

Personalized Medical Robotics

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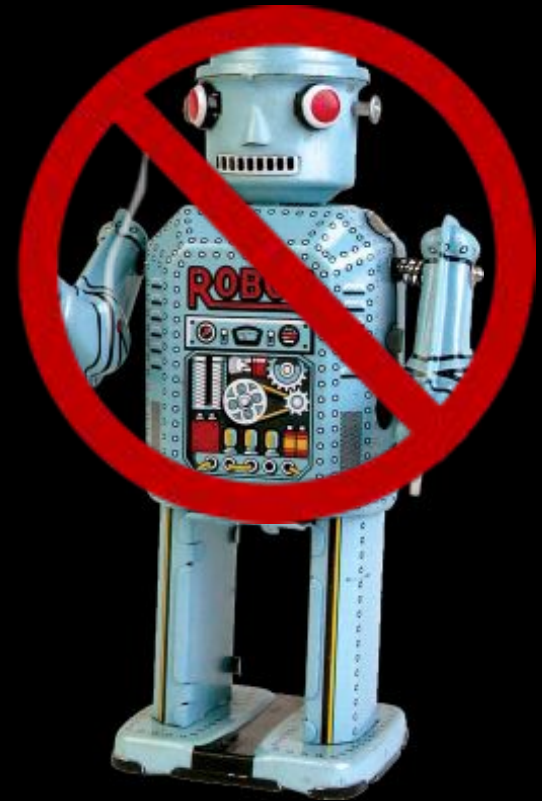
Department of Mechanical Engineering

Stanford University

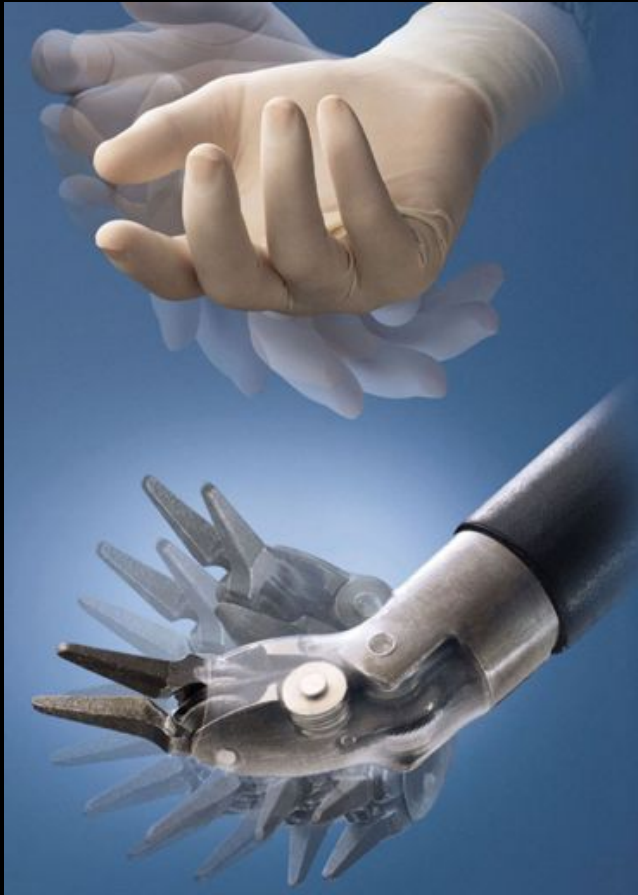


Personalized Medical Robotics

- Why use medical robots?
- Challenges for the design of surgical robots
- “Personalized” robots:
 - Untethered devices
 - Steerable needles
 - Active cannulas
- The power of medical robotics:
access and information



Robots are...



Intuitive Surgical, Inc.

- Accurate and precise; untiring
- Smaller or larger than people (as needed)
- Remotely operated (as needed)
- Connected to computers, which gives them access to **information**

State of the Art in Surgical Robotics

patient-side
robot

surgeon's
console

da Vinci Surgical System, Intuitive Surgical, Inc.

