

NSF Engineering Research Center for Computer Integrated Surgical Systems and Technology



Medical Robotics and Computer-Integrated Interventional Systems:

Integrating Imaging, Intervention, and Informatics to Improve Patient Care

Russell H. Taylor

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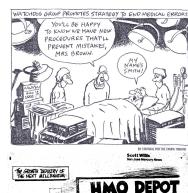
WHITING

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Acknowledgments

- This is the work of many people
- Some of the work reported in this presentation was supported by fellowship
 grants from Intuitive Surgical and Philips Research North America to Johns
 Hopkins graduate students and by equipment loans from Intuitive Surgical,
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A short personal background: Russ Taylor

- 1970: BES from Johns Hopkins
- 1976: PhD in CS at Stanford
- 1976-1988: Research/management in robotics and automation technology at IBM
- 1988 1996: Medical robotics & computer-assisted surgery at IBM
 - Robodoc
 - Surgical navigation
 - Robotically assisted MIS and percutaneous interventions (with JHU)
- 1995: Moved to IHI
 - CS with joint appts in ME, Radiology, Surgery (2005), Otolaryngology (2022)
 - X-ray guided MIS & orthopaedics
 - "Steady Hand" microsurgery
 - Radiation therapy
 - Modeling & imaging
 - Etc.
- 1997 now: NSF ERC; LCSR
- Disclosures: Some of the work reported in this talk incorporates intellectual property that
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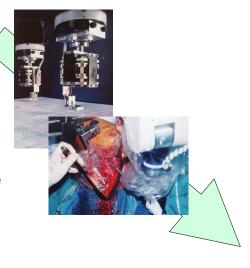
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Motivating Insight

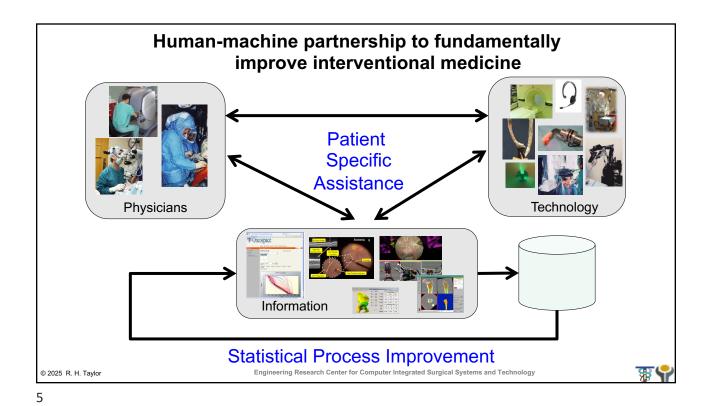
A partnership between human clinicians and computer-based technology will fundamentally change the way surgery and interventional medicine is performed in the 21st Century, in much the same way that computer-based technology changed manufacturing in the 20th Century



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Over 35 years ago: Robotic Joint Replacement Surgery

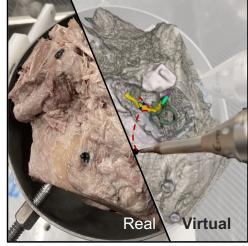
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Page 18 April 19 April 19 April 19 April 20 Ap

Emerging: Information-Augmented Robotic Surgery



H. Ishida, et al., "Haptic-Assisted Collaborative Robot Framework for Improved Situational Awareness in Skul Base Surgery". ICRA 2024



Slide Credit: Hisashi Ishida

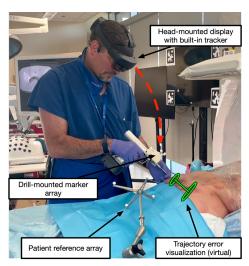
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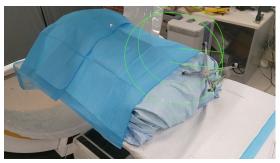
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Navigation and Visualization via Head-mounted Display





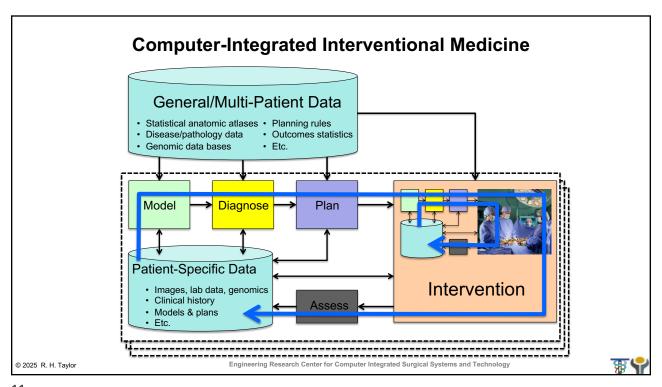


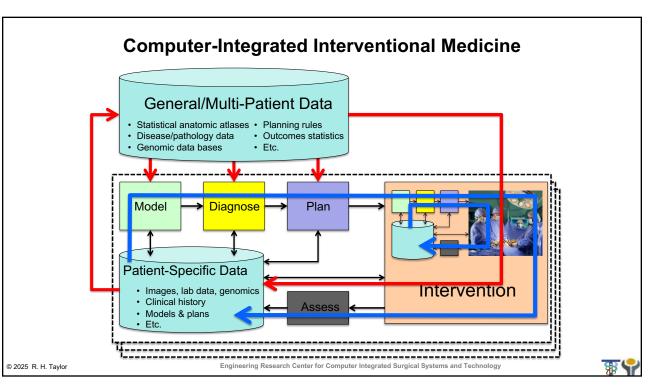


Slide credit: Benjamin Killeen, "Advancing Interventional Healthcare One Simulation at a Time", talk at IHU Strasbourg, 3/21/2024

