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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Finlay et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2003/0073980 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Apr. 17, 2003**(54) **SIMULTANEOUS PROPORTIONAL
CONTROL OF SURGICAL PARAMETERS IN
A MICROSURGICAL SYSTEM****Related U.S. Application Data**(60) Provisional application No. 60/329,904, filed on Oct.
16, 2001.(76) Inventors: **Russell L. Finlay**, Keller, TX (US);
Christopher C. Jung, Mission Viejo,
CA (US); **John C. Huculak**, Mission
Viejo, CA (US); **Paul Essex**, Rancho
Santa Margarita, CA (US); **Kirk W.
Todd**, Yorba Linda, CA (US)**Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **A61B 17/00**(52) **U.S. Cl.** **606/1; 606/167; 606/169**Correspondence Address:
ALCON RESEARCH, LTD.
R&D COUNSEL, Q-148
6201 SOUTH FREEWAY
FORT WORTH, TX 76134-2099 (US)(57) **ABSTRACT**

A microsurgical system, and a foot controller for the improved operation of a microsurgical system, are disclosed. A surgeon may use the foot controller to simultaneously control multiple surgical parameters based upon movement of a foot pedal of the foot controller in a single plane of motion.

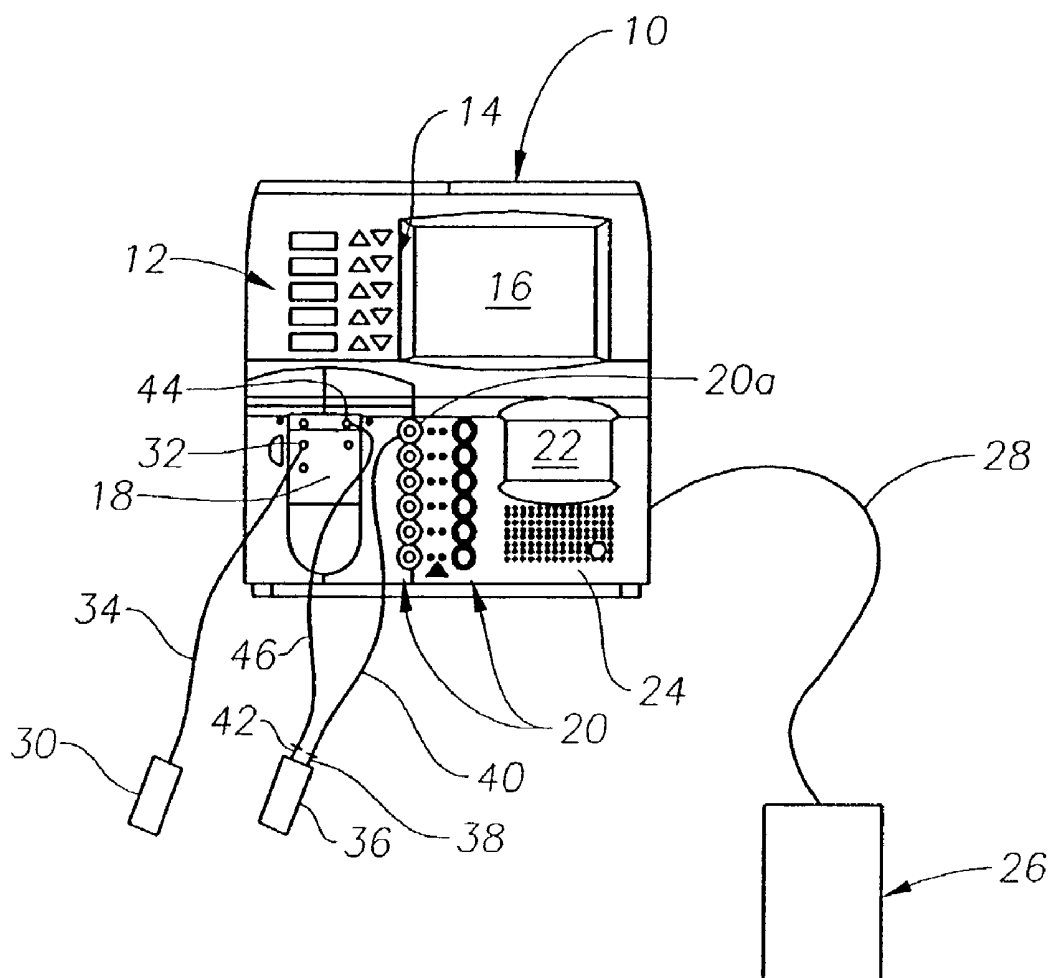
(21) Appl. No.: **10/234,863**(22) Filed: **Sep. 4, 2002**

