

(19)



(11)

**EP 1 372 495 B1**

(12)

**EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention  
of the grant of the patent:  
**05.01.2011 Bulletin 2011/01**

(21) Application number: **02719166.7**

(22) Date of filing: **08.03.2002**

(51) Int Cl.:  
**A61B 17/32 (2006.01)**

(86) International application number:  
**PCT/US2002/007112**

(87) International publication number:  
**WO 2002/076310 (03.10.2002 Gazette 2002/40)**

(54) **ULTRASONIC SCALPEL**  
**ULTRASCHALLSKALPELL**  
**SCALPEL ULTRASONS**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE TR**

(30) Priority: **26.03.2001 US 817633**

(43) Date of publication of application:  
**02.01.2004 Bulletin 2004/01**

(73) Proprietor: **Kos Life Sciences, Inc.**  
**Weston, FL 33326 (US)**

(72) Inventor: **JEWETT, Warren, R.**  
**Cary, NC 27511 (US)**

(74) Representative: **Forstmeyer, Dietmar et al**  
**BOETERS & LIECK**  
**Oberanger 32**  
**80331 München (DE)**

(56) References cited:  
**US-A- 4 823 793 US-A- 4 961 424**  
**US-A- 5 026 387 US-A- 5 167 725**  
**US-A- 5 451 220**

**EP 1 372 495 B1**

Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the Implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

## Description

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### Field of the Invention

**[0001]** This invention relates to a device for performing surgery particularly an ultrasonic scalpel wherein the scalpel is fully self-contained using batteries as a primary source of power with a switch to permit selection between cutting and cautery modes. When operated the ultrasonic scalpel has the ability for lateral motion as well as reciprocating motion of the scalpel blade causing tissue separation along interstitial margins.

#### Description of the Prior Art

**[0002]** In the prior art, it is well known that an ultrasonic surgery avoids the trauma, extensive scarring, and limitations of thermal cutting of electrosurgery and laser surgery. In ultrasonic surgery, the ultrasonic scalpel takes advantage of dissection technology as a result of oscillating motion of the blades. Ultrasonic energy is transmitted through a connection or mount between the ultrasonic energy source and a hand-held coupler which mounts the surgical tool, for example, a surgical blade mounted at the tip of the coupler. This connection facilitates transmission of ultrasonic motion from the energy source through the coupler to the surgical blade in order to generate vibrations in the blade in a reciprocating motion. This ultrasonic motion is then coupled with the tissue to which the blade is applied.

**[0003]** It was generally thought that the same sharp blades used with hand-held surgical scalpels should also be used with ultrasonic scalpels. It was discovered that in ultrasonic surgical instruments, duller blades achieved exceptional coagulation and cut better than by using sharp conventional scalpel blades. In fact, the duller blade greater transmission of ultrasonic energy is provided to adjoining tissue at the surgical site. This increased transmission was a result of increased blade cutting area in contact with the tissue. Better acoustic coupling as a result of greater transmission of ultrasonic energy enhances cutting capability and capacity for hemostasis. It was found, too, that grinding blades to reduce and modify cross-sectional area enhanced the harmonic "whip" effect.

**[0004]** Existing ultrasonic scalpels can be applied to tissue with a vibrating reciprocating motion. While this reciprocating motion accompanied with dull blades has advantages over ultrasonic scalpels fitted with sharp blades, improved cutting with ease and quality can be achieved if there is lateral motion of the blades as well. Existing ultrasonic scalpels do not have the ability to achieve both ultrasonic lateral and reciprocating motion of the blade.

**[0005]** Existing ultrasonic scalpels also have the disadvantage of relying on external power supplies which

connect to the surgical device by cord. Connection by cord to a power source can hamper portability of the scalpel as well as being cumbersome in some surgical operations.