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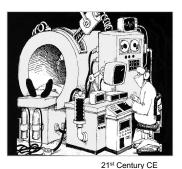




This Paradigm has not changed since Imhotep's day



But medical robots and computer-integrated interventional systems will make it much more effective



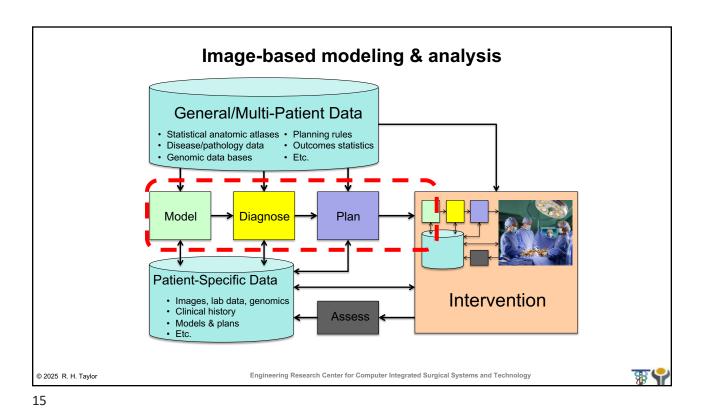
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Multidisciplinary Integration is Crucial Modeling & analysis perative Intraoperative Segmentation Computer-Update Plan Registration Atlases Optimization Visualization Patient-specific Task characterization • etc. **Interface Technology** Sensing Robotics • Human-machine **Systems** interfaces Safety & verifiability · Usability & maintainability • Performance and validation Engineering Research Center for Computer Integrated Surgical Systems and Technology © 2025 R. H. Taylor



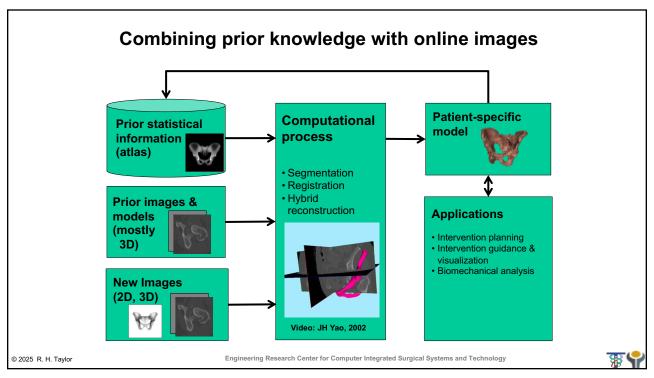
Patient-Specific Models for Interventions

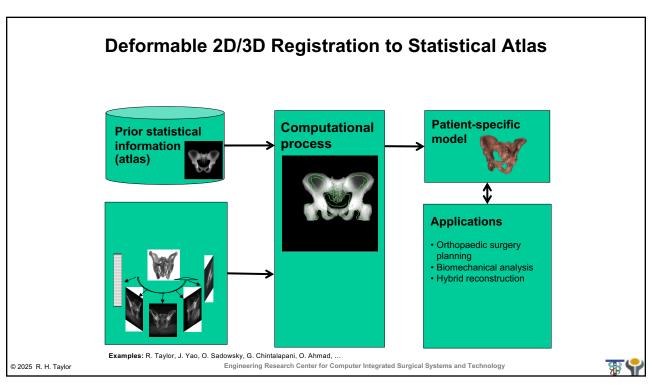
- Computationally efficient representation of patient enabling computer to assist in planning, guidance, control, and assessment of interventional procedures
- Generally focus on anatomy, but may sometimes include biology or other annotations
- Predominately derived from medical images and image analysis
- Increasingly reference statistical "atlases" describing patient populations

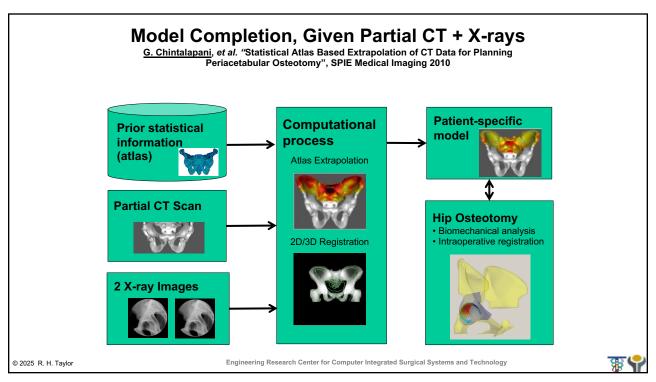
Video: Blake Lucas, "SpringLS...", MICCAI 2011 & subsequent papers. Data courtesy of Terry Peters and Eric Ford

