

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

WHITING SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

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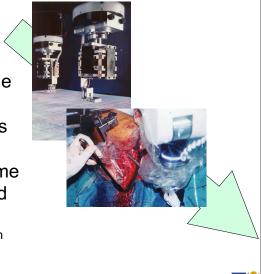




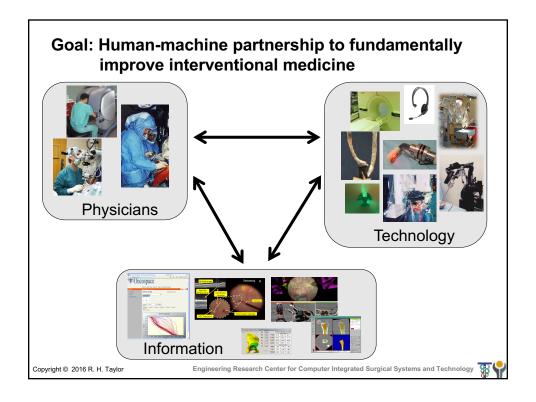
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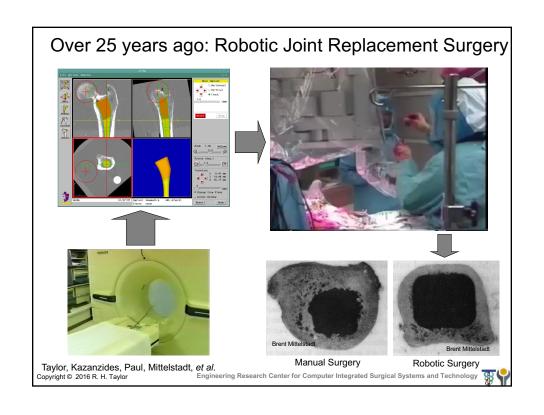
Motivating Insight

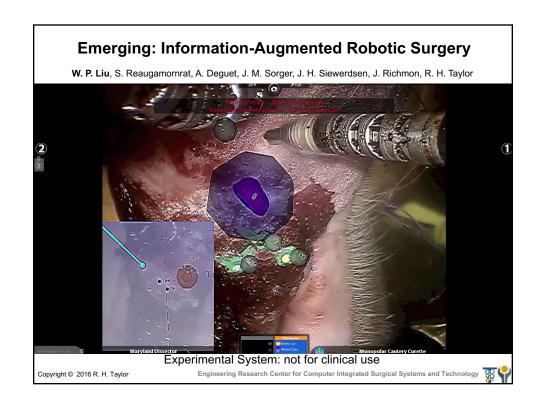
A partnership between human clinicians and computer-based technology will fundamentally change the way surgery and interventional medicine is performed in the 21st Century, in much the same way that computer-based technology changed manufacturing in the 20th Century

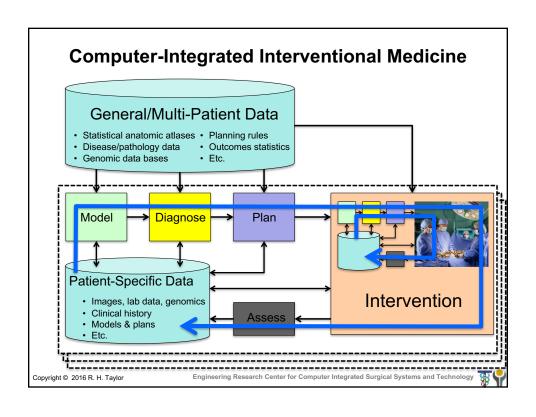


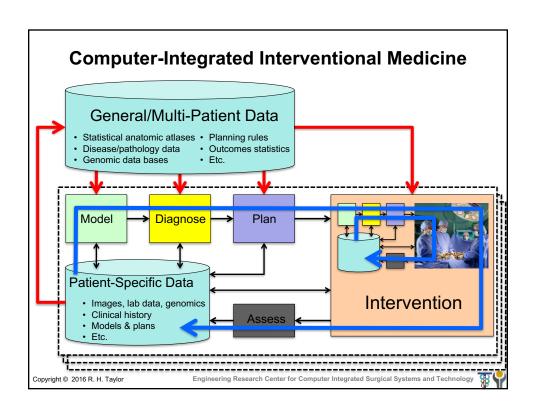
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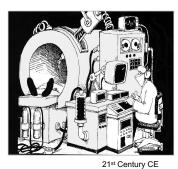




This Paradigm has not changed since Imhotep's day



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



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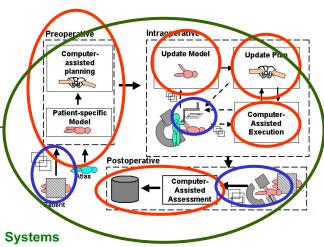


Modeling & analysis

- Segmentation
- Registration
- Atlases
- Optimization
- Visualization
- Task characterization
- etc.