**[0006]** Examples of prior art in this field include U.S. Patent No. 4,587,958 entitled "Ultrasonic Surgical Device" issued to Noguchi et al. on May 13, 1986; U.S. Patent No. 4,832,022 entitled "Cryogenic Ultrasonic Scalpel" issued to Tjulkov et al. on May 23, 1989; U.S. Patent No. 5,026,387 entitled "Method and Apparatus For Ultrasonic Surgical Cutting and Hemostasis" issued to Thomas on June 25, 1991; U.S. Patent No. 5,167,725 entitled "Titanium Alloy Blade Coupler Coated With Nickel-Chrome For Ultrasonic Scalpel" issued to Clark et al. on December 01, 1992; U.S. Patent No. 5,254,082 entitled "Ultrasonic Surgical Scalpel" issued to Takase on October 19, 1993; U.S. Patent No. 5,263,957 entitled "Ultrasonic Scalpel Blade and Methods of Application" issued to Davison on November 23, 1993; U.S. Patent No. 5,324,299 entitled "Ultrasonic Scalpel Blade and Methods of Application" issued to Davison et al. on June 28, 1994; and U.S. Patent No. 6,080,175 entitled "Surgical Cutting Instrument and Method of Use" issued to Hogendijk on June 27, 2000.

**[0007]** US 4,961,424 relates to an ultrasonic treatment device comprising a probe having a rectangular section which vibrates in the direction perpendicular to the axial direction.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0008]** It is therefore an object of the invention to provide an ultrasonic scalpel which imparts lateral harmonic motion to the blade and in addition reciprocating motion.

**[0009]** It is therefore a further object of the invention to provide an ultrasonic scalpel which can be used in improved cutting and dissection with ease and quality.

**[0010]** It is therefore a still further object of the invention to provide an ultrasonic scalpel which can be used in incising with superior subsequent wound healing and with minimization of scar tissue.

**[0011]** It is therefore a still further object of the invention to provide an ultrasonic scalpel which can effectively cauterize an incision with minimization of scar tissue.

**[0012]** It is therefore a still further object of the invention to provide an ultrasonic scalpel in a light self-contained, hand held device thereby improving utility by weight and size advantages.

**[0013]** It is therefore a still further object of the invention to provide an ultrasonic scalpel which is disposable.

**[0014]** To attain the objects described, there is provided an ultrasonic scalpel ideally suited for minimally invasive surgery comprising a housing with a keyed cylinder and a blade coupler having a blade body and a shank extending from the blade body for coupling with a source of ultrasonic energy and transmitting the energy to the blade body. A transducer transmits ultrasonic energy to the blade causing both reciprocating and harmonic lateral

motion of the blade. The ultrasonic energy transmitted from the transducer which causes harmonic lateral motion of the blade is due to an offset of approximately one half to two degrees between the drive of the transducer and the armature within the keyed cylinder. In addition the blade may also be subject to reciprocating motion.

[0015] The lateral harmonic motion produced is the reason for the ease and quality of a surgical cut. Improved cutting by enhanced tissue separation along interstitial margins is demonstrated. In the coagulation mode, the scalpel can operate at lower frequency and higher power providing thermal sealing. The proteinaceous nature of tissue breakdown in the region surgerized at cutting frequency causes development of adherent surfaces leading to a coagulation effect. This coagulation effect enhances healing with a minimization of scar tissue.

[0016] The ultrasonic scalpel of this invention does not require the use of a power cord connected to an external source. A power cord in the close area of surgical operations can be cumbersome and hinder ease of movement of the ultrasonic scalpel. Instead, the power source of the scalpel is batteries in a section of the ultrasonic scalpel housing itself; however, there is capability for an external power source if needed. Also, the weight and size of other required parts of the ultrasonic scalpel such as the electrical actuator and the circuit components with transformer can be reduced. Since the entire ultrasonic scalpel could operate without a separate power supply, the unit is conceivable disposable.

[0017] These and other objects and characteristics of the present invention will become apparent from the further disclosure to be made in the detailed description given below.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0018] The preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be explained in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a side view in section of the ultrasonic scalpel of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a top plan view showing the scalpel of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a top plan view of the cylinder/armature arrangement of the present invention illustrating the degree of difference between the armature axis and the drive axis as well as the wall clearance between the keyed cylinder and the housing of the ultrasonic scalpel.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT**

[0019] Referring now to the drawings in detail wherein like numerals refer to like elements throughout the several views, Figure 1 is a side cut-away view of ultrasonic scalpel 10.