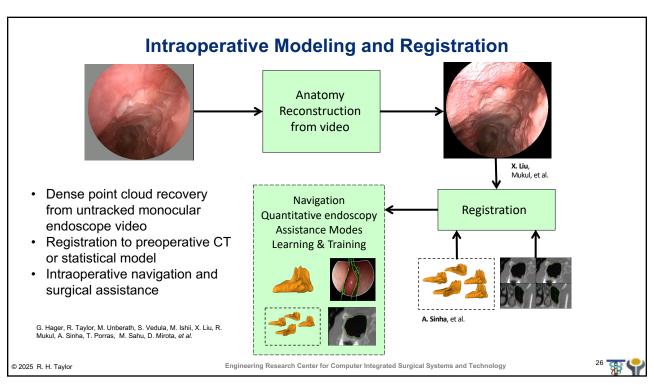


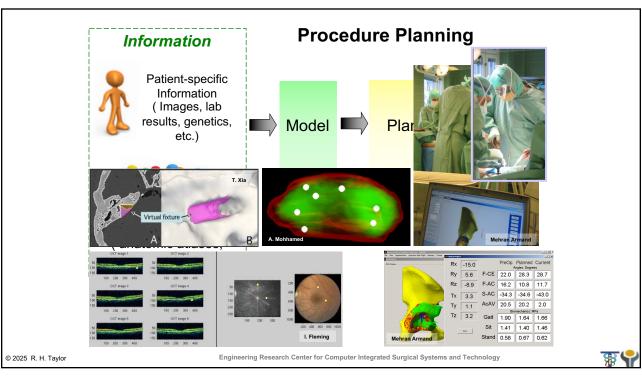
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Procedure Planning

- · Highly procedure-specific
- · Occurs at many time scales
 - Preoperative
 - Intraoperative
 - Preop. + intraop. update
- Typically based on images or segmented models
- May involve:
 - Optimization
 - Simulations
 - Visualization & HCI

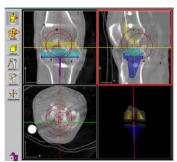


Photo: Integrated Surgical Systems

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Procedure Planning

Typical outputs

- Target positions (seeds, biopsies, ablation sites, etc.)
- Tool paths
- Desired geometric relationships
- Key-frame visualizations
- Images, models & control parameters

Emerging themes

- Atlas-based planning
- Statistical process control & integration of outcomes into plans
- Dynamic, interactive replanning

5.6 F-CE 22.0 28.3 28.7 -8.9 F-AC 16.2 10.8 11.7 Tx 3.3 S-AC -34.3 -34.6 -43.0 AcAV 20.5 20.2 2.0

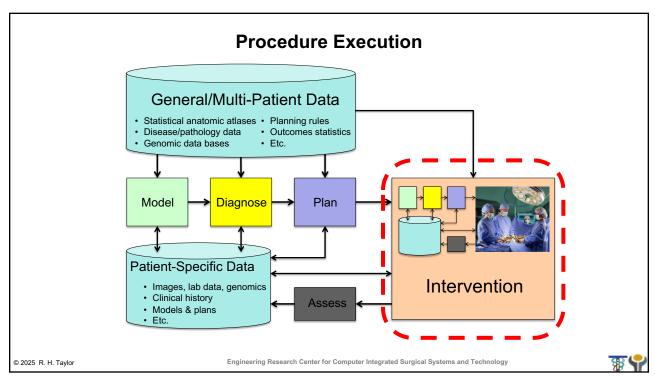


Photos: Mehran Armand

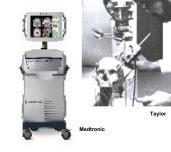
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- · Highly procedure-specific
- Don't always have a robot
 - Surgical Navigation
 - Image Overlay
- But robots can transcend human limitations
 - to make procedures less invasive,
 - more precise,
 - more consistent,
 - and safer





Masamune, Fischer, Deguet, Csoma, Taylor, Saue Iorchidata, Masamune, Zinreich, Fichtinger, .

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Video-based reconstruction and overlay in skull base surgery



Zhaoshuo Li, Thomas Müller, Alex Evans, Russell H Taylor, Mathias Unberath, Ming-Yu Liu, Chen-Hsuan Lin, "Neuralangelo: High-Fidelity Neural Surface Reconstruction", CVPR 2023

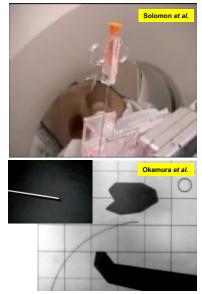
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Procedure Execution

- Highly procedure-specific
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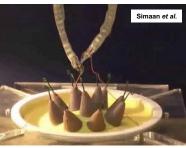
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#

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Procedure Execution

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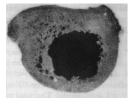
Taylor, Hager, Handa, Kazanzides, Kang, Iordachita, Gehlbach, et al.