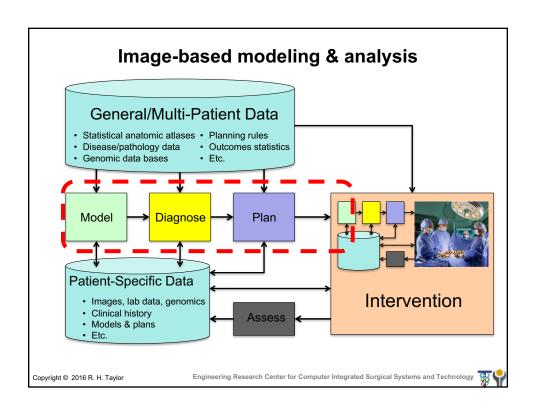
Interface Technology

- Sensing
- Robotics
- Human-machine interfaces

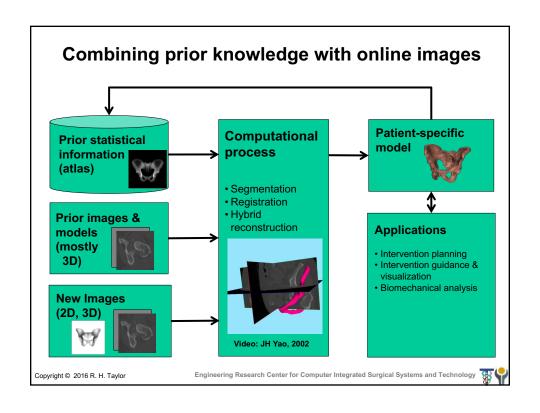


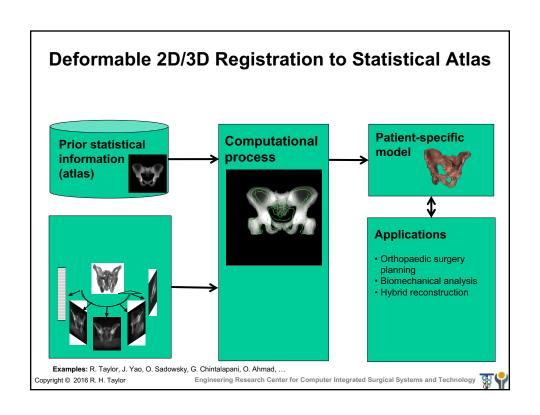
- Safety & verifiability
- · Usability & maintainability
- · Performance and validation

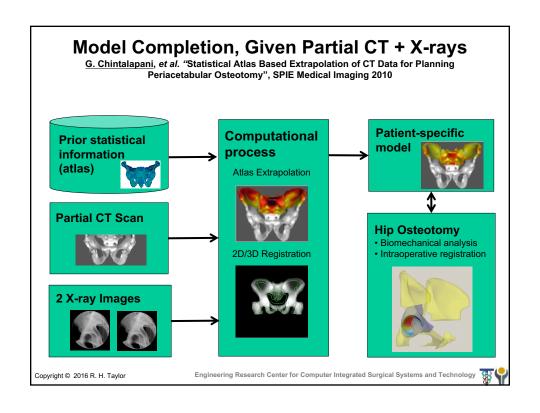
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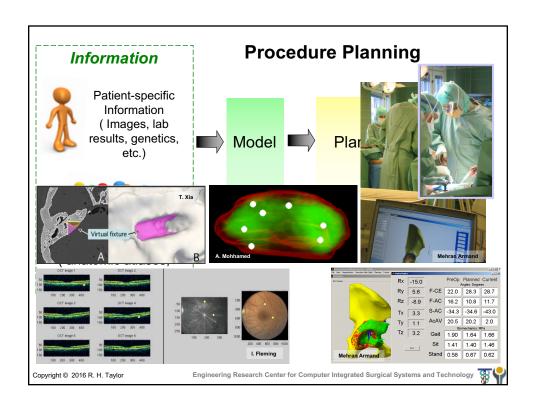


Patient-Specific Models for Interventions Computationally efficient representation of patient enabling computer to assist in planning, guidance, control, and assessment of interventional procedures Generally focus on anatomy, but may sometimes include biology or other annotations Predominately derived from medical images and image analysis Increasingly reference statistical "atlases" describing patient populations Video: Blake Lucas, "SpringLS...", MICCAI 2011 & subsequent papers. Data courtesy of Terry Peters and Eric Ford Copyright © 2016 R. H. Taylor Engineering Research Center for Computer Integrated Surgical Systems and Technology









