

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

John C. Malone Professor of Computer Science, with joint appointments in Mechanical Engineering, Radiology & Surgery Director, Center for Computer-Integrated Surgical Systems and Technology Director, Laboratory for Computational Sensing and Robotics

The Johns Hopkins University rht@jhu.edu



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Acknowledgments

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 grants from Intuitive Surgical and Philips Research North America to Johns
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 Think Surgical, Philips, Kuka, and Carl Zeiss Meditec.
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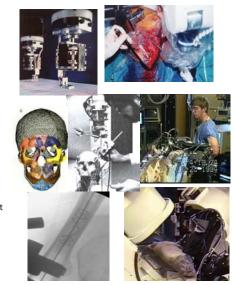
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A short personal background: Russ Taylor

- 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
 - Rohodor
 - Surgical navigation
 - Robotically assisted MIS and percutaneous interventions (with JHU)
- 1995: Moved to IHI
 - CS with joint appts in ME, Radiology, Surgery (2005)
 - 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
 is owned by Johns Hopkins University and that has been or may be licensed to outside
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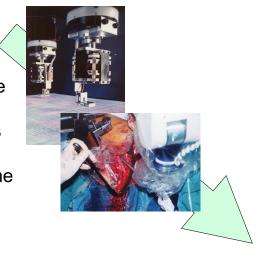
A short personal background: Emad Boctor

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Motivating Insight

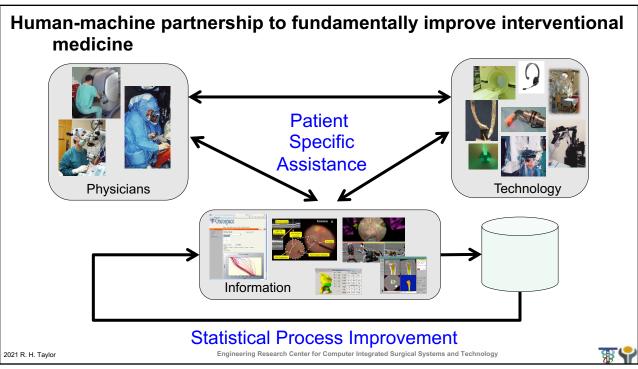
A partnership between human clinicians and computer-based technology will fundamentally change the way surgery and interventional medicine is performed in the 21st Century, in much the same way that computer-based technology changed manufacturing in the 20th Century

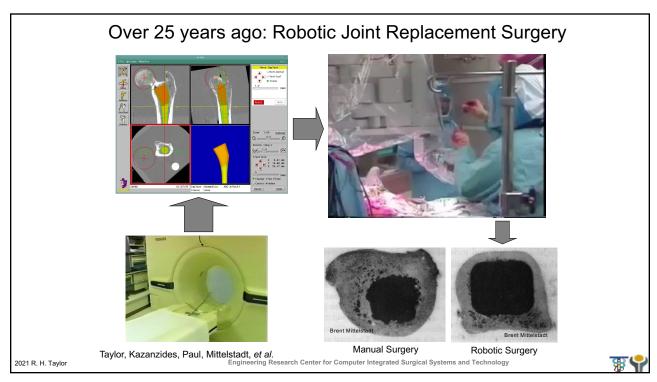


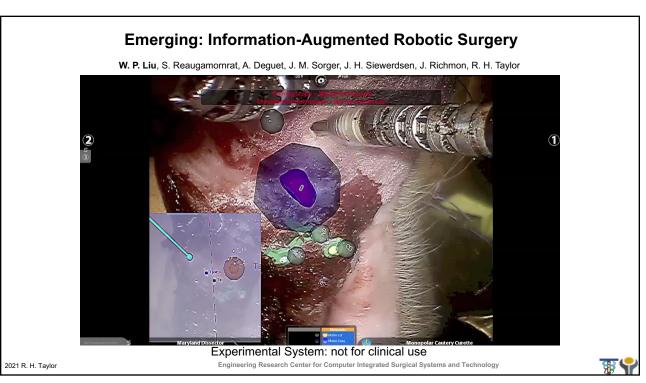
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Emerging: Augmented Reality in the OR



M. Unberath*, J. Fotouhi*, J. Hajek*, A. Maier, G. Osgood, R. Taylor, M. Armand, N. Navab. "Augmented Reality-based Feedback for Technician-in-the-loop C-arm Repositioning" To appear in *2018 AE-CAI MICCAI workshop*.

* Joint first authors

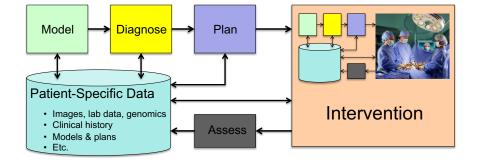
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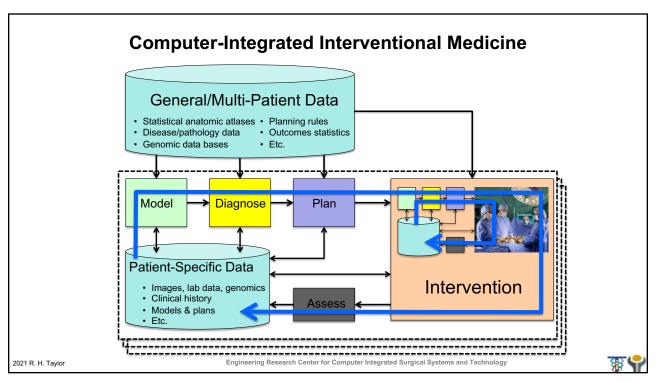
Computer-Integrated Interventional Medicine

