



Scuola Superiore
Sant'Anna
di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento

**Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna,
Pisa (Italy)**

Robot positioning and fixing: chemical anchoring strategy

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Summer School in Surgical Robotics



The ARAKNES (Array of Robots Augmenting the KiNematics of Endoluminal Surgery) Project has received funding from the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement num. 224565.

Miniature in-vivo robots

Laparoscopy has revolutionized the methods used by surgeon in many general surgery operations -> new frontier of even less invasive approach

- *limiting the number of abdominal incisions*
 - single port laparoscopy (SPL)
 - laparoendoscopic single-site surgery (LESS)
- *eliminating abdominal incision*
 - natural orifice transluminal surgery (NOTES)

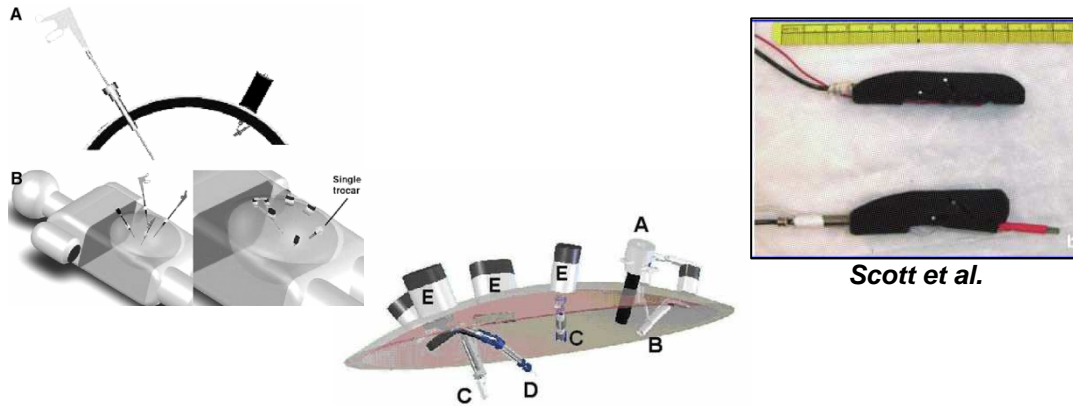


*By reducing the number of trocars, and thus introducing the current endoscopes and instruments together at a single site, **several technical restrictions**, such as limited triangulation, limited visual axis and field, and internal and external collision of instruments, were imposed.*

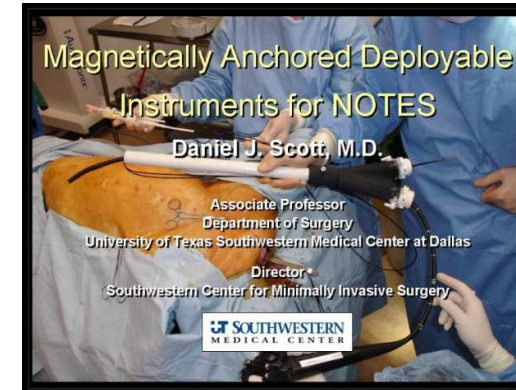
Miniaturized advanced system exploiting magnetic fixation and positioning

For example....

- Trans-abdominal magnetic anchoring and guidance systems (MAGS)

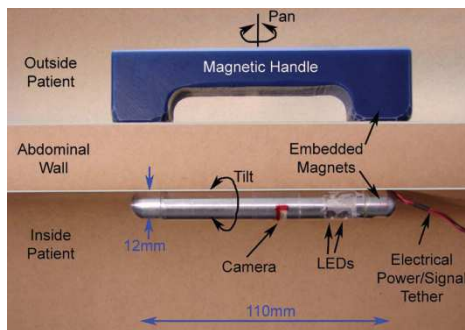


Scott et al.