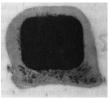
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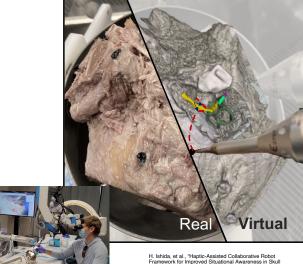


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Procedure Execution

GALEN ROBOTICS

- Highly procedure-specific
- Don't always have a robot
 - Surgical Navigation
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- But robots can transcend human limitations
 - to make procedures less invasive,
 - more precise,
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ramework for Improved Situational Awarer ase Surgery", ICRA 2024

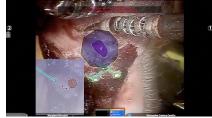
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Intraoperative systems typically

combine multiple elements

- Imaging
- Information fusion
- Robotics
- Visualization and HMI
- Issues
 - Design
 - Imaging compatibility
 - OR compatibility
 - Safety & sterility
 - Intelligent control
 - Human-machine cooperation





I. lordachits, R. Taylor, et a

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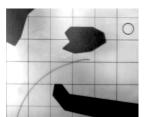
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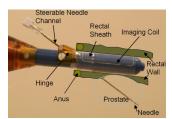
Image-guided needle placement



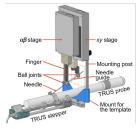
Masamune, Fichtinger, Iordachita, ...



Okamura, Webster, ..



Krieger, Fichtinger, Whitcomb, ...



Fichtinger, Kazanzides,Burdette, Song ...



lordachita, Fischer, Hata...



Taylor, Masamune, Susil, Patriciu, Stoianovici,...

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Ultrasound Guided Spine Injection with Mixed Reality

Baichuan Jiang





Baichuan Jiang, Automation Methods for Interventional and Diagnostic Wearable Ultrasound, Ph.D. Thesis in Computer Science, The Johns Hopkins University, September 2024

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MRI-guided Surgical Manipulator for Transperineal Prostate Interventions - Clinical Workflow



Patient ready on scanner table



Z-frame in position



Drape robot, attach needle guide



Slide in robot until hit Z-frame



Lock robot in place



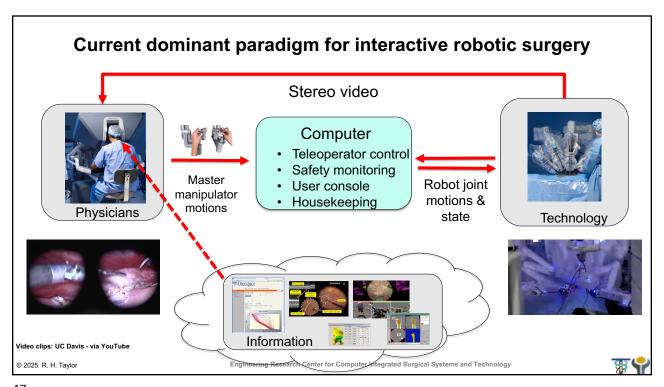
Robot ready for targeting

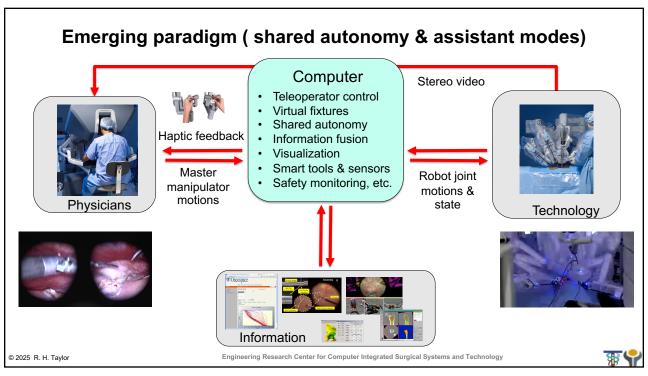
NIH 2R01CA111288: C. Tempany, Iordachita, Fischer, Tokuda, Hata, \dots

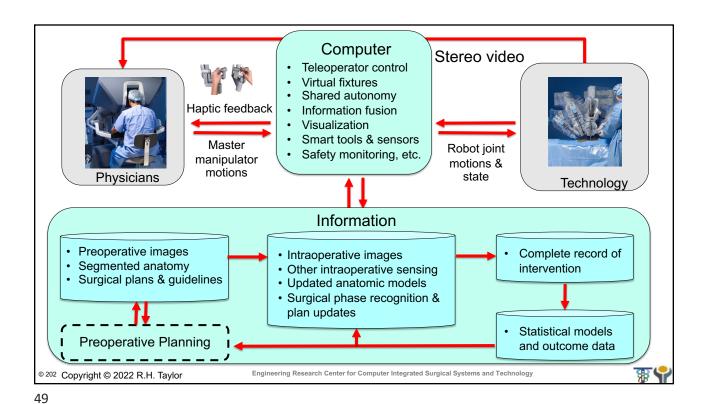
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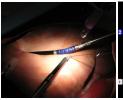




Robotically Assisted Laparoscopic Ultrasound C. Schneider, P. Peng, R. Taylor, G. Dachs, C. Hasser, S. Dimaio, and M. Choti, "Robot-assisted laparoscopic ultrasonography for hepatic surgery", *Surgery*, Oct 5. (Epub), 2011.