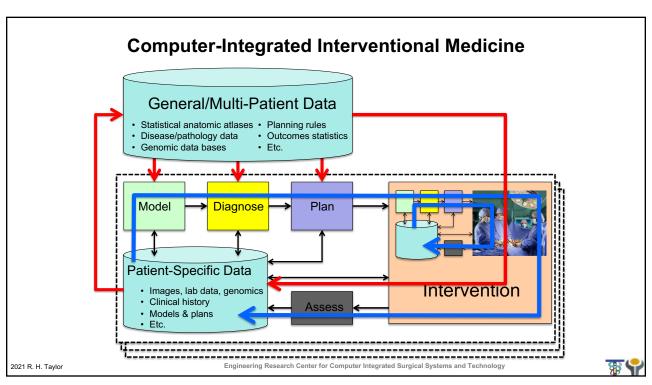


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This Paradigm has not changed since Imhotep's day



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



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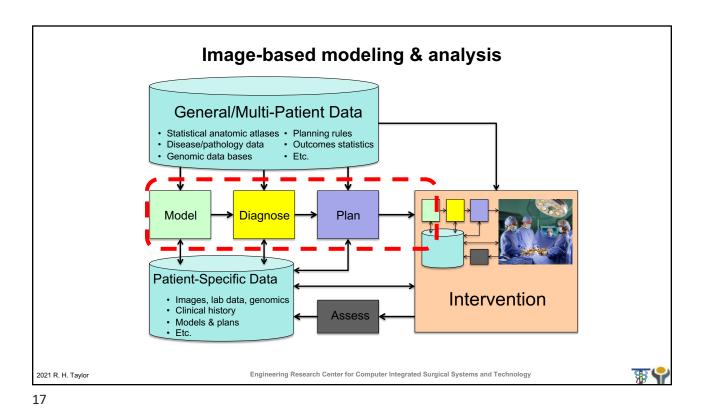
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Multidisciplinary Integration is Crucial Modeling & analysis operative Intraoperative Segmentation Update Plar Computer- Registration Atlases Optimization Visualization Patient-specific Task characterization • etc. Postoperativ **Interface Technology**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

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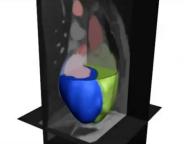


Patient-Specific Models for Interventions

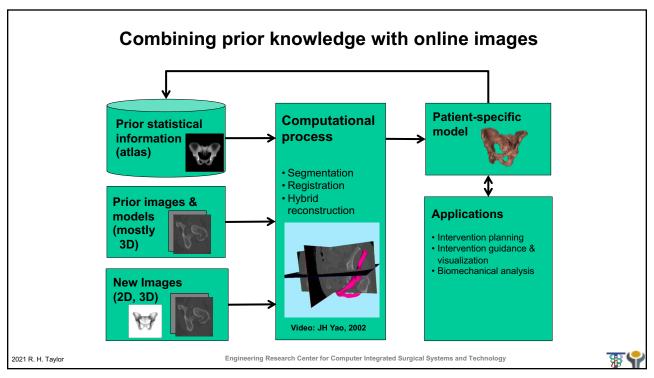
- Computationally efficient representation of patient enabling computer to assist in planning, guidance, control, and assessment of interventional procedures
- Generally focus on **anatomy**, but may sometimes include biology or other annotations
- · Predominately derived from medical images and image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

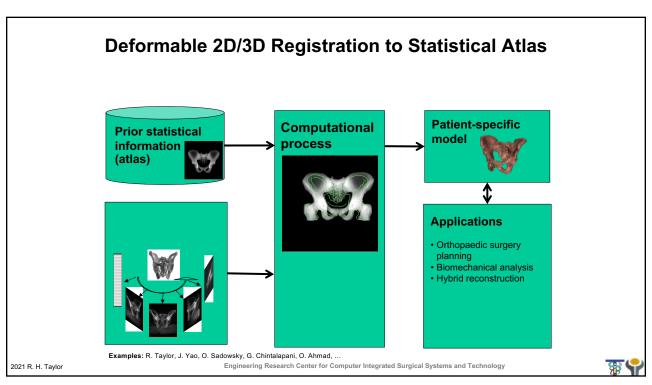
Data courtesy of Terry Peters and Eric Ford

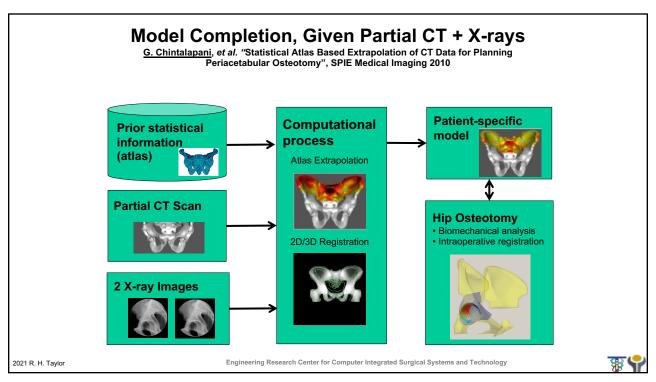
Video: Blake Lucas, "SpringLS...", MICCAI 2011 & subsequent papers.

