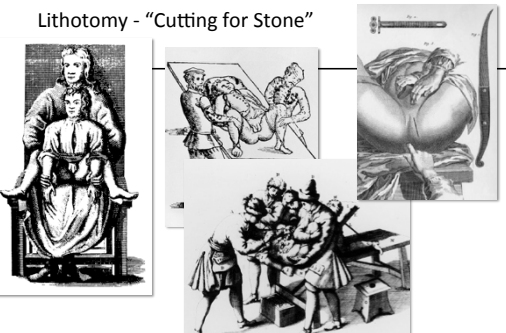



Lithotomy - "Cutting for Stone"



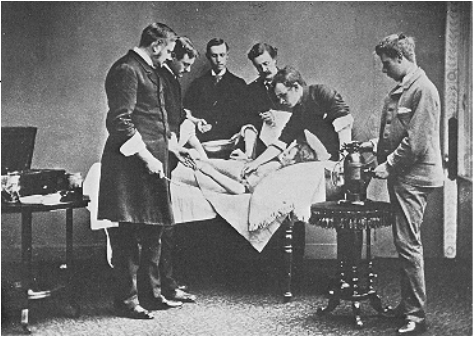
No anesthesia!

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October 16, 1846 MGH Boston
First demonstration of ether anesthesia

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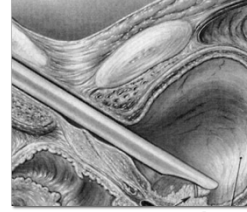



Lister's introduction of surgical antiseptics: 1867

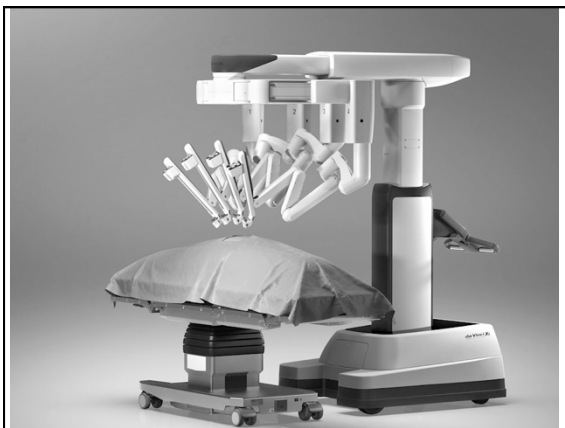
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Early MIS

- Hugh Young - Johns Hopkins Hospital
- Developed instrument for transurethral prostate resection - 1906

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Controversy about Robotic Surgery





Da Vinci Surgical System may cause more harm than good

Robots Performing Surgery???

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Robotic Surgery: How We Got Here and Where We Are Going

Craig A. Peters, MD
Chief, Pediatric Urology
Children's Medical Center
University of Texas Southwestern
Dallas, TX

Pediatric Laparoscopic Pyeloplasty - 1995

0022-5347/95/1506-1962\$03.00/0
The Journal of Urology
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Vol. 153, 1995-1996, June 1995
Printed in U.S.A.

PEDIATRIC LAPAROSCOPIC DISMEMBERED PYELOPLASTY



CRAIG A. PETERS, RICHARD N. SCHLUSSEL AND ALAN B. RETIK

From the Division of Urology, Department of Surgery, Children's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts

ABSTRACT

We performed laparoscopic dismembered pyeloplasty in a boy with right ureteropelvic junction obstruction using 4 cannula sites, and a dismembering and reanastomosis technique identical to that used in open pyeloplasty. Interrupted sutures were placed and tied intracorporeally. A nephrostomy tube was placed under direct vision for drainage but no ureteral stent was used. Total operating time was 5 hours. The patient was discharged home 36 hours after the procedure. The nephrostomy tube was removed 10 days postoperatively after radiographic demonstration of patency and 24 hours of clamping without pain. Followup excretory urography at 6 weeks showed much less hydronephrosis and a widely patent anastomosis. Our case illustrates the technical features and feasibility of laparoscopic pyeloplasty in children, and should encourage further development of pediatric urological reconstructive laparoscopic techniques.




