



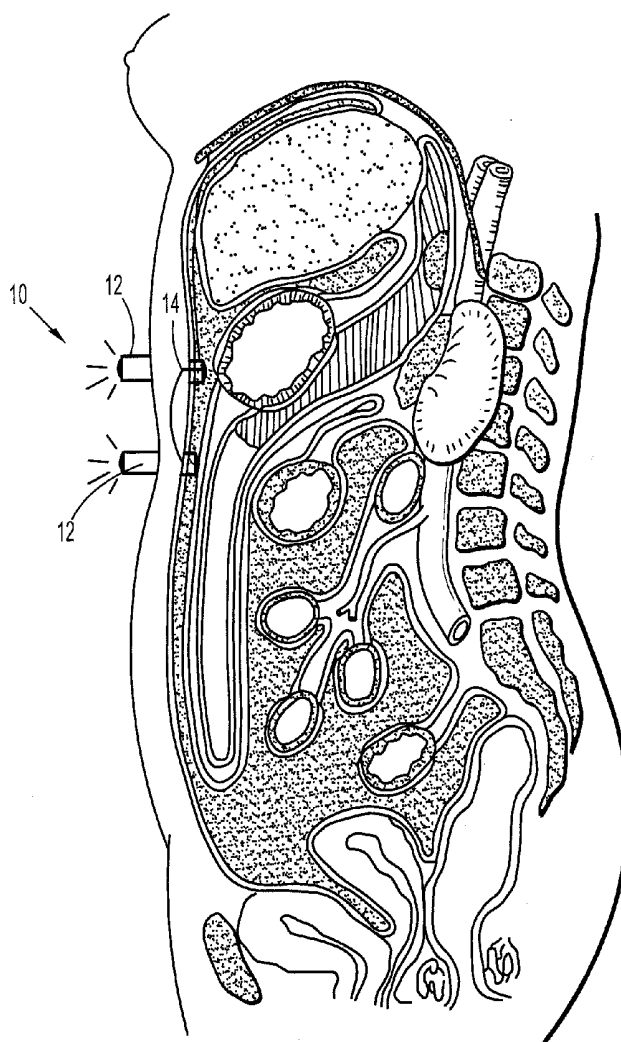
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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Horton(10) **Pub. No.: US 2010/0261976 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Oct. 14, 2010**(54) **APPARATUS AND SYSTEM FOR
PERFORMING SURGERY****Publication Classification**(75) Inventor: **Kenneth W. Horton**, South
Glastonbury, CT (US)(51) **Int. Cl.**
A61B 1/06 (2006.01)

Correspondence Address:

Tyco Healthcare Group LP
d/b/a Covidien**555 Long Wharf Drive, Mail Stop 8-N1, Legal
Department
New Haven, CT 06511 (US)**(52) **U.S. Cl. 600/249**(73) Assignee: **Tyco Healthcare Group LP**(21) Appl. No.: **12/754,641**(22) Filed: **Apr. 6, 2010****Related U.S. Application Data**(60) Provisional application No. 61/169,017, filed on Apr.
14, 2009.(57) **ABSTRACT**

An illumination system configured to light an anatomical location of a patient is provided. The illumination system includes an interior illumination device positionable and movable within a body cavity of a patient. The interior illumination device is configured to provide a light having a wavelength that is visible to a clinician. The illumination system includes an exterior illumination device operatively coupled to the interior illumination device and positionable and movable about an exterior of a patient. The exterior illumination device is configured to provide a light having a wavelength that is visible to a clinician.



