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Graham et al.

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(54) **LAPAROSCOPIC HANDPIECE FOR
WAVEGUIDES**

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(US)

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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§ 371 (c)(1),

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PCT Pub. Date: **Mar. 14, 2016**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

A61B 18/22 (2006.01)

A61B 1/008 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **A61B 18/22** (2013.01); **A61B 1/008**
(2013.01); **A61B 1/0052** (2013.01); **A61B**
1/313 (2013.01);

(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC ... A61B 18/22; A61B 17/00234; A61B 17/29;
A61B 17/320016; A61B 2017/00314;
(Continued)

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Primary Examiner — Carl H Layno

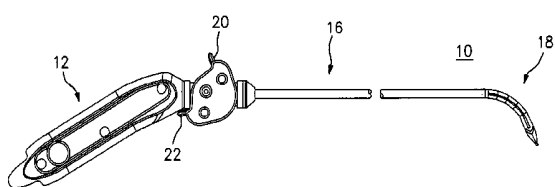
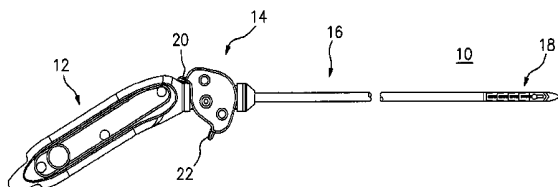
Assistant Examiner — Michael J Lau

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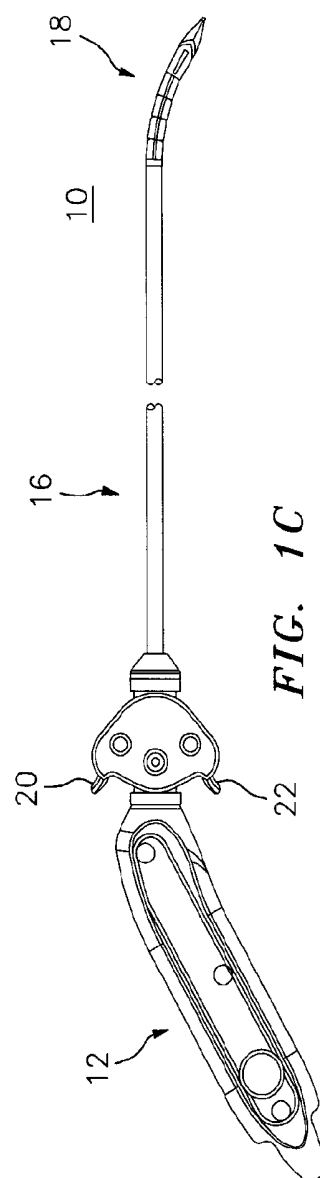
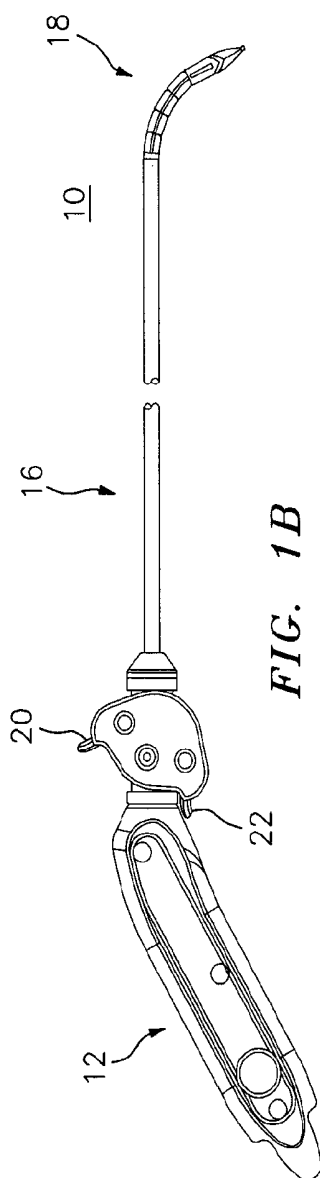
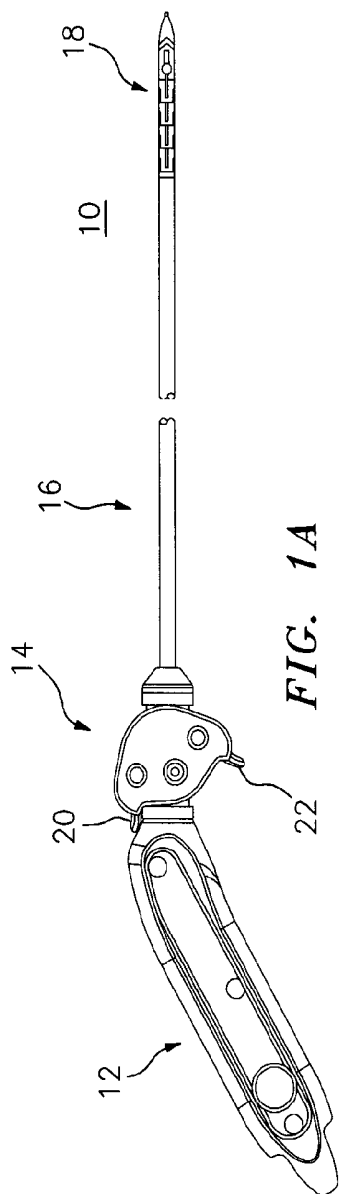
(57) **ABSTRACT**

An articulating instrument including a distal assembly hav-
ing first and second configurations and intermediate con-
figurations between them. At least one of the first and second
configurations is substantially stable such that the distal
assembly of the instrument has a tendency to remain in the
stable configuration when placed in that configuration by a
user of the instrument. Preferably, the distal assembly ter-
minates in a distal tip unit defining at least one distal feature
that is useful for manipulating tissue.

15 Claims, 20 Drawing Sheets



- (51) **Int. Cl.**
A61B 1/313 (2006.01)
A61B 17/29 (2006.01)
A61B 1/005 (2006.01)
A61B 17/32 (2006.01)
A61B 17/00 (2006.01)
A61B 18/14 (2006.01)
A61B 18/20 (2006.01)
A61B 18/00 (2006.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
 CPC *A61B 17/00234* (2013.01); *A61B 17/29* (2013.01); *A61B 17/320016* (2013.01); *A61B 18/14* (2013.01); *A61B 18/1445* (2013.01); *A61B 18/1482* (2013.01); *A61B 18/201* (2013.01); *A61B 2017/00314* (2013.01); *A61B 2017/00327* (2013.01); *A61B 2017/00469* (2013.01); *A61B 2017/2905* (2013.01); *A61B 2017/320044* (2013.01); *A61B 2018/00577* (2013.01); *A61B 2018/00601* (2013.01); *A61B 2018/00642* (2013.01); *A61B 2018/2255* (2013.01)
- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
 CPC *A61B 2017/00327*; *A61B 2017/00469*; *A61B 2017/2905*; *A61B 2017/320044*; *A61B 2018/2255*; *A61B 2018/2285*; *G01M 11/37*
 USPC 606/17, 19, 45, 46, 47, 263, 107
 See application file for complete search history.
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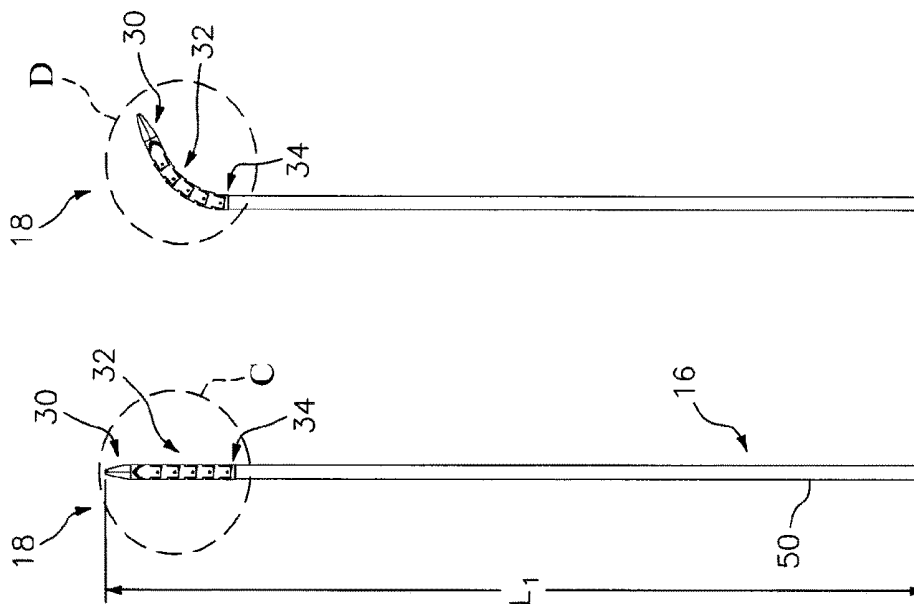


