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**Epstein et al.**

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(54) **ABLATION METHOD**

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**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 11/429,921, filed on May 8, 2006, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 11/173,928, filed on Jul. 1, 2005, now Pat. No. 8,080,009.

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**A61B 18/14** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
USPC ..... **606/34**; 606/41

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
USPC ..... 606/32–35, 41, 45–50  
See application file for complete search history.

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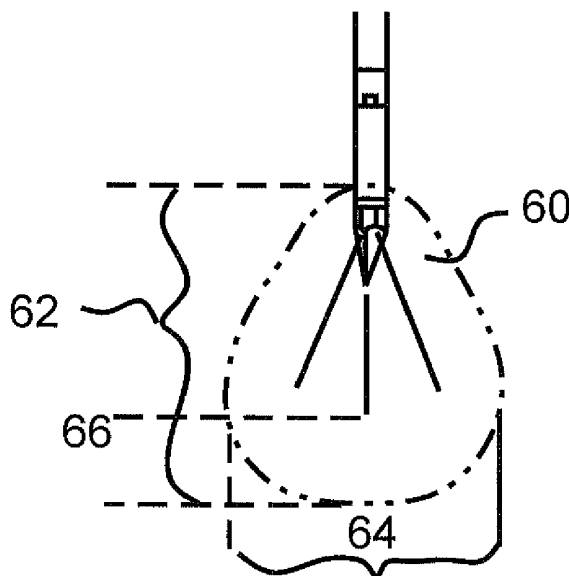
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method of ablating a uterine fibroid using a particular trocar is disclosed. The trocar comprises a plurality of ablation stylets mounted for movement from within the trocar to positions extending from the trocar. The trocar is adjustable to assume a plurality of configurations, each of the configurations having the stylets extended to a different extent from the trocar. A region to be ablated is imaged. The region may correspond to all or a portion of a uterine fibroid. The size of the region to be ablated is noted. The size of the region to be ablated is compared to a matrix of known ablation regions, each of the known ablation regions being associated with one of the configurations of the particular trocar, and each of the known ablation regions being associated with a position of the trocar relative to the known ablation region. The region to be ablated is associated with a most nearly matching known ablation region by comparison of the region to be ablated to the known ablation regions. A trocar of the design of the particular trocar is inserted into the uterine fibroid at a position, with respect to the region to be ablated, which more closely matches the position of the particular trocar with respect to the known ablation region. The stylets are deployed from the trocar to an extent corresponding to the configuration associated with the most nearly matching known ablation region.