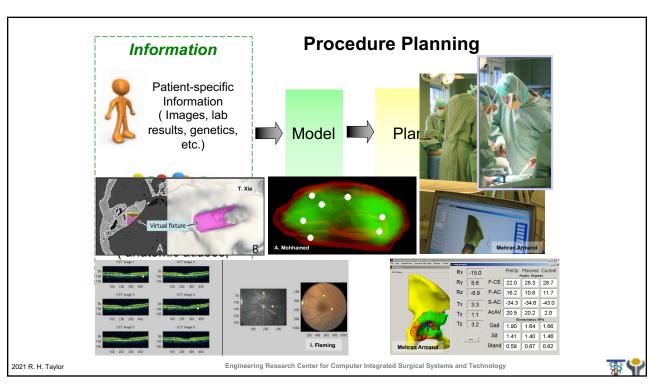


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Procedure Planning

- · 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

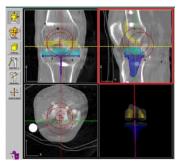


Photo: Integrated Surgical Systems

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Procedure Planning

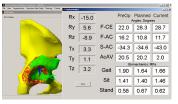
Typical outputs

- 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

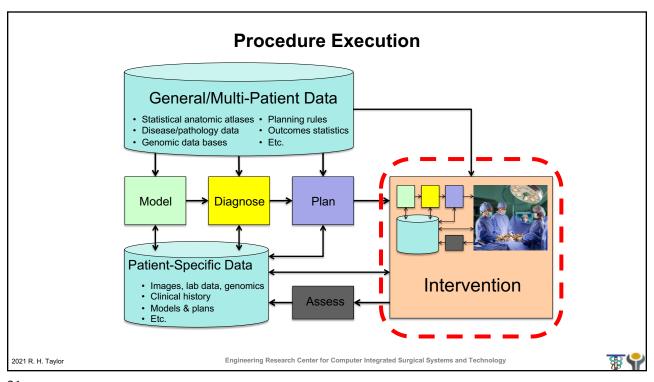




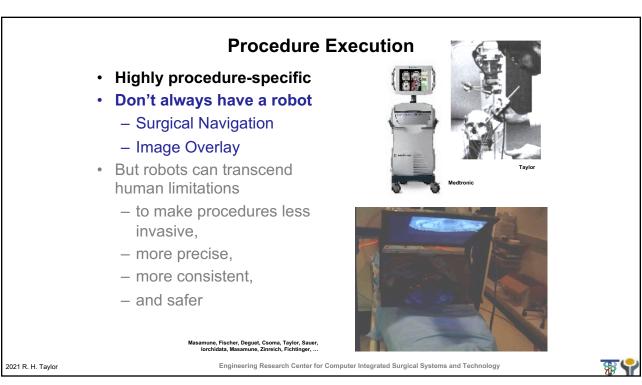
Photos: Mehran Armand
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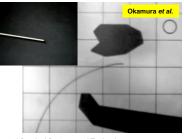




Procedure Execution

- 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





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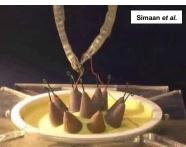


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Taylor, Hager, Handa, Kazanzides, Kang, Iordachita, Gehlbach, et al.

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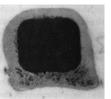
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Francis X. Creighton, Christopher R. Razavi, Paul R. Wilkening, Rui Yin, Nicholas Lamaison, Russell H. Taylor, John P. Carey, "Image-Guided Mastoidectomy with the Robotic ENT Microsurgery System (REMS)", *AAO Conference*, October 7, 2018.

Disclosure: Under a license agreement between Galen Robotics, Inc. and the Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Taylor and the University are entitled to royalty distributions on technology related to technology described in the study discussed in this publication. Dr. Taylor also is a paid consultant to and owns equity in Galen Robotics, Inc. This arrangement has been reviewed and approved by the Johns Hopkins University in accordance with its conflict-of-interest policies.

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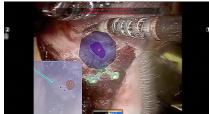


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Procedure Execution

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



W. Liu, J. Sorger, J. Richmon, R. Taylor, et a.

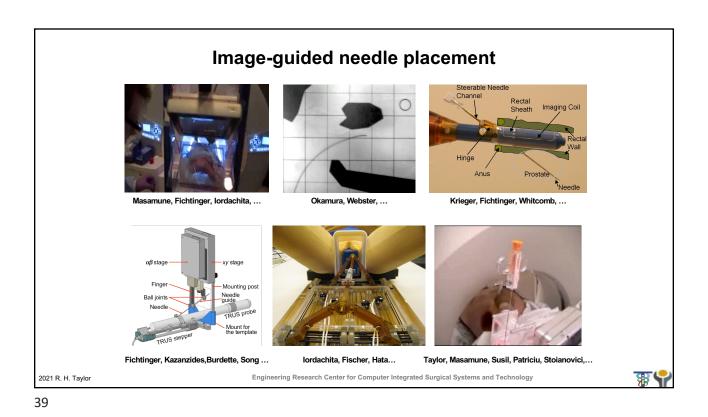


I. lordachits, R. Taylor, et a

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Current dominant paradigm for interactive surgery

