 56 is generally rectangular in cross-section. The handle 56 is provided with an intermediate section 57 which has a bore 58 extending therethrough in registration with the bore 37 and has the same general diameter as the bore 37 so that the introducer

member 51 can travel therethrough. The sections of the handle 56 can be characterized as having first, second and third sections, in which section 36 is the first section and intermediate section 57 is the second section. A latch is provided for interconnecting the intermediate section 57 to the first section 36, and consists of a pair of oppositely disposed latches 61 pivotally mounted on the pins 62 in the intermediate section 57. Each of the latches 61 is provided with a latch portion 63 adapted to engage a protrusion 64 provided on the first section 36, and is yieldably urged into engagement therewith by a spring 66. Each of the latches is provided with a cam surface 67 which is adapted to be engaged by the chamfer 54 of the introducer member 51 to cam the latch portion 63 out of engagement with the protrusion 64 to release the intermediate section 57 from the first section 36 for a purpose hereinafter described.

The handle 56 also consists of another section 71, which can also be characterized as the third section, which is secured to the proximal extremity of the tunneling shaft or rod 47. A pair of latches 72 are provided in the section 71 and are pivotally mounted on pins 73. The latches 72 are provided with latch portions 74 adapted to engage projections 76 provided in the intermediate section 57. Means is provided for yieldably retaining the latches 72 in engagement with the projections 76 and consists of a U-shaped spring 77 mounted within the end section 71 and engaging the latches 72. The latches 72 are provided with knurled portions 72a which extend outwardly and which are adapted to be grasped by the fingers of the hand so that the latch portions 74 can be moved out of engagement with the projections 76 against the force of the spring 77.

The tunneling shaft assembly 46 also includes a tunneling member or tip 79 which is mounted on the distal extremity of the tunneling shaft or rod 47. As shown, the tip 79 is substantially olive-shaped and can also be called a second obturator. It is provided with a rounded hemispherical surface on its distal extremity which has a maximum diameter of slightly less than the diameter of the bores 34 and 37 so that it can pass through the introducer sleeve 32. The proximal extremity of the tip 79 is of smaller diameter to provide an annular step 81 in the tip. The proximal extremity of the tip 79 is also hemispherical, as shown. The tunneling member or tip 79 can be formed of a suitable material such as plastic and can be secured to the distal extremity of the tunneling shaft or rod 47 by suitable means such as an adhesive. As hereinafter explained, the tunneling shaft or rod 47 is movable so that the tip 79 can be brought into engagement with the hemispherical end 53 of the introducer member 51 for a purpose hereinafter described.

The laparoscopic apparatus 31 also includes a balloon assembly 86 which is shown in FIGS. 2, 5 and 6. As shown in FIG. 5, the balloon assembly 86 consists of a balloon 87 which, when deflated, has a pear-shaped configuration when viewed in plan. The balloon 87 is preferably formed of a non-elastomeric, medical-grade material of a suitable type such as PVC. Thus, the balloon 87 can be formed of two sheets 88 and 89 of such a material which have their outer margins bonded together by suitable means such as by a heat seal 91 extending around the perimeter of the flat balloon 87. The balloon 87 is provided with a neck 94 into which a flexible tubular member 96 extends, and is secured therein in a suitable airtight fashion such as by an adhesive. The tubular member 96 is provided with a lumen 97 which is in communication with the interior of the balloon 87 and which can be used for inflating the balloon 87 through a Luer-type fitting 98 mounted on the free end of the tubular member 96.

Means is provided for removably securing the balloon 87 to the tunneling rod or shaft 47, and consists of a sleeve 101

formed of the same material as the balloon **87**, and which can be formed integral or separate therefrom and adhered thereto by suitable means such as an adhesive. The sleeve **101** extends longitudinally of the balloon **87** and is disposed generally equidistant from the side margins of the same. The sleeve **101** is provided with a passage **102** extending there-
through which is sized to slidably accommodate the tunnel-
ing shaft or rod **47**. Means is provided for permitting
separation of the balloon **87** from the tunneling rod by
movement sidewise from the axis of the passage **102** and
takes the form of longitudinally spaced apart perforations
103 in the sleeve **101** extending longitudinally the length of
the sleeve **101**. The perforations **103** are spaced close
enough together to form a weakened region so that the
balloon can be readily separated from the tunneling rod by
separating the plastic sleeve **101** by tearing the plastic
between the perforations as hereinafter described.

As shown in FIG. 6, the sleeve **101** is disposed equidistant
from the side margins of the balloon **87**, permitting the
balloon **87** to be inflated as hereinafter described and as also
shown by the dotted lines in FIG. 6, to be inflated around the
rod **47**. When deflated, the side margins of the balloon **87**
can be rolled inwardly toward the rod **47** as shown by the
broken lines in FIG. 6 to permit the same to be folded into
a generally cylindrical configuration as shown in FIG. 2, and
to be enclosed within a removable sleeve **106** carried by the
tunneling shaft or rod **47**. The removable sleeve **106** is
formed of a relatively thin-walled tubular member **107** of a
suitable material such as Teflon which has a weakened
region **108** in its wall extending longitudinally the length
thereof. This weakened region **108** can take the form of a slit
as shown, or can be a series of perforations or slots formed
in the wall, or a combination thereof. The proximal extrem-
ity of the tubular member **107** is provided with split-apart or
separable end portions **107a** and **107b** to which are secured
finger rings **109** of a suitable material such as plastic and
secured thereto by fasteners **111**.

Operation and use of the laparoscopic apparatus in per-
forming the method for laparoscopic hernia repair through a
preperitoneal space may now be briefly described as fol-
lows. Let it be assumed that the laparoscopic apparatus **31**
has been assembled as shown in FIG. 1. As shown in FIG.
7, let it be assumed that a human patient **121** is in a prone
position and has a hernia **122** in the lower abdominal area
which he wishes to have repaired. The patient is prepared in
an appropriate manner by administering a suitable
anesthesia, as for example a spinal anesthesia, and any other
necessary preparation. The surgeon first makes an infraum-
bilical incision **126** in the skin below the navel or umbilicus
127 and separates the fat **129** and then incises the anterior
rectus sheath or fascia **131** in the midline. Care should be
taken not to penetrate the peritoneum **132** overlying the
abdominal cavity **133** (see FIG. 8).

After the incision **126** has been made in the manner
hereinbefore described, the laparoscopic apparatus **31** is
then taken by one hand of the surgeon, grasping the handle
56 and utilizing the other hand to facilitate the insertion of
the rounded blunt tip **79** into the incision **126**. The blunt tip
79 is caused to enter the slit in the fascia **131** and pass
anterior to the peritoneum **132**, in between the rectus
muscles (laterally), and enters the potential preperitoneal
space **136**. The blunt tip **79** is then utilized as a tunneling
device by the surgeon using one hand **56** to advance the
blunt end **79** toward the pubic region of the patient **121** while
the surgeon places his other hand on the abdomen to feel the
apparatus or device **31** as it is being advanced. The advance
of the device **31** is continued until the blunt tip **79** is below

the symphysis pubis **137** as shown in FIG. 8, and preferably
is disposed between the symphysis pubis **137** and the
bladder **138**.

After the apparatus or device **31** has been properly
positioned as shown in FIG. 8, the removable sleeve or
sheath **106** is removed by the surgeon using one hand to
engage the finger rings **109** which are exterior of the body
of the patient and outside of the incision **126**. At the same
time, the other hand of the surgeon is utilized to stabilize the
portion of the device **31** which is within the preperitoneal
space. The sheath **106** can be readily withdrawn since it is
formed of Teflon and is split or weakened along its length,
by pulling it proximally and away from the longitudinal axis
of the tubular member **33**. As the sheath **106** opens and slips
off, it exposes the balloon **87** of the balloon assembly **86**.
When the sheath **106** is completely removed, a sterile saline
solution serving as a balloon inflation medium is introduced
into the balloon **87** through the tubular member **96** by
connecting a conventional syringe **141** to the Luer fitting **98**.
The balloon **87** typically can be inflated to a suitable size by
introducing 500 cc or less of normal saline solution into the
balloon **87** by pressing on the plunger **142**. As the balloon **87**
is inflated, the balloon **87** progressively unwraps with its
side margins rolling outwardly from the center while
expanding into a plane to cause progressive separation or
dissection of tissue (i.e. **131**, **132**) along its weakest points
by application of forces generally perpendicular to the plane
of the balloon **87** to create the preperitoneal or anatomic
space. The balloon **87** expands around the tunneling shaft **47**
in the manner shown in broken lines in FIG. 6 to achieve the
progressive separation until complete inflation is achieved.
The surgeon can sense the filling of the balloon **87** by feeling
the abdomen of the patient **121** as the balloon **87** is inflated.
The balloon **87** serves to open up the preperitoneal space **136**
to provide a bloodless space for the procedures hereinafter
to be performed. Since the balloon **87** is formed of a
non-elastomeric material, it is a volume-limited balloon to
prevent overexpansion. Different sizes of balloons can be
utilized for different patient sizes. With a smaller balloon it
is possible to deflate the balloon and then shift the balloon
and again reinflate it to obtain the desired bloodless pre-
peritoneal space.

After the desired bloodless anatomic space or pocket **136**
is formed, the balloon **87** is deflated by withdrawing the
normal saline solution by withdrawal of the plunger **142** of
the syringe **141** or via a hospital vacuum aspirator. After the
balloon **87** has been deflated, the balloon assembly **86** can be
removed by grasping the handle **56** of the laparoscopic
apparatus or device **31** with one hand and using the other
hand to grasp the tubular member **96** and the proximal
extremity of the balloon **87** and to remove the same through
the incision **126**, as shown in FIG. 10. As the balloon **87** is
being removed, it is progressively separated from the tun-
neling rod or shaft **47** by causing the sleeve **101** to split apart
along the longitudinal perforations **103** provided in the
sleeve **101**. This makes it possible to separate the balloon **87**
from the tunneling rod **47** without the necessity of removing
the tunneling rod **47** or the introducer sleeve **32**.

After the balloon assembly **86** has been removed, the
introducer device **32** can be advanced distally over the
tunneling shaft or rod **47** so it extends well into the pre-
peritoneal space **36** as shown in FIG. 11. The third section **71**
of the handle **56** is then released by depressing the latches **72**
by engaging the portions **72a** to disengage the latch portions
74 from the intermediate section **57** of the handle **56**. The
third section **71** is then withdrawn proximally as shown in
FIG. 11 to bring the olive-shaped tip **79** into engagement

with the distal tip **53** of the introducer member **51** to cause both the tip **79** and the introducer member **51** to be withdrawn or retracted. As the introducer member **51** is being withdrawn, its chamfer **54** will strike the cam surfaces **67** of the latches **61** to cause them to disengage from the handle section piece **36** to carry it along with the introducer member **51** and shown in FIG. 2. Thus, it can be seen that the tunneling shaft assembly **46** can be readily removed merely by one motion of the surgeon's hand. Thereafter, a conventional laparoscope **144** (see FIG. 16) can be introduced through the introducer sleeve **32** to permit the surgeon to view the dissected preperitoneal space **136**.

The dissected preperitoneal space **136** is then insufflated with carbon dioxide through the stopcock **41** to a pressure ranging from 6 to 8 mm of mercury. Thereafter, two additional trocars **146** and **147** are introduced through the abdominal wall into the dissected preperitoneal space **136** in appropriate locations. Thus, as shown in FIG. 7, trocar **146** is introduced into the left side of the abdomen of the patient **121** below the introducer sleeve **32** and the trocar **147** is introduced into the dissected preperitoneal space **136** immediately above the symphysis pubis **137** and directly below the introducer sleeve **32**. As can be appreciated, the locations of the trocars **146** and **147** are generally dictated by the location of the hernia **122** to be repaired.

A patch **151** of the present invention to be utilized in the hernia repair procedure is shown in detail in FIGS. 12, 13 and 14. The patch **151** can be characterized as a hernia patch or graft and is made of a suitable plastic mesh such as a Prolene mesh manufactured by Ethicon, Inc. The patch **151** can be of any desired configuration. For example it can be generally circular as shown, and consists of a disk **152** of a suitable diameter, as for example 2 inches. A tail **153** is secured to the disk substantially in the center thereof, in a suitable manner. For example, as shown, the tail **153** can be provided with split portions **153a** and **153b** which are split apart and offset with respect to each other. The split portions **153a** and **153b** are secured to a smaller reinforcing disk **154** formed of the same material as disk **152** and secured to the disk **152** by suitable means such as surgical thread (not shown). The tail **153** may be formed of the same material as the disk **152** and **154**, or it can be formed of a different material, such as Goretex. It can have a size such that it has a width of approximately ½ inch and a length of approximately 1½ inches. As shown particularly in FIG. 14, the side margins of the disk **152** can be rolled inwardly towards the center adjacent the tail **153** to form a cylindrical roll **156** with the tail **153** extending outwardly therefrom. The roll **156** can be maintained in its rolled-up condition by means of sutures **157** disposed adjacent opposite ends of the roll and on opposite sides of the tail **153**.

Referring now to FIGS. 15 and 16, conventional laparoscopic instruments, introduced through trocars **146** and **147**, are used to repair the hernia **161** by placement of the patch **151**. First, the laparoscopic instruments are introduced through the introducer device **32** while being observed through laparoscope **144** to dissect the hernia **161**. The hernia neck **162** may be observed as it is entering the internal inguinal ring **163**. The repair procedure starts by dissecting the hernia sac **161** from the surrounding tissue (spermat duct and vessels) (see FIG. 15). The process is facilitated by CO₂ pressure impinging on the neck **162** of the hernia sac **161**. As soon as this dissection is completed, the roll **156** is pushed into the trocar **147** and advanced through the same by suitable means such as a deployment rod **164** (see FIG. 16) to enter the dissected preperitoneal space **136** as shown in FIG. 16. Alternatively, the roll **156** can be placed in a

tubular member (not shown) which can be used to position the roll **156** within the trocar **157**. Thereafter, by the deployment rod **164**, the roll **156** can be pushed out of the tubular member into the dissected preperitoneal space **136**.

The roll **156**, after it is in the preperitoneal space **136**, is then manipulated so that its tail **153** is disposed alongside the neck **162** of the hernia sac **161** as shown in FIG. 17. With reference to FIG. 17, a conventional stapling device **166** is then introduced through the trocar **146** to staple the tail **153** to the neck **162**. The staples **167** serve to divide the neck **162** of the sac **161** into distal and proximal portions **162a** and **162b**. As soon as this stapling operation is completed, the two portions **162a** and **162b** are separated from each other because of the pressure of the insufflation gas to cause the tail **153** of the patch **151** to be pulled upwardly into the inguinal ring to pull with it the disk **152**. The sutures **157** are cut apart to permit the disk **152** to unroll and to be placed across the inguinal ring **163** which created the main weakness in the abdominal wall permitting the hernia which is being repaired to occur. The proximal portion **162b** of the neck **162** is stapled together by staples **173** as shown in FIG. 18. The proximal portion **162** is then permitted to fold back into the desired anatomical location within the abdomen.

Thereafter, while observing the procedure under the laparoscope, the dissected preperitoneal space **136** can be deflated by permitting the carbon dioxide gas to escape to the atmosphere through the stopcock **41** in the introducer device **32** by operation of the stopcock lever arm **42**. As deflation is taking place, the movement of the patch **151** is observed through the laparoscope **144** to ensure that it does not become misplaced. When the deflation is complete, the patch **151** is in a position over the inguinal ring **163** and serves to provide reinforcement to prevent the occurrence of another hernia in that area. The tail **153** is disposed within the inguinal ring **163** and retains the mesh disk **152** so that it surrounds the inguinal ring **163**.

After deflation is complete, the trocars **146** and **147** as well as the introducer device **32** can be removed. Small sutures can then be utilized to close the various small openings which have been made in the abdominal wall so that upon healing there will be minimal noticeable scars after healing. The scar in the navel or umbilicus typically is almost nearly invisible.

It has been found that the use of the laparoscopic apparatus **31** in accomplishing the method as hereinbefore set forth provides a procedure in which the pain after the operation is markedly reduced. This is particularly true since the operation does not involve suturing of any ligaments which typically produces the pain. In addition, the recovery time for the patient is greatly accelerated. In the procedure of the present invention, a patient can return to work within a matter of 3 to 5 days rather than in a number of weeks as in a conventional hernia repair procedure. The procedure also has other advantages. For example, there is a lack of necessity for a general anesthesia. Another principal advantage of the procedure is there is no contact of mesh patch **151** with the intestines of the patient or other intra-abdominal structures, thus greatly reducing the possibility of adhesion formation. In addition, the graft which is formed by the patch **151** is more secure and is positioned in an anatomically correct position. This is because the hernia sac is in exact alignment with the hernia and pulls with it the tail **153** of the graft to ensure that the graft formed by the patch **151** is drawn into the correct position and is maintained in that position to prevent migration. In addition, the graft, by having an additional central disk **154**, ensures that additional reinforcement is provided in the proper location in the center

where the weakest region in the abdominal wall has occurred. In addition, by such proper centering, the mesh construction of the patch **151** serves to uniformly reinforce the area surrounding the hernia.

Another embodiment of the present invention is shown in FIGS. **20**, **21** and **22** with respect to another embodiment of a balloon assembly **181** and another embodiment of a patch or graft **182**. The balloon assembly **181** consists of a balloon **186** formed of two sheets **187** and **188** which are rectangular in shape, as for example square as shown in FIG. **20**, which are heat-sealed together at their outer margins as indicated by the broken line **189**. A tubular member **191** is provided which has one end sealed into one corner of the balloon **186** as shown in FIG. **20**. The tubular member **191** is provided with a lumen **192** which opens up into the interior space **193** of the balloon. The sheets **187**, **188** are formed from a non-elastomeric material of the type hereinbefore described. A Luer fitting **194** is connected into the free end of the tubular member **191** and is utilized for introducing a saline solution into the balloon **186** for inflating the same.