FIG. 2A

FIG. 2B

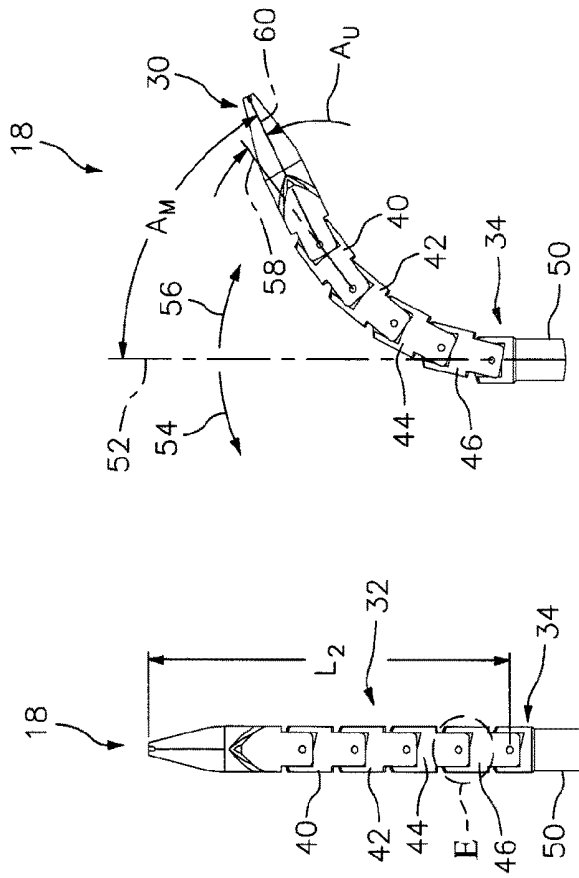


FIG. 2C

FIG. 2D

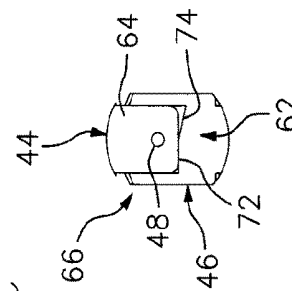


FIG. 2E

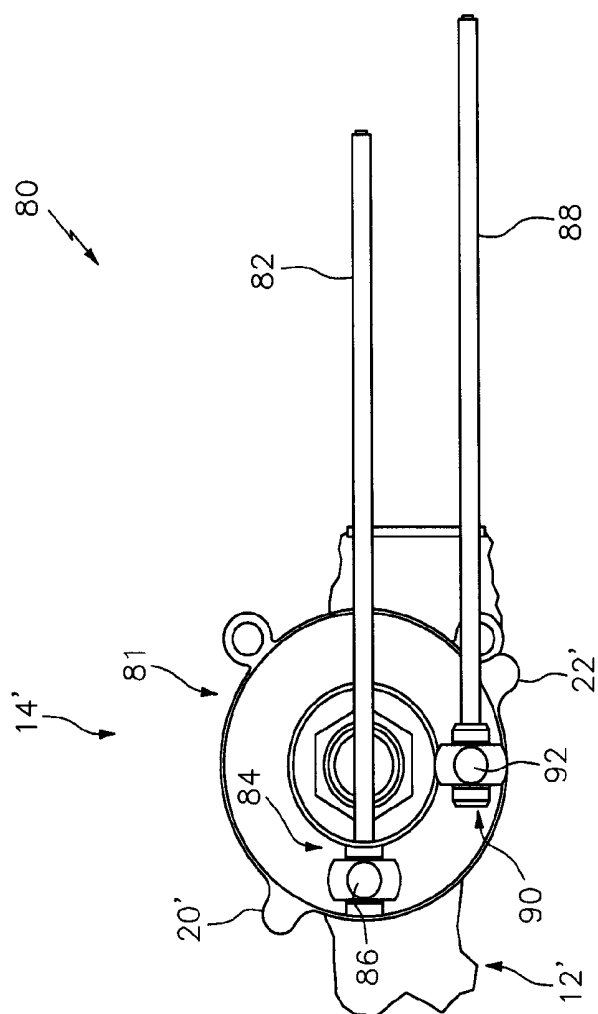


FIG. 3

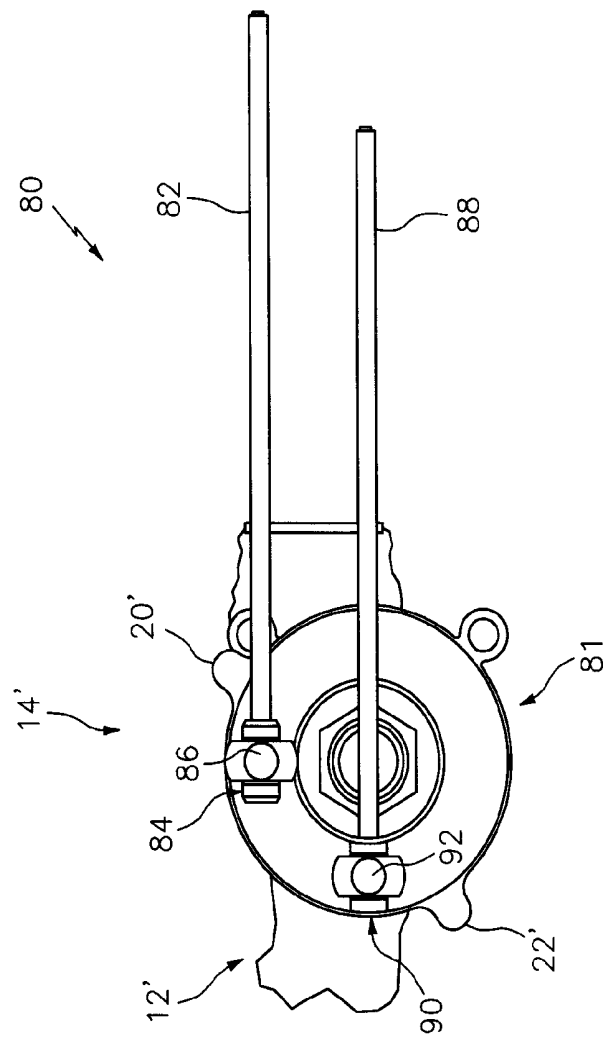


FIG. 4

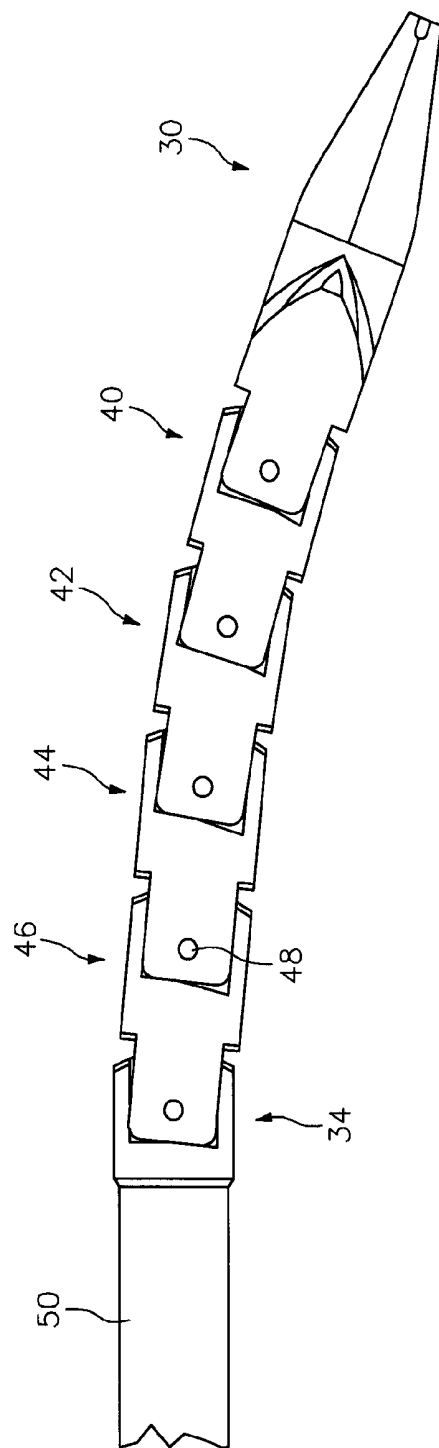


FIG. 5

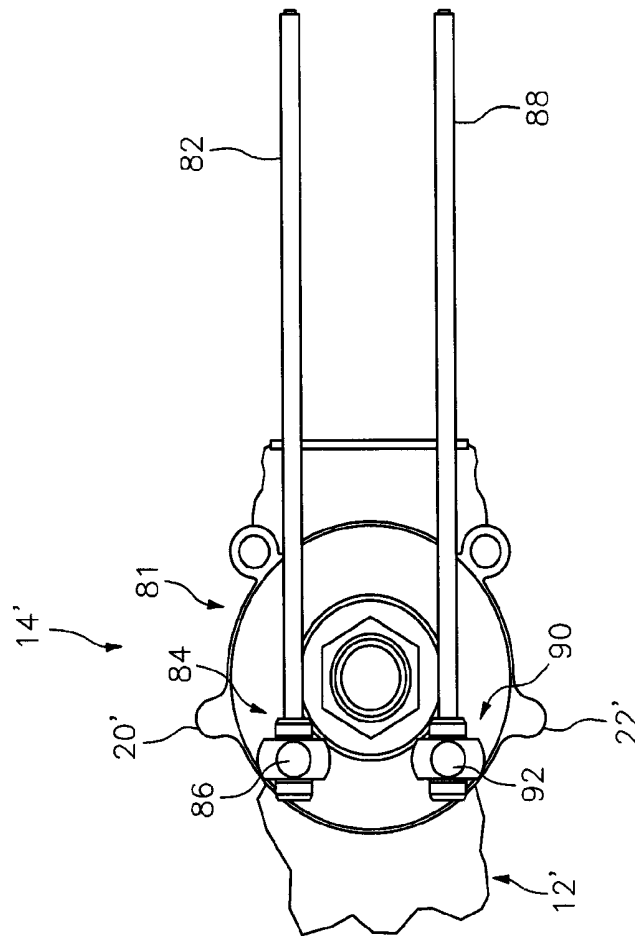
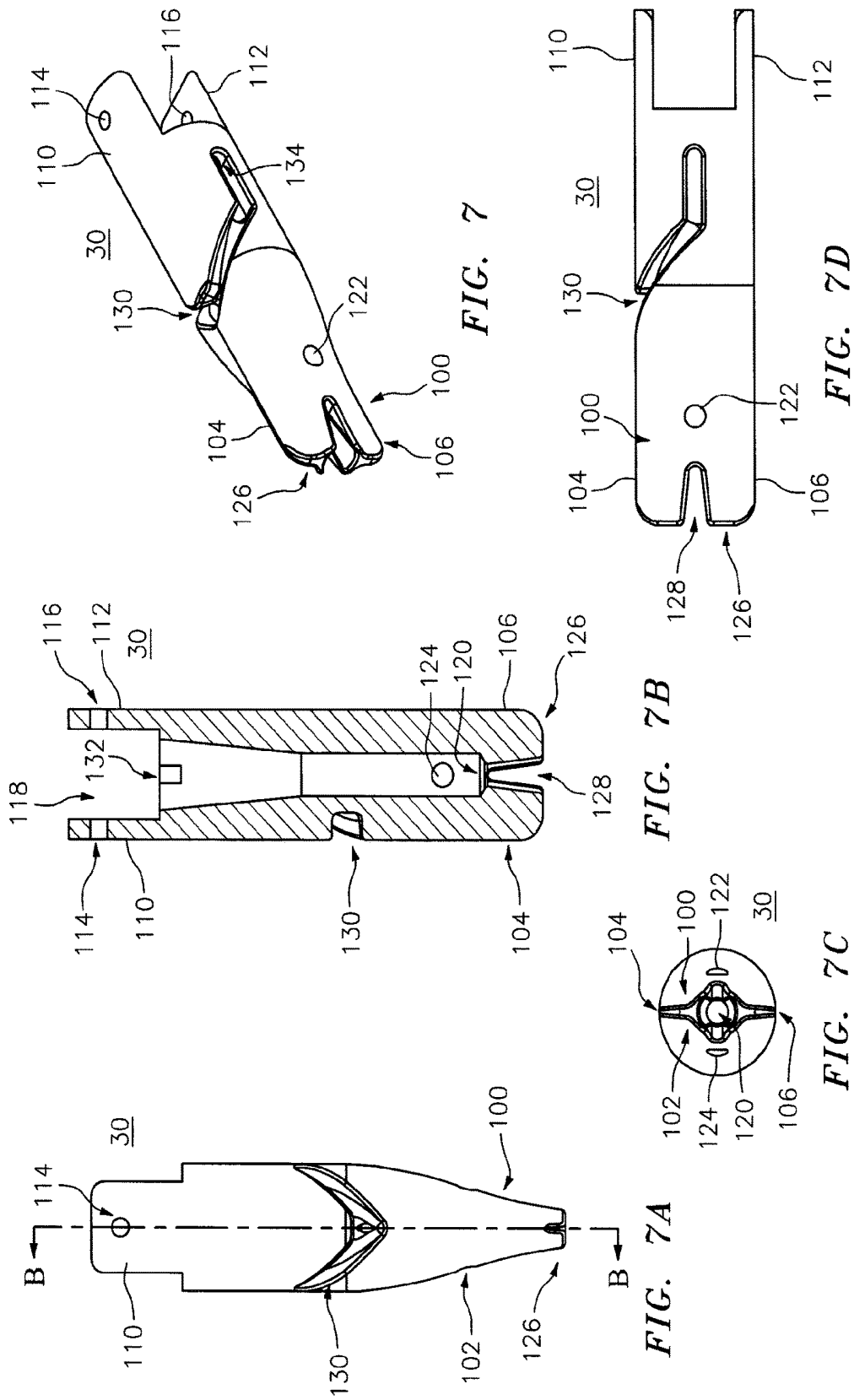