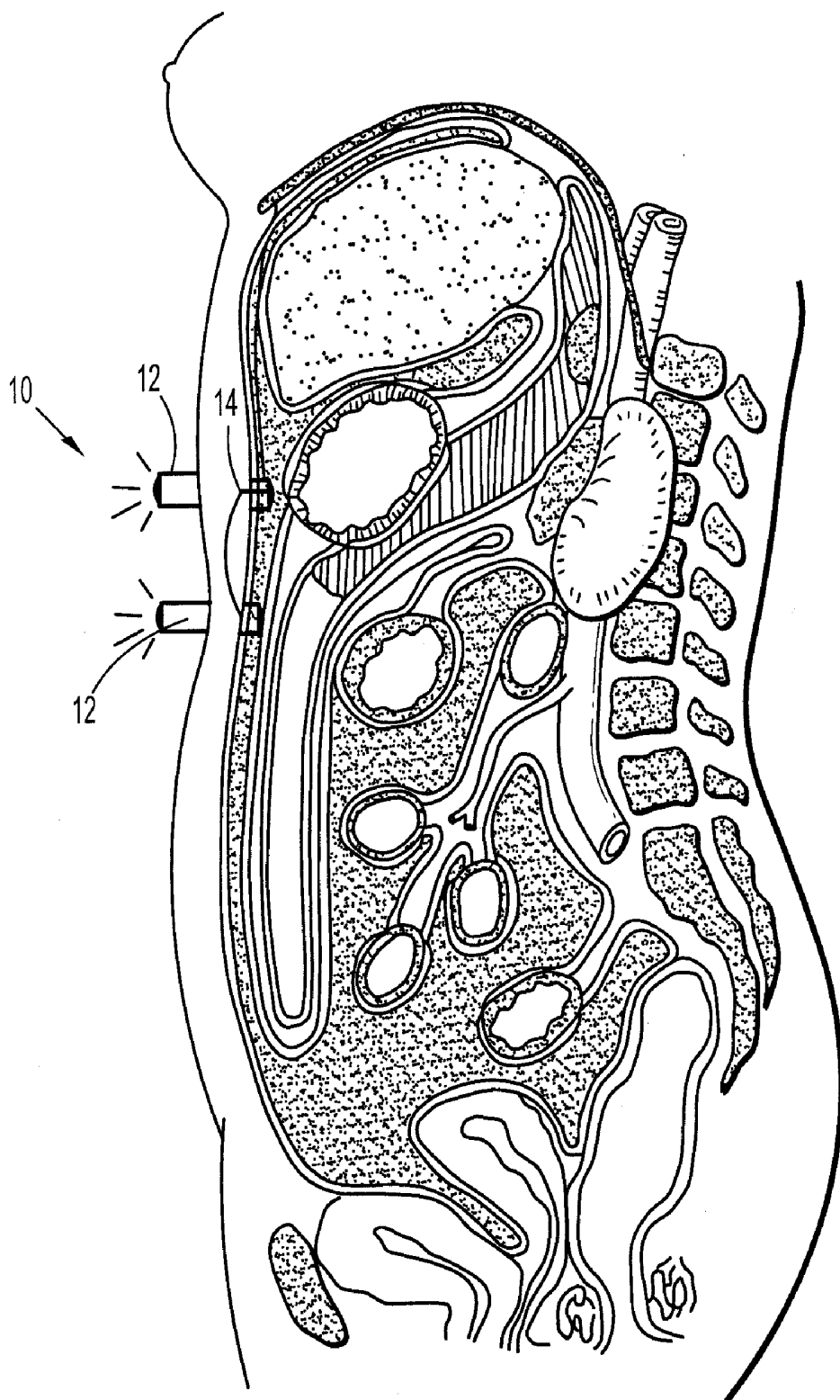


FIG. 1

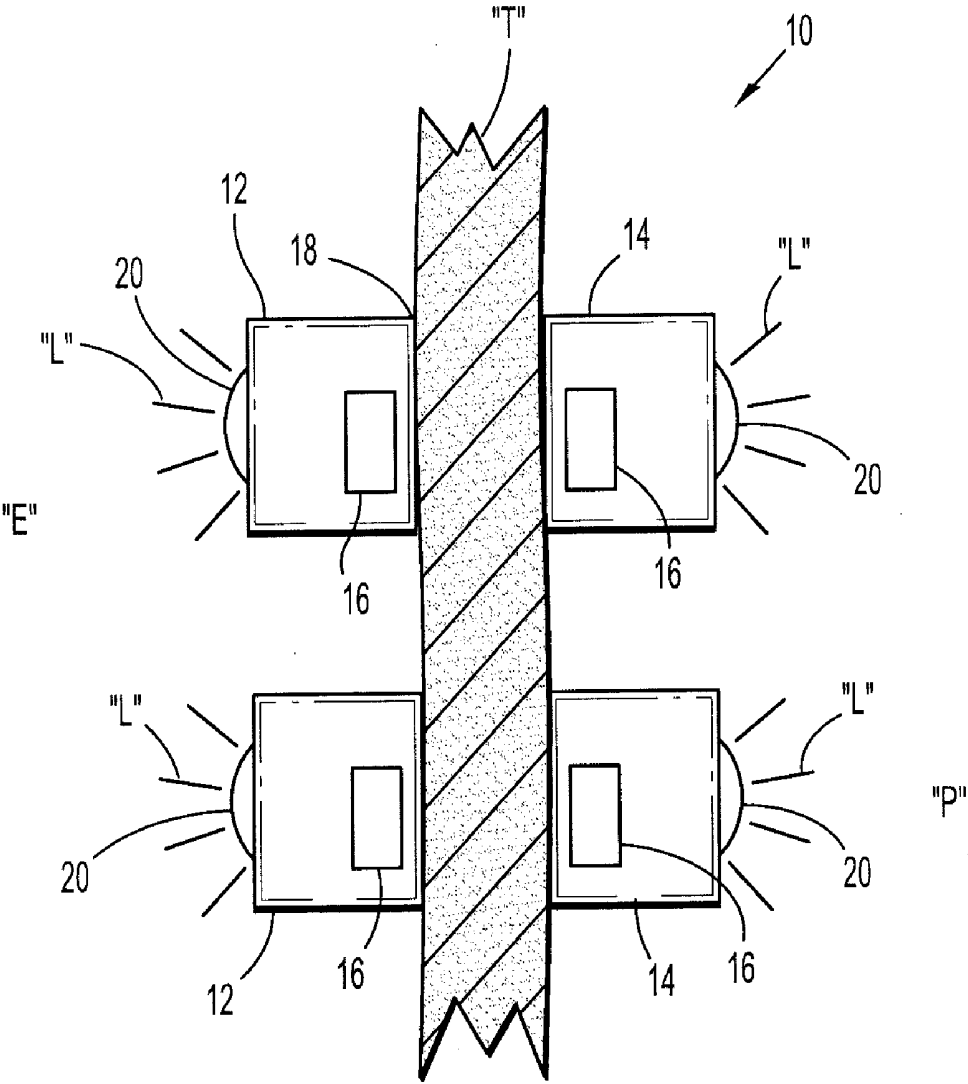


FIG. 2

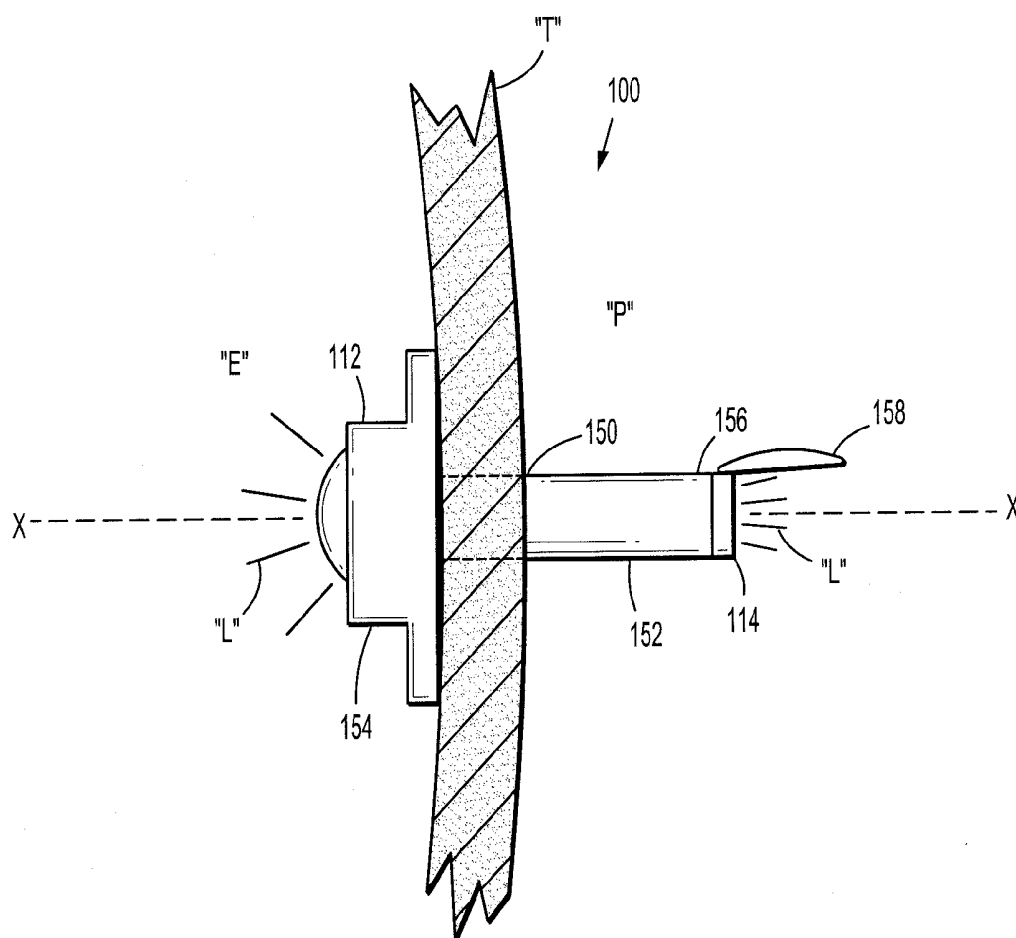


FIG. 3

APPARATUS AND SYSTEM FOR PERFORMING SURGERY

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of and priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/169,017, filed Apr. 14, 2009, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND

[0002] 1. Technical Field

[0003] The present disclosure relates to an apparatus and system for performing surgery and, more particularly, to an apparatus and system that includes an illumination device configured to illuminate various anatomical locations of a patient.

[0004] 2. Related art

[0005] Without limiting the scope of the present disclosure, its background is described herein with respect to surgical procedures, and in particular, laparoscopy and transluminal and endoluminal surgery, e.g., Natural Orifice Transluminal Endoscopic Surgery (NOTES).