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

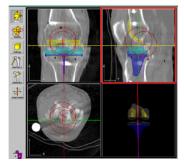


Photo: Integrated Surgical Systems

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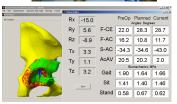
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Procedure Planning

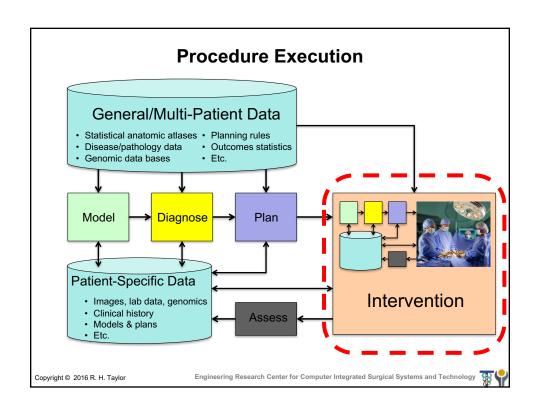
- Typical outputs
 - Target positions (seeds, biopsies, ablation sites, etc.)
 - Tool paths
 - Desired geometric relationships
 - Key-frame visualizations
 - Images, models & control parameters
- Emerging themes
 - Atlas-based planning
 - Statistical process control & integration of outcomes into plans
 - Dynamic, interactive replanning

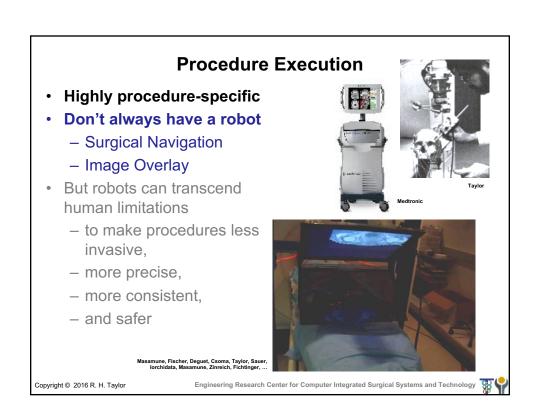




Photos: Mehran Armand

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

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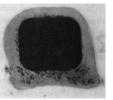


Procedure Execution

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P. Kazanzides, T. Haiddeger, T. Xia, C. Baird, G. Jallo, N. Hata, ...

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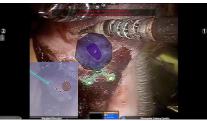
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Procedure Execution

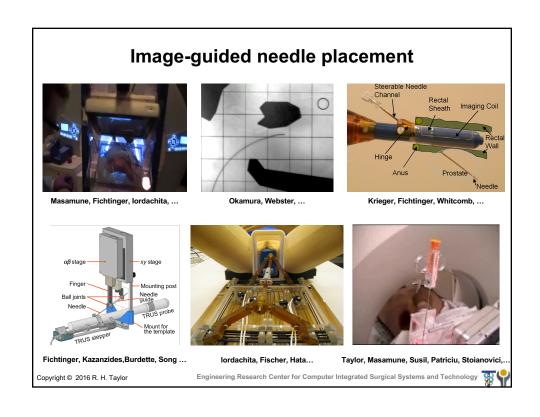
- Intraoperative systems typically
 - combine multiple elements
 - Imaging
 - Information fusion
 - Robotics
 - Visualization and HMI
- Issues
 - Design
 - Imaging compatibility
 - OR compatibility
 - Safety & sterility
 - Intelligent control