open surgery

Surgeon



Image source: www.physicianphotos.com

Patient

minimally invasive surgery

Surgeon

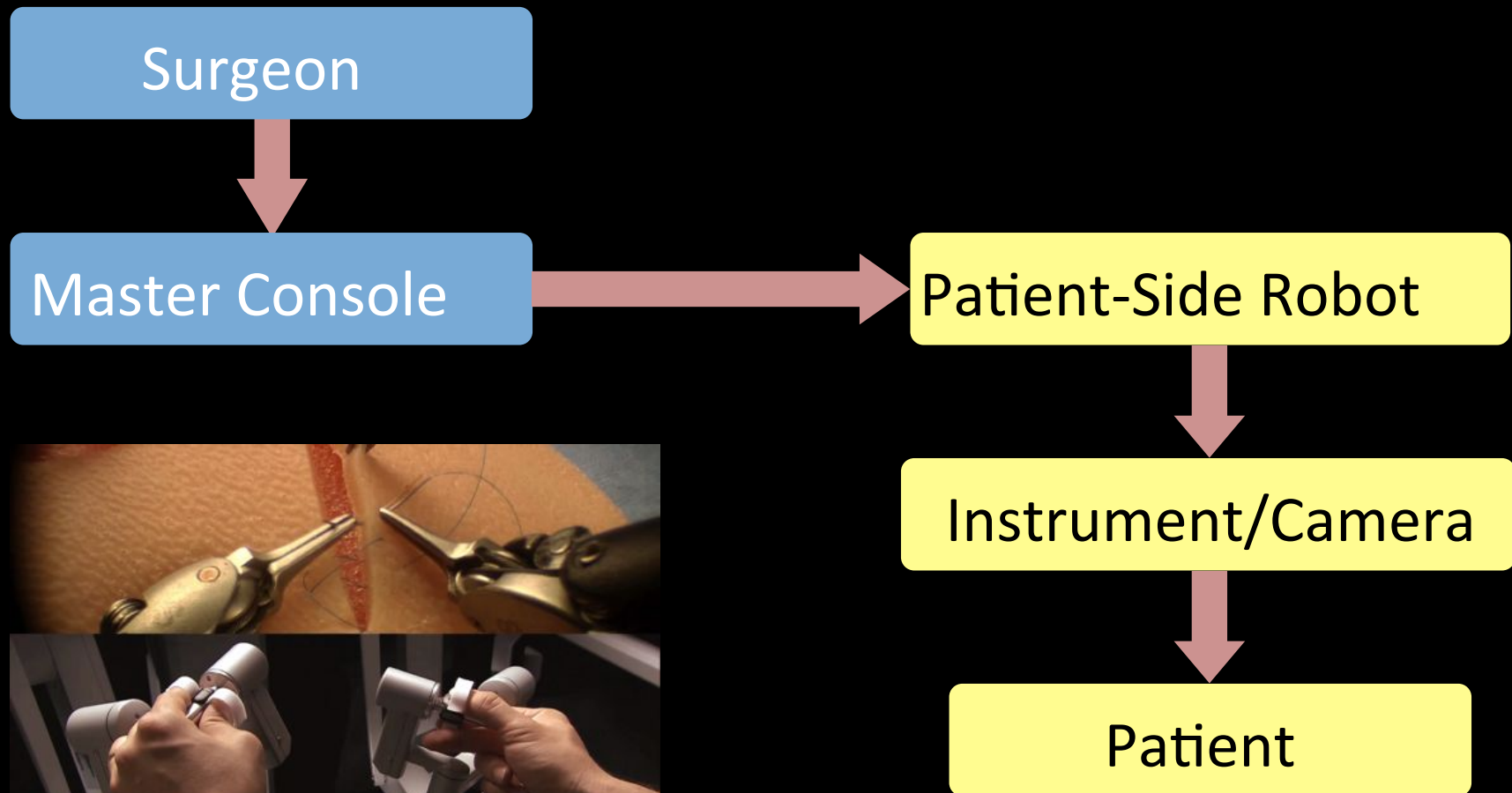


Image source: www.womenssurgerygroup.com

Instrument/Camera

Patient

teleoperated robot-assisted minimally invasive surgery



People come in all shapes and sizes



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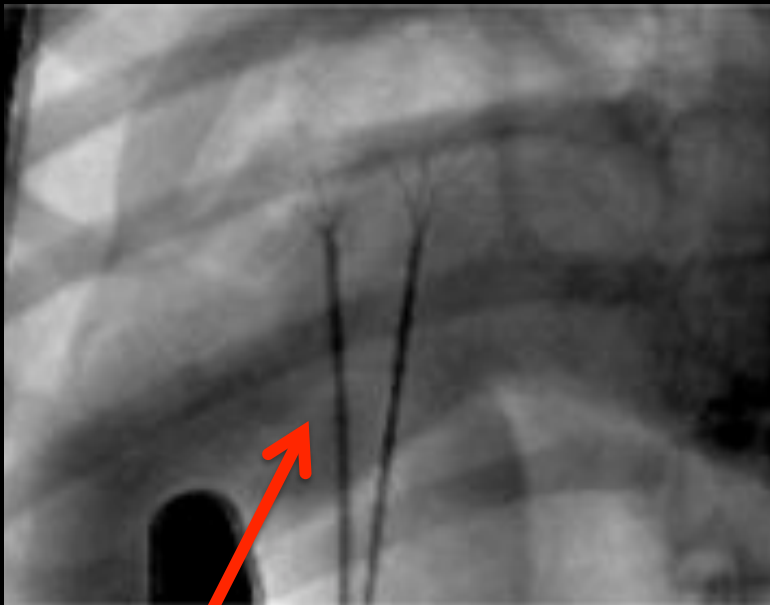


People come with different medical challenges

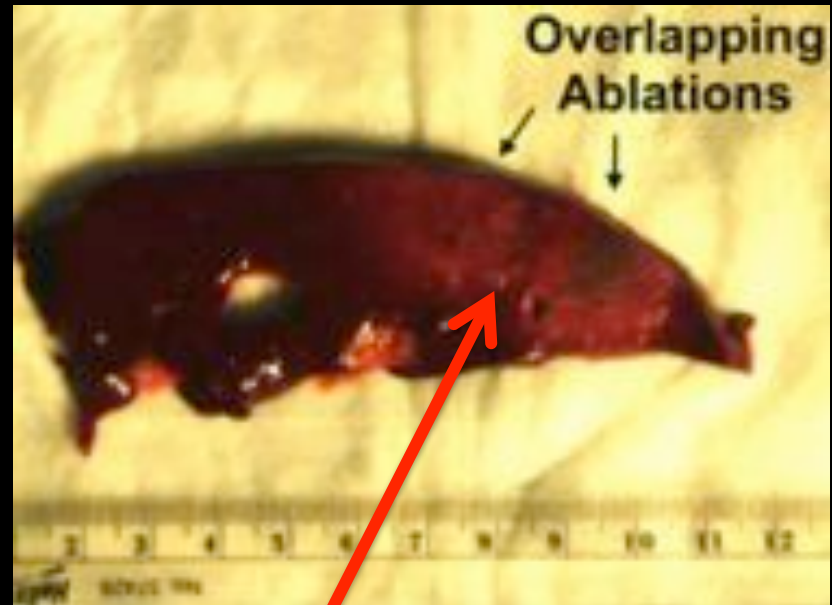
kidney
stone



People come with different medical challenges



Ablation instruments



Ablated tissue

We need surgical robots that are:

As small as possible

Able to move in curved paths

Capable of enabling diagnosis
and delivering therapy

Capable of being used for a
specific procedure with a specific patient

Cochlear implants

(courtesy Robert Webster III,
Vanderbilt University)



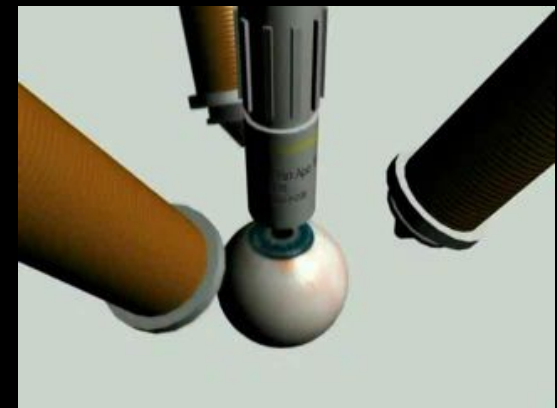
Capsule robots

(courtesy Pietro Valdastri,
Vanderbilt University)

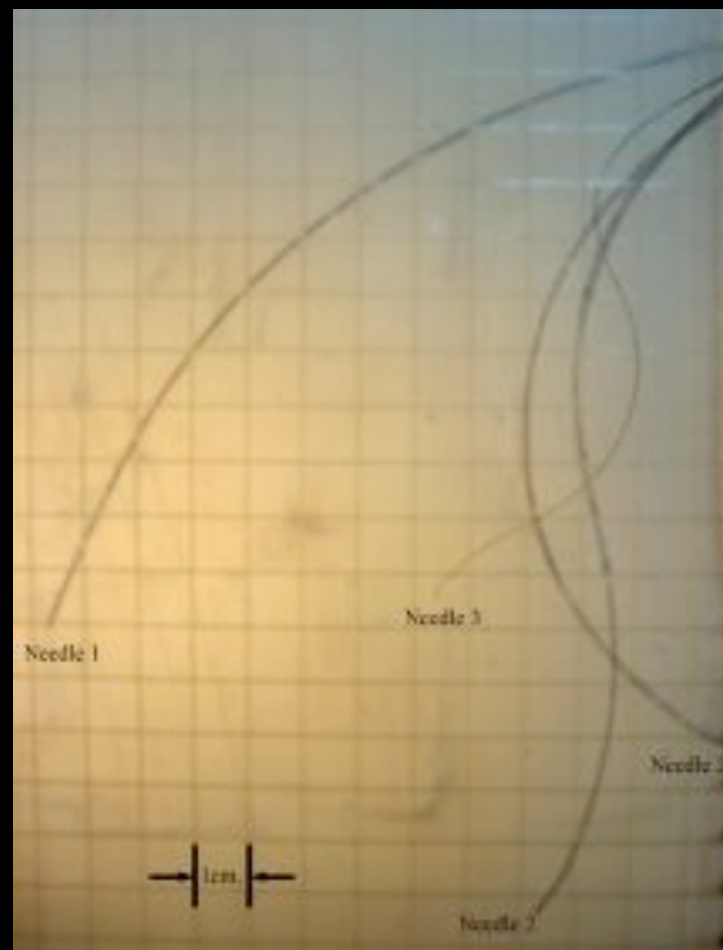


Magnetic Swimmers

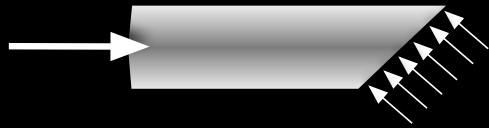
(courtesy Jake Abbott,
University of Utah)