[0006] Compared with open surgery, laparoscopy results in significantly less pain, faster convalescence and less morbidity. NOTES, an even less invasive surgical approach, is likely to achieve similar results. However, eye-hand dissociation, a two-dimensional field-of-view and instrumentation with limited degrees of freedom contribute to a steep learning curve and demanding dexterity requirements for many laparoscopic and endoscopic procedures. A limitation of laparoscopic and endoscopic procedures is the fixed working envelope surrounding each trocar, often necessitating placement of multiple ports to accommodate changes in position of the instruments or laparoscope to improve visibility and efficiency. The placement of additional working ports contributes to post-operative pain and carries a small risk of bleeding or adjacent organ damage. Another limitation of laparoscopic and endoscopic procedures is that the images often appear “upside-down” and/or “backward” due to the flexible rather than rigid scope typically employed by a clinician during the laparoscopic and endoscopic procedures, which, may result in a clinician becoming disoriented during the laparoscopic and endoscopic procedures.

[0007] Therefore, it may prove advantageous to provide an illumination guidance apparatus and system configured for use with a surgical space in a minimally invasive surgical procedure while avoiding any one or combination of the aforementioned limitations.

SUMMARY

[0008] The present disclosure provides an illumination system configured to light an anatomical location of a patient. The illumination system includes an interior illumination device positionable and movable within a body cavity of a patient. The interior illumination device is configured to provide a light having a wavelength that is visible to a clinician. The illumination system includes an exterior illumination device operatively coupled to the interior illumination device and positionable and movable about an exterior of a patient. The exterior illumination device is configured to provide a light having a wavelength that is visible to a clinician.