Fig. 1

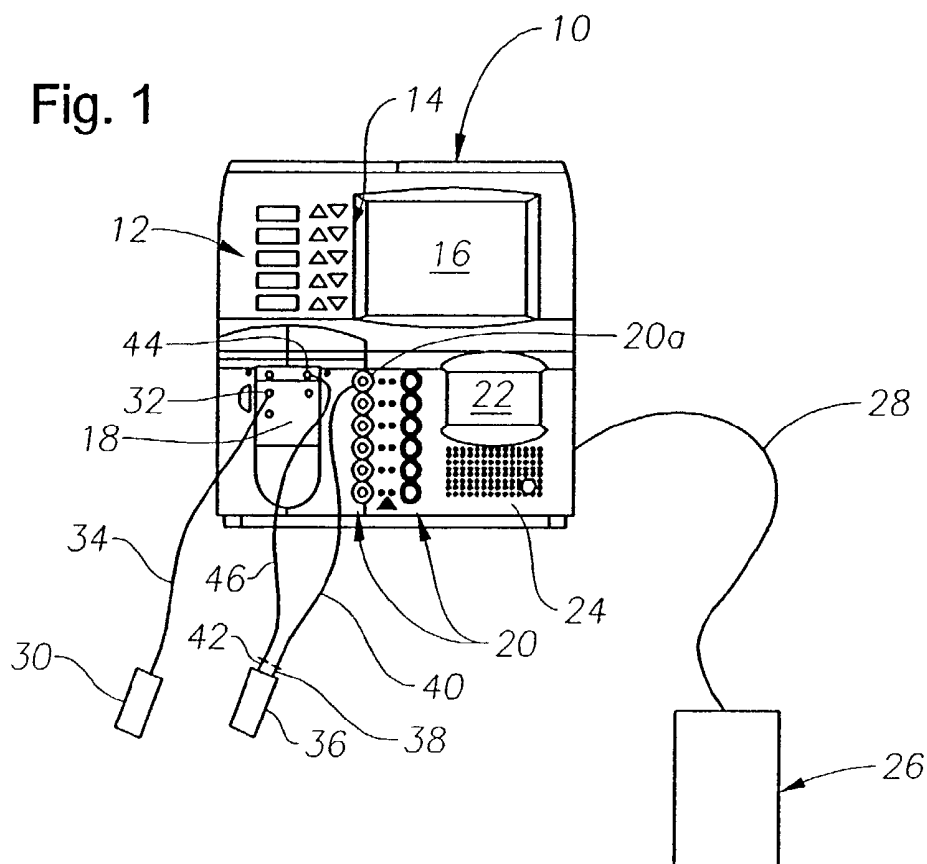


Fig. 2

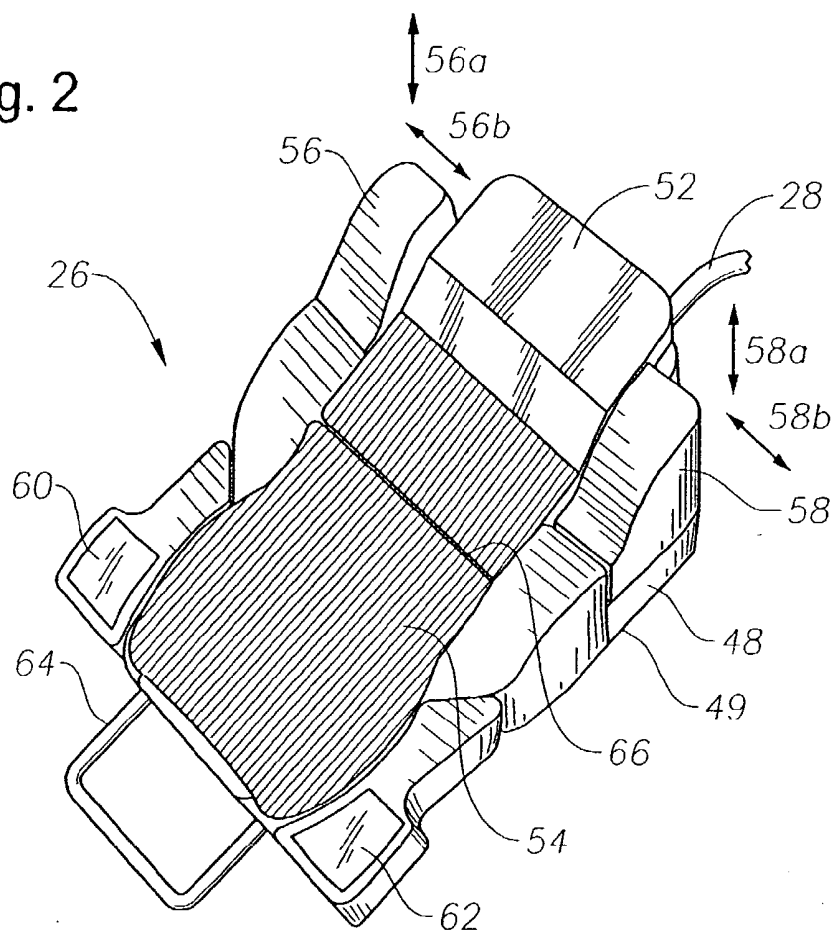