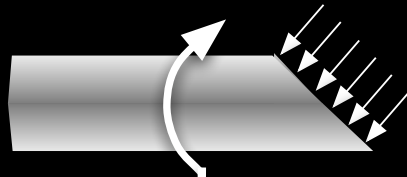
Steerable Needles

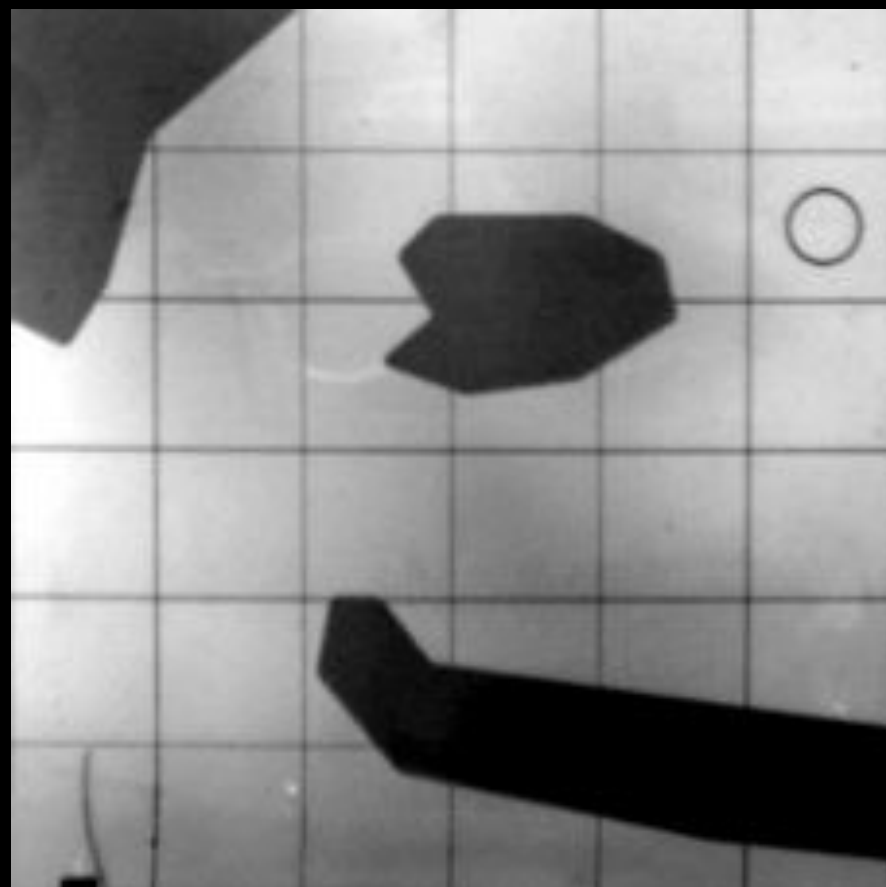
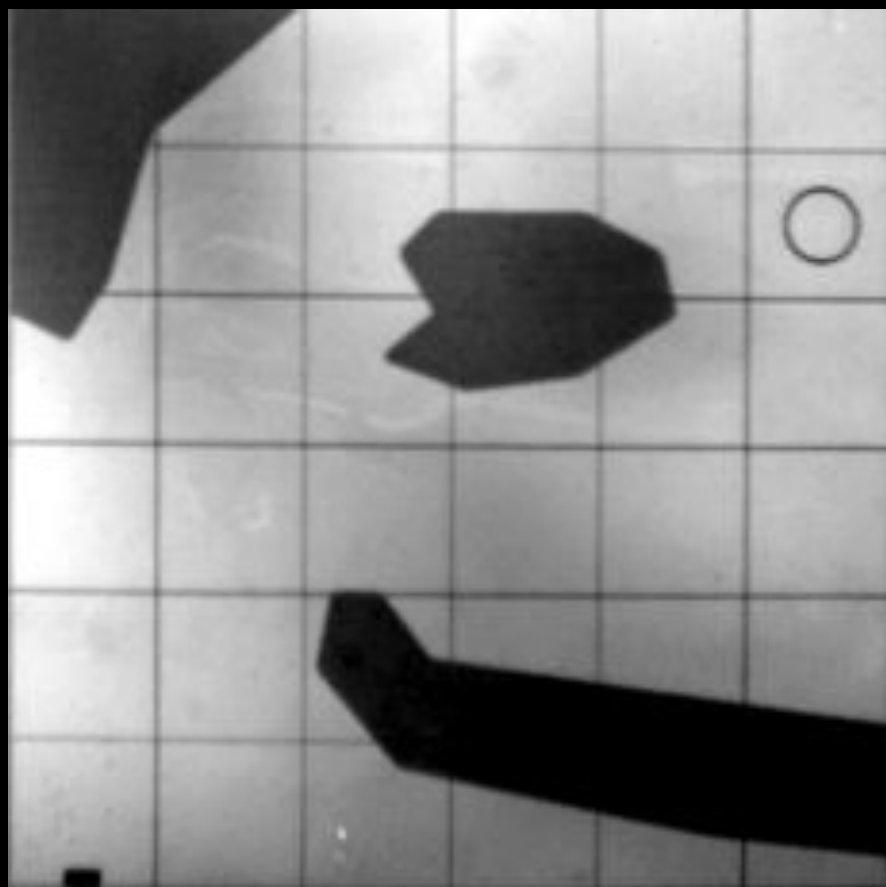