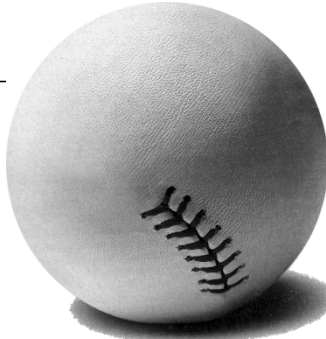
Key Words: kidney, peritoneoscopy, hydronephrosis

Why Minimally Invasive Surgery in Children?




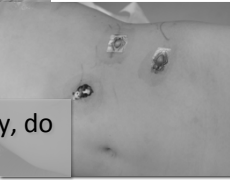
It may be
small to
YOU!

“Children recover quickly from any incision, and my incision is small”








Simply reducing the number of stitches or the length of the incision is NOT the goal of minimally invasive surgery - surgical morbidity is a complex combination of tissue trauma, metabolic changes, inflammatory effects, and patient perception

Minimally invasive sports surgery - Mt Sinai Hospital, NY








If you can do Laparoscopy, do you need a robot?


- If an operation is difficult, you are not doing it properly

Robert Gross, MD
“Father” of American Pediatric Surgery


• **What nice operation are you making difficult today?**

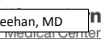
W. Hardy Hendren, MD
Robert Gross Professor of Surgery,
Harvard Medical School


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Conventional Laparoscopy:
Pirate Surgery

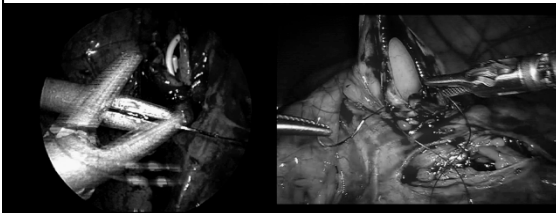
- Ergonomically challenging: like running with a peg-leg
- Operating with a hook at times
- Working with one eye covered




Idea stolen from John Meehan, MD 

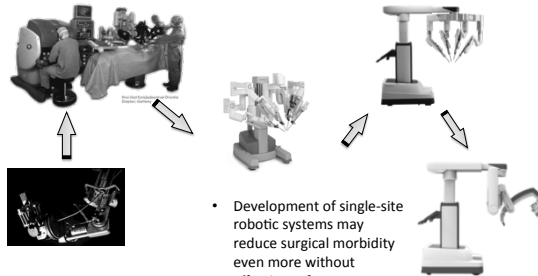
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Conventional Laparoscopic vs. Robotic Pyeloplasty




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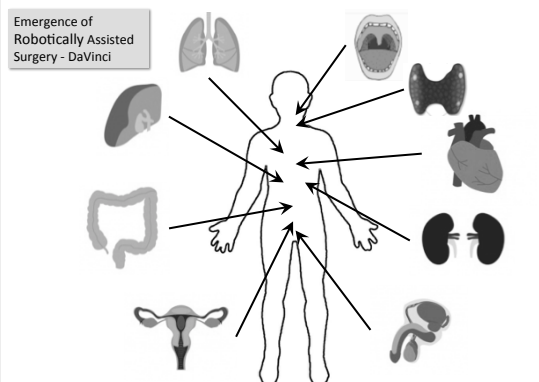
Evolution of a Technology




- Development of single-site robotic systems may reduce surgical morbidity even more without affecting safety

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Emergence of Robotically Assisted Surgery - DaVinci



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Robotic Surgery - Challenge

- Is this simply an expensive technology that has reduced morbidity for a few?
- Another example of “Technology-push” innovation that will ultimately have limited real value?
- ...or, a truly valuable, paradigm-shifting technology that will re-define the surgical experience?

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Pediatric Applications of the DaVinci System

Urology	General Surgery
Pyeloplasty (primary / secondary)	Nissen fundoplication
Partial nephrectomy	Cholecystectomy
Pyeloureterostomy	Diaphragmatic hernia
Ureterocostomy	Choledochal cyst
Ureteral reimplantation	Neuroblastoma resection
Megaureter	Ladd's procedure
Ureterocele repair	Bronchogenic cyst
Bladder neck reconstruction	Mediastinal tumor resection
Continent catheterizable stoma	Kasai portoenterostomy
Enterocystoplasty	Duodenal atresia
Antegrade continence enema	Tracheo-esophageal fistula
Mullerian remnant excision	Pulmonary resection
Orchiopexy	Ano-rectal reconstruction
Cardiac Surgery	Otolaryngology
Aortic ring repair	Laryngeal cleft repair
Patent ductus arteriosus	

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Progressive Capability

- Mastery of simple procedures laid the foundation for more complex ones
- Nephrectomy facilitated pyeloplasty
- Pyeloplasty facilitated partial nephrectomy and ureteroureterostomy
- Reimplants facilitated excisional megaureter repair, continent catheterizable channels and cystoplasty...