FIG. 6



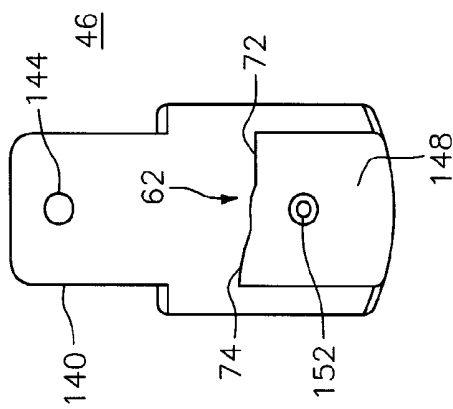


FIG. 8A

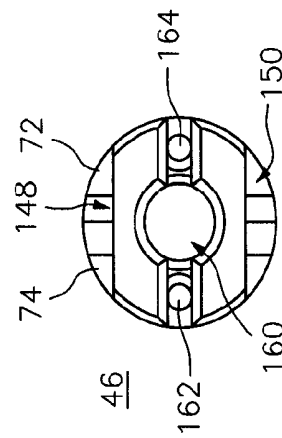


FIG. 8B

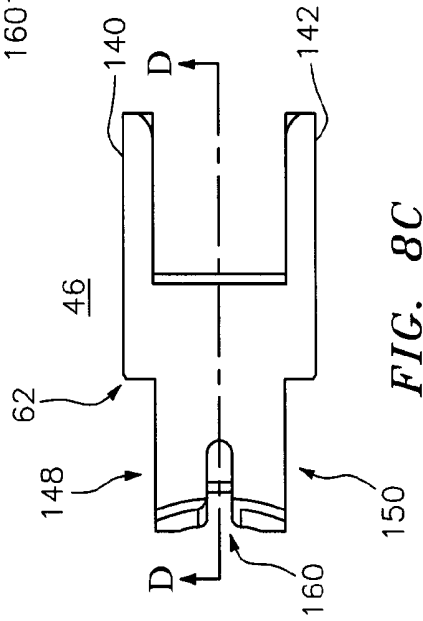


FIG. 8C

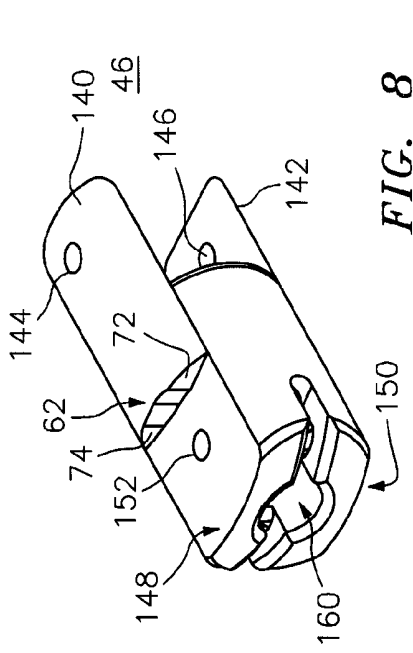


FIG. 8D

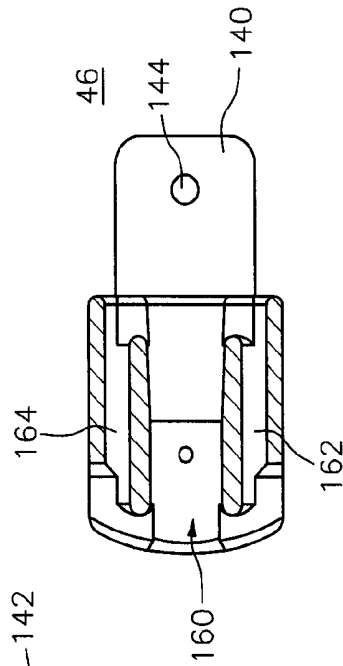


FIG. 8E

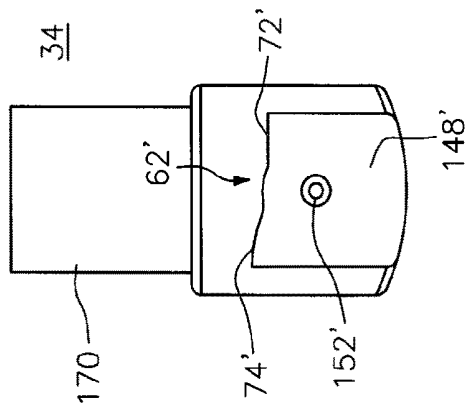


FIG. 9A

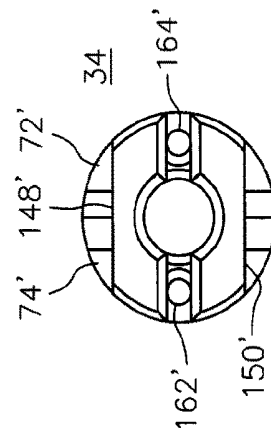


FIG. 9B

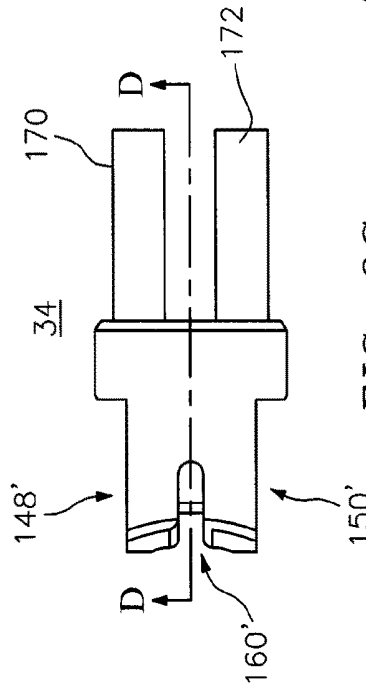


FIG. 9C

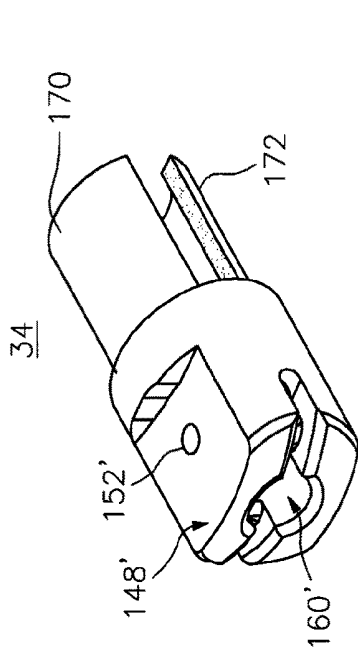


FIG. 9

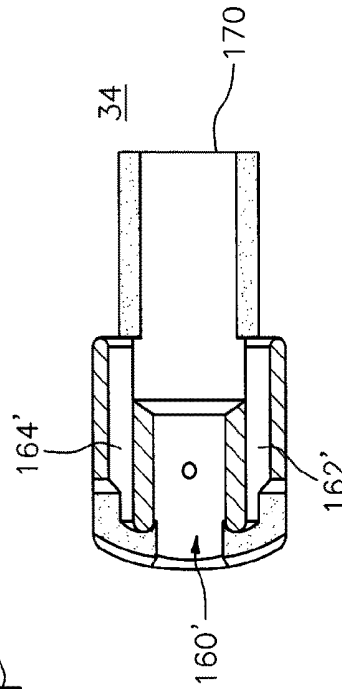


FIG. 9D

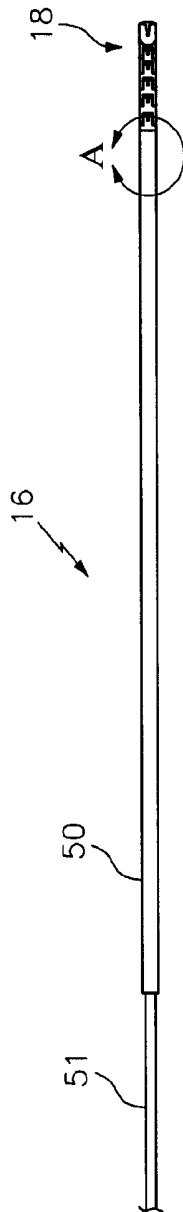


FIG. 10

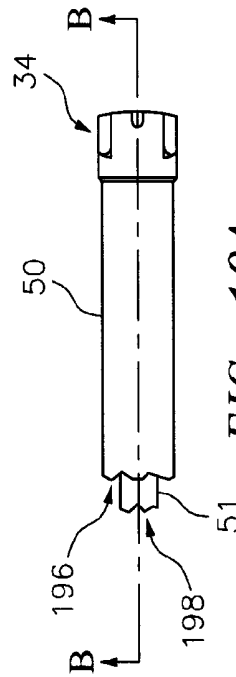


FIG. 10A

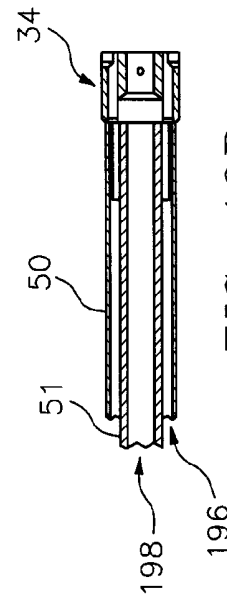


FIG. 10B

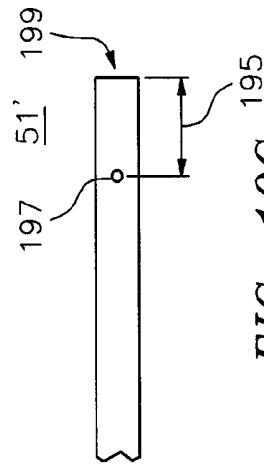


FIG. 10C