The graft or patch **182** can have a desired configuration, as for example circular as shown in FIG. **20**. It is formed of a non-absorbable synthetic surgical mesh, as for example from polypropylene manufactured by Ethicon Inc. As shown, the mesh patch **182** overlies the sheet **187**.

The balloon assembly **181** already made in U.S. Pat. No. 324,519 with the patch **182** thereon can be rolled-up into a roll **196** as shown in FIG. **22** in which the patch or graft **182** is disposed within the roll **196**. The roll can be maintained in the roll configuration by sutures **197** wrapped about the same. The roll **196** can then be introduced through a side trocar **146** and introduced into the dissected preperitoneal space **136** with the tubular member **191** extending through the trocar **146** and having its Luer fitting **194** disposed outside of the trocar. After the roll **196** has been introduced, the sutures **197** can be removed and the balloon can be inflated by introducing a saline solution through the fitting **194** by use of a syringe **199**. Before the saline solution is introduced to inflate the balloon **186**, the roll **196** is properly positioned so that when it is inflated and begins to unroll it will unroll in the proper direction so that the graft or patch **182** carried thereby is properly positioned as shown in FIG. **23**. After the roll **196** has been completely unrolled, continued inflation of the balloon **186** moves the patch **182** so that it is pressed against the portion of the fascia through which the hernia has occurred as shown in FIG. **24**. As soon as the graft **182** has been properly positioned, the balloon **186** is deflated. The trocar **146** is then removed, and thereafter the balloon can be withdrawn through the opening in which the trocar was present. Thereafter, the gas utilized for insufflation can be permitted to discharge through another trocar so that the fascia **131** comes into engagement with the peritoneum **132** with the large-area patch **182** held in place therebetween. Thereafter, the trocars can be removed in the manner hereinbefore described to complete the procedure.

Another embodiment of a balloon assembly for deploying a large-area patch or graft through a trocar is shown in FIG. **25**. The large-area graft **201** shown in FIG. **25** is formed of a mesh material of the type hereinbefore described and has a generally oval-shaped configuration conforming to the general shape of the balloon **202** of the balloon assembly **203**. The balloon **202** is constructed of a non-elastomeric material in the manner hereinbefore described. A tubular member **206** is provided for inflating the balloon and has a Luer fitting **207** on the free end thereof. Means is provided for retaining the mesh graft **201** on one side of the balloon and consists of plastic flaps **208** provided on opposite sides

of the balloon **202**, and secured thereto by a suitable means such as a heat seal along the broken line **209**. The inner margins of the flaps **208** are free and are adapted to receive the outer margins of the graft **201** as shown particularly in FIG. **25**.

The balloon **202** with the mesh graft **201** thereon can be rolled-up into a substantially cylindrical roll **211** by rolling the outer margins of the balloon inwardly on top of the mesh material to provide two rolls **211** and **212** which are brought in adjacent to each other as shown in FIG. **26** with the mesh graft **201** being wrapped up therewith. The two rolls **211** and **212** can then be inserted into a tubular sheath **214**. The sheath **214** can then be introduced through a trocar in a manner hereinbefore described and then the rolls **211** and **212** are pushed out of the sheath **214** into the abdominal cavity. The balloon can then be inflated with a saline solution to cause the two rolls **211** and **212** to unroll in opposite directions and then for the balloon to inflate to move the patch **201** carried thereby into engagement with the portion of the fascia having the hernia therein. Thereafter, the balloon can be deflated, the trocar removed, the balloon removed, and the dissected preperitoneal space deflated so that the large mesh graft **201** is disposed between the fascia and the peritoneum and is retained in position therebetween.

Another embodiment of a graft which can be utilized in connection with the present invention is shown in FIG. **27**. The patch or graft **216** is constructed in a manner similar to the graft or patch **151** shown in FIGS. **12** and **13**, with the exception that it is constructed in a manner so that it can be utilized with a direct hernia rather than an indirect inguinal hernia hereinbefore described. The graft **216** is formed of a sheet of circular mesh in the form of a disk **217** with a reinforcing central disk **218** which has a barbed head **219** secured thereto. The barbed head **219** is formed of a biodegradable material such as polyglycolic acid. The mesh graft **216** can be folded over a deployment rod **221** and introduced into a cylindrical sheath **222** (see FIG. **28**) which is sized so that it can be introduced through a conventional trocar, then deployed from the sheath **22** by pushing on the deployment rod **221**. After the graft **216** has been deployed into the dissected preperitoneal space **136**, it can be positioned in an appropriate manner so that the barb **219** is positioned so that it is in alignment with the inguinal ring whereby upon deflation of the preperitoneal space **136**, the barb **219** will extend through the inguinal ring to serve to retain the graft **201** firmly in place.

Another embodiment of a laparoscopic apparatus incorporating the present invention is laparoscopic apparatus **231** as shown in FIGS. **29** through **32**. The laparoscopic apparatus **231** includes introducer sleeve or device **32** identical to that hereinbefore described. It also includes a tunneling shaft assembly **46** which is provided with a tunneling shaft or rod **47** and a proximal extremity **49** (see FIG. **32**). In the previous embodiment of the laparoscopic apparatus, the tunneling shaft assembly is provided with an olive-shaped or bullet-shaped tip **79** which was secured to the distal extremity **49** of the tunneling shaft **47**. In the present embodiment of the apparatus shown in FIGS. **29** through **32**, the obturator tip **79a** is detachably mounted on the distal extremity **49** of the tunneling rod **47**. The proximal extremity of the tip **79a** is provided with a slot **236** which extends through one side of the proximal extremity into the central portion of the proximal extremity of the tip **79a**. The slot **236** is adapted to receive the rounded extremity **237** provided on the distal extremity **49** of the tunneling rod **47** (see FIG. **32**). A removable sleeve **241** is provided as a part of a laparoscopic apparatus **231**, and is similar in many respects to the

removable sleeve or sheath **106** hereinbefore described. The removable sleeve **241** is formed of a suitable material such as Teflon as hereinbefore described and is provided with a tubular member **242** which is provided with a relatively thin wall **243** that has a weakened portion extending longitudinally thereof in the form of a slit **244** (see FIG. **31**). The tubular member **242** is provided with a proximal extremity **246** and a distal extremity **247**. The proximal extremity **246** has a thicker cross-section than the distal extremity **247**, as shown in FIGS. **31** and **32**. The proximal extremity **246** is provided with a recess **248** formed in the wall which is diametrically opposite the slit **244** that serves as a relief region to permit the movable sleeve **241** to be split apart when it is removed from the balloon.

The proximal extremity **246** is provided with wing-like members **251** and **252** which extend diametrically therefrom, spaced 90° apart from the slit **244**. These outstretched wings **251** and **252** serve to help the physician orient the laparoscopic apparatus **231** as it is being utilized. The proximal extremity **246** is also provided with a handle **256** which is formed integral therewith and which extends radially from the tubular member **242**. The handle **256** is provided with a finger hole **257** extending therethrough through which a finger can be inserted to facilitate pulling the removable sleeve **241** off of the balloon as described in connection with the previous embodiment.

As shown in FIG. **33**, the tip **79a** is detachably mounted in the proximal extremity of the removable sleeve **241** so that the tip **79** can serve as a second obturator during introduction of the laparoscopic apparatus **231** as hereinbefore described. Means is provided for securing the detachable tip **79a** to prevent it from becoming separated from the laparoscopic apparatus **231** and for permitting its withdrawal after the laparoscopic procedure is being completed. As shown in FIGS. **33** and **34**, such means consists of a flexible elongate element **261** in the form of a braided string formed of a suitable fabric such as Nylon, which has one end **262** secured in a slot **263** provided on the distal extremity of the tip **79a** by suitable means such as an adhesive (not shown). The flexible elongate element **261** extends from the distal extremity of the tip **79a** in a recess **264** opening through the external surfaces of the tip **79a**. The proximal extremity of the flexible elongate element **261** can be secured directly to the balloon **87** or, alternatively, it can extend through the perforated sleeve **101** provided in the balloon along the tunneling shaft so that it extends beyond the proximal extremity of the tunneling shaft.

The use of the laparoscopic apparatus **231** in performing a laparoscopic procedure is substantially identical to that hereinbefore described with the exception that when the removable sleeve **241** is removed from the balloon **87**, the removable sleeve can be pushed forwardly to detach the tip **79a** from the tunneling shaft **47**. The removable sleeve **241** then can be pulled rearwardly to separate it from the balloon along the slit **244**. As soon as this occurs, the tip **79** becomes free of the sleeve and begins to rotate in the direction of the arrow **266** shown in FIG. **34**. When the balloon has been inflated and has performed its functions as hereinbefore described and it is now desired to remove the balloon **87**, the balloon **87** can be withdrawn in the manner hereinbefore described, and since the tip **79a** is tethered to the balloon **87** itself or flexible elongate element **261** attached thereto extends out proximally of the balloon **87**, the tip **79a** is withdrawn or can be withdrawn with the balloon **87**.

This laparoscopic apparatus **231** with its detachable obturator tip **79a** will be useful in certain applications of the present invention. With the previous laparoscopic apparatus

hereinbefore described, there is a possibility that when the obturator tip **79** is withdrawn, critical structures, as for example small arteries, may be inadvertently incised between the tip **79** and the distal extremity of the tubular member **33** of the introducer device **32**. This possibility is eliminated by having the detachable tip **79a**, which is withdrawn when the balloon is withdrawn.

Still another embodiment of the laparoscopic apparatus incorporating the present invention is shown in FIGS. **36**, **37** and **38**, in which the laparoscopic apparatus **271** consists of a balloon **272** of the type hereinbefore described, which is provided with a perforated sleeve **273** through which the tunneling rod **47** extends. The distal extremity **274** of the sleeve is closed by an end piece **276**. The balloon **272** is wrapped in the manner hereinbefore described around the tunneling shaft **247**. The tunneling shaft or rod **47** is not provided with a tunneling member or second obturator of the type hereinbefore described but its end is rounded as shown by providing a rounded tip **47a**.

The wrapped balloon **272** is enclosed within a removable sleeve **281** which is similar to those hereinbefore described. It is provided with a tubular member **282** that has a weakened region in the form of a slit **283** extending longitudinally the length thereof. The removable sleeve **281** differs from those hereinbefore described in that rather than being open at the end as in previous embodiments, it is provided with a closed-end, bullet-shaped or olive-shaped tip **286**. The slit **283** is provided with a curved portion **283a** which extends through the bullet-shaped tip **286** so that the sleeve can be peeled off of the balloon **272** in the manner hereinbefore described by pulling on the handle **288** having a finger hole **289** therein. During the time that the removable sleeve **281** is being peeled off or separated from the balloon **272**, the balloon is held in place by the tunneling rod **47** which engages the end **276** of the perforated sleeve **273**. The balloon **272** after it is inflated can be separated from the tunneling rod **47** by pulling on the balloon and causing its distal extremity to lift up and to break apart at the perforations and peel away from the rounded extremities **47a** of the tunneling shaft **47** as shown in FIG. **38**. Continued pulling on the balloon **272** will cause it to separate from the tunneling rod **47** so that the balloon **272** can be removed as hereinbefore described. Thus, it can be seen that there has been provided an embodiment of the laparoscopic apparatus of the present invention in which the need for an obturator carried by the distal extremity of the tunneling rod **47** has been eliminated by providing the second obturator as a part of the removable sleeve **281**. In all other respects, the operation and use of the laparoscopic apparatus **271** is similar to that hereinbefore described.

From the foregoing it can be seen that there has been provided an apparatus and method for developing an anatomic space by the use of a wrapped balloon which, as it is inflated, gradually unwraps to tend to form a plane to cause forces to be created perpendicular to the plane for pulling apart tissue along a natural plane to provide an anatomic space, thereby providing a dissection in the weakest plane creating a more natural, less traumatic and bloodless region in which to perform various medical procedures. Such anatomic spaces can be created in various parts of the human body, for example in the preperitoneal area to provide a space anterior to the peritoneum for hernia repair and for varicocele dissection. Spaces can also be developed lateral to the peritoneum and spaces posterior to the peritoneum for performing medical procedures such as a sympathectomy and a lymph node dissection.

As hereinbefore explained, the apparatus and method is particularly appropriate for performing laparoscopic hernia

repair, permitting the use of grafts and patches which can be used for direct and indirect hernias with minimal pain to the patient and with the patient being able to return to work within a few days.

Another embodiment of a laparoscopic apparatus **301** incorporating the present invention is shown in FIGS. **39–48**. The laparoscopic apparatus **301** can also be described as an assembly in the form of a surgical dissector with a cannula which serves as a hand manipulated surgical instrument that can be used during general surgical laparoscopic procedures to dissect the layers of fascia between the skin and the peritoneum as described in conjunction with the previously disclosed embodiments of the invention. The laparoscopic apparatus **301** consists of a cannula **302** with a tunneling device **303** mounted therein. The tunneling device **303** or guide rod **306** consists of a blunt obturator and an introducer member **307**. The laparoscopic apparatus also includes a skin seal assembly **311**, a balloon assembly **312** and a balloon cover assembly **316** as shown particularly in FIGS. **39** and **40**.

The cannula **302** consists of a cannula tube **321** formed of a rigid plastic having proximal and distal extremities **322** and **323**. A flow passage **324** extends from the proximal extremity **322** to the distal extremity **323**. A cannula housing or handle **326** is mounted on the proximal extremity by suitable means such by molding it directly thereon. As disclosed in copending application Ser. No. 07/968,201, filed on Oct. 29, 1992, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety, the handle **326** includes first and second valve members (not shown) in which one valve member serves as a duck-bill valve and the other valve member serves as a circular instrument or tool seal. The housing is provided with a Luer-type fitting **327** which is in communication with the interior of the housing outside of the duck-bill valve and is in communication with the passage **324** in the cannula tube **321**.

As described in copending application Ser. No. 07/968,201, filed on Oct. 29, 1992, the cannula **302** is adapted to receive the tunneling device or blunt obturator device **303** which is generally of the type described hereinbefore in the present application. This device **303** consists of the blunt obturator **306** having a blunt tip **331** which is generally olive-shaped as shown (see FIG. **41**) and is formed of a suitable material such as plastic. The olive-shaped tip **331** is molded on the distal extremity **332** of a rod or a shaft **333** formed of a suitable material such as stainless steel. The blunt tip **331** is sized so that its outside diameter is slightly less than the inside diameter of the cannula tube **321**. The proximal extremity **334** of the rod or shaft **333** has mounted thereon a handle part **336** of a handle assembly **337** which includes a second handle part **338**. The handle parts **336** and **338** are adapted to mate with each other and are detachably connected in a manner described in copending application Ser. No. 07/968,201 filed Oct. 1, 1992, by the use of latch (not shown) adapted to be actuated by spring-operated latch members **339** disposed on opposite sides of the handle part **336** and adapted to be engaged by the fingers of the hand holding the handle assembly **337**. The second handle part **338** forms a part of the introducer device **307** and is mounted on the proximal extremity **341** of an introducer member **342** formed of a suitable material such as plastic. The introducer member **342** is provided with a distal extremity **343** and has a bore **344** extending from the proximal extremity to the distal extremity through an end surface **346** (see FIG. **41**) which is inclined at a suitable angle, as for example approximately 45° proximally from the horizontal axis for the bore **344**. The bore **344** is sized so it can slidably receive the shaft **333**.

The handle part **338** is provided with latch means (not shown) which is adapted to releasably connect the handle part **338** to the cannula housing **326** and includes latch members **349** disposed on opposite sides of the handle part **338** adapted to be engaged by the fingers of the hand holding the handle assembly **337** to permit the handle part **338** to be separated from the cannula housing **326**.

The skin seal assembly **311** generally can be of the type described in copending application Ser. No. 08/124,333 filed Sep. 20, 1993, and as described therein consists of a screw body **350** formed of a suitable material such as plastic having a helical thread **351** and a scalloped flange **352**. A resilient insert **353** is disposed in the screw body **351** and is formed of a suitable resilient material such as silicone. The insert **353** is provided with a bore **354** extending there-through. A collet **357** having slots **358** therein surrounds the insert **353** and is engaged by a collar **356** movable axially of the screw body **351** and is adapted to move the collet to compress the insert **353** to move the insert between a retaining position for the cannula tube **321** extending through the bore **354** to retain the cannula **302** in a desired longitudinal position with respect to the skin seal assembly **311** and a releasing position in which the cannula **302** can be slidably moved longitudinally inwardly or outwardly with respect to the skin seal **311**. The collar **356** is provided with an annular shoulder **359** having circumferentially spaced-apart slots **360** therein which are used for a purpose hereinafter described. As explained in copending application Ser. No. 08/124,333 filed Sep. 20, 1993, means is provided to restrain rotation of the collar **356** with respect to the collet **357** and includes longitudinally extending keys **355** spaced 180° apart.