Fig. 1A

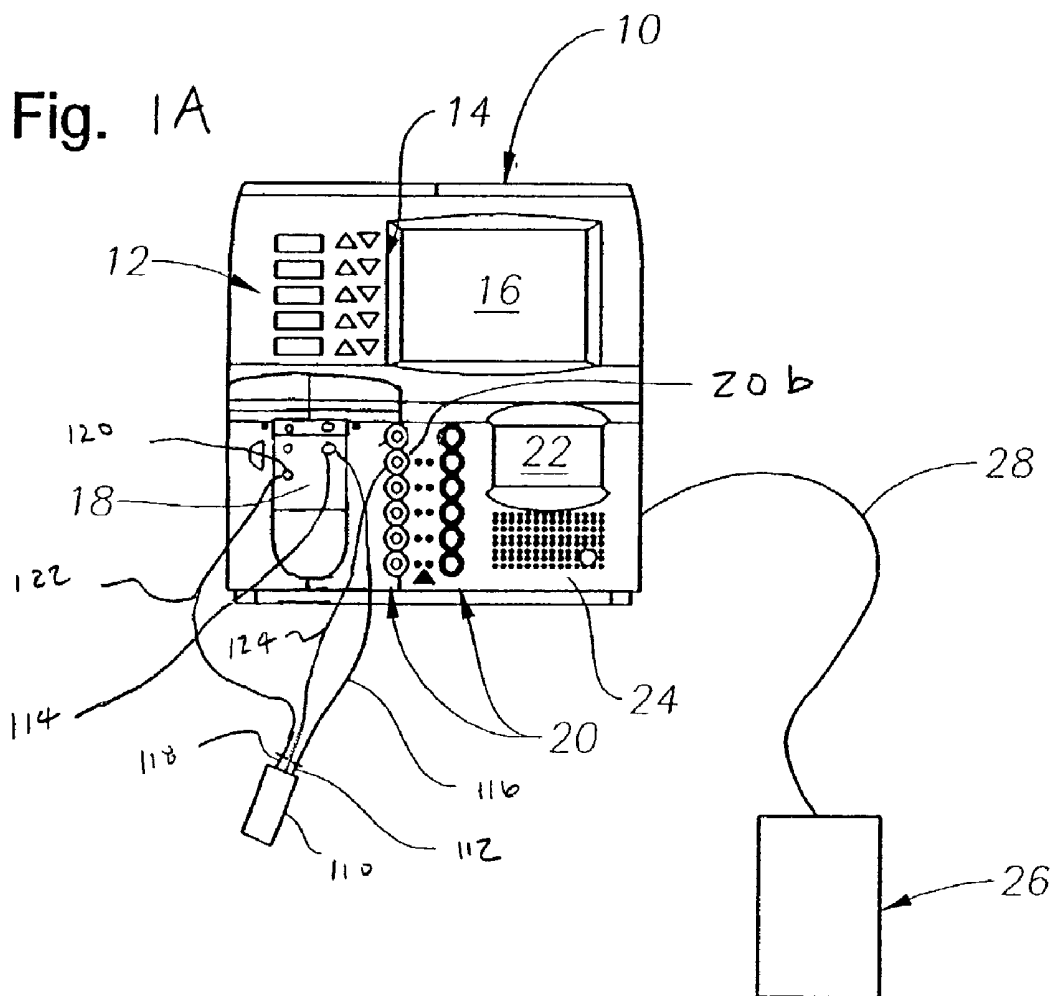
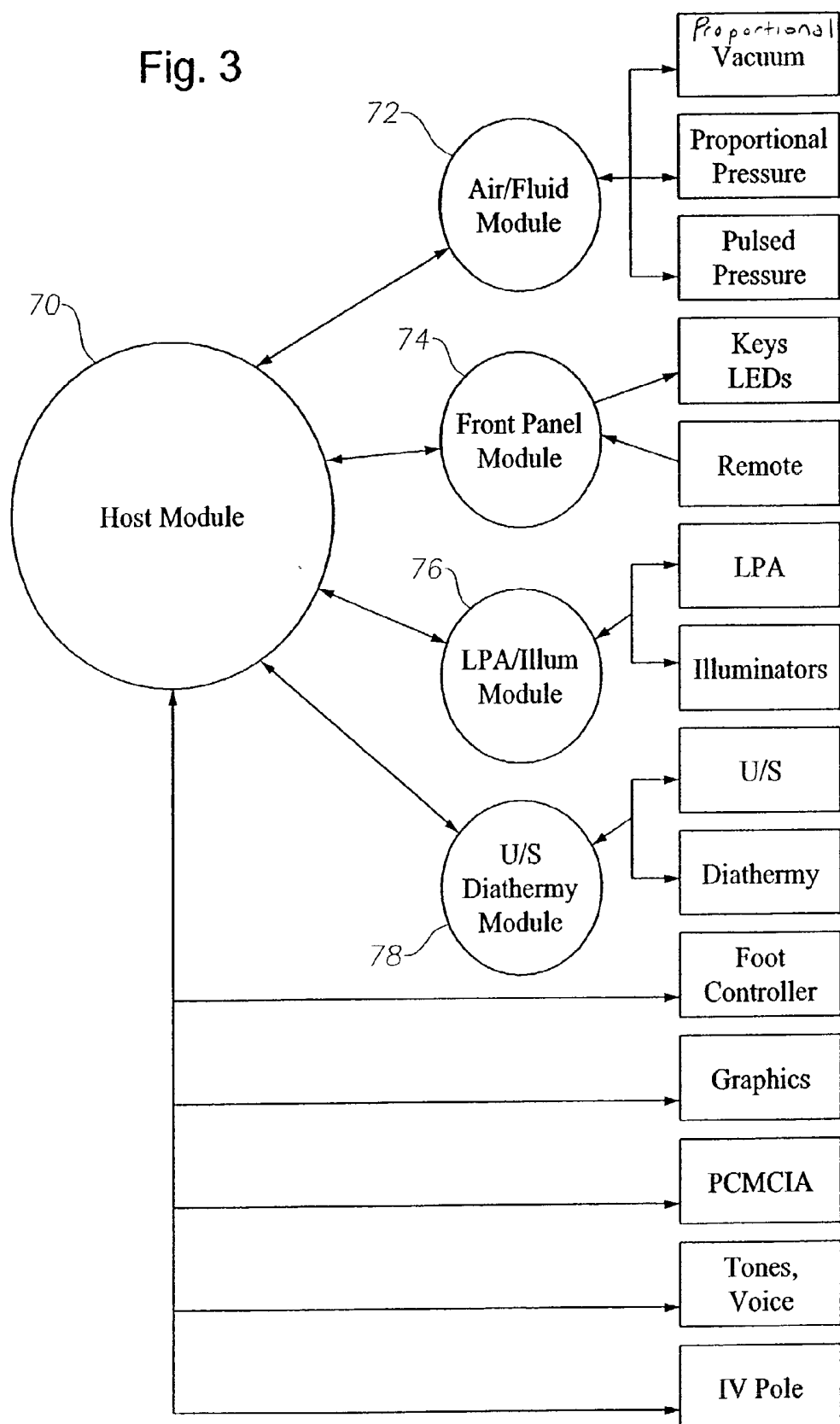


