



MICCAI 2009 Tutorial: Medical Robotics and Computer Assisted Intervention

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Simon DiMaio 20 September, 2009



Outline

- Personal background
- Company background
- Research at Intuitive
- The Challenge: bringing technology to market
- Collaborative research and outreach
- Case Studies



Personal Background

- B.Sc. (EE), University of Cape Town, South Africa
- M.A.Sc. & Ph.D., University of British Columbia, Canada
 - Robotics and control systems
 - Needle insertion modelling and steering

Surgical Planning Laboratory, Harvard Medical School

- MRI-compatible robotics
- Neuro-fiberscope navigation
- Multi-modality image guidance
- Intuitive Surgical (2007)
 - Applied Research Group
 - 6 researchers (ME, EE, CS, Vision)



Company Background

Chronology:

- 1995, Intuitive Surgical founded.
- 1999, da Vinci Surgical System introduced.
- 2000, FDA clearance for general laparoscopic surgery.
- 2000, Initial Public Offering
- 2006, da Vinci S introduced.
- 2009, da Vinci Si introduced.

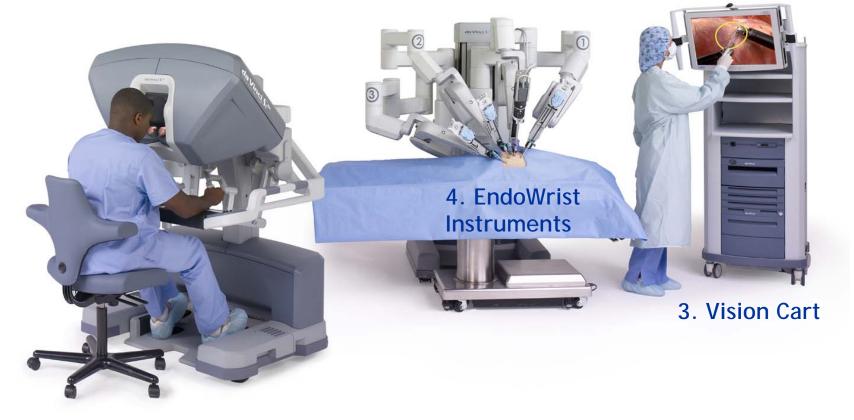
• *da Vinci* Application areas:

- cardiac, urology, gynecologic, pediatric, and general surgery.
- Installed sites: >900 academic and community hospitals
- Installed systems: >1100
- Employees: >1100



da Vinci System Description

2. Patient Side Cart



1. Surgeon Console

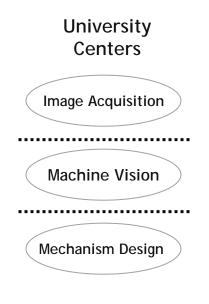


Applied Research @ Intuitive

- Applied? "Application of knowledge to address a specific need."
- Six-person research team (ME, EE, SW, Vision).
- Horizon: 2-7 years from product.
- Themes:
 - User interfaces
 - Imaging and vision systems
 - Simulation and training
 - New architectures
- External Research Collaborations:
 - Johns Hopkins University
 - Imperial College, London
 - Harvard University
 - Vanderbilt, etc...