The balloon assembly **312** consists of a balloon **361** formed of a non-elastomeric, medical grade plastic material of a suitable type such as polyurethane. The balloon **361** can be characterized as having an asymmetric manta ray configuration when viewed in plan and is provided with a forwardly extending rounded protuberance **362** which has a width substantially less than that of the balloon **361**. The balloon **361** consists of two sheets of material which can be identified as a first or upper sheet **363** and a second or lower sheet **364** which have been die cut to the desired configuration with their edges bonded together in a suitable manner such as by means of a heat seal to form a balloon which has a generally flat configuration when deflated as shown in FIG. **40**. The upper or outer surface of the first or upper sheet **363** has been roughened in areas **365** as shown in FIG. **40** on the outwardly extending lobe portions **361a** and **361b** for a purpose hereinafter described. The roughening can be accomplished in any suitable manner such as by embossing the plastic material with a pattern having raised portions therein.

Means is provided for inflating the balloon with a suitable medium, as for example a liquid such as a saline solution and consists of a flexible tube **366** that extends into the balloon between the two sheets **363** and **364** and forms a fluid-tight seal therewith. The interior of the balloon can be inflated and deflated by introduction of the fluid through the tube **366**. The tube **366** is connected to a Y-adaptor **367** which has one leg of the Y connected to a one-way valve **368** having a Luer fitting and the other leg connected to a tube **369** which is connected to a tapered fitting **371**. A conventional pinch off clamp **372** is mounted on the tube **369**. The tube **366** is adapted to be releasably retained in the slots **360** of the shoulder **359**.

Means is provided for removably securing the balloon **361** to the tunneling rod or shaft **306** and consists of an

elongate tubular member or sleeve 376 which extends along the length of the balloon 361 and is disposed on one side of the balloon 361 which can be called the top side generally centrally of the balloon 361. The tubular member 376 is provided with a passage 377 therein through which the tunneling or guide rod or shaft 333 extends. As hereinbefore explained, this tubular member or sleeve 376 can be formed as a separate member which is bonded to the top sheet 363 or alternatively can be formed integral with the top sheet 363 with two heat seals being provided above and below to form the sleeve 376 with the passage 377 therein. The tubular member 376 can be provided with spaced-apart elongate slits or perforations (not shown) extending along a line 378 in the tubular member 376 to facilitate separation of the balloon from the tunneling rod 333 as hereinafter described. With a such a construction it can be seen that the tunneling rod or blunt dissector or obturator 306 overlies the balloon 361 for advantageous features hereinafter described.

The balloon cover assembly 316 consists of a semi-rigid tube 381 formed of a suitable material such as plastic and is provided with proximal and distal extremities 382 and 383. It is provided with a bore 384 (see FIG. 42) which extends from the proximal extremity 382 to the distal extremity 383. The tube 381 is provided with a weakened region in the form of a partial slit 386 extending from the distal extremity 383 to the proximal extremity 382 of the tube 381 on the bottom side of the tube 381 as viewed in FIG. 40 (also see FIG. 42). The tube 381 is provided with a proximal end wall 387 which extends at a suitable angle, as for example 45° proximally with respect to the axis of the bore 384.

The balloon cover assembly 316 also includes a handle 391 which as shown can be formed as a separate part and is secured to the proximal extremity 382 of the tube 381 by a metal clip 392. The handle 391 is provided with a tapered body 393 formed of a suitable material such as plastic which as shown in FIGS. 42 and 47 is open on the bottom side to make accessible a longitudinally extending recess 394 which is semi-circular in cross-section. A pair of sideways extending wings 396 are formed integral with the body 393 and lie in a plane which is substantially coincident with the axis of the semi-circular recess 394. As shown, the wings 396 are disposed at the proximal extremity of the body 393.

An upwardly extending fin 397 is formed on the body 393 substantially equidistant from the wings 396 in a direction generally perpendicular to the plane in which the wings 396 lie. The fin 397 is relatively narrow and is provided with an upper surface 378 having notches 401 and 402 therein. A vertically extending wall 406 is formed as a part of the fin 397 and extends generally in a direction which is perpendicular to the plane of the wings 396. The wall 406 extends in a direction at right angles to the fin 397 and has a gradually increasing thickness from the top to the bottom ends of the wall (see FIG. 46). The body 393 is provided with a pair of spaced-apart holes 407 spaced approximately 90° apart and 45° from each side of the fin 397. An elongate slot 408 is formed in the body 393 and is generally in alignment with the fin 397. A pair of camming slots 411 are provided on opposite sides of the body 393 in the wings 396 adjacent the distal extremities of the wings adjacent the body. The camming slots 411 are provided with inclined camming surfaces 412.

The body 393 is provided with a pair of diametrically disposed protrusions 413 which extend into the recess 394 and which are adapted to seat in a pair of diametrically opposed holes 414 provided in the distal extremity of the introducer member 342.

The balloon cover assembly 316 also includes a clamping member 416 which is provided with a central body 417 and

a pair of downwardly extending legs 418 and 419 (see FIG. 43) which extend downwardly into the camming slots 411. As shown, the central body 417 is disposed just distal of the fin 397 and is provided with semi-circular guides 421 formed integral with the central body 417 and disposed on opposite sides of the fin 397 in a fulcrum region which is just slightly above the point of commencement of the legs 418 and 419. The central body 417 is provided with longitudinally extending reinforcing ribs 422 (see FIGS. 43 and 45). It is also provided with a proximally extending latch portion 426 which extends generally at right angles to the central body 417. The latch portion 426 is provided with a centrally disposed slot 427 extending substantially the entire length thereof which receives the upper extremity of the fin 397 so that when the clamping member 416 is snapped into placed over the body 393, the latch portion 426 is disposed in the notch 401 and cannot clear the uppermost portion of the fin 397. The clamping member 416 as hereinafter described is adapted to be moved between positions in which it is disposed within the notch 401 or alternatively in the notch 402. Laterally extending rounded raised portions 428 are provided on the central body 417 are adapted to be engaged by a finger of the hand when moving the clamping member 416 from the notch 401 to the notch 402.

Operation and use of the surgical balloon dissection apparatus 301 in performing the method for developing an anatomic space for laparoscopic hernia repair in connection with the apparatus shown in FIGS. 39–48 may now be briefly described as follows in conjunction with the cartoons which are shown in FIG. 49a through FIG. 49g. The surgeon in connection with the present method identifies the appropriate fascia layer to be dissected, either by direct visualization of the tissue and/or by manual palpation. Let it be assumed that it is desired to perform a hernia repair on a patient 451 and that it is desired to create an extraperitoneal working space for performing the surgical repair. The surgeon makes a small incision 452 in the skin of the patient in the umbilicus or slightly lateral of the umbilicus. A retractor (not shown) can then be utilized to open up the incision and to move it laterally to either side to locate the rectus muscles that run longitudinally of the body of the patient on both sides of the umbilicus or navel. As soon as the rectus sheath has been located, the incision is made in the rectus sheath through the incision previously made midway between the two sets of the rectus muscles. The surgeon then grasps the laparoscopic or balloon dissection apparatus 301 by using a hand, as for example his right hand as shown in FIG. 49A to grasp the handle assembly 337 to introduce the blunt end 331 into the incision to engage the anterior wall of the posterior rectus sheath. The balloon dissector 301 is then advanced longitudinally of the patient's body generally parallel to the two sets of rectus muscles as shown by the arrow 453 by using the rectus sheath as a guide to pass the blunt tip 331 to cause separation of tissue and to pass over the arcuate line and transversalis fascia to the level of the symphysis pubis. This can be readily accomplished with the balloon dissector 301 because the balloon cover assembly 316 is latched to and generally rigidly connected to the distal extremity of the introducer member 342 of the introducer device 307 by having the protrusions 413 provided on the tubular cover 381 seated within the holes 414 provided on the distal extremity of the introducer member 342. This provides a rigid assembly of the balloon dissector 301 so it can be operated by the surgeon grasping the handle assembly 337 without the need to have the physician grasp by the other hand an intermediate part of the balloon dissector to cause a desired manipulation and steering of the blunt tip 331 as the dissection of the tissue is accomplished as it is advanced.

The travel of the blunt tip **331** to the level of the symphysis pubis can be readily ascertained by the surgeon who can use his hand to palpate the abdominal region of the patient and thereby feel the blunt tip **331** as it is advanced until the blunt tip **331** strikes the symphysis pubis. This can be readily ascertained by the right hand holding the handle assembly **337** feeling the impact of the tip **331** striking the symphysis pubis **468** (see FIG. **50**) which impact is communicated through the rigid structure of the balloon dissector to the handle assembly **337** where it can be felt by the hand of the surgeon. The balloon dissector **301** is then advanced a small additional amount so that the blunt tip **331** drops below the symphysis pubis **468**.

Thereafter, the balloon cover handle **391** is engaged by the same right hand of the physician as shown in FIG. **49B** and the thumb is used to engage the transverse rounded protrusions **428** by moving the upper extremity of the clamping or latching member **416** proximally to cause the latch portion **426** to move into engagement with the notch **402** carried by the fin **397**. As this is occurring, the legs **418** and **419** carried by the central body **417** are moved from the position shown in FIG. **42** to the position shown in FIG. **47** and in doing so engaging the camming surfaces **412** whereby the portions of the wings **396** secured to the body **393** are cammed outwardly so that the protrusions **413** are moved out of engagement with the holes **414**. The direction of movement of the latch or clamping member **416** is indicated by the arrow **454** in FIG. **49B**. As soon as the handle **391** has been released, the handle **391** is moved proximally with two fingers of the hand grasping the wings **396** to pull them upwardly and proximally to cause the balloon cover assembly **316** to be removed. The balloon **361** is held in place by the tunneling shaft or rod **336** and exits through the slit **386** provided at the bottom of the tubular cover **381** which serves as a tear away sheath. The balloon inflation tube **366** is retained in one of the slots **360** in the shoulders **359** so that it does not become entangled in the wings **396** as the balloon cover assembly **316** is removed. This exposes the balloon **361** which has its side margins rolled inwardly in rolls **461** with one being rolled in a counterclockwise direction and the other being rolled in a clockwise direction so that they underlie the tunneling rod **333** as shown in FIG. **50**. Also to provide optimum dissection as hereinafter described before the rolling up occurs the forwardly extending protuberance **362** can be folded inwardly along a fold line **471** and the sidewardly extending lobe portions also can be folded inwardly along fold lines **472**. To inflate the balloon the pinch off clamp **372** is closed and a conventional 60 cc syringe **476** containing a saline solution is connected to the one-way valve **368**. The syringe **466** is then operated as shown by the arrow **477** to introduce the saline solution from the syringe **476** into the tubular member **366** and into the interior of the balloon **361** to gradually inflate the same. The one-way check valve **368** ensures that saline solution cannot exit therefrom when the syringe **466** is removed. The syringe **476** after it has been emptied can be removed and refilled with a saline solution which is introduced into the balloon in the same manner to cause the side margins of the balloon **461** to unwrap in opposite directions as shown in FIG. **50** on opposite sides of the tunneling rod **333** until they become completely unwrapped. Typically, it may take as many as approximately ten syringes of saline solution to cause the balloon **361** to completely unwrap and the move into an inflated condition as shown in FIG. **50**. As the balloon is being filled and unwrapping, it continues to separate or dissect tissue overlying the peritoneum to provide an extraperitoneal working space between the transversalis fascia and the rectus muscles.

As hereinbefore described, the balloon **361** in plan has an asymmetric manta ray-like configuration to provide the desired optimum extraperitoneal working space for the hernia repair. The forwardly extending protrusion **362** provided on the balloon **361** as it is inflated dissects distally from the distal extremity of the blunt tip **331** of the guide rod **333** serves to provide good dissection of tissue in the area of Cooper's ligaments and also to dissect laterally around the inguinal rings. By utilizing an asymmetric manta ray-like construction, it is possible to provide a balloon **361** with its wide side margins or lobe portions **361a** and **361b** which when inflated to cause forward movement of the balloon **361** to dissect downwardly around the inguinal rings and to wedge the balloon **361** in place. The forwardly extending protrusion **362** as it is inflated dissects like a small balloon down to the Cooper's ligament. In this way, it is possible to obtain an extraperitoneal working space **478** which exposes all the desired anatomy at one time before moving off to the hernia sac and to do the final dissection for the hernia repair. By providing such a large extraperitoneal working space it is unnecessary to manually advance the dissection. The balloon has also been shaped to properly match the anatomy in which the procedure is to be formed so as to reduce to a minimum the amount of manual dissection which may be needed. Since the balloon has a particular shape and is formed of a non-elastomeric material, the dissection will occur in the desired locations which would not necessarily be the case if the balloon were formed of an elastomeric material which generally would have a tendency to follow the path of least resistance. Additional assurance is provided for ensuring that dissection will occur in the desired locations with the non-elastomeric balloon of the present invention because the balloon is held in place by the tunneling rod **333** underlying the symphysis pubis **468** as shown in FIG. **50**. Also by providing roughened areas **365** these areas frictionally engage overlying tissue so that the lobe portions **361a** and **361b** can serve as anchors to prevent displacement of the balloon **361** after the balloon **361** as it is being inflated.

After the amount of desired tissue dissection has taken place by inflation of the balloon **361** to provide the extraperitoneal working space, the balloon **361** is deflated by connecting the evacuation fitting **371** into an evacuation port (not shown) of an operating room suction system. The pinch clamp **372** is released to open the tube **369** to permit the saline solution which had been introduced into the balloons **361** to be sucked out to completely deflate the balloon from the inflated condition as shown in FIG. **49C**.

After the balloon has been deflated, the tubular member **366** can be grasped by the fingers of the hand as shown and the deflated balloon **361** pulled out through the incision **452** in the direction as shown by the arrow **481** in FIG. **49D**. If necessary, the handle assembly **337** can be held by the other hand. The balloon **361** as it is being pulled off has its sleeve **376** separates from the tunneling or guide rod **331** by breaking through the linear perforations lying along the line **378**. The guide rod **331** remains in place to preserve an easy entry into the extraperitoneal space which has been created. The balloon **361** can then be discarded.

After the balloon **361** has been removed, the left hand is used to grasp the lower second handle part **38** with the left hand while the right hand engages the upper or first handle part **336** of the handle assembly **337**. The fingers of the right hand then engage the latch members **339** on opposite sides by the fingers of the hand to release the first part **336** from the second part **338** and to permit the left hand to move the second part **338** in the direction of the arrow **482** shown in

FIG. 49E. The second part 338 carries with it the cannula 302 attached thereto and the introducer device 307 which extends therethrough with the skin seal assembly 311 mounted on the cannula tube 321. This advancement over the guide rod 333 is continued until the distal extremity 343 of the introducer member 342 has been advanced into the desired position. As soon as this has been accomplished, the skin seal assembly 311 is slidably advanced on the cannula tube 321 until the skin seal approaches the incision 452. The screw body 351 is then rotated by the fingers of the hand engaging the flange 352 and/or to the shoulder 359 to screw it into the incision 452 and to form a gas tight skin seal with the skin of the patient. As soon as a good skin seal has been established, the introducer device 307 is clamped in a fixed position with respect to the skin seal assembly 311 by pushing generally downwardly on the collar 356 to engage the collet 357 to form a friction grip between the elastomeric insert 353 and the cannula tube 321.

After the cannula 302 is in a fixed in position, the blunt obturator 306 can be removed along with the tunneling device or blunt obturator device 303. This is accomplished merely by continuing to pull upwardly on the handle part 336 with the hand in the direction indicated by the arrow 483 as shown in FIG. 49F. As this pulling motion continues, the blunt tip 331 will engage the distal extremity 343 of the introducer member 342 causing a withdrawal force to be applied to the second handle part 338 to cause it to automatically release from the housing 326. This permits the blunt obturator device 303 to be removed through the cannula tube 321. This is possible because the blunt tip 331 has a diameter which can pass through the interior of the cannula tube 321 and through the valving provided in the housing 326. In withdrawing the guide rod 333 carrying the obturator tip 331, it can be seen that it continues to be guided by the introducer member 342 and thus will remain centered with respect to the cannula tube 321 to avoid any pinching action at the distal end 323 of the cannula tube 321. As soon as the obturator tip 331 strikes the introducer member 342, the handle part 338 is automatically disengaged from the cannula handle 326. The latch parts 349 are substantially buried within the second handle part 338 so they are relatively inaccessible to the surgeon ensuring that he will operate the latch parts 339 carried by the first handle 336 which helps to ensure that the surgeon remove the handle parts 336 and 338 in two stages.

After this has been accomplished a source of gas such as carbon dioxide is connected to the stop cock valve 328. The stop cock valve 328 is opened to permit the carbon dioxide to inflate the dissected extraperitoneal working space such as indicated by the dotted lines 476 shown in FIG. 49G. The cannula 302 can then be utilized for introducing instruments of various types into the dissected extraperitoneal working space. The inflation gas cannot escape because of the valving provided in the handle 326 of the cannula 302.

Additional cannulae can be introduced in various positions in the abdomen of the patient through which additional surgical instruments can be introduced for performing the surgical procedure to be performed in the extraperitoneal working space. The remainder of the hernia repair procedure to be accomplished in the extraperitoneal working space is substantially the same as hereinbefore described and therefore will not be described in detail. By way of example, let it be assumed that a hernia sac has been formed in the patient, as for example by passing down into the scrotum to form a typical indirect hernia. The hernia sac can be pulled out and ligated in a manner hereinbefore described. Thereafter, a piece of mesh as hereinbefore described can be

introduced through another site and rolled out over the region through which the sac had previously passed. The mesh can then be stapled in place, as for example along the Cooper's ligament. After the hernia repair has been completed, the extraperitoneal working space can be deflated by opening the stop cock valve 328 and bleeding the CO₂ contained therein to atmosphere to permit the abdominal wall to return to its normal position to help retain the mesh which has been placed in the desired position.

