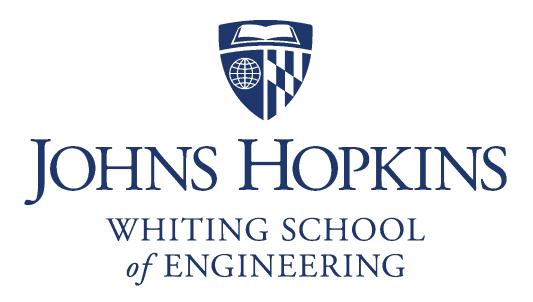
Force Sensing Drill for Skull-Base Surgery





Harsha Mohan Seena Vafaee

Force-Sensing Drill for Skull-Base Surgery



Context:

Surgical access for Skull-Base surgery requires precise drilling around sensitive anatomy

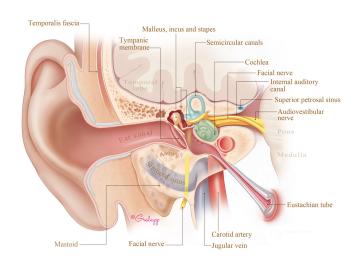
Critical structures are often within millimeters of each other

Nerves, Veins, Arteries, Spinal Cord Tissue

Accidental movement or slip of surgical drill could lead to

- Changes in taste
- Facial paralysis Cerebrospinal Fluid leakage
- Collapse of the sigmoid sinus

These procedures require high precision and accuracy from the surgeon



Credit: Christine Gallup [4] https://otosurgervatlas.stanford.edu/

Force-Sensing Drill for Skull-Base Surgery



Motivation:

A force-sensing drill will enable new methods of haptic feedback and virtual barriers. Such a device can also be used to evaluate surgical skill and train resident surgeons.

Goal:

Design and prototype a force-sensing drill for the Galen surgical system



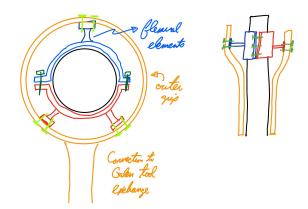
Credit: Galen [4]

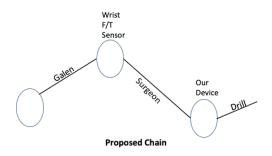
Technical Approach - Design

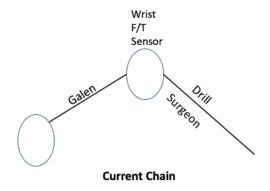


Design Requirements

- Sense force at tool tip
- Ergonomic for surgeon
- Provide adequate manipulability



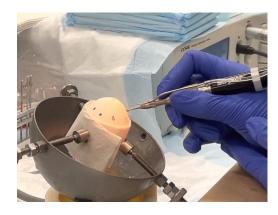




Data Analysis Experimental Setup & Method



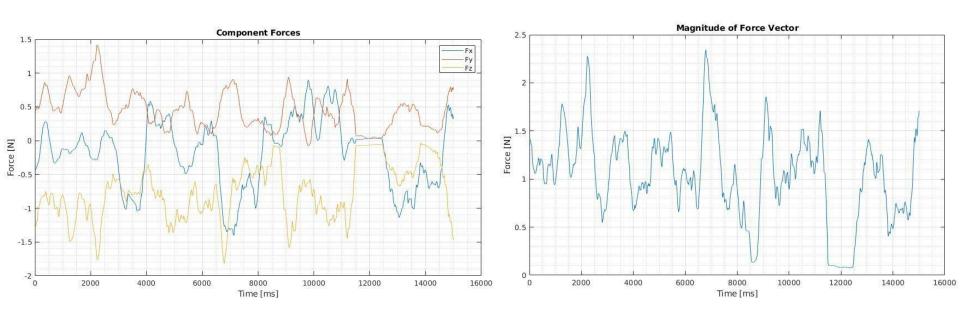
- Purpose: Identify requirements for force-sensing element
- Sourced phantom temporal bone and egg shells for drilling
- Setup a F/T sensor below specimen fixture
- Surgeon performs multiple drilling maneuvers on various anatomy
- Collected serialized video and F/T sensor data in ROS bag file
 - Use video feed to identify relevant data
- Possible Sources of Error
 - Irrigation began to pool up and be absorbed by phantom
 - Mass of specimen decreases during drilling
 - Bias and error of the F/T sensor



Data: Phantom Cordial Mastoidectomy



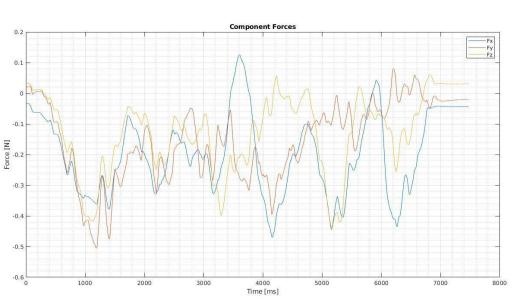
Example of an aggressive drilling maneuver