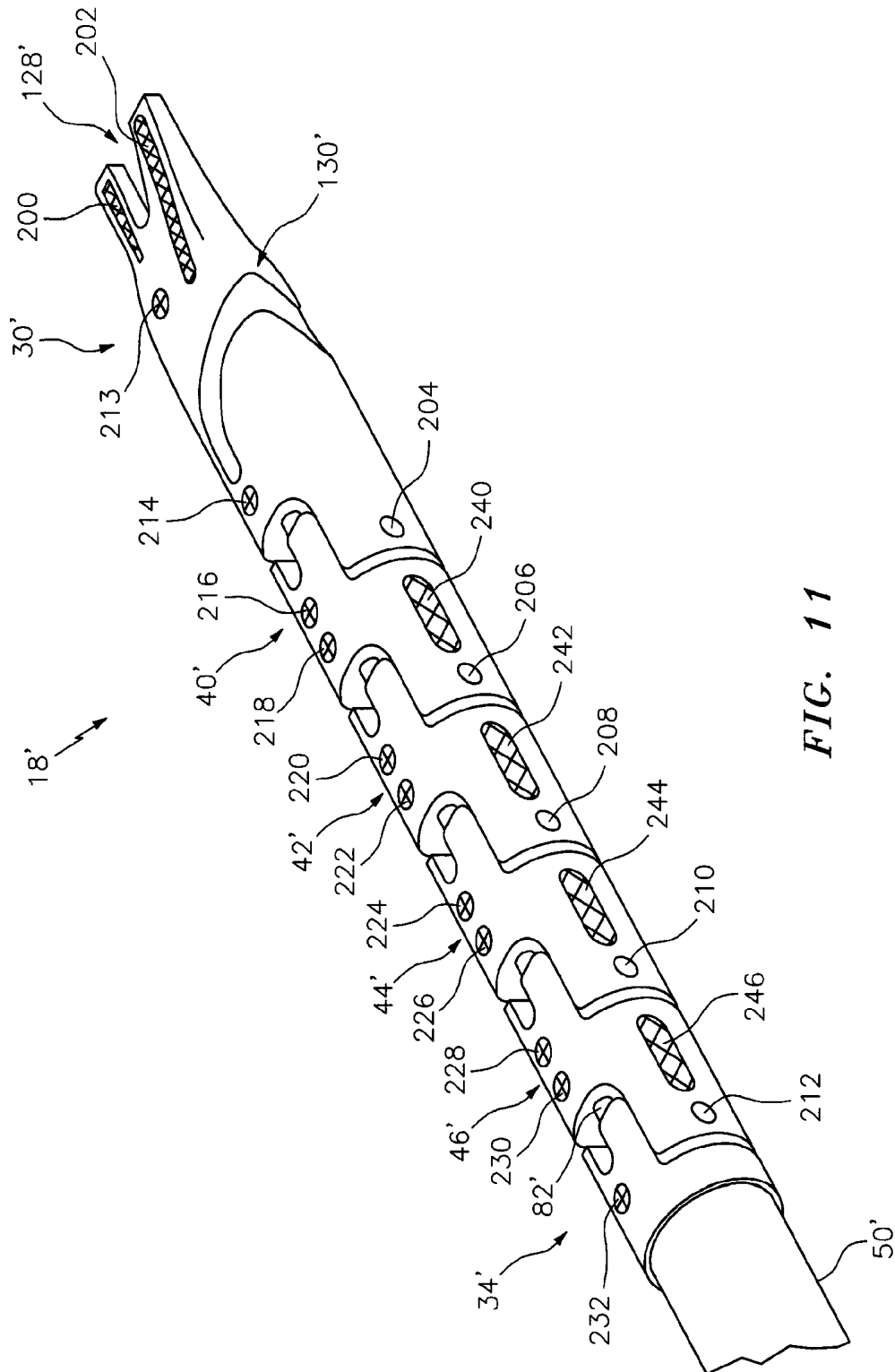


FIG. 11

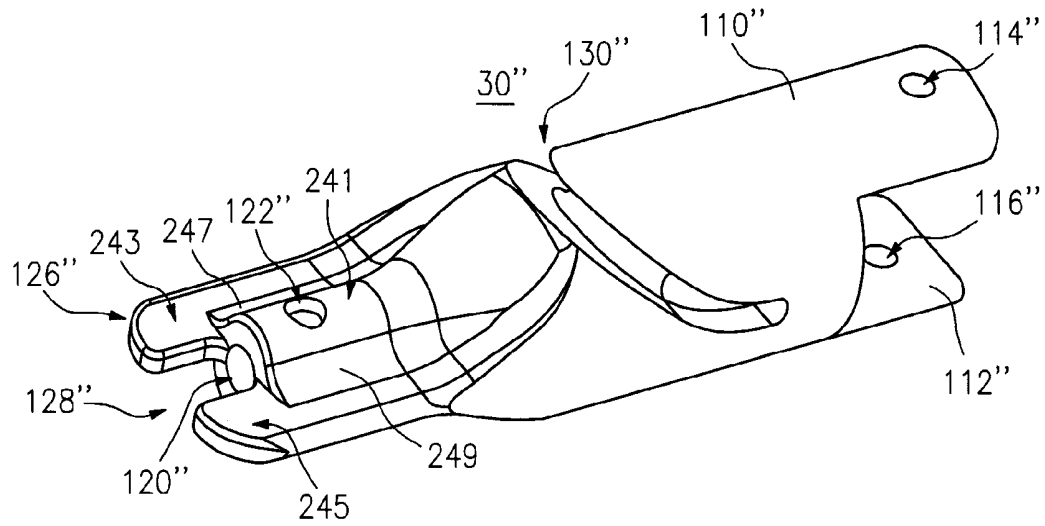


FIG. 11A

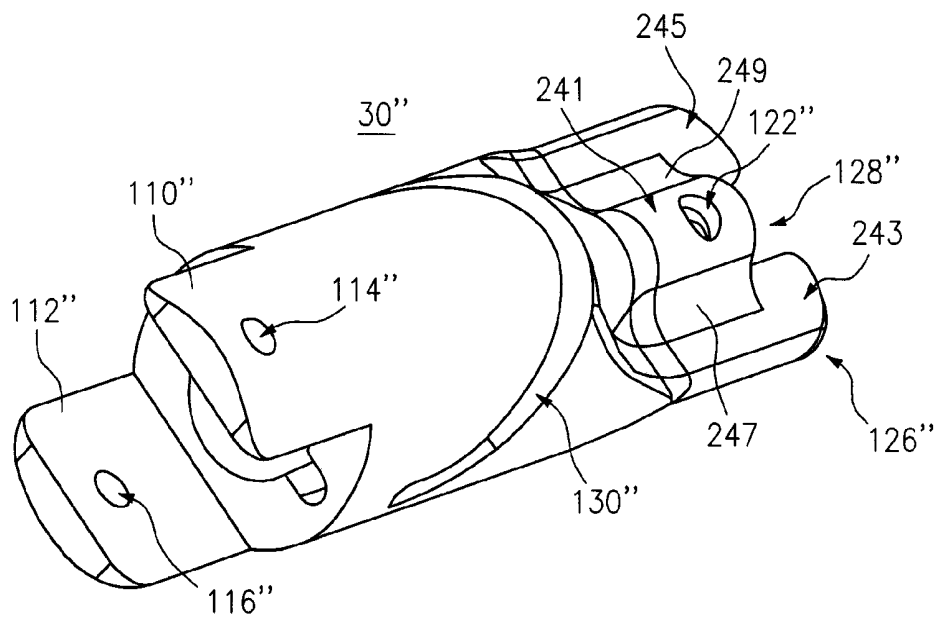


FIG. 11B

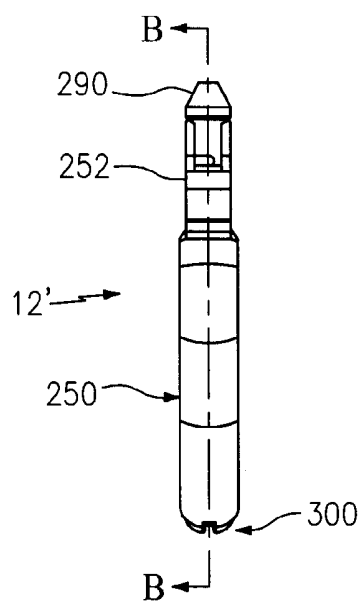


FIG. 12A

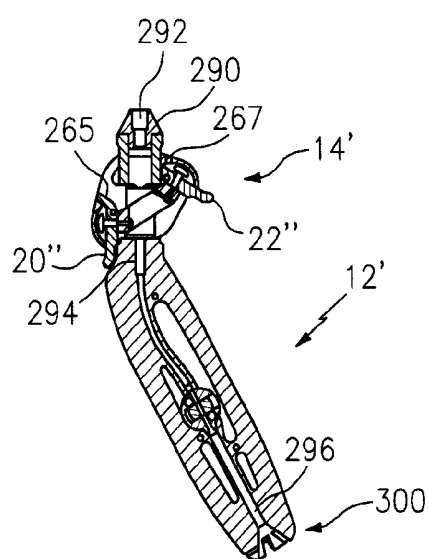


FIG. 12B

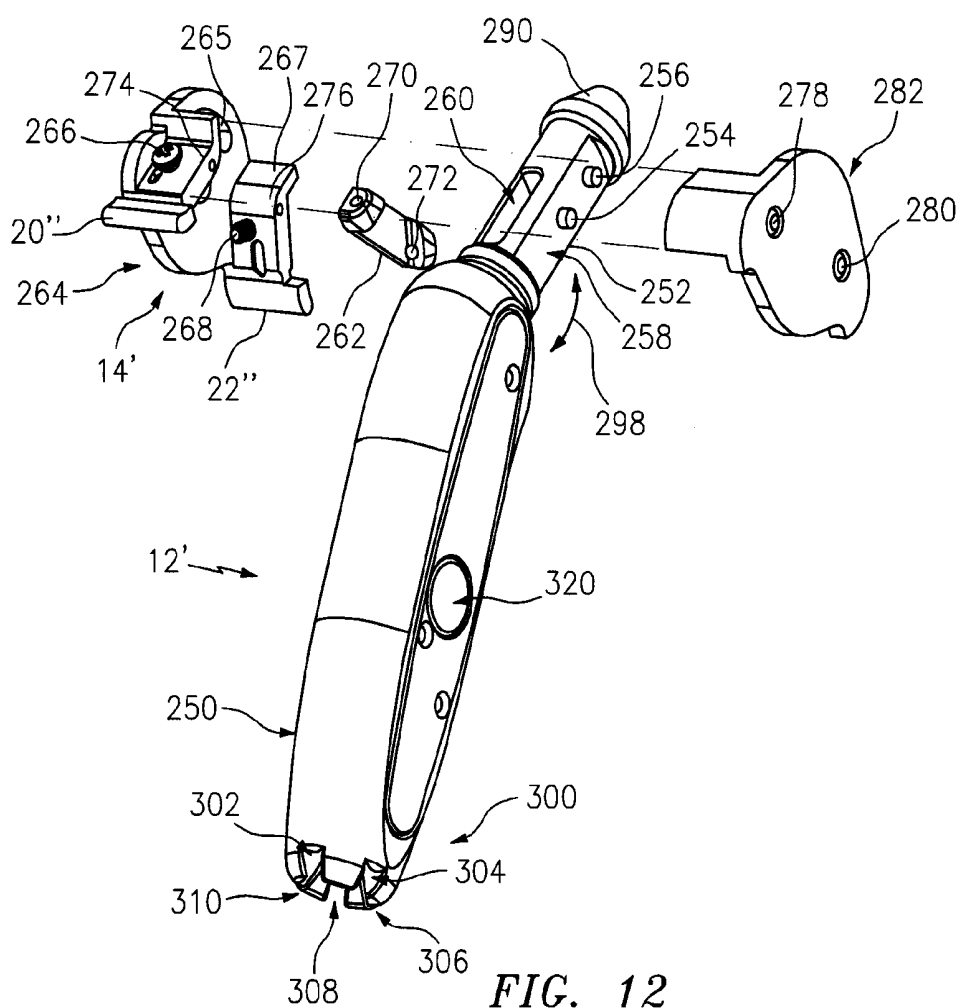
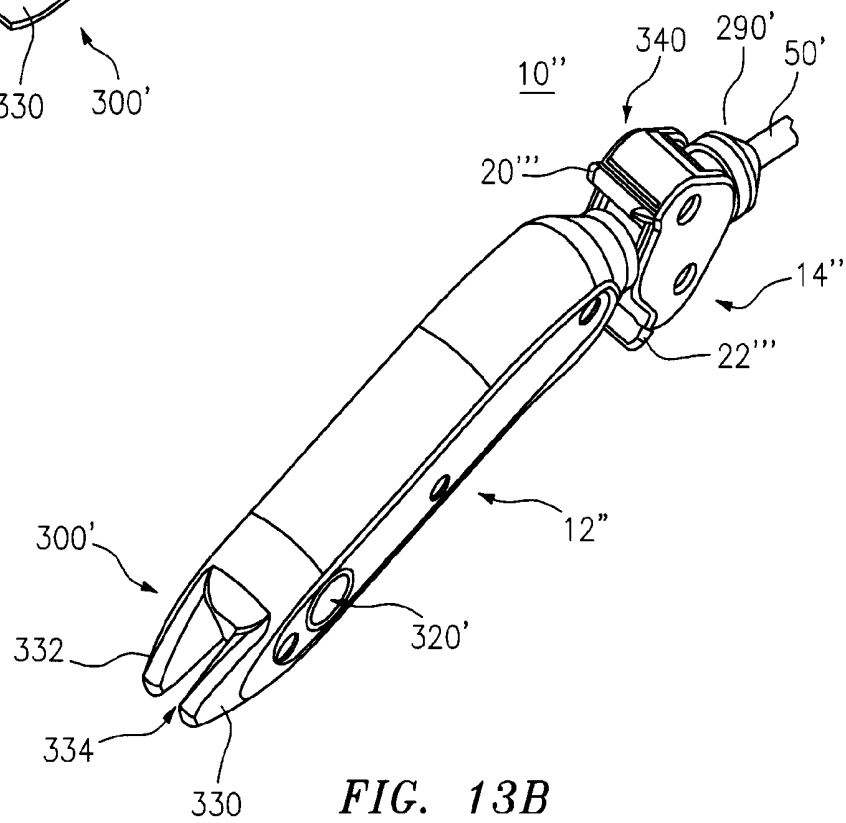
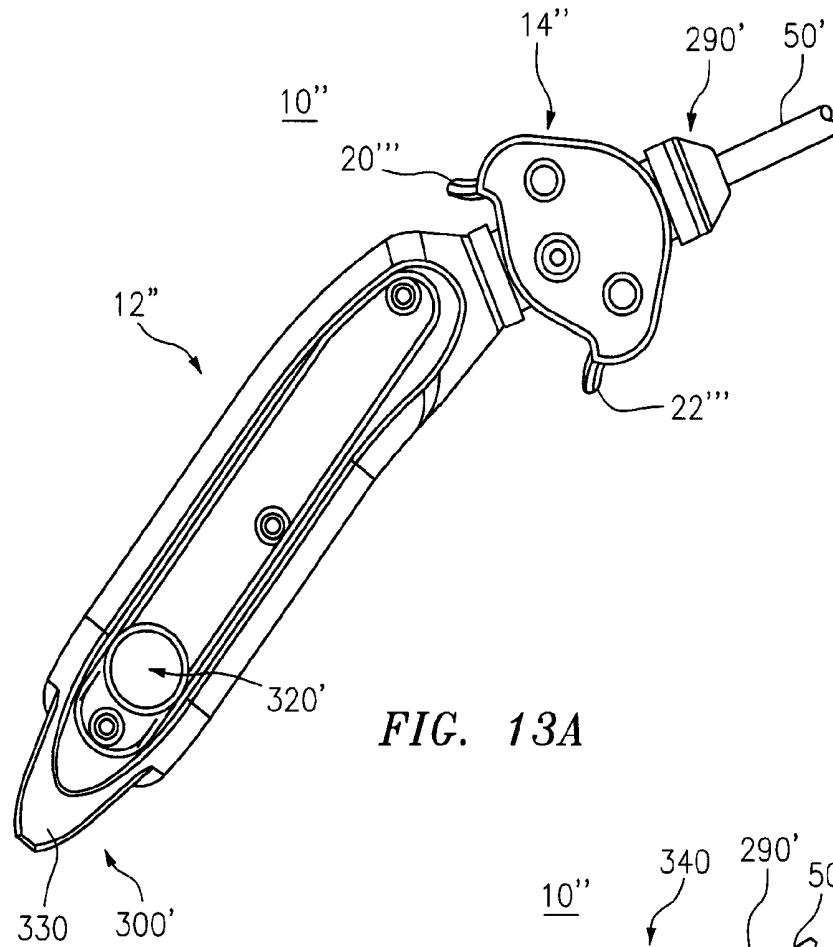


FIG. 12



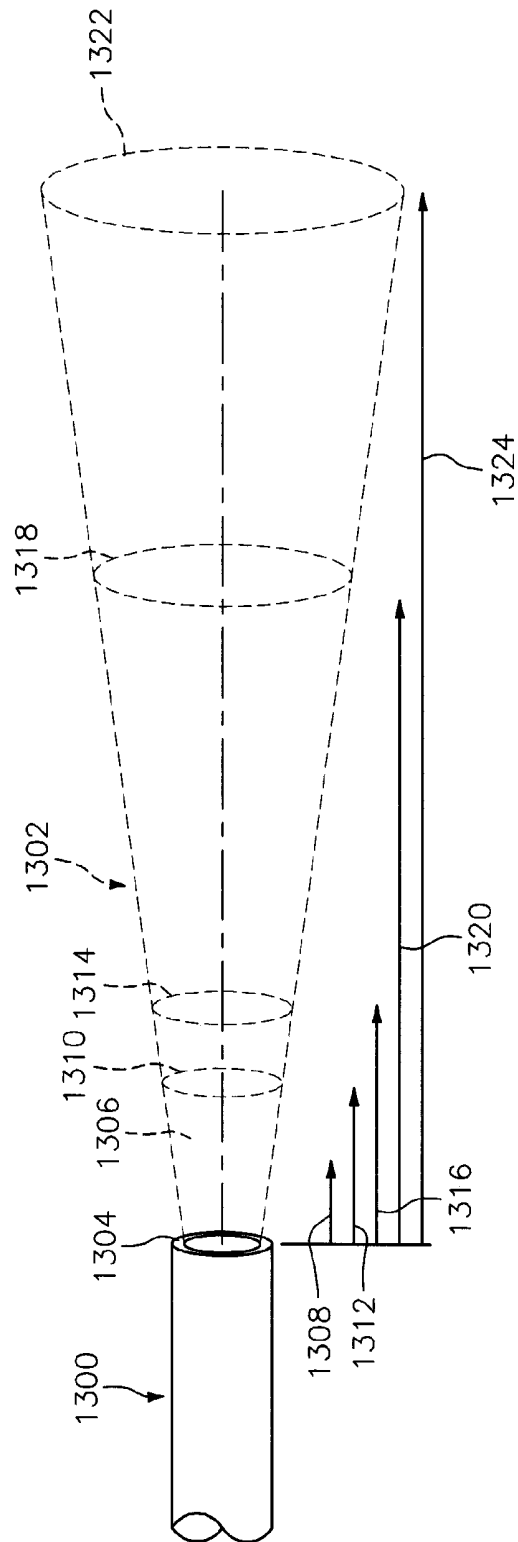


FIG. 14A

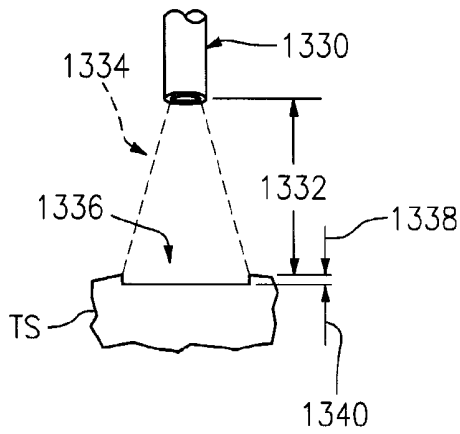


FIG. 15B

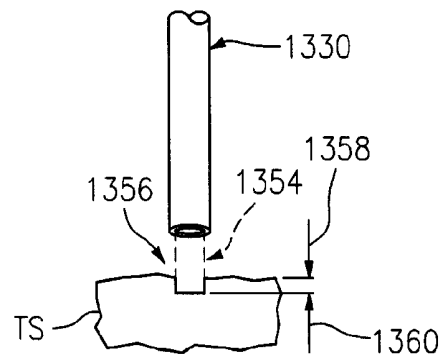


FIG. 15D

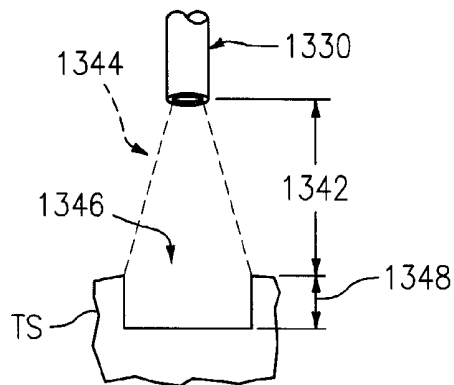


FIG. 15C

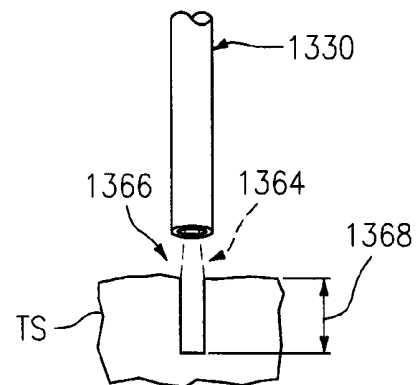
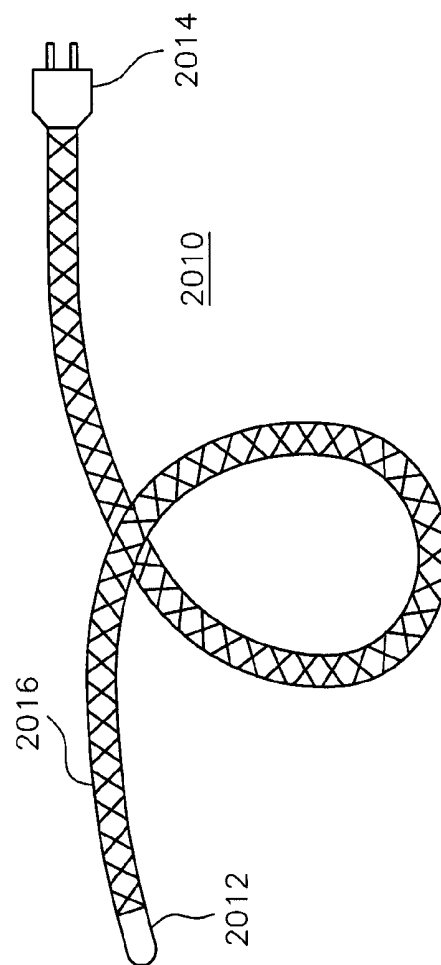
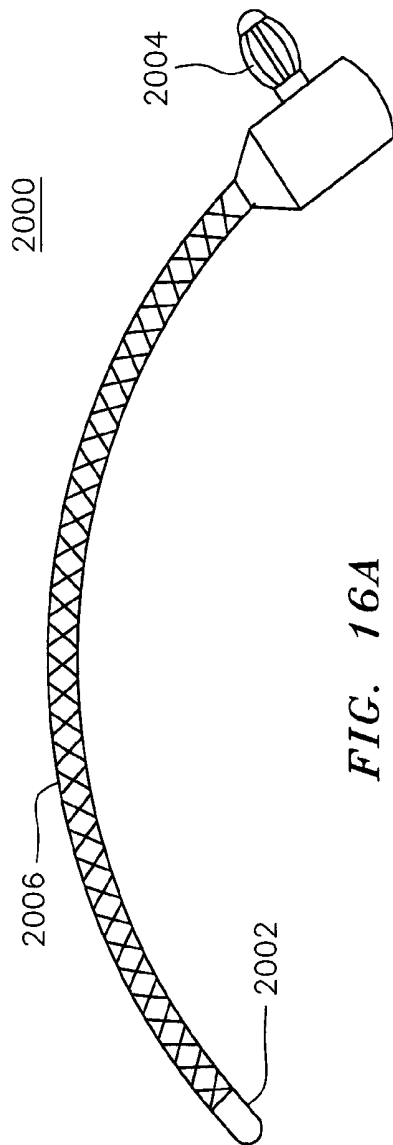