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Innovative Robotic Surgery

- HIDES technique pyeloplasty for kidney obstruction: all incisions below waist line
- Augmentation cystoplasty
- Continent catheterizable stomas for bladder abnormalities
- Bladder neck reconstruction for incontinence
- Radical cystectomy in children
- Retroperitoneal lymph node dissection for testis cancer

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Hidden Incision Endoscopic Surgery: Description of Technique, Parental Satisfaction and Applications

Patricio C. Gargallo

From the Department of Urology, Division of Pediatric Urology, Children's Medical Center Dallas and University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, Texas

Purpose: The advantages of minimally invasive surgery over open surgery in pediatrics include smaller incisions, decreased postoperative pain, reduced post-operative hospital stay, and less scarring.

Abbreviations: [List of abbreviations]

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Printed in U.S.A.
DOI:10.1016/j.juro.2010.11.054

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Laryngeal cleft repair

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Robotic Surgery in the Pediatric Airway

Application and Safety

Reza Rehbar, MD; M. Lynn R. Farnes, MD; Joseph G. Bove, MD; Craig A. Peters, MD

Results: [1] Use of the robotic system in laryngeal cleft repair provided a safe, effective, and reproducible technique for the repair of laryngeal clefts. [2] The surgical robot could be used for repair of laryngeal clefts. [3] Specimens were in limited anatomical planes. However, [4] repair with a type I laryngeal cleft and [5] repair with type II laryngeal cleft. [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] [25] [26] [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] [32] [33] [34] [35] [36] [37] [38] [39] [40] [41] [42] [43] [44] [45] [46] [47] [48] [49] [50] [51] [52] [53] [54] [55] [56] [57] [58] [59] [60] [61] [62] [63] [64] [65] [66] [67] [68] [69] [70] [71] [72] [73] [74] [75] [76] [77] [78] [79] [80] [81] [82] [83] [84] [85] [86] [87] [88] [89] [90] [91] [92] [93] [94] [95] [96] [97] [98] [99] [100]

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Pediatric Urology Robotic Surgery - State of the Art 2017

- Pyeloplasty (*primary and reoperative*)
- Ureteral reimplantation
- Partial Nephrectomy
- Pelvic Surgery
- *Bladder augmentation, continent urinary diversion (emerging)*

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Growth of Robotics

Year	Personal	Commercial	Industrial	Military	Surgery
2000	0	1.1	3.9	2.4	0.026
2005	0.4	1.7	5.2	3.5	0.092
2010	1	3.2	5.8	5.1	1.41
2013	2.5	5.9	11	7.5	4
2020	4.5	10.8	16.4	11.2	4.7
2025	9	17	22.4	16.5	6.16

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Robotic Surgery Market Share

Year	Titan Medical	Mazor Robotics	TransEnterix	Intuitive Surgical	Others
2014	0	0	00	2,200	1,100
2015	30	121	54	2,944	1,451
2025	192	465	341	3,582	1,580

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Robotic Surgery Growth

Worldwide Procedure Trend

2016: 10% Growth
2017: 9.1% Growth

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Robotic Surgery Development

M7 Surgical robot - SRI

Amadeus System - Titan Medical, Canada

SOPHIE- Eindhoven Univ.

MiroSurg-German Aerospace - Munich

RAVEN- Univ. of Washington

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Emerging Robotic systems

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REVO-I - Korea

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<http://www.meerecompany.com>

Titan Medical: SPORT™ Surgical System

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<http://www.titanmedicalinc.com>

Virtual Incision Corp.