Stereo video

Computer

Teleoperator control
Safety monitoring
User console
Housekeeping

Robot joint motions & state

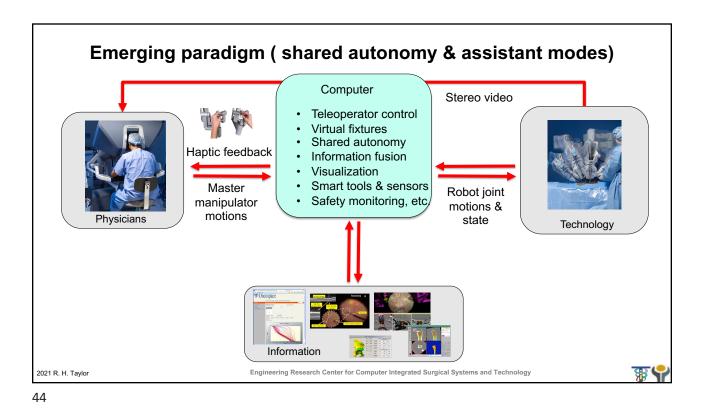
Technology

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Information

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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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The Robotic ENT Microsurgery System (REMS)

User interface:

- Hands-on control, surgeon "in the game"
- · Foot pedal-controlled gain

Technical specs:

- · Up to 0.025 mm precision on-demand
- · 6 degrees of freedom
- 125x125x125mm work volume
- Calibrated accuracy ~50-150µm

Control modes:

- · Free hand
- · Remote center of motion
- · Virtual fixture avoidance
- Teleoperation

K. Olds, *Robotic Assistant Systems for Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery,* PhD thesis in Biomedical Engineering, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, March 2015.

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Cadaver Study: Sinus Surgery with Virtual Fixtures



K. Olds, M. Balicki, M. Ishii, R. Taylor

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The Galen Platform

Technology:

- Custom 5-DOF architecture
- "Steady Hand" cooperative control
- · Hand tremor cancellation
- · Virtual fixtures



Ease of Use:

- Same footprint as a person
- Accommodates standard instruments
- Minimal change to existing surgical workflow

Broad Applications:

• ENT, spine, brain, trauma,

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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

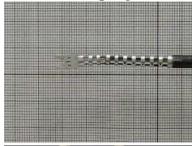
- "Snake-like" end effectors with flexible backbones and parallel actuation
- Integrate into 2-handed teleoperator system with optimization controller

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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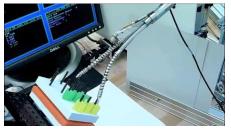
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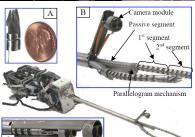


Single Port Access Surgery

Nabil Simaan (Vanderbilt, Columbia), with P. Allen (Columbia), D. Fowler (Columbia)







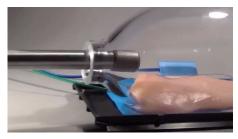


New technology finally allows true evaluation of the potential of single port access surgery. Systems raise new questions about control and telemanipulation infrastructure/cooperative control.

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Single Port Access Robotic Surgery



Titan Medical Sport

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jlvjvcKA6xQ



Intuitive Surgical Sp

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-jm63JdTrp4

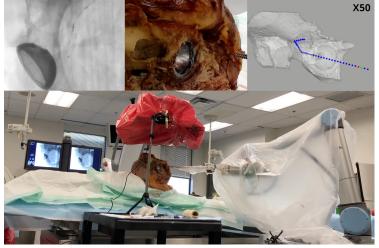
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Treatment of Osteolysis Through the Acetabular Implant Screw Holes











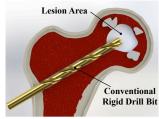


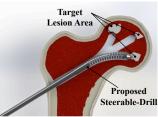
Curved Drilling of the Femoral Head



- · Osteonecrosis of the femoral head
 - More than 20,000 patients per year
 - To reduce the pressure in the femoral head, core decompression was developed more than three decades ago.
- Steerable "snake" with flexible drill provides better access to femoral head volume than does conventional







Farshid Alambeigi, Yu Wang, Shahriar Sefati, Ryan. J. Murphy, Iulian Iordachita, Russell H. Taylor, Harpal Khanuja, and Mehran Armand, "Curved-Drilling Approach in Core Decompression of the Femoral Head Osteonecrosis Using a Continuum Manipulator", *Proc. ICRA 2017*

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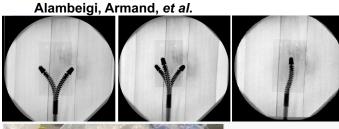