**27 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets**



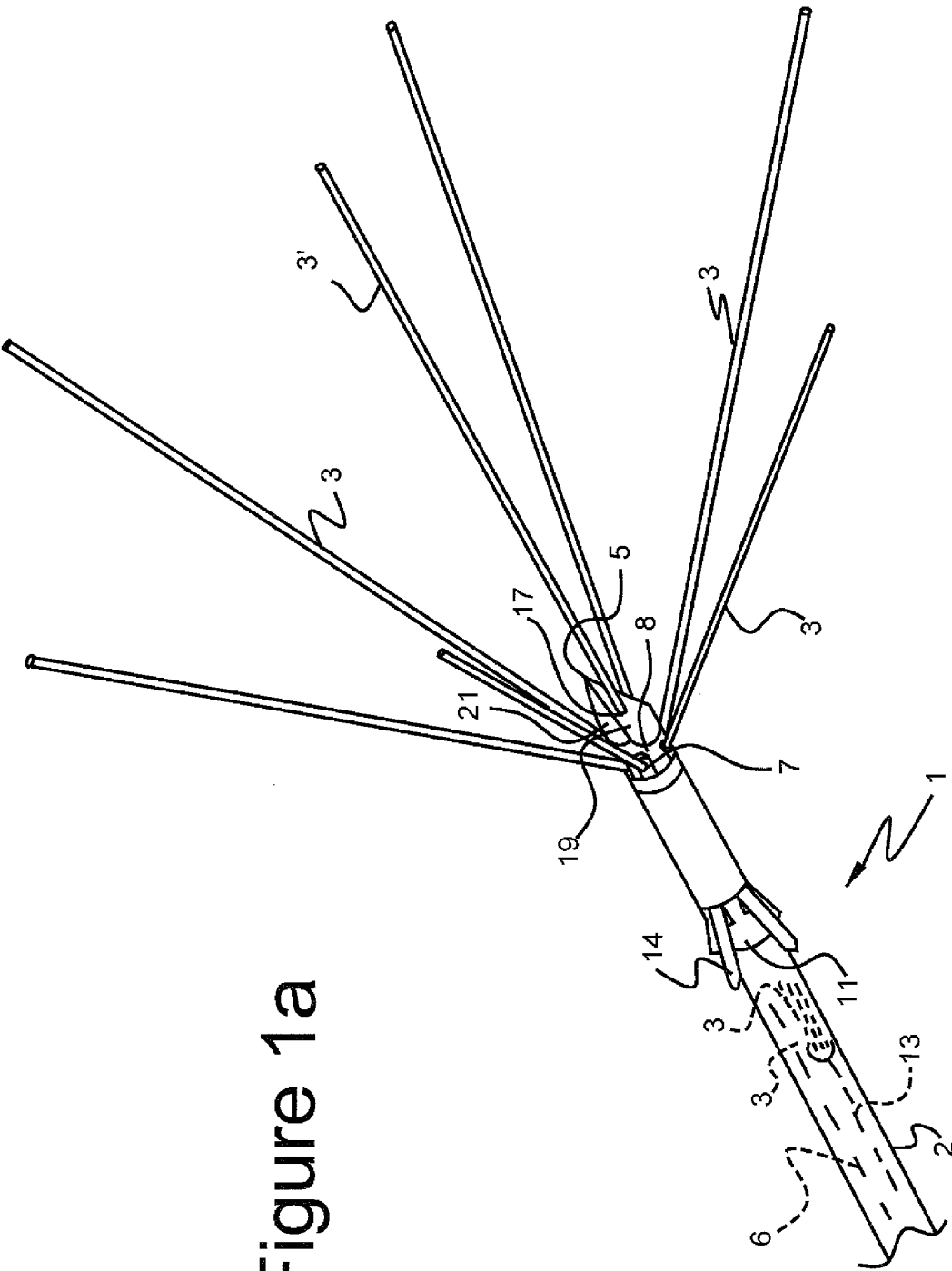


Figure 1a

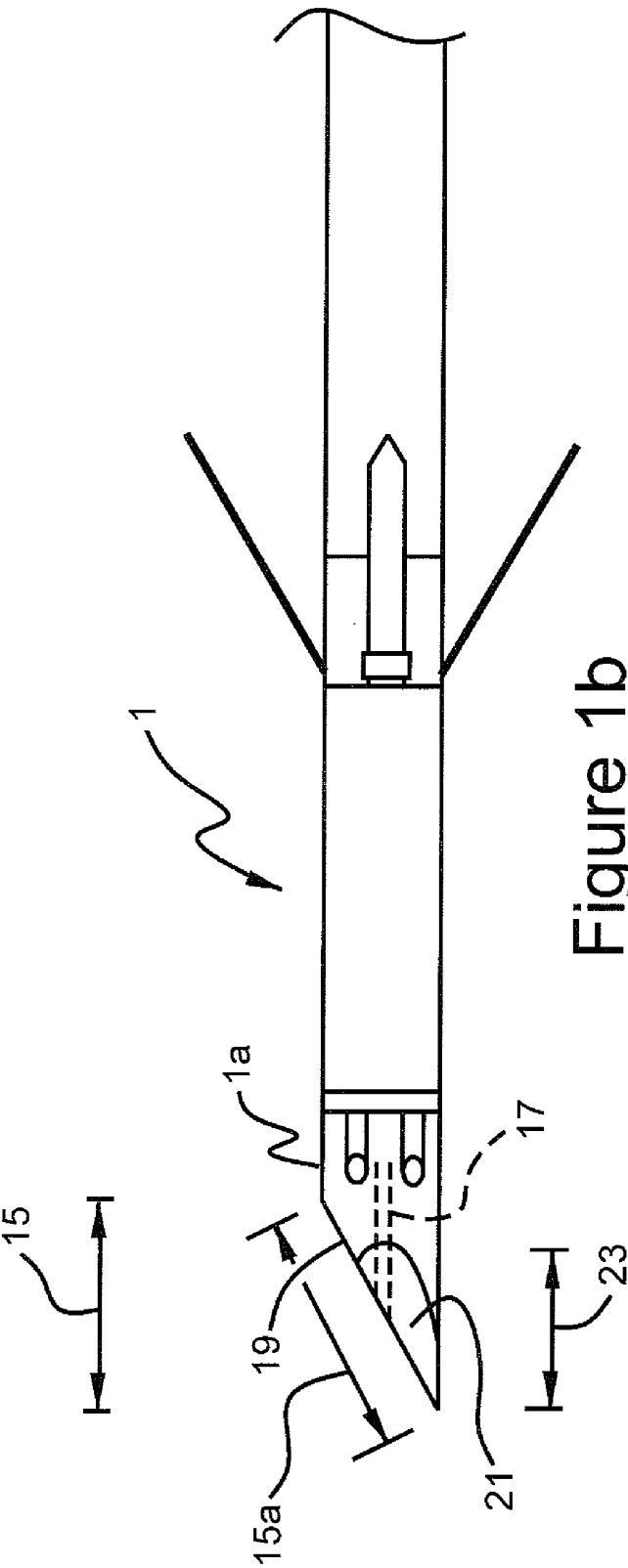


Figure 1b

Figure 2

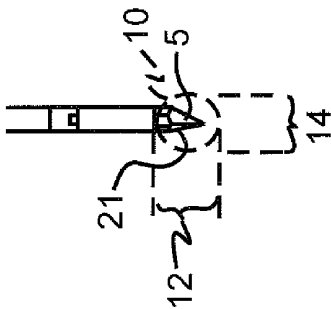


Figure 3

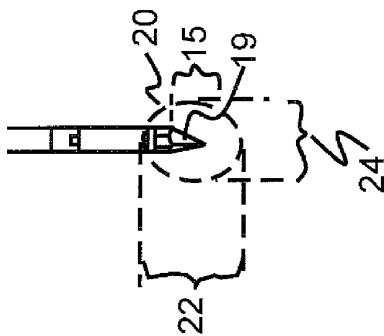


Figure 4

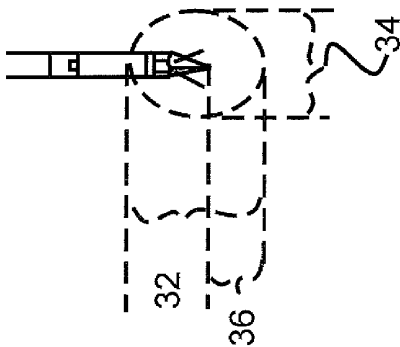


Figure 5

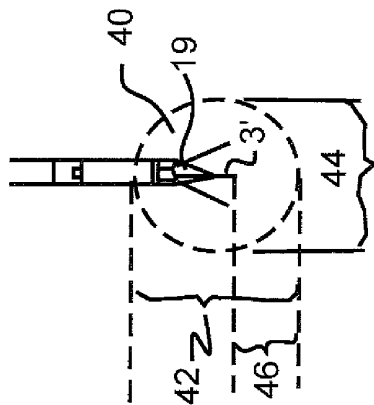


Figure 6

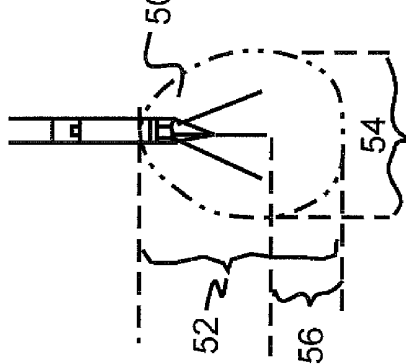


Figure 7

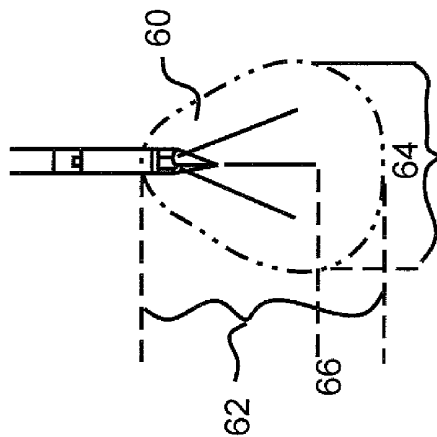


Figure 8

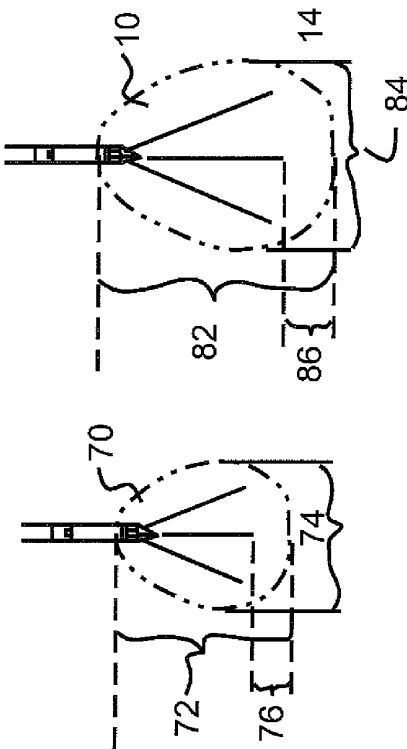


Figure 9

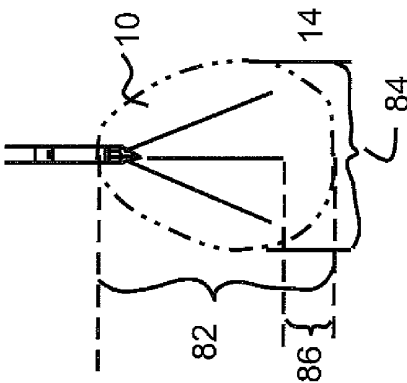


Figure 10

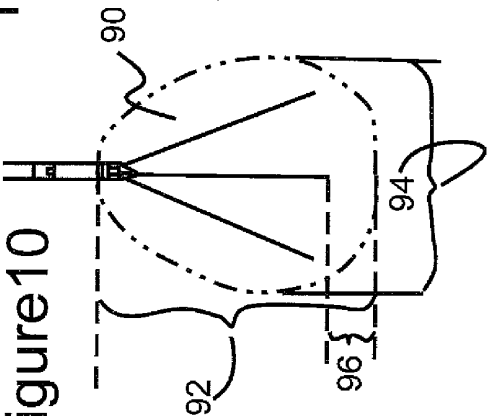
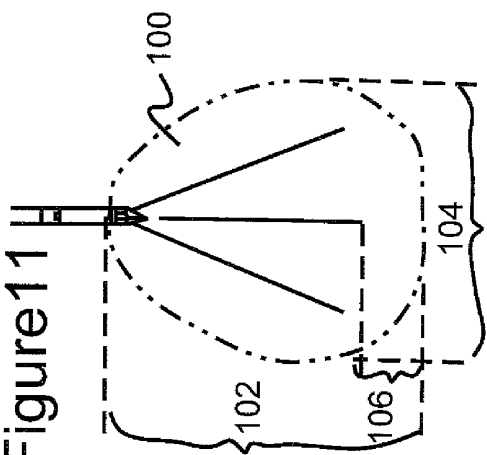


Figure 11



## ABLATION METHOD

## CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation in part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/429,921, filed May 8, 2006, and entitled Anchored RF ablation device for the destruction of tissue masses, which in turn is a continuation in part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/173,928, entitled Radio Frequency Ablation Device for the Destruction of Tissue Masses filed on Jul. 1, 2005, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,080,009, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

## TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates to apparatus and methods for uterine fibroid ablation, and, in particular, to structures and methods for achieving fibroid tissue destruction in volumes with largely predictable orientations, dimensions and configurations.

## STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

Not applicable

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Every year in the United States, approximately 230,000 women undergo hysterectomies for removal of uterine fibroids. In addition, it has been estimated that likely another six million women in the United States with uterine fibroid symptoms prefer to suffer, rather than taking on the risks and inconveniences associated with hysterectomy, the standard treatment and a major surgery that always results in infertility. This situation is much the same in the other parts of the world where women are in need of a safe alternative to hysterectomy.

Alternatives to hysterectomy such as uterine artery embolization (in which the blood supplies to the arteries that feed the fibroids are cut off), and Myomectomy (which involves a surgical removal of the fibroid) do exist, but both these methods involve complicated surgical procedures followed by a high rate of complications and a long recovery time.