In connection with the formation of the extraperitoneal working space with the apparatus of the present invention, it has been found that it is desirable to have the guide rod 333 be in position in which it overlies the balloon 361 because this helps to ensure that the balloon dissection will occur in appropriate areas because the blunt tip 331 underlying the symphysis pubis is retained in the desired position even during the time that the balloon is unrolling during inflation. Positioning the guide rod 333 in this manner, ensures that the balloon 361 will roll out in the opposite directions from the rod and also to help to push the balloon downwardly during inflation.

In order to make the apparatus more user friendly, the parts which are to be moved for operation with respect to other parts have been color coded, as for example they can be colored black with the remaining parts being of another color, such as grey or white. Thus, the clamping or latch member 416 is of a black color because it must be removed to unlatch the balloon cover assembly 316. Similarly, the collar 356 of the skin seal assembly 311 is of a black color because it must be moved to clamp the cannula 302 in a desired position. Similarly, the latch parts 339 and 349 are of black color because they also must be moved to separate the handle parts.

The wings 396 are provided on the balloon cover 316 in addition to serving as means to facilitate grasping of the balloon cover assembly 316 when it is desired to remove the same, as serve to visually indicate the plane in which the balloon 361 of the balloon dissection apparatus 301 causes dissection. Generally this dissection plane is in a plane which is parallel to the plane in which the wings 396 lie.

As hereinbefore explained, the introducer member 342 is provided with an obturator end surface or tip which is inclined at an angle in a direction away from the normal direction of insertion to inhibit any tendency that the tip might hang up on tissue as it is being advanced through the tissue during dissection.

The sizing of the blunt obturator tip 331 so it is smaller than the inner diameter of the cannula tube 321 helps to ensure that tissue will not become entrapped or pinched between the tip 331 and the cannula tube 321. In addition, as hereinbefore described, the obturator tip 331 is tapered in both directions into a smaller dimension from the center to also minimize the possibility of any tissue being entrapped between the tip 331 and the cannula tube 321 and thereby ensuring that a shearing action will not occur.

In conjunction with the foregoing disclosure, it has been assumed that the balloon dissection apparatus hereinbefore described typically would be disposed of after each use. In the event it is desired to economize and it is desired to reuse at least certain portions of the balloon dissection apparatus after a use in a laparoscopic procedure, another embodiment of a balloon dilatation apparatus 501 incorporating the present invention is shown in FIGS. 51-55. As shown therein it consists of a handle assembly 502 similar to the handle assembly 337 hereinbefore described which includes a handle part 503 similar to the handle part 336.

Other parts of the balloon dissection apparatus **501** are not shown because they can be identical to those hereinbefore described. The handle part **503** is provided with two sections **506** and **507** which can be fastened together in a suitable manner such as by ultrasonic bonding or an adhesive. Latch members **511** and **512** are provided on opposite sides of the handle part **503** and are provided with finger portions **513** that are adapted to be engaged by fingers of the hand which extend outwardly through recesses **514** in the sections **506** and **507**. The latch members **511** and **512** are each provided with a latch **516** which is yieldably urged in an outward direction by a yieldable spring member **517** engaging a downwardly depending lip **518** provided within the sections **506** and **507**. The latch members **511** and **512** are pivotally mounted between the sections **506** and **507** by pivot pins **519** formed integrally on the latch members **511** and **512** and extending into bosses **521** provided in the sections **506** and **107** which are formed of a suitable material such as plastic.

First and second inserts **526** and **527** formed of a suitable material such as plastic are mounted in the sections **506** and **507**. First and second latch members **531** and **532** formed of a suitable material such as metal are provided which are seated in recesses **533** and **534** provided in the inserts **526** and **527**. The latch members **531** and **532** are generally U-shaped and are yieldably urged into engagement with each other to form an elongate slot **536** extending therethrough. Upstanding legs **538** formed integral with the inserts **526** and **527** are provided in rectangular spaces **539** in the inserts **526** and **527** so that the upper extremities of the legs **538** can be flexed by movement of the latch members **531** and **532** as shown by dotted lines in FIG. **54**.

A guide rod **541** is provided which is similar to the guide rod **333** with the exception that its distal extremity **542** is also provided with an annular recess **533**. The distal extremity **542** is provided with a chamfer **544** and a pair of opposed flats **546** which extend through the chamfer **544**. The guide rod **541** extends through a hole **551** provided by semicircular recesses formed in the sections **506** and **507** and by a hole **552** formed by semicircular recesses in the inserts **526** and **527**. A larger hole **553** formed by semicircular recesses in the inserts **526** and **527** of a larger diameter than the hole **552** is provided which receives a push-button **556** and extends through a hole **557** also formed by semicircular recesses provided in the sections **506** and **507**. A dish-shaped or concave recess **558** is provided in the sections **506** and **507** and facilitates engaging the push-button **556** by a finger of the hand.

The pushbutton **556** is provided with a bore **561** which is sized so that it can receive the distal extremity **542** of the guide rod **541**. The pushbutton is provided with sideways extending skirts **562** extending 180° with respect to each other and which are provided with distally and inwardly extending camming surfaces **563** which terminate at a tip **564** that is generally V-shaped as shown in FIG. **51**. The tip **564** is formed so that it is adapted to enter into the slot **536** formed by the U-shaped members **531** and **532**. Thus, when the pushbutton **556** is depressed, the tip **564** will enter the slot **536** in a progressive manner to urge them apart so that the camming surfaces **563** carried thereby engage the U-shaped latch members **531** and **532** in regions just above and below the guide rod **541** so that the guide rod **541** is released by the U-shaped latch members **531** and **532** permitting it to be pulled out of the handle part **503**. Release of the guide rod **541** makes it possible to separate the guide rod **541** from the remainder of the balloon dissection apparatus **501** so that the handle assembly **502** and the other parts carried thereby can be separated from the guide rod.

Thereafter, the guide rod **541**, the balloon **361** and the balloon cover assembly **316** can be disposed of. The other parts of the apparatus can be reutilized after appropriate sterilization. In order to ensure that the other parts survive sterilization, it may be desirable to form the plastic reusable parts of a suitable plastic such as a polysulfone.

Still another embodiment of the laparoscopic apparatus incorporating the present invention is shown in FIGS. **56–62**. The laparoscopic apparatus **600** consists of an introducer device **601**. The introducer device consists of an elongate tubular member or cannula **602** formed of a suitable transparent medical grade plastic which is provided with proximal and distal extremities **603** and **604** with a bore **606** extending from the proximal extremity **603** to the distal extremity **604**. A valve housing **611** is mounted on the proximal extremity **603** of the tubular member **602** and is provided with a valve **612**, which may be of the type disclosed in copending application Ser. No. 08/124,283 filed Sep. 20, 1993, for example. The valve housing **611** and the valve **612** provided therein can accommodate relatively large diameter devices which are adapted to be introduced through the bore **606** of the tubular member **602** and form a seal with respect thereto.

An inflatable balloon **616** is provided which is formed of a sheet **617** (see FIG. **69**) of a non-elastomeric plastic material of a medical grade such as PET-E. The sheet **617** is provided with a weakened region **618** extending transversely of the sheet, as for example by providing spaced-apart perforations in the sheet **617** (see FIG. **60**). The sheet **617** as shown in FIG. **60** is folded over onto itself to provide two portions **617a** and **617b** with a fold line **619** being formed parallel to but spaced from the perforations **618** by a suitable distance, as for example one-quarter of an inch. A linear heat seal **621** extends across the sheet **617** and bonds the two portions **617a** and **617b** to each other along a line parallel to but spaced apart from the fold line **619** and also from the perforations **618** by a suitable distance, as for example three-quarters of an inch. This three-quarter inch dimension is dependent upon the size of the balloon to be formed as hereinafter described. The sheet **617** is cut adjacent its outer margins along the dotted line **622** to provide the balloon with the desired conformation as for example the manta ray type shape hereinbefore described having a rounded distal extremity.

After the heat seal **621** has been formed, the sheet **617** can be slit along the fold line **619** by suitable means such as a knife to provide two additional portions **617c** and **617d** formed from the sheet **617**. Thus, by use of the heat seal **621** there are provided two portions **617a** and **617b** which can be in a plane and two additional portions **617c** and **617d** that extend transversely and outwardly of the plane formed by portions **617a** and **617b** (see FIG. **62**). Also, these portions **617a–617d** can be described as forming an X with the portions **617a** and **617b** forming the top side of the inflatable balloon assembly **616**.

Thereafter, the portions **617a** and **617b** are unfolded so that they lie in a plane. They are then placed over another precut sheet **623** (see FIG. **62**) of the same non-elastomeric material as the sheet **617** and a suitable seal, as for example a heat seal **624** formed around the entire outer perimeters of the sheet **623** to bond it to the outer perimeter of the portions **617a** and **617b** to form a fluid-tight enclosure to provide a space **626** within the balloon **627**. In order to make it possible to inflate the balloon **627** with an inflation medium, as for example with a saline solution, one end of a central portion of the balloon **627** adjacent the portions **617c** and **617d** is mounted in an annular recess **628** provided on the

distal extremity **604** of the tubular member **602** (see FIG. **56**) is bonded thereto in such a manner such as by an adhesive tape **629** to form a fluid-tight connection between the distal extremity **604** of the tubular member **602** and the space **626** within the balloon **627**. Alternatively, a tube clamp of the type hereinafter described can be used. The balloon **627** is provided with a rounded protuberance **631** to provide the desired configuration for the dissected anatomic space to be created by the balloon **627** and also to aid in the positioning of the balloon **627** during placement of the balloon in tissue in the body.

After the heat seal **624** has been completed, the outer side margins **632** and **633** of the balloon **627** are rolled inwardly and downwardly in opposite directions towards the heat seal **621** to form two rolls **636** and **637** which are immediately adjacent to each other and generally underlie the heat seal **621**. The two flaps or portions **617c** and **617d** are then brought downwardly as shown in FIG. **63** so that they enclose the rolls **636** and **637** and are bonded together in a suitable manner such as by a heat seal **641** extending transversely of the portions **617c** and **617d** to form an enclosure or cover **642** for the compact rolls **636** and **637**. The perforations **618** are within the confines of the cover or enclosure **642** formed for the rolls **636** and **637** within the heat seal **641** so that the cover or enclosure **642** for the rolls can be made operable or in other words slit along the weakened region along the perforations **618** to release the rolls **636** and **637** as hereinafter described. From the construction hereinbefore described it can be seen that the balloon **627** forms a part of the inflatable balloon assembly **616** and is mounted on the distal extremity of the tubular member **602**.

Means is provided for inflating the balloon **627** and consists of a Luer-type fitting **646** which is provided on the housing **611** and opens into the interior of the housing **611** below the valve **612** in the housing **611** so that it is in communication with the bore **606** and with the interior space **626** within the balloon **627**. The fitting **646** is connected by flexible tubing **648** to a male fitting **649** which can be connected to a suitable fluid source, as for example a syringe (not shown) containing a saline solution to be utilized for filling the balloon. A tubing clamp **652** of a conventional type is provided on the tubing **648**.

A pair of diametrically extending wings **656** and **657** (see FIG. **58**) are formed integral with the housing **611** and lie in a plane which is parallel to the planes in which the two halves of the balloon **627** lie. As hereinafter described, these wings **656** and **658** serve as means for ascertaining the orientation of the balloon **627** during dissection as hereinafter described. The wings **656** and **657** are sized so that they are adapted to be engaged by the fingers of the human hand.

Means is provided for introducing an insufflation gas into the anatomic space as it is being dissected and during the time the laparoscopic apparatus **600** is being utilized. This means consists of a tubular member **661** which is provided with a lumen **662** (see FIG. **63**) extending between the proximal and distal extremities **663** and **664** of the tubular member **661**. The tubular member **661** can be secured to the balloon **627** by suitable means such as an adhesive and has its distal extremity **664** extending into the region of the rounded protuberance **631**. The proximal extremity **661** is secured to a Luer-type fitting **666** and is adapted to be connected to a source of insufflation gas.

A skin seal **671** having a helical thread **672** formed thereon has a cone shaped configuration in which the cone increases in diameter from the distal extremity towards the

proximal extremity. The skin seal **671** is of the type disclosed in copending application Ser. No. 08/124,333 filed Sep. 20, 1993 and has a slip-friction fit on the exterior surface of the tubular member **602**. The skin seal **671** has an axially adjustable collar **674** which can be moved into clamping engagement with the tubular member **602**. The skin seal **671** is provided with a large bore **673** so that it can accommodate various sized cannulae ranging in size from 10–15 millimeters in diameter. The skin seal **671** is also provided with a conventional retaining mechanism for retaining a cannula inserted therethrough at the desired depth.

The skin seal **671** has a longer length than is typical because in addition to serving as a skin seal, it is utilized to preserve access to the dissected space. In other words, it serves as a guide for directing other cannulae into the dissected space.

The laparoscopic apparatus **600** also includes a tunneling shaft assembly **676** (see FIG. **57**) which consists of a tubular member **677** having a bore **678** extending therethrough. The tubular member **677** is formed of a transparent medical grade plastic and is provided with an outer diameter which is adapted to fit within the skin seal **671**. It can have a suitable length such as 15–30 centimeters.

The tunneling shaft assembly **676** also consists of a closed blunt rounded tip **681** formed integral with the tubular member **677**. The tip **681** is also formed of the same transparent medical grade plastic as the tubular member **677**. The tip **681** is provided with a conical recess **682** of a depth so that the wall thickness is the same as that of the tubular member **677**. It should be appreciated that if desired, the tip **681** can be formed as a separate part from the tubular member **677** and secured thereto by suitable means such as an adhesive. The conical recess **682** is sized so that it can receive the distal extremity of a laparoscope as hereinafter described.

Operation of the laparoscopic apparatus **600** shown in FIGS. **56–63** may now be briefly described as follows. Let it be assumed that the laparoscopic apparatus **600** is ready to be utilized by a physician in a laparoscopic procedure to perform a hernia repair. Typically, the introducer device **602** with the balloon assembly **616** would be shipped by the manufacturer along with the skin seal **671** and the tunneling shaft assembly **676**. The tunneling shaft assembly **676** has a bore **678** that can readily accommodate a conventional 10 millimeter laparoscope **686**. The conventional laparoscope **686** is provided with a shaft **687**, an eyepiece **688** and a fitting **689** for introducing light. Such a laparoscope **686** is inserted into the bore **678** down into the bore **682** in the tip **681** of the tunneling shaft assembly **676**. A baffle **683** (see FIG. **57A**) is mounted in the bore **682** of the tip **681** and extends laterally and axially thereof. The baffle **683** is formed of a suitable material such as plastic and is secured to the tunneling shaft assembly **676** in a suitable manner such as by an adhesive (not shown). The baffle **683** is preferably formed of a suitable opaque material such as a black plastic. Alternatively, it can be provided with a reflective surface away from the lens of the laparoscope. Thus the baffle serves to keep reflective light away from the lens of the laparoscope to improve the viewing capabilities of the laparoscope without interference from unwanted reflections, as represented by the ray **689**, to provide a glare-free view by the laparoscope. The baffle **683** is provided where the viewing lens for the laparoscope **687** is disposed in one semicircular quadrant. Where the viewing lens for the laparoscope is in the center, a cylindrical proximally extending opaque baffle **691** (see FIG. **57B**) is mounted in the tip **681**

and circumscribes the lens to screen out unwanted reflections in the field of view for the laparoscope to provide a glare-free view by the laparoscope.

The tunneling shaft assembly 676 is then taken and its tip 681 introduced through the valve housing 611 and into the bore 606 of the introducer device 602 and thence into the balloon assembly 616 mounted thereon until the tip 681 is disposed in the rounded protuberance 631 of the balloon 627 with the tunneling shaft assembly 676 disposed in the balloon 637. The tubular member 677 of the tunneling shaft assembly 676 provides the desired rigidity for the balloon 637 so that it can be introduced into an incision made in the appropriate location, as for example in the umbilicus as described in conjunction with the previous embodiments.

The tunneling shaft assembly 676 with the balloon carried thereby is then advanced into the tissue in the manner hereinbefore described in connection with previous embodiments with the progress being observed through the laparoscope 686. The laparoscope 686 makes it possible to view the progress of the tip 681 and the various tissues being encountered, since the tip 681 and the balloon 627 are transparent.

Immediately prior to inflation of the balloon 627, the wings 656 and 657 are oriented so they lie in a plane which corresponds to the plane in which it is desired to have the balloon 627 carry out the dissection. Thus it can be seen that the wings 656 and 657 help to ensure that the dissection occurs in the appropriate plane.

As soon as the tip 681 of the tunneling shaft assembly 676 is located in the desired position, a saline solution can be introduced through the fitting 649 and into the bore 606 directly into the space 626 in the balloon 627 to cause inflation of the balloon. As the balloon 627 begins to inflate, the balloon 627 breaks the cover 642 by causing separation along the perforations 618. This permits the rolls 636 and 637 of the balloon 627 to evert outwardly and gradually unroll and progressively inflate in two opposite lateral directions in the same plane to cause dissection of the tissue in a natural plane as hereinbefore described in connection with the previous embodiments. During the time this dissection is taking place, the dissection can be viewed through the laparoscope 686 to visualize anatomic landmarks. The visualization through the laparoscope 686 is quite effective because the index or refraction of the saline solution is near to that of the balloon material so there is very little reflection compared to a situation in which a visualization is attempted to be accomplished when the dissection balloon is filled with air.

Also during the time the balloon is inflated, it is possible to insert the additional accessory trocars to be utilized during the laparoscopic procedure into the dissected space to visualize their entrance into the dissected space and to aid in proper positioning of the trocars.

After inflation of the balloon 327 and the desired dissection has been accomplished, the skin seal 671 can be slid down on the tubular member 602 into the incision and screwed into the incision to form a substantially gas-tight seal therewith.