- NIH STTR between CISST ERC and Intuitive Surgical
- Goals
 - Develop dexterous laparoscopic ultrasound instrumentation and software interfaces for DaVinci surgical robot
 - Produce integrated system for LUSenhanced robotic surgery
 - Evaluate effectiveness of prototype system for liver surgery
- Approach
 - Custom DaVinci-S LUS tool
 - Software built on JHU/ISI "SAW" interface
- Status
 - Evaluation of prototype by surgeons







Research DaVinci Application – Not for Human Use

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Example: Challenges in Precise Minimally Invasive Head-and Neck Surgery

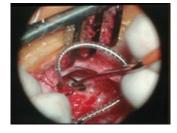
- Long (25cm) instruments
 - amplify hand tremor
 - reduce precision
- Tight spaces near sensitive anatomy
- · Limited working area











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Robotic otologic surgery



Robotic laryngeal surgery





Robotic sinus surgery



Robotic endoscopic endonasal skull base surgery



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Robotic Sinus Surgery



M. Sahu, J. Porras, M. Ishii, R. Taylor

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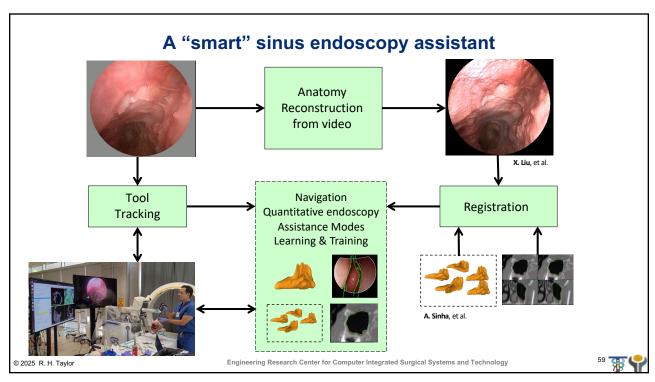
M. Ishii, M. Sahu, R. Taylor

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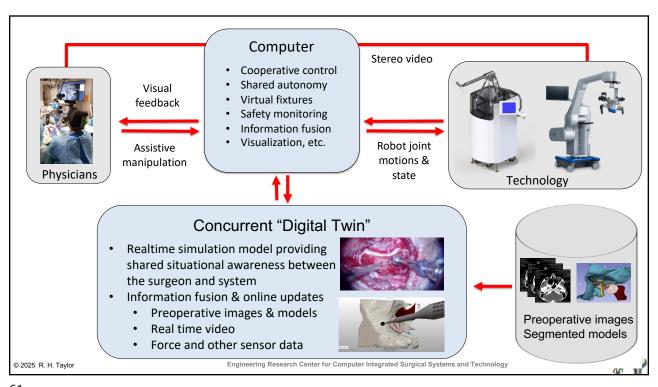


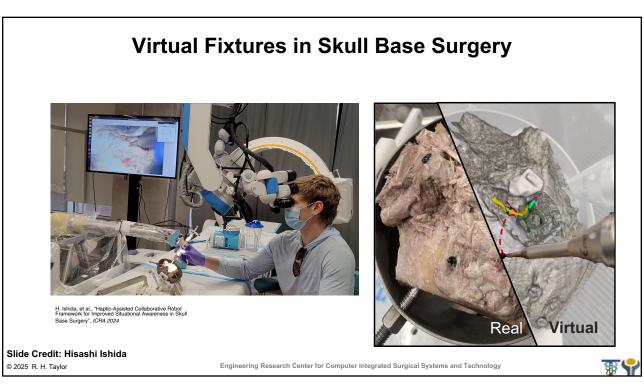
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Snake-like robot for minimally invasive surgery

Goals

- Develop scalable robotic devices for high dexterity manipulation in confined spaces
- Demonstrate in system for surgery in throat and upper airway

Approach

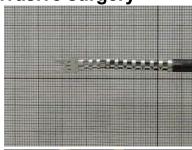
- "Snake-like" end effectors with flexible backbones and parallel actuation
- Integrate into 2-handed teleoperator system with optimization controller

Status

- Licensed to industry partner
- Significant research at Vanderbilt

Funding

- NIH R21, CISST ERC, JHU, Columbia
- NIH proposals pending





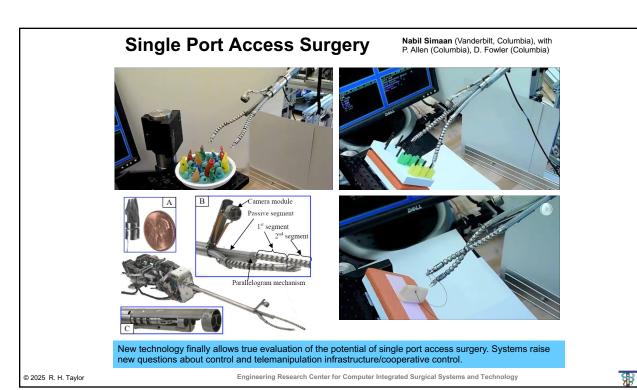
R. Taylor, N. Simaan, et al.

