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(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR THREAD
TRANSECTION OF A LIGAMENT**

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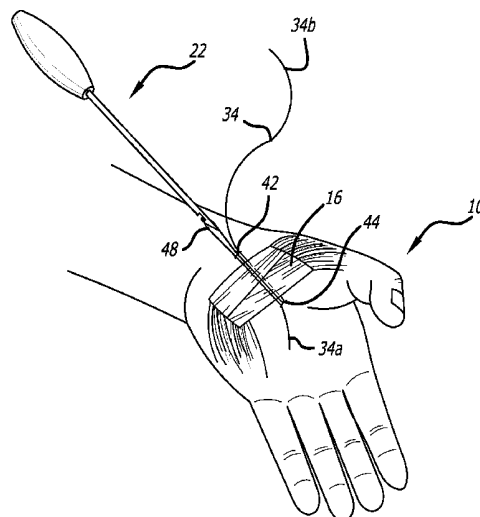
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method and apparatus for transecting soft tissue, such as a
ligament, and more particularly, the transverse carpal liga-
ment. A retrieval tool and a threadlike cutting element enable
the method to be performed in a minimally invasive manner. The
cutting element is routed into position about the target liga-
ment such that the cutting element both enters and exits the
body from the same side of the ligament. The smooth exterior
surface of the cutting element serves to provide for a kerf-less
cut.