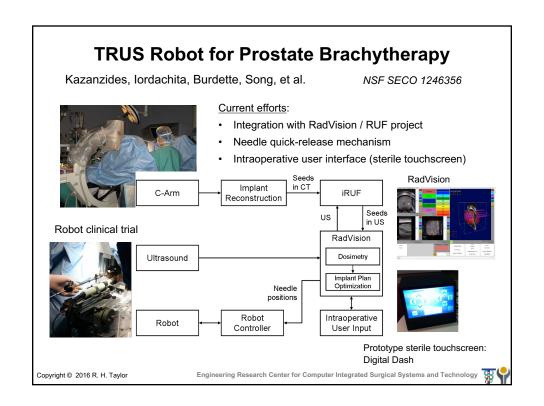
Human-machine cooperation



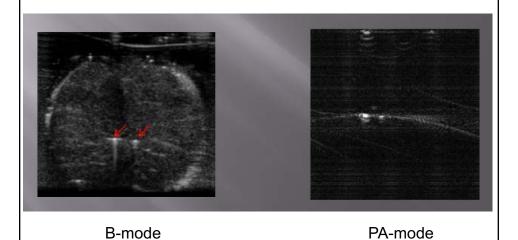
Stoianovici, Taylor, Whictomb, et a

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



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Clear Guide ONE

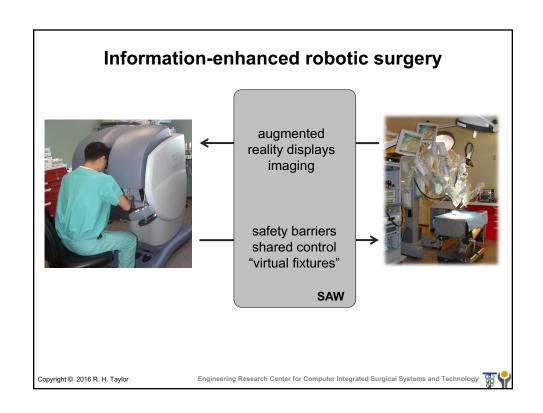


CG1 enables more doctors to perform more needle-based procedures more places, more effectively and more quickly.



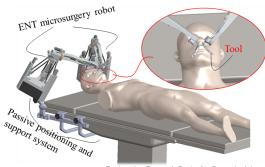


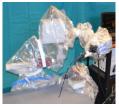




Robots for Head and Neck Surgery

- Collaboration with JHU Department of Otolaryngology
- Robot to manipulate flexible endoscopes (RoboELF)
 - Prototype for flexible laryngoscope
 - "No significant risk" from FDA; IRB approved at JHU
- Steady-hand robot for head and neck surgery (REMS)
 - Initial targets: laryngeal, sinus, ear, open microsurgery
 - · Readily adapted for spine, brain, other microsurgery
 - · First prototype constructed







Kevin Olds

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A Robotic Assistant for Trans-Oral Surgery: The Robotic Endo-Laryngeal Flexible (Robo-ELF) Scope

K. Olds, A. Hillel, E. Cha, J. Kriss, A. Nair, L. Akst, J. Richmon, R. Taylor

Goals

- Develop clinically usable robot for manipulating flexible endoscope in throat and airways
- Permit bimanual surgery
- Manipulation of ablation catheter

Approach

- Simple hardware for manipulating unmodified flexible scope
- Simple joystick control
- Platform for image guidance

Status

- "No significant risk" determination from FDA
- IRB approved clinical trial starting





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Robo-ELF Scope Clinical Prototype

- FMEA
- · Extensive documentation
 - User manual etc.
- New scope holder and draping system
- FDA approved as NSR
- JHU Clinical engineering approval
- · JHU IRB approval
- Clinical study starting this summer



Kevin Olds, Russ Taylor, Jeremy Richmon, et al.

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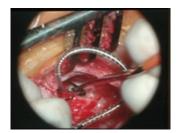
Challenges in Precise Minimally Invasive Head-and Neck Surgery

- 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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REMS Typical Applications



Laryngeal / Vocal Cord



Open Microsurgery



Image-guided sinus surgery with virtual fixtures

Other applications include:

- Otology
 - · Stapes surgery
 - Mastoidectomy
 - · Cochlear implant
- Craniotomy
- Spine
- Hand



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

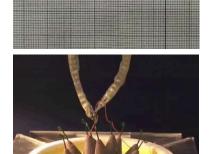
Status

- Evaluation of prototype ongoing
- Licensed to industry partner

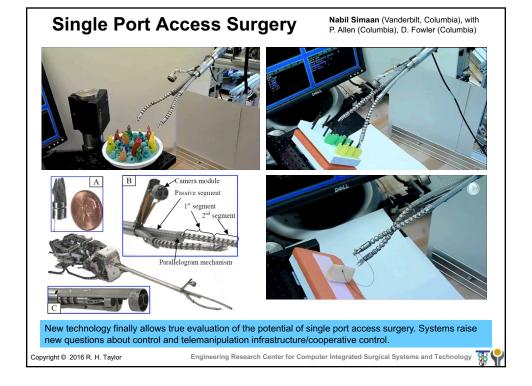
Funding

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

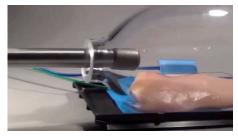
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R. Taylor, N. Simaan, et al.