Bringing Technology to Market



Innovation requires enormously cross-disciplinary collaboration

Research/Teaching Hospital

From Lab to Operating Room



Challenge: Collaboration and demonstrating efficacy in the clinical environment

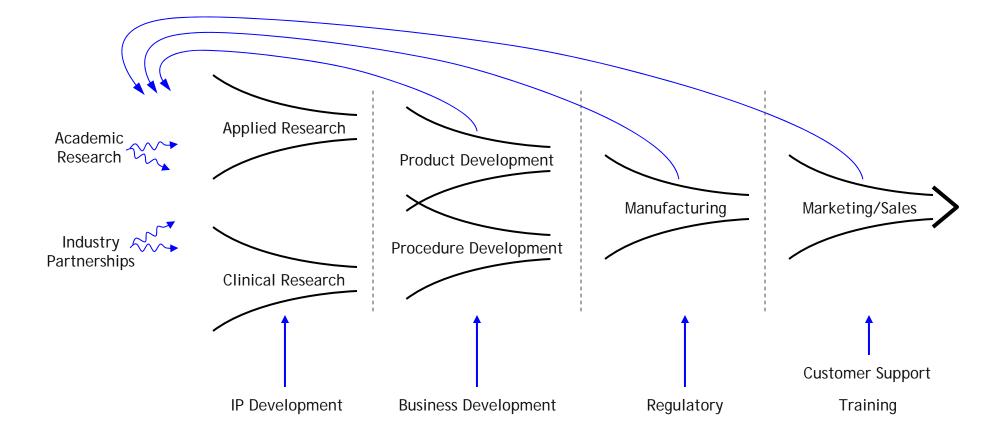
Healthcare System



Challenge: Adoption of innovative clinical solutions across healthcare system



Bringing Technology to Market: Inside ISI (a gross simplification)



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Coordination: A Common Value System

• The value system:

- Patient value
- Surgeon value
- Hospital value
- = efficacy/invasiveness^2
- = patient value + repeatable, teachable & reliable
- = surgeon value + economic benefits

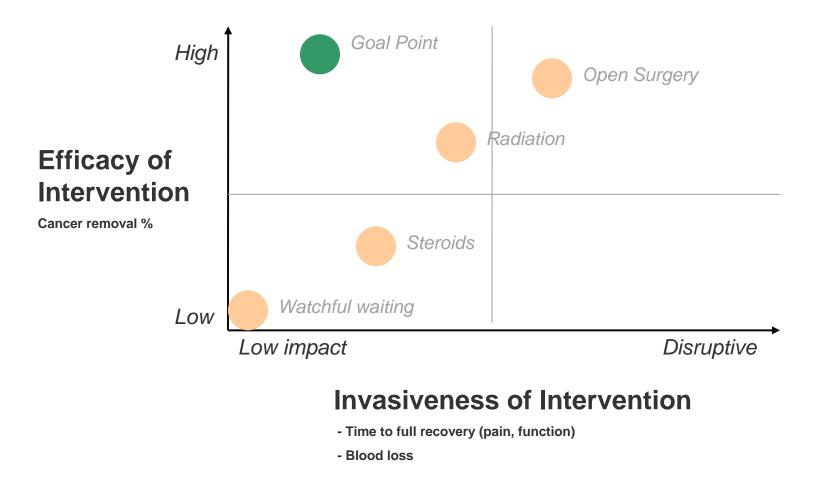
Product Priorities:

- Safety
- Efficacy
- Ease-of-use
- Economics
- Develop fast

- for patients, hospital staff, employees
- "it works, all the time"
- easy to learn, performance easy to access
- makes sense for hospital, payer and ISI
- get on with it!



Example Value Proposition - Prostate Cancer





Research Challenges

- The challenge appears to be less about figuring out what technology to work on.
 - However, with limited resources, we need to be selective.
- How to deliver computer-aided interventions faster and cheaper?
 - There are very few profitable companies in this space.
 - At ISI, profitability required a ~\$500M investment!
 - Financially stressed healthcare system = conservative funding.
 - Systems solutions are technologically complex.
 - Diverse regulatory standards = strenuous and time consuming.



Complexity

- A *da Vinci* system is composed of roughly 10,000 individual components (counting down to resistors).
- There are ~ 1.4 million lines of embedded run-time code; and this for a system that is not autonomous.
- A typical software verification run will comprise of ~40,000 test cases.
- The formally maintained design history file is >10,000 pages of documentation.