Curved Drilling of the Femoral Head

BiCSS

S-Shape and multiple branch curved-drilling

Curved-Drilling Experiments on human cadaver specimens



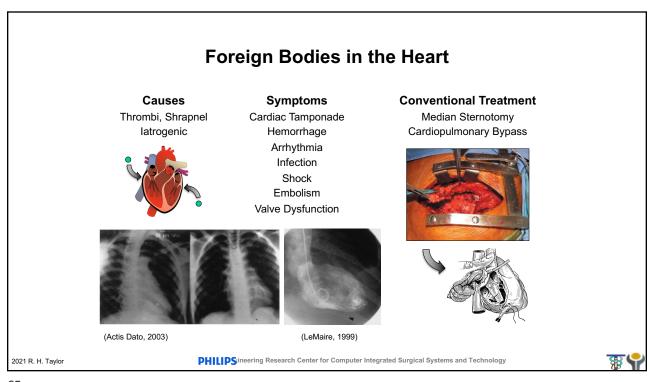


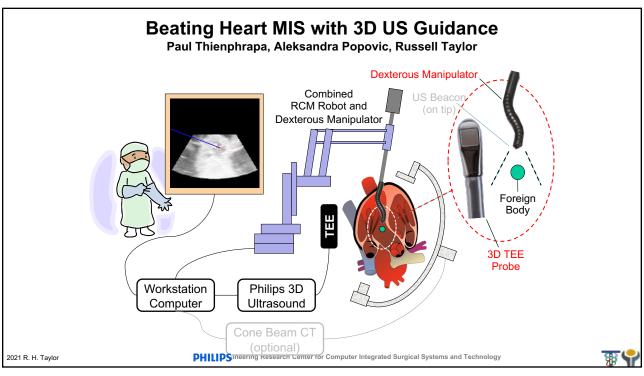


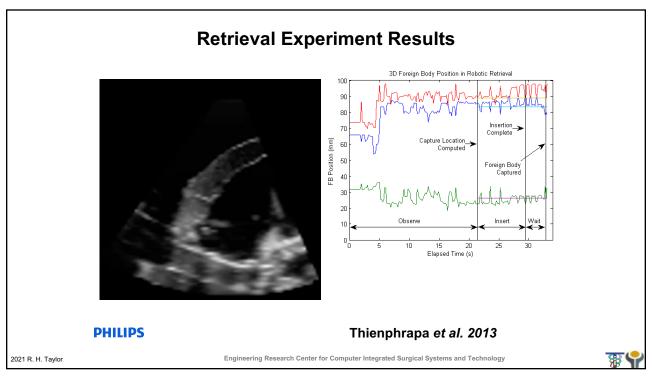
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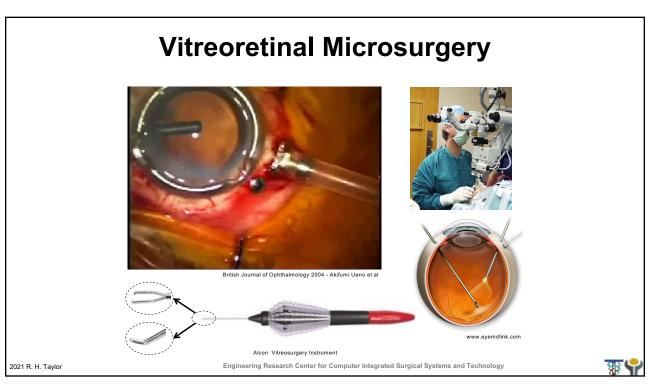


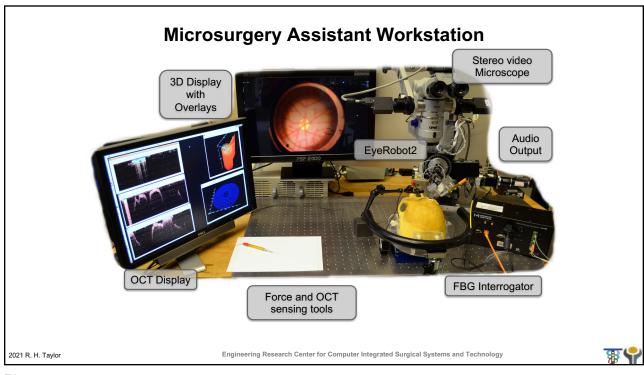
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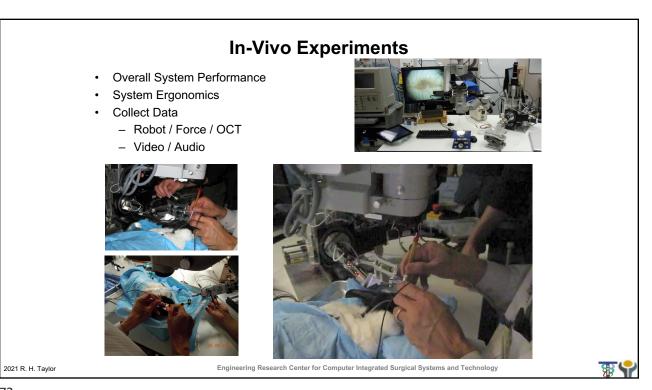