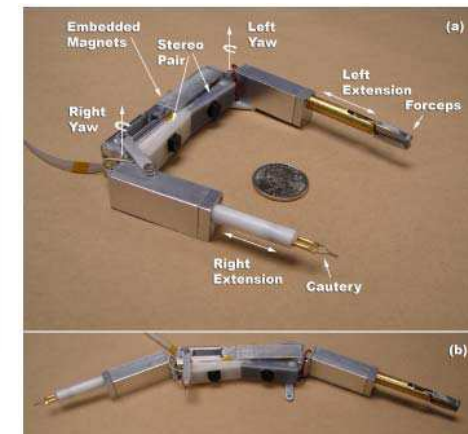
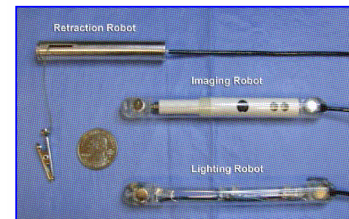
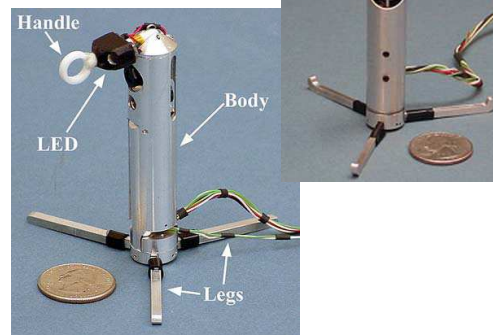


<http://www.eats.fr/lectures/viewer.php?doi=lt01en-scott001&start=1&redim=1>

- Miniaturized imaging/camera robot



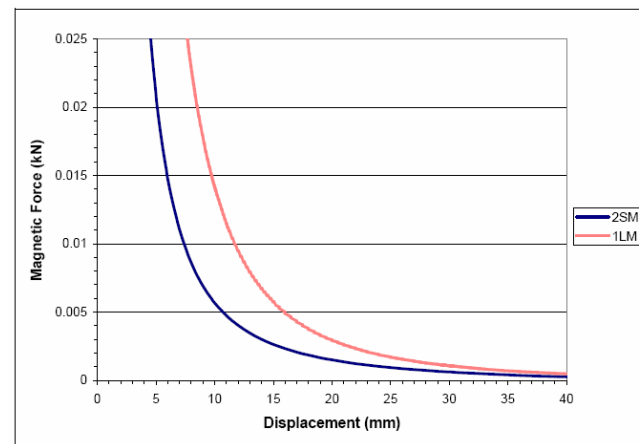
Nebraska group



Magnetic limitations

However, magnetic technology must address current limitations:

- ✓ The coupling strength of magnets decreases exponentially with respect to the distance between the source magnet and its target
- ✓ The maximum number of external magnets in the operating area is theoretically limited to avoid magnet-magnet interference and operator-magnet collisions
- ✓ Like MRI, magnetic technology would be absolutely contraindicated in patients with pacemakers; and it would be relatively harmful for patients with known metal foreign bodies or recently implanted metal orthopedic prostheses.



Chemical anchoring strategy

- How developing good adhesion between the assistive surgical instrumentations and abdominal wall?