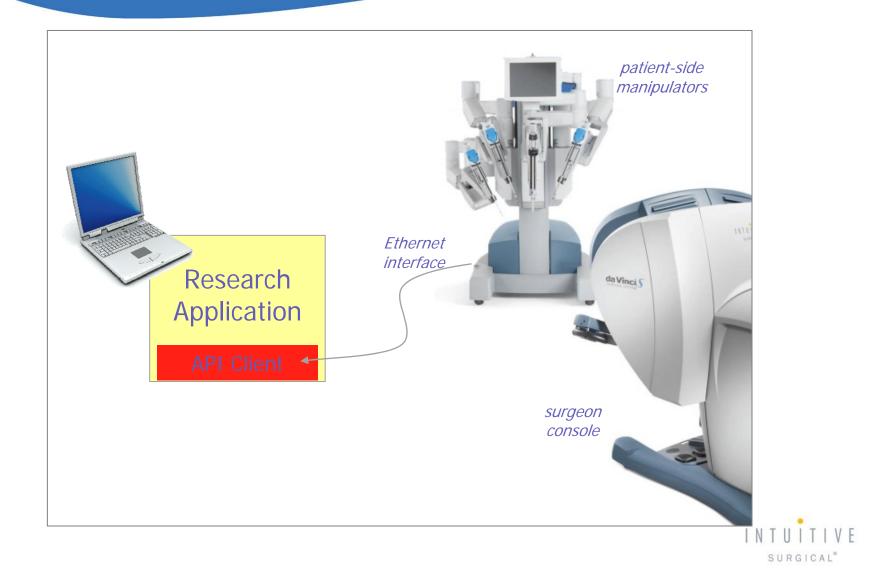
University Outreach and Collaboration

Engagement mechanisms:

- da Vinci research interface
- Grant collaborations
- Hosted Internships
- Conference awards
- Fellowships and seed funding



The da Vinci Research Interface

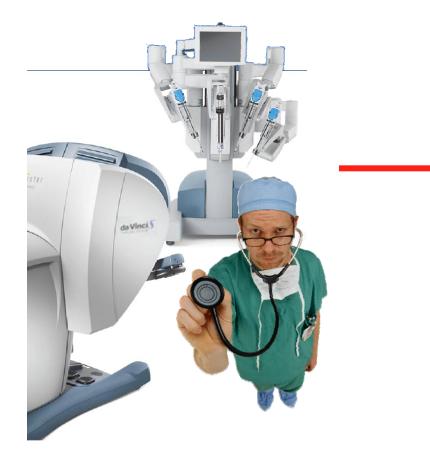


The da Vinci Research Interface

- *da Vinci* and *da Vinci S* support
- Ethernet interface, TCP/IP protocol
- Output only (except for interface control)
- Manipulator data stream
 - MTM-L, MTM-R, PSM1, PSM2, PSM3, ECM
 - 10-100Hz update rate
- User interface events
- Approved for human use

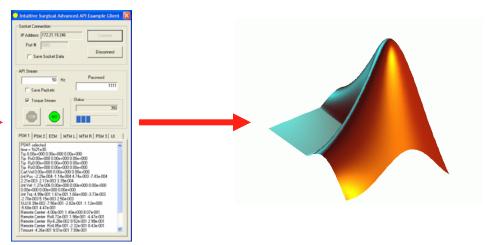


da Vinci API: Example Applications



Data Capture

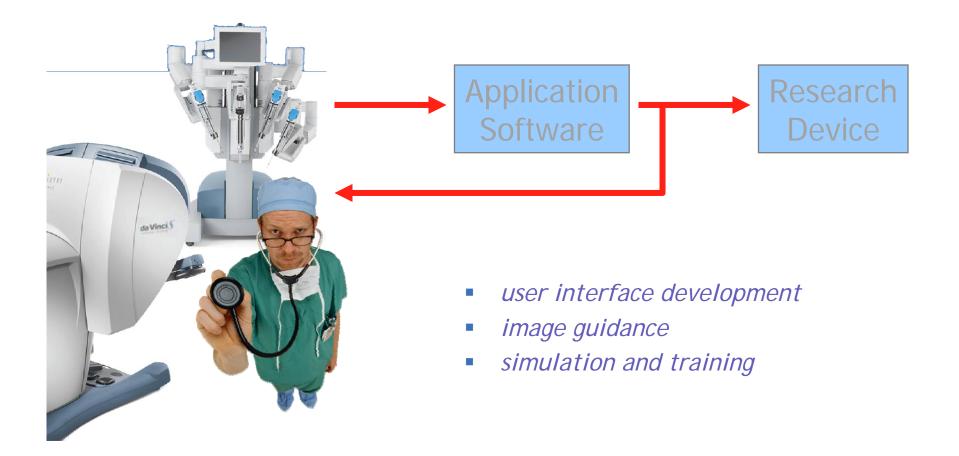
Analysis



- system knowledge / understanding
- task & skills analysis
- device development
- procedure development



da Vinci API: Example Applications





The da Vinci Research Interface

Why is this interface not open?