FIG. 15E



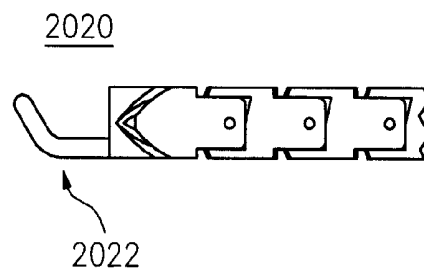


FIG. 17A

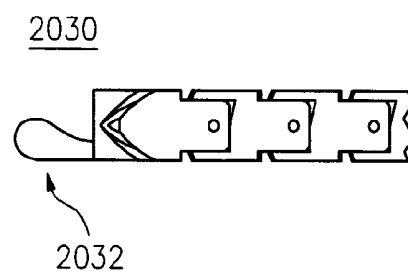


FIG. 17B

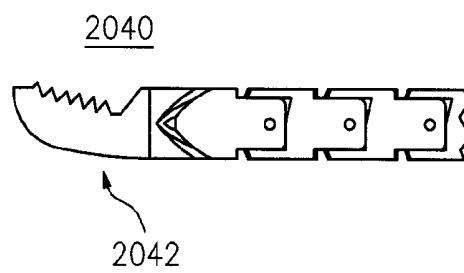


FIG. 17C

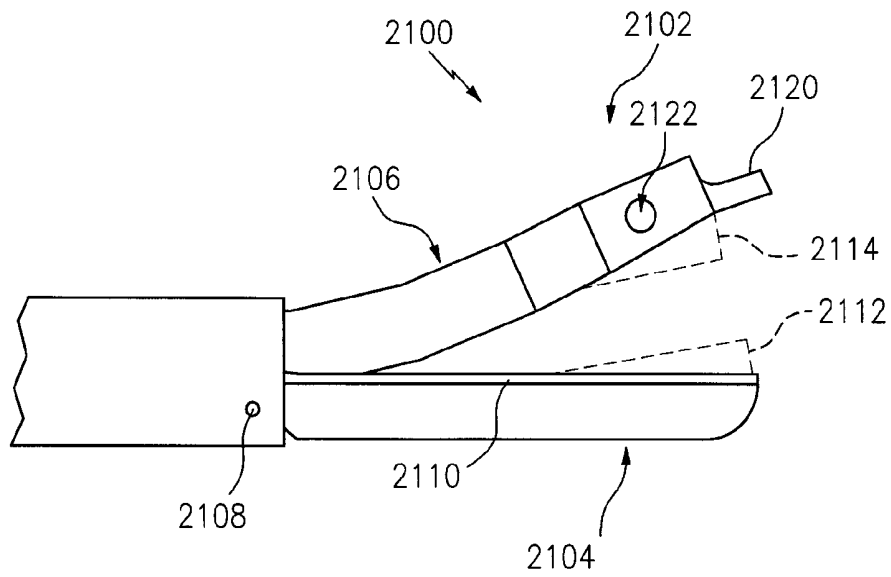


FIG. 18A

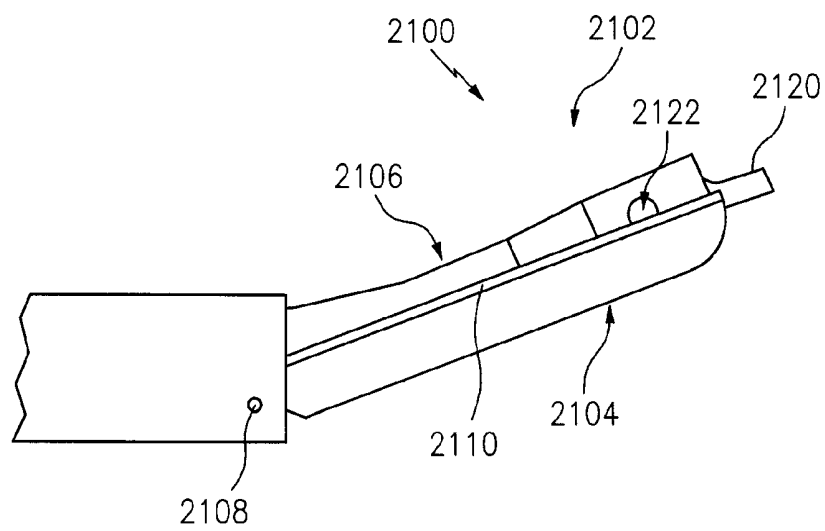


FIG. 18B

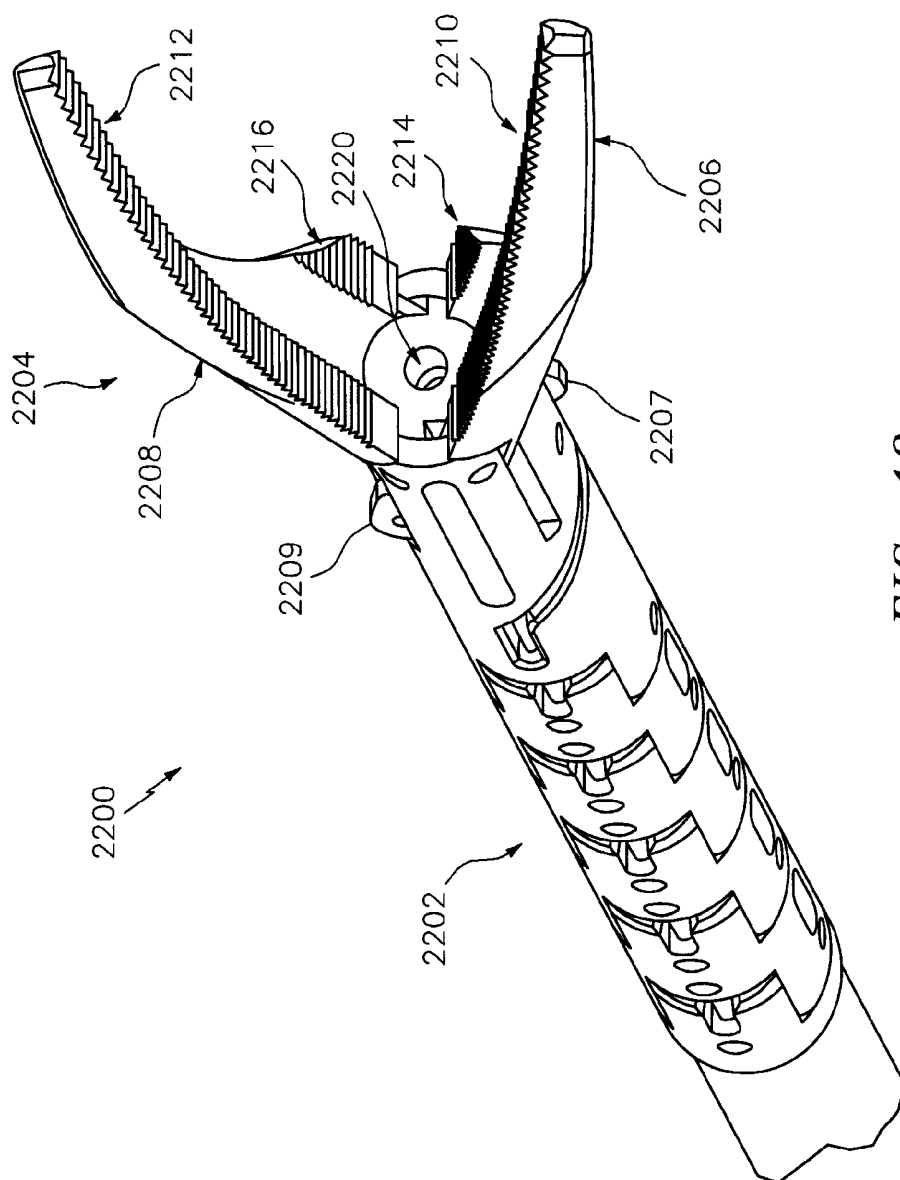


FIG. 19

LAPAROSCOPIC HANDPIECE FOR WAVEGUIDES

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/052,409 filed 18 Sep. 2014.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to articulating laparoscopic instruments and more particularly to reusable handpieces for waveguides.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

There are a number of surgical devices utilized by surgeons that deliver one or more types of energy to cut, coagulate, ablate, remove or otherwise treat tissue of a patient. Surgical energy devices include ultrasonic devices, electrosurgical devices utilizing monopolar and/or bipolar RF (Radio-Frequency) current, microwave and/or thermal energy devices, and higher-frequency electromagnetic radiation delivery devices such as lasers. Such surgical energy devices are utilized by themselves in some surgical techniques and, in other techniques, are utilized in combination with one or more other tools such as forceps or graspers.

Examples of medical laser systems utilizing hollow waveguides are provided by Temelkuran et al. in U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,167,622 and 7,331,954, and by Goell et al. in U.S. Pat. No. 8,280,212, all assigned to OmniGuide, Inc. of Cambridge, Mass. For sterility, safety and quality assurance purposes, each waveguide is utilized for only a single surgical procedure. At the beginning of a procedure, a single-use waveguide is inserted into a reusable handpiece which is graspable by a surgeon.

Many surgical instruments have been designed to bend in multiple directions to assist insertion and to manipulate tissue. An intraluminal manipulator is disclosed by Ortiz et al. in U.S. Pat. No. 5,346,504. Arthroscopic and endoscopic instruments with articulating shafts are described by McMahon in U.S. Pat. No. 5,467,763 and by Aust et al. in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,454,827 and 5,540,706. An instrument with positive and non-positive linking of segments, for insertion into body cavities, is presented by Hecke in U.S. Pat. No. 5,448,989. Articulated and steerable tips of endoscopic devices and cannulas for robotic surgery are disclosed by Bonneau and by Prisco et al. in U.S. Patent Publication Nos. 2009/0171332 and 2010/0249507, respectively, and by Vargas in U.S. Pat. No. 8,075,476, for example.

A difficulty in targeting desired tissue may arise when utilizing a non-visible energy beam such as a CO₂ laser beam. Positioning of an ultrasonic beam utilizing one or more light sources is disclosed by McCarty in U.S. Pat. No. 5,107,709. It is also known to align non-visible laser beams utilizing phosphor screens available from LUMITEK International, Inc. of Ijamsville, Md., especially for bench testing and research purposes. Visible aiming beams utilized with CO₂ lasers are described by Michael Black in U.S. Pat. No. 5,420,882, by Temelkuran et al. in U.S. Pat. No. 7,331,954, by Shapira et al. in WO2006/135701 and by Gannot et al. in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2006/0052661, for example. However, there remains a need to optimize tissue treatment under actual conditions which may vary from patient to patient, and may vary among different tissues and locations within each patient.

It is therefore desirable to have an improved system and method to effectively access and treat selected tissue within a patient utilizing surgical energy devices.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide an improved articulating instrument for surgical procedures utilizing surgical energy.

Another object of the present invention is to provide such an instrument which is also useful for manipulating tissue.

A still further object of the present invention is to provide such an instrument which can readily accept and protect single-use waveguides during surgical procedures.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide such an instrument which can assist aiming and/or orientation of its distal tip utilizing one or more physical features.

This invention features an articulating instrument including a handle with an articulation actuator, a cannula portion, and a distal assembly terminating in a distal tip unit and having (1) a first configuration that is substantially straight or at a first curved orientation, (2) a second configuration at a second curved orientation, and (3) variable intermediate configurations between the first and second configurations. At least one of the first and second configurations is substantially stable such that the distal assembly of the instrument has a tendency to remain in the stable configuration when placed in that configuration by a user of the instrument. The cannula portion connects the distal assembly with the handle and contains at least one actuation member having a proximal end connected to the actuator and having a distal portion associated with, such as connected to, the distal tip unit. Preferably, the distal tip unit defines at least one distal feature that is useful for manipulating tissue.

In various embodiments, the distal assembly includes a plurality of links that are pivotally interconnected. Preferably, the links have shoulders that serve as hard stops to limit the amount of articulation.

In a number of embodiments, the actuation member is a cable having a central portion passing through the distal tip unit and having first and second cable legs that extend proximally through the distal assembly and through the cannula portion, each leg terminating in a proximal end connected to the actuator. The actuator includes a trigger having first and second terminal positions defined by stops to limit motion of the trigger in each of first and second directions, respectively. Rotation of the trigger by a user simultaneously controls the position and tension of both cable legs to enable control of the articulation angle of the distal assembly by increasing tension on one of the first and second cable legs while not increasing tension on the other of the cable legs, such as by increasing tension on the first cable leg while simultaneously ensuring that no tension is placed on the second cable leg. In certain embodiments, the central portion of the cable is fixedly attached to the distal tip unit.

In some embodiments, the tissue manipulation includes blunt dissection and, in other embodiments, includes tissue manipulation utilizing a projecting feature such as a spatula tip or a duckbill tip. In yet other embodiments, tissue manipulation includes cold-cutting such as with shears or scissors having at least one movable cutting edge, or engaging tissue utilizing at least one moveable grasper-type jaw.

In certain embodiments, the distal tip includes at least one physical feature to assist aiming and/or orientation of the distal tip. The physical feature includes a geometric or topographical feature such as a ridge, a barrel or other

sighting-type feature in some embodiments and, in a number of embodiments, includes at least one visually discernible marking, such as a laser-etched pattern.

In various embodiments, the instrument directs at least one type of surgical energy to a selected target site. In some embodiments, the surgical energy includes optical radiation delivered through at least one waveguide, which is hollow in certain embodiments.