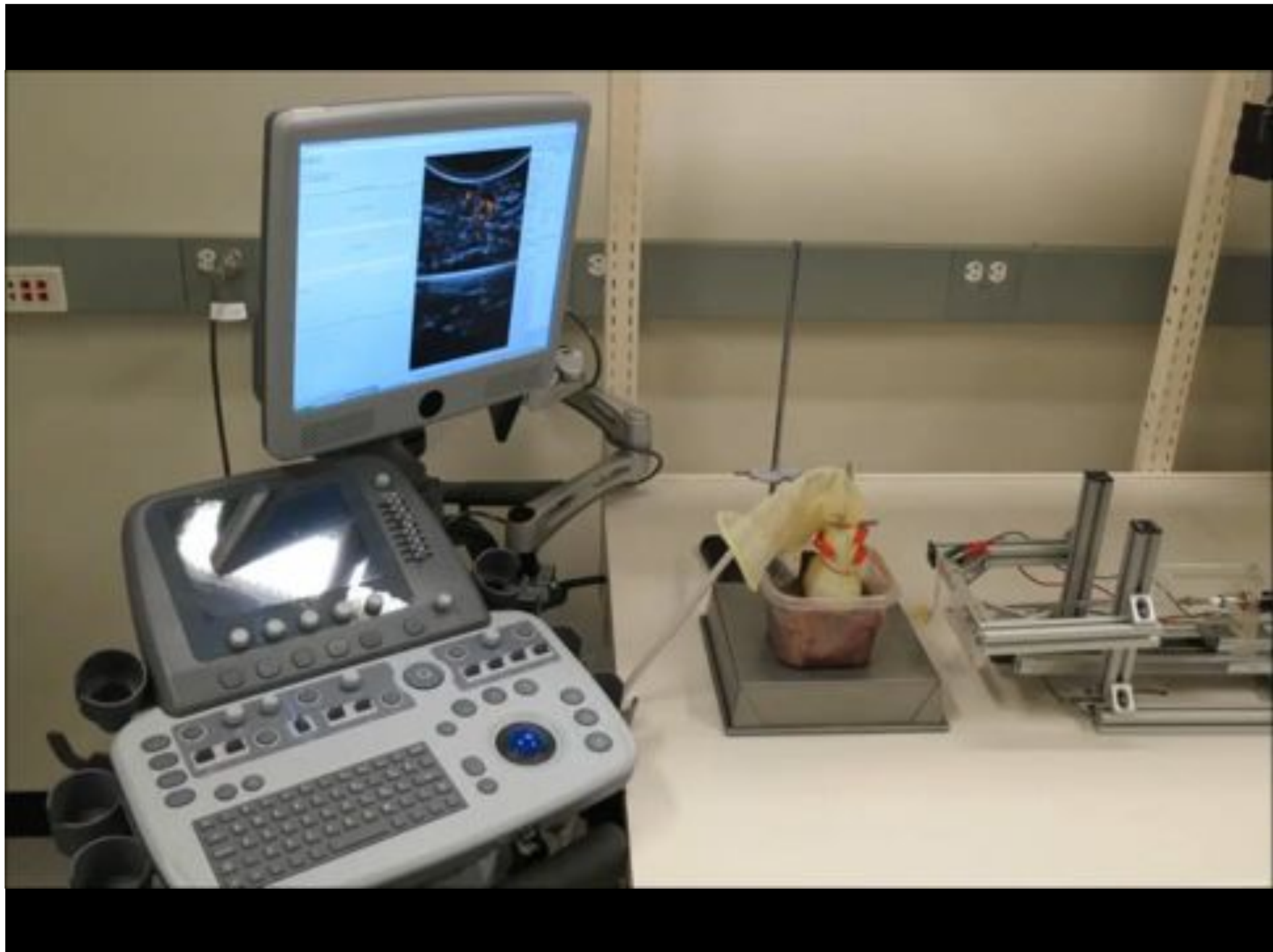
Insertion

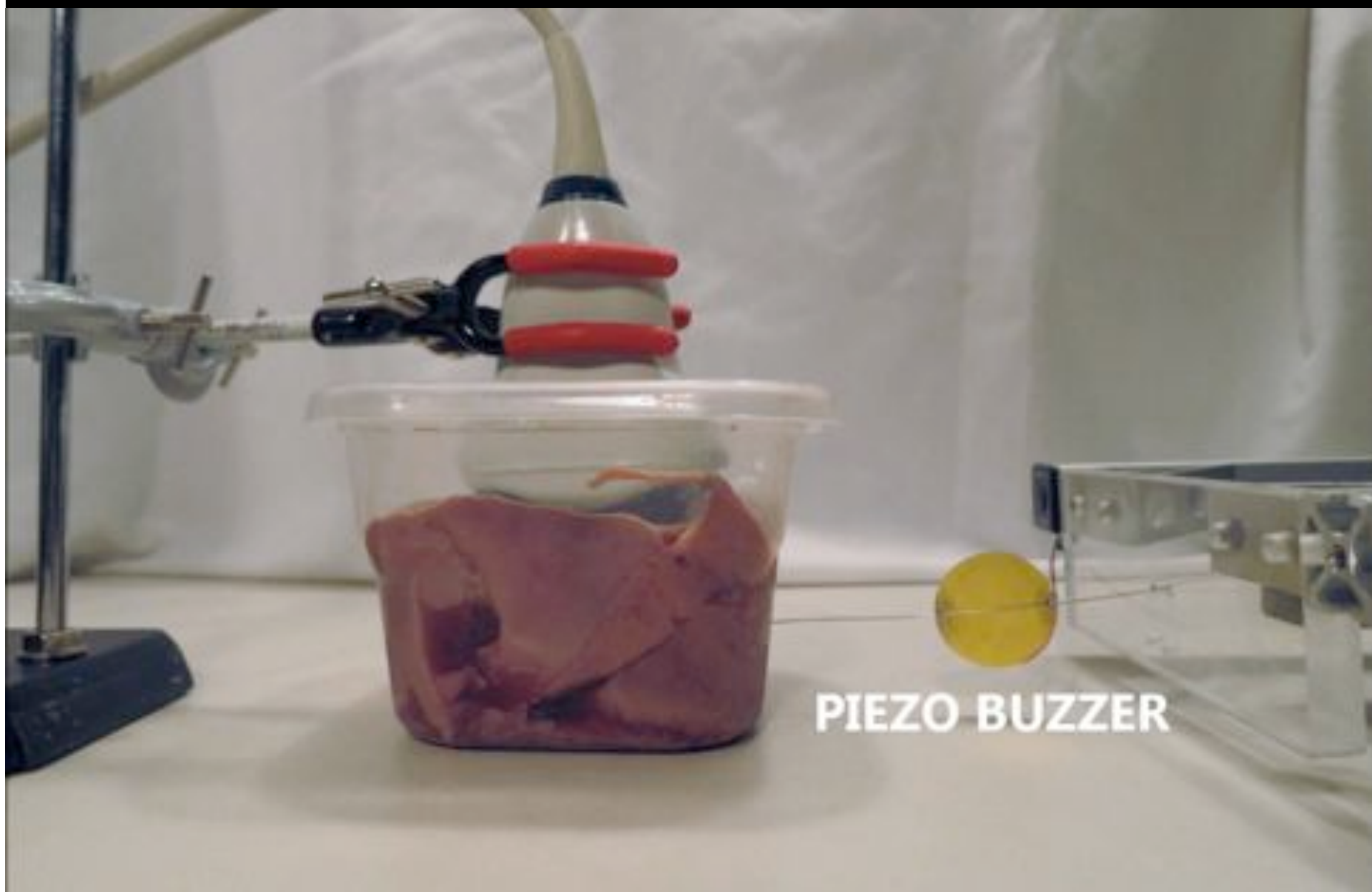


Rotation

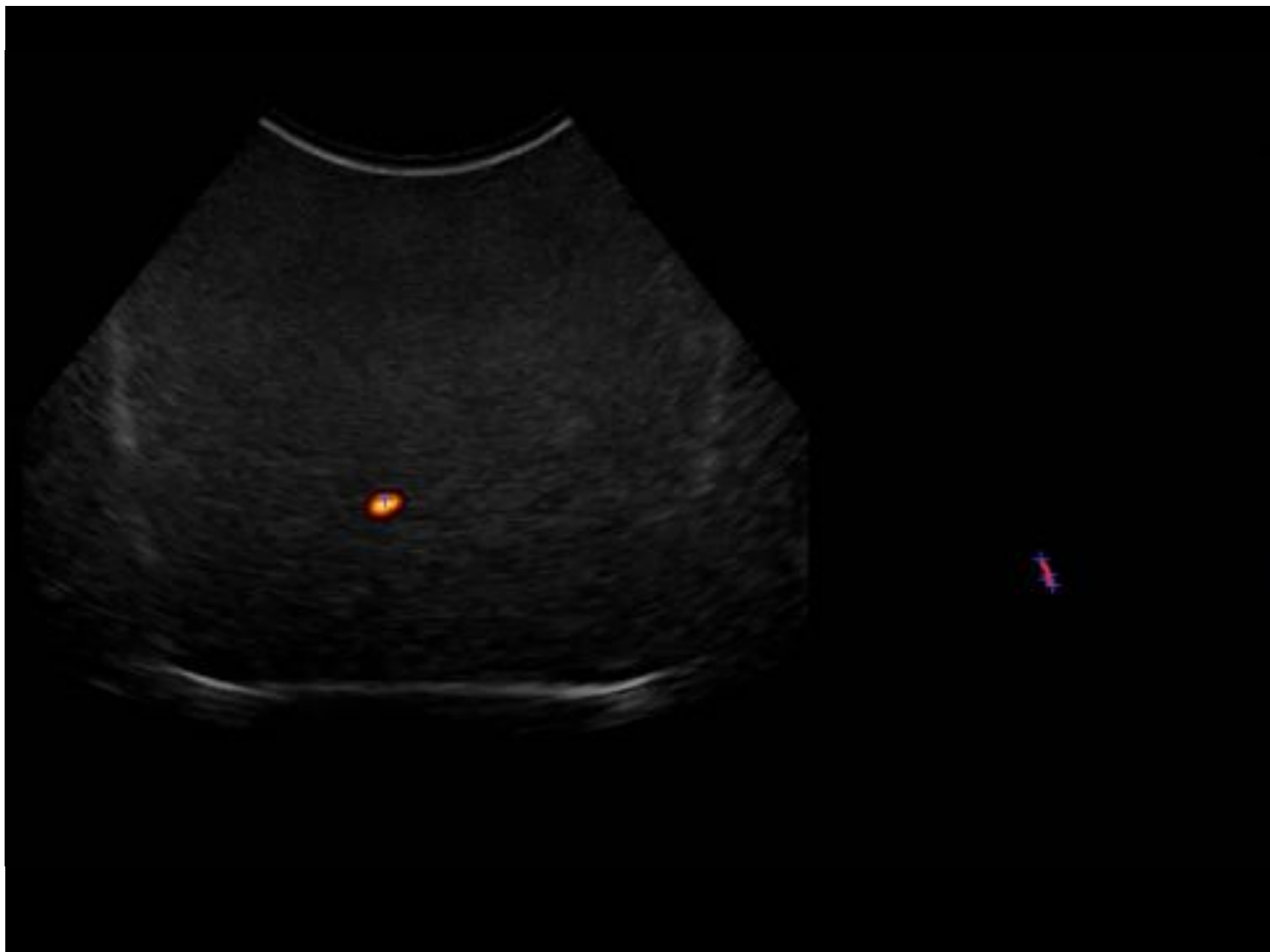