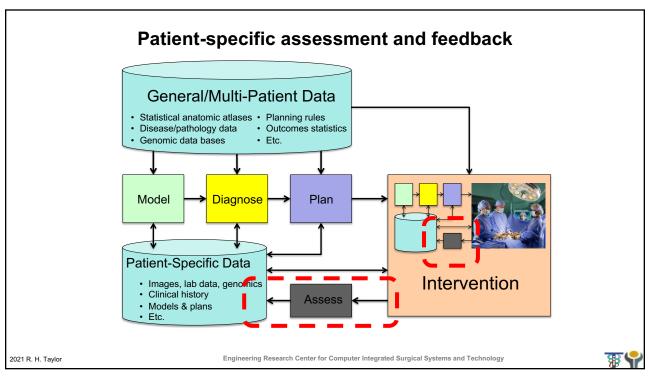












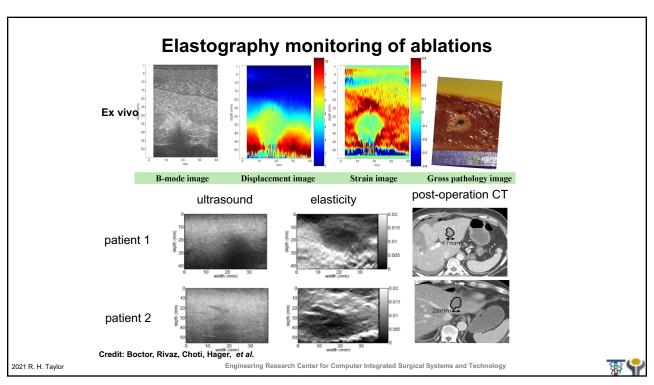
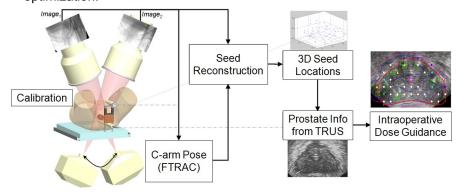


Image-Guided Radiation Therapy - Prostate Brachytherapy

- **Goals:** Provide immediate feedback for use in executing and monitoring implant procedure and for intra-operative treatment optimization.
- Issues / Themes: Online imaging, real-time implant reconstruction and multi-modal image registration, visualization/feedback, and dosimetry optimization.



J. Lee, A. Jain, A. Deguet, N. Kuo, M. Ayad, C. Labat, G. Fichtinger, J. Prince, et al.

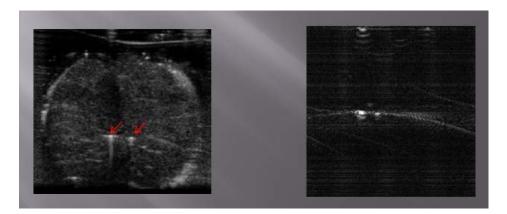
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Prostate brachytherapy seed localization using combined photoacoustic and ultrasound imaging Boctor/Kang/Prince (JHU), Burdette (AMS)



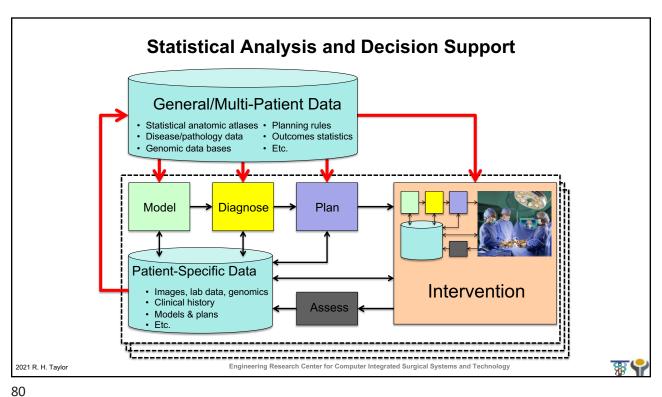
B-mode PA-mode

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Information-Integrated Process Learning Key idea

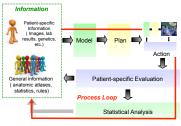
- Medical robots and CAI systems inherently generate data and promote consistency
- Eventually, outcomes are known
- Combine this information over many patients to improve treatment plans / processes

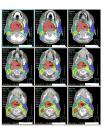
Issues / Themes

- Very large data bases combining heterogeneous data
- Statistical modeling of patients, procedures, and outcomes

Online tracking of procedures

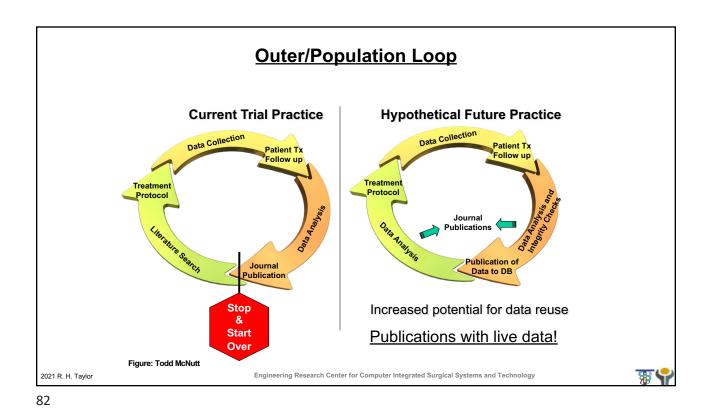
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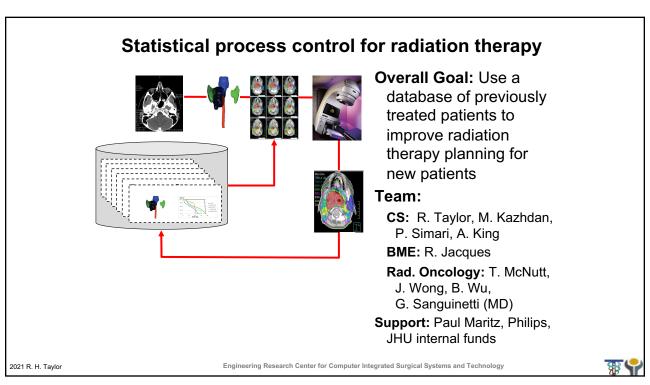