22 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

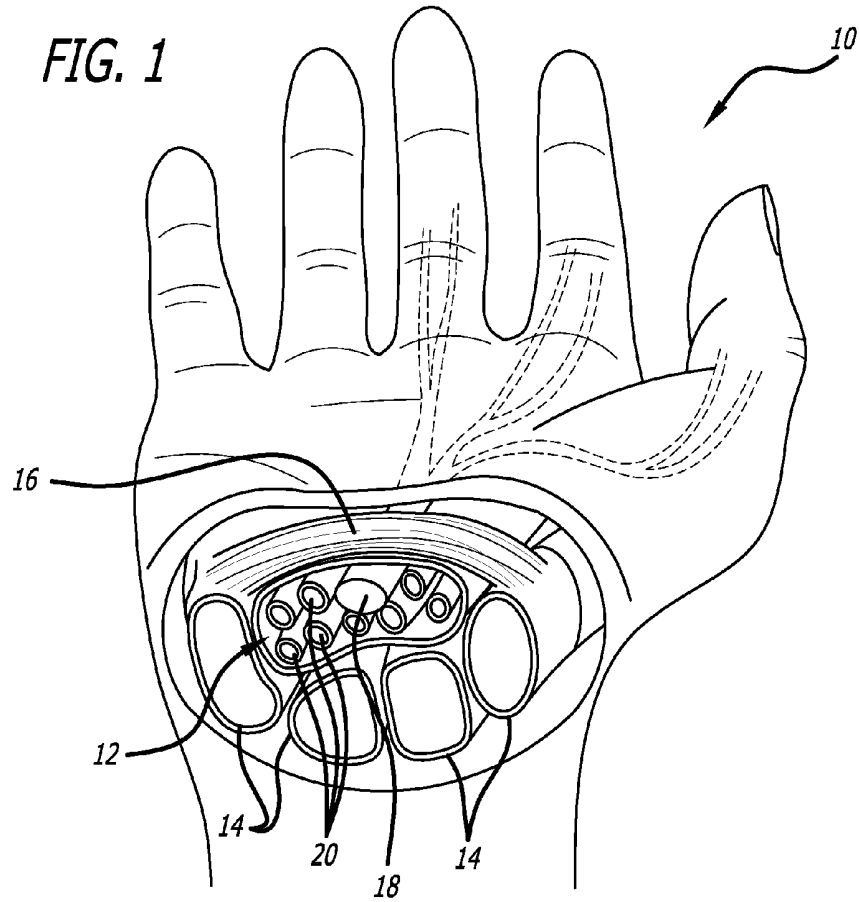
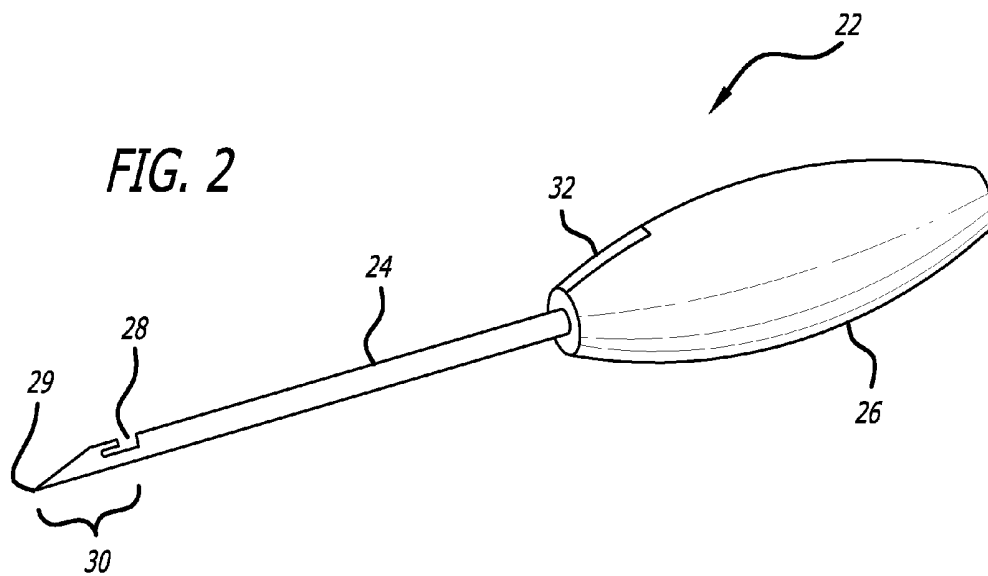
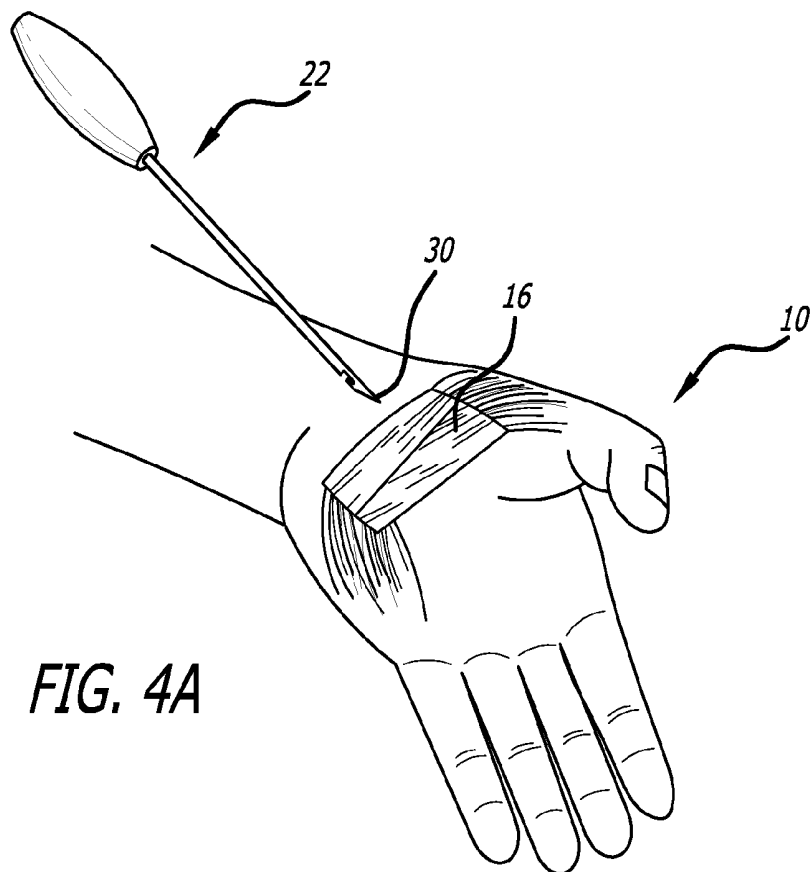
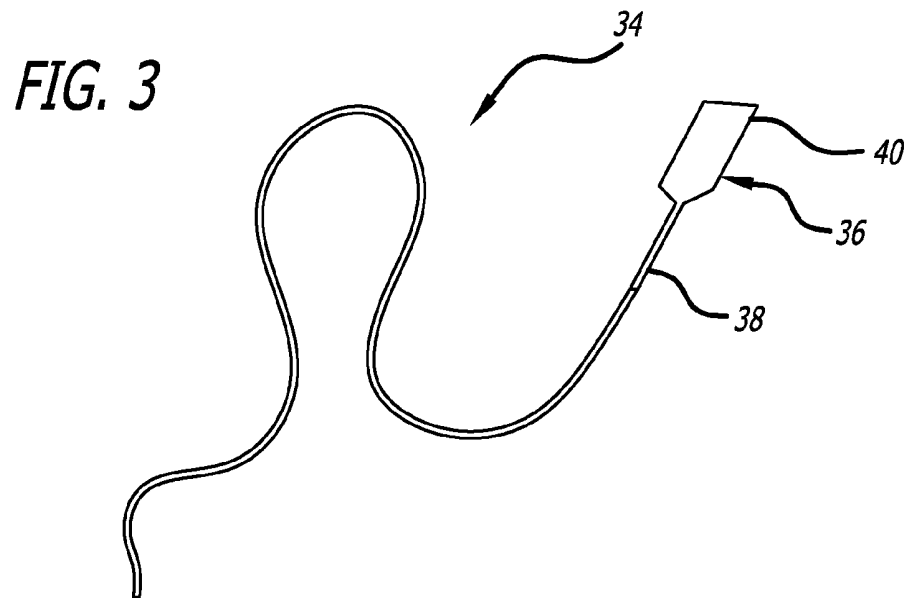
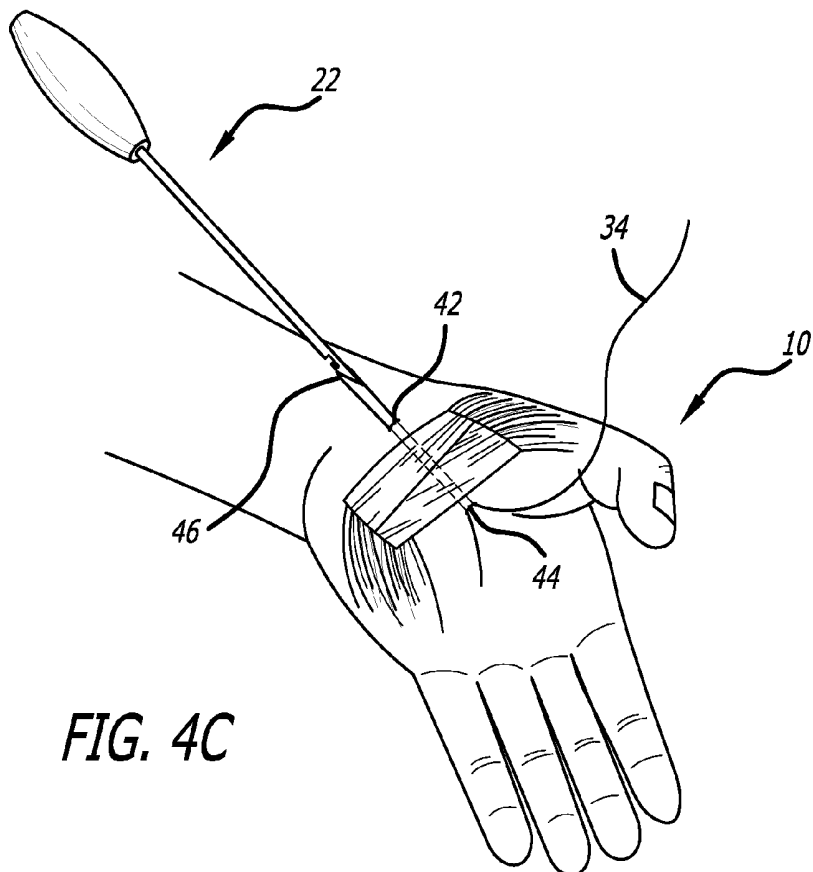
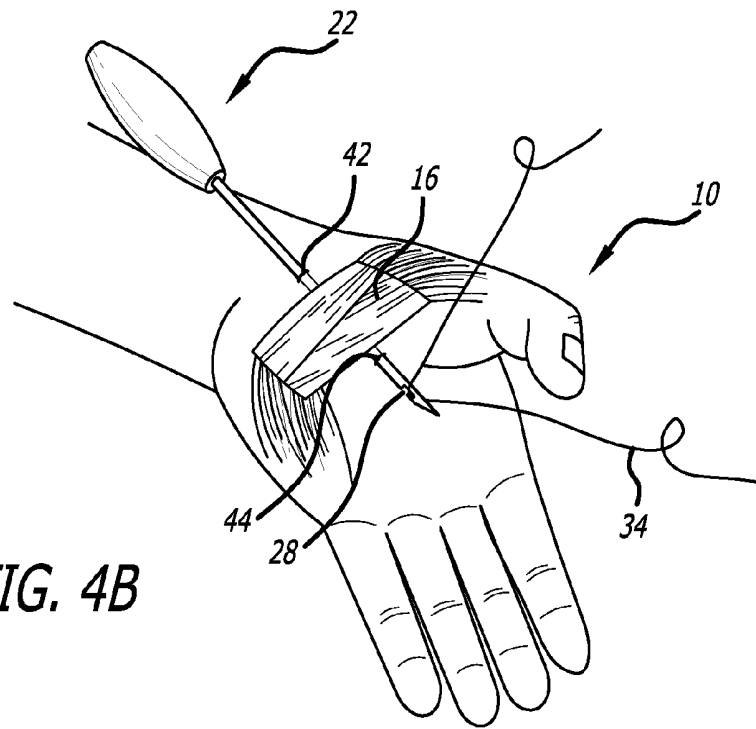
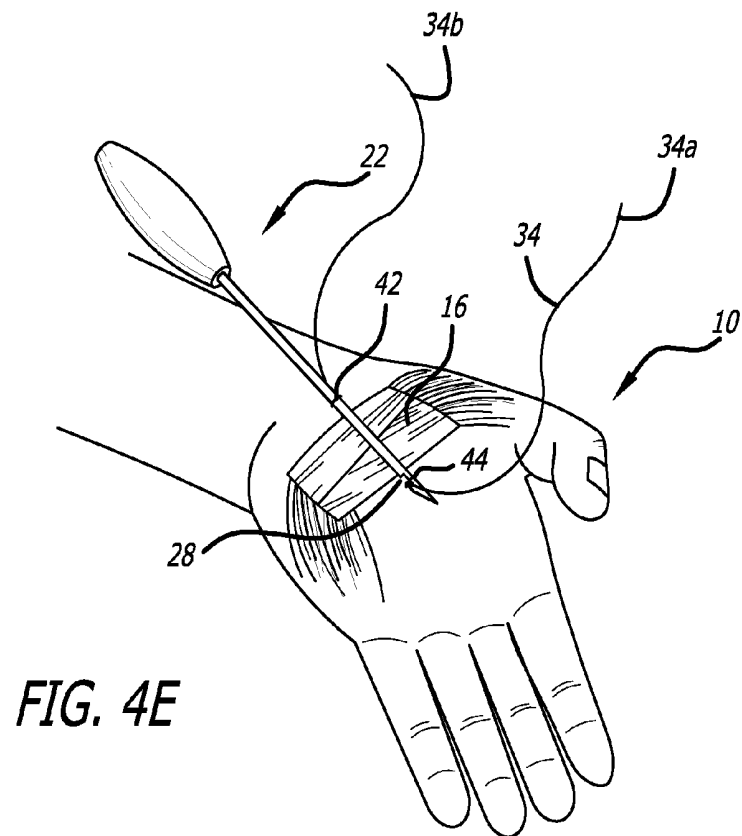
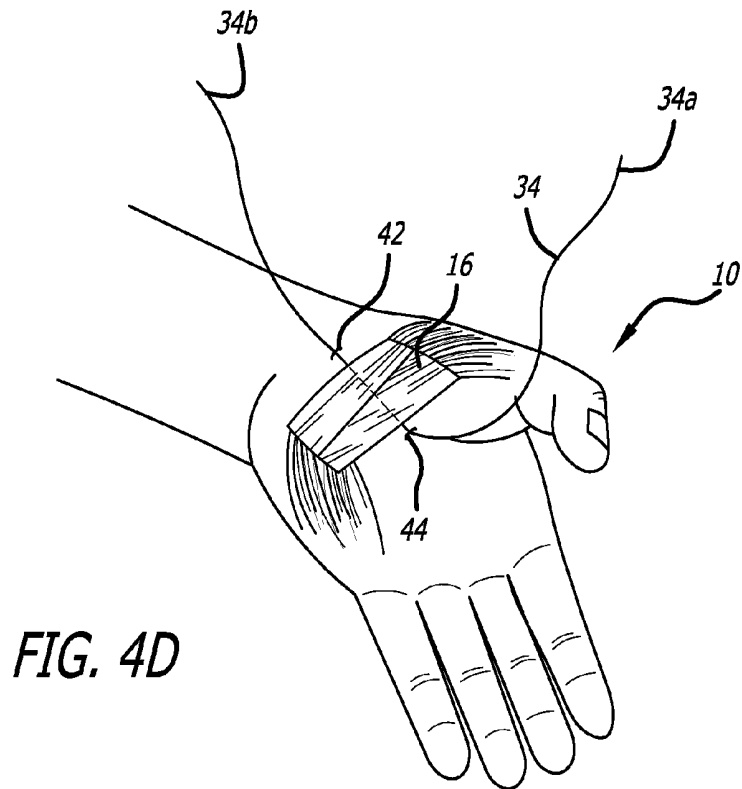