Fig. 3



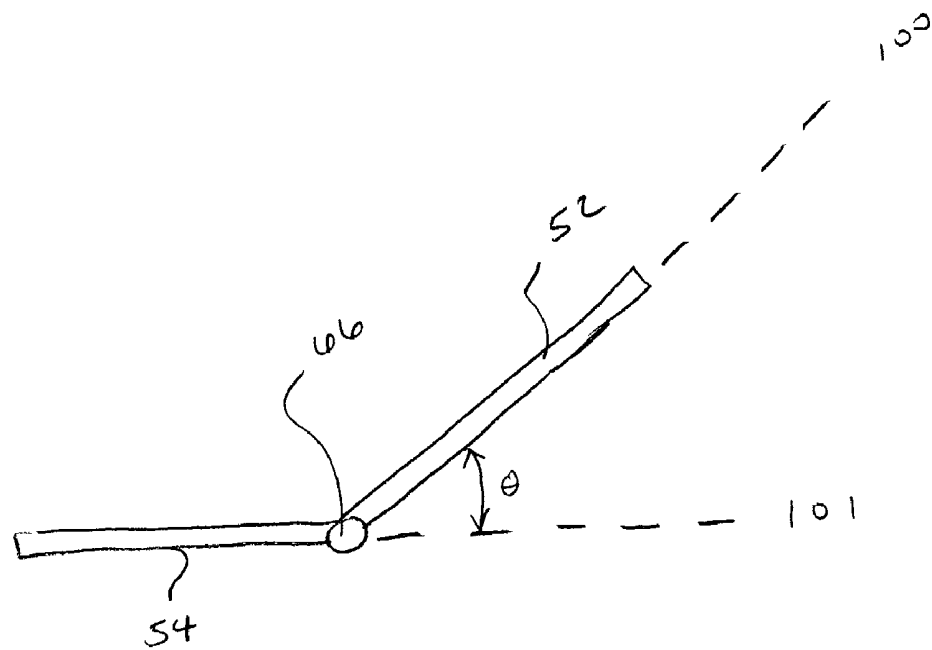


FIG. 4

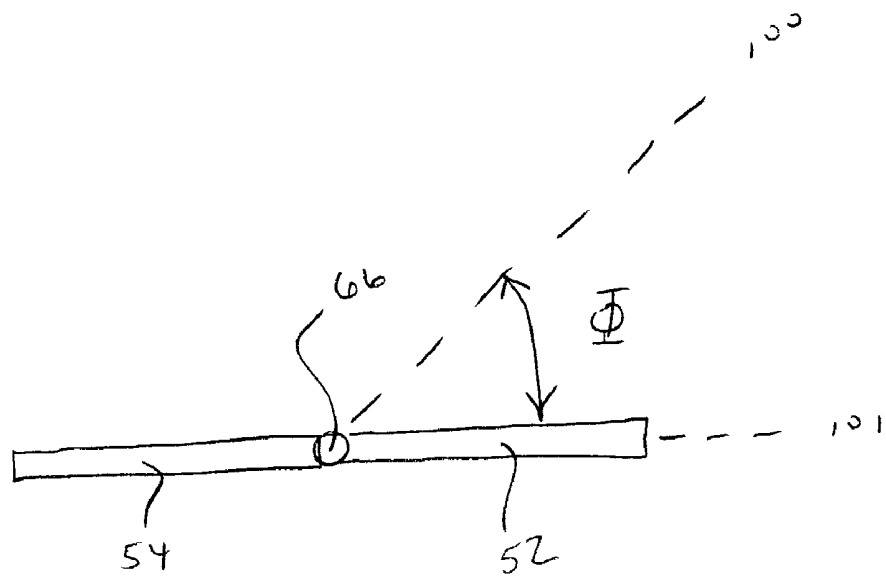


FIG. 5

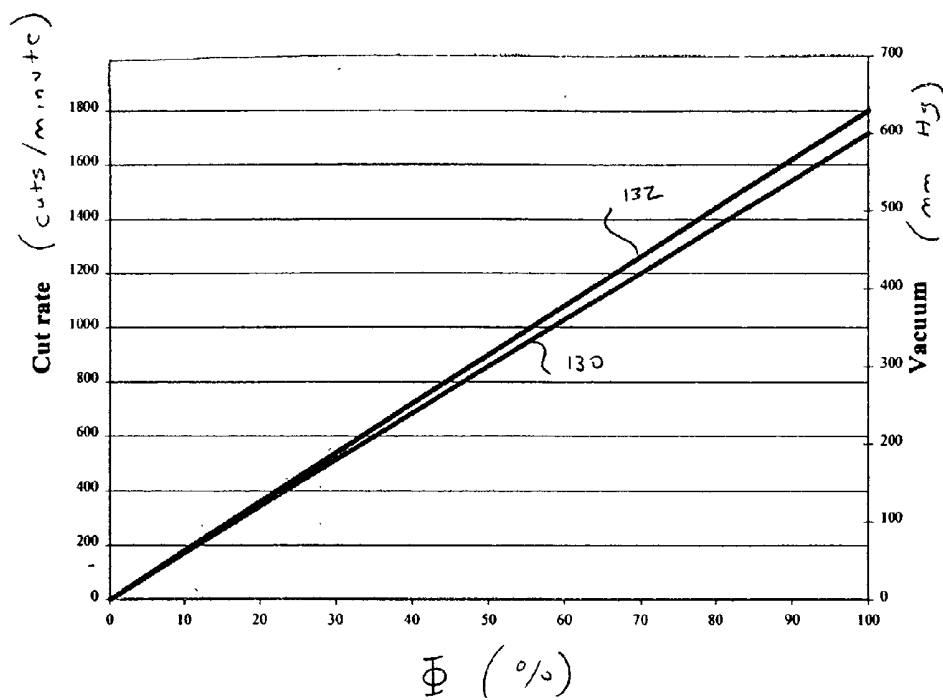


FIG. 6

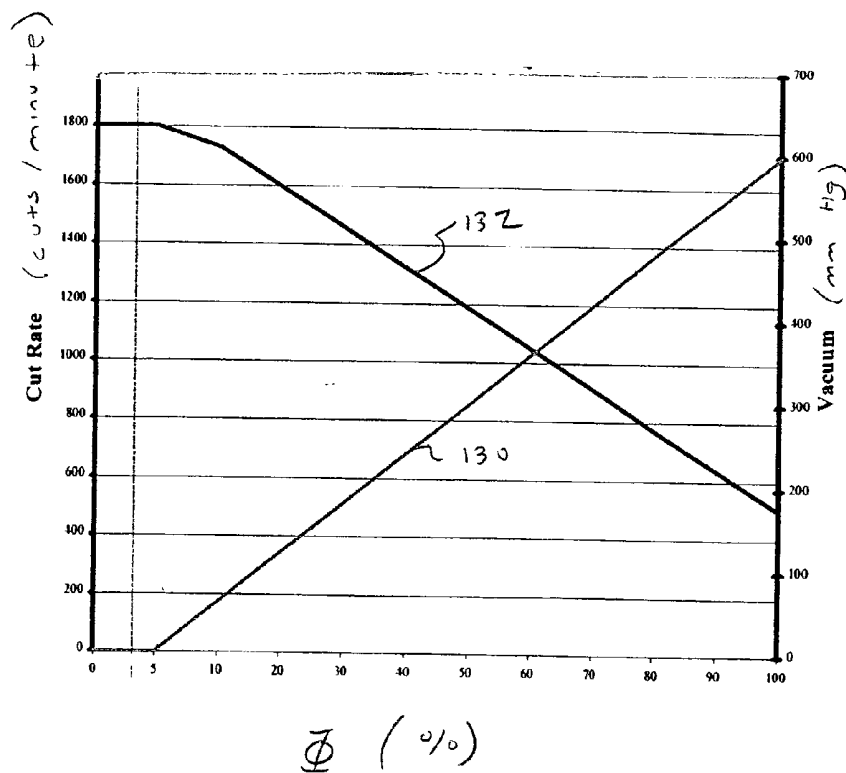


FIG. 7

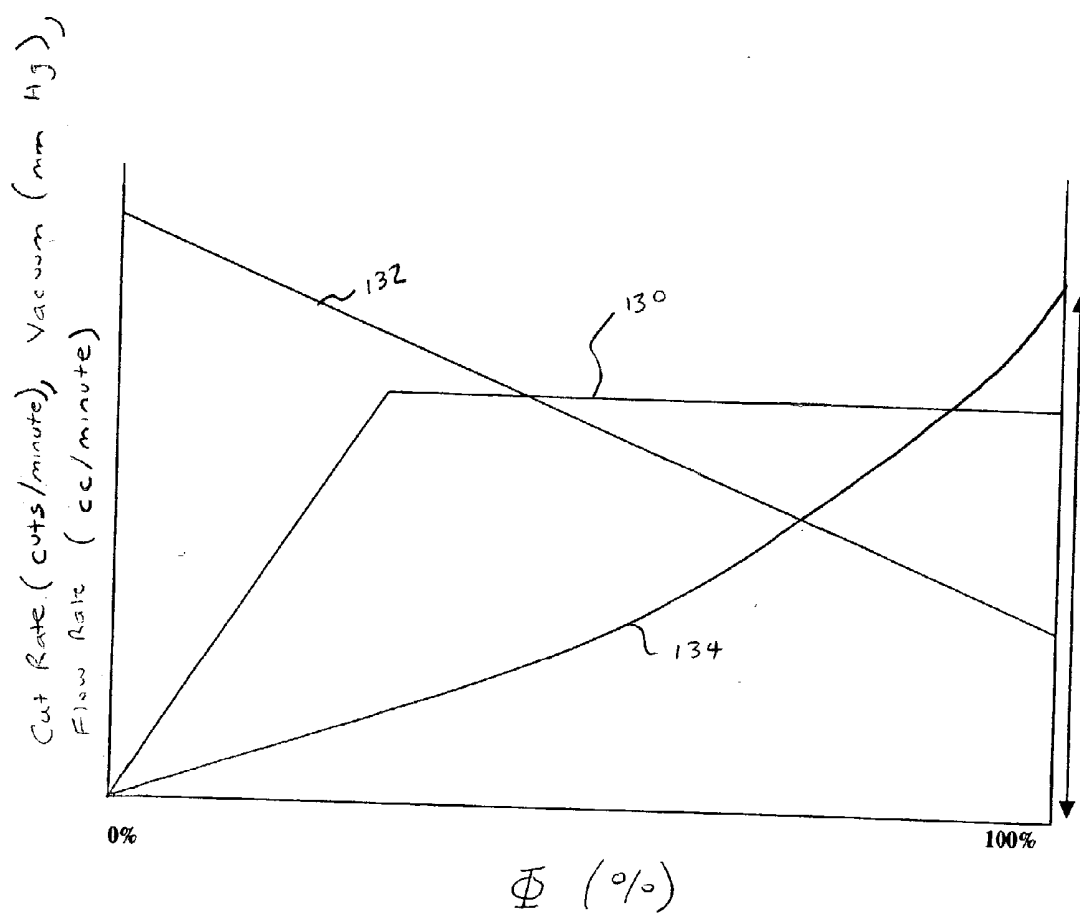


FIG. 8

SIMULTANEOUS PROPORTIONAL CONTROL OF SURGICAL PARAMETERS IN A MICROSURGICAL SYSTEM

[0001] This application claims the priority of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/329,904, filed Oct. 16, 2001.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention generally pertains to micro-surgical systems. More particularly, but not by way of limitation, the present invention pertains to foot controllers for the operation of such systems, as well as using such foot controllers to simultaneously control multiple surgical parameters based upon movement of a foot pedal of the foot controller in a single plane of motion.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

[0003] Various foot controllers are used to control micro-surgical systems, and particularly ophthalmic microsurgical systems. During ophthalmic surgery, a surgeon views the patient's eye through an operating microscope. To control the microsurgical system and its associated handpieces during the various portions of the surgical procedure, the surgeon must either instruct a nurse how to alter the machine settings on the surgical system, or use the foot controller to change such settings. Where possible, many surgeons prefer to use the foot controller to alter the machine settings on the surgical system, eliminating the need to converse with a nurse during the surgical procedure.

[0004] The challenge of controlling two surgical parameters of a surgical system or its associated handpiece during an ophthalmic surgical procedure has been addressed in different ways. One method is using a foot controller with a vertical range of motion to control one surgical parameter (e.g. cut rate) while holding the second surgical parameter (e.g. aspiration flow rate) at a preset value input on the user interface of the surgical console. This implementation requires the surgeon to switch the mode of operation of the surgical console via the user interface to manipulate the magnitude of the second parameter. Therefore, to manipulate the second parameter, the surgeon must either interrupt the surgical procedure or instruct a nurse on how to manipulate the second parameter. Another method is using two separate foot controllers, each having a vertical range of motion, to provide linear control of two different surgical parameters. Each foot controller is dedicated to a single parameter. However, the simultaneous motion of both feet necessary to effect a coordinated surgical outcome has proven to be