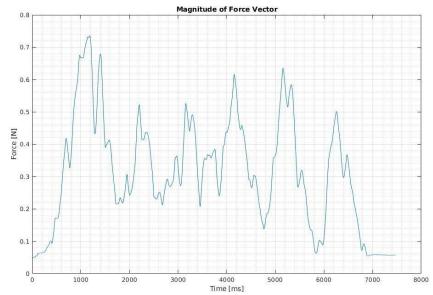


Data: Phantom Cochlea



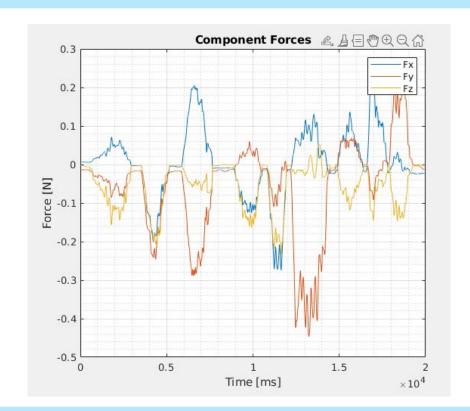
Example of a sensitive drilling maneuver

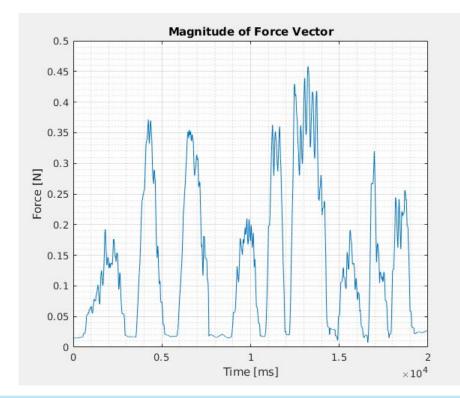




Data: Egg Shell Drilling







Drilling Data Analysis Conclusions



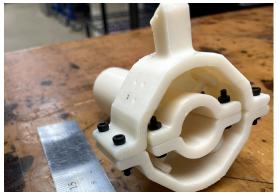
- Aggressive drilling rarely exceeds | F | > 2.5 N
- Sensitive drilling rarely exceeds |F| > 1 N
- Selected ATI Nano 43 (SI-18-0.25)
 - Range: [Fx, Fy, Fz = 18N], [Tx, Ty, Tz = 250 Nmm]
 - Resolution: [Fx, Fy, Fz = 1/256N], [Tx, Ty, Tz = 1/20 Nmm]



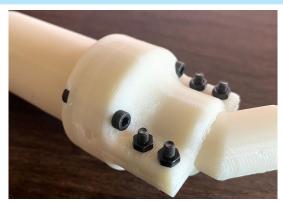
Calibration	Fx,Fy	Fz	Tx,Ty	Tz	Fx,Fy	Fz	Tx,Ty	Tz
SI-9-0.125	9 N	9 N	125 Nmm	125 Nmm	1/512 N	1/512 N	1/40 Nmm	1/40 Nmm
SI-18-0.25	18 N	18 N	250 Nmm	250 Nmm	1/256 N	1/256 N	1/20 Nmm	1/20 Nmm
SI-36-0.5	36 N	36 N	500 Nmm	500 Nmm	1/128 N	1/128 N	1/10 Nmm	1/10 Nmm
	SENSING RANGES				RESOLUTION			

Project Progress



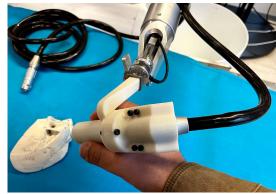














Final Prototype







Confidential

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Testing & Validation Plan



Ergonomics

- Task: Iterate on geometry based on surgeon feedback
- Evaluation Criteria: Unobstructed field of view,
 Comfort, Manipulability

Eggshell Drilling Experiment

- Task: Drill multiple egg-shells with force-sensing adapter attached to the Galen.
- Evaluation Criteria: Compare magnitude of force readings from fixed sensor and drill sensor



Next Steps



- Get force readings from sensor
- Pivot calibration + drilling experiment to compare values with ground truth sensor
- Mechanical design improvements

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Thank You!







References



[3] SLAP Tears. https://charlotteshoulder.com/slap-tear. Accessed April 5, 2021.

[4] Galen Robotics.

https://technical.ly/baltimore/2019/11/11/galen-robotics-verte-investment-opportunity-zone-fund-startups/. Accessed April 6, 2021.

[5] Temporal Bone Anatomy.

https://otosurgeryatlas.stanford.edu/otologic-surgery-atlas/surgical-anatomy-of-the-ear/overview-of-temporal-bone/.

Accessed April 1, 2021

[6] T. B. C Gaudeni, GM Achilli, M Mandala, D Prattichizzo, "Instrumenting Hand-Held Surgical Drills with a Pneumatic Sensing Cover for Haptic Feedback," Cham, 2020: Springer International Publishing, in Haptics: Science, Technology, Applications, pp. 398-406.

[7] R. M. H Sang, E Wilson, H Fooladi, D Preciado, K Cleary, "A New Surgical Drill Instrument With Force Sensing and Force Feedback for Robotically Assisted Otologic Surgery," *Journal of Medical Devices*, vol. 11, September 2017.