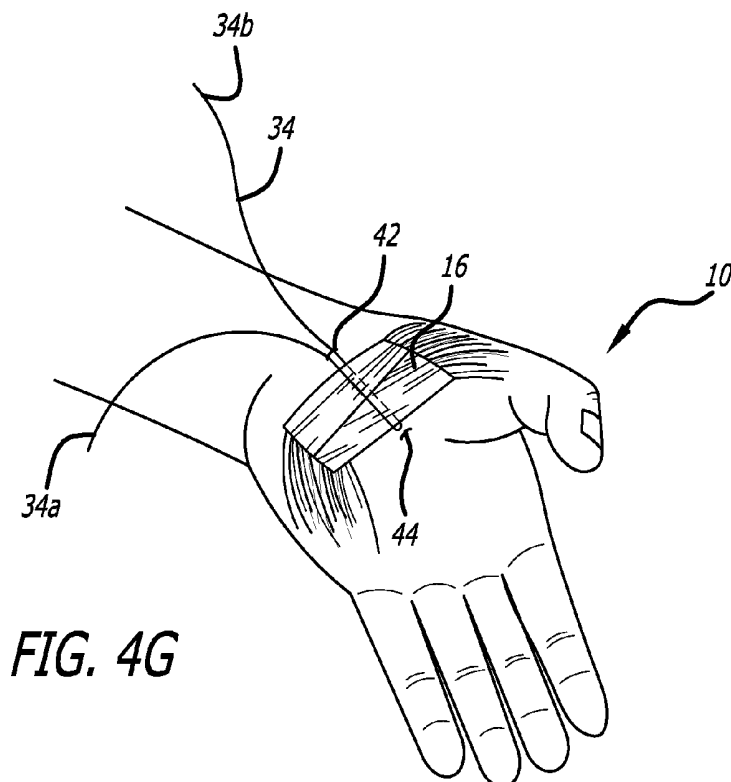
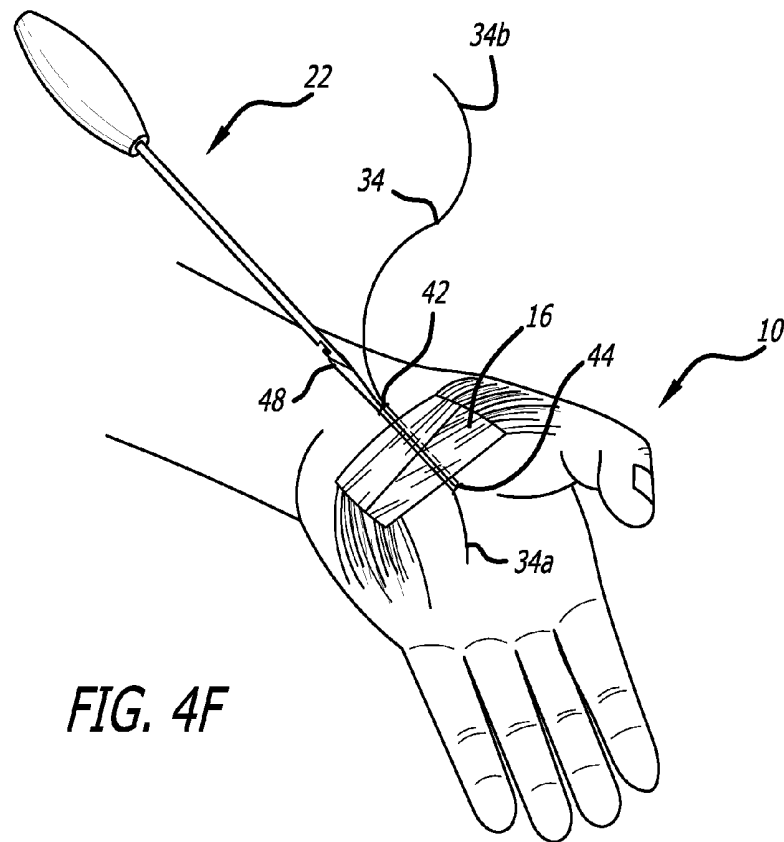
FIG. 2