complex to learn and difficult for the surgeon to reliably control. Another method is using a foot controller with the capability to provide linear control of one surgical variable in a vertical range of motion ("pitch") simultaneous with linear control of a second surgical variable in a horizontal range of motion ("yaw"). This approach is disclosed in International Publication Number WO 98/08442. However, managing pitch and yaw simultaneously requires a significant amount of dexterity and is difficult for many surgeons to perform. Several patents and published patent applications have addressed these traditional methods and similar methods. Examples include International Publication Number WO 00/12037; International Publication Number WO 99/14648; International Publication Number WO 98/08442; International Publication No. WO 96/13845; U.S.

Pat. No. 5,983,749; U.S. Pat. No. 5,580,347; U.S. Pat. No. 4,837,857; U.S. Pat. No. 4,983,901; U.S. Pat. No. 5,091,056; U.S. Pat. No. 5,268,624; U.S. Pat. No. 5,554,894; U.S. Pat. No. 4,837,857; U.S. Pat. No. 5,157,603; U.S. Pat. No. 5,342,293; U.S. Pat. No. 6,179,829; and Japanese Patent Application Publication No. 2000-229102, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

[0005] Despite the above-described methods of control, surgeons desire a more flexible, easier to use method of actuating a foot controller to simultaneously control multiple surgical parameters in an ophthalmic surgical procedure. The present invention is directed to a microsurgical system and foot controller that provide such flexibility.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] In a preferred embodiment, the present invention comprises a method of providing simultaneous proportional control of multiple surgical parameters in a microsurgical system. The microsurgical system has a computer, a foot controller operatively coupled to the computer, a first surgical parameter, and a second surgical parameter. The foot controller has a foot pedal capable of movement in a single plane of motion between a first end point and a second end point. A position of the foot pedal between the first end point and the second end point is determined. A value of the first surgical parameter is proportionally controlled as a function of the position of the foot pedal, and a value of the second surgical parameter is proportionally controlled as a function of the position of the foot pedal simultaneous with proportionally controlling the value of the first surgical parameter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] For a more complete understanding of the present invention, and for further objects and advantages thereof, reference is made to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