Chemical strategy

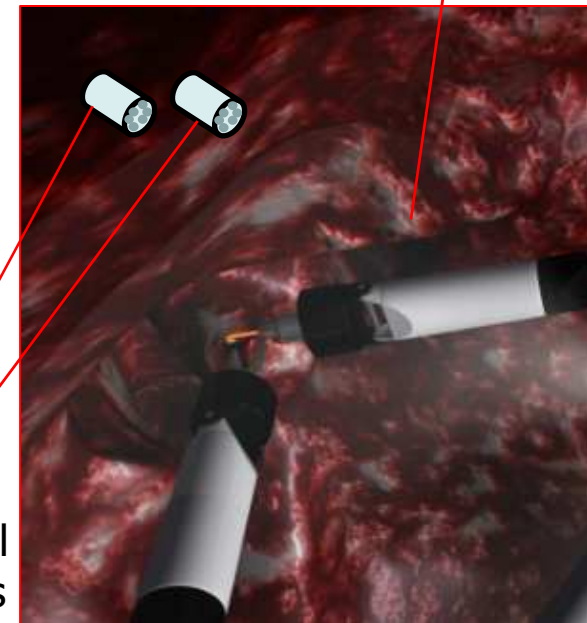
Magnetic strategy

Operative robot



Muco-adhesive films

Assistive surgical
instrumentations



Chemical anchoring strategy

- Muco-adhesive films  chemical anchoring strategy

Mucoadhesive polymers, like Carbopol® (**CP971**), are natural or synthetic hydrophilic macromolecules, which contain numerous hydrogel bond-forming groups. These polymers hydrate and swell in contact with an **aqueous medium**, and as a result, adhere to the mucosal surface. **Therefore, mucoadhesive system would allow stable anchoring of surgical devices during surgical interventions**

Ingredients	Sample1 (S1)	Sample2 (S2)	Sample3 (S3)	Sample4 (S4)
Carbopol	0,3%	0,3%	1%	1%
PPG	3%		3%	
PVP	10%	10%	10%	10%
PEG		2%		2%
PF127	1%	1%	1%	1%



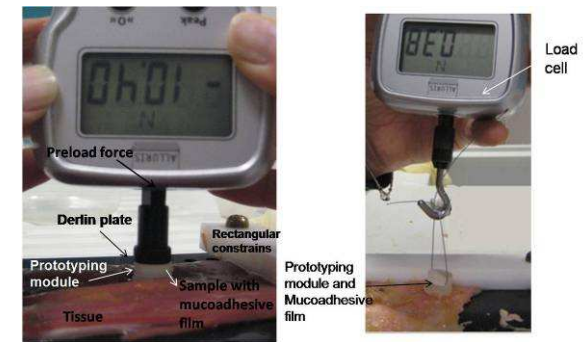
In order to select the best mucoadhesive formulations, *ex-vivo* measurements of adhesion forces and *in-vivo* adhesion tests were performed

Chemical anchoring strategy

- *Ex-vivo* test: force detachment.
 - force required to detach the polymeric films from gastric mucosal tissue (F_D);
 - pre-load force (5N - 10 N)
 - effect of varying mucoadhesive-tissue contact time (3-5 min);

Results

Preload condition Formulation n	Preload Force: 5N		Preload Force: 10N	
	3 minutes	5 minutes	3 minutes	5 minutes
S1	$F_D=1,41 \text{ N}\pm 0,11$	$F_D=1,62 \text{ N}\pm 0,28$	$F_D=1,68 \text{ N}\pm 0,11$	$F_D=2,05 \text{ N}\pm 0,15$
S2	$F_D=1,33 \text{ N}\pm 0,05$	$F_D=1,53 \text{ N}\pm 0,16$	$F_D=1,54 \text{ N}\pm 0,35$	$F_D=1,73 \text{ N}\pm 0,07$
S3	$F_D=2,59 \text{ N}\pm 0,09$	$F_D=2,60 \text{ N}\pm 0,10$	$F_D=2,58 \text{ N}\pm 0,10$	$F_D=2,87 \text{ N}\pm 0,09$
S4	$F_D=1,64 \text{ N}\pm 0,11$	$F_D=1,69 \text{ N}\pm 0,08$	$F_D=1,60 \text{ N}\pm 0,10$	$F_D=1,78 \text{ N}\pm 0,11$



- *Animal experiments*: to assess the anchoring mechanisms of modules in real operative conditions on the stomach wall

S3 formulation (1% Carbopol, 3% PPG)

 - the mucoadhesive films were attached to the same cylindrical passive modules (12 mm in diameter) used during the ex-vivo test;
 - the mucoadhesive films were attached to a miniaturized vision system.

Chemical anchoring strategy

■ *Animal experiments*

Results

- stable anchoring of surgical assistive instruments to the stomach wall;
- these films possess the benefits of being biocompatible, non-toxic and safe.



However, the mucoadhesion force couldn't anchor and sustain a robotic module equipped with several degrees of freedom during complex surgical tasks.



Mucoadhesive films could be used for anchoring auxiliary devices, such as **cameras, biosensors, and assistive tools** directly onto the abdominal tissues.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

 **Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna**

*The "historical" site of the
Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna in
Pisa*



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