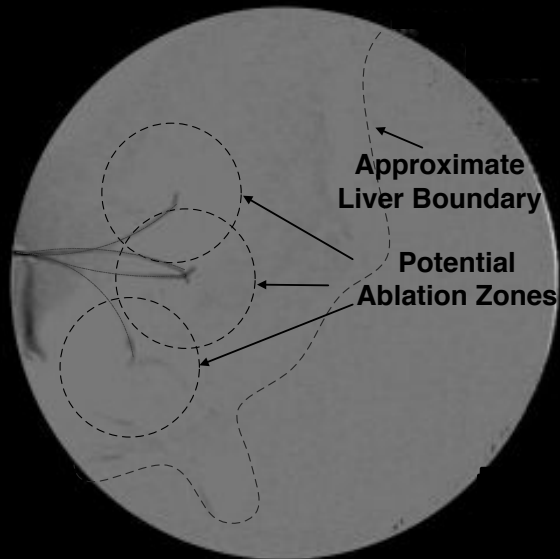




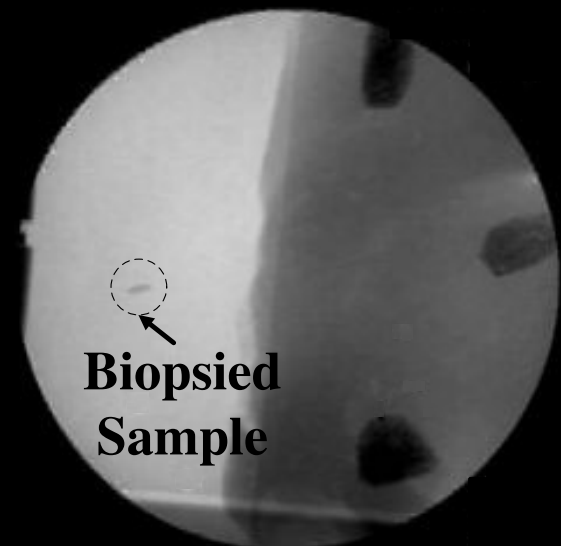
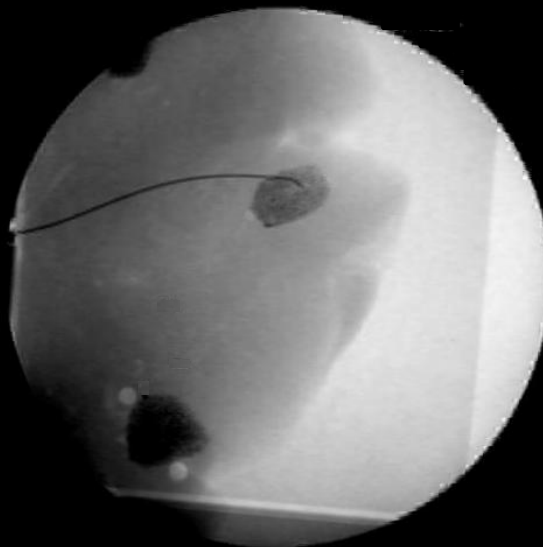
PIEZO BUZZER