- confidentiality,
- safety,
- support resources,
- competitive advantage.

The API Agreement

- terms of use,
- restrictions of use,
- *confidentiality,*
- limitations of liability,
- agreed rights to intellectual property.



Establishing a Research Collaboration with ISI

- Initiate an API Agreement
- Statement of Work
- Key criteria:
 - Research Match
 - Technical Strength
 - Clinical Strength
 - Communication



da Vinci API: Further Information

See information and references in our paper:

<u>http://hdl.handle.net/10380/1464</u>

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- Brandon Itkowitz (brandon.itkowitz@intusurg.com)
- Simon DiMaio (simon.dimaio@intusurg.com)
- Chris Hasser (chris.hasser@intusurg.com)
- Intuitive Research website coming soon



Case Study: The Surgical Assistant Workstation

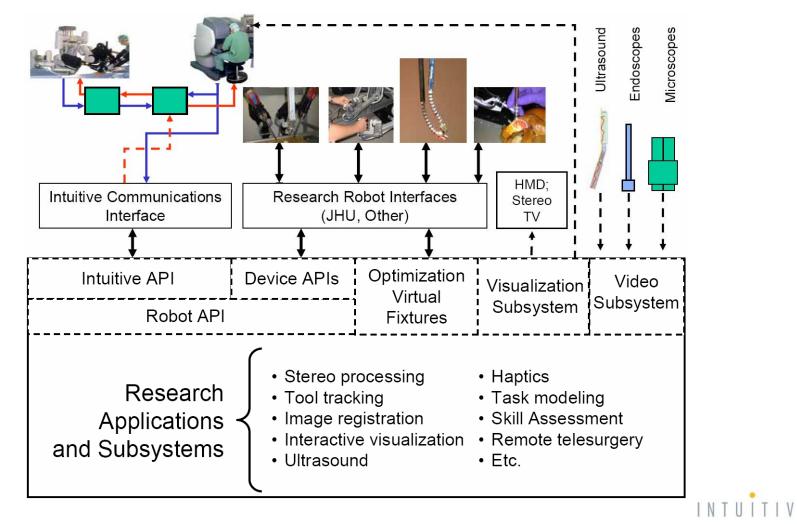
- NSF ERC Supplement (PI: Russ Taylor)
- What is it?
 - An open-source medical robotics framework.
 - Infrastructure glue.
 - A toolkit for integrating hardware and software modules.
 - A multi-institutional collaboration.

Rationale:

- Medical robotics systems are complex.
- Research groups typically develop component technologies, not entire systems.
- Need a common system development framework.



Surgical Assistant Workstation (SAW)



SURGICAL

SAW: Sample Use Cases

- Image Guidance: da Vinci with medical image overlay
- Image Guidance: da Vinci with Iaparoscopic ultrasound instrument
- Haptic Guidance: virtual fixtures
- Research Hardware: prototype devices (e.g., JHU Snake Robot)



SAW Use Cases: da Vinci Image Overlay

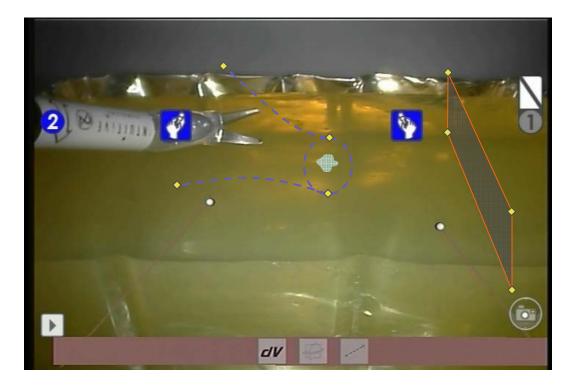
- *da Vinci with medical image overlay*
- *da Vinci with laparoscopic ultrasound instrument*