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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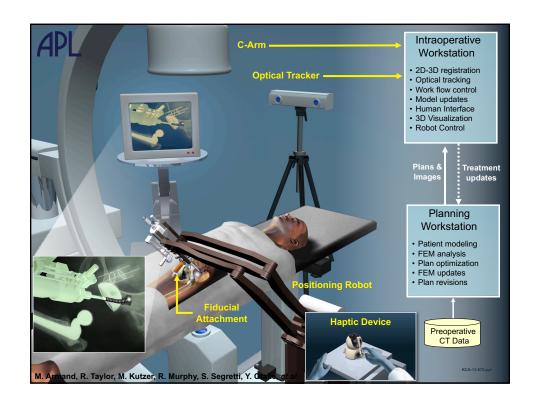
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M. Armand, R. Taylor, M. Kutzer, R. Murphy, S. Segretti,, et al.

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Curved Drilling of the Femoral Head

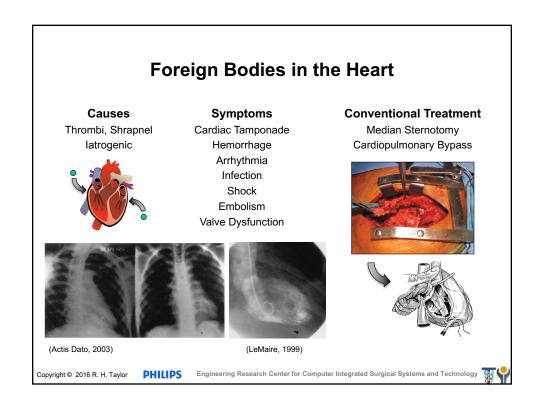


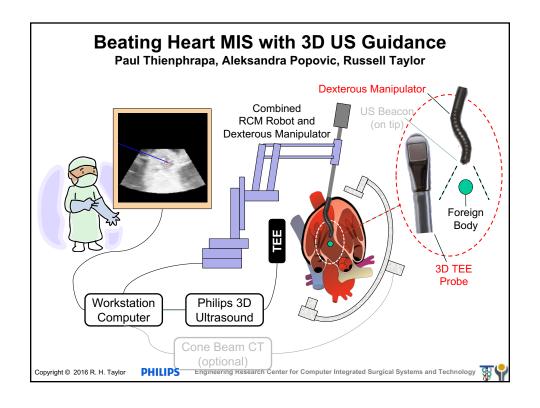
Alambeigi, et al.

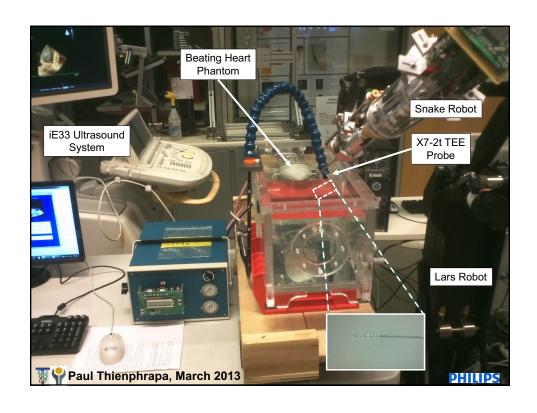
- Osteonecrosis of the femoral head
 - More than 20,000 patients per year
 - To reduce the pressure in the femoral head, core decompression was developed more than three decades ago.
- Steerable "snake" with flexible drill provides better

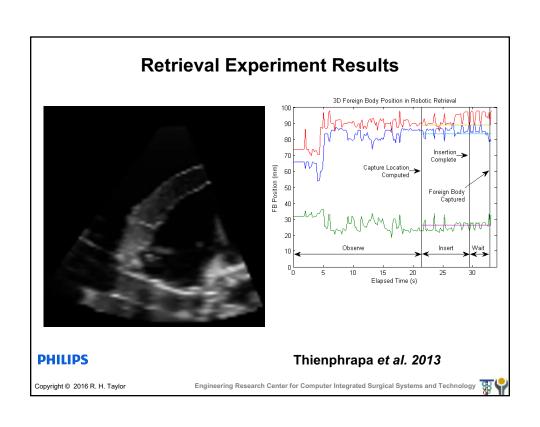


Decompression of the Figure ratification of the Agriculture Manipulator of the Agriculture Ma









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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Ultrasound Elastography with DaVinci

(Boctor, Billings, Taylor)



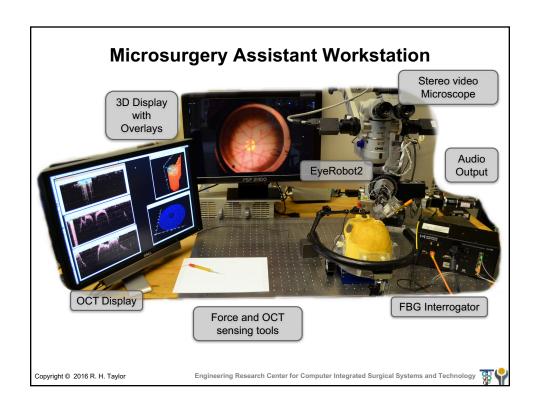
Human-robotic collaboration for in-vivo detection of tumors and monitoring of therapy