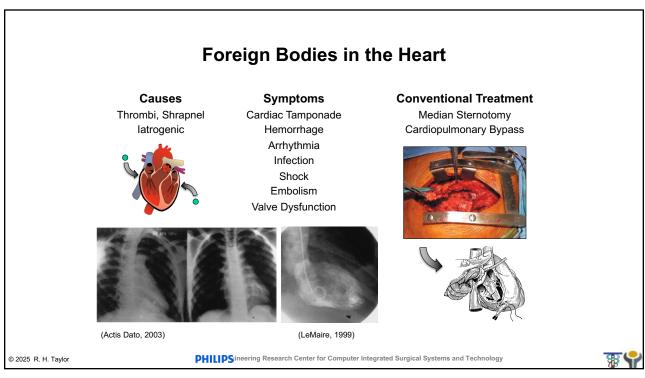
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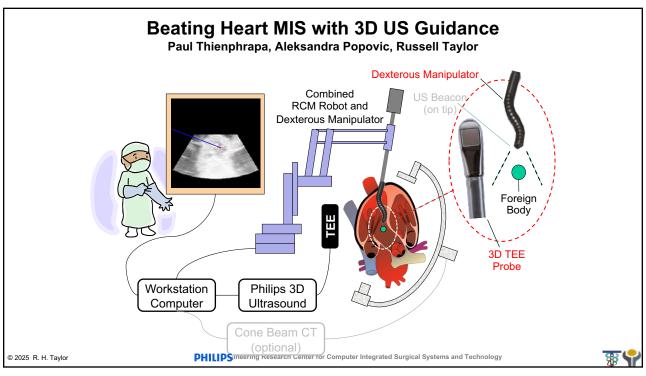
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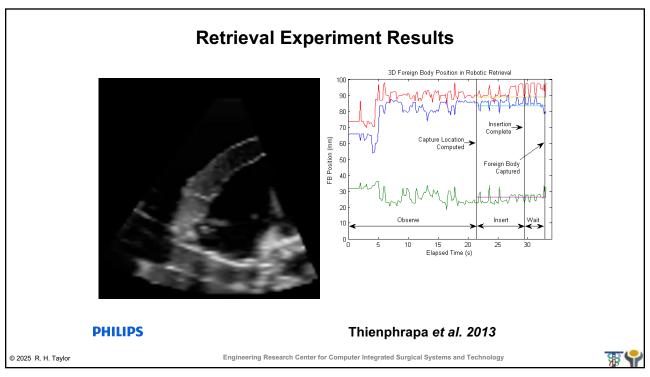


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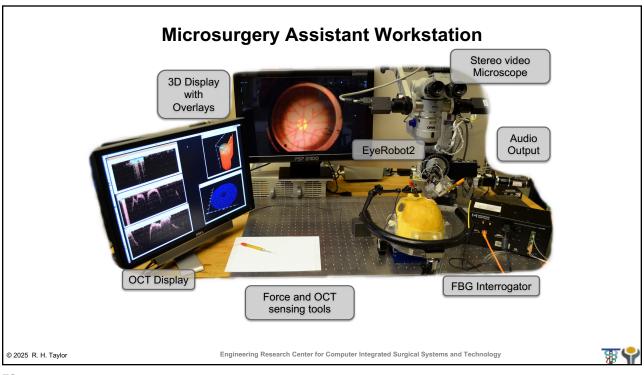