This invention also features a surgical system including at least one energy source capable of producing at least a first surgical energy directable to a target location, and an articulating instrument for delivering the surgical energy to the target location.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In what follows, preferred embodiments of the invention are explained in more detail with reference to the drawings, in which:

FIGS. 1A-1C are schematic side views of an instrument according to the present invention in straight, bent and intermediate positions, respectively;

FIGS. 2A and 2B are schematic side views of the distal assembly of the instrument of FIGS. 1A and 1B, respectively;

FIGS. 2C and 2D are enlarged views of the distal assembly of FIGS. 2A and 2B within circles C and D, respectively;

FIG. 2E is an enlarged view of the junction of two links within circle E of FIG. 2C;

FIGS. 3 and 4 are schematic enlarged diagrams showing trigger and cable positions for the straight and bent positions of FIGS. 1A and 1B, respectively;

FIG. 5 is an enlarged schematic view of the distal assembly of FIG. 1C in the intermediate position;

FIG. 6 is a schematic enlarged diagram showing trigger and cable positions for the intermediate position of FIGS. 1C and 5;

FIG. 7 is a schematic perspective view of a distal tip segment according to the present invention;

FIG. 7A is a side view of the distal tip of FIG. 7;

FIG. 7B is a cross-sectional view along line B-B in FIG. 7A;

FIG. 7C is a front end view of the distal tip of FIG. 7;

FIG. 7D is a top view of the distal tip of FIG. 7;

FIG. 8 is a schematic perspective view of a link according to the present invention;

FIG. 8A is a side view of the link of FIG. 8;

FIG. 8B is a front end view of the link of FIG. 8;

FIG. 8C is a top view of the link of FIG. 8;

FIG. 8D is a cross-sectional view along line D-D in FIG. 8C;

FIG. 9 is a schematic perspective view of a union according to the present invention;

FIG. 9A is a side view of the union of FIG. 9;

FIG. 9B is a front end view of the union of FIG. 9;

FIG. 9C is a top view of the union of FIG. 9;

FIG. 9D is a cross-sectional view along line D-D in FIG. 9C;

FIG. 10 is a schematic top view of a distal assembly of the instrument of FIG. 1A showing inner and outer cannulas;

FIG. 10A is an enlarged view of the union and distal cannula portion of FIG. 10;

FIG. 10B is a cross-sectional view along line B-B of FIG. 10A;

FIG. 10C is a schematic side view of an alternative construction of the inner cannula of FIGS. 10-10B with at least one opening to assist sterilization between procedures;

FIG. 11 is an enlarged schematic perspective view of a distal assembly according to the present invention with various indications placed thereon;

FIGS. 11A and 11B are schematic front and rear perspective views of an alternative distal tip according to the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a schematic, partially-exploded view of a handle and trigger according to the present invention;

FIG. 12A is a top view of the handle in FIG. 12;

FIG. 12B is a cross-sectional view along line B-B in FIG. 12A;

FIG. 13 is a perspective view of another handpiece with trigger according to the present invention;

FIG. 13A is a side view of the handpiece and trigger of FIG. 13;

FIG. 14A is an illustration of spot size versus distance to tissue for an energy beam such as a diverging laser beam;

FIGS. 15B and 15C are illustrations of low power and higher power, respectively, with a CO₂ laser waveguide spaced relatively far from tissue;

FIGS. 15D and 15E are illustrations of low power and higher power, respectively, with a CO₂ laser waveguide spaced relatively close to tissue;

FIGS. 16A and 16B are schematic side views of alternative single-use electrosurgical energy guides for use with a handpiece according to the present invention;

FIGS. 17A-17C are schematic side views of various electrosurgical tips for use according to the present invention;

FIGS. 18A-18B are schematic side views of shears added to a distal tip according to the present invention in the open and closed positions, respectively; and

FIG. 19 is a schematic front perspective view of pivotable grasper jaws added to a distal tip according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENTLY PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

This invention may be accomplished by an articulating instrument having a distal assembly capable of moving among (1) a first configuration that is substantially straight or at a first curved orientation, (2) a second configuration at a second curved orientation, and (3) a plurality of intermediate configurations between the first and second configurations. One or both of the first and second configurations are substantially stable such that the distal assembly of the instrument has a tendency to remain in whichever of the first and second configurations it is placed by a user of the instrument. Preferably, the distal assembly defines at least one distal feature, such as a flattened, "forked" or bifurcated tip, that is useful for manipulating tissue.

Handpiece 10 according to one construction of the present invention, FIGS. 1A-1C, is a surgical instrument having a handle 12, a trigger or actuator mechanism 14, a cannula portion 16, and a distal assembly 18 that is movable among straight, fully bent or curved, and variable intermediate positions, also referred to as configurations or orientations, as illustrated respectively in FIGS. 1A-1C. Trigger 14 has an upper projection 20 and a lower projection 22 in this construction that can be actuated by a user's thumb and forefinger, for example. Upper and lower projections 20, 22 are also referred to as levers or buttons, and trigger 14 is also referred to as a switch or actuator. Upper projection 20 is moved fully downwardly, which rotates trigger 14 in a first, counter-clockwise direction as viewed in FIG. 1A, to achieve a straight configuration that is typically preferred for

insertion of the distal assembly **18** into a patient. Lower projection **22** is moved fully upwardly, which rotates trigger **14** in a second, clockwise direction as viewed in FIG. 1B, to achieve the fully bent or curved configuration. Projections **20** and **22** are approximately equally spaced from handle **12** in the middle of the variable intermediate configuration, shown as “slightly” or “partially” bent or curved in FIG. 1C. In other words, in this construction the curvature of the distal assembly **18** can be varied continuously by a user between the terminal or extreme first and second configurations.

Cannula portion **16** and distal portion **18**, also referred to as distal assembly **18**, are shown in more detail in FIGS. 2A and 2B in the straight and fully bent positions, respectively. Distal portion **18** includes a distal tip unit or segment **30**, an articulating links section **32**, and a union **34** which is rigidly connected to cannula portion **16** as described in more detail below; outer cannula **50** is visible in FIGS. 2A-2D. In one construction, outer cannula **50** and distal portion **18** have an overall combined length L_1 of approximately 33 cm (13 inches) in the straight position illustrated in FIG. 2A, and distal portion **18** has an overall length L_2 of approximately 4.8 cm (1.9 inches) as shown in FIG. 2C.

Articulating links section **32** is comprised of four link units **40**, **42**, **44** and **46** in this construction. Relative to the longitudinal axis **52** of cannula portion **16**, FIG. 2D, arrow **54** indicates negative articulation and arrow **56** represents positive articulation along a plane of articulation. As illustrated in FIG. 2D, distal tip **30** is at a maximum articulation angle A_M of approximately 60 degrees to 65 degrees in this construction when fully articulated, with a minimum of 58 degrees and a maximum of 70 degrees. The maximum articulation angle A_U of each unit about its pivot pin is approximately 11 degrees to 14 degrees, as indicated between line **58**, representing the longitudinal axis of link **40**, and line **60**, representing the longitudinal axis of distal tip **30**. As explained in more detail below, slight negative articulation may be desired in certain circumstances to enhance positive locking stability in the “straight” configuration; typically, the articulation is “one-sided”, that is, articulation is primarily in the positive direction of arrow **56**. In other constructions, the first configuration is negatively curved rather than “straight”, and the links are more symmetrical rather than asymmetrical as shown in FIG. 2E.

The total articulation angle is a function of link-to-link articulation angle and total number of links in the design. Also, the bend radius is a function of the link-to-link articulation angle A_U and length of each link. It is desirable to construct the bend radius such that the bend losses in the waveguide are minimized by controlling the maximum bend radius permissible in the articulating portion of the handpiece. In one construction, the total distance travelled by distal tip **30** is approximately 3 cm between the first and second terminal configurations.

As shown in more detail in FIG. 2E for the junction of links **44** and **46**, a distal-facing, asymmetric shoulder **62** is formed on link **46** that engages a proximal projection or finger **64** of link **44**; a matching finger **66** extends proximally over a pivot surface on the opposite side of link **46** and is not visible in FIG. 2E. In other words, fingers **64** and **66** extend substantially parallel to the plane of rotation, also referred to as the bend plane, that is indicated by arrows **54** and **56** in FIG. 2D, and slide over pivot surfaces of link **46** as described in more detail below. One side of the distal shoulder **62**, FIG. 2E, has a flat stop or land **72** that engages one side of proximal finger **64** of link **44** while the other, articulating side of shoulder **62** has a curved slope **74** to

permit additional movement of proximal finger **64** about pivot pin **48** and thereby allow articulation of link **44** up to angle A_U , FIG. 2D.

A proximal portion **80** of the trigger and cable system which accomplishes articulation between the straight and bent configurations, each preferably being a stable position, is illustrated in enlarged, schematic detail in FIGS. 3 and 4, respectively, for a trigger **14'** with articulation wheel **81** carried by a handle **12'**. A first cable **82** has a proximal end **84** fixedly held by a fastener **86** and a second cable **88** has a proximal end **90** fixedly held by a fastener **92**. Fasteners **86** and **92** are mounted on rotatable trigger **14'** which has outer projections **20'** and **22'** that are manipulated by a user to change the curvature of the distal portion of the instrument between the two stable positions shown in FIGS. 1A-1B and 2C-2D. In other constructions, the articulation wheel is asymmetrical and/or cable ends **84** and **90** are arranged asymmetrically relative to each other. In yet other constructions, a rack and pinion-type mechanism is utilized instead of a rotating wheel.

Once placed into one of those stable positions, deliberate force must be applied to trigger **14'** to move out of the stable position. For the straight configuration, FIG. 3, first cable **82** is in tension and locked because it has pulled links **32** together about the hinge pins; each hinge pin can be considered a fulcrum as well as a pivot point. Referring to FIG. 2E, link **44** is pulled by first cable **82** about pin **48** and finger **64** is driven against hard stop or land **72** in the straight configuration shown in FIG. 2C. Simultaneously, second cable **88** is relaxed and unlocked.

For the fully curved or bent configuration, FIG. 4, the first cable **82** is relaxed and the second cable **88** is in tension and locked because cable **88** has pulled the links together about the fulcrum in the positive articulation direction shown by arrow **56** in FIG. 2D. By comparison, the continuously-variable intermediate configurations, for which one “middle” position is shown in FIG. 1C and FIGS. 5-6, are neutrally stable and unlocked, with neither cable **82** nor cable **88** in tension; manual force must be continually applied to resist changes in curvature if the distal tip is brought into contact with tissue or other objects while the instrument is in one of the intermediate configurations.

Once the distal portion **18** is “locked” in the straight configuration or in the fully curved configuration, tissue can be manipulated and/or treated as desired, in part according to the type of distal tip that has been selected by a surgeon for a particular procedure, without manually applying force to the trigger to maintain its rotational position relative to the handle. One benefit of the present invention is that no additional locking mechanism is needed; instead, the locking/unlocking and amount of articulation are controlled smoothly and continuously by rotation of the single trigger or actuator using one or two fingers, without any additional action by the user. The “duckbill” design for distal tip **30**, as shown in more detail in FIGS. 7-7D, is flattened along one plane to form at least one face **100**, **102** and is rounded along another, preferably perpendicular plane to form rounded edges **104**, **106** in this construction. This flattened design readily enables surgeons to use the face to accomplish blunt dissection and other types of tissue manipulation. Physical features assisting beam aiming are described below.

As also described in more detail below, the duckbill design has a symmetry about the laser energy beam emitted from a waveguide carried by the handpiece. In other words, the duckbill tip has the same appearance whether viewed from above or below. By comparison, a spatula-type tip is asymmetric; several variations of asymmetric distal tips are

shown in FIG. 3 of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2014/0088577 by Anastassiou et al. and a standoff tip that is offset to one side of a laser beam axis is shown in FIG. 1 of U.S. Pat. No. 7,167,622 by Temelkuran et al., for example. Further, the faces of the duckbill can be oriented relative to the bend plane of the distal portion, such as being aligned (i) with the bend plane or (ii) perpendicular to the bend plane. In this construction, the bend plane is also the stiffest plane when the instrument is in one of the “locked” configurations as described above.

Distal tip **30** defines proximally-extending fingers **110** and **112**, each of which defines a hole **114**, **116**, respectively, through which a pivot pin is placed to secure tip **30** to a link. Tip **30** further defines an inner cavity **118** that is widest proximally and tapers distally, terminating in a reduced-diameter stop which limits further insertion of a waveguide. A distal opening **120**, FIG. 7B-7C, allows laser radiation to be emitted. Openings **122**, **124** enhance cleaning and sterilization of distal tip **30** between procedures and also enhance visual ascertainment that a waveguide has been fully inserted within the handpiece.

Preferably, the tip **30** further includes a diverging, bifurcated fork-type structure **126** with a narrow opening **120** near the distal outlet of the waveguide, with a progressively wider channel **128** extending distally. More preferably, the progressive distal divergence of the channel **128** is substantially the same as the divergence of the laser beam, as described in more detail below, to provide a visual indication of where an energy beam will be directed once the instrument is energized, such as by directing optical radiation through a waveguide within the handpiece. This correspondence between channel divergence and energy beam divergence assists aiming and positioning of a non-visible laser beam relative to target tissue. Preferably, the structure **126** does not interfere or “clip” an energy beam directed through opening **120**.

Moreover, the fork **126** serves as a physical guide for cutting tissue when the tissue to be cut or removed is placed within channel **128**. For example, tissue adhesion to be severed can be placed within the channel **128** of fork **126**, before or during energizing the instrument, to positively and accurately lyse the adhesion across its thickness. This is particularly effective while moving fork **126** along the mass of the adhesion, in a manner similar to shears severing a cloth.

Distal tip **30** further defines a channel **130** within the main body of tip **30** through which an articulation cable is passed during assembly of an instrument according to the present invention. In one construction, the midpoint of a length of cable is marked, and the two ends of the cable are threaded proximally into the tip body to emerge proximally through passages **132** and **134**. The ends of the cable are then threaded through the links, the union, and then between the inner and outer cannulas as described below. For some constructions, the midpoint of the cable then is secured to the tip **30** within channel **130** by brazing, welding or other fastening technique, depending on the composition of the cable and the distal tip **30**. In this manner, a single length of cable functions mechanically as first and second cables during articulation as described above.

In other constructions, the midpoint of the single cable is not bonded to the distal tip unit to enable slippage of the cable relative to the distal tip unit if excessive force is applied by the user, such as during tissue manipulation. Depending on the dimensions and coefficients of friction of the cable and the channel or other passage in the distal tip unit through which the cable passes, a threshold for exter-

nally applied force is established, beyond which the cable will slip by overcoming frictional resistance within the distal tip unit. Such slippage enables the cable to adjust its length in the two sections to automatically regulate tension in the cable to minimize breakage of the cable during extreme use. Alternately, two separate cables can be used which will then both need to be fastened to, or otherwise associated with, the distal tip.

Preferably, the overall external contours of distal tip **30** are relatively streamlined to enhance insertion through natural body orifices, incisions or trocar seals, according to surgeon preference. The largest cross-sectional geometry is generally circular in this construction.

Each link, such as link **46** shown in more detail in FIGS. 8-8D, preferably has at least one hard stop feature to limit articulation and enhance rigidity of the instrument during tissue manipulation. In some constructions, an asymmetric link design enhances articulation along a single plane of movement. Planar pivot surfaces on adjacent “mating” links minimize lateral movement of the entire assembly.

Link **46** has proximally-extending fingers **140**, **142** which define holes **144**, **146**, respectively, through which pivot pins are placed to secure it to the pivot surfaces of a more proximal link or, in this construction, to union **34** as described in more detail below. A distal portion of link **46** defines flat pivot surfaces **148**, **150**, each of which is substantially parallel to the plane of articulation and defines a pivot hole, such as hole **152** in pivot surface **148**, to pivotally secure a finger from a distal link or, for the distal-most link, from a distal tip.

As described above in relation to FIG. 2E, pivot surface **148** terminates proximally at a distal-facing shoulder **62** which has a flat stop or land **72** that engages one side of proximal finger **64** of link **44** while the other, articulating side of shoulder **62** has a curved slope **74** to permit additional movement of proximal finger **64** about pivot pin **48** and thereby allow articulation of link **44**.

Each link and union preferably defines a central lumen to removably house a waveguide inserted therethrough. Link **46** defines central lumen **160**, FIGS. 8B-8D. In preferred constructions, a waveguide is initially inserted through the proximal end of the handle and each link unit defines its central lumen with distally-tapered walls to aid insertion of each single-use waveguide so it is “centered” before passing to the next link. The taper minimizes risk of the waveguide catching on an edge of the lumen while the waveguide is being inserted. Link **46** also defines passages **162** and **164** through which ends of the articulation cable are inserted.