In connection with the present apparatus during the time that dissection is being accomplished, it is possible to pass an insufflation gas into the space as it is being dissected. This can be accomplished by introducing a suitable gas, as for example CO₂ through the tubular member 661 through the fitting 666. This will provide some inflated dissected space outside the balloon in the vicinity of the tip 681 to aid in visualization of the anatomic space being created.

Let it now be assumed that the desired dissection has been accomplished and it is desired to remove the balloon assembly 616. The skin seal 671 can be inserted before or after inflation of the balloon 627. The skin seal 671 can be inserted by exerting a sliding and rotating motion to the skin seal 671 on the tubular member 602 to cause the distal extremity of the skin seal 671 to progressively enter the incision until a substantially fluid-tight seal is formed between the skin of the patient at the incision and the skin seal 671. Thereafter the introducer 601 can be grasped by holding the skin seal 671 stationary in one hand and the housing 611 of the introducer 601 with the other hand and pulling the introducer 602 outwardly from the skin seal and pulling with it the laparoscope 686 if it has not been previously removed, the tunneling shaft assembly 676 followed by the balloon assembly 616 secured to the end of the introducer device 601.

Thus, it can be seen that the introducer device 601 and the balloon assembly 616 can be removed through the enlarged bore 673 provided in the skin seal 671. As soon as this has been accomplished, a conventional trocar cannula can be introduced into the skin seal and clamped into the skin seal at the desired depth by operation of the collar 674 in the manner described in copending application Ser. No. 08/124,333 filed Sep. 20, 1993. Thereafter, insufflation of the anatomic space can be accomplished by introducing a gas through the trocar and thereafter the laparoscopic procedure can be completed in the manner hereinbefore described in connection with the previous embodiments.

In connection with the foregoing, it can be seen that by making minor changes in the construction it is possible to save a great number of parts of the balloon dissection apparatus for reuse after sterilization. Only the parts which are most difficult to clean are disposed of after a one-time use.

From the foregoing it can be seen that there has been provided an apparatus and method which is particularly suitable for developing an anatomic space such as an extra-peritoneal working space between the abdominal wall and the peritoneum by dissecting tissue with the use of a non-elastomeric balloon. The balloon dissection apparatus has many features facilitating its use in developing such an anatomic space and for particularly developing an extra-peritoneal working space for hernia repair.

In connection with the present embodiment of the invention it can be seen that visualization is possible through a laparoscope during the entire dissection procedure. The laparoscopic procedure has also been simplified that it is unnecessary to remove a balloon cover as in the previous embodiments. In the present embodiment of the invention, the balloon can be introduced without a balloon cover and can be inflated almost immediately. It also can be readily removed after the desired dissection has been completed by pulling the balloon out through the skin seal and thereafter inserting the trocar cannula. The present invention makes it possible to preserve access to the dissected space without the need of retaining a obturator in location as with the previous embodiments.

In FIG. 64, there is shown a cross-sectional view of the balloon 627 laterally disposed inwardly extending folded portions 627a and 627b. Thus, in effect the balloon 627 is double-folded inwardly in a lateral direction before it is wrapped up and both sides formed into rolls and in the manner hereinbefore described and as shown particularly in FIG. 63. In addition, the rounded protuberance 631 can also be folded inwardly in a similar manner before the balloon is

rolled-up and sealed between the portion 617c and 617d by the heat seal 641. This balloon 627 is folded in the manner shown in FIG. 64 and then wrapped as shown in FIG. 63 and can be utilized in the same manner as the embodiment hereinbefore described. Upon inflation of the space 26 within the balloon, the balloon begins to inflate in an up and down direction rather than laterally until sufficient pressure is created within the balloon to cause the inverted bifolds 627a and 627b to begin to evert outwardly to aid in forcing the balloon to unroll. This everting action of the balloon facilitates unrolling of the balloon and aids in dissection of tissue. This everting motion also avoids dragging the balloon across the tissue as it fills. When folded in the manner shown in FIG. 64, the balloon unfurls from within and progressively lays itself out on the dissected tissue as it inflates. Similarly, the rounded protuberance 631 will evert and also unfold in a similar manner to create dissection in a forward direction.

It should be appreciated that with the lateral bifolds provided in the balloon 627 the tubular member 677 can be inside or outside the balloon and still be provided with the broad bi-folds in the balloon 627.

In connection with the present invention it has been found that in certain surgical procedures there is a need to dissect around an obstruction for example a hernia. For this purpose, a horseshoe-shaped or bifurcated balloon 701 is provided as shown in FIGS. 65-68. The balloon 701 is substantially Y-shaped as shown in FIG. 68 and is provided with a bifurcation 702 which leads into two legs 703 and 704 to provide a U-shaped space 706 therebetween. The balloon 701 can be constructed in the manner hereinbefore described for the previous balloons used in accordance with the present invention.

The legs 703 and 704 can be inverted into the bifurcation 702 as shown in FIG. 66 and then can be rolled into two rolls rolled in from opposite sides onto an olive-tipped guide rod 711 shown in FIG. 65 and held in place by a separate balloon cover (not shown) or by the use of flaps forming a sleeve such as shown in FIG. 59 to provide an assembly 712. It has been found that in connection with the present invention to achieve the best dissection capabilities for the balloon and expansion of the balloon, the balloon 701 is secured to the guide rod or tunneling rod 711 so that the guide rod underlies the balloons. The side margins are rolled inwardly into two rolls so that the two rolls face downwardly toward the tunneling guide rod 711. They are then brought into close proximity with each other to form a single roll and secured to the tunneling guide rod 711 as hereinbefore described. A tubular member 713 providing a balloon inflation lumen opening into the interior of the balloon 701 is sealed into the balloon 701. A Y adapter 714 is secured to the tubular member 713 and carries a male fitting 716 and another tubular member 717 on which there is mounted a tubing clamp 718 and another male fitting 719.

Let it be assumed that it is desired to dissect around an obstruction 720 which by way of example can be ventral hernia or other obstruction that cannot be readily dissected. Let it also be assumed that the assembly 712 shown in FIG. 65 has been introduced into dissected space in the manner hereinbefore described with or without the laparoscope and an obstruction 720 is encountered and it is desired to dissect around the obstruction 720. This can be accomplished by removing the cover or sleeve (not shown) that was used for enclosing the balloon and securing it to the guide rod 711. As soon as the balloon 701 is released, it can be inflated through the tubular member 713 to unroll sideways or laterally in a plane just proximal of the obstruction 720. The

balloon 701, because of the manner in which it was rolled-up, will unroll downwardly and outwardly away from the tunneling guide rod 711 to create the desired dissection. Continued inflation of the balloon will cause one or both the legs 703 and 704 to progressively evert and advance around the obstruction 720. Thus, as shown in FIG. 67, the arm 704 everts and passes around one side of the obstruction 720 while accomplishing dissection as it goes, whereas the other arm 703 can thereafter or simultaneously evert to cause dissection around the other side of the obstruction 720 until both of the legs 703 and 704 are completely inflated to create a dissection extending around the obstruction 720. The balloon 701 can then be deflated and removed through the skin seal in the manner hereinbefore described. Insufflation and other surgical procedures in connection with the present invention can thereafter be performed.

Where it is desired to utilize a smaller cannula and skin seal, a construction and method such as that shown in FIG. 69 can be utilized. The laparoscopic apparatus 21 shown in FIG. 69 for use for such a purpose consists of a manta ray-shaped balloon 722 of the type hereinbefore described which is provided with sides or wings 723 and 724. The balloon 722 is provided with a neck 726 through which a tubular member 731 of the type hereinbefore described is serving as a scope cover. The neck of the balloon is secured to the tubular member 731 by suitable means such as a hose clamp 732 of a conventional type. The tube clamp can be formed of a suitable material such as plastic and can be of the type manufactured by Tyton Corporation, 7930 North Faulkner Road, Milwaukee, Wis. 53223. The tubular member 731 extends through a skin seal 736 of the type hereinbefore described which is provided with an axially movable ring or collar 737. In order to be able to insert the laparoscopic apparatus 721 into an incision, the wings or sides 723 and 724 can be rolled inwardly and secured to the distal extremity of the tubular member 731 by suitable means such as a balloon cover (not shown) of the type hereinbefore described or, alternatively, by providing two additional flaps on the balloon of the type hereinbefore described which can be utilized for securing the rolled balloon to the tubular member.

A tubular member 741 is sealed within the balloon 722 and carries a balloon inflation lumen (not shown) which is in communication with the interior of the balloon 722 through its open end and through a plurality of longitudinally spaced apart holes 745 in communication with the balloon inflation lumen. Tubular member 741 carries a Y fitting 742 that carries a male adapter 743. Tubing 74 is connected to the Y adapter 742 and has mounted thereon another male fitting 746 and a hose clamp 747, all of the type hereinbefore described.

Operation and use of the laparoscopic apparatus 721 as shown in FIG. 69 may now be briefly described as follows. As in the previous embodiments, the distal extremity of the apparatus 721 can be inserted through a cannula or a trocar sleeve 733. As hereinbefore explained, the distal extremity of the apparatus can be advanced by the use of the tubular member 731 as an obturator to advance the balloon to the desired space. As hereinbefore explained, this procedure can be viewed through a laparoscope (not shown) inserted into the tubular member 731 permitting viewing through the distal extremity of the transparent tubular member 731 and the transparent balloon 722. After the desired amount of dissection has been accomplished to induce the balloon 722 into the desired location, the balloon cover if utilized can be removed. Thereafter, the balloon 722 can be inflated by introducing a saline solution through the male fitting 743

and through the tubular member **741** to cause it to unroll in two opposite directions to cause additional dissection of the tissue to create an anatomic space below the skin of the patient. The balloon is retained on the tubular member or scope cover **731** by the clamp **732** during the time that inflation of the balloon is taking place.

After the desired amount of dissection has taken place by inflation of the balloon **722**, the balloon **722** can be deflated by opening up the clamp **747** and permitting the fluid, as for example the saline solution, to exit through the male adapter **746**. As soon as the balloon **722** has been deflated, the clamp **732** can be removed by pressing sideways on the clamp **732**.

The cannula **733** can then be advanced on the scope cover **731** to push the proximal extremity **726** of the balloon **722** through the incision and so that the cannula **733** extends through the incision. The skin seal **736** is advanced on the cannula into the incision to push off of the distal extremity of the cannula **733**. Then, while holding the cannula **733** and the skin seal **736** in place, the tubular member or scope cover **731** can be retracted and is completely removed from the balloon **722**. As soon as the scope cover **731** has been removed, the deflated balloon **722** can be withdrawn through the incision **752** by pulling on the tubular member **741**. As soon as the balloon **722** has been removed, the skin seal **736** can be rotated to complete insertion of the skin seal to form a fluid-tight seal between the skin **751** and the skin seal **736**. Thereafter, the anatomic space which has been formed by dissection of tissue by the use of the balloon **722** can be insufflated in the manner hereinbefore described and the desired surgical procedures performed.

Another embodiment of a laparoscopic apparatus **756** incorporating the present invention is shown in FIG. **70**, which is substantially identical to that shown in FIG. **69** with the exception that the balloon **722** at the distal extremity of the balloon has been folded inwardly onto itself onto the distal extremity of the scope cover **731** as shown by the fold **757**. Operation and use of this embodiment is substantially identical to that hereinbefore described in connection with the embodiment shown in FIG. **69**. Upon introduction of an inflating fluid through the tubular member **741**, the balloon will expand by everting outwardly to move the fold **757** in the balloon after which the balloon will unroll sidewise in a manner similar to the balloon **722** as hereinbefore described in FIG. **69** to assume the dotted-line shape shown in FIG. **70**. Thereafter, the balloon **722** can be deflated and removed in the manner hereinbefore described in connection with FIG. **69**.

A laparoscopic apparatus **761** incorporating another embodiment of the invention is shown in FIGS. **71** through **73** and as shown therein consists of a balloon **762** which as shown can have a manta ray shape of the type hereinbefore described. It is provided with a narrowed down neck **763** which is adapted to engage an annular taper **764** (see FIG. **73**) carried by the distal extremity of a cannula **766**. The cannula **766** can be substantially identical to the cannulae hereinbefore described with the exception that it is provided with an inwardly extending annular taper **764** which can be engaged by the neck of the balloon. The neck of the balloon is held in a fluid tight seal with respect to the taper **764** by a tubular member **771** which is provided with a bore **772** extending therethrough and which is sized so that it is adapted to receive a conventional laparoscope **773** of the type hereinbefore described. The tubular member **771** is provided with an outer tapered distal extremity **776** (see FIG. **74**) which is adapted to mate with the inner annular taper **764** provided on the cannula **766** and to retain the neck **763** of the balloon in a position so as to form a fluid-tight

seal to retain the balloon on the cannula **766** during and after inflation as hereinafter described. Alternatively, this tapered distal extremity can be formed in a suitable manner such as by a collar **777** (see FIG. **73**) formed separately or as an integral part of the tubular member **771** and having a slightly greater outer diameter than the outer diameter of the tubular member **771** and is spaced a short distance from the distal extremity of the tubular member **771**. This space has disposed therein an resilient epoxy-like material **778** having an inwardly and forwardly extending taper of decreasing diameter in a direction towards the distal extremity of the tubular member **771**. This material **778** has a taper which is similar to the taper provided on the inwardly extending annular taper **764** on the cannula **776** so that when the tubular member **771** is pushed inwardly in a distal direction, the tubular member will engage the neck **763** of the balloon and frictionally hold it in place and at the same time frictionally retain the tubular member **771** therein.

In the event there is difficulty in seating the neck of the balloon within the taper **774**, the distal extremity of the laparoscope **773** can be inserted through the bore **772** of the tubular member **771** and extended a slight distance into the balloon **762** beyond the neck of the balloon. The neck **763** of the balloon **762** can then be wrapped about the laparoscope and the neck of the balloon with the laparoscope can be pushed inwardly with the tubular member **771** being retracted out of the way from the taper **764**. As soon as the neck **763** is seated over the inner taper **764**, the tubular member **771** can be pushed distally to frictionally engage the neck of the balloon to firmly clamp it in place to form a sealing engagement between the balloon **762** and the cannula **766**. Thereafter if desired, the laparoscope **773** can be retracted.

There are many portions of the apparatus **761** which are very similar to that hereinbefore described. Thus, a skin seal **784** is slidably mounted on the cannula **766** and carries an axially movable collar **782** of the type hereinbefore described for frictionally retaining the skin seal **784** in a predetermined axial position on the cannula **771**. A valve housing **786** is mounted on the proximal extremity of the cannula **771** and carries an inlet port **787**. A handle **788** of the type hereinbefore described is detachably mounted on the valve housing **786** and carries with it the tubular member **771**. Another valve housing **791** is mounted on the handle **788** and is provided with a valve (not shown) to form a fluid tight seal with respect to the outer surface of the tubular member **771**. The laparoscope **773** extends through the tubular member **771** which extends through the valve housing **771** and also through the valve housing **786**.

In the laparoscopic apparatus **771**, an additional port is provided in the balloon **762** for inflating the balloon and consists of a tubular member **796** which extends into the balloon and is sealed in the balloon. It is provided with an open end and a plurality of spaced-apart holes **797** which open into the bore in the tubular member **796** and can be utilized for inflating the interior of the balloon **722** in a manner hereinbefore described. A fitting assembly **799** is mounted on the tubular member **796** and consists of a wye **801** mounted on tubular member **796**. The wye **801** has one leg of the Y connected to an adapter **802** and has the other leg of the Y connected to a tube **803** having a tubing clamp **804** mounted thereon and connected to another male connector **806** of the type hereinbefore described.

Operation and use of the laparoscopic apparatus shown in FIGS. **71-73** may now be briefly described as follows. Let it be assumed that the apparatus has been shipped in the manner shown in FIGS. **71-73** with the neck **763** of the

balloon retained against the taper **764** by the tubular member **771**. As hereinbefore described, the balloon **762** can be wrapped up into a roll and enclosed within a removable balloon cover (not shown) or alternatively it can be enclosed by an integral balloon cover of the type hereinbefore described so that the balloon roll with the balloon cover can serve as an obturator. If necessary, the balloon roll and cover combination can be aided by the distal extremity of the laparoscope **773** extending to the distal extremity of the balloon **762** to cause the balloon roll and cover to pass through the incision and do sufficient dissection of tissue so that the balloon is disposed below the skin of the patient.

The balloon cover, if one is present, can then be removed and the balloon **762** inflated by introducing a saline solution through the adapter **102** by use of a syringe or other suitable means. As soon as the balloon is inflated and has been unrolled to create the dissection as hereinbefore described, the balloon can be deflated by permitting the saline solution to pass through male adapter **806** upon opening of the tubing clamp **804**. The cannula **766** can then be pushed through the incision into the anatomic working space which has been created by the balloon **762**. The laparoscope **773** can then be removed. Thereafter the handle **788** can be released to bring with it the tubular member **771** with the tapered distal extremity **776** to release the neck **763** of the balloon **762**. Thereafter the fitting assembly **799** can be grasped and the balloon **762** can be withdrawn through the incision outside the cannula **766**. After the balloon has been retracted, the skin seal **781** can be advanced into the incision to form a fluid tight seal with respect to the skin of the patient.

From the foregoing, it can be seen that with the laparoscopic apparatus **761** shown, the laparoscope **773** can be utilized during insertion of the balloon into the incision and during the time that the balloon is being inflated to dissect tissue. However, it should be appreciated that if it is unnecessary to view this procedure, the laparoscope **773** can be eliminated, because in most instances the wrapped up balloon has sufficient rigidity to serve as an obturator to permit the balloon to be pushed through the incision and to create adequate dissection below the skin of the patient to permit entry of the balloon after which the balloon can be inflated as hereinbefore described.