[0020] Housing 12 of the ultrasonic scalpel 10 of Figure 1 is shaped to be grasped by the surgeon to allow the surgeon to grip and manipulate during surgery. The shape of housing 12 is an elongated rounded body with varying circumferences. At the far end of the body of housing 12, removable sections are located on the housing face to allow for the insertion of a power source, batteries 14 and a power cord 16. From the power end 18, the circumference of the body decreases to a gripping area 20 which is the majority of the outside surface area of the housing 12. From the gripping area 20, the circumference of the body decreases to a circumference slightly larger than the width of blade 22, which allows improved sight of the action of blade 22. At the distal end 24 of the body of housing 12, an aperture 25 is provided for insertion of blade 22 to connect with the keyed cylinder 26 of the ultrasonic scalpel 10.

[0021] In Figure 2, blade 22 can be one of several special purpose blades pre-fitted for the ultrasonic scalpel for different types of surgery or designed for reciprocating and/or lateral motion of the ultrasonic scalpel. Blade 22 has opposite side faces 28 and 30 and may be made of metal, ceramic, a combination of both or other material suitable for the purpose. For example, when an ultrasonic scalpel is made for lateral motion only, specially shaped and ground blades ensure proper mass and balance throughout the length of the blade.

[0022] In Figure 1 blade 22 has a side edge 32 and a tip 34 opposite the shank 36. An aperture 38 is provided in the shank face for receiving the extrusion 27 of keyed cylinder 26. As shown in Figure 2, extrusion 27 has a flattened section with a raised surface 40 on one side face sized to fit conformably with the aperture 38 of blade 22.

[0023] As shown in Figure 1, blade 22 moves in relation to the movement of armature 42 in a reciprocating motion as depicted by the direction arrows. Reciprocating motion is vibration in the direction of the axis of the blade 22. Figure 2 depicts the motion of blade 22 in relation to the movement of armature 42 in a lateral motion as depicted by the direction arrows. Lateral motion is vibration in a direction perpendicular to the axis of the blade 22.

[0024] It should be understood that in certain circumstances lateral motion alone may be sufficient and desirable without reciprocating motion. Without reciprocating motion imparted to scalpel blade 22, tissue separation occurs only at the nodes of harmonic motion and surgerization occurs as the scalpel blade is manually drawn across the surgical field.

[0025] In Figure 3, the elongated flattened section 44 of extrusion 27 is the blade attachment section. The tubular section 46 of the armature 42 is the keyed cylinder 26 attachment area. Inside the body of the housing 12 near the aperture 25 is the keyed cylinder 26. The interior of the keyed cylinder 26 confines the armature 42 and transmits the ultrasonic vibration of the armature 42 to blade 22.

[0026] The armature 42 has a solid tubular section 46

which moves within and impacts the movement of the keyed cylinder 26. The other end 48 of the body of armature 42 slidably inserts into the driver 50 of transducer 52. Armature 42 can slidably insert into the driver 50 at an offset as exaggerated in the illustration of Figure 3. The driver 50 of the transducer 52 is rounded and has a recessed area 54 for engaging the armature 42.

**[0027]** The ultrasonic scalpel 10 is energized by a tool tip ultrasonic transducer 52. The transducer 52 vibrates and transmits this vibration through the driver 50 and armature 42 at a controlled frequency to the blade 22, causing reciprocating motion of the blade 22. The blade excursion is a function of electrical power input to the transducer 52.

**[0028]** Ultrasonic vibration for lateral harmonic motion of blade 22 is caused by the one half to two degree offset of the driver 50 axis and the armature 42 axis. The keyed cylinder 26 has a one-thousandth of an inch (0.001")  $\pm$  0.0254 mm clearance from the housing 12 to allow whip movement caused by the lateral harmonic motion. The ultrasonic scalpel 10 can be limited to transmitting ultrasonic vibration for solely lateral harmonic motion.

**[0029]** A piezo beam driver electrically connected to circuit board 56 provides lateral "whip" motion when connected directly to blade 22. An anchor section of driver is the blade attachment section. Driver 29 is preferably a Thunder Beam of Thunder Technology described with transducer 52; however suitable alternatives may be used.