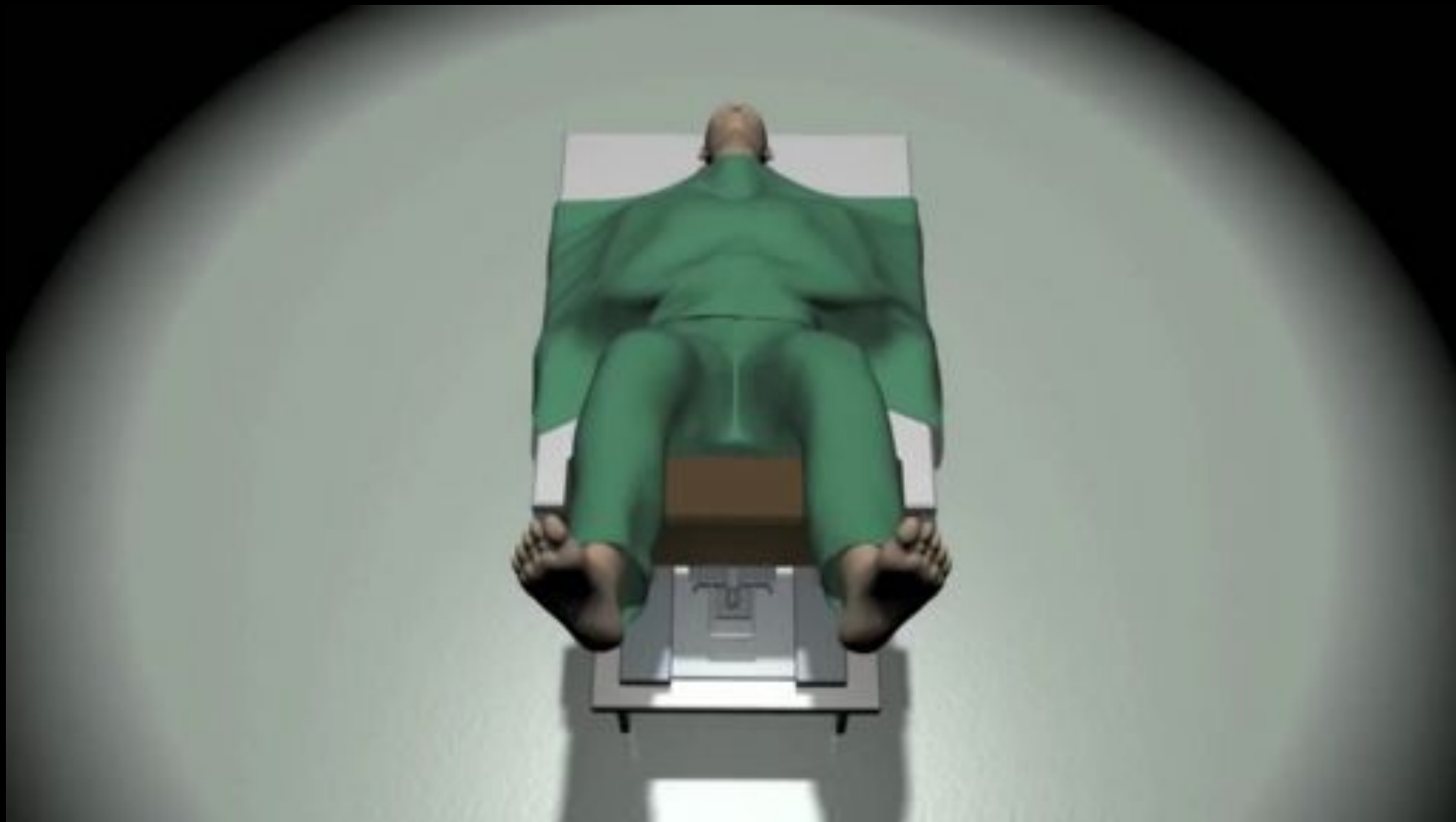
Ablation



Biopsy



Before the intervention: Planning and Simulation



Courtesy N. Chentanez, R. Alterovitz, D. Ritchie, L. Cho, K. Hauser, K. Goldberg, J. Shewchuk, and J. F. O'Brien (University of California, Berkeley and University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

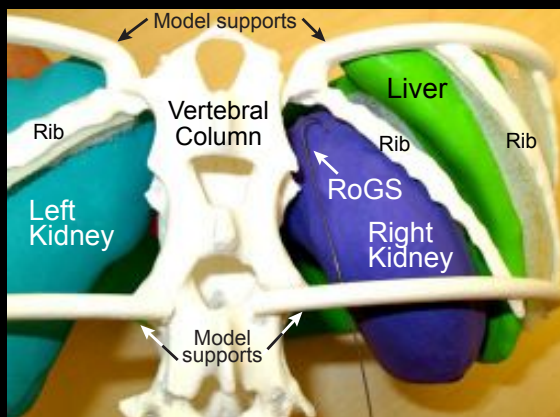
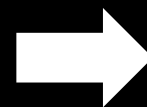
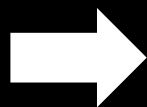
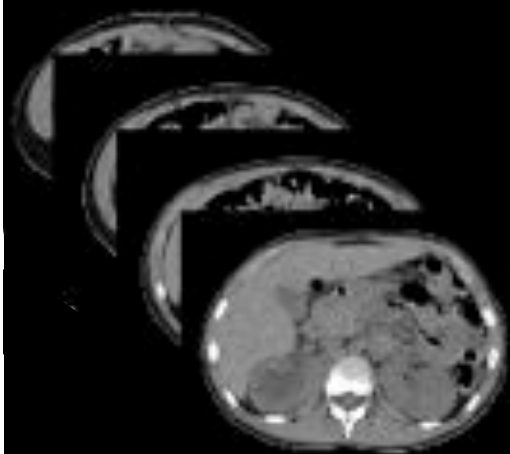
We need surgical robots that are:

As small as possible

Able to move in curved paths

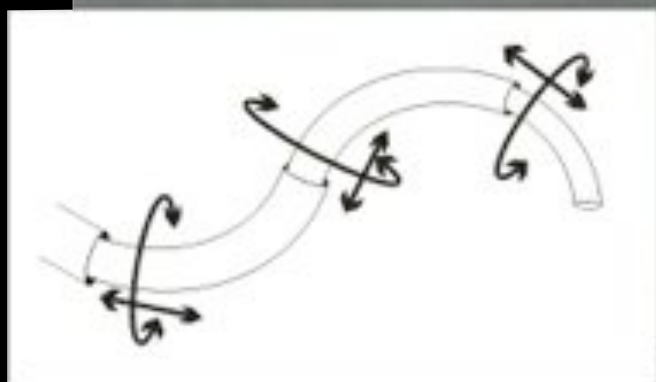
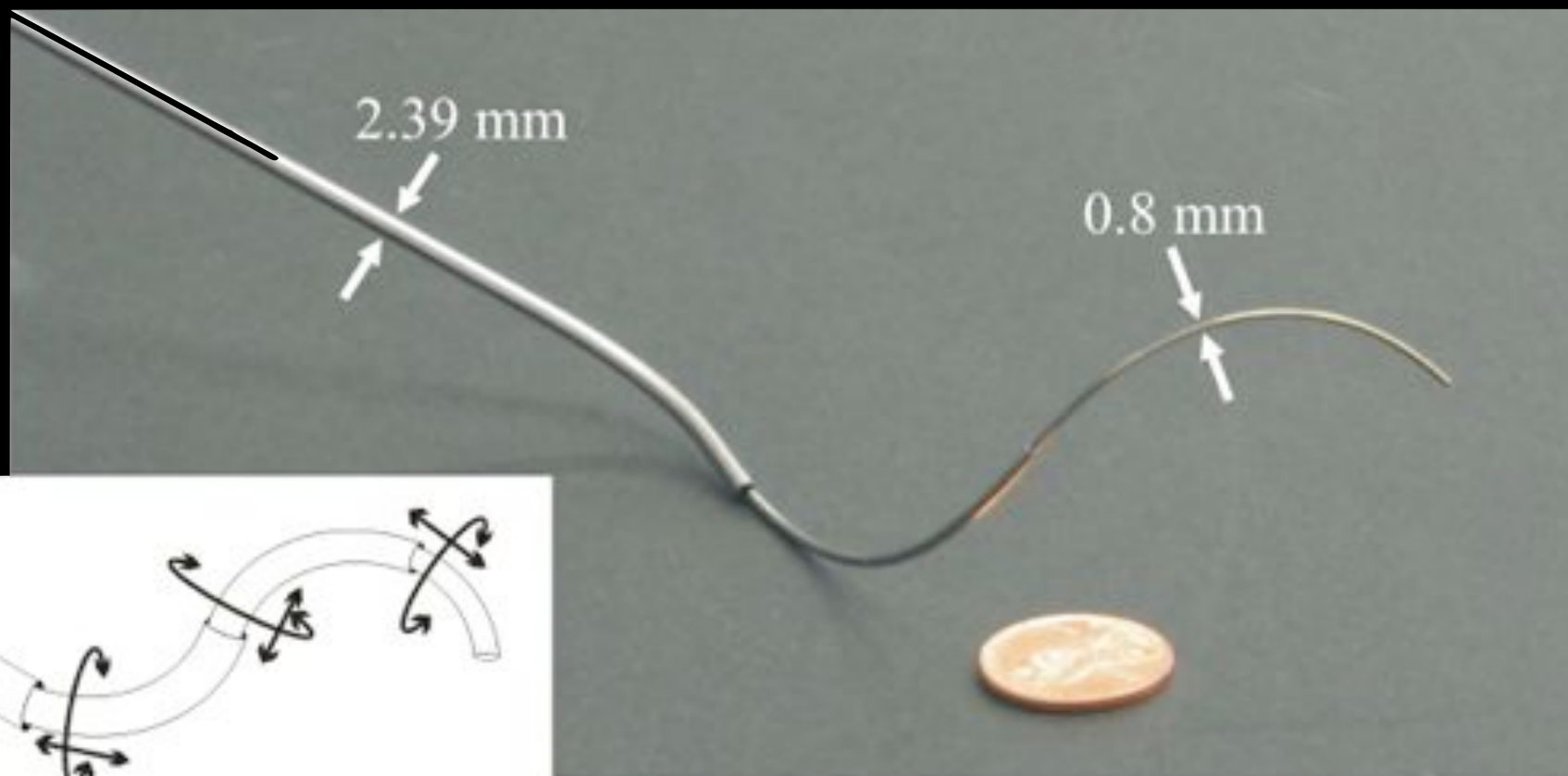
Capable of enabling diagnosis
and delivering therapy

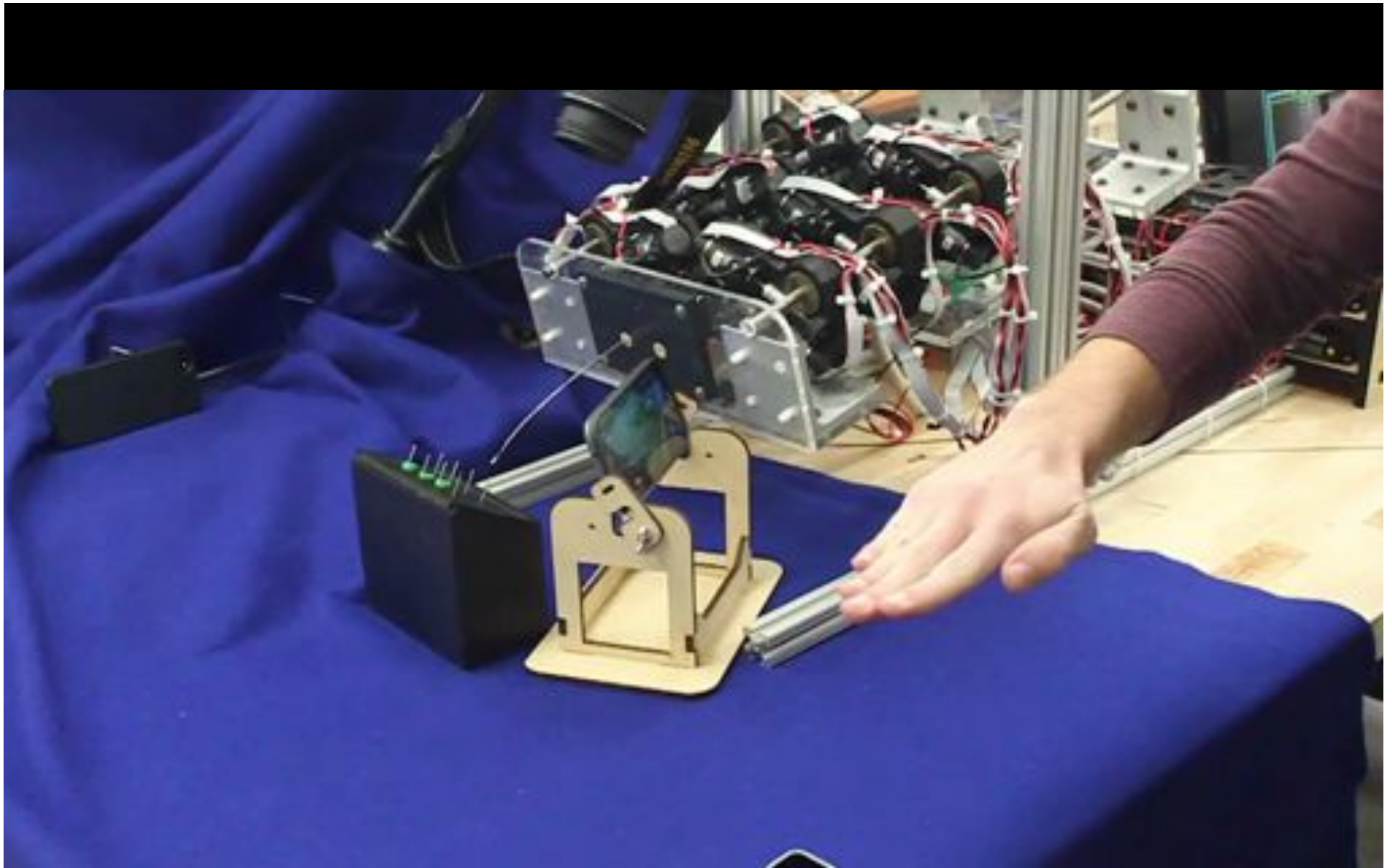
Capable of being used for a
specific procedure with a *specific patient*