[0009] The present disclosure also provides an illumination apparatus configured to light an anatomical location of a patient. The illumination apparatus includes a proximal end configured for manipulation by a clinician. The illumination apparatus includes an elongate tubular portion extending distally from the proximal end of the illumination apparatus. An exterior illumination device is fixedly positionable on an outer abdominal wall of a patient and disposed at the proximal end of the illumination apparatus. The exterior illumination device is configured to provide a light having a wavelength that is visible to a clinician. An interior illumination device is disposed at a distal end of the illumination apparatus and operatively coupled to the exterior illumination device. The interior illumination device is also configured to provide a light having a wavelength that is visible to a clinician.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] Various embodiments of the present disclosure are described herein with reference to the drawings wherein:

[0011] FIG. 1 illustrates an illumination system according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0012] FIG. 2 illustrates a side view of the illumination system depicted in FIG. 1; and

[0013] FIG. 3 illustrates an illumination system according to another embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0014] An illumination system and apparatus in accordance with the teaching of the present disclosure may be used by a clinician to form a plurality of markers or beacons that are configured to light an anatomical location of a patient and facilitate a clinician in navigating within an anatomical location of a patient during a surgical procedure.

[0015] Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, and initially with reference to FIG. 1, an illumination system 10 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure is shown. In the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2, illumination system 10 includes a plurality of markers in the form of illumination devices 12 and 14. Illumination devices 12 and 14 are selectively positionable on a patient and configured to emit light that is visible to a clinician.

[0016] In the embodiments illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2, illumination system 10 includes an exterior illumination device 12 positionable on an exterior “E” of a patient (e.g., skin of a patient), and an interior illumination device 14 positionable within an interior of a patient (e.g., peritoneal cavity “P” of a patient). In the embodiments illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2, illumination devices 12 and 14 are coupled or attracted to each other by way of a magnetic field produced by one or more suitable devices (e.g., permanent magnets, electromagnets, or other suitable devices or structures configured to produce a magnetic field) associated with one or both of the illumination devices 12 and 14. For illustrated purposes, the magnetic field is assumed to be produced by way of a permanent magnet 16. Magnet 16 is attached, connected, or operatively disposed on one or both of illumination devices 12 and 14. In the embodiments illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2, magnet 16 provides a magnetic field that is used to operatively couple the exterior and interior illumination devices 12 and 14, respectively, to each other. While the exterior and interior devices 12 and 14 have been described herein as each including a magnet 16, it is within the purview of the present disclosure to have one of the illumination devices include a

magnet **16** and the other illumination devices include or be made from a ferromagnetic and/or paramagnetic material that is influenced by a magnetic field.

[0017] Exterior illumination device **12** may have any suitable shape. Exterior illumination device **12** may be formed from any suitable material. In the embodiments, illustrated in FIGS. **1** and **2**, exterior illumination device **12** includes a base **18** that is configured to rest on an exterior surface of a patient. Exterior illumination device **12** includes one or more suitable light emitting elements **20** (e.g., bulbs, LEDs, etc.) configured to emit light “L” in the visible light spectrum. In an embodiment, light emitting element **20** is configured to emit light “L” of varying intensity. That is, light “L” may change from a dim light to a bright light and/or vice-versa. Light emitting element **20** may be configured to generate a continuous or intermittent light “L”. Light emitting element **20** may be configured to emit different colors of light “L”.

[0018] Interior illumination device **14** is substantially similar to exterior illumination device **12**. Interior illumination device **14** includes a light emitting element **20**, a base **18**, and one or more magnets **16** each of which function as previously described herein. As noted above, interior element **14** is configured for placement within the peritoneal cavity “P” of a patient and, as such, interior illumination device **14** is formed from any suitable bio-compatible material. Alternatively, interior illumination device **14** may be encased within a bio-compatible material. Interior illumination device **14** may be introduced into the peritoneal cavity by any suitable surgical procedures and/or methods (e.g., transluminal, endoluminal or laparoscopic surgical procedures). Interior illumination device **14** may include any suitable structure configured to facilitate a user in properly positioning interior illumination device **14** within an interior of a patient.