In order to address these issues, an RF ablation probe that has been used to treat tumors in the human liver by hyperthermia has been demonstrated to substantially shrink or eliminate uterine fibroids.

One such device has been disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,840,935 to Lee. According to the disclosure in that patent, an ablation apparatus with multiple needles or deployable arms is inserted and positioned either proximate to or into a pelvic tumor, the location of which is further confirmed by using a laparoscope and an ultrasound machine. Either electromagnetic energy (and, potentially, other forms of energy) may be delivered through the ablation apparatus to the pelvic tumor to induce hyperthermia and ablate the tumor.

A typical device for ablating pelvic tumors is sold by Rita Medical Systems, Inc. This device consists of a plurality of resilient springy pre-curved RF ablation antennae or stylets housed in a straight lumen. The stylets are ejected in a curved configuration defined by their preformed springy shapes as they exit a sharp-tipped catheter. The deployed antennae with their particular preformed shapes thus can define variously

shaped volumes by varying the configuration of the curves which are preformed into the various springy antennae.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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In accordance with the invention, a method and apparatus are provided for the ablation of uterine tissue. According to the present invention, a plurality of conductors are housed within the walls of a cannula, each of which has a proximal end proximate to the proximal end of the cannula and a distal end proximate to the distal end of the cannula. A plurality of ablation stylets are coupled with each of these conductors such that the distal end of each conductor is connected to the proximal end of a stylet. The conductors and their respective stylets are mounted within the cannula for axial movement and a trocar point defines the distal end of the cannula. A deflection surface can be defined by the metal element defining the trocar point between the trocar point and the proximal end of the cannula. In response to forward axial movement of the stylets, at least some of them are deflected laterally and outwardly, with respect to the cannula axis in different directions along substantially straight paths with the paths defining an ablation volume. The trocar point and the stylets are provided with radio frequency energy, and together form an ablation zone.