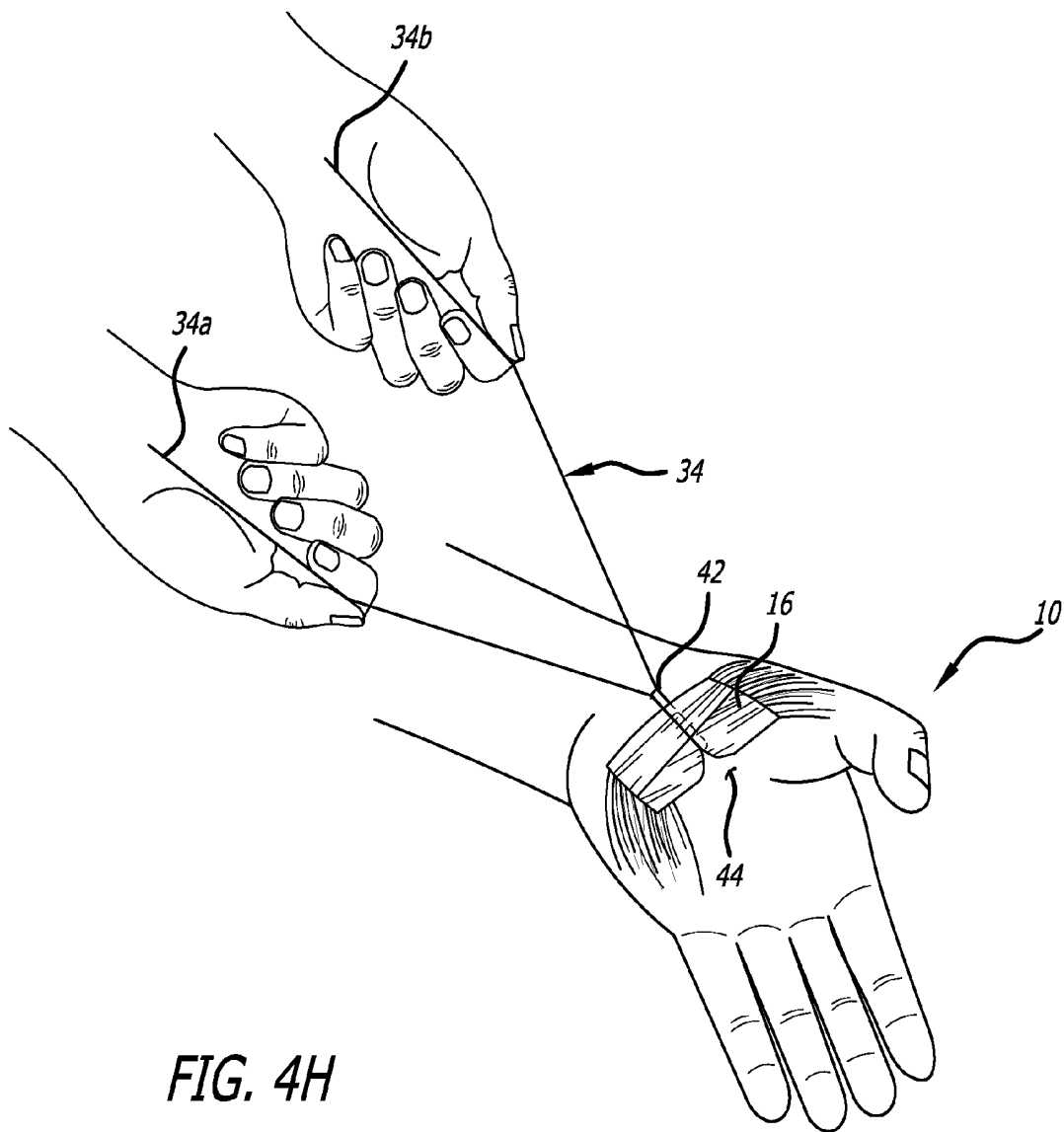


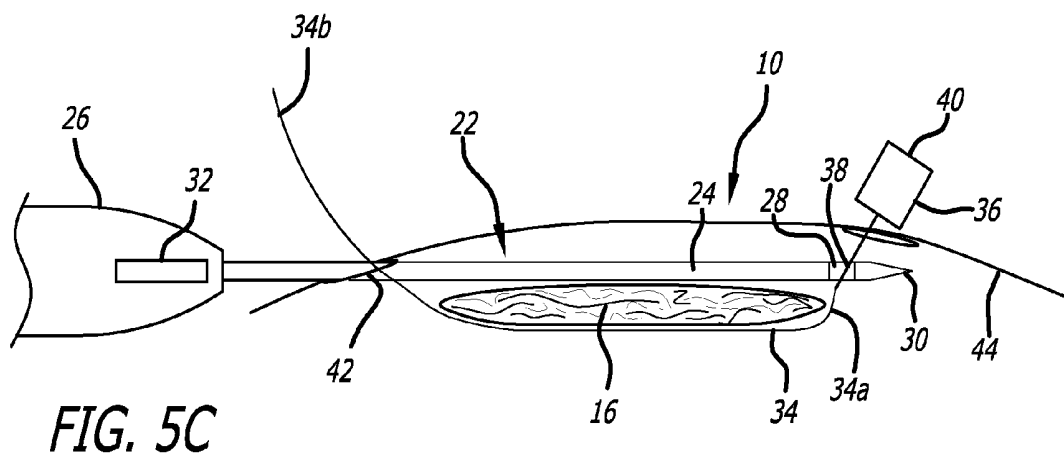
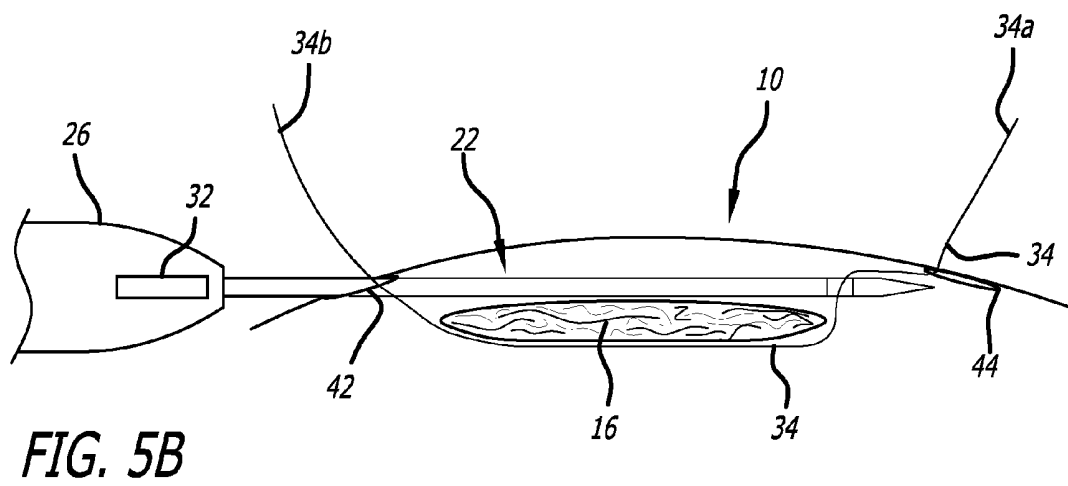
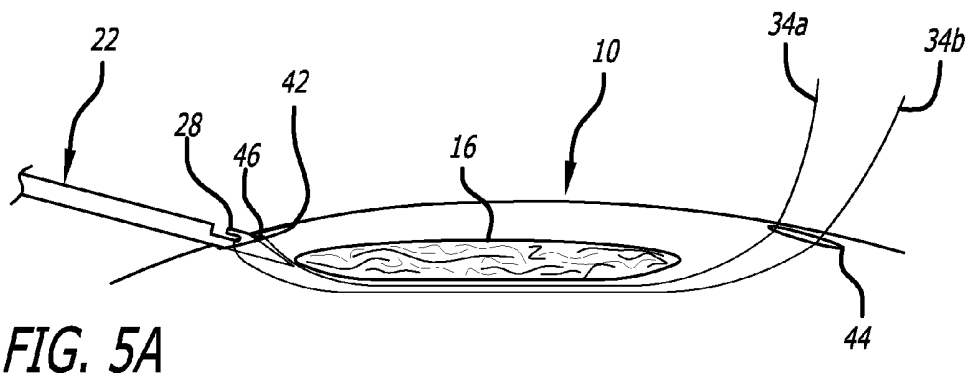