Union **34**, shown in more detail in FIGS. 9-10B, is a non-articulating member of the distal assembly **18** enabling the distal ends of elongated inner cannula **51** and outer cannula **50**, FIGS. 10-10B, to be welded at the proximal region of union **34**. An articulating link, such as link **46**, is pivotally attached at a distal region of the union **34**, preferably by at least one hinge pin. Features which are similar to link **46** are indicated by corresponding reference numbers followed by a prime designation. For example, union **34** defines pivot surfaces **148'** and **150'** and a central lumen **160'**. Similarly, the union **34** includes a land **72'**, a curved slope **74'**, a hole **152'**, and passages **162'** and **164'**, which are substantially the same as the land **72**, curved slope **74**, hole **152**, and passages **162** and **164** as described previously herein, for example, with respect to the link **46**. Instead of proximally-extending pivot fingers, however, union **34** has inserts **170** and **172** which are slid between inner and outer cannulae **51** and **50** during assembly of the instrument.

Outer cannula **50** provides a protective housing for the articulation cables, which are inserted through a passage **196**, which is toroidal in cross-section in this construction as defined by the outer and inner cannulae **50** and **51**. Preferably, outer cannula **50** is substantially rigid and adds to the structural integrity of the instrument.

Inner cannula **51** provides a continuous unobstructed path via inner lumen **198** to facilitate waveguide insertion and may also be substantially rigid. Moreover, inner cannula **51** maintains a physical separation between the waveguide and the movable articulation cables. As illustrated in FIG. **10C** for an alternative inner cannula **51'**, in some constructions at least one opening **197**, such as a circular hole or a non-circular slot, is provided to enhance fluid communication between one or more lumens defined by the inner cannula **51'** and the toroidal passage between cannula **51'** and an outer cannula. In one sterilization technique, sterilizing and/or flushing fluid is introduced from the distal end of the instrument to flush internal spaces proximally. The sterilizing fluid enters the space between the cannulae through the one or more openings **197** and then exits proximally through the handle. In one construction, four openings **197** are 0.016 inch (0.41 mm) in diameter holes spaced 90 degrees apart about the circumference of cannula **51'**. As indicated by arrow **195**, each hole **197** is spaced approximately 0.25 inch (6.4 mm) from distal end **199** in that construction.

Inner cannula **51** is longer than outer cannula **50** in this construction. The proximal ends of the inner and outer cannulae **51** and **50** are attached to the handle as described below.

In one construction of a distal portion **18'**, FIG. **11**, a distal tip **30'** has laser-etched, visually discernible markings **200**, **202** on either side of fork channel **128'** to enhance aiming. Distal tip **30'** defines cable slot **130'** and is pivotally secured to link **40'** by a hinge pin **204** on one side and by a similar pin (not visible) on the other side. In a similar manner, links **40'**, **42'**, **44'**, and **46'** are secured to each other and to union **34'** by pins **206**, **208**, **210** and **212**, respectively. Portions of cable **82'** are visible between the links **40'-46'**, the union **34'** and the distal tip **30'**.

Marker dots **213** and **214** are provided on distal tip **30'** and pairs of marker dots **216-218**, **220-222**, **224-226**, and **228-230** are provided on links **40'**, **42'**, **44'** and **46'**, respectively. A marker dot **232** is provided on union **34'** in alignment with the other marker dots, all of which preferably lie along the bend plane. Spacing between the marker dots will change as the distal portion **18'** is articulated. Elongated markings **240**, **242**, **244** and **246** on links **40'**, **42'**, **44'** and **46'**, respectively, lie along a plane orthogonal to the bend plane and help to differentiate the orientation and articulation of the distal portion **18'**. In some constructions the markings include one or more contrasting colors and, in other constructions, the markings include radiopaque material.

Instead of, or in combination with, the aiming markings **200** and **202**, FIG. **11**, a distal tip **30''**, FIGS. **11A-B**, defines an axially-extending, barrel-type guide **241** which serves as a physical indicator for aiming as it shows the location of the waveguide within the distal tip **30''**. Other features similar to distal tip **30**, FIGS. **7-7D**, are indicated by similar reference numbers with double-prime marks in FIGS. **11A-B**. For example, fork-type structure **126''** includes projections **243** and **245** which define a channel **128''** between them. Similarly, the distal tip **30''** includes proximally-extending fingers **110''** and **112''**, holes **114''** and **116''**, a distal opening **120''**, and a channel **130''** within the main body of the distal tip **30''**. Structure **126''** is oriented at a 90-degree rotational offset relative to structure **126**, FIGS. **7-7D**. Ramps **247** and

249, FIGS. **11A-B**, provide a contoured transition between the relatively flat surfaces of projections **243** and **245** and the cylindrical shape of guide **241**.

A handle **12'**, FIGS. **12-12B**, has a main body covered with a hand grip **250** and has a distally-extending trigger support **252** with cylindrical projections **254** and **256** extending transversely from flat surface **258**; a similar flat surface and matching dual projections are defined on the opposite side (not shown) of trigger support **252**. Projection **254** serves as a pivot point for trigger **14'** while projection **256** serves as a stop to limit trigger rotation when contacted by trigger stop surfaces **265** or **267** of projection pieces **20''** or **22''**, respectively. As discussed above, the rigidity of distal tip **18** may be enhanced if hard-stops on the links engage prior to engagement of the trigger stops, which increases inherent stability for those configurations. Trigger support **252** further defines an opening **260** which receives cable lock piece **262** of trigger **14'**. In this construction, trigger **14'** further includes a switch **264** with projection pieces **20''** and **22''** and fasteners **266**, **268** which engage holes **270**, **272** defined in cable lock piece **262**. Projection pieces **20''** and **22''** further define holes **274**, **276** which receive fasteners **278**, **280** of a switch cover or cap **282**.

Trigger **14'** is shown assembled in cross-sectional view in FIG. **12B**. Cable lock piece **262** secures the proximal ends of first and second cables (not shown) such as illustrated for cables **82** and **88** in FIGS. **3**, **4** and **6** above. In one construction, the ends of each cable are tensioned and then locked by screws carried by cable lock piece **262** or to the switch **264**. Preferably, the ends are then welded to the cable lock piece **262** to ensure fixation.

A nose cap **290** defines a first passage **292** that receives the proximal end of outer cannula **50**, FIG. **10**. In one construction, the proximal end of cannula **50** is welded to nose cap **290** which, in turn, is welded to trigger support **252**. A narrower passage **294** receives the proximal portion of inner cannula **51**. The body of handle **12'** further defines a still-narrower passage **296**, FIG. **12B**, through which a single-use waveguide is inserted prior to use of the instrument in a surgical procedure. At least one single-use waveguide passes through the handpiece **12'** such as described in general by Temelkuran et al. in U.S. Pat. No. 7,331,954. In some constructions, the inner channel **296** is machined or otherwise formed into the body of the handle to carry the waveguide and thereby eliminate the need for a separate, internal cannula to hold the waveguide within the handle before the waveguide reaches the proximal end of inner cannula **51**.

Double-ended arrow **298** indicates an alternative embodiment in which support **252** is rotatably coupled to the body of handle **12'** to enable rotation about the longitudinal axis of cannula portion **16**. This rotational coupling, preferably enabling about 360 degrees rotation, provides another degree of freedom of movement of a distal tip **18**, in addition to selective articulation as driven by rotation of trigger **14'** within a plane containing the longitudinal axis of cannula portion **16**. A user can thereby achieve 360 degrees of access within a patient without altering his or her grip on the handpiece. This configuration also ensures that the articulating mechanism of trigger **14'** remains coplanar with the bend plane of distal portion **18**, so the user intuitively knows which way the bend plane is oriented within a patient. A ball-and-spring detent with corresponding recess, or similar catch with release mechanism or a lock, may be provided to encourage stability in certain positions of trigger **14'** and/or support **252** when it is rotatable.

The grip **250** preferably is curved to provide enhanced ergonomic grip and to ensure that no portion of the waveguide held by the handpiece is “aimed” at a user’s body as the waveguide exits the handpiece proximally. Additional protection against inadvertent leakage into a user, especially if the user rests handle **12’** against the user’s body, of laser radiation or other surgical energy passing through a waveguide is provided by guard **300** which defines a plurality of grooves **302, 304, 306, 308** and **310** in this construction, similar to “crenellations” of a “rook” or “castle” chess piece; one or more of the projecting “crenellations” will rest against the user’s body and serve as stand-offs while an exposed portion of the waveguide is pressed into one of the grooves **302-310**. In other words, when the user’s body forces a small radius bend in an exposed portion of the waveguide, that portion can bend without kinking because it becomes protected within one of the grooves **302-310** and avoids further bending forces.

Handle **12’** further carries a waveguide lock mechanism **320**. Several mechanisms for locking the waveguide within the handpiece, also referred to as fiber locks, as well as counterbalance adjustments for handpieces, are disclosed by Shurgalin et al. in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2014/0316395, also published as WO2014/143688, assigned to OmniGuide, Inc.

An alternative configuration for proximal components of an instrument **10’’** according to the present invention is shown in FIGS. **13-13A** for a handle **12’’**, a trigger actuator mechanism **14’’**, a nose cap **290’** and an outer cannula **50’**. Trigger actuator **14’’** has a textured or higher-friction surface, such as provided by actuator grooves **340** located near projections **20’’** and **22’’**, to enhance tactile feedback for actuator position.

Handle **12’’** has a waveguide lock **320’** and a waveguide guard **300’**. The guard **300’** has rounded elongated projections **330** and **332** extending proximally and defining between them a cavity **334** into which an exposed portion of a waveguide is guided to bend, along a single plane only, when that portion of the waveguide presses against a user. Excessive bending increases energy losses within the waveguide and may cause the waveguide to fail. In other constructions, the waveguide is placed through a flexible polymeric sleeve, have a stiffer distal portion attached to a proximal portion of the handle, to minimize bending for the otherwise exposed portion of the waveguide.

Instruments according to the present invention can be inserted through access devices such as trocars. A trocar typically includes a cannula, with a proximal seal housing, that is temporarily placed through an incision in the skin and underlying muscle; one or more instruments are passed through the trocar to conduct minimally invasive surgery within a body cavity. In other procedures, one or more natural body orifices are utilized. Other tools, such as retractors, suction, irrigation, or tissue manipulation or removal devices may be introduced through the same or other incisions or orifices by humans or by robotic surgical systems.

Examples of known robotic surgical systems utilizing lasers and other instruments are provided by Mohr in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2009/0171372, by Williams et al. in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2009/0248041 and by Prisco et al. in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2010/0249507, for example, all assigned to Intuitive Surgical Operations, Inc. and/or Intuitive Surgical, Inc. of Sunnyvale, Calif., which provides the DA VINCI robotic platform. Robotically assisted surgery through a single port utilizing an image

capturing device and multiple surgical tools is described by Mohr in U.S. Pat. No. 8,517,933.

System control settings for a surgical energy device typically include power settings such as at least one of power level, pulse rate, pulse width, pulse shape and duty cycle for delivery of electromagnetic radiation by the surgical energy device. In certain constructions, at least one fluid source delivers at least one gas or liquid to a target location.

In some constructions, the source of optical radiation is part of a laser surgery system such as the INTELLIGUIDE Laser System commercially available from OmniGuide, Inc. of Cambridge, Mass. The laser surgery system typically includes a human interface, including buttons, dials, knobs or a touch screen, which can be used to select the laser power settings in some constructions. Systems optionally includes at least one fluid source, which generates a first fluid flow and is part of the laser surgical system in some constructions. At least one fluid flow valve, actuated via a control such as a footswitch, and a chiller/heater are provided for the fluid source in some constructions. It may also optionally include a second fluid source with its own independent fluid flow valve and chiller/heater. In other constructions, knobs, buttons or touch screen control replaces one or more foot controls. When the energy source includes a laser and is part of a laser surgery system, the laser surgery system may also include a flexible waveguide for delivering laser radiation to the surgical site such as the BEAMPATH flexible fiber waveguides available from OmniGuide, Inc. The waveguide is hollow in some constructions. An articulated arm may also be used to deliver free space laser beams to the surgical site. One source of fluid may directed to the center of the hollow waveguide and a second source to an annular area surrounding the waveguide, such as described in more detail by Fuflygin et al. in U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/929,343 filed 20 Jan. 2014.

Another approach is to make the energy spot size smaller by focusing optical energy using lenses or by controlling the distance between tissue and the energy exit point, such as when an optical fiber is used to guide energy to the tissue. Certain techniques of altering the energy spot size utilizing optical components in a handpiece are provided by Shurgalin et al. in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2013/0064515.

Yet another approach is to direct cooling fluid preferentially around the spot relative to its center, as further described by Fuflygin et al. in U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/929,343.

The relationship between tissue temperature and tissue change, for both tissue effect and visual effect, is shown in Table I:

TABLE I

TEMPERATURE	TISSUE EFFECT	VISUAL EFFECT
37° C.-60° C.	Heating	No Change
60° C.-90° C.	Denaturation/ Onset of Coagulation	White/Grey
90° C.-100° C.	Drying/Puckering	Wrinkling/ Puckering
100°+ C.	Vaporization (Cutting/Ablation)	Golden/Char/Smoke

When water in tissue reaches 100° C., water vapor and solid particulates are created, which appears as “smoke”. Whether cutting or ablation occurs depends on several system control settings as described in more detail below.

Laser surgery typically utilizes long, thin, flexible solid or hollow waveguides to deliver specific wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation. Solid core silica fibers, for example,

are utilized to guide wavelength of KPT (532 nm), Nd:YAG (1.06 μm), Ho:YAG (2.1 μm) and Tm:YAG (2 μm) lasers for various medical applications. For CO₂ laser beams (approximately 10.6 μm wavelength), hollow waveguides are useful, as the CO₂ wavelength is generally highly absorbed in materials traditionally used for optical fibers, such as silicates and thermoplastic polymers. A high omnidirectional reflector is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,130,780 to Joannopoulos et al.

Flexible hollow waveguides are manufactured in some techniques by drawing structured thermoplastic preforms. Examples of such a structure are described by Harrington et al. in U.S. Pat. No. 5,440,664 and by Fink et al. in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,463,200 and 7,311,962, in which a dielectric stack of materials having different refractive indices is arranged in concentric cylinders about the waveguide axis thus providing the mirror structure that guides the radiation. Flexible hollow waveguides drawn from structured thermoplastic preforms are also disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 7,272,285 to Benoit et al. and U.S. Pat. No. 7,295,734 to Bayindir et al., as well as in the following U.S. Patents assigned to OmniGuide, Inc.: U.S. Pat. No. 6,788,864 by Ahmad et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 6,801,698 by King et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 6,898,359 by Soljacic et al.; and U.S. Pat. No. 7,142,756 by Anderson et al.