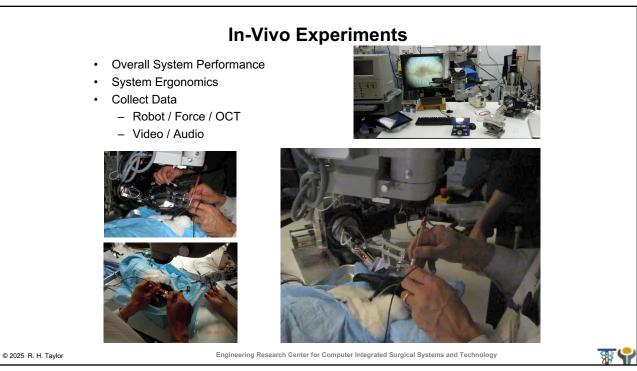


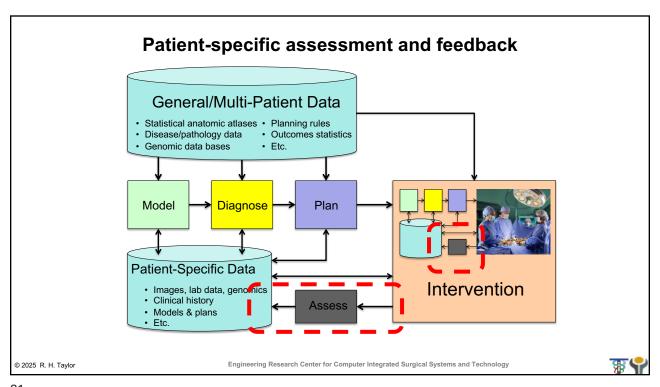


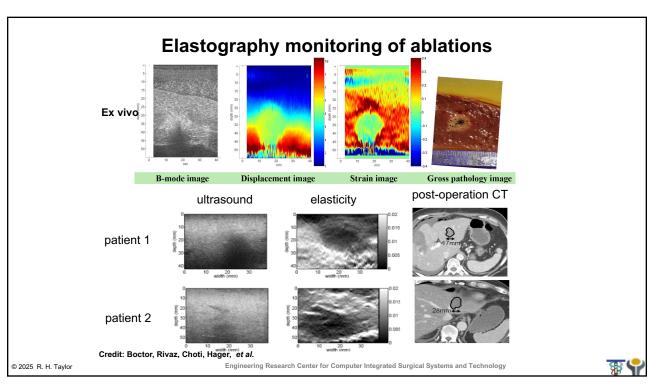


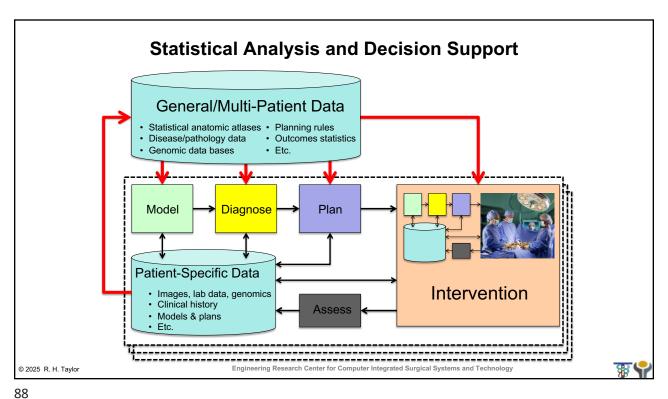












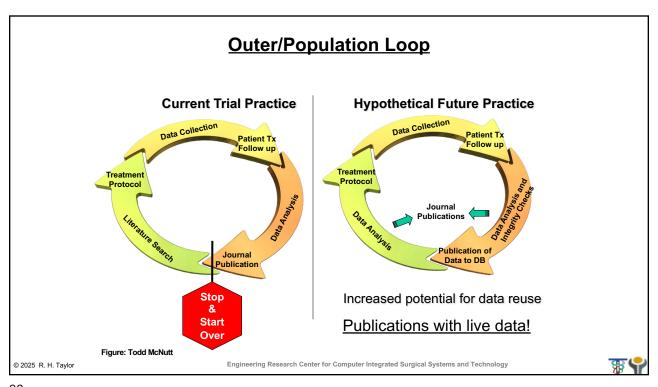
Key idea Medical robots and CAI systems inherently generate data and promote consistency Eventually, outcomes are known Combine this information over many patients to improve treatment plans / processes Issues / Themes Very large data bases combining heterogeneous data Statistical modeling of patients, procedures, and outcomes

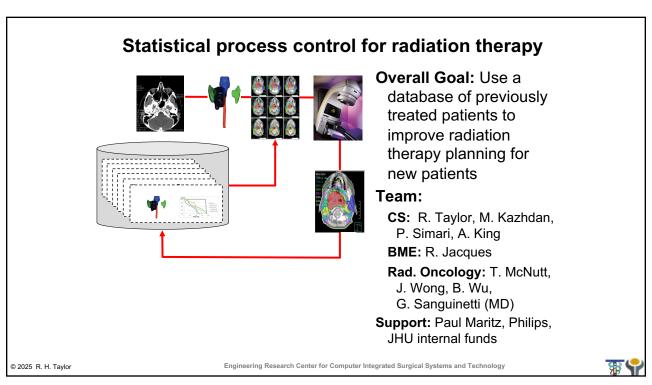
ch Center for Computer Integrated Surgical Systems and Technology