**[0030]** The transducer 52 of Figure 1 has a piezoelectric driver which preferably contains Thunder Technology, which is a high deformation Piezo electrical actuator, (described and illustrated in U.S. Patent 5,632,841 issued May 27, 1997 to NASA; U.S. Patent 5,639,850 issued June 27, 1997 to NASA; and U.S. Patent 6,030,480 issued February 29, 2000 to Face International ); however, those skilled in the art will recognize various equivalent substitutions. Operating frequencies of between 40 kHz and 65 kHz have been found to work particularly well. High voltage to the transducer 52 is provided by way of the circuit board 56. The circuit board 56 is a wafer-type rectangular shape. At one end of its face, the circuit board 56 connects electrically to the transducer 52.

**[0031]** To provide high voltage to the circuit board 56, a transformer 58 will be connected electrically on the circuit board face of the end opposite the attached transducer 52. The transformer 58 will preferably be a Transoner type (described and illustrated in U.S. Patent 5,834,882 issued to Face International, ). Transoner is a multi-layer piezo electric transformer. Of extremely small size, this device can step up 6 volts to as high as 900 volts; however, those skilled in the art will recognize various equivalent substitutions.

**[0032]** To supply power to the transformer 58, the housing 12 provides interior space for two batteries 14 and an aperture 18 for a connection to an external power source 16. These power sources are connected electrically to the transformer 58. The batteries 14 for the power

source can have a lithium core which would enable the ultrasonic scalpel 10 to be operated for 15 minutes. This is adequate because in many surgical procedures, the ultrasonic scalpel 10 is not in continuous use.

**[0033]** The housing 12 has an aperture opening 60 on the exterior gripping section 20 of the body for function switch 62. Function switch 62 comfortably fits in the opening 60 of the exterior of the housing 12 and is attached to the circuit board 56. The function switch 62 is in the form of a sliding button. The function switch 62 allows the operator to control the application of ultrasonic vibrations to the blade 22 for cutting and coagulation modes.

**[0034]** Without the need for but with the ability to use an external power supply, the ultrasonic scalpel 10 can be disposable. Also, the ultrasonic scalpel 10 one can be available in different power and frequency models, for varying surgical application.

**[0035]** While the invention has been described in connection with what is considered to be the most practical and preferred embodiment, it should be understood that this invention is not to be limited to the disclosed embodiment, but on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the scope of the appended claims.

## Claims

1. An ultrasonic scalpel (10) including:
  - a housing (12) having an interior;
  - a support piece in said housing (12);
  - a blade (22) coupled to said support piece;
  - an armature (42) in said support piece;
  - driver means (50) for applying ultrasonic energy to the blade (22) along its axis through said armature (42) and said support piece to vibrate the blade (22) in a lateral harmonic motion, wherein said driver means (50) is mounted on said armature (42) with the axis of the driver means at an offset angle with the axis of said armature (42) and applies energy to said blade (22) along its axis through said armature (42) and said support piece to move the blade (22) in a reciprocating motion.
2. The ultrasonic scalpel (10) of claim 1 wherein said support piece is a keyed cylinder (26).
3. The ultrasonic scalpel (10) of claim 2 wherein said blades (22) are pre-fitted for said keyed cylinder (26).
4. The ultrasonic scalpel (10) of claim 1 further including a switch (62) attached to said housing (12).
5. The ultrasonic scalpel (10) of claim 4, wherein said switch (62) permits selection of cutting and cautery modes.

6. The ultrasonic scalpel (10) of claim 1 wherein the said offset angle is two degrees between the axis of said blade (22) and the axis of said driver (50).
7. The ultrasonic scalpel (10) of claim 1 further including a transducer (52). 5
8. The ultrasonic scalpel (10) of claim 7 wherein said transducer (52) is a high deformation electrical actuator. 10
9. The ultrasonic scalpel (10) of claim 1 further including a transformer (58).
10. The ultrasonic scalpel (10) of claim 9 wherein said transformer (58) is a multi-layer piezo electric transformer. 15
11. The ultrasonic scalpel (10) of claim 10, wherein said transformer (58) can step up six volts to 900 volts. 20
12. The ultrasonic scalpel (10) of claim 1 further including a power source.
13. The ultrasonic scalpel (10) of claim 12, wherein said power source is provided externally. 25
14. The ultrasonic scalpel (10) of claim 12, wherein said power source is provided by batteries (14). 30
15. The ultrasonic scalpel (10) of claim 14, wherein said batteries (14) comprise lithium.
16. The ultrasonic scalpel (10) of claim 1 wherein said scalpel (10) can be adjusted to a plurality of frequency settings. 35
17. The ultrasonic scalpel (10) of claim 1, wherein said scalpel (10) can be adjusted to a plurality of power modes. 40
18. The ultrasonic scalpel (10) of claim 1, wherein said ultrasonic scalpel (10) is disposable. 45

