

da Vinci™ Surgical Robot — Pilot Study —

, ¹Minimally Invasive Surgical Center Cleveland Clinic Foundation

Various Laparoscopic Surgery Using da Vinci™ Robotic System in Pig Model — Pilot Study —

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Purpose: To evaluate the feasibility of a currently available robotic surgical system in performing various general surgical laparoscopic procedures in an acute porcine model.

Methods: Telepresence robotic laparoscopic surgeries, comprising cholecystectomy, Nissen-fundoplication, choledochocholedochostomy and gastrojejunostomy were performed in 5 swine models for 3 consecutive days by the same surgeon who is experienced in advanced conventional laparoscopic surgery. Data were collected from the da Vinci™ Robotic System.

Results: Mean operative times were 24.4 ± 10.6 minutes for cholecystectomy (N=5) 41.2 ± 5.5 for Nissen fundoplication (N=5) 51 ± 5.6 for choledochocholedochostomy (N=5), and 53.3 ± 7.6 for gastrojejunostomy (N=3) but there were 2 cases of failure in the latter. In the case of choledochocholedochostomy, operative time was reduced from 76 minutes in the first case to 42 minutes in the last. Intraoperative blood loss was minimal and there was no intraoperative complication related with malfunction of robotic system.

Conclusion: Robotic laparoscopic procedures can be performed effectively using the da Vinci™ System. In this limited study, the learning curve and operative times were shorter with the da Vinci™ System, and the intraoperative technical movements appeared inherently more intuitive. Additional chronic study comparing conventional laparoscopic with robotic surgery is mandatory. (*J Korean Surg Soc* 2002;63: 175-178)

Key Words: Robotic laparoscopic surgeries, da Vinci™ robotic system, Telepresence surgery

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가

가

(master-slave manipulators)

Pilot study (telemanipulators)

가 da

Vinci™ System (Intuitive Surgical, Inc., California)

가

system 가

(I)

30 40 kg 5

.3

가 1

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: 2002 7 18 , : 2002 7 26

2001

2001

가
 (cholecystectomy) 5 , Nissen
 (Nissen-fundoplication) 5 , (chole-
 dochocholedochostomy) 5 , (gastrojejunostomy)
 5 da Vinci™ System
 (telerobotic surgery)

-needle diver, gras-
 pers, forceps, electro-surgical L-hook, dissector-가

가

vicry3-0
 cardionyl 7-0
 (ergonomics and surgeon
 fatigue), (learning curve)

2

2

(tactile feedback)

24.4 ± 10.6 , Nissen
 41.2 ± 5.5 , 51 ± 5.6 ,
 53.3 ± 7.6 (Table 1).

Table 1. Mean operative time

Procedure	Mean operation time (min)	Remark
Cholecystectomy	16.6 ± 26.5	
Fundoplication	59.8 ± 12.3	
Choledochocholechoostomy	56.2 ± 5.9	76 42 No 7 proline
Gastrojejunostomy	74.7 ± 5.5	2

35 , 35
 8 , 55 44
 60 45
 (Fig. 1).

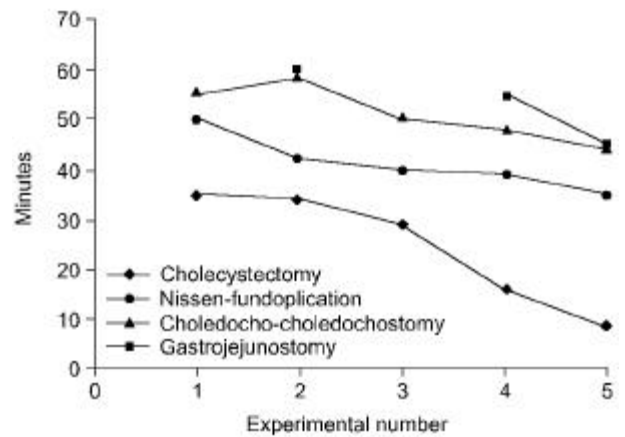


Fig. 1. Learning curve.

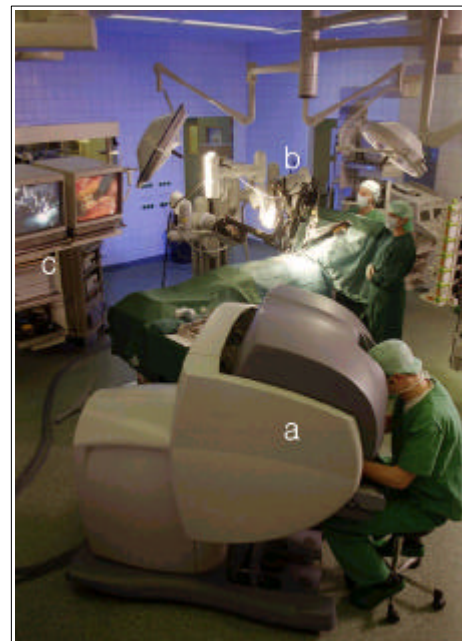


Fig. 2. a = surgeon console; b = robotic arm; c = surgical apparatus cart.

가 3 (tactile feedback) Endowrist 가

, 가 3 가 가

(port) 가

(minor image), (natural tremor) (surgeon console) 가 (motion scaling)

(eye-hand coordination) 가 (natural tremor) 7

가 (2-5)

(master-slave manipulator)

3 (master unit) 가 (tactile feedback)

(real time) (tissue tension)

(slave unit) (6-8) 가

da Vinci™ System, 3-D (surgeon console), 3 (haptic feedback)

(camera 8 mm (robotic manipulator), (9) tactile-feed-

가 (Fig. 2). back feedback software가

3- 가 3-D surgical

Robot system 가 \$750,000 \$1,000,000

가 da Vinci system 가 10

software가

shutter-glasses가

가 가 (telepresence surgery)

(hand-eye coordination) 가

(depth perception) (latency, time delay)가

“Endowrists” 가 700 msec

(pitch), (yaw) 가 (10, 11) 가 data

7 channel bandwidth communication

Nissen , 가
2 , 5
(pilot study)
(force-feedback)

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