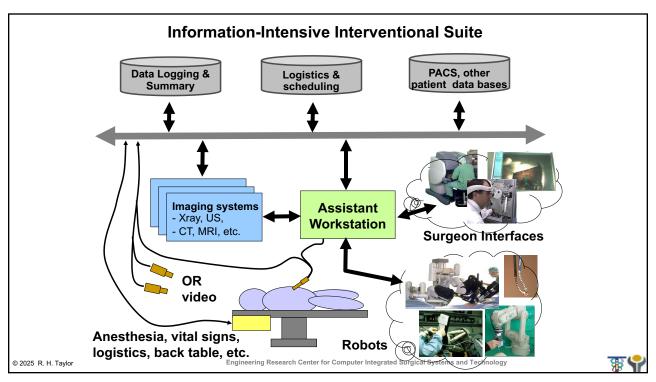
Online tracking of procedures

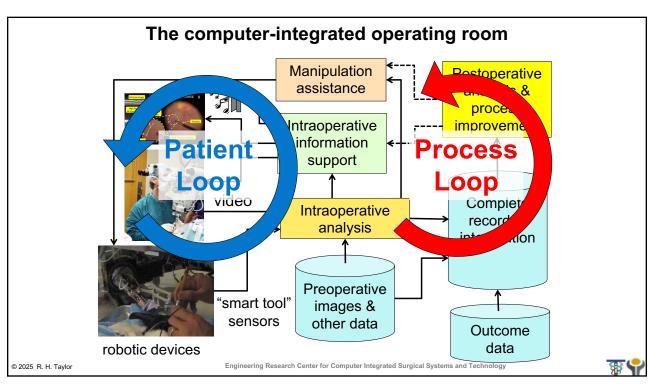
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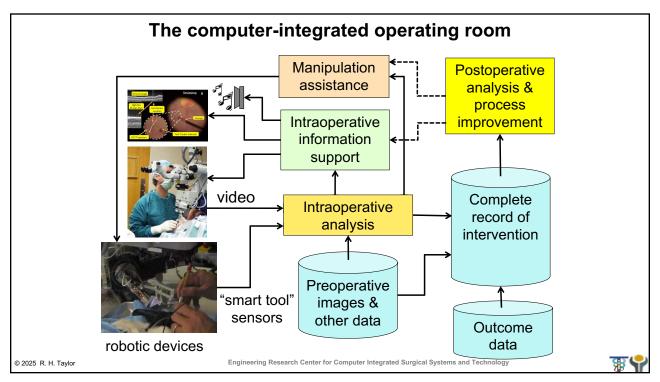
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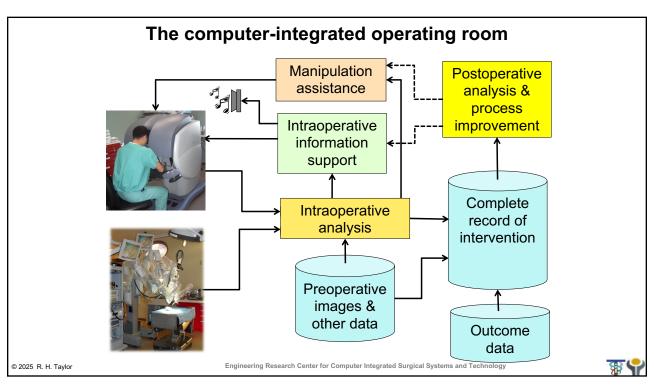


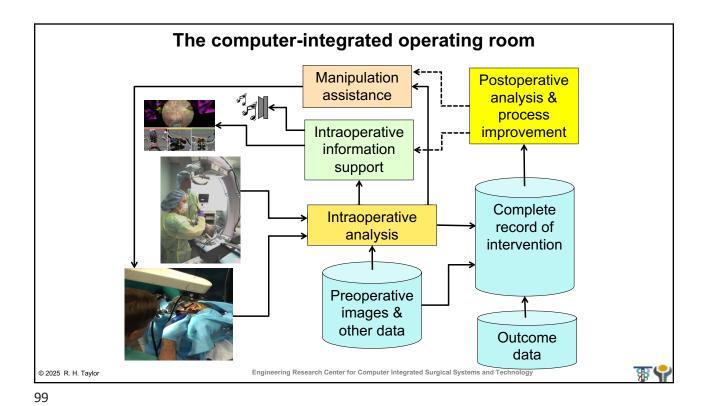




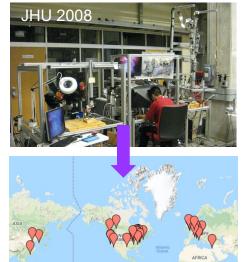












- Mechanical components from da Vinci "classic" systems
- Donated by Intuitive Surgical to selected academic labs
- Consortium to provide "open source" engineering and support
 - Software JHU (CISST/SAW)
 - · Controller electronics -JHU
 - Interface electronics ISI
 - · Controller power/packaging WPI
- Controllers and software also adapted for use with complete recycled da Vinci "classic" systems
- · Systems at over 40 institutions around the world
- https://www.intuitive-foundation.org/dvrk/

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Worldwide 2025

General working model

Use clinical applications to provide focus & key problems

- Emphasis on surgery and interventional procedures
- · Directly involve clinicians in all stages of research
- · Emphasize integration into complete systems
- Point toward clinical deployment

Some current areas include

- Skull base, sinus, and head-and-neck
- · Spine and orthopaedic surgery
- · Thoracic surgery
- Abdominal and solid organ procedures (kidney, liver, prostate)
- · Vascular & endoluminal
- Microsurgery

Funding models

- NIH, other Government grants
- · Collaboration with NIH intramural programs
- Industry partnerships (use master research agreements to facilitate)

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The real bottom line: patient care

- Provide new capabilities that transcend human limitations in surgery
- Increase consistency and quality of surgical treatments
- Promote better outcomes and more cost-effective processes in surgical practice



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