[0008] **FIG. 1** is a front, schematic view of a microsurgical system according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention configured for posterior segment ophthalmic surgery;

[0009] **FIG. 1A** is a front, schematic view of the microsurgical system of **FIG. 1** configured for anterior segment ophthalmic surgery;

[0010] **FIG. 2** is perspective view of a preferred embodiment of a foot controller for the microsurgical system of **FIG. 1**;

[0011] **FIG. 3** is a block diagram of the preferred hardware and software configuration for the microsurgical system of **FIG. 1**;

[0012] **FIG. 4** is a schematic, side view of the foot pedal of the foot controller of **FIG. 2** in a fully undepressed position;

[0013] **FIG. 5** is a schematic, side view of the foot pedal of the foot controller of **FIG. 2** in a fully depressed position;

[0014] **FIG. 6** shows a first preferred, exemplary relationship of cut rate and aspiration vacuum level as a function of the position of the foot pedal of the microsurgical system of **FIG. 1**;

[0015] FIG. 7 shows a second preferred, exemplary relationship of cut rate and aspiration vacuum level as a function of the position of the foot pedal of the microsurgical system of FIG. 1; and

[0016] FIG. 8 shows a schematic, exemplary relationship of cut rate, aspiration vacuum level, and flow rate as a function of the position of the foot pedal of the microsurgical system of FIG. 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0017] The preferred embodiments of the present invention and their advantages are best understood by referring to FIGS. 1 through 8 of the drawings, like numerals being used for like and corresponding parts of the various drawings.

[0018] FIG. 1 shows a microsurgical system 10 according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 1, microsurgical system 10 is an ophthalmic microsurgical system. However, microsurgical system 10 may be any microsurgical system, including a system for performing otic, nasal, throat, or other surgeries. System 10 is capable of providing ultrasound power, irrigation fluid, and aspiration vacuum to a ultrasonic handpiece in an anterior segment ophthalmic surgical procedure. System 10 is also capable of providing pneumatic drive pressure and aspiration vacuum to a vitrectomy probe and irrigation fluid to an infusion cannula in a posterior segment ophthalmic surgical procedure. A preferred surgical system 10 is the Accurus® surgical system available from Alcon Laboratories, Inc. of Fort Worth, Tex.

[0019] System 10 preferably also includes a series of light emitting diode ("LED") displays 12 for displaying system parameters, a series of "up/down" arrows keys 14 for altering the system parameters displayed on LED displays 12, a liquid crystal display ("LCD") 16 with touch screen capability, a surgical cassette 18, a series of electrical and pneumatic connectors or ports 20 for operatively coupling with the various surgical handpieces associated with system 10, an illuminator module 22, and a speaker 24. A foot controller 26 is operatively coupled to system 10 via conventional electronic cable 28. As mentioned above, a series of handpieces are operatively coupled to system 10 during ophthalmic surgery. Exemplary handpieces utilized in anterior segment ophthalmic surgery include an irrigation handpiece, an irrigation/aspiration handpiece, an ultrasonic handpiece, and/or a diathermy handpiece. A preferred ultrasonic handpiece is a phacoemulsification handpiece. By way of example, FIG. 1A shows a phacoemulsification handpiece 110 operatively coupled to system 10. Irrigation port 112 of handpiece 110 is fluidly coupled to irrigation outlet 114 of surgical cassette 18 via conventional medical grade flexible tubing 116. Aspiration port 118 of handpiece 110 is fluidly coupled to aspiration port 120 of cassette 18 via conventional medical grade flexible tubing 122. Handpiece 110 is powered by electronic cable 124, which is coupled to ultrasound drive port 20b of system 10. Exemplary handpieces utilized in posterior segment ophthalmic surgery include an extrusion handpiece, an infusion cannula, a vitrectomy probe, microsurgical scissors, and/or a diathermy handpiece. By way of example, in FIG. 1 an infusion cannula 30 is shown fluidly coupled to an irrigation

outlet 32 of surgical cassette 18 via conventional medical grade flexible tubing 34. Also by way of example, FIG. 1 shows a vitrectomy probe 36 operatively coupled to system 10. Pneumatic drive port 38 of probe 36 is fluidly coupled to pneumatic pressure port 20a of system 10 via conventional medical grade flexible tubing 40. Aspiration port 42 of probe 36 is fluidly coupled to an aspiration port 44 of cassette 18 via conventional medical grade flexible tubing 46.

[0020] FIG. 2 shows a front, perspective view of a preferred embodiment of foot controller 26. Foot controller 26 has a body 48 with a base 49 that supports foot controller 26 on the operating room floor. Body 48 preferably includes a foot pedal 52, a heel rest 54, a left toe switch 56, a right toe switch 58, a left heel switch 60, a right heel switch 62, and a handle 64.

[0021] Foot pedal 52 is rotationally coupled to body 48 along line 66. Foot pedal 52 may be depressed using the upper portion of a surgeon's foot to move from a fully undepressed position, as shown in FIG. 2, to a fully depressed position in which foot pedal 52 lies in generally the same plane as heel rest 54. The plane of heel rest 54 is preferably disposed at an angle relative to the plane of base 49 to increase surgeon comfort. Alternatively, the plane of heel rest 54 may be parallel to the plane of base 49, if desired. Foot pedal 52 is used by the surgeon to provide proportional control to certain functions of microsurgical system 10. By way of example, depending on the operating mode of system 10, foot pedal 10 may be used to provide proportional control of vitrectomy probe cut rate, vitrectomy probe aspiration vacuum, ultrasound handpiece power, or ultrasound handpiece aspiration flow rate.

[0022] Left toe switch 56 is a dual mode binary switch. The first mode of switch 56 is actuated when a surgeon presses downward on switch 56 with his or her toe. This first mode is referred to herein as left vertical switch 56a. The second mode of switch 56 is actuated when a surgeon presses in a generally outward, horizontal direction on switch 56 with the side of his or her foot. This second mode is referred to herein as left horizontal switch 56b. Switch 56 is preferably a momentary actuation type switch that provides tactile feedback to the user. Switch 56 is preferably constructed using two Part Number P3-30125 switches available from Otto Controls of Carpenterville, Ill., one for left vertical switch 56a, and a second for left horizontal switch 56b.