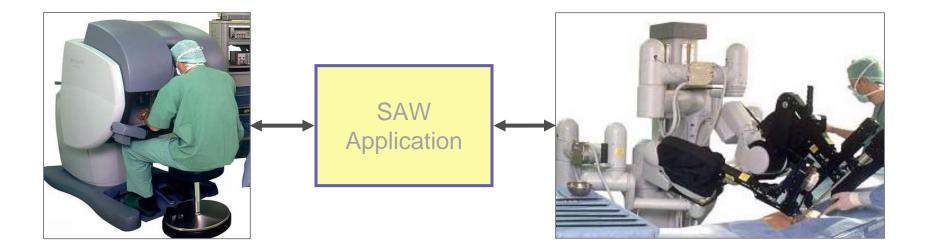


SAW Use Cases: Virtual Fixtures

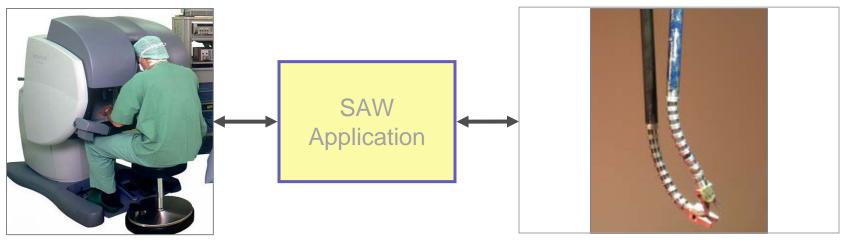
- Interactive placement of virtual fixture geometry:
 - "forbidden regions" or "guidance fixtures"





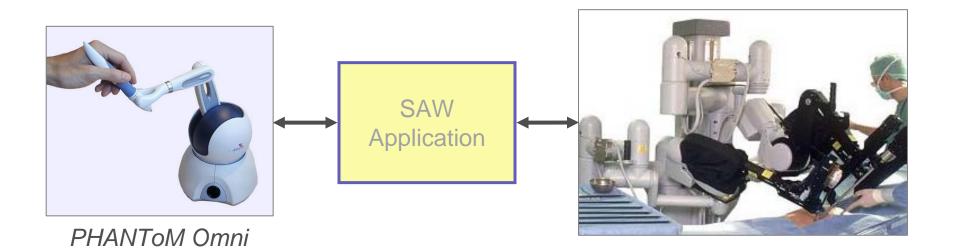




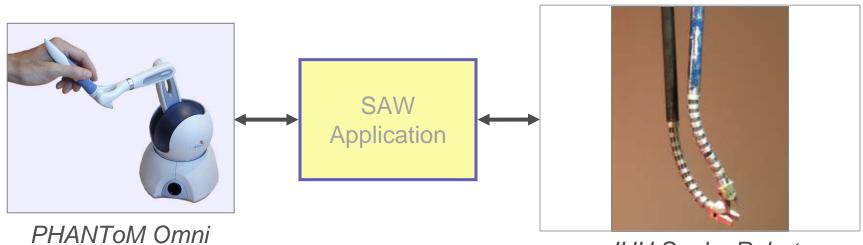


JHU Snake Robot









JHU Snake Robot



SAW Framework: Summary

- A toolbox for rapid prototyping.
- Enables faster innovation and development.
- Enables technology transfer to commercial systems.
- Intuitive Surgical's role:
 - Interface between da Vinci and SAW (a SAW plug-in under separate license).
 - Develop research use cases.
- Looking forward:
 - Multi-institutional adoption & development.
 - A common interface to commercial systems.