In accordance with the invention a uterine fibroid is ablated using a trocar of known dimensional characteristics. The trocar comprises a plurality of ablation stylets mounted for movement from within the trocar to positions extending from the trocar. The trocar is adjustable to assume a plurality of configurations, each of the configurations having the stylets extended to a different extent from the trocar. A region to be ablated is imaged. The region may correspond to all or a portion of a uterine fibroid. The size of the region to be ablated is noted. The size of the region to be ablated is compared to a matrix of known ablation regions, each of the known ablation regions being associated with one of the configurations of the particular trocar of known dimensions, and each of the known ablation regions being associated with a position of the trocar relative to the known ablation region. The region to be ablated is associated with a most nearly matching known ablation region by comparison of the region to be ablated to the known ablation regions. A trocar of the design of the particular trocar is inserted into the uterine fibroid at a position, with respect to the region to be ablated, which more closely matches the position of the particular trocar with respect to the known ablation region. The stylets are deployed from the trocar to an extent corresponding to the configuration associated with the most nearly matching known ablation region.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION THE DRAWINGS

The operation of the invention will become apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the drawings, in which:

FIG. 1a is a perspective view of a multiple antennae or stylet ablation instrument 1 useful in practicing the inventive method;

FIG. 1b is a detailed view of a multiple antennae or stylet ablation instrument useful in practicing the inventive method;

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating an embodiment of the method as implemented according to the present invention;

FIG. 3 illustrates another embodiment of the present invention in the context of achieving a larger ablation zone;

FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating a method to achieve a still larger ablation zone with the deployment of the stylets at a distance of 5 mm into a volume of uterine fibroid tissue;

FIG. 5 illustrates an embodiment of the present invention where the stylets are deployed to 10 mm resulting in a generally egg-shaped volume;

FIG. 6 illustrates the inventive method in the context of achieving an even larger ablation zone;

FIG. 7 illustrates the inventive method in the context of achieving still an even larger ablation zone;

FIG. 8 illustrates the inventive method with the stylets deployed 25 mm into a volume of uterine fibroid tissue;

FIG. 9 illustrates the inventive method with the stylets deployed to 35 mm into the uterine fibroid tissue;

FIG. 10 illustrates the inventive with the stylets at 45 mm; and

FIG. 11 illustrates the inventive method with the stylets deployed to 50 mm, yielding a generally pear-shaped volume.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In accordance with the invention, it has been discovered that trocar point configuration, stylet length and ablation power level may be used to create ablation zones of relatively predictable size and shape.

FIG. 1a is a perspective view of an ablation instrument 1 with multiple antennae or stylets useful in practicing the inventive method. Ablation instrument 1 with a head end comprising a trocar 1a comprises a cannula 2 which houses a plurality of stylets 3, and, optionally, a plurality of anchors 4. A trocar point 5 is provided at the distal end of cannula 2. At least one conductor 6 is provided within cannula 2. Conductor 6 is electrically coupled to stylets 3 and trocar point 4 and accordingly provides RF energy to stylets 3 and trocar point 5.

In accordance with the invention, stylets 3 and trocar point 5 are electrically coupled to each other and electrically isolated from other exposed portions of ablation instrument 1, such as cannula 2. Each of the stylets are made of thin wire-like tubular members and during the procedure are initially housed entirely within the cannula 2. Stylets 3 are deployed for ablation by being advanced in the forward direction toward the distal end of ablation instrument 1 out from ablation instrument 1 through openings 7. As stylets 3 are advanced through openings 7, they bear against deflection surfaces 8 and move into the positions illustrated in FIG. 1. Deflection surfaces 8 are defined in the metal body which defines trocar point 5 at the distal end of the cannula 2.

During the inventive method, trocar point 5 at the distal end of cannula 2 is used to initially pierce the tissue of the fibroid tumor during use of the inventive ablation device 1. Optionally, a plurality of anchors 9, also housed within ablation instrument 1, may be deployed rearwardly toward the proximal end of ablation instrument 1. During deployment, anchors 4 are deflected by deflection surfaces 11 to move into the positions illustrated in FIG. 1a. After deployment anchors 4 act to prevent rear-ward movement of trocar point 5 during deployment of stylets 3 out from ablation instrument 1.

Stylets 3 are deployed through the use of a slideably mounted operator member 13 housed within cannula 2 and coupled to an operating handle at its proximal end. Anchors 4 may also be deployed through the use of a slideably mounted operator member (not illustrated) housed within cannula 2 and coupled to an operating handle at its proximal end. The distal end of operator member 13 is coupled to stylets 3 which may thus be advanced an identical distance in unison.

In accordance with the invention, it has been found that by varying the extension of stylets 3 from the trocar point and by varying the power applied to stylets 3 and ablation point 5, the size and shape of the ablation zone may be predictably con-

trolled. For a trocar point of particular dimension, predetermined and relatively uniformly dimensioned and shaped ablation zones may be controllably created.

In accordance with the invention it is contemplated that three facets cut into a right circular cylindrical metal body with a diameter of 3.5 mm define the shape and size of the trocar point. In accordance with the invention, or a trocar with a diameter of approximately 3.5 mm a height 12 of 8.2 mm has been found to yield excellent results. As shown in FIG. 1b, large facet 19 has a height 15 of approximately 6 mm. Large facet 19 overlies the center of the trocar which defines a cylindrical passage 17 (FIG. 1a-b), through which stylet 3' extends. Large facet 19 has an oblique length 15a of about 7 mm.

Flat facets 21 have a height 23 of approximately 4.5 mm. Facet 19 is accordingly somewhat larger in area as compared to the other two facets 21. In accordance with a preferred embodiment, large flat facet 19 has a length at its widest girth of approximately 3 mm. Facets 21 are approximately 2.6 mm at their widest girth, but are not symmetrical, each having a straight edge which, together with facet 19, forms the point of the trocar. As compared to facets 21, facet 19 extends about 1.5 mm further (along the axis of cannula 2) from point 5 of the trocar toward the proximal end of ablation instrument 1. Facets 21 are symmetrical with respect to each other. The angle between facet 19 and each of the facets 21 is approximately 90°.

While the above-described trocar with the above dimensions as provided excellent results, it is believed that similarly dimensioned pointed trocars, of similar base diameter and length will provide good results.