Active Cannulas

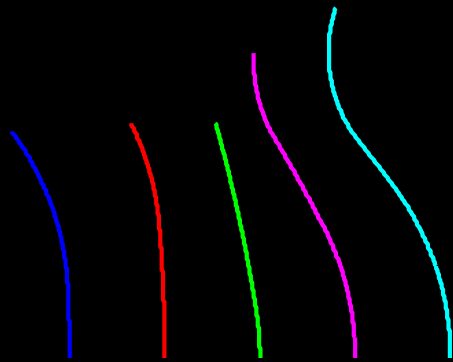






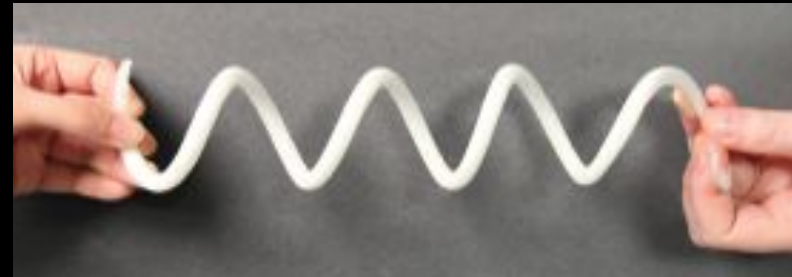
Video courtesy Robert Webster III (Vanderbilt University)

Patient-specific robot production



Select from
pre-fabricated parts

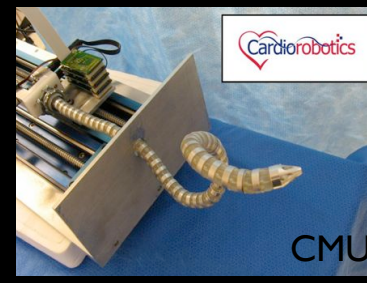
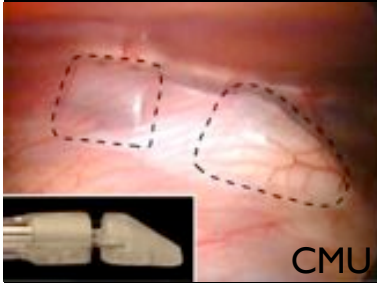
Makerbot flexible filament



Print 3D
parts onsite



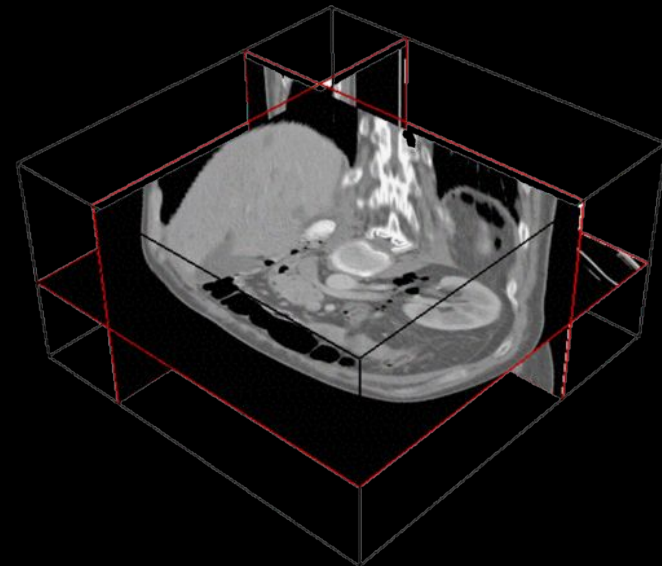
Medical Robotics



Access

+

Information

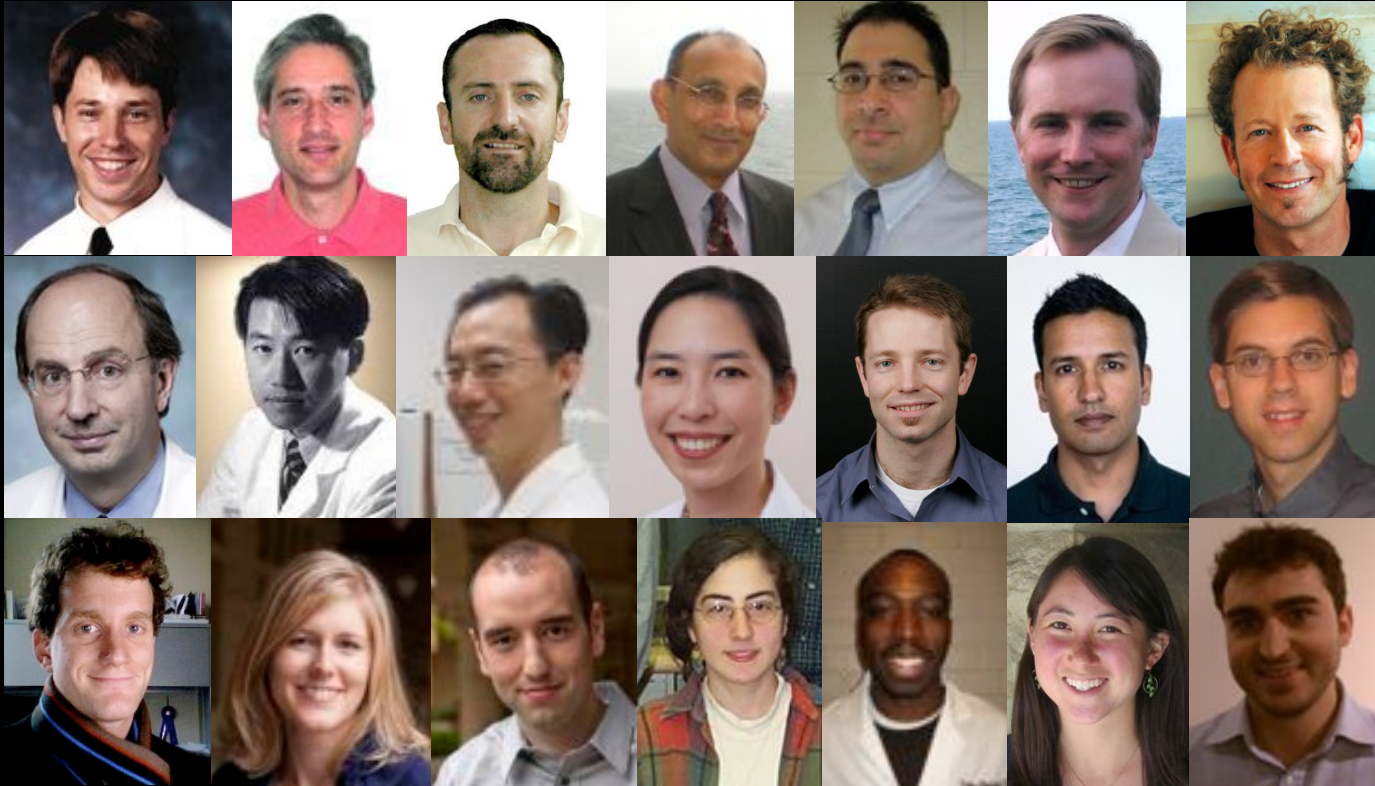


Key features of robot-assisted interventions

- Quantitative descriptions of patient state
- Use of models to plan intervention
- Design of devices, control, and processes to connect information to action (= robotics)
- Incorporate human input in a natural way

Ultimate goal: Improve health and quality of life

Thank You



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the National Science Foundation, Johns Hopkins University,
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