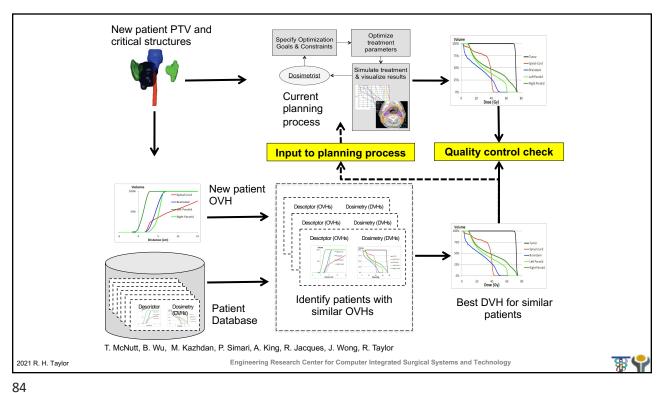


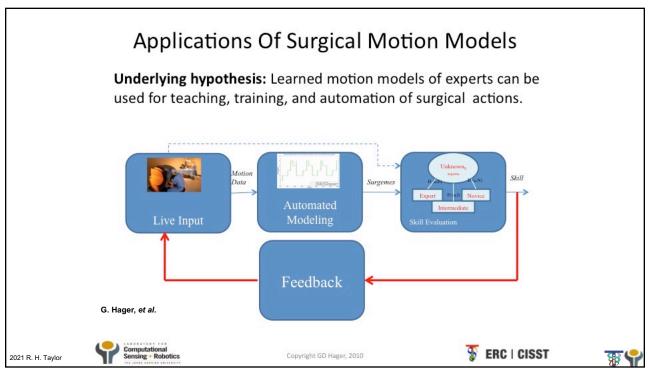
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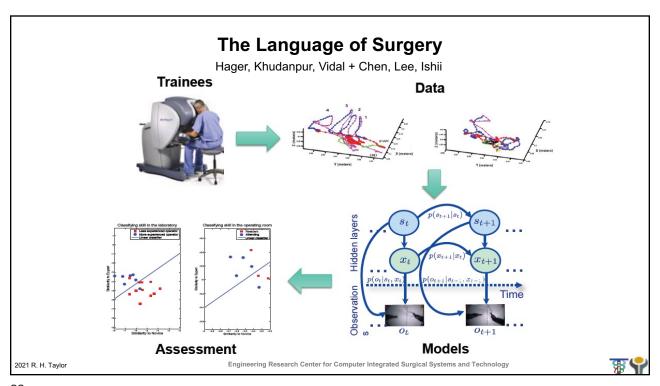
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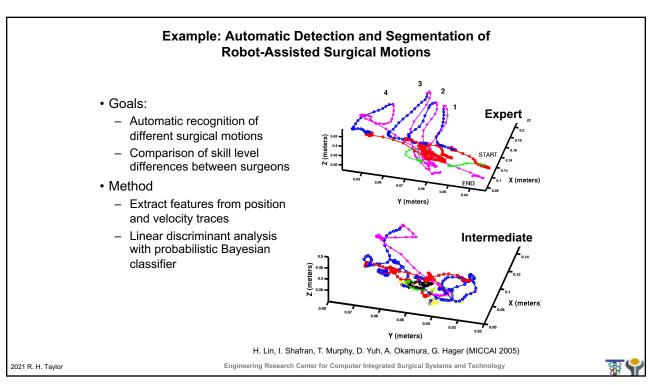