[0023] Right toe switch 58 is also a dual mode binary switch. The first mode of switch 58 is actuated when a surgeon presses downward on switch 58 with his or her toe. This first mode is referred to herein as right vertical switch 58a. The second mode of switch 58 is actuated when a surgeon presses in a generally outward, horizontal direction on switch 58 with the side of his or her foot. This second mode is referred to herein as right horizontal switch 58b. Switch 58 is preferably a momentary actuation type switch that provides tactile feedback to the user, and is preferably constructed in the same manner as switch 56.

[0024] Left heel switch 60 is a binary switch that is actuated when a surgeon presses downward with his or her heel. Right heel switch 62 is a binary switch that is actuated when a surgeon presses downward with his or her heel. Switches 60 and 62 are preferably momentary actuation type

switches that provide tactile feedback to the user. Switches **60** and **62** are each preferably constructed using a Part Number P3-30125 switch available from Otto Controls of Carpenterville, Ill.

[0025] Foot controller **26** may be made using conventional technology. Foot controller **26** is preferably similar in construction to the foot controller sold with the Accurus® surgical system available from Alcon Laboratories, Inc. of Fort Worth, Tex.

[0026] FIG. 3 is a high-level block diagram of the preferred hardware and software configuration of microsurgical system **10**. System **10** preferably includes a Host module **70**, an Air/Fluid module **72**, a Front Panel module **74**, a Low Pressure Air (“LPA”)/Illumination module **76**, and an Ultrasound (“U/S”)/Diathermy module **78**. Host module **70** is preferably personal computer based, and modules **72**, **74**, **76**, and **78** are each preferably a microcontroller. Host module **70** and modules **72** through **78** preferably communicate with each other over dedicated serial lines. The hardware configuration of system **10** is preferably a star topology.

[0027] Host module **70** software communicates with each of modules **72** through **78** to maintain system **10** status, to direct system **10** functionality, and to mitigate hazard conditions. Host module **70** software also monitors and controls foot controller **26**, including each of the binary switches of controller **26**; displays graphics and data on display **16**; monitors and controls PCMCIA card access; generates audio tones and voices for speaker **24**; and controls the motorized IV pole (not shown) of system **10**. The PCMCIA card is used to upload and download software into system **10**.

[0028] Air/Fluid module **72** software controls the proportional vacuum source, proportional pressure source, and pulsed pressure source of system **10**. Front panel module **74** software creates screens for display **16**, scans for presses of keys **14** or the buttons or arrows on the touch screen of display **16**, receives remote control input, and outputs LED displays **12**. Screens for display **16** are created using a conventional software such as Zinc available from Wind River of Alameda, Calif. The LPA/Illumination module **76** software controls the low pressure air source of system **10** and the illuminators stored in illuminator module **22**. U/S/Diathermy module **78** software controls ultrasonic power and diathermy handpiece voltage.

[0029] As shown schematically in FIG. 4, foot pedal **52** preferably forms an angle θ with the plane **101** of heel rest **54** when foot pedal **52** is in its fully undepressed position. Angle θ is preferably sub-divided into one hundred equal increments or positions Φ . Position Φ thus expresses the particular angular location of foot pedal **52** as a percentage of the total range of motion of foot pedal **52**. Using conventional software, host module **70** monitors the position Φ of foot pedal **52** relative to a reference plane **100**, which is coplanar with foot pedal **52** when it is in its fully undepressed position. Therefore, in a fully undepressed position of foot pedal **52**, Φ is zero percent. In a fully depressed position of foot pedal **52**, as shown schematically in FIG. 5, Φ is one hundred percent. Although foot pedal **52** preferably has a vertical range of motion (“pitch”) as shown in FIGS. 2, 4, and 5, foot controller **26** may be designed so that foot pedal **52** has a horizontal range of motion (“yaw”), or with any other range of motion having a single plane of motion. Because foot pedal **52** can only be moved in an upward or

downward direction in a single plane of motion, a surgeon may easily operate foot pedal **52**, even during a lengthy surgical procedure.

[0030] According to the present invention, host module **70**, and/or modules **72**, **74**, **76**, and **78**, may provide simultaneous, proportional control of two or more surgical parameters of microsurgical system **10**, each as a function of position Φ of foot pedal **52**. In either the anterior segment mode or the posterior segment mode, it is believed that such control yields optimum performance of system **10**.

[0031] For example, when system **10** is operating in the posterior segment mode, host module **70** may provide simultaneous, proportional control of both the cut rate and aspiration vacuum level of vitrectomy probe **36** as a function of position Φ . FIG. 6 shows a first preferred relationship of cut rate **132** and aspiration vacuum level **130** of vitrectomy probe **36** as a function of Φ . In FIG. 6, both cut rate **132** and aspiration vacuum level **130** increase linearly with Φ . By providing such simultaneous, proportional control of both cut rate **132** and aspiration vacuum level **140** by simply moving foot pedal **52** in a single plane of motion, system **10** eliminates the need for a surgeon to learn and master the complex movements required by traditional approaches of control, and also eliminates the need for a surgeon to utilize a nurse to accomplish such control.

[0032] FIG. 7 shows a second preferred relationship of cut rate and aspiration vacuum level of vitrectomy probe **36** as a function of position Φ . In FIG. 7, aspiration vacuum level **130** generally increases linearly as a function of Φ , and cut rate **132** generally decreases linearly as a function of Φ . More specifically, aspiration vacuum level **130** preferably stays at zero mm Hg for values of Φ from zero to five percent, and then aspiration vacuum level **130** increases linearly with Φ for values of Φ from five to 100 percent. In addition, cut rate **132** preferably stays at maximum value, 1800 cuts per minute, for values of Φ from zero to five percent. Thereafter, cut rate **132** preferably decreases linearly with Φ for values of Φ from five to 100 percent. Stated in another way, cut rate **132** preferably has a “zone of maximum value”, and aspiration vacuum level **130** preferably has a “zone of minimum value” for values of position Φ from zero to five percent. The control paradigm of FIG. 7 provides the same benefits to a surgeon as the control paradigm of FIG. 6. In addition, the zone of minimum value for aspiration vacuum level **130** significantly lessens the chance of a surgeon accidentally and suddenly cutting tissue during the surgical procedure. The zone of minimum value allows vitrectomy probe **36** to begin cutting, and for the surgeon to visualize the location of the tip of probe **36** within the eye, before vacuum is supplied to probe **36** causing tissue to be engaged by the probe.