In accordance with the invention, it is contemplated that the dimensions of the trocar point may vary from the preferred embodiment detailed above. More particularly, it is contemplated that, for the application of the device to fibrous growths (such as uterine fibroids), using materials available today, the diameter of trocar point 5 may vary between 1.5 and 7 mm, although with existing materials, a diameter between 2.75 and 4 mm is preferred and a diameter between 3.2 and 3.7 mm is most preferred. However, to the extent that stronger materials may come to be known, smaller diameter trocars are more desirable, as they cause less trauma to the patient due to the wound created by the introduction of the trocar and cannula into the body of the patient. Conversely, larger dimensions may be tolerated in some applications than the structure of the present invention can advantageously be used with a larger diameter cannula and trocar.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment, trocar point 5 is made of stainless steel. Stylets 3 are made of tubular nickel titanium alloy having an outer diameter of approximately 0.4 mm. The transducer allows the surgeon to monitor the ablation procedure, and control the extent to which RF energy raises the temperature of the surrounding tissue, and thus control the size of the ablation zone in which substantial or complete cellular necrosis is induced.

#### EXAMPLE 1

As shown in FIG. 2, when trocar point 5, having the dimensions specified above, is advanced into a volume of uterine fibroid tissue and rf energy applied, an ablation zone 10 having a generally oval-shaped volume may be produced. In accordance with this example of the invention, radio frequency power at a frequency of 460 kilohertz is output into ablation instrument 1, which is deployed without externally extending stylets as illustrated in FIG. 2. The radio frequency power output to trocar point 5 is 15 watts. Radio frequency

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power output is produced for a period of 15 seconds. The ablation zone **10** which is produced has an axial length **12** of 1 cm and a diameter or width **14** of 0.8 cm. The tip of trocar **1a** is located approximately 0.1 cm from the distal edge of ablation volume **10**. It is noted that in this configuration, stylets **3** are wholly contained within cannula **2**.

As illustrated in FIG. **2**, it has accordingly been found that even without extending the stylets, the trocar may be used to create relatively small ablation zones. In accordance with the invention, a trocar having the particular configuration described above yielded excellent results.

## EXAMPLE 2

If a larger ablation zone is desired, in accordance with the invention, one may deploy trocar **1a** with trocar point **5**, and having the dimensions specified above, into a volume of uterine fibroid tissue, to create an ablation zone **20** having a generally global-shaped volume, as illustrated in FIG. **3**. In accordance with the invention, radio frequency power at a frequency of 460 kHz is output into ablation instrument **1** and in particular trocar **1a**. The radio frequency power output to trocar **1a** is 15 watts. Radio frequency power output is produced for a period of 60 seconds. The ablation zone **20** which is produced has a length **22** of 1.5 cm and a width **24** of 1.2 cm. The tip **5** of trocar **1a** is located approximately 0.5 cm from the distal edge of ablation volume **10**. Ablation zone **20** extends 1.2 centimeters behind trocar point **5**. It is noted that in this configuration, stylets **3** are still wholly contained within cannula **2**.

## EXAMPLE 3

In accordance with the invention, it is also possible to maintain the temperature surrounding ablation stylets **3** for a period of time, as opposed to applying a fixed amount of power to trocar **1a**. For example, if a still a larger ablation zone is desired as compared to the ablation zone created in Example 2, in accordance with the invention, one may deploy trocar **1a**, having the dimensions specified above, into a volume of uterine fibroid tissue, to create an ablation zone **30**, having a generally egg-shaped volume, as illustrated in FIG. **4**. In accordance with the invention, radio frequency power at a frequency of 460 kHz is output into ablation instrument **1**. Stylets **3** are deployed a distance of 5 mm from the surface of trocar **1a**, thus resulting in exposing 5 mm of their length to the uterine fibroid tissue to be ablated.

The radio frequency power output to stylets **3** and trocar **1a** may be varied in analog fashion to maintain a temperature of 100° centigrade for a period of 60 seconds. Feedback from the temperature transducers contained within stylets **3** is used to adjust the power output of the RF generator to achieve the desired temperature.

Alternatively, the duty cycle of, for example, a 15 watt radio frequency output coupled to trocar **1a** may be varied, for example by turning the output on to begin the heating cycle and reach the desired temperature, shutting it off when a desired temperature of 100° C. is achieved, and turning it on again when the temperature drops below 99.5° C.

The ablation zone **30** which is produced has a length **32** of 2 cm and a width **34** of 1.6 cm. The tip of stylet **3'** is located at a distance **36** approximately 0.8 cm from the distal edge of ablation volume **30**. Ablation zone **30** extends 1.2 centimeters behind trocar point **5**.

It is further noted that in accordance with the present invention, suitable, but smaller ablation zones may be obtained by maintaining temperatures at various points within a range of,

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for example, 90 to 100° C. In addition, it may be desirable to use higher temperatures or higher powers toward the end of the ablation procedure, depending upon whether there is temperature maintenance as in this example or power maintenance as in Examples 1 and 2.

## EXAMPLE 4

If still a larger ablation zone is desired, in accordance with the invention, one may deploy trocar **1a**, having the dimensions specified above, into a volume of uterine fibroid tissue, to create an ablation zone **40**, having a generally egg-shaped volume, as illustrated in FIG. **5**. In accordance with the invention, radio frequency power at a frequency of 460 kHz is output into trocar **1a**. Stylets **3** are deployed a distance of 10 mm from the surface of trocar **1a** on ablation device **1**, thus resulting in exposing 10 mm of their length to the uterine fibroid tissue to be ablated. The temperature of the tissue surrounding stylets **3** and trocar **1a** maintained at about 100° using either of the methods detailed above. Temperature is maintained for a period of 30 seconds. The ablation zone **40** which is produced has a length **42** of 25 mm and a width **44** of 23 mm. The tip of stylet **3'** is located at a distance **46** approximately 11 mm from the distal edge of ablation volume **40**. Similarly, ablation zone **40** extends about 14 mm behind trocar point **5**.