The laparoscopic apparatus **761** and the method for utilizing the same has the advantage that the balloon **762** can be retracted without the necessity of pushing the same forwardly or distally of the cannula **766** before removal.

Still another laparoscopic apparatus **811** incorporating another embodiment of the present invention is shown in FIG. **74** which in many respects is similar to the laparoscopic apparatus **761** shown in FIGS. **71-73**. Thus, it also includes the balloon **762** which is provided with a neck **763** seated against the inwardly extending taper **764** of the cannula **766**. The cannula **766** is provided with the valve housing **786** and the handle **788**. The valve housing **791** can be omitted because of the closed end on the tubular member **816**.

The tubular member **816** has a smaller diameter portion **816a** at the distal extremity and a larger diameter portion **816b** at the proximal extremity with an annular taper **817** adjoining the two portions **816a** and **816b** and which is adapted to mate with the inwardly extending annular taper **764** provided on the cannula **766** so that the neck **763** of the balloon **762** can be sealingly engaged therebetween in the same manner as with the tubular member **771** to permit inflation of the balloon in the same manner as hereinbefore described for the apparatus **761** shown in FIGS. **71-73**.

However, since the tubular member **816** has a closed rounded end, the inflation medium provided in the balloon cannot escape through the tubular member **816** and for that reason there is no need for the additional sealing valve **791** provided in the embodiment of the laparoscopic apparatus **761**. The tubular member **816** serves as a scope cover as in a number of the previous embodiments of laparoscopic apparatus incorporating the present invention. It can be formed of a transparent material so that viewing can be accomplished through the same and through the balloon **762** in the manner hereinbefore described.

Operation and use of the laparoscopic apparatus **811** is very similar to that hereinbefore described in conjunction with the apparatus **761** shown in FIGS. **71-73**. The proximal extremity or neck **763** can be introduced on to the tapered surface **764** by wrapping it on to the tubular member **816** and drawing the neck **763** into the cannula **766** and then advancing the cannula **766** distally so that the annular taper **817** engages the neck of the balloon **762** and urges it into sealing engagement with the inwardly extending taper **764**.

With the balloon **762** rolled-up in the manner hereinbefore described, the balloon **762** can be introduced with the use of the tubular member **816** as an introducer through the incision in the skin of the patient and thereafter it can be utilized to dissect tissue to place the balloon in the dissected tissue so that thereafter it can be inflated in the manner hereinbefore described. After the balloon has been deflated after completion of the dissection, the balloon can be removed by pushing the cannula **766** into the incision and then releasing the neck of the balloon **762** by removing the tubular member **816**. Thereafter, the balloon **762** can be removed by pulling on the fitting assembly **799** to remove the balloon **762** through the incision outside the cannula **766**. After the balloon **762** has been removed, the skin seal **781** can be advanced on the cannula into the incision to form a fluid tight seal with the skin of the patient. Thereafter, insufflation can be undertaken followed by the desired surgical procedures as hereinbefore described.

In connection with the embodiments of the invention shown in FIGS. **69** and **74**, it should be appreciated that the balloon **722** can have its proximal extremity pushed forwardly through the incision **752** so that it can be removed outside of the skin seal rather than retracting it through the skin seal as in previous embodiments to make possible the use of a smaller cannula and skin seal. This can be accomplished in a number of ways, as for example by utilizing the cannula to push the proximal extremity of the balloon through the incision or, alternatively, to utilize the skin seal to push the proximal extremity through the incision. Alternatively, the scope cover **731** can be pushed in a distal direction to engage the distal extremity of the balloon to in effect pull the balloon forwardly through the incision **752**. Also, alternatively, if desired, the balloon can be again partially inflated after the collar **732** has been released to permit the proximal extremity of the balloon to be pulled inwardly through the incision **752**.

Yet another embodiment of the laparoscopic apparatus of the invention that may be used in conjunction with a conventional laparoscope to provide laparoscopic visualization during laparoscopic procedures as described herein is illustrated in FIGS. **75-82**. Laparoscopic apparatus **849** differs from previous embodiments of the invention that provide for laparoscopic visualization during tunneling and dissection in several ways as will be explained below. Initially, it is to be noted that unlike previous embodiments, the apparatus **849** does not include a cannula and skin seal assembly as part of the obturator/balloon assembly **850**. In this embodiment, the cannula and skin seal are supplied as separate units.

In FIG. 75, the laparoscopic apparatus 849 is shown assembled and loaded over the shaft 870 of a conventional laparoscope 862. The laparoscope has an eyepiece 863 and a fiber optic light port 897 to permit visualization of images at its distal end. In a presently preferred embodiment, the apparatus 849 has an elongated U-shaped channel guide 853 (see FIGS. 78A-C) into which a preferably transparent and substantially rigid tunneling member 851 (see FIGS. 79 and 80) formed of a suitable material, such as polycarbonate, is preferably inserted through an instrument seal (884 in FIG. 82). The tunneling member 851 serves a dual purpose. First, it functions as a scope cover into which laparoscope 862 may be inserted for visualization during tunneling and subsequent dissection. Second, together with the balloon 855 and preferably an integral balloon cover 892, it functions as a blunt tipped obturator. The U-shaped channel guide 853 is substantially rigid and is preferably formed of a suitable medical grade of plastic. As illustrated in FIG. 78B vertical slots 885 may be cut in the distal end 872 of the channel guide 853 should some flexibility of the distal end 872 be deemed necessary or desirable.

Turning briefly to FIGS. 77 and 81, the presently preferred transparent non-elastomeric balloon 855 may be formed from die cut sheets of an appropriate medical grade non-elastomeric plastic material, for example, and is sealed together along welds 869 such as by heat sealing. The balloon 855 is preferably provided with flaps 868a and 868b (FIG. 77) which are joined together, as shown at 869b. The right and left balloon wings 891 may be rolled-up, as shown in FIG. 81, so as to form balloon rolls 890. The flaps 869a and 869b may then be wrapped around the balloon rolls 890 and sealed together to form an integral balloon cover 892 in the manner previously described with regard to previous integral balloon cover embodiments. Thus, the balloon rolls 890 are disposed against the outer periphery of tunneling member 851 and held in position by the integral balloon cover 892 as shown in FIG. 81. The laparoscope shaft 870 can also be seen disposed within the tunneling member 851 in FIG. 81. As best seen in FIG. 75, the balloon cover 892 also covers part of the distal portion 872 of the channel guide 853 and the balloon rolls 890 that are disposed therein, along with portions of the length of the tunneling member 851. The integral balloon cover 892 thus serves to assemble the balloon 855, tunneling member 851 and the channel guide 853 into an integral package. The balloon cover 892 preferably encases all but the distal tip of the rolled-up balloon, including those portions of the balloon rolls 890 that lie disposed within the channel guide 853 to either side of the tunneling member 851. The distal tip of the balloon 855 is preferably provided with a nipple or pocket 867 that mates against the blunt distal end of the tunneling member 851 to help protect against stretching or tearing of the balloon tip 867 during tunneling. The balloon cover 892 is also provided with slits or perforations 856 that provide a weakened region in the balloon cover 892 to allow it to break open during balloon 855 inflation as previously described.

The tunneling member 851 is conveniently provided with a concentric ring shaped handle 852 for grasping by the surgeon during introduction of the obturator/balloon assembly 850 through an incision in the patient, and during tunneling to the desired location within the body for subsequent balloon tissue dissection as hereinbefore described. An instrument seal 854 is preferably provided in the proximal end of the handle 852 to make a substantially fluid tight seal between the tunneling member 851 and the laparoscope shaft 870 for reasons that will shortly become apparent.

Turning now to FIG. 76, the balloon 855 which as shown may have a manta ray shape of the type hereinbefore

described, is provided with a narrowed neck 864 through which the tunneling member 851 is inserted. The neck 864 of the balloon 855 is preferably disposed between an instrument body 876 (see FIG. 82) and the interior of the outermost ring end 887 of the channel guide 853. The balloon neck 864 is press fit between the instrument body 876 and the channel guide 853 to provide a substantially fluid tight seal with the interior of the balloon 855.

The balloon 855 is also preferably provided with a balloon inflation lumen 865 that is in communication with the interior space of the balloon 855. A flexible hollow inflation tube 861 with an open distal end 866 is inserted into the inflation lumen 865 and secured in a fluid tight manner as previously described. A wye adapter 860 is secured to the inflation tube 861 and carries a male inflation fitting 859 with an integral check valve (not shown) and another tubular member 888 on which is mounted a pinch clamp 858 and a male evacuation fitting 857, all of the type previously described.

Balloon inflation is accomplished by closing the pinch clamp 858 and after connecting the male inflation fitting 859 to a suitable fluid source, such as a syringe (not shown) for example, injecting a suitable inflation medium, such as saline, for example, through the inflation tube 861 into the balloon inflation lumen 865 and into the interior of the balloon. When the balloon 855 is inflated, the integral balloon cover 892 is designed to separate along its weakened region (represented by perforations or slits 856 in FIGS. 75 and 76) to allow the balloon 855 to expand as it unrolls and climbs out of the open distal portion of the channel guide 853 until it is fully expanded. The balloon 855 may be deflated by connecting the evacuation fitting 857 to an evacuation port (not shown) such as an operating room suction system, for example. The pinch clamp 858 is released to open the tube 888 to permit the saline solution which had been introduced into the balloon 855 to be sucked out through the inflation lumen 865 to completely deflate the balloon 855.

With reference to FIGS. 79 and 80, in a preferred embodiment, the hollow tunneling member 851 is provided with an open distal end 893 so that the distal end 895 of the laparoscope shaft 870 may be extended through this open end 893 during balloon 855 inflation as illustrated in FIG. 80. By extending the distal end 895 of the laparoscope 862 outside the tunneling member 851 only a single transparent balloon layer obstructs laparoscopic visualization and increased resolution over previous embodiments is possible. As illustrated in FIG. 79, the tunneling member 851 is provided with spaced apart slits 894 at its distal end. The slits 894 allow the distal open end 893 of the tunneling member 851 to expand slightly outwardly, thus permitting the distal end 895 of the laparoscope 862 to be advanced outside the tunneling member 851. Because the end of the tunneling member 851 is open to the interior of the balloon 851 during inflation, an instrument seal 854 is provided at the proximal end of the tunneling member 851 to minimize leakage of the inflation medium from the proximal handle 852 portion during inflation. Alternately, or in combination with instrument seal 854, the tunneling member 851 may have a necked down portion, as illustrated at 887 in FIG. 82, to form a substantially fluid tight seal between the tunneling member 851 and the scope shaft 870 to protect against leakage out the proximal end of the tunneling member 851.

The cut-away cross section in FIG. 82 shows the proximal portion of the laparoscopic apparatus 849. As previously discussed, the balloon neck 864 is trapped in a fluid tight manner between the proximal ring 887 of the channel guide

853 and the outer periphery of cylindrical instrument body 886. Thus, the interior of the balloon 855 is sealed at the proximal extremity of its elongated neck 864 by means of a press fit between the proximal ring 887, the neck 864, and the instrument body 886. A cylindrical shaped tunneling member seal 884 of the type previously described is preferably inserted over the proximal end of the instrument body 886 to form a substantially fluid tight seal between the tunneling member 851 and the channel guide 853. This seal 884 is used to prevent fluid from coming out the proximal end of the channel guide 853 during balloon 855 inflation.

Operation and use of the laparoscopic apparatus 849 may now be briefly described with reference to FIG. 83. After the laparoscopic apparatus 849 has been readied for use, a conventional laparoscope is inserted through the instrument seal 854 and into the hollow lumen of the tunneling member 851 until resistance is felt and the distal extremity 895 of the laparoscope shaft 870 can be assumed to rest against the distal extremity of the tunneling member 851. The surgeon next makes an incision 896 using conventional techniques at the appropriate location in the body of the patient. The incision location, of course, depends on the operation to be performed and is illustrated with regard to hernia repair in FIG. 83 by way of example only. After making the incision 896, the apparatus 849 is oriented so that the open side of channel guide 853 faces away from the patient, and the distal extremity of the apparatus 849 is advanced through the incision. The distal extremity of the apparatus 849 is then used as an obturator to tunnel through the appropriate tissue layers until the location of interest for subsequent balloon inflation and tissue dissection is found. As the distal extremity of the apparatus 849 is being advanced through the tissue layers, the progress of the operation may be observed through the laparoscope 862 to aid the surgeon in locating important anatomical landmarks. As hereinbefore described with regard to previous embodiments, during this tunneling stage, the distal end 895 of the laparoscope 862 looks out through the open end 893 in the distal extremity of the tunneling member 851 and the distal portion of the balloon 867 which covers it. A straight tipped scope 862 will give the greatest field of view out the distal opening 893 during the tunneling process, but an angled scope 862 (as illustrated in FIG. 80) may be used instead.

After the desired location in the body has been found, perhaps with the aid of visual observation and manual palpation in addition to laparoscopic observation, dissection can proceed to create an anatomic working space. It should be noted that the tunneling member 851 should be sized to an appropriate length for the particular operation being performed so that the channel guide 853 is advanced approximately half of its length through the incision when tunneling is completed. After the balloon suction pinch clamp 858 has been closed so as to seal off the suction line, balloon inflation may proceed through the inflation fitting 859 as previously explained.

During inflation the tunneling member 851 and laparoscope 862 may be pulled back slightly from the balloon by grasping the handle 852 and pulling back with one hand while holding the channel guide 853 in position with the free hand. The distal portion of the laparoscope shaft 895 may then be advanced through the open distal end 893 of the tunneling member 851, forcing open slits 894, to permit an unobstructed view from inside the balloon 855 of tissue dissection as the balloon 855 unrolls and inflates as previously described. If an angular laparoscope is employed, the scope may be rotated or otherwise manipulated at the proximal end so as to increase the field of view from within the balloon 855.

After inflation is complete, the balloon may be deflated by opening the suction line pinch clamp 858 and applying suction through male fitting 857 by suitable means such as a syringe or an operating room suction line as previously described. Once deflated, the channel guide 853 may be held in position and the tunneling member 851 and laparoscope 862 completely withdrawn from the channel guide 853 and balloon 855, either together or sequentially, leaving the channel guide 853 and deflated balloon 855 within the incision 896 to provide a path back to the previously dissected space.

Next, the tunneling member 851 is discarded and a trocar with cannula and skin seal assembly of the type hereinbefore described with reference to FIG. 40, may be slid over the distal end 895 of laparoscope 862. While holding the channel guide 853 in place, the distal end 895 of the laparoscope 862 may be inserted back into the incision 896 site and advanced into the previously dissected space using the channel guide 853 to guide the scope shaft 870. While holding the laparoscope 862 together with the trocar, cannula and skin seal assembly, the channel guide 853 and the attached deflated balloon 855 may now be removed from the patient through the incision 896. At this point, the trocar with cannula and skin seal assembly can be advanced over the laparoscope shaft 870 into the incision 896 and the skin seal secured in place as previously described. The operation may now proceed in the manner appropriate for the particular procedure being performed.

Turning now to FIG. 84, yet another embodiment of the invention is illustrated that adds the use of an endoscope guide member 880 to the laparoscopic apparatus 849 illustrated in FIG. 75. The apparatus 898 is otherwise identical. Guide member 880 consists of a semi-rigid tube with that may be formed of a suitable material such as plastic. As illustrated in FIG. 86, guide member 880 is provided with a longitudinal slit 883 running the length of the tube portion to facilitate its removal from the apparatus 898 in accordance with the laparoscopic procedures described below.

In a preferred embodiment, the endoscope guide 880 may be positioned over the channel guide 853, balloon 855, and tunneling member 851 assembly with its handle 881 oriented in the same direction as the open portion of the U-shaped channel guide 853 which it partially surrounds. As shown in FIG. 86, the endoscope guide 880 is provided with a slit 883 that extends longitudinally along the complete underside of the guide 853. The slit 883 allows the endoscope guide 880 to separate from the balloon 855, channel guide 853, and tunneling member 851 assembly as the balloon 855 is inflated after the tunneling member 851 has been advanced to dispose the balloon 855 within the desired location.

In a preferred embodiment, the endoscope guide 880 is also provided with a rolled over handle 881 secured by appropriate means such as staple 882 to the guide 880 as illustrated in FIG. 84. The handle 881 at all times remains outside the incision where it can be accessed by the surgeon. After balloon deflation, the distal portion of the endoscope guide 880 remains within the incision to preserve access to the previously created space and provide a convenient means for guiding the laparoscope 862 back into the space.

Use of the laparoscopic apparatus 898 is substantially similar to that previously described with regard to the embodiment shown in FIG. 75. As before, a conventional laparoscope 862 is inserted into the bore of the tunneling member 851 until its distal end 895 bottoms against the distal end of the tunneling member 851 bore. After an

incision is made in the desired location, the tunneling member **851** together with the rolled up balloon **855** is inserted into the incision and advanced as an obturator to the desired location. Visualization during tunneling dissection is as described before. The apparatus **898** is sized so that approximately half of the channel guide **853** and the proximal handle **881** portion of the endoscope guide **880** remain outside the incision when the desired location has been reached. The tunneling member **851** together with the laparoscope **862** may be retracted from against the distal end **867** of the balloon **855** during inflation so as to provide the necessary clearance from the interior of the balloon to permit the distal end **895** of the laparoscope **862** to be advanced outside the open end **898** of the tunneling member **851**. Dissection may then be viewed through a single balloon layer during inflation as before.