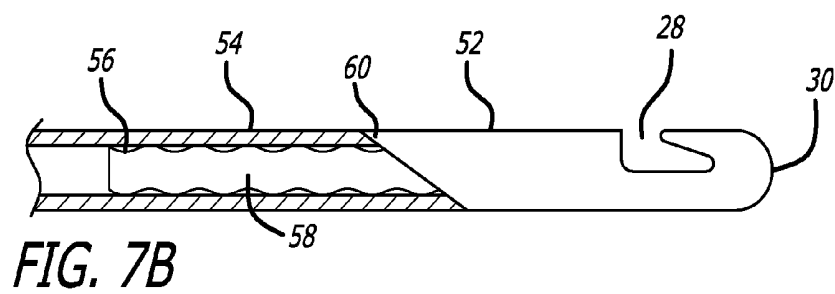
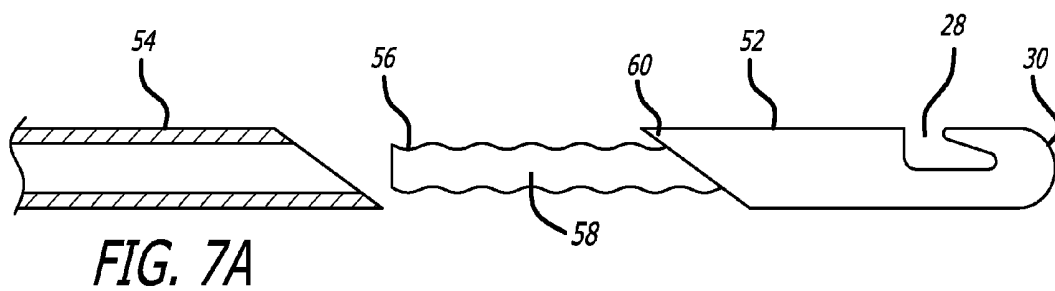
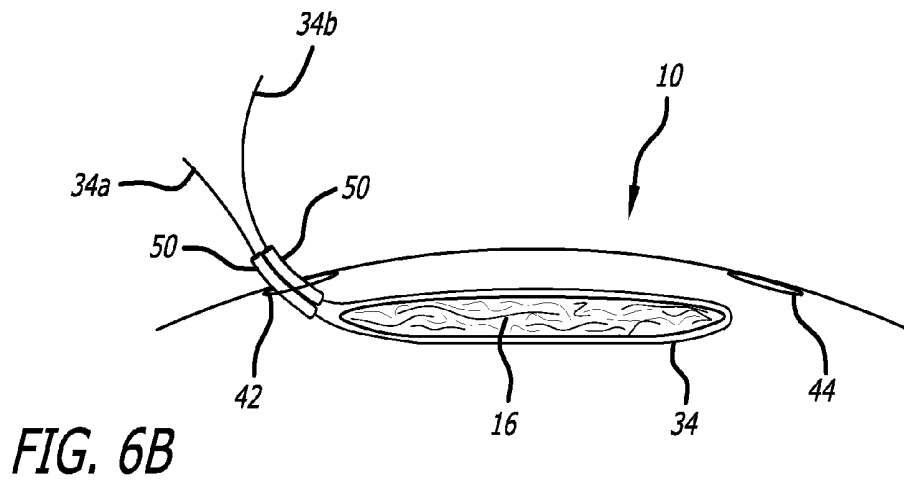
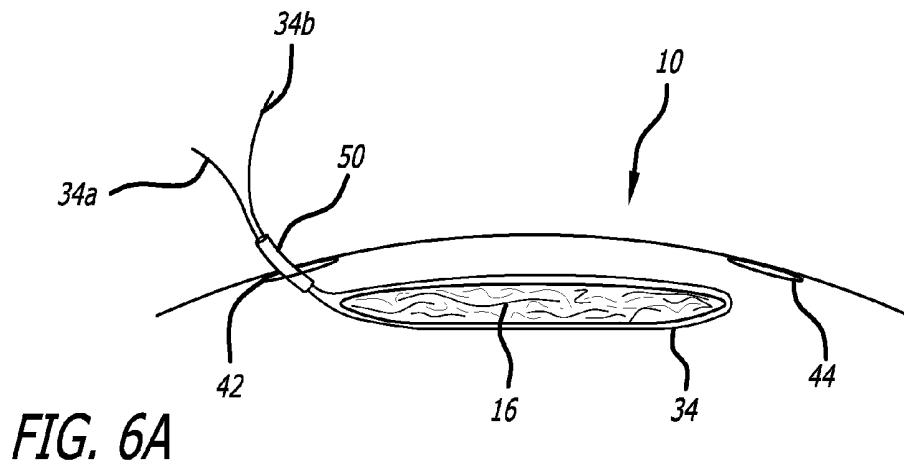






**FIG. 4H**





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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR THREAD TRANSECTION OF A LIGAMENT

The present invention is generally directed to a surgical method and to an apparatus for performing such method. More particularly, the invention provides for the transection, by minimally invasive means, of a ligament such as for example the transverse carpal ligament that is commonly released as a treatment for carpal tunnel syndrome.

BACKGROUND

Many people suffer from injury to the soft tissues of the wrist and carpal tunnel, often caused by frequent, sustained repetitive motion involving the hands. Repetitive activities which require the same or similar hand/wrist action can result in injuries which have been collectively referred to as Cumulative Repetitive Stress Syndrome or Repetitive Strain Injury. The most familiar and common of such wrist injuries is known as carpal tunnel syndrome which produces pain, discomfort, nerve conduction disturbances, and impairment of function of the hand and sometimes the arm as well. The most common symptoms of this condition include intermittent pain and numbness of the hand.

Carpal tunnel syndrome occurs when the median nerve which runs from the forearm into the hand, becomes pressed or squeezed at the wrist. The median nerve provides feeling in one's thumb and along with index, middle and ring fingers. The median nerve controls sensations to the palmar side of the thumb and these fingers as well as impulses to some muscles in the hand which allow the fingers and thumb to move. The median nerve receives blood, oxygen and nutrients through a microvascular system which is present in the connective tissue surrounding the nerve fiber. Increased pressure on the nerve fiber can constrict these microvessels and will reduce the blood flow to the median nerve. A prolonged deprivation of oxygen and nutrients can result in severe nerve damage.

The median nerve passes through the carpal tunnel, a canal in the wrist surrounded by the carpal bones on three sides and a fibrous sheath called the transverse carpal ligament on the fourth side. In addition to the median nerve, the nine flexor tendons in the hand pass through this canal. When compressed, the median nerve will cause pain, weakness or numbness in the hand and wrist which may also radiate up along the arm. The median nerve can be compressed by a decrease in the size of the carpal canal itself or an increase in the size of its contents (i.e. such as the swelling of the flexor tendons and of the lubrication tissue surrounding these flexor tendons), or both. For example, conditions that irritate or inflame the tendons can cause them to swell. The thickening of irritated tendons or swelling of other tissue within the canal narrows the carpal canal, causing the median nerve to be compressed. The cross-sectional area of the tunnel also changes when the hand and wrist changes positions. Wrist flexion or extension can decrease the cross-sectional area, thus increasing the pressure exerted on the median nerve. Flexion also causes the flexor tendons to somewhat rearrange which can also compress the median nerve. For example, simple bending of the wrist at a 90 degree angle will decrease the size of the carpal canal. Without treatment, carpal tunnel syndrome can lead to chronic neural muscular disorders of the hand and sometimes the arm.

Treatment for carpal tunnel syndrome includes a variety of non-surgical as well as surgical procedures, wherein carpal tunnel release is one of the most common surgical procedures that is performed. Such surgery involves the severing of the

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transverse carpal ligament to relieve the pressure on the median nerve and is commonly performed via either open or endoscopic methods. In open methods, the skin lying over the carpal tunnel is incised after which the transverse carpal ligament is transected under direct vision. The skin is then reapproximated with sutures. Endoscopic methods require incision of the skin in one or more locations to allow for the insertion of an endoscope along with various tools that are needed to transect the ligament. Such tools typically include a combination of a specially configured scalpel and guide instrument. The insertion of such tools into proper position below, above or both below and above the target ligament further requires the formation of one or more pathways in the hand with attendant trauma to the surrounding tissue and the potential for nerve damage as well as a more protracted post-surgical healing process. Additionally, the use of a scalpel typically requires multiple passes thereof in order to complete a transection which causes a complex pattern of cuts to be imparted onto the severed ligament surfaces.