## EXAMPLE 5

If still a larger ablation zone is desired, in accordance with the invention, one may deploy trocar **1a**, having the dimensions specified above, into a volume of uterine fibroid tissue, to create an ablation zone **50**, having a generally pear-shaped volume, as illustrated in FIG. **6**. In accordance with the invention, radio frequency power at a frequency of 460 kHz is output into ablation instrument **1**. Stylets **3** are deployed a distance of 15 mm from the surface of ablation device **1**, thus resulting in exposing 15 mm of their length to the uterine fibroid tissue to be ablated. The temperature of the tissue surrounding stylets **3** and trocar **1a** is maintained at about 100° using either of the methods detailed above. Temperature is maintained for a period of 120 seconds. The ablation zone **50** which is produced has a length **52** of 30 mm and a width **54** of 26 mm. The tip of stylet **3'** is located at a distance **56** approximately 11 mm from the distal edge of ablation volume **50**. Similarly, ablation zone **50** extends about 12 mm behind trocar point **5**.

## EXAMPLE 6

If an even larger ablation zone is desired, in accordance with the invention, one may deploy trocar **1a** into a fibroid to be ablated. Trocar **1a** has the dimensions specified above and is positioned in a volume of uterine fibroid tissue to be ablated. Trocar **1a** may be driven with RF energy to create an ablation zone **60**, having a generally pear-shaped volume, as illustrated in FIG. **7**. In accordance with the invention, radio frequency power at a frequency of 460 kHz is output into trocar **1a** on ablation instrument **1**. Stylets **3** are deployed a distance of 20 mm from the surface of ablation device **1**, thus resulting in exposing 20 mm of their length to the uterine fibroid tissue to be ablated. The temperature of the tissue surrounding stylets **3** and trocar **1a** is maintained at about 100° using either of the methods detailed above. Temperature is maintained for a period of 180 seconds. The ablation zone **60** which is produced has a length **62** of 36 mm and a width **64** of 31 mm. The tip of stylet **3'** is located at a distance **66**

approximately 11 mm from the distal edge of ablation volume **60** thus produced. Ablation zone **60** extends about 12 mm behind trocar point **5**.

## EXAMPLE 7

If still a larger ablation zone is desired, in accordance with the invention, one may deploy trocar **1a**, having the dimensions specified above, into a volume of uterine fibroid tissue, to create an ablation zone **70**, having a generally pear-shaped volume, as illustrated in FIG. **8**. In accordance with the invention, radio frequency power at a frequency of 460 kHz is output into trocar **1a** on ablation instrument **1**. Stylets **3** are deployed a distance of 25 mm from the surface of trocar **1a**, thus resulting in exposing 25 mm of their length to the uterine fibroid tissue to be ablated. The temperature of the tissue surrounding stylets **3** and trocar **1a** is maintained at about 100° using either of the methods detailed above. Temperature is maintained for a period of 240 seconds. The ablation zone **70** which is produced has a length **72** of 38 mm and a width **74** of 31 mm. The tip of stylet **3'** is located at a distance **76** approximately 10 mm from the distal edge of ablation volume **70**. Similarly, ablation zone **70** extends about 12 mm behind trocar point **5**.

## EXAMPLE 8

If still a larger ablation zone is desired, in accordance with the invention, one may deploy trocar **1a**, having the dimensions specified above, into a volume of uterine fibroid tissue, to create an ablation zone **80**, having a generally pear-shaped volume, as illustrated in FIG. **9**. In accordance with the invention, radio frequency power at a frequency of 460 kHz is output trocar **1a**. Stylets **3** are deployed a distance of 35 mm from the surface of trocar **1a**, thus resulting in exposing 35 mm of their length to the uterine fibroid tissue to be ablated. The temperature of the tissue surrounding stylets **3** and trocar **1a** maintained at about 100° using either of the methods detailed above. Temperature is maintained for a period of 420 seconds. The ablation zone **80** which is produced has a length **82** of 49 mm and a width **84** of 41 mm. The tip of stylet **3'** is located at a distance **86** approximately 12 mm from the distal edge of ablation volume **80**. Similarly, ablation zone **80** extends about 12 mm. behind trocar point **5**.

## EXAMPLE 9

If yet a still a larger ablation zone is desired, in accordance with the invention, one may deploy trocar **1a**, having the dimensions specified above, into a volume of uterine fibroid tissue, to create an ablation zone **90**, having a generally pear-shaped volume, as illustrated in FIG. **10**. In accordance with the invention, radio frequency power at a frequency of 460 kHz is output to trocar **1a**. Stylets **3** are deployed a distance of 45 mm from the surface of trocar **1a**, thus resulting in exposing 45 mm of their length to the uterine fibroid tissue to be ablated. The temperature of the tissue surrounding stylets **3** and trocar **1a** maintained at about 100° using either of the methods detailed above. Temperature is maintained for a period of 480 seconds. The ablation zone **90** which is produced has a length **92** of 59 mm and a width **94** of 46 mm. The tip of stylet **3'** is located at a distance **96** approximately 11 mm from the distal edge of ablation volume **90**. Ablation zone **90** extends 11 mm behind trocar point **5**.

## EXAMPLE 10

If still a larger ablation zone is desired, in accordance with the invention, one may deploy trocar **1a**, having the dimen-

sions specified above, into a volume of uterine fibroid tissue, to create an ablation zone **100**, having a generally pear-shaped volume, as illustrated in FIG. **11**. In accordance with the invention, radio frequency power at a frequency of 460 kHz is output to trocar **1a**. Stylets **3** are deployed a distance of 50 mm from the surface of ablation device **1**, thus resulting in exposing 50 mm of their length to the uterine fibroid tissue to be ablated. The temperature of the tissue surrounding stylets **3** and trocar **1a** is maintained at about 100° using either of the methods detailed above. Temperature is maintained for a period of 720 seconds. The ablation zone **100** which is produced has a length **102** of 67 mm and a width **104** of 59 mm. The tip of stylet **3'** is located at a distance **96** approximately 14 mm from the distal edge of ablation volume **90**. Similarly, ablation zone **90** extends about 11 mm behind trocar point **5**.

In accordance with the invention, in the power mode typified by the embodiments of FIGS. **2** and **3**, the RF generator delivers substantially constant RF power at 460 kHz to all electrodes and the mandrel tip.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention, a thermocouple is provided at the distal end of each stylet electrode. While all the strategies may be used, in a temperature-controlled ablation, such as Example **3**, the system may use the average temperature of the seven thermocouples to control the power output. Alternatively, high and/or low readings may be removed from the calculation.