[0019] In embodiments, each of exterior and/or interior illumination devices, **12** and **14**, respectively, may be formed from or configured to receive a lubricious material that is configured to facilitate a clinician in moving the exterior and interior illumination devices **12** and **14**, when they are coupled to one another and positioned on a patient. More particularly, and in embodiments, each of exterior and interior illumination devices **12** and **14**, or portions thereof, may be formed from polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) or other suitable material. Alternatively, or in addition thereto, each of exterior and interior illumination devices **12** and **14**, or portions thereof, may be configured to receive one or more suitable types of material that is lubricious in nature, such as, for example, lanolin, water, mineral oils, natural oils (e.g., vegetable oils), synthetic oils, etc.

[0020] In use, multiple pairs of exterior and interior illumination devices **12** and **14**, respectively, may be positioned on and within a patient. More particularly, an exterior illumination device **12** may be positioned on a patient and an interior illumination device **14** may be positioned within an interior of a patient and adjacent to exterior illumination device **12**. The magnetic field produced by magnet **16** attracts or couples the exterior and interior illumination devices **12** and **14**, respectively to each other. Once the exterior and interior illumination devices **12** and **14** are magnetically coupled to one another, a clinician may move the exterior and interior illumination devices **12** and **14** to a desired location on a patient. After the exterior and interior illumination devices **12**, and **14**, respectively, have been properly positioned, second, third, fourth, etc. additional pairs of respective exterior and interior illumination devices **12** and **14** may be positioned (see FIGS.

1 and **2**). Once properly positioned on a patient, both exterior and interior illumination devices **12** and **14**, respectively, emit light “L” of a suitable wavelength. This light “L” provides a clinician with a light path such that a clinician may effectively navigate a surgical instrument within the peritoneal cavity “P” of a patient.

[0021] FIG. **3** illustrates an illumination apparatus **100** in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure. Illumination apparatus **100** is similar to illumination apparatus **10** in that both illumination assemblies **10** and **100** are positionable upon an exterior “E” and interior body cavity of patient and intended to provide a light that is visible to a clinician. Illumination apparatus **100** is different from illumination apparatus **10** in that illumination apparatus **100** is configured to fixedly attach to a patient. With this purpose in mind, illumination apparatus **100** includes exterior and interior illumination devices, **112** and **114**, respectively that are operatively coupled to each other by way of one or more suitable structures **150**.

[0022] By way of example only, illumination apparatus **100** includes a structure **150** that is configured to support and/or house exterior and interior illumination devices, **112** and **114**, respectively. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **3**, structure **150** is in the form of a percutaneous needle **150**. Structure **150** includes a proximal end **154** that is configured for manipulation by a clinician. To this end, proximal end **154** may include one or more suitable structures configured to facilitate gripping of the proximal end **154**. Proximal end **154** is also configured to support and/or house exterior illumination device **112** such that exterior illumination device can function in a manner previously described herein. A seal and/or clamp apparatus (not shown) may be located at proximal end **154** to support illumination apparatus **100** in a substantially fixed position on a patient.

[0023] An elongate tubular portion **152** defining a longitudinal axis “X” therethrough extends distally from proximal end **154**. In embodiments, tubular portion **152** may define or include one or more lumens configured to provide a fluid path for one or more suitable insufflation fluids.

[0024] Illumination apparatus also includes a distal end **156** that is configured to support and/or house interior illumination device **114**. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **3** distal end **156** includes a tissue piercing distal tip **158**. Alternatively, distal end **154** may have a blunt tip configuration.

[0025] In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **3**, each of exterior and interior illumination devices, **112** and **114**, respectively are configured to function as previously described herein with respect to the illumination system **10**.

[0026] In use, distal tip **158** of illumination apparatus **100** may be employed to pierce an outer abdominal wall of a patient such that exterior and interior illumination devices **112** and **114**, respectively, may be properly positioned on a patient. Once properly positioned on a patient, both exterior and interior illumination devices **112** and **114**, respectively, emit light “L” of a suitable wavelength, such that a clinician may effectively navigate a surgical instrument within an interior of a patient.