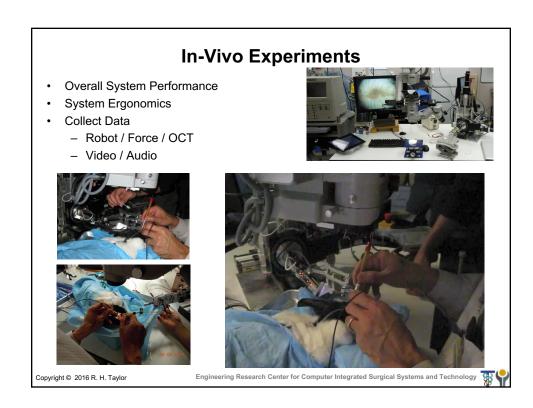
(Research DaVinci Application – Not for Human Use)

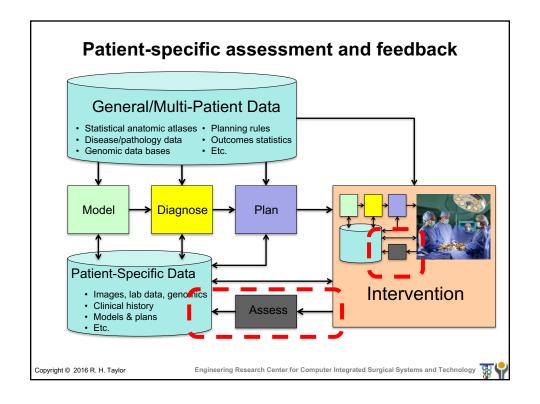
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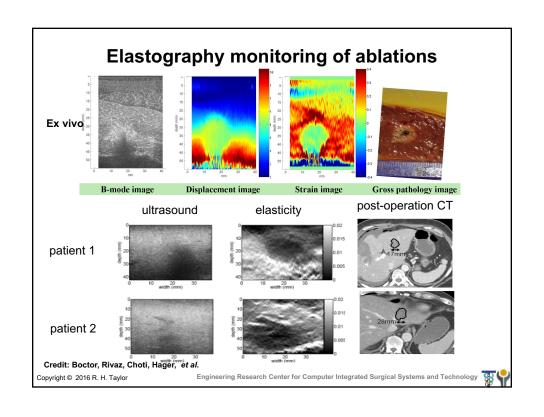


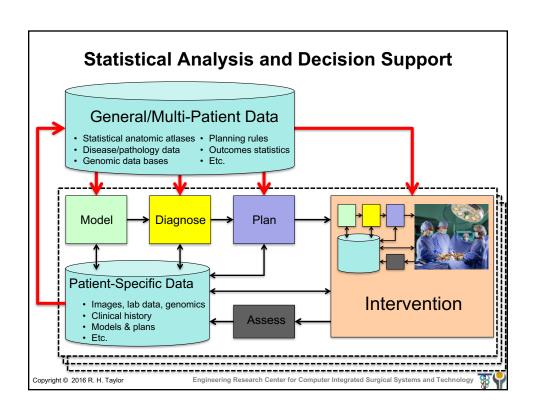












Information-Integrated Process Learning

· Key idea

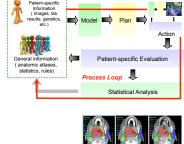
- Medical robots and CAI systems inherently generate data and promote consistency
- Eventually, outcomes are known
- Combine this information over many patients to improve treatment plans / processes

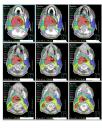
Issues / Themes

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

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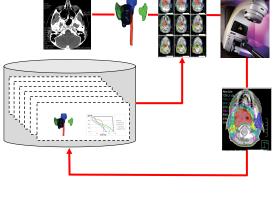




Credit: Todd McNut



Statistical process control for radiation therapy Overall Goal: Use a



database of previously treated patients to improve radiation therapy planning for new patients

Team:

CS: R. Taylor, M. Kazhdan, P. Simari, A. King

BME: R. Jacques

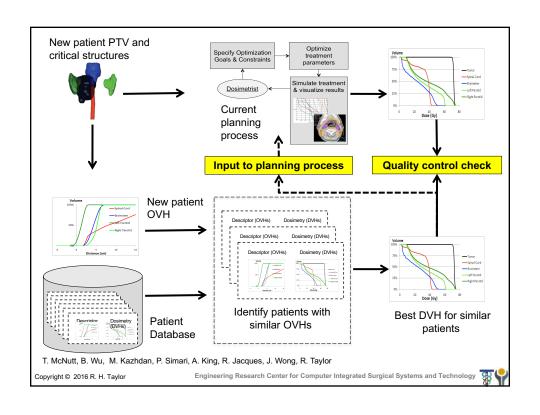
Rad. Oncology: T. McNutt,

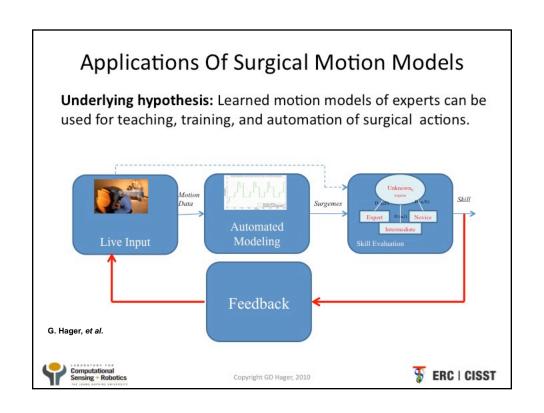
J. Wong, B. Wu, G. Sanguinetti (MD)

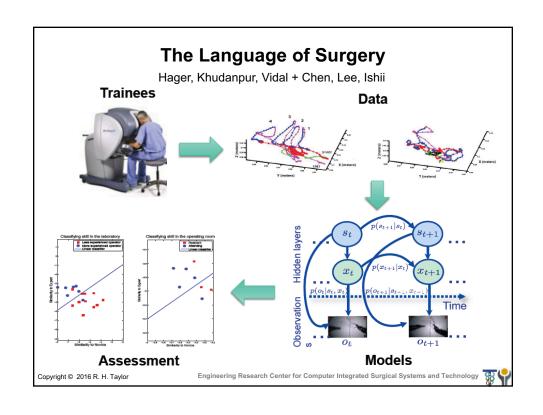
Support: Paul Maritz, Philips, JHU internal funds

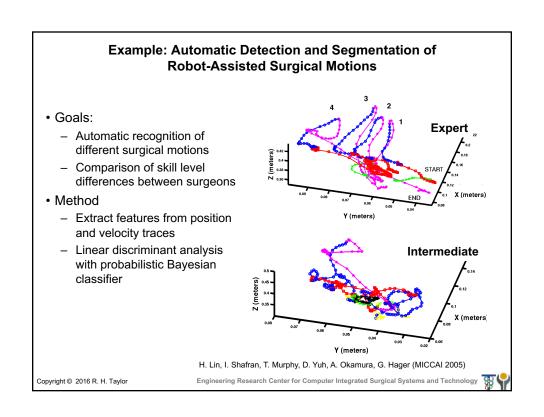
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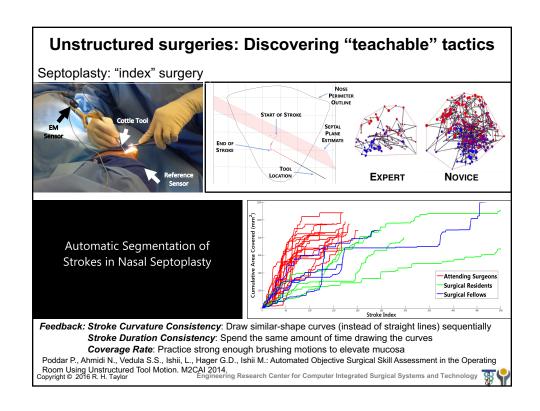