Optionally, one may employ a power control algorithm which operates differently while it is ramping up to a target temperature, as compared to its operation when it is at or near the target temperature. In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention, in ramping mode, a ramping mode power control algorithm applies the full power of the system, reduced by an amount, if any, which causes the system to implement a maximum temperature increase rate of 2° C./second. In accordance with the invention, this ramp rate may be reduced as average temperature measured by the temperature transducers in the probe's ablation stylets approach the target temperature.

When the probe average temperature is below, and within, for example, 0.5° C. of the target temperature, the power control algorithm switches to target power control mode where power is moderated and adjusted to maintain the desired temperature. Target power control delivers power in proportion to the small differences between the thermocouple average and the target temperature.

After the algorithm has switched from ramping to target power control mode, the system may be set to never switch back to ramping mode until the RF power is turned off. That means once target temperature is achieved the amount of RF Power delivered is only to maintain target temperature, in the embodiment of Example **3** and other temperature controlled procedures.

As alluded to above, manual (or power) control mode simply delivers the amount of power to the electrode array and tip that has been set as the target power.

In both temperature and manual modes, the amount of ablation time is controlled by a foot pedal that is used to start and stop the RF delivery.

While illustrative embodiments of the invention have been described, it is noted that various modifications will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art in view of the above description and drawings. Such modifications are within the scope of the invention which is limited and defined only by the following claims.

The invention claimed is:

**1.** A method of ablating a region to be ablated in a uterine fibroid, using a particular type of trocar, said trocar compris-

ing a plurality of ablation stylets mounted for movement from within said trocar to positions extending from said trocar, said trocar having a particular arrangement of ablation elements and a trocar point, said trocar being adjustable to assume a plurality of configurations, each of said configurations having said stylets extended to a different extent from said trocar, comprising:

- (a) imaging said region to be ablated, said region corresponding to all or a portion of a uterine fibroid, said region to be ablated having a size;
- (b) noting the size of said region to be ablated;
- (c) comparing the size of said region to be ablated to a matrix of known ablation regions, each of said known ablation regions being associated with one of said configurations of said particular trocar, each of said known ablation regions being associated with a position of said trocar relative to said known ablation region;
- (d) associating said region to be ablated with a most nearly matching known ablation region by comparison of said region to be ablated to said known ablation regions;
- (e) inserting a trocar with effectively the same arrangement of ablation elements and trocar point of said particular trocar into said uterine fibroid at a position, with respect to said region to be ablated, which most closely matches the position of said particular trocar with respect to said known ablation region; and
- (f) deploying said stylets from said trocar to an extent corresponding to said configuration associated with said most closely matching known ablation region.

2. A method for ablating a uterine fibroid as in claim 1, further comprising: (g) insufflating the abdominal cavity of the patient to create an air pocket adjacent to said uterus and within the abdominal cavity; and (h) placing a laparoscope in said air pocket in a position to optically image said uterus.

3. A method for ablating a uterine fibroid as in claim 2, wherein said known ablation region is associated with a particular length for stylet deployment and an associated ablation time, and wherein said stylets are deployed to said particular length, and further comprising: (i) applying RF power to said stylets and said trocar for said associated ablation time; and (j) withdrawing said trocar.

4. The method for ablating a uterine fibroid as in claim 3, wherein cautery RF power it is applied to said trocar during withdrawal of said trocar.

5. The method for ablating a uterine fibroid as in claim 3, further comprising: (k) noting the orientation of said region to be ablated.

6. The method for ablating a uterine fibroid as in claim 3, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an average value in the range between 90° centigrade and 100° centigrade during the ablation procedure.

7. The method for ablating a uterine fibroid as in claim 3, wherein said stylets are deployed between 2.5 and 7.5 mm, wherein RF power is applied for between 30 seconds and 90 seconds, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an average value in the range between 80° centigrade and 110° centigrade during the ablation procedure.

8. The method for ablating a uterine fibroid as in claim 3, wherein said stylets are deployed between 7.5 and 12.5 mm, wherein RF power is applied for between 15 seconds and 60 seconds, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an

average value in the range between 80° centigrade and 110° centigrade during the ablation procedure.

9. The method for ablating a uterine fibroid as in claim 3, wherein said stylets are deployed between 12.5 and 17.5 mm, wherein RF power is applied for between 60 seconds and 150 seconds, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an average value in the range between 80° centigrade and 110° centigrade during the ablation procedure.

10. The method for ablating a uterine fibroid as in claim 3, wherein said stylets are deployed between 17.5 and 22.5 mm, wherein RF power is applied for between 150 seconds and 210 seconds, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an average value in the range between 80° centigrade and 110° centigrade during the ablation procedure.

11. The method for ablating a uterine fibroid as in claim 3, wherein said stylets are deployed between 22.5 and 30 mm, wherein RF power is applied for between 210 seconds and 330 seconds, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an average value in the range between 80° centigrade and 110° centigrade during the ablation procedure.

12. The method for ablating a uterine fibroid as in claim 3, wherein said stylets are deployed between 30 and 40 mm, wherein RF power is applied for between 330 seconds and 450 seconds, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an average value in the range between 85° centigrade and 105° centigrade during the ablation procedure.

13. The method for ablating a uterine fibroid as in claim 3, wherein said stylets are deployed between 40 and 47.5 mm, wherein RF power is applied for between 450 seconds and 600 seconds, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an average value in the range between 85° centigrade and 105° centigrade during the ablation procedure.

14. The method for ablating a uterine fibroid as in claim 3, wherein said stylets are deployed between 47.5 and 60 mm, wherein RF power is applied for between 600 seconds and 900 seconds, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an average value in the range between 85° centigrade and 105° centigrade during the ablation procedure.

15. A method of ablating a uterine fibroid using a particular trocar, said trocar comprising a plurality of ablation stylets mounted for movement from within said trocar to positions extending from said trocar, said trocar being adjustable to assume a plurality of configurations, each of said configurations having said stylets extended to a different extent from said trocar, comprising:

- (a) imaging a region to be ablated, said region corresponding to all or a portion of a uterine fibroid;
- (b) noting the size of said region to be ablated;
- (c) comparing the size of said region to be ablated to a matrix of known ablation regions, each of said known ablation regions being associated with one of said configurations of said particular trocar, each of said known ablation regions being associated with a position of said trocar relative to said known ablation region;

- (d) associating said region to be ablated with a most nearly matching known ablation region by comparison of said region to be ablated to said known ablation regions;
- (e) inserting a trocar of the design of said particular trocar into said uterine fibroid at a position, with respect to said region to be ablated, which most closely matches the position of said particular trocar with respect to said known ablation region; and
- (f) applying a substantially fixed rf power to said trocar for a fixed period of time.