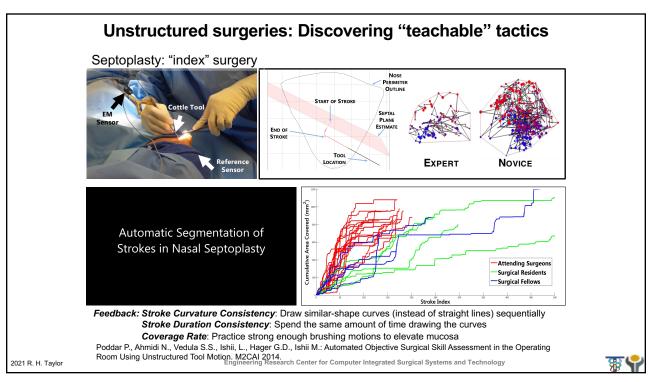












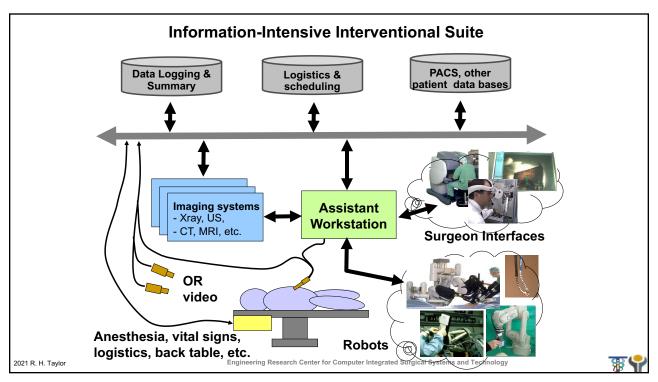
OR Workflow Observation and Analysis

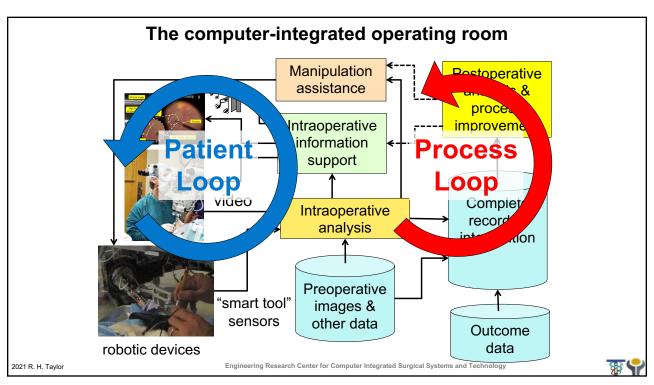
N. Navab et al.

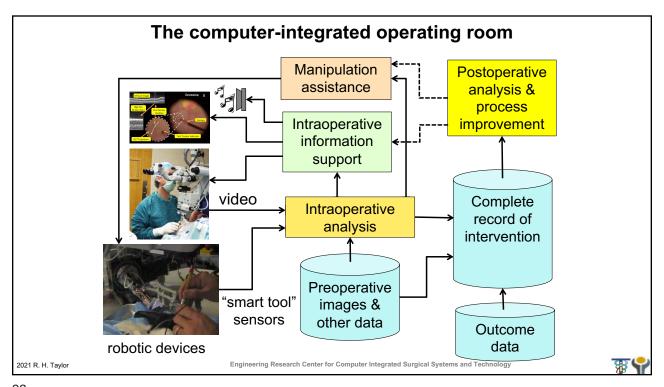


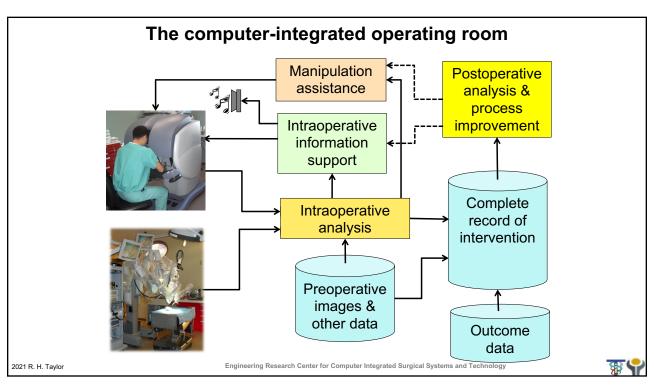
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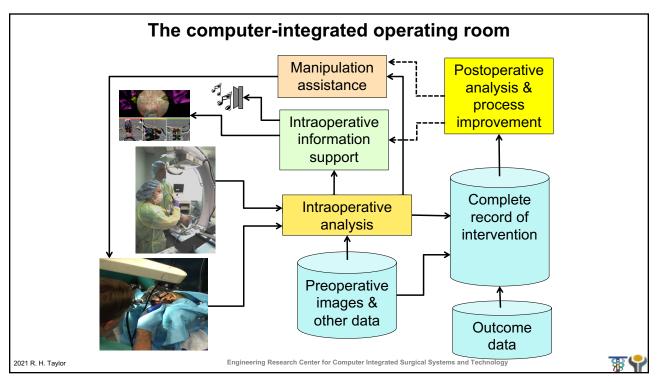


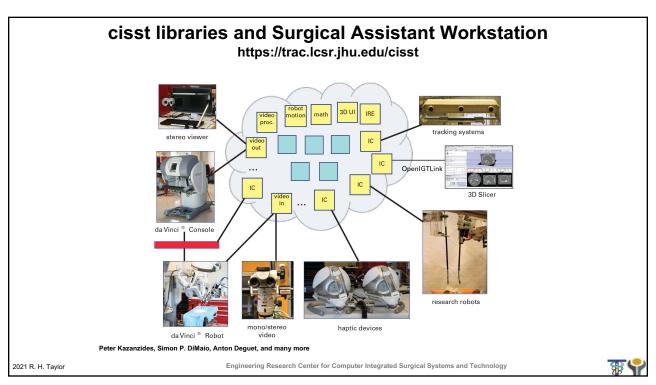












Use Case: da Vinci Research Kit



- Mechanical components from da Vinci "classic" systems
- Donated by Intuitive Surgical to selected university 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
- http://research.intusurg.com/dvrkwiki/

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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 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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Discussion



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