Less invasive techniques have been proposed including for example the use of flexible saw elements that are introduced into the hand and positioned adjacent to or wrapped about a portion of the target ligament after which the saw element is reciprocated to cut the tissue. A substantial disadvantage of a cut that is made by a saw-like instrument as opposed to a knife-like instrument is inherent in the fact that a kerf is created. The material that is removed from the kerf is either deposited in and around the surgical site or additional steps must be taken to retrieve such material. Additionally, the cut surfaces that are created by a saw tend to be relatively rough and abraded with microtrauma on the cutting surface that may increase inflammatory response (edema, erythema, heat and pain), could result in local tissue adhesions and scarring which can delay or complicate the healing process.

Alternatively, techniques have been proposed wherein a taut wire, string or filament is used to cut a ligament. The cut is achieved either by the tautening of the cutting element or alternatively, by reciprocating the taut element. Disadvantages associated with such an approach are inherent in the less than optimal geometry by which a taut wire can be brought to bear on the target ligament and by the invasiveness of the tightening apparatus.

A new method and apparatus is needed with which tissue such as a ligament can be percutaneously accessed and transected so as to cause a very minimal amount of disruption to the surrounding tissue and by which a smooth, kerf-less cut is achieved.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides for the minimally-invasive transection of tissue such as a ligament. The method and apparatus obviate the need for any incisions, minimizes disruption of the tissue surrounding the target ligament, enables a smooth kerf-less cut of the target ligament to be achieved, requires no suturing and can be easily and quickly performed in a clinic setting.

More particularly, the invention provides for the introduction of a thin and flexible thread-like cutting element into the body and its routing about the target ligament. Subsequent manipulation of the protruding ends of the smooth cutting element serves to transect the ligament by a smooth kerf-less cut. A specially configured retrieval tool component of the invention enables the cutting element to be easily and quickly introduced and routed into position about the target ligament with minimal disruption or trauma to the surrounding tissue. The retrieval tool component comprises a thin, rigid and

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elongated needle-like element having near its distal end a hook-like feature formed therein. Such feature is dimensioned to engage the cutting element and configured to maintain engagement therewith when being pulled proximally.

In the transection of the transverse carpal ligament, the retrieval tool is initially used to puncture the skin of the hand so as to form a first access port at a location proximal to the ligament and laterally adjacent thereto. The tool is extended into the hand through the carpal tunnel along a path immediately below the ligament and is caused to emerge from the hand through a second access port formed thereby just distal to the ligament. The position of the retrieval tool in the hand and especially in relation to the ligament is preferably visualized throughout the placement procedure using for example an ultrasound imaging device to enable precise maneuvering of the tool. A length of the cutting element is engaged by the hooking element of the retrieval tool and a loop thereof is drawn into the hand via the second access port. The zero bend radius of the cutting element allows the loop that is formed to be as compact as possible. The loop is drawn under the ligament and out of the first access port where it is disengaged from the retrieval tool and its free end pulled through. Reextension of the retrieval tool into the hand and along the top surface of the ligament to the second access port allows a second length of the cutting element to be engaged and a loop thereof drawn into the hand, over the ligament and out of the first access port. By pulling the second free end of the cutting element through the hand over the ligament and out of the first access port, the routing of the cutting element about the ligament is complete leaving the cutting element in position for the transection. The very small cross-sections of the retrieval tool and cutting element as well as minimally invasive method by which such hardware is introduced and positioned within the hand greatly reduces the risk of injury to the median nerve as well as the smaller nerves that branch out therefrom. Additionally, the fact that the cutting element is positioned via only two tiny punctures and that the transection is performed via one of those punctures, recovery time is minimal and scarring is essentially negligible.

The physical characteristics of the cutting element are selected to facilitate a kerf-less cut through the ligament. The small diameter and high tensile strength of the cutting element provides for the transection of the ligament by the manipulation of the ends of the cutting element. Unequal forces can alternately be applied to the two ends of the cutting element to induce a reciprocating cutting action. Alternatively, one end can be pulled with greater force than the other element so as to pull the cutting element in a single direction as it cuts through the ligament. As a further alternative, both ends can be pulled simultaneously with equal force to simply pull the cutting element through the ligament. The smooth, non-abrasive surface of the cutting element causes a knife-like cut to be achieved without the formation of a kerf and thus without an attendant deposition of detached material in and about the surgical site.

The invention can additionally be modified in order to further simplify the surgical procedure. For example the sequence of steps can be altered in the routing of the cutting element about the ligament such that the retrieving tool is first extended across the top of the ligament and a loop of cutting element is retrieved before the tool is extended through the carpal tunnel for retrieval of the second end of the cutting element. Additionally, a rigid alignment tool may be attached to the second end of the cutting element to facilitate engagement of the cutting element by the retrieval tool at a location completely within the hand and thus much closer to the distal edge of the ligament in order to minimize the transection of

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any tissue adjacent to the ligament. The retrieval tool may further be marked so as to allow the rotational orientation of the hooking element to be ascertained while within the hand and thereby enhance the ability to engage the cutting element.

Additionally, a protective sleeve about a portion of the cutting element may be employed to protect tissue located between the proximal entry port and the ligament. Both ends of the cutting element may be caused to extend through a single sleeve or each end may be caused to extend about its own protective sleeve.

These and other advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of preferred embodiments which, taken in conjunction with the drawings illustrate by way of example the principles of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of the carpal tunnel area of the hand;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a preferred embodiment of the retrieval tool of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a preferred embodiment of the cutting element of the present invention;

FIGS. 4A-H are cross-sectional views of the hand with a revealed transverse carpal ligament illustrating a preferred sequence of steps for practicing the method of the present invention;

FIGS. 5A-C are cross-sectional views of the hand and the transverse carpal ligament illustrating alternative preferred steps for practicing the method of the present invention;

FIGS. 6A and B are cross-sectional views of the hand and the transverse carpal ligament illustrating an alternative preferred embodiment in which protective tubes are used; and

FIGS. 7A and 7B are greatly enlarged cross-sectional views of an alternative preferred embodiment of the retrieval tool.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention provides for the minimally invasive transection of tissue and obviates the need for scalpels, saws or endoscopes. The invention is especially applicable for the transection of ligaments and most particularly, for the release of the transverse carpal ligament in the treatment of carpal tunnel syndrome.

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of the carpal tunnel area of the hand 10. The carpal tunnel 12 is the area of the wrist and palm of the hand 10 formed by a U-shaped cluster of bones 14 that form a hard floor and two walls of the tunnel. The roof of the tunnel is formed by the transverse carpal ligament 16 which attaches to the wrist bones. Within the confines of the tunnel is the median nerve 18 and the flexor tendons 20 of the thumb and fingers. Carpal tunnel syndrome is caused by a compression of the median nerve by either a decrease in the size of the tunnel or an increase in the size of its contents. Such pressure may be relieved by a release of the ligament such as by a transection thereof.

FIG. 2 is perspective view of a preferred embodiment of the retrieval tool 22 of the present invention. The tool generally includes a thin, rigid and elongated distal section 24 and a handle 26 at its proximal end. The distal section has hooking element 28 disposed near its distal end 30. The hooking element is preferably defined by a void formed within the outer diameter of the elongated distal section of the retrieval tool so as to present a substantially smooth outer surface and

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thereby minimize the potential for trauma as the tool is extended into or retracted from tissue. The distal end may have a sharp tip **29** as is shown in the illustrated embodiment. Alternatively, the tip may have a more blunted configuration. The hooking element is spaced slightly back (reference numeral **30**) from the distal end. A marking **32** on the handle may be included demarking the rotational position of the hook-like feature near the tool's distal end. The length of the distal section is selected to be greater than the width of the transverse carpal ligament. Its diameter is selected to be no greater than about 1 mm.