16. A method of ablating a region to be ablated using a particular trocar, said trocar comprising a plurality of ablation stylets mounted for movement from within said trocar to positions extending from said trocar, the positions of said ablation stylets being adjustable to assume a plurality of trocar configurations, each of said trocar configurations having said stylets extended to a different extent from said trocar, comprising:

- (a) imaging said region to be ablated, said region corresponding to all or a portion of an anatomical feature to be ablated, said region to be ablated having a size;
- (b) noting the size of said region to be ablated;
- (c) comparing the size of said region to be ablated to a plurality of known ablation regions, each of said known ablation regions being associated with one of said trocar configurations of said particular trocar, each of said known ablation regions being associated with a respective position relative to its associated trocar configuration;
- (d) associating said region to be ablated with a most nearly matching known ablation region by comparison of said region to be ablated to said known ablation regions;
- (e) inserting a trocar of the design of said particular trocar into said uterine fibroid at an ablation position, where the position of said most nearly matching known ablation region most closely matches said region to be ablated; and
- (f) deploying said stylets from said trocar to an extent corresponding to said configuration associated with said most closely matching known ablation region.

17. A method of ablating an anatomical feature using a trocar, said trocar comprising a plurality of ablation stylets mounted for movement from within said trocar to positions extending from said trocar, said trocar being adjustable to assume a plurality of configurations, each of said configurations being characterized by said stylets extending to a different length from said trocar, comprising:

- (a) imaging a region to be ablated, said region corresponding to all or a portion of a uterine fibroid;
- (b) noting the size of said region to be ablated;
- (c) comparing the size of said region to be ablated to a matrix of known ablation regions, each of said known ablation regions being known to be effected by the trocar when it is in a respective one of said configurations of said trocar, each of said known ablation regions having a known position with respect to said trocar;
- (d) associating said region to be ablated with a most nearly matching known ablation region by comparison of said region to be ablated to said known ablation regions;
- (e) inserting said trocar into said anatomical feature to be ablated at a position, with respect to said anatomical feature to be ablated, where said anatomical feature to be ablated most closely matches said known ablation region; and
- (f) applying rf power to said trocar.

18. The method for ablating an anatomical feature as in claim 17, further comprising noting the orientation of said

region to be ablated, and wherein each known ablation region is associated with an rf power and application time which is employed during said application of rf power.

19. The method for ablating an anatomical feature as in claim 17, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an average value in the range between 90° centigrade and 100° centigrade during the ablation procedure.

20. The method for ablating an anatomical feature as in claim 17, wherein said stylets are deployed between 2.5 and 7.5 mm, wherein RF power is applied for between 30 seconds and 90 seconds, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an average value in the range between 80° centigrade and 110° centigrade during the ablation procedure.

21. The method for ablating an anatomical feature as in claim 17, wherein said stylets are deployed between 7.5 and 12.5 mm, wherein RF power is applied for between 15 seconds and 60 seconds, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an average value in the range between 80° centigrade and 110° centigrade during the ablation procedure.

22. The method for ablating an anatomical feature as in claim 17, wherein said stylets are deployed between 12.5 and 17.5 mm, wherein RF power is applied for between 60 seconds and 150 seconds, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an average value in the range between 80° centigrade and 110° centigrade during the ablation procedure.

23. The method for ablating an anatomical feature as in claim 17, wherein said stylets are deployed between 17.5 and 22.5 mm, wherein RF power is applied for between 150 seconds and 210 seconds, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an average value in the range between 80° centigrade and 110° centigrade during the ablation procedure.

24. The method for ablating an anatomical feature as in claim 17, wherein said stylets are deployed between 22.5 and 30 mm, wherein RF power is applied for between 210 seconds and 330 seconds, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an average value in the range between 80° centigrade and 110° centigrade during the ablation procedure.

25. The method for ablating an anatomical feature as in claim 17, wherein said stylets are deployed between 30 and 40 mm, wherein RF power is applied for between 330 seconds and 450 seconds, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an average value in the range between 85° centigrade and 105° centigrade during the ablation procedure.

26. The method for ablating an anatomical feature as in claim 17, wherein said stylets are deployed between 40 and 47.5 mm, wherein RF power is applied for between 450 seconds and 600 seconds, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an average value in the range between 85° centigrade and 105° centigrade during the ablation procedure.

27. The method for ablating an anatomical feature as in claim 17, wherein said stylets are deployed between 47.5 and

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60 mm, wherein RF power is applied for between 600 seconds and 900 seconds, wherein a temperature of at least one stylet is measured, and wherein RF power is maintained during the procedure at a level which results in said temperature having an average value in the range between 85° centigrade and 105° centigrade during the ablation procedure. 5

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|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| 专利名称(译)       | 消融方法                                                                                                                         |         |            |
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| 当前申请(专利权)人(译) | HALT MEDICAL INC.                                                                                                            |         |            |
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| 其他公开文献        | US20110230874A1                                                                                                              |         |            |
| 外部链接          | <a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>                                                                              |         |            |

#### 摘要(译)

公开了一种使用特定套管针消融子宫肌瘤的方法。套管针包括多个消融管心针，其安装成从套管针内部移动到从套管针延伸的位置。套管针可调节以呈现多种构型，每种构型具有从套管针延伸到不同程度的管心针。要消融的区域被成像。该区域可以对应于子宫肌瘤的全部或一部分。记录要消融的区域的大小。将要消融的区域的尺寸与已知消融区域的矩阵进行比较，每个已知的消融区域与特定套管针的一种配置相关联，并且每个已知的消融区域与该位置相关联。相对于已知消融区域的套管针。通过比较待消融的区域与已知的消融区域，待消融的区域与最接近匹配的已知消融区域相关联。将特定套管针的设计的套管针插入子宫肌瘤中相对于待消融区域的位置，该位置更接近地匹配特定套管针相对于已知消融区域的位置。探针从套管针部署到与对应于最接近匹配的已知消融区域的配置相对应的程度。