#### Patentansprüche

1. Ultraschallskalpell (10), das aufweist:

ein Gehäuse (12) mit einem Inneren;  
 ein Halteteil im Gehäuse (12);  
 eine mit dem Halteteil gekoppelte Klinge (22);  
 einen Anker (42) im Halteteil;  
 Antriebsmittel (50) zum Zuführen von Ultraschallenergie zur Klinge (22) längs seiner Achse durch den Anker (42) und das Halteteil, um die Klinge (22) in einer lateralen harmonischen Bewegung in Schwingungen zu versetzen,

wobei das Antriebsmittel (50) mit der Achse des Antriebsmittels unter einem Versatzwinkel zur Achse des Ankers (42) am Anker (42) angebracht ist und durch den Anker (42) und das Halteteil der Klinge (22) längs seiner Achse Energie zuführt, um die Klinge (22) in einer Hin- und Herbewegung zu bewegen.

2. Ultraschallskalpell (10) nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Halteteil ein verkeilter Zylinder (26) ist. 10
3. Ultraschallskalpell (10) nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Klingen (22) für den verkeilten Zylinder (26) im voraus angepaßt sind.
4. Ultraschallskalpell (10) nach Anspruch 1, das ferner einen am Gehäuse (12) befestigten Schalter (62) aufweist.
5. Ultraschallskalpell (10) nach Anspruch 4, wobei der Schalter (62) die Auswahl von Schnitt- und Kauterisationsbetriebsarten ermöglicht.
6. Ultraschallskalpell (10) nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Versatzwinkel zwischen der Achse der Klinge (22) und der Achse des Antriebs (50) zwei Grad beträgt.
7. Ultraschallskalpell (10) nach Anspruch 1, das ferner einen Transducer (52) aufweist.
8. Ultraschallskalpell (10) nach Anspruch 7, wobei der Transducer (52) ein elektrisches Betätigungselement mit starker Verformung ist.
9. Ultraschallskalpell (10) nach Anspruch 1, das ferner einen Transformator (58) aufweist.
10. Ultraschallskalpell (10) nach Anspruch 9, wobei der Transformator (58) ein mehrschichtiger piezoelektrischer Transformator ist.
11. Ultraschallskalpell (10) nach Anspruch 10, wobei der Transformator (58) sechs Volt auf 900 Volt transformieren kann.
12. Ultraschallskalpell (10) nach Anspruch 1, das ferner eine Stromquelle aufweist.
13. Ultraschallskalpell (10) nach Anspruch 12, wobei die Stromquelle extern vorgesehen ist. 50
14. Ultraschallskalpell (10) nach Anspruch 12, wobei die Stromquelle durch Batterien (14) bereitgestellt wird.
15. Ultraschallskalpell (10) nach Anspruch 14, wobei die Batterien (14) Lithium aufweisen.
16. Ultraschallskalpell (10) nach Anspruch 1, wobei das

Skalpelli (10) auf mehrere Frequenzeinstellungen eingestellt werden kann.

17. Ultraschallskalpell (10) nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Skalpelli (10) auf mehrere Leistungsstufen eingestellt werden kann.

18. Ultraschallskalpell (10) nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Ultraschallskalpell (10) wegwerfbar ist.

## Revendications

1. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) comprenant:

un boîtier (12) ayant un intérieur;  
une pièce de support dans ledit boîtier (12);  
une lame (22) couplée à ladite pièce de support;  
une armature (42) dans ladite pièce de support;  
des moyens d'entraînement (50) pour appliquer l'énergie ultrasonore sur la lame (22) le long de son axe à travers ladite armature (42) et ladite pièce de support pour faire vibrer la lame (22) dans un mouvement harmonique latéral, dans lequel lesdits moyens d'entraînement (50) sont montés sur ladite armature (42) avec l'axe des moyens d'entraînement au niveau d'un angle décalé par rapport à l'axe de ladite armature (42) et appliquent l'énergie sur ladite lame (22) le long de son axe à travers ladite armature (42) et ladite pièce de support pour déplacer la lame (22) selon un mouvement de va-et-vient.

2. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite pièce de support est un cylindre claveté (26).

3. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) selon la revendication 2, dans lequel lesdites lames (22) sont pré-montées pour ledit cylindre claveté (26).

4. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre un interrupteur (62) fixé sur ledit boîtier (12).

5. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) selon la revendication 4, dans lequel ledit interrupteur (62) permet la sélection des modes de coupe et de cautérisation.

6. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit angle de décalage est de deux degrés entre l'axe de ladite lame (22) et l'axe dudit dispositif d'entraînement (50).

7. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre un transducteur (52).

8. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) selon la revendication 7,

dans lequel ledit transducteur (52) est un actionneur électrique à haute déformation.

9. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre un transformateur (58).

10. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) selon la revendication 9, dans lequel ledit transformateur (58) est un transformateur piézoélectrique multicouche.

11. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) selon la revendication 10, dans lequel ledit transformateur (58) peut s'intensifier de six volts à 900 volts.

12. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre une source de courant.

13. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) selon la revendication 12, dans lequel ladite source de courant est prévue extérieurement.

14. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) selon la revendication 12, dans lequel ladite source de courant est fournie par des batteries (14).

15. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) selon la revendication 14, dans lequel lesdites batteries (14) comprennent du lithium.

16. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit scalpel (10) peut être ajusté selon une pluralité de réglages de fréquence.

17. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit scalpel (10) peut être ajusté selon une pluralité de modes de courant.

18. Scalpel à ultrasons (10) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit scalpel à ultrasons (10) est jetable.