FIG. **3** is a perspective view of the cutting element **34** of the present invention with the optional locator tool **36** attached thereto. The cutting element has a flexible, small diameter, thread-like structure with a high tensile strength and a smooth surface, preferably with an average surface roughness no greater than 50 micrometers. The cutting element may comprise a monofilament or a plurality of braided or otherwise joined fibers or strands wherein each strand has a smooth surface so as to present a relatively smooth, none-abrasive surface. Its physical characteristics include a bend radius of less than half the thickness of the ligament and preferably a zero bend radius, a diameter of less than about 1.0 mm, and a tensile strength of over 500 MPa. The cutting element may comprise fiber or yarn formed of cotton, silk, glass fiber, carbon fiber, various plastic fibers or metal. More particularly, textile fiber, synthetic fiber, mineral fiber, polymer fiber, microfibers may be used. The optional locator tool includes a rigid distal end **38** of a diameter sufficiently small to be extended into the access port and to be captured within the hooking element **28** of the retrieval tool **22**. A handle **40** is disposed near its proximal end to enable the tool to be grasped and manipulated.

FIGS. **4A-4H** illustrate a preferred method of practicing the present invention. After anesthetizing the area of the hand **10** near and about the transverse carpal ligament **16**, the distal end **30** of the retrieval tool **22** is brought into contact with the hand just proximal to the proximal edge of the target ligament as is shown in FIG. **4A**. The ligament is visible in the Figures for purposes of clarity only as no incision is made throughout the entire procedure to in any way expose the ligament to view. Additionally, an imaging device, such as an ultrasound device, such as is commonly used for a variety of imaging applications, is used to visualize the position of the retrieval tool relative to the ligament but is not shown so as not to obscure the surgical site again for purposes of clarity. It is preferable to enter the hand at a position about 30 mm proximal of the proximal edge of the transverse carpal ligament as the carpal tunnel can then be entered at a shallower angle obviating the need to adjust the angle of the needle after the tunnel has been reached and thereby minimizing trauma to tissue in addition to allowing the retrieval tool to be more easily imaged.

In FIG. **4B**, the retrieval tool has been advanced into the hand via entry port **42**, through the carpal tunnel just under the ligament and out through exit port **44**. The entry and exit ports may be formed by the direct extension of the retrieval tool through the skin in the event the retrieval tool **22** is selected to have a sharp distal tip **29**. In the event a retrieval tool is used with a blunt tip, a sharp instrument is necessary for forming the access ports and guide the retrieval tool into the hand. The Figure additionally shows the cutting element **34** having been engaged in the hooking element **28** near the tool's distal end. In this particular embodiment, the cutting element is devoid of a locator tool attached to its distal.

Once the cutting element **34** is engaged, the retrieval tool **22** is retracted from the hand so as to draw a loop **46** of the

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cutting element into the hand via port **44**, through the carpal tunnel and out of entry port **42** as is shown in FIG. **4C**. The loop is then disengaged from the retrieval tool and while one end of the cutting element **34a** is restrained, the loop is pulled so as to draw the opposite end **34b** of the cutting element free of the hand as is shown in FIG. **4D**.

FIG. **4E** illustrates the subsequent step of the method wherein the retrieval tool **22** is readvanced into the hand via access port **42**, is guided across the top surface of ligament **16** to remerge from the hand via access port **44**. The section of cutting element **34** extending from under the ligament is engaged with the hooking element **28** of the retrieval tool.

Once the cutting element **34** is again engaged, the retrieval tool **22** is retracted from the hand so as to draw a loop **48** of the cutting element into the hand via port **44**, through the carpal tunnel and out of entry port **42** as is shown in FIG. **4F**. The loop is then disengaged from the retrieval tool and while end **34b** of the cutting element is restrained, the loop is pulled so as to draw the end **34a** of the cutting element free of the hand as is shown in FIG. **4G**. The cutting element is thereby in position about ligament **16** for subsequent manipulation to effect the transection. As is shown in FIG. **4H**, the ends **34a**, **34b** of the cutting element may simply be grasped by the user, may be wound around the hands or fingers of the user for a firmer grip or alternatively, may be fitted with handles to provide for maximum grip and control. Unequal forces can alternatively be applied to the two ends of the cutting element to induce a reciprocating cutting action. Alternatively, one end can be pulled with greater force than the other element so as to pull the cutting element in a single direction as it cuts through the ligament. As a further alternative, both ends can be pulled simultaneously with equal force to simply pull the cutting element through the ligament. When transection has been achieved, the cutting element is simply withdrawn through access port **42**. Application of a small bandage over each of the access ports **42**, **44** completes the procedure.

In an alternative embodiment, and as a modification to the step shown in FIG. **4C**, the retrieval tool **22** is not completely withdrawn from access port **42** as illustrated in FIG. **5A**. The tool is retracted just enough to expose the hooking element **28** and allow the loop **46** of the cutting element **22** to be disengaged and withdrawn, while most of the distal end **30** remains below the skin. As a result, it is more likely that the tool will follow the same pathway to the ligament **16** before traversing its top surface resulting in less trauma and disruption to intervening tissue both while advancing the tool as well as at the completion of the transection step.

In another alternative embodiment, and as a modification of the step shown in FIG. **4E**, the retrieval tool **22** is not extended through port **44** to engage cutting element **34** as is illustrated in FIG. **5B**. Rather the cutting element is engaged within the hand, preferably as close to possible to the distal edge of the transverse carpal ligament **16**. The tool is shown with its hooking element rotated toward the viewer. The marking **32** on the handle **26** allows the user to ascertain the rotational orientation of the hooking element without a direct view of the distal end of the retrieval tool. By engaging the cutting element **34** closer to the distal edge of the ligament before drawing it across the top surface of the ligament, less extraneous tissue is apt to be captured between the cutting element and the ligament and thus less trauma thereto will be caused during the transection of the ligament.

As a further alternative to the preferred embodiment shown in FIG. **5B**, FIG. **5C** illustrates the step using the cutting element **34** having the locator tool **40** attached thereto. Once the distal end **30** of the tool is in position such that the hooking element is located just distal of the distal edge of the trans-

verse carpal ligament as confirmed by the ultrasound image, the cutting element **34** is pulled from the end **34b** projecting from access port **42** so as to draw its opposite end **34a** and the locator tool that is attached thereto into access port **44**. Once the locator tool is extended to the approximate depth that is illustrated, the ability to more readily engage the retrieval tool is enhanced by virtue of the locator tool's visibility under ultrasound imaging and by virtue of the tactile feedback that is provided when contact is made between the rigid distal section **24** of the retrieval tool and the rigid distal end **38** of the locator tool. Once engagement with the hooking element **28** of the retrieval tool is confirmed, the locator tool is withdrawn from access port **44**, leaving the cutting element in place within the hooking element. Subsequent retraction of the retrieval tool causes a loop of the cutting element to be drawn through the pathway above the ligament and out of access port **42**. Severing the cutting element from the locator tool allows the free end **34a** of the cutting element to be drawn through the hand and out of the access port to complete the routing of the cutting element about the target ligament.

In the event a cutting element **34** is selected that has a larger than zero bend radius, it may be desirable to first introduce a zero bend radius pilot thread into the hand and position it about the ligament in the manner as was described above with regard to placement of the actual cutting element. Once such pilot thread is in place, one end is attached directly to one end of the cutting element and simply pulled through so as to replace the pilot thread with the cutting element. Such approach allows the size of the access ports to be minimized that would otherwise have to be enlarged in order to accommodate the larger loops **46**, **48** that are formed by a cutting element having a non-zero bend radius.