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<https://www.virtualincision.com>



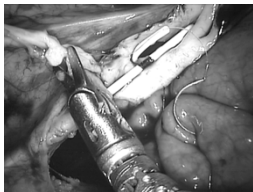
Surgical Needs


- Visualization

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Surgical Needs

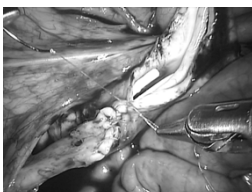
- Visualization
- Tissue handling




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Surgical Needs

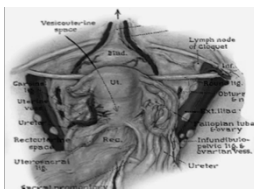
- Visualization
- Tissue handling
- Instrument control




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Surgical Needs

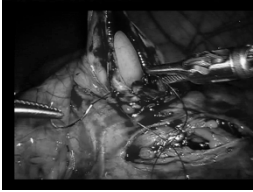
- Visualization
- Tissue handling
- Instrument control
- Situational knowledge




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Surgical Needs

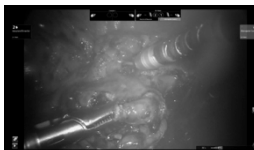
- Visualization
- Tissue handling
- Instrument control
- Situational knowledge
- Tissue joining




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Surgical Needs

- Visualization
- Tissue handling
- Instrument control
- Situational knowledge
- Tissue joining
- Tissue removal




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Surgical Needs


- Visualization
- Tissue handling
- Instrument control
- Situational knowledge
- Tissue joining
- Tissue removal
- Safety

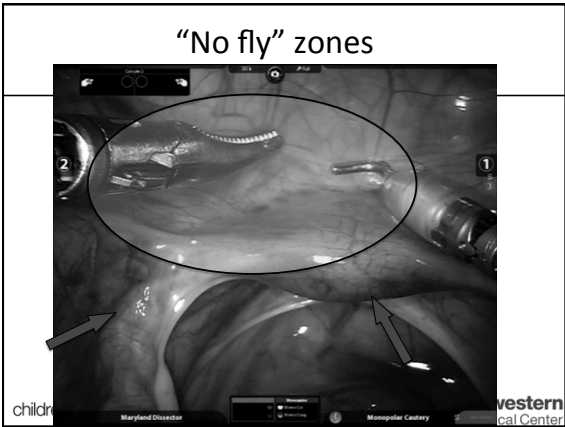
The only way the defenseless patient can retaliate upon the incompetent surgeon is hemorrhage
W.S. Halsted

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Pathways to the Future



- Control and Automation
- Image integration
- Navigation
- Haptics: physical and biological
- Novel Robotic Systems


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Semi-autonomous surgical robot

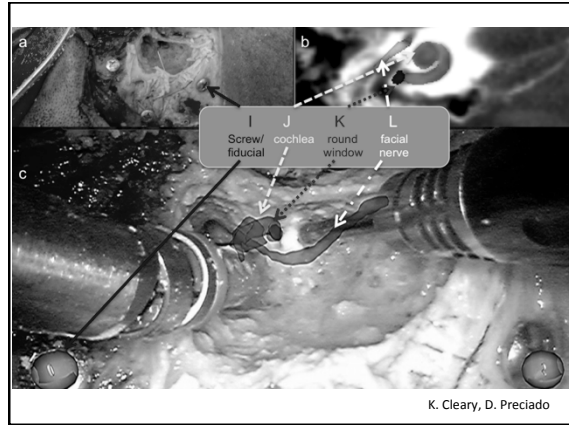
STAR – Children's National Health System



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Augmented Reality ("Mixed reality")



Haptics: Technology

- Visual
- Auditory
- Force-feedback
- Biologic

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Haptic Needs

- Tissue texture – differentiate types of tissues and structures to identify location/anatomy
- Tool resistance when moving into a structure you may not want to touch
- Tension on suture or tissue

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Pneumatic force sensors

Pneumatic Haptic Feedback System for MIS and Extremity Prostheses

Active sensor

Tactile peg transfer test

Passive sensor

Childs, M.D., Department of Surgery

UCLA David Geffen School of Medicine

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Procedure-specific Robotic Systems

- Procedure/Location-specific Systems
 - Mazor System: spine surgery
 - Mako Robotics: knee surgery
 - DaVinci: largely limited to abdominal and thoracic (chest) procedures


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Task-specific Robots



- Manage individual surgical tasks
 - ✓ Cutting or sawing
 - ✓ Suturing
 - ✓ Anastomosis
 - ✓ Endoscope control
 - ✓ Needle biopsy