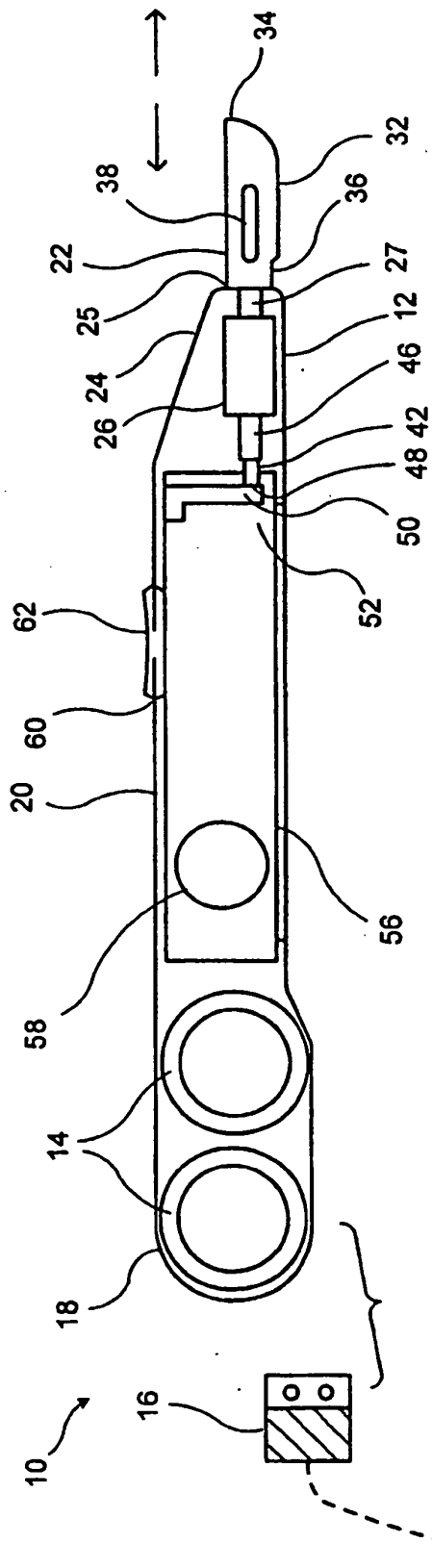


FIG. 1

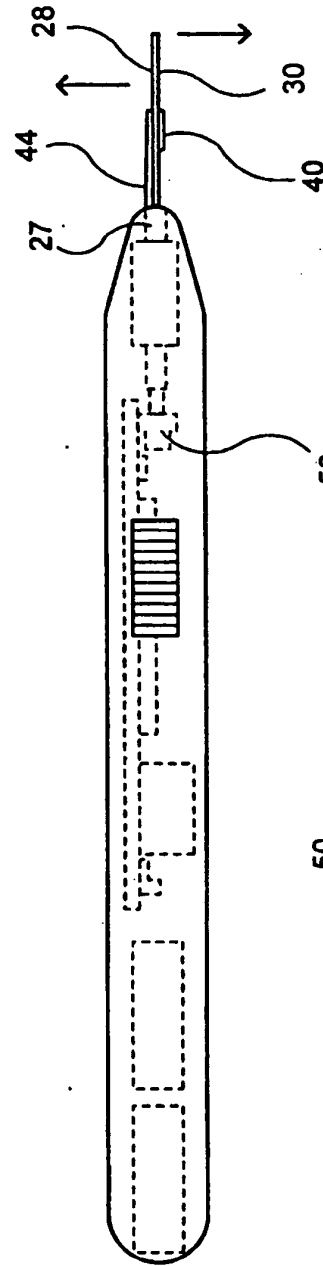


FIG. 2

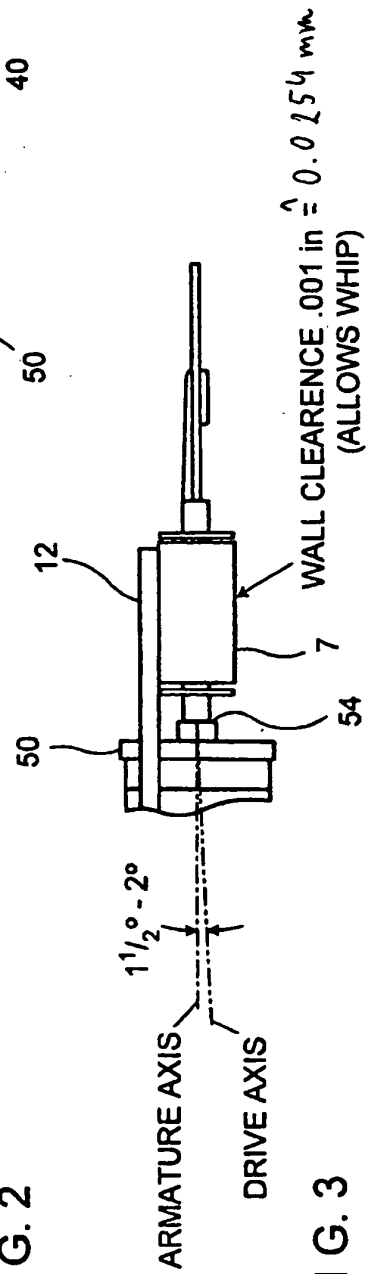


FIG. 3

**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

*This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.*

**Patent documents cited in the description**

- US 4587958 A [0006]
- US 4832022 A [0006]
- US 5026387 A [0006]
- US 5167725 A [0006]
- US 5254082 A [0006]
- US 5263957 A [0006]
- US 5324299 A [0006]
- US 6080175 A [0006]
- US 4961424 A [0007]
- US 5632841 A [0030]
- US 5639850 A [0030]
- US 6030480 A [0030]
- US 5834882 A [0031]



专利名称(译)	超声刀		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">EP1372495B1</a>	公开(公告)日	2011-01-05
申请号	EP2002719166	申请日	2002-03-08
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	IEP PHARML DEVICES		
申请(专利权)人(译)	IEP制药设备 , INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	KOS生命科学 , INC.		
[标]发明人	JEWETT WARREN R		
发明人	JEWETT, WARREN, R.		
IPC分类号	A61B17/32 A61B17/3211 A61B18/00		
CPC分类号	A61B17/320068 A61B17/3211 A61B2017/320069 A61B2017/320071 A61B2017/320089		
优先权	09/817633 2001-03-26 US		
其他公开文献	EP1372495A1		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a>		

## 摘要(译)

一种轻型，独立式，手持式超声外科手术刀，具有壳体，壳体內的超声波电源，向刀片提供超声波振动，通过横向运动以及通过往复运动产生切割特征。具有所述切割动作的刀片可调节。