A further alternative preferred method of practicing the present invention includes the use of protective tube or tubes **50** that are positioned about the cutting element at access point **42** as is illustrated in FIGS. **6A** and **B**. Both ends of the cutting element may be passed through a single tube (FIG. **6A**) or each end may be passed through its own tube (FIG. **6B**). The tube or tubes serve to protect the surrounding tissue from injury as tension is applied to the cutting element and it is drawn or reciprocated to effect the transection. The tubes are especially effective when the cutting element undergoes some curvature in and about access point **42**. The thin-walled tubing is selected to be flexible but resistant to being cut by the cutting element.

In another alternative preferred embodiment, a modified retrieval tool **52** is configured for capture within a hypodermic needle **54** as is shown in FIGS. **7A** and **7B**. The hypodermic needle is initially used to form access port **42**, to inject anesthetic and/or a liquid, such as saline solution, to inflate the surgical site so as to separate the various tissues and components to provide easier access for routing the cutting element into place. After the injection is complete, the hypodermic needle is extended out of the body to form access port **44**. The specially configured blunt tipped retrieval tool is inserted into the hypodermic needle and locked into place (FIG. **7B**) via locking mechanism **56**. Such locking mechanism may take any of various forms including the interference fit that is created by the slightly wavy configuration of the shank **58** that is shown in the Figure. After the cutting element is engaged by the hooking element **28** of the retrieval tool, the hypodermic needle is retracted to draw loop **46** into the hand as is shown in FIG. **4C**. The distal section **60** of the retrieval tool **52** may have its outer diameter selected to substantially match the outer diameter of the hypodermic needle to create a smooth transition.

While particular forms of the invention have been described and illustrated, it will also be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. For example, the sequence of steps may be altered so as to cause the retrieval tool to traverse and then retrieve a loop of the cutting element across the top surface of the transverse carpal ligament before traversal of the bottom surface is achieved. Additional access ports may be formed for easier looping of the cutting element. Any of various ports can be used as the final exiting port of the two ends of the cutting element. Additionally, the method and appropriately dimensioned retrieval tool can be used to transect other tissue so as to perform for example, but not limited to, trigger finger release surgery, tarsal tunnel release surgery and plantar fascia release surgery. The apparatus and method can readily be adapted to transect other soft tissue such as for example muscle, tendon, vessels and nerves in humans as well as animals. Accordingly, it is not intended that the invention be limited except by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for transecting a ligament within a body, comprising the steps of:

- providing a flexible thread-like cutting element having a smooth and non-abrasive surface and two ends;
 - routing said cutting element about said ligament so as to enter and exit said body from a first location transversely adjacent to said ligament; and
 - exerting force on the ends of said cutting element so as to achieve a kerf-less transection of said ligament;
- wherein said routing step further comprises the steps of:
- providing a substantially rigid retrieval tool;
 - extending said retrieval tool into said body at said first location and out of said body at a second location transversely adjacent to said ligament and opposite said first location so as to traverse said ligament on a first side thereof;
 - engaging said cutting element with said retrieval tool and retracting said tool to pull a first portion of said cutting element into said body at said second location and out of said body at said first location;
 - disengaging said first portion of said cutting element from said retrieval tool;
 - extending said retrieval tool from said first transversely adjacent location through said body toward said second location so as to traverse said ligament on a second side thereof opposite said first side; and
 - engaging said cutting element with said retrieval tool and retracting said tool to pull a second portion of said cutting element into said body at said second location and out of said body at said first location.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein a distal portion of said retrieval tool remains in the body at said first location while said first of portion of said cutting element is disengaged therefrom.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said second portion of said cutting element is engaged by said retrieval tool at a location within said body.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein said cutting element has a rigid locator tool attached thereto to facilitate engagement with said retrieval tool within the said body and said locator tool is separated from said cutting element prior to retracting said retrieval tool.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein unequal forces are exerted on the ends of said cutting element to alternately pull said cutting element in opposite directions to transect said ligament.

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6. The method of claim 1, wherein unequal forces are exerted on the ends said cutting element so as to pull said cutting element in a single direction to transect said ligament.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein substantially equal forces are simultaneously exerted on both ends of said cutting element to transect said ligament. 5

8. The method of claim 1, wherein an imaging device is relied upon to route said cutting element about said ligament.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein an imaging device is relied upon to visualize said retrieval tool within the body relative to said ligament. 10

10. The method of claim 9, wherein said imaging device comprises an ultrasound imaging device.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein said ligament comprises the transverse carpal ligament. 15

12. The method of claim 1, wherein a liquid is injected into the body in and around such ligament prior to said routing of said cutting element about said ligament so as to provide space for the extension of the retrieval tool thereinto.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein a protective tube is used in the method and the method further comprises a step of positioning the protective tube about said cutting element at said first location. 20

14. A method for transecting a segment of soft tissue within a body, comprising the steps of: 25

providing a flexible thread-like cutting element having a smooth and non-abrasive surface and two ends;

routing said cutting element about said segment of soft tissue so as to enter and exit said body from a first location transversely adjacent to said segment of soft tissue; and 30

exerting force on the ends of said cutting element so as to achieve a kerf-less transection of said segment of soft tissue;

wherein said routing step further comprises the steps of: 35

providing a substantially rigid retrieval tool;

extending said retrieval tool into said body at said first location and out of said body at a second location transversely adjacent to said segment of soft tissue and opposite said first location so as to traverse said segment of soft tissue on a first side thereof; 40

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engaging said cutting element with said retrieval tool and retracting said tool to pull a first portion of said cutting element into said body at said second location and out of said body at said first location;

disengaging said first portion of said cutting element from said retrieval tool;

extending said retrieval tool from said first transversely adjacent location through said body toward said second location so as to traverse said segment of soft tissue on a second side thereof opposite said first side; and

engaging said cutting element with said retrieval tool and retracting said tool to pull a second portion of said cutting element into said body at said second location and out of said body at said first location.

15 15. The method of claim 14, wherein a distal portion of said retrieval tool remains in the body at said first location while said first of portion of said cutting element is disengaged therefrom.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein said second portion of said cutting element is engaged by said retrieval tool at a location within said body.

17. The method of claim 14, wherein unequal forces are exerted on the ends of said cutting element to alternately pull said cutting element in opposite directions to transect said segment of soft tissue.

18. The method of claim 14, wherein unequal forces are exerted on the ends said cutting element so as to pull said cutting element in a single direction to transect said segment of soft tissue.

19. The method of claim 14, wherein substantially equal forces are simultaneously exerted on both ends of said cutting element to transect said segment of soft tissue.

20. The method of claim 14, wherein an imaging device is relied upon to route said cutting element about said segment of soft tissue. 35

21. The method of claim 14, wherein an imaging device is relied upon to visualize said retrieval tool within the body relative to said segment of soft tissue.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein said imaging device comprises an ultrasound imaging device. 40

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	用于韧带线切断的方法和设备		
公开(公告)号	US9381033	公开(公告)日	2016-07-05
申请号	US13/460246	申请日	2012-04-30
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	郭学则		
申请(专利权)人(译)	郭, JOSEPH		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	郭, JOSEPH		
[标]发明人	GUO JOSEPH		
发明人	GUO, JOSEPH		
IPC分类号	A61B17/32		
CPC分类号	A61B17/320036 A61B2017/32006 A61B17/32 A61B17/320068 A61B17/32002 A61B17/3209 A61B2017/320056 A61B2017/320052 A61B2017/320028 A61B2017/320032 A61B2017/320076 A61B2017/320096 A61B17/32056 A61B2017/320078 A61B2017/320098		
代理机构(译)	FULWIDER PATTON LLP		
其他公开文献	US20130289596A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

用于横切软组织(例如韧带)的方法和设备,更具体地,横切腕骨韧带。检索工具和线状切割元件使得该方法能够以微创方式执行。切割元件被引导到围绕目标韧带的位置,使得切割元件从韧带的同一侧进入和离开身体。切割元件的光滑外表面用于提供无切口切割。