The addition of the endoscope guide **880** slightly alters the procedure after deflation of the balloon **855**. After balloon deflation, the tunneling member **851** and laparoscope **862** are completely removed from the channel guide **853** and balloon **855**, thus leaving the endoscope guide **880**, the channel guide **853**, and the deflated balloon **855** in place within the incision. The next step in this procedure is while holding the endoscope guide **880** in place, to remove the channel guide **853** and the attached balloon **855** through the incision. After discarding the tunneling member **851** and loading a trocar with cannula and skin seal assembly over the laparoscope **862**, the distal end **895** of the scope **862** is inserted back into the incision using the endoscope guide **880** as a path to the dissected space. After the space has been located, the endoscope guide **880** may be removed from the patient and the cannula/skin seal advanced and secured into the incision as before.

Another embodiment of the laparoscope apparatus incorporating the invention is illustrated in FIG. **85**. The laparoscopic apparatus **899** in this embodiment differs from the previous FIG. **84** embodiment in that the longitudinally extending open ended distal portion of the channel guide **853** has been cut away, leaving only the proximal ring **887** portion and the inner press fit instrument body **886** to seal the balloon neck **864** as previously described.

Use of this apparatus **899** is substantially similar to that of the previous two embodiments. The apparatus **899** is introduced into an incision in the body; advanced to the desired location under laparoscopic observation with the blunt tipped tunneling member **851** serving as an obturator; the balloon **855** is then inflated under laparoscopic observation, if desired, to achieve tissue dissection; and the balloon **855** deflated, all as hereinbefore described. The tunneling member **851** and laparoscope **862** are then withdrawn from the incision through the ring **887** leaving the deflated balloon **855** and endoscope guide **880** in place. While holding the endoscope guide **880** in place, the ring **887** and attached balloon neck **864**, which at all times remains outside the incision, is grasped and pulled away from the patient to withdraw the deflated balloon **855** from the body through the incision. After the tunneling member **851** has been discarded, and the trocar with cannula and skin seal assembly loaded over the laparoscope **862**, the distal tip **895** of the laparoscope **862** is guided into the incision and the previously created space using the endoscope guide **880** as a guide as previously described. The remainder of the procedure is identical to that described with reference to FIG. **84**.

Turning now to FIGS. **87-92**, yet another laparoscopic apparatus that provides for laparoscopic observation during tunneling and subsequent balloon dissection or retraction is illustrated. In FIG. **87** the laparoscopic apparatus **900** of this

embodiment is illustrated in a fully assembled state as it would be prior to insertion through an incision into the human body for the performance of laparoscopic procedures as explained herein.

In a preferred embodiment, laparoscopic apparatus **900** includes a tunneling member **913**, handle **902**, and balloon sleeve **903** together with a balloon (**926** in FIGS. **90** and **91**) and integral balloon cover **908**. The tunneling member **913** is inserted through the handle **902** and sleeve **903** into the interior of the balloon **926**. In FIGS. **87** and **89**, the balloon **926** is illustrated after it has been rolled or folded and secured to the distal portion of the tunneling member **913** by means of an integral balloon cover **908** in the manner described with regard to prior integral balloon cover embodiments. The integral balloon cover **908** is provided with slits or perforations **907** that permit the cover to separate and break away during balloon expansion as previously described. As illustrated in FIGS. **88** and **89**, a conventional laparoscope **909** may be inserted into the tunneling member **913** if laparoscopic observation is desired. Thus, together with the rolled or folded balloon **926** and the integral balloon cover **908**, the tunneling member **913** serves as both a blunt tipped obturator and a laparoscope cover.

The tunneling member **913**, which may be formed of a suitable medical grade of plastic, such as polycarbonate, comprises an obturator shaft **915**, and an obturator handle **904**. Handle **904** facilitates grasping and manipulation by the surgeon during performance of an operation. The obturator shaft **915** is preferably transparent, and sufficiently rigid to permit tunneling through tissue layers within the human body. The tunneling member **913** is provided with a hollow bore extending through its entire longitudinal length from the proximal handle **904** portion to the distal open ended tip **917** to accept the insertion of a conventional laparoscope **909** (see FIG. **88**).

In a preferred embodiment, the tunneling member **913** is removably inserted through the bore (see cross-sectional view in FIG. **92**) provided in handle **902** and balloon sleeve **903**, and into the interior of the rolled or folded balloon **926** (FIGS. **90** and **91**). Like the tunneling member **913**, the handle **902** and balloon sleeve **903** may be formed of a suitable medical grade plastic, such as polycarbonate. As best illustrated in the cross-sectional view in FIG. **92**, the proximal end of balloon sleeve **903** mates against the distal portion of the handle **902** and is secured in mating engagement therewith by the elongate balloon neck **927** which surrounds the sleeve and extends into the handle **902**. The balloon neck **927** is secured between the interior of the handle **902** and the external periphery of the instrument body **933** by means of a press fit between the handle **902** and the body **933**. The press fit between the handle **902** and the body **933** traps the balloon neck **927** therebetween and provides a substantially fluid tight seal for the interior of the balloon **926**.

Because the handle **902** is in communication with the interior of the balloon **926**, seals **932** are inserted at the proximal and distal ends of the instrument body **933** to provide a substantially fluid tight seal between the interior bore of the handle **902** and the obturator shaft **915** which passes through the handle **902**. The seals **932** prevent the balloon inflation medium, typically saline, from flowing out the proximal end of the handle **902**. The seals **932** also add stability to the obturator shaft **915** relative to the instrument body **933** in the handle **902** that the shaft **915** passes through.

The balloon **926** is provided with an inflation lumen **919** in communication with the interior space of the balloon **926**

for delivering a suitable inflation medium, such as saline solution, to the interior of the balloon 926. A flexible hollow inflation tube 920 with an open distal end is inserted into the balloon inflation lumen 919 and secured in a fluid tight manner as previously described. A wye adapter 921 is secured to the inflation tube 920 and carries a male inflation fitting 922 with an integral check valve (not shown) and another tubular member on which is mounted a pinch clamp 923 and a male evacuation fitting 924, all of the type previously described. The balloon 926 is inflated and deflated in the same manner as described with regard to prior embodiments.

When assembled into a complete assemble (as illustrated in FIG. 87), the obturator shaft 915 of the tunneling member 913 passes through the handle 902 and balloon sleeve 903 bores and extends into the interior of a rolled balloon 926 (illustrated unrolled and flattened out without the flaps that preferably comprise the integral balloon cover 908 in FIGS. 90 and 91) until the open distal end 917 of the obturator shaft 915 presses against a nipple 930 provided in the balloon 926. As best illustrated in FIGS. 90 and 91, showing the apparatus 900 with the balloon 926 unrolled and laid flat, a nipple or pocket 930 is provided in the balloon 926 to accept the open distal end 917 of the obturator shaft 915. Use of the nipple 930 helps to prevent stretching or tearing of the balloon 926 during tunneling when the open distal end 917 of the obturator shaft 915 presses against the balloon material of the nipple 930. The balloon 926 may have a manta ray shape as illustrated in FIGS. 90 and 91, or it may be custom shaped for the particular procedure to be performed.

In FIG. 89, a conventional laparoscope 909 is illustrated after it has been fully inserted into the apparatus 900 to permit observation through its distal end (not shown) during tunneling and dissection. The laparoscope 909 includes a shaft 911 that is inserted through a bore in the tunneling member 913 that extends from the proximal handle 904 portion to the open ended distal tip 917 (FIG. 88). To prepare for tunneling dissection, the laparoscope 909, which may be a conventional 10 mm laparoscope, for example, is inserted through the handle portion 904 of the tunneling member 913 and advanced through the tunneling member bore 914 until the distal extremity 931 of the scope shaft 911 is captured by the lip 918 provided in the obturator shaft 915. The lip 918 in the obturator shaft 915 thus prevents further advancement of the laparoscope shaft 911, and retains the distal end 931 of the shaft 911 within the confines of the obturator shaft 915. The laparoscope 909 is provided with a fiber optic light port 912 to provide illumination to the lens (not shown) located at the distal end of the scope shaft 931. Although an angled scope will provide the best visualization through the cut-away distal end 917 of the obturator shaft 913, a straight scope may also be utilized.

As illustrated in FIG. 92, the distal end 917 of the obturator shaft 915 is cut away at approximately a 45 degree angle to provided an open end for unobstructed vision through the laparoscope 909 during both tunneling and subsequent balloon dissection. An instrument seal 916, which may comprise a pinched down region of the obturator shaft 915 as illustrated in FIG. 92, provides a substantially fluid tight seal between the laparoscope shaft 911 and the interior of the obturator shaft 915 to prevent the balloon inflation medium from escaping out the proximal end of the tunneling member 913 during balloon inflation. As an alternative to the pinch seal 916, or in addition thereto, an instrument seal of the type illustrated between the handle 902 and obturator shaft 915 may be provided in the bore at the proximal end of the obturator handle 904 as previously described and illustrated with regard to the FIG. 75 embodiment.

During surgical use of the apparatus 900 as described herein, important physical structures and anatomical landmarks may be observed at the distal end 931 of the scope shaft 915 through eyepiece 910 (or viewing monitor, not shown) to guide the surgeon in locating the correct dissection plane. As can be appreciated from the construction of the apparatus 900 described above, by providing a cut away distal end 917 in the obturator shaft 915, the surgeon's vision through the laparoscope 909 during both tunneling and subsequent balloon 926 expansion is impeded by only a single balloon 926 layer. After balloon inflation, when the balloon 926 has broken free of its cover 908 and separated from the obturator shaft 915, the tunneling member 913 together with the laparoscope 909 may be advanced or retracted relative to the stationary handle 902 and balloon sleeve 903 assembly which remain outside the incision in the patient.

The surgical procedure for use of apparatus 900 may now be briefly described. After the laparoscopic apparatus 900 has been readied for use, a conventional laparoscope 909 is inserted into the tunneling member 913, and advanced through the pinch seal 916 until the distal extremity 931 of the laparoscope shaft 911 is captured by lip 918. The surgeon next makes an incision using conventional techniques at the appropriate location, depending on the operation to be performed, in the body of the patient. After making the incision, the apparatus 900 is advanced through the incision with the distal extremity of the apparatus 900 being used as an obturator to tunnel through the appropriate tissue layers until the location of interest is located. As the distal extremity of the apparatus 900 is being advanced through the tissue layers, the progress of the operation may be observed through the laparoscope 909 to aid the surgeon in locating important anatomical landmarks. As described with reference to previous embodiments, during this tunneling stage the distal end 931 of the laparoscope 909 looks out through the open (preferably cut at a 45 degree angle) distal end 917 of the obturator shaft 915 obstructed by only a single and preferably transparent balloon layer.

After the desired location in the body has been found, dissection or retraction, as appropriate for the procedure, may be performed. It should be noted that the obturator shaft 915 is sized to an appropriate length for the particular operation being performed. After the balloon suction pinch clamp 923 has been closed so as to seal off the suction line, balloon inflation may proceed through the inflation fitting 922 as previously explained.

During inflation the tunneling member 913 and laparoscope 909 may be pulled back slightly from the balloon 926 by grasping the tunneling member handle 904 and pulling back with one hand while holding the handle 902 in position with the free hand. The laparoscope 909 together with the tunneling member 913 may then be manipulated, and rotated as desired for unobstructed viewing from inside the balloon 926 of tissue dissection as the balloon 926 unrolls and inflates as previously described.

After inflation is complete, the balloon 926 may be deflated by opening the suction line pinch clamp 923 and applying suction through male fitting 924 by suitable means such as a syringe or an operating room suction line as previously described. Once deflated, the laparoscope 909, tunneling member 913 and the handle 902, balloon guide 903 and secured balloon 926 may be withdrawn, either together or sequentially through the incision.

If insufflation is required for the procedure or additional trocars are needed, a trocar with cannula and skin seal

assembly of the type hereinbefore described with reference to FIG. 40 may be used. In this case, the trocar with cannula and skin seal is first loaded over the distal end 931 of the laparoscope 909. The laparoscope 909 is then inserted back into the incision to access the previously created space, and the trocar with cannula and skin seal assembly may be advanced over the laparoscope shaft 911 into the incision and the skin seal secured in place as previously described.

A greatly simplified embodiment that provides for laparoscopic observation both during tunneling and balloon dissection after the desired location has been reached is illustrated in FIG. 93. The laparoscopic apparatus 940 includes a tunneling member 913 of the type previously described with reference to the FIG. 87 embodiment, a balloon 926 with an elongate neck 943, and an inflation lumen 919. The elongate neck 943 may be folded inwardly and secured to the shaft 915 of the tunneling member 913 as illustrated at 942. The neck 943 is preferably secured to the obturator shaft 915 by means of clamping, gluing, heat sealing or welding as previously described. Additionally, any one of a number of folding arrangements, including a multiplicity of folds, may be employed with regard to the balloon neck 943. By providing this inward folding of the elongate neck 943, the tunneling member 913 may be retracted from the balloon 926 during inflation and manipulated to observe dissection as it is occurring without moving the position of the balloon 926 relative to the desired location.

The tunneling member 913 is as previously described with a handle 904 at its proximal end and a hollow obturator shaft 915 extending distally from the handle 904. The obturator shaft 915 is sized to accept a conventional laparoscope and is provided with an open distal end 917 with lip 918 to capture the distal end of the laparoscope when inserted. The distal end 917 is preferably cut-away at a 45 degree angle as before to facilitate observation during tunneling.

In FIG. 93, the balloon 926 is shown unrolled and flattened out to illustrate the open distal end 917 of the obturator shaft 915 and the laparoscope shaft 911 that is inserted therein. The distal end 931 of the laparoscope is captured by the lip 918 provided in the obturator shaft 915. In practice, the balloon 926 would be rolled or folded and secured relative to the distal portion of the obturator shaft 915 by means of an integral balloon cover (not shown) in the manner previously described. Alternatively, the endoscope guide 880 (illustrated in FIG. 86) may be used to secure the rolled or folded balloon in place about the obturator shaft 915. The endoscope guide 880 may be used in place of, or in addition to, an integral balloon cover. One advantage of using the endoscope guide 880 is that it may be left within the incision to preserve access to the dissected space after balloon deflation and removal as described with reference to the FIGS. 84 and 85 embodiments and further described herein. Use of the apparatus 940 offers the advantage of permitting greatly simplified surgical procedures over previous embodiments. As with the FIG. 87 embodiment, a conventional laparoscope 909 is inserted into the tunneling member 913 and is advanced through pinch seal 916 (see FIG. 92) until the distal extremity 931 of the laparoscope shaft 911 is captured by lip 918. After an incision is made in the patient, the apparatus 940 is advanced through the incision with the distal extremity of the apparatus 940 being used to tunnel through the appropriate tissue layers until the location of interest is reached. If the optional endoscope guide 880 is used, the handle 881 of the guide 880 will remain outside the incision to facilitate later removal. As

before, the progress of the operation may be observed through the laparoscope 909 during tunneling dissection. During this tunneling stage, the distal end 931 of the laparoscope 909 looks out through the open distal end 917 of the obturator shaft 915 obstructed by only a single and preferably transparent balloon layer.

After the desired location in the body has been reached, dissection or retraction, as appropriate for the procedure, may be performed. The balloon suction pinch clamp 923 is closed to seal off the suction line, and the balloon 926 is inflated through the inflation fitting 922 as previously explained. If the optional endoscope guide 880 is used, the guide 880 separates from the rolled up balloon 926 as the balloon 926 inflates to permit the balloon 926 to freely unroll and expand.

In a preferred method of use, during inflation the tunneling member 913 and laparoscope 909 are pulled back slightly from the nipple 930 of the balloon 926 by grasping the tunneling member handle 904 and retracting the tunneling member 913 and laparoscope 909. The laparoscope 909 and tunneling member 913 may then be manipulated and rotated as desired for viewing tissue dissection or retraction through a single balloon layer from inside the balloon 926.

After inflation is complete, the balloon 926 may be deflated by opening the suction line pinch clamp 923 and applying suction through male fitting 924 by suitable means such as a syringe or an operating room suction line as previously described. Once deflated, the laparoscope 909, and tunneling member 913 with the attached balloon may be withdrawn, either together or sequentially through the incision. If the endoscope guide 880 is used to retain access back to the dissected space, the guide 880 is left in place within the incision.

If insufflation is required for the procedure or additional trocars are needed, a trocar with cannula and skin seal assembly of the type previously described with reference to FIG. 40, for example, may be loaded over the distal end 931 of laparoscope 909. The laparoscope 909 is then inserted back into the incision (using the endoscope guide 880 to find the path back to the space if utilized) and advanced to the previously created space. After the space has been reached, the trocar with cannula and skin seal assembly may be advanced over the laparoscope shaft 911 into the incision and the skin seal secured in place as previously described.

FIGS. 94 through 96 illustrate another embodiment of the invention that is substantially similar to the embodiment disclosed with reference to FIG. 93. The tunneling apparatus 950 in this particular embodiment is a one-piece design that has an elongate tunneling member 951 having a handle 954 secured thereto by a suitable fastening system such as a press fit or bonding using an appropriate adhesive or solvent, for example. A balloon 952 with an elongate neck 960 is mounted on the tunneling member 951. The tunneling member 951 has an internal bore 986 sized to receive a conventional laparoscope. The bore 986 is in communication with an opening 956 provided in the handle 954 to provide a continuous passageway for the laparoscope. The tunneling member 951 thus serves as a scope cover in addition to serving as a blunt tipped obturator to tunnel bluntly through tissue in the manner previously described.