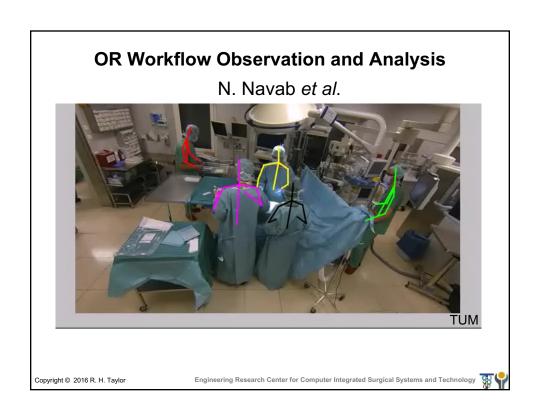


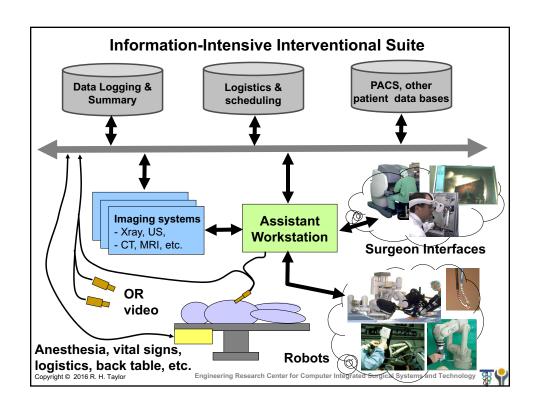


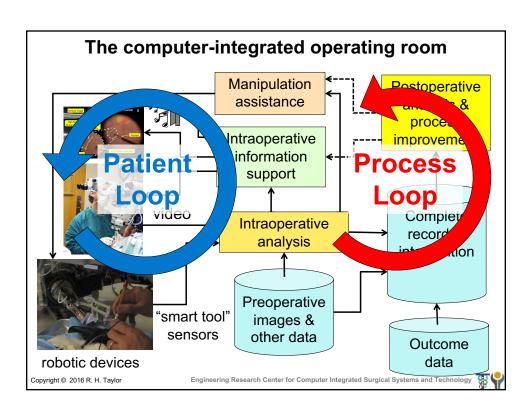


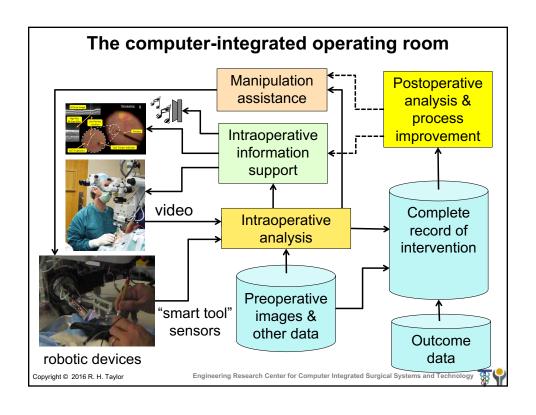


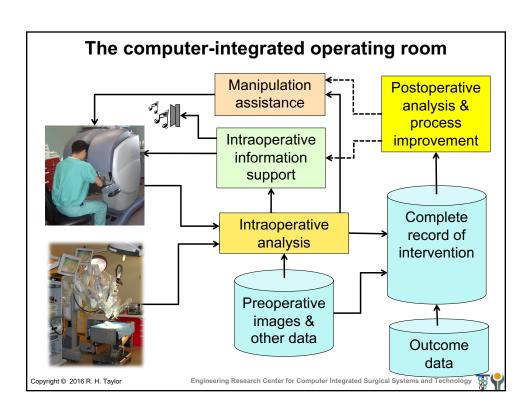


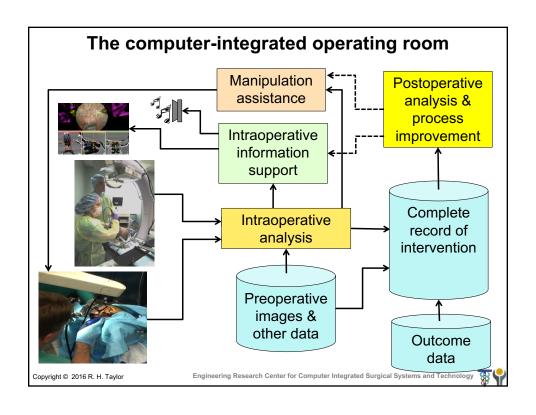


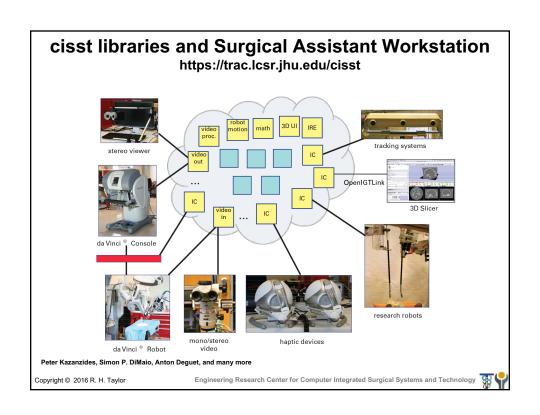




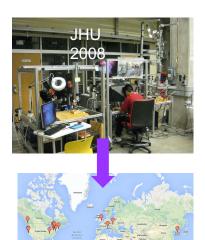








Use Case: da Vinci Research Kit



Worldwide 2014

- 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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Engineering Research Center for Computer Integrated Surgical Systems and Technology

Discussion