At times, certain surgical uses of energy delivery devices such as waveguides may result in tissue debris, fluid, or smoke being generated. Such tissue debris may absorb delivered energy, including backscattered laser energy, and heat or otherwise interfere with the waveguide. Such tissue debris may impede or slow normal passive cooling resulting from thermal dissipation, and/or impede more active cooling resulting from delivered fluid, including gas flow through the waveguide core. The combination of increased heating and reduced cooling may overheat and thus damage the waveguide.

One approach to protect the portion of the surgical energy device is to flow fluid through a conduit such as hollow core waveguides. Gas flow may be used for clearing tissue debris and blood during tissue cutting, for cooling the waveguide and for therapeutic reasons such as assisting tissue coagulation. The gas flowing out of the waveguide may also assist in keeping the waveguide core from clogging and from damage due to the splattering, splashing, or deposition of tissue debris, including smoke and fluids. Protection of the waveguide distal end may also be achieved by a tip attached to the waveguide distal end, such as disclosed by Temelkuran et al. in U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,167,622 and 7,331,954, by Goell et al. in U.S. Pat. No. 8,280,212, and by Anastassiou et al. in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2014/0088577, all assigned to OmniGuide, Inc. of Cambridge, Mass. A solid distal optical tip which may have one or more cutting edges is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,951,543 by Brauer.

FIG. 14A illustrates a waveguide 1300 for optical radiation including an opto-mechanical system to control the spot size of energy applied to the tissue for a diverging energy beam 1302 coming out of the waveguide 1300. One example is a hollow core fiber currently available from OmniGuide, Inc. that has an inner diameter of approximately 320 microns. In one construction, the spot diameter at distal tip 1304 is 320 microns, the spot diameter 1306 at distance 1308 of 1 mm is 400 microns, the spot diameter 1310 at distance 1312 of 2 mm is 485 microns, the spot diameter 1314 at distance 1316 of 3 mm is 570 microns, the spot diameter 1318 at distance 1320 of 2 cm is 2.0 mm, and the spot diameter 1322 at distance 1324 of 3 cm is 2.8 mm.

In one construction, a waveguide tip with a variable cantilevered distal end portion length allows a user to select a spot size, such as by using movable extension 265 in FIGS. 7A and 7B of Anastassiou et al. in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2014/0088577. In another construction, an optical component-type tip such as disclosed by Shurgalin et al. in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2013/0064515 is combined with the movable extension of Anastassiou et al. to adjust spot size and resulting thermal effects during a surgical procedure.

The illustration of the diverging cone 1302, FIG. 14A, of radiation emerging from the waveguide 1300 illustrates how selecting the stand-off distance determines the spot size. The spot size may be determined approximately by directing the laser at a wooden tongue depressor and observing charring of the wood, for example. The spot size for a given waveguide beam divergence may be set during manufacturing, after the product has been sold but before surgery, by the surgical staff, or after or during a procedure. It may be possible to set the stand-off distance once, or many times. The stand-off distance may be set using a push or pull mechanism in the conduit.

The spot size of the laser radiation emitted from the distal tip affects the power density of the laser energy and thereby defines laser tissue interaction, such as cutting or ablation mode, as well as the rate of cutting or ablation. In general, a beam exiting a optical waveguide diverges as shown in FIG. 14A. Therefore, spot size may be controlled by setting a distance between an exit point of the laser radiation and the tissue, i.e., by control of the stand-off distance.

Another way to control the distance between waveguide and the tissue may be by using a proximity sensor built into the waveguide, jacket, or conduit, or in the distal tip of the instrument. This proximity sensor may measure a distance to the tissue and provide a feedback to the user or computer interface. Distance may be controlled by the user or pre-programmed into a computer that automatically maintains a preset distance by adjusting the position of the manipulator.

FIGS. 15B and 15C are schematic illustrations of low power and higher power, respectively, with a CO₂ laser waveguide 1330 spaced relatively far from tissue. At low power input of 2-4 watts and a distance 1332, FIG. 15B, of 2-3 cm from tissue TS, diverging CO₂ laser beam 1334 causes superficial ablation 1336 having a relatively shallow depth as represented by arrows 1338 and 1340. By comparison, at a higher power input of 15-20 watts and a distance 1342, FIG. 15C, of 3-5 cm from tissue TS, diverging CO₂ laser beam 1344 causes ablation and coagulation 1346 having a deeper depth as represented by arrow 1348.

FIGS. 15D and 15E are schematic illustrations of low power and higher power, respectively, with a CO₂ laser waveguide 1330 spaced relatively close to tissue TS at a distance of 0.2-0.3 cm in both examples. At a first power input of 6-12 watts, diverging CO₂ laser beam 1354, FIG. 15D, causes fine cutting 1356 having a relatively shallow depth as represented by arrows 1358 and 1360. By comparison, at a second, higher power input of 12-20 watts, diverging CO₂ laser beam 1364 causes cutting 1366 having a deeper depth as represented by arrow 1368.

While many of the above-described embodiments involve optical waveguides for laser surgery, this is not a limitation of the invention. Articulating handpieces according to the present invention are also suitable for use with other types of surgical energy such as electrosurgery utilizing microwave or RF energy. FIGS. 16A and 16B are schematic side views of alternative single-use electrosurgical energy guides for use with a handpiece according to the present invention. Guide 2000, FIG. 16A, has an energizable distal tip 2002

electrically connected to a banana plug connector **2004** by an elongated insulated section **2006**. Guide **2010**, FIG. **16A**, has an energizable distal tip **2012** electrically connected to a two-prong plug connector **2014** by an elongated insulated section **2016**. Distal tips **2002** and **2012** are insertable through an inner cannula of a handpiece according to the present invention when the distal opening of the handpiece, such as opening **120** shown in FIGS. **7B** and **7C**, is enlarged to admit the energizable tips therethrough. In other constructions, the inner cannula serves as a working channel or lumen through which mini-laparoscopic instruments such as micro-debriders, cutting tools, forceps, biopsy or drug delivery needles, or other devices preferably having outer diameters less than 5 mm can be utilized as desired.

FIGS. **17A-17C** are schematic side views of electrosurgical guides having different electrosurgical tips for use according to the present invention. Guide **2020**, FIG. **17A**, has an L-Hook monopolar electrode **2022**. Guide **2030**, FIG. **17B**, has a spatula monopolar electrode **2032**. Guide **2040**, FIG. **17C**, has a debriding tip **2042**, preferably with a rotating tube inside of another tube. In some constructions, tip **2042** is not energized and simply relies on mechanical debridement. In some constructions, one or more links are formed of a dielectric material such as PEEK or other dielectric polymeric material to provide electric insulation as desired.

FIGS. **18A** and **18B** illustrate a distal portion of an instrument **2100** according to the present invention with a cold-cutting, shears-type functionality having a distal tip **2102** that carries at least one moveable jaw **2104** and a second jaw **2106** which is fixed in this construction and terminates in a spatula-type tip **2120** to enhance tissue manipulation and blunt dissection. Movable jaw **2104** pivots about pin **2108** when driven by a proximal pulling force applied to a proximally-extending actuation element, such as a rod or cable attached to a proximal portion (not visible) of jaw **2104**; in another construction, a distally-directed pushing force is applied to jaw **2104** by a rod or other drive mechanism. At least one cutting edge **2110** acts as a scissor-type blade when moved past upper jaw **2106**. In another construction, both jaws **2104** and **2106** carry cutting blades **2112** and **2114** as indicated by dashed lines in FIG. **18A** that meet together when jaw **2104** is driven to the closed position; in yet other constructions, the blades **2112** and **2114** are offset and bypass each other during closure.

In some constructions, surgical energy such as laser energy is delivered as desired when the jaws **2104** and **2106** are in the open, separated position as shown in FIG. **18A**. A conduit, such as a single-use waveguide, to conduct surgical energy is positionable within upper jaw **2106** and is visible through a sight hole or viewing port **2122** to confirm full, complete insertion of the waveguide.

A still further instrument **2200** according to the present invention is shown in FIG. **19** in an open position with an articulating section **2202** and a distal tip portion **2204** having curved grasper jaws **2206** and **2208**. Each jaw **2206**, **2208** has teeth disposed on curved grasping surfaces **2210** and **2212**, respectively. In this construction, jaws **2206** and **2208** are asymmetric and also have shorter, straight grasping surfaces **2214** and **2216**, respectively, which mate together when a driving force is applied to proximal portions **2207** and **2209**, respectively, to drive jaws **2206** and **2208** to a closed position. A distal orifice or port **2220** is visible in FIG. **19** through which surgical energy is directed when instrument **2200** is in the open position. In other constructions, different types of tissue manipulation such as debidders or biopsy devices are added to the distal tip unit.

Although specific features of the present invention are shown in some drawings and not in others, this is for convenience only, as each feature may be combined with any or all of the other features in accordance with the invention. While there have been shown, described, and pointed out fundamental novel features of the invention as applied to one or more preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood that various omissions, substitutions, and changes in the form and details of the devices illustrated, and in their operation, may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. For example, it is expressly intended that all combinations of those elements and/or steps that perform substantially the same function, in substantially the same way, to achieve the same results be within the scope of the invention. Substitutions of elements from one described embodiment to another are also fully intended and contemplated. It is also to be understood that the drawings are not necessarily drawn to scale, but that they are merely conceptual in nature.

It is the intention, therefore, to be limited only as indicated by the scope of the claims appended hereto. Other embodiments will occur to those skilled in the art and are within the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An articulating instrument, comprising:
a handle;

an articulation actuator having a first portion and a second portion, the articulation actuator coupled to pivotally rotate with respect to the handle about an axis of rotation, the axis of rotation spaced between the first portion and the second portion of the articulation actuator, the first and the second portions of the articulation actuator each exposed to physical contact to be physically manipulable to operate the articulating instrument;

a distal assembly having a proximal end, a distal end, a length that extends between the proximal end and the distal end, a lumen that extends between the proximal end and the distal end, and at least one passage that extends between the proximal end and the distal end, the distal assembly comprising a plurality of links successively arranged along at least a portion of the length of the distal assembly, successive ones of the links pivotally coupled to a respective previous one of the links to articulate between a first configuration, a second configuration, and a plurality of intermediate configurations between the first and the second configurations, the second configuration in which the distal assembly is curved at a maximum articulation angle, the intermediate configurations in which the distal assembly is curved at a respective articulation angle, the respective articulation angles each of which is smaller than the maximum articulation angle;

and at least one actuation member having a first leg and a second leg, each of the first leg and the second leg having a proximal end and a distal portion and which passes through the at least one passage of the distal assembly, the proximal ends of the first leg and the second leg coupled to the articulation actuator to move in response to a pivotal rotation of the articulation actuator and the distal portion that physically engages at least a portion of the distal assembly to adjust a tension applied thereto in response to the pivotal rotation of the articulation actuator, the proximal end of the first leg movable between a first position in which the first leg perpendicularly intersects the axis of rotation and a second position in response to rotation of the

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articulation actuator in a first rotational direction, the proximal end of the second leg movable between the first position in which the second leg perpendicularly intersects the axis of rotation and a third position in response to rotation of the articulation actuator in a second rotational direction opposite the first rotational direction,

wherein the articulation actuator includes a number of stops, the links each include a respective number of stops, and the stops of the links engage before the stops of the articulation actuator engage to render at least one of the first and the second configurations relatively more stable than the intermediate configurations such that the distal assembly has a tendency to remain in the first or the second configurations when placed in the at least one of the first or the second configurations.

2. The instrument of claim 1, further comprising:

a cannula portion positioned between the distal assembly and the handle, wherein the distal assembly terminates in a distal tip unit and the plurality of pivotally coupled links connect the cannula portion to the distal tip unit.

3. The instrument of claim 2 wherein the first and the second legs extend through the cannula portion and through the distal assembly.

4. The instrument of claim 2 wherein the at least one actuation member comprises a cable having a central portion passing through the distal tip unit, the cable including the first leg and the second leg which extend from respective ends of the central portion, the first and the second legs which extend proximally through respective ones of the passages of the distal assembly and through the cannula portion, the proximal ends of the first and the second legs connected to the articulation actuator.

5. The instrument of claim 4 wherein the articulation actuator is pivotal between a first terminal position and a second terminal position, the first and the second terminal positions defined by respective ones of the stops of the

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articulation actuator to limit motion about the rotational axis in each of the first rotational direction and the second rotational direction.

6. The instrument of claim 5 wherein rotation of the articulation actuator simultaneously increases a tension on one of the first and second legs while releasing a tension on the other of the first and the second legs.

7. The instrument of claim 5 wherein rotation of the articulation actuator to the first terminal position increases tension on the first leg while simultaneously ensuring that no tension is placed on the second leg by the articulation actuator.

8. The instrument of claim 7 wherein the central portion of the cable is fixedly attached to the distal tip unit.

9. The instrument of claim 2 wherein the distal tip unit includes at least one marking or opening to assist at least one of aiming and orientation of the distal tip unit.

10. The instrument of claim 2, further comprising a conduit that extends through the handle, the cannula portion, and the distal assembly to emit surgical energy through the distal tip unit to a target location.

11. The instrument of claim 10, further comprising an energy source operable to provide at least a first surgical energy to the conduit.

12. The system of claim 11 wherein the energy source is a source of optical electromagnetic radiation and the conduit is a removable waveguide optically coupled to receive the optical electromagnetic radiation from the energy source.

13. The instrument of claim 1 wherein the distal assembly comprises at least one distal tissue manipulation feature.

14. The instrument of claim 13 wherein the at least one the distal tissue manipulation feature includes at least one projecting feature that extends from the distal tip unit.

15. The instrument of claim 13 wherein the at least one distal tissue manipulation feature is adapted to at least one of a cutting feature, a debriding feature, a grasping feature, or blunt dissection feature.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	波导腹腔镜手机		
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申请(专利权)人(译)	OMNIGUIDE INC.		
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摘要(译)

一种关节器械，包括具有第一和第二构造以及它们之间的中间构造的远侧组件。第一和第二构型中的至少一个是基本稳定的，使得当器械的使用者将器械的远侧组件置于该构型中时，该器械的远侧组件具有保持在稳定构型中的趋势。优选地，远侧组件终止于远侧末端单元，该远侧末端单元限定了至少一个可用于操纵组织的远侧特征。