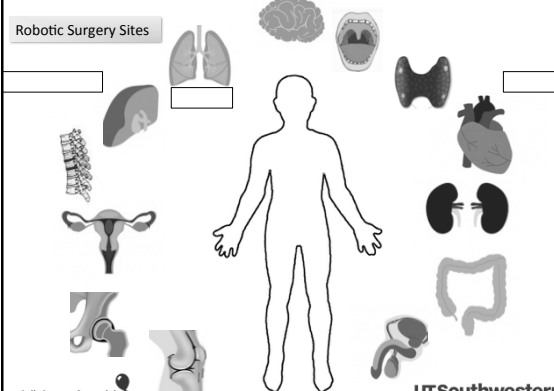
SOLOASSIST Aktive Kameraführung





VIKY Endo Control

Robotic Surgery Sites



Procedure-specific Robotics

Position control

User interface

Information integration

Manipulative interface

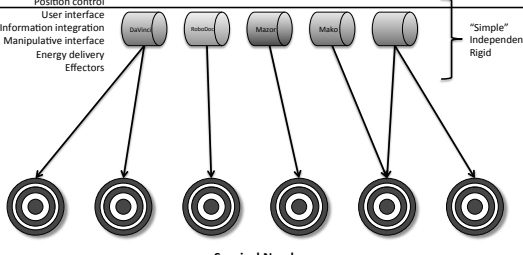
Energy delivery

Effectors



"Simple"

Independent

Rigid



Surgical Needs

Modular Robotics

Position control

User interface

Information integration

Manipulative interface

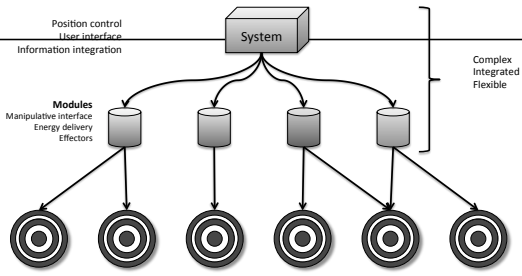
Energy delivery

Effectors



Complex

Integrated

Flexible






Surgical Needs

Tele-proctoring

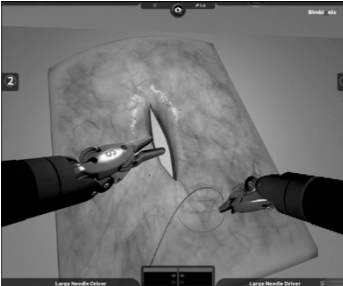
- Use of real-time, remote access to DaVinci video stream to observe and guide the more advanced trainee.
- Secure link via Internet into the robotic OR





Robotic Simulation

- Novel virtual reality simulator for robotic surgery with the DaVinci system
- MIMIC (Seattle, USA)



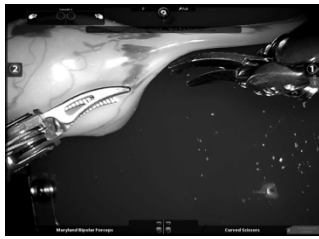
Da Vinci Virtual Reality Simulation








Robotic Simulation

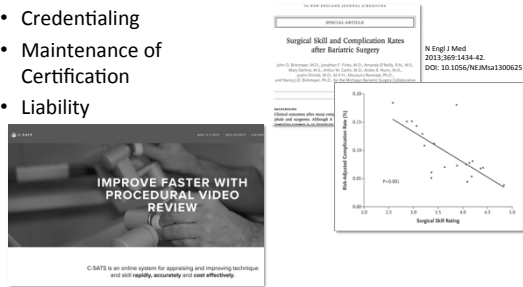
- Development and Validation of an inexpensive procedure-specific simulation tool – Timberlake
- \$2.50