[0027] From the foregoing and with reference to the various figure drawings, those skilled in the art will appreciate that certain modifications can also be made to the present disclosure without departing from the scope of the same. For example, it is contemplated that a roller or bearing (not shown) may be operatively disposed on or near the base **20** of one or both of the illumination devices **12**, **14**. The roller or

bearing may be configured to facilitate movement of the illumination devices **12**, **14** when the illumination devices **12**, **14** are in contact with a patient.

[0028] While several embodiments of the disclosure have been shown in the drawings, it is not intended that the disclosure be limited thereto, as it is intended that the disclosure be as broad in scope as the art will allow and that the specification be read likewise. Therefore, the above description should not be construed as limiting, but merely as exemplifications of particular embodiments. Those skilled in the art will envision other modifications within the scope and spirit of the claims appended hereto.

What is claimed is:

1. An illumination system configured to light an anatomical location of a patient comprising:

an interior illumination device positionable and movable within a body cavity of a patient, the interior illumination device configured to provide a light having a wavelength that is visible to a clinician; and

an exterior illumination device operatively coupled to the interior illumination device and positionable and movable about an exterior of a patient, the exterior illumination device configured to provide a light having a wavelength that is visible to a clinician.

2. An illumination system according to claim **1**, wherein the interior and exterior illumination devices are operatively coupled to each other via a magnet operatively associated with one of the interior and exterior illumination devices.

3. An illumination system according to claim **1**, wherein the interior and exterior illumination devices provide light having the same wavelength.

4. An illumination system according to claim **1**, wherein the interior and exterior illumination devices provide light having a different wavelength.

5. An illumination system according to claim **1**, wherein the interior illumination device is introduced within a cavity of a patient via a method selected from the group consisting of transluminal, endoluminal and laparoscopic surgical procedures.

6. An illumination system according to claim **1**, wherein the interior illumination device is positionable within a peritoneal cavity of a patient.

7. An illumination system according to claim **1**, wherein each of the interior and exterior illumination devices are configured to change at least one of color or intensity of light.

8. An illumination according to claim **1**, wherein each of the interior and exterior illumination devices comprises a plurality of illumination devices, wherein the plurality of interior and exterior illumination devices are operatively coupled to each other.

9. An illumination system according to claim **1**, wherein each of the interior and exterior illumination devices are operatively coupled to a percutaneous instrument positionable on a patient and configured to penetrate an outer wall of an abdomen of a patient.

10. An illumination system according to claim **1**, wherein the percutaneous device is a percutaneous needle.

11. An illumination system according to claim **1**, wherein each of the interior and exterior illumination devices are formed from lubricious material.

12. An illumination apparatus configured to light an anatomical location of a patient comprising:

a proximal end configured for manipulation by a clinician; an elongate tubular portion extending distally from the proximal;

an exterior illumination device fixedly positionable on an outer abdominal wall of a patient and disposed at the proximal end of the illumination apparatus, the exterior illumination device configured to provide a light having a wavelength that is visible to a clinician; and

an interior illumination device disposed at a distal end of the illumination apparatus and operatively coupled to the exterior illumination device, the interior illumination device configured to provide a light having a wavelength that is visible to a clinician.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	进行手术的装置和系统		
公开(公告)号	US20100261976A1	公开(公告)日	2010-10-14
申请号	US12/754641	申请日	2010-04-06
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	柯惠有限合伙公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	泰科医疗集团LP		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	COVIDIEN LP		
[标]发明人	HORTON KENNETH W		
发明人	HORTON, KENNETH W.		
IPC分类号	A61B1/06		
CPC分类号	A61B1/06 A61B17/00234 A61B2017/00283 A61B19/5202 A61B2017/00278 A61B17/34 A61B90/35 A61B90/30		
优先权	61/169017 2009-04-14 US		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

提供了一种配置成照亮患者的解剖位置的照明系统。该照明系统包括可在患者体腔内定位和移动的内部照明装置。内部照明装置被配置为提供具有临床医生可见的波长的光。该照明系统包括外部照明装置，该外部照明装置可操作地连接到内部照明装置并且可围绕患者的外部定位和移动。外部照明装置配置成提供具有临床医生可见的波长的光。