The tunneling member 951 may be of the same general construction as the tunneling member 913 described with reference to FIG. 93. As before, the tunneling member 951 is preferably fabricated from a suitable medical grade material having sufficient structural rigidity to tunnel bluntly through tissue in the body. A medical grade plastic, such as

a polycarbonate, for example, has been found to perform satisfactorily for this purpose. The tunneling member 951 preferably has an open distal end 980 with a lip (see FIG. 95) to capture the distal end of the laparoscope. The open distal end 980 may be cut away at an angle, such as 45 degrees, for example, depending on the type of laparoscope utilized, to permit unobstructed observation by the laparoscope through the open distal end 980.

The elongate neck 960 of the balloon 952 is tucked or folded inwardly and secured to the tunneling member 951 anywhere along the length of the tunneling member 951 as shown at reference numeral 958. The neck 960 may be bonded to the tunneling member 951 by any one of a number of fastening options such as gluing, clamping, or heat sealing. The tuck 953 in the neck 960 permits the tunneling member 951 and laparoscope to be retracted from the distal extremity of the balloon 952 during inflation to provide depth of field and to allow for manipulation around in the balloon 952 during inflation. If the tuck 953 were not provided, the laparoscope could be withdrawn slightly to obtain field depth during inflation, but the tunneling member would remain nested in the nipple 981. This is less than optimal because the laparoscope would have to look out through tunneling member material as well as a balloon layer, rather than through the open distal end 980 of the tunneling member 951. Because the balloon 952 is preferably formed of a non-elastomeric material to permit controlled expansion to a desired shape, as the inelastic balloon 952 inflates the length of the balloon 952 becomes shorter. The inverted tuck 953 thus also provides sufficient material such that the distal end 980 of the tunneling member 951 can remain in a fixed location.

Any of the balloon and cover constructions previously disclosed may be utilized in conjunction with the one piece apparatus 950. In the illustrated integral balloon cover example of FIG. 94, the apparatus 950 is prepared for use by rolling or folded the wings of the balloon 952 about the tunneling member 951 in the manner previously described. Flaps 957a and 957b extend from the balloon 952 and are utilized to form the integral balloon cover to secure the balloon 952 to the tunneling member 951 during blunt tunneling through tissue in the body. One of the flaps is preferably provided with a series of longitudinally spaced apart perforations or slits 959. As previously described, this provides a weakened region so that the flaps 957a and 957b may break apart when inflation is commenced to permit the balloon 952 to expand to dissect tissue and form the desired anatomic working space. The balloon guide 880 illustrated in FIG. 86 or the balloon cover 316 illustrated in FIG. 41 may be used instead of, or in addition to, an integral balloon cover to retain the balloon 952 in position relative to the tunneling member 951.

The handle 954 has an inflation port 955 in communication with the interior space of the tunneling member 951 and is utilized to introduce a suitable inflation fluid, such as saline solution, for example, into the interior space of the balloon 952. The balloon 952 is inflated by introducing the recommended saline solution into the inflation port 955. The inflation port 955 is in communication with the internal bore 986 of the tunneling member 951 which, in turn, is in communication with the interior space of the balloon 952 through its open distal end 980. Because the internal bore 986 of the tunneling member opens into the interior of the balloon 952 through its open distal end 980, one or more seals 961 are mounted in the handle 954 proximal of the inflation port 955 to form a seal between the handle 954 and the laparoscope to prevent the inflation fluid from leaking

out the handle 954. The seals may be of the same type disclosed in connection with the previous embodiments.

As illustrated in FIG. 95, a temporary clamp 962 that remains outside the incision in the patient may be utilized to secure the tuck or inversion in the neck 960 of the balloon 952 to the tunneling member 951 during tunneling dissection when the apparatus 950 is bluntly advanced to the desired location within the body. The clamp 962 prevents the balloon neck 960 from coming unrolled if it is necessary to withdraw the apparatus 950 slightly during tunneling for reorientation. Once the desired location within the body has been reached, the clamp 962 may be removed to permit the tunneling member 951 and laparoscope to be withdrawn slightly for better visualization as previously described.

A suitable releasable clamp 962 for this purpose is illustrated in FIG. 97. Clamp 962 is formed from a pair of concentric mating rings 963 and 964 that are provided with aligning holes that are sized to accommodate the diameter of the inverted tuck 953 in the balloon neck 960 and the tunneling member 951. Inner clamp ring 964 is inserted into the camming slot 967 provided in the outer ring 963 and has two leaf springs 965 that extend outwardly and engage an interior surface of the outer ring 963. The leaf springs 965 urge the inner and outer rings 964 and 963 apart causing the tuck 953 and tunneling member 951 to be frictionally trapped therebetween. A finger grip 966 is provided on each ring to allow the rings to be more easily squeezed together to align the holes and release the clamp 962.

As shown in FIGS. 98 and 99, the elongate neck 960 of the balloon 952 may also extend into the handle 954. In this particular variation of the embodiments illustrated in FIGS. 93 and 94, the neck 960 is tucked inwardly and secured to the handle 954 in suitable fashion. In FIG. 99, an O-ring 970 is utilized to secure the neck 960 to the handle 954 and provide a fluid tight seal therewith. A suitable adhesive or solvent between similar materials can also be used to secure the balloon neck 960 to the handle 954. An inflation lumen is provided between the inflation port 955 and the annular space between the balloon neck 960 and the tunneling member 951. Inflation fluid delivered through the inflation port 955 passes directly into the interior space of the balloon 952 through the balloon neck 960. Optionally, with the addition of a transverse hole in the tunneling member 951, inflation could proceed through the open distal end 980 of the tunneling member 951 as described above.

A laparoscope seal 961 is mounted in the proximal end of the handle 954 to form a substantially fluid-tight seal between the interior space of the tunneling member 951 and the opening in the handle 956 that the laparoscope is inserted through. This prevents the inflation fluid from leaking out through the opening 956 when the balloon 952 is inflated. A seal retainer 971 may be mounted in the handle 954 to retain the seal 961 in position in the handle 954. Alternatively, the seal retainer 971 may be integrally formed in the handle 954.

In FIG. 100, a balloon harness assembly 974, which is substantially similar to the inflation mechanism described with regard to the previous embodiments, may be utilized to inflate the balloon 952. The balloon inflation harness 974 includes a pinch clamp 976, a wye adaptor 975, a luer-type fitting with check valve 978, and an evacuation fitting 977, all of the type previously described. The balloon 952 is inflated by closing the pinch clamp 976, and injecting the inflation fluid through the fitting 978 into the balloon inflation lumen 979 which is in communication with the interior of the balloon 952.

A lumen 973 formed in the tunneling member 951, as shown in FIG. 101, may also be used to inflate the balloon

952. The inflation lumen 973 is in communication with the inflation port 955 and opens into the interior space of the balloon 952 at some point along the length of the tunneling member 951 that resides within the interior space of the balloon 952.

The method of using the device 950 is substantially similar to the method of use previously described with reference to FIG. 93.

Another embodiment of the invention is illustrated in FIGS. 102 and 103. In this embodiment, the balloon 985 has an elongated neck 960 that is completely sealed. The elongate neck 960 may be sealed by welding the balloon material all the way around, for example. The balloon 985 illustrated in FIG. 102 may be of arbitrary shape and may be utilized in conjunction with the previously described handle 954 and tunneling member 951 shown in FIG. 103. In order to mount the balloon 985 on the tunneling member 951, the balloon neck 960 is inverted over the tunneling member 951, and the tunneling member 951 is inserted into the balloon 985 until it abuts the nipple 981 provided in the distal extremity of the balloon 985. A balloon cover of the types previously described may be provided for this balloon 985 as well.

With this particular embodiment, it may also be necessary or desirable to use a temporary clamp 962, as shown in FIG. 103, to clamp the inverted balloon neck 960 to the tunneling member 951 to prevent the tuck in the neck 960 from unrolling if it is necessary to withdraw or reorient the apparatus during tunneling. The clamp 962 may be of any suitable type, as previously described. Alternatively, the surgeon may grasp the inverted neck in his or her hand to prevent the tuck from unrolling. Because the balloon 985 has a sealed neck 960, an inflation harness 974 of the type previously described is required to inflate the balloon 985. One benefit of utilizing the balloon 985 is that because the balloon 985 is sealed, it is not necessary to utilize seals in the handle 954 to form a seal between the laparoscope and the tunneling member 951.

In a preferred method of utilizing any of the one-piece apparatus illustrated as having inverted tucks in the balloon neck, the device is inserted through an incision in the body and advanced bluntly to a desired location where tissue dissection is to occur. As previously mentioned, during blunt tunneling the temporary clamp 962, if utilized, secures the inverted neck 960 to the tunneling member 951 to prevent the neck 960 from unrolling if it is necessary to withdraw the apparatus. During tunneling, the advancement of the apparatus through tissue layers may be observed through the laparoscope through the open distal end 980 of the tunneling member 951.

After the desired location has been reached, the tunneling member 951 and laparoscope may be withdrawn slightly by grasping the handle 954 and withdrawing the handle 954 and laparoscope to gain clearance from the nipple 981 of the balloon 985. Before this is done, however, it is necessary to remove the clamp 962 if one has been utilized. The balloon 985 is then inflated in the manner previously described, and tissue dissection can be observed as in previous embodiments through the laparoscope as the laparoscope again looks out through the open distal end 980 of the tunneling member 951. The device and laparoscope are then withdrawn from the body and additional trocars, as required for the procedure, may be inserted.

A reusable version of the expansible tunneling apparatus of the present invention is shown in FIGS. 104 and 105. In FIG. 104, the closed neck balloon 985 illustrated in FIGS. 102 and 103 is illustrated mounted on a tubular member 991.

The tubular member 991 is sized to accommodate the insertion of the tunneling member 990 illustrated in FIG. 105. The tunneling member 990 in this embodiment is preferably a rod, but a tunneling member 990 with an internal bore sized to receive a laparoscope of the type illustrated in connection with previous embodiments could be utilized if laparoscopic visualization is desired. When the tunneling member 990 is fully inserted into the tubular member 991, the distal end 995 of the tunneling member 990 preferably extends beyond the open distal end 996 of the tubular member 991 and mates with the nipple 981 provided in the balloon 985.

In this reusable embodiment, the handle 954 and tunneling member 990 portion of the apparatus are inserted into the tubular member 991 and removably secured thereto by a suitable fastening system. One example of a suitable mechanism for fastening the handle 954 and tunneling member 990 to the tubular member 991 is illustrated in FIGS. 104 and 105 and comprises a slot 989 in the tubular member 991 which is aligned with a corresponding groove 986 formed in the tunneling member 990. An O-ring 992 may be placed in the slot 989 to secure the tubular member 991 to the tunneling member 990. In this arrangement, the O-ring 992 is placed in shear and provides a particularly effective temporary attachment mechanism. A key or tab 988 formed on the tunneling member 990 or, alternatively, extending from the handle 954, mates with a corresponding notch 987 in the tubular member 991 to prevent the tunneling member 990 from rotating with respect to the tubular member 991 during use of the device. Of course, other suitable anti-rotation mechanisms may be utilized. Furthermore, an open necked balloon of the type illustrated in FIG. 94, for example, may be utilized in conjunction with this reusable embodiment. In this case, the open balloon neck could be bonded anywhere along the length of the tubular member 991.

This reusable embodiment of the tunneling apparatus of the present invention may be utilized in the same manner as previously described. After a surgical procedure has been performed with the device of FIGS. 104 and 105, the handle 954 and the tunneling member 990 attached thereto may be removed from the remainder of the apparatus by removing the O-ring 992. The handle 954 and tunneling member 990 may be reused, after appropriate sterilization, in further procedures to make the apparatus more economical to use. Thus, the combination handle 954 and the tunneling member 990 form a reusable portion, while the balloon 985 and tubular member 991 comprise a disposable cartridge.

A balloon 1000 preferably formed from a non-elastomeric material with extending horns 1001 is illustrated in FIG. 106. This particular balloon shape has been found to be particularly efficacious for use in connection with bladder neck suspension procedures. Before inflation, the horns 1001 are everted within the balloon 1000 as shown by the dashed lines indicated by reference numeral 1002. This permits the balloon 1000 to be rolled or folded into a compact arrangement. When the balloon 1000 is inflated, the horns 1001 extend outwardly when the internal balloon inflation pressure rises enough to overcome the fold resistance at reinversion. This fairly reliably happens secondarily to inflation of the main body of the balloon 1000. The balloon 1000 may have an elongate neck 1003 and may be utilized with any of the previously disclosed embodiments of the tunneling apparatus of the present invention.

FIG. 107 illustrates a presently preferred arrangement for the slits or perforations in any of the integral balloon cover embodiments when it is desirable for the distal opening of

the integral cover to separate before proximal separation occurs. When the balloon cover construction disclosed in FIG. 107 is utilized, upon inflation of the balloon, the balloon cover separates at the 0.50 inch perforation shown in FIG. 107 and then the cover breaks apart distally. Thereafter, the cover tears away proximally.

Although the present invention has been principally described in conjunction with hernia repair, it should be appreciated that the various balloon constructions and the methods hereinbefore described can be utilized in other surgical procedures. In connection with such procedures, if specialized or custom-type balloons are required for a specific procedure, it can be seen that such balloon can be readily constructed in accordance with the present invention and utilized as hereinbefore described to perform those procedures. Examples of such procedures which lend themselves to use of the balloon dissectors and methods disclosed herein include extraperitoneal endoscopic pelvic lymph node dissection. Similarly, the balloon dissectors and procedures described herein may be used in connection with bladder neck suspension procedures to cure urinary incontinence. Moreover, the various apparatus and methods can be utilized with little or no modifications to the shape of the balloon for lymphadenectomies. The various apparatus and methods can also be used in retroperitoneal procedures. The horseshoe-shaped balloon described can be utilized for dissecting around obstructions such as ventral hernias and median raphes. In all of these procedures, it is desirable to make them as minimally invasive as possible and, where feasible, to utilize endoscopic techniques.

From the foregoing, it can be seen that the apparatus and methods of the present invention can be utilized in connection with various laparoscopic surgical procedures. While embodiments and applications of the disclosed devices and associated methods have been shown and described, it would be apparent to those skilled in the art that many more modifications are possible without departing from the inventive concepts disclosed herein. The invention therefore is not to be restricted except in the spirit of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus for separating tissue, comprising:
 - a) an inflatable body forming an interior space;
 - b) the inflatable body having a plurality of legs, including a first leg and a second leg, each of the legs being folded inwardly into the inflatable body so that upon inflation of the inflatable body, each leg everts outwardly.
2. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said body is formed from first and second sheets of a substantially non-elastomeric material, each of said sheets having outer margins that are bonded together.
3. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a balloon inflation lumen extending from said body in fluid communication with said interior space.
4. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising an elongate neck extending from said body.

5. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said body is rolled in a deflated state such that upon inflation said body unrolls and said legs evert outwardly.

6. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a tunneling rod carrying said body.

7. An apparatus for separating tissue, comprising:

- a) a guide rod having a distal end; and
- b) an inflatable body with an interior space, the inflatable body being disposed on the guide rod adjacent the distal end so that said guide rod underlies said inflatable body;

c) the inflatable body having a plurality of legs, including a first leg and a second leg folded inwardly into the inflatable body so that upon inflation of the inflatable body, the first leg and the second leg evert outwardly.

8. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the guide rod has an enlarged tip at the distal end.

9. The apparatus of claim 8, further comprising a tubular member having a lumen attached to the inflatable body so that the lumen opens into the interior of the body.

10. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the inflatable body is rolled in a deflated state so that upon inflation said body unrolls and the first leg and the second leg evert outwardly.

11. An apparatus for separating tissue, comprising:

- a) an inflatable body forming an interior space;
- b) the inflatable body having a Y-shape in plan when in a deflated condition, a portion of the inflatable body being folded inwardly into the inflatable body, so that upon inflation of the inflatable body, the portion everts inwardly.

12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the inflatable body has a bifurcation defining a first leg and a second leg.

13. A method of separating two layers of tissue, comprising the steps of:

- a) inserting an inflatable body having a deflated condition between the layers of tissue, the inflatable body having an interior space and a bifurcation, the bifurcation defining a plurality of legs including a first leg and a second leg, the first leg and the second leg being folded inwardly into the inflatable body;
- b) inserting the inflatable body including positioning the inflatable body adjacent an obstruction; and
- c) inflating the inflatable body so that the first leg and the second leg evert and advance around the obstruction.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the step of inflating the inflatable body includes dissecting around the obstruction, the first leg passing on one side of the obstruction and the second leg passing on the other side of the obstruction.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein the step of inserting includes positioning the inflatable body adjacent the obstruction, the obstruction comprising a hernia, and wherein the step of inflating includes dissecting around the hernia.

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摘要(译)			

一种可扩张的隧道掘进设备和相关的方法，用于为外科手术创建解剖学工作空间。公开了一种和两件式装置的各种实施例，其允许在隧道掘进期间和随后的球囊解剖期间进行腹腔镜观察。在公开的单元式实施例中，管状构件具有穿过其延伸的孔和开放的远端。在管状构件的远端中形成唇缘，以捕获插入管状构件的腹腔镜的远侧末端，以允许在隧道掘进到期望位置期间和随后的球囊充气期间观察该过程。球囊的细长颈部固定到隧道构件。细长的颈部允许管状构件在充气后稍微从球囊中抽出以便于观察。在球囊已经前进到体内的期望位置之后，球囊通过球囊膨胀腔膨胀，以使球囊解剖组织并形成操作空间。还公开了各种气囊结构和可重复使用的设计。