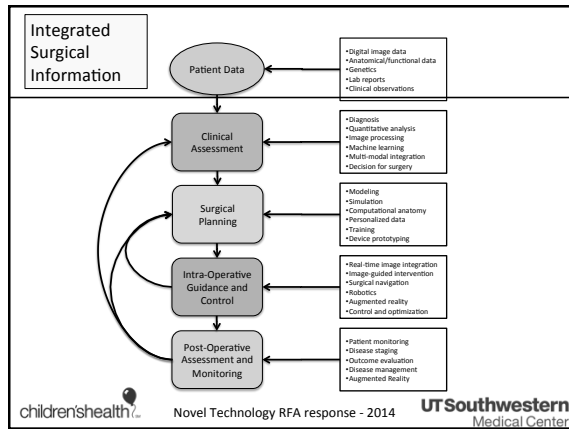



Robotic Skills Assessment

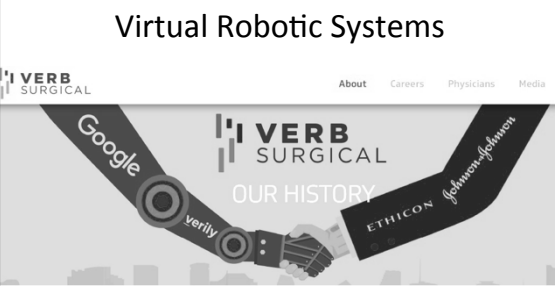
- Credentialing
- Maintenance of Certification
- Liability








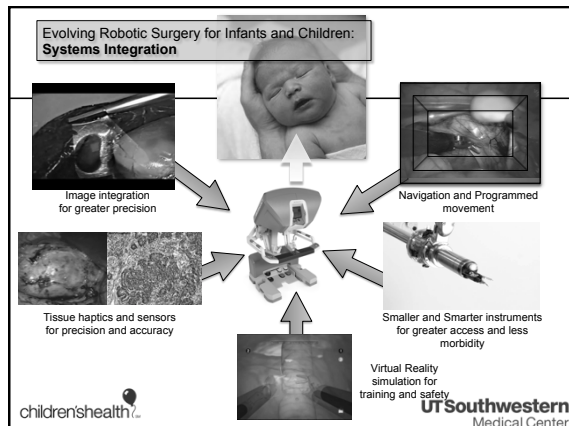


Virtual Robotic Systems




- SRI Robotics is licensing technology directly to VERB
- Goal: "...advanced imaging, data analysis, and machine learning to remove variation, enable greater efficiency and provide better outcomes across the spectrum of surgery." (WSJ 2016)







Paradigm Shift?




"I thought I felt a paradigm shift, but it was just my undershorts riding up."

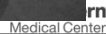
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The Patient Experience

- While difficult to measure or value, patient and family experience and perceptions are critically important
- What is "enough" reduction in morbidity?
- What is the value of a better cosmetic result?




2 days Post-op from partial nephrectomy

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Impact on the Patient and Family

- Reducing morbidity and improving outcomes requires being able to measure them
- It is not the patient alone who is impacted by surgery, but the entire family
- Developing ways to capture how the patient and family are affected by the surgical experience is essential for us to really improve that experience

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Surgical Robotics 2017

- There is an inherent dilemma within new medical technologies:
 - ✓ The need to ensure value and safety
 - ✓ The need to allow innovation to survive
- Robotic pediatric surgery has several clear "wins" – pyeloplasty in older children, retrovesical surgery, complex renal reconstruction – these may be seen as heralds of potential future "wins".

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The ultimate in outpatient surgery?



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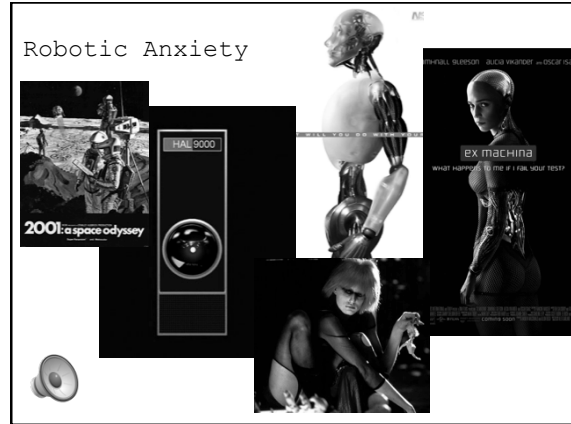
The Future?

KEVIN KELLY GEAR 12.24.12 6:30 AM

BETTER THAN HUMAN: WHY ROBOTS WILL — AND MUST — TAKE OUR JOBS



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Surgical Robotics 2017; and beyond

- Our job is to critically look at robotic procedures, their outcomes and impact on the patient and their family
- This requires a degree of equipoise – you have to be willing to be objective and self-critical
- If not, credibility goes out the door
- *Anticipate and Shape the future*

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