[0033] As a second example, when system **10** is operating in the anterior segment mode, host module **70** may provide simultaneous, proportional control of both ultrasound power and aspiration flow rate of ultrasonic handpiece **110** as a function of position Φ . When system **10** is controlled in such a manner, the surgeon is provided with the same functional benefits described above in connection with the control paradigm of FIG. 6. It is also believed that the surgeon is provided with a predictable interaction of both ultrasound power and aspiration flow rate of ultrasound probe **110** that may achieve surgical performance unobtainable by traditional control of one of these variables at a time.

[0034] Referring now to **FIG. 8**, it will be apparent that host module **70**, and/or modules **72**, **74**, **76**, and **78**, may provide simultaneous, proportional control of two or more surgical parameters of microsurgical system **10**, each as a function of position Φ of foot pedal **52**, and that such proportional control may be either linear or non-linear. As shown schematically in the control paradigm of **FIG. 8**, the cut rate **132** of a surgical probe decreases linearly with Φ , and both vacuum aspiration level **130** and flow rate **134** increase in a non-linear manner with Φ . The control paradigm of the present invention may thus be customized for a wide variety of surgical procedures and surgical techniques.

[0035] From the above, it may be appreciated that the present invention provides a surgeon with a more flexible, easier to use method of actuating a foot controller to simultaneously control multiple surgical parameters in an ophthalmic surgical procedure. The present invention reduces the level of surgeon dexterity required to simultaneously manipulate two surgical parameters as compared to traditional methods of manipulation. The present invention is easily scalable to the simultaneous control of two, three, or more parameters. The present invention allows for a surgeon to simultaneously vary two or more surgical parameters in a predictable and repeatable manner resulting in optimum and reproducible system performance.

[0036] The present invention is illustrated herein by example, and various modifications may be made by a person of ordinary skill in the art. For example, host module **70** may proportionally control two or more surgical parameters of surgical system **10**, each as a function of Φ , solely according to pre-defined equations, as described hereinabove. Alternatively, using the touch screen capability of display **16** of system **10**, a user may assign the initial values of each surgical parameter when position Φ is zero percent, and/or the final values of each surgical parameter when angle Φ is one hundred percent, and host module **70** may then proportionally control the surgical parameters, each as a function of Φ , according to such user input and pre-defined equations.

[0037] It is believed that the operation and construction of the present invention will be apparent from the foregoing description. While the apparatus and methods shown or described above have been characterized as being preferred, various changes and modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of providing simultaneous proportional control of multiple surgical parameters in a microsurgical system, comprising the steps of:

providing a microsurgical system, said system comprising:

a computer;

a foot controller operatively coupled to said computer, said foot controller having a foot pedal capable of movement in a single plane of motion between a first end point and a second end point;

a first surgical parameter; and

a second surgical parameter;

determining a position of said foot pedal between said first end point and said second end point;

proportionally controlling a value of said first surgical parameter as a function of said position of said foot pedal; and

proportionally controlling a value of said second surgical parameter as a function of said position of said foot pedal simultaneous with said step of proportionally controlling said value of said first surgical parameter.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein foot pedal has a generally vertical range of motion, said first end point is a fully undepressed position of said foot pedal, and said second end point is a fully depressed position of said foot pedal.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein said step of proportionally controlling said value of said first surgical parameter comprises varying said value of said first surgical parameter with said position of said foot pedal in a linear manner.

4. The method of claim 3 wherein said step of proportionally controlling said value of said second surgical parameter comprises varying said value of said second surgical parameter with said position of said foot pedal in a linear manner.

5. The method of claim 3 wherein said step of proportionally controlling said value of said second surgical parameter comprises varying said value of said second surgical parameter with said position of said foot pedal in a non-linear manner.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein said step of proportionally controlling said value of said first surgical parameter comprises varying said value of said first surgical parameter with said position of said foot pedal in a non-linear manner.

7. The method of claim 6 wherein said step of proportionally controlling said value of said second surgical parameter comprises varying said value of said second surgical parameter with said position of said foot pedal in a non-linear manner.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein:

said microsurgical system comprises a surgical handpiece; and

said first surgical parameter and said second surgical parameter are associated with operation of said handpiece.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein:

said microsurgical system is an ophthalmic microsurgical system;

said handpiece is a vitrectomy probe;

said first surgical parameter is a cut rate of said vitrectomy probe; and

said second surgical parameter is aspiration vacuum level of said vitrectomy probe.

10. The method of claim 8 wherein:

said microsurgical system is an ophthalmic microsurgical system;

said handpiece is an ultrasonic handpiece;

said first surgical parameter is ultrasound power of said ultrasonic handpiece; and

said second surgical parameter is aspiration flow rate of said ultrasonic handpiece.

11. The method of claim 1 wherein said microsurgical system comprises a third surgical parameter, and further comprising the step of proportionally controlling a value of said third surgical parameter as a function of said position of

said foot pedal simultaneous with said steps of proportionally controlling said value of said first surgical parameter and said second surgical parameter.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	在显微外科系统中同时比例控制手术参数		
公开(公告)号	US20030073980A1	公开(公告)日	2003-04-17
申请号	US10/234863	申请日	2002-09-04
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	FINLAY RUSSELL 大号 JUNG CHRISTOPHER Ç HUCULAK 约翰·C· ESSEX PAUL TODD KIRK W		
申请(专利权)人(译)	FINLAY RUSSELL L. JUNG CHRISTOPHER C. HUCULAK JOHN C. ESSEX PAUL TODD KIRK W.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	诺华公司		
[标]发明人	FINLAY RUSSELL L JUNG CHRISTOPHER C HUCULAK JOHN C ESSEX PAUL TODD KIRK W		
发明人	FINLAY, RUSSELL L. JUNG, CHRISTOPHER C. HUCULAK, JOHN C. ESSEX, PAUL TODD, KIRK W.		
IPC分类号	A61B17/00 A61F9/007		
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其他公开文献	US7470277		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

公开了一种显微外科系统和用于改善显微手术系统操作的脚控制器。外科医生可以使用脚控制器基于脚控制器的脚踏板在单个运动平面中的运动来同时控制多个手术参数。