Case Study: da Vinci Ultrasound

NIH STTR Phase I and II

Specific Aims:

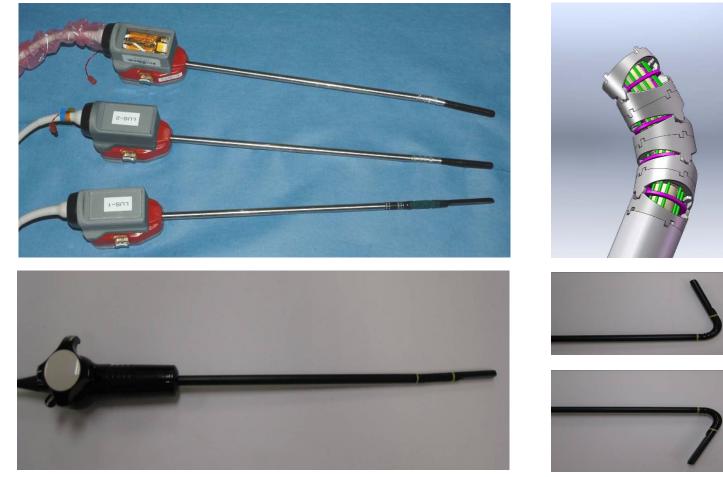
- 1. Develop functional capabilities required for LUS-assisted robotic surgery.
- 2. Produce an Integrated Robotic System for LUS-Assisted Hepatic Surgery.
- 3. Evaluate the effectiveness of the overall system and specific functions for hepatic surgery.

Rationale:

- Subsurface imaging.
- Liver staging, assessment, and biopsy.
- Image guidance for liver tumor ablation.
- Image guidance for liver resection.



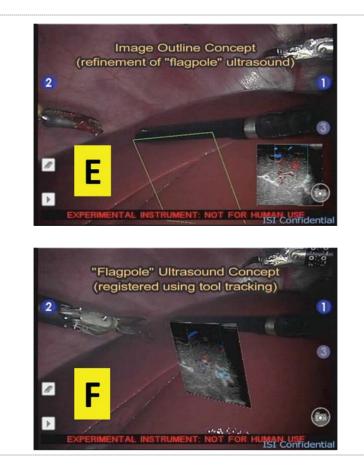
da Vinci Ultrasound: Instruments

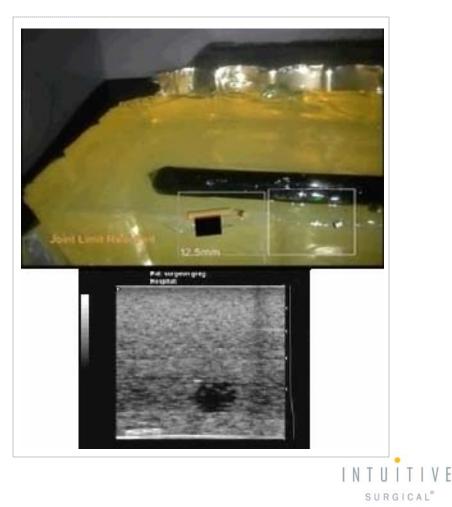


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da Vinci Ultrasound: User Interface

• Leverages the Surgical Assistant Workstation:





da Vinci Ultrasound: Surgeon Evaluation Study

- Compare da Vinci ultrasound versus hand-held LUS.
- Focus on liver applications.
- Tasks:
 - lesion finding,
 - biopsy,
 - liver exploration.
- Johns Hopkins IRB approved study.
 - 5 subject studies completed to-date.
 - In vivo and phantom studies at Intuitive Surgical, California.
 - Phantom studies at Johns Hopkins University.







Ultrasound: Product Development Challenges

- Sterilization
- Instrument Diameter
- Cost model





Conclusions

- Computer-aided interventions are in their infancy.
- New technologies: imaging, vision, robotic mechanisms, tissue specific marking and tissue manipulation technologies need to converge to make an impact in clinical practice.
- Highly integrated/cross-functional academic teams including both engineering disciplines and clinical visionaries are key to integration.
- We need tightly integrated medical schools/academic centers and industrial developers that allow a fast clinical test loop.
- Applied research support by industry, with mechanisms for academic outreach and technology transfer.







Thank You