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(54) **Insufflating access system**

Insufflierendes Zugangssystem  
Système d'accès d'insufflation

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**Description****BACKGROUND****Technical Field**

**[0001]** This application is directed to an insufflating access system.

**Description of the Related Art**

**[0002]** In laparoscopic procedures in which a patient's abdomen is insufflated or inflated with gas, placing a device through which the abdomen is insufflated, also referred to as a first entry device, is often problematic. Because the peritoneum directly contacts the organ bed, a device puncturing the peritoneum can also damage the underlying organ bed. Placing subsequent devices is less dangerous because the insufflating the abdomen lifts the peritoneum above a gas-fill space or cavity above the organ bed, thereby reducing the risk of inadvertent damage thereto.

**[0003]** Several techniques are used to achieve pneumoperitoneum in laparoscopic surgery. A first technique uses a Veress needle, which is a sharp needle placed blindly through the abdominal wall into the abdominal cavity. An insufflation gas, for example, CO<sub>2</sub>, is then pumped through the hollow Veress needle and into the abdominal cavity, thereby insufflating the peritoneal cavity. The Veress needle technique, also known as a controlled stab, is capable of damaging organs such as the intestinal tract. The technique provides little or no feedback to the surgeon that any damage to an anatomic structure has occurred.

**[0004]** A second technique is known as the Hassan technique in which a surgeon performs a mini-laparotomy through the abdominal layers into the abdominal cavity, through which a trocar is inserted and the abdomen insufflated. The Hassan technique is a cut-down technique that results in larger abdominal defects and increased patient scarring. The technique is also difficult to perform on obese patients with very thick abdominal walls.

**[0005]** In a third technique, the surgeon places a trocar optically, visualizing the abdominal layers as the trocar is placed through the abdominal wall through a laparoscope disposed within the obturator of the trocar. The tip of the obturator can penetrate about 2 cm (about 0.75") into the organ bed of the abdominal cavity when placing the cannula and establishing pneumoperitoneum.

**[0006]** In a fourth technique, the abdominal layers are visualized while the trocar is advanced through the abdominal wall. As soon as the tip of the obturator punctures the peritoneum, gas is pumped through the trocar system into the abdominal cavity through vent holes disposed at the tip of the obturator. The fourth technique uses a vacuum release, which causes the organs to fall away from the abdominal wall, thereby creating a space in the abdominal cavity for the obturator tip. Accordingly, the ab-

dominal cavity can be inflated with minimal penetration into the space. As soon as the tip of the obturator punctures the peritoneum, gas enters the abdominal cavity through the vent holes in the tip of the obturator, thereby reducing the negative pressure caused by the surgeon's lifting of the abdominal wall, and in turn, creating a space above the organ bed into which the trocar system is fully inserted into the cavity. A seal is disposed within the obturator that provides a gas tight seal both with and without the laparoscope in place. The vent holes at the tip of the obturator allow moisture and tissue to enter the obturator, however, which obscure the field of view within the obturator tip. Gas flowing directly past the laparoscope within the obturator can cool the laparoscope, thereby fogging of the lens thereof.

**[0007]** European Patent Application EP 1733707 A1 International Patent Application WO 03/020140 A1 and US2005/070851A1 disclose known access systems of the type to which the present invention relates.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

**[0008]** The present invention provides an access system in accordance with Claim 1. This may permit insufflation of a body cavity prior to the insertion of a cannula into the body cavity. The access system has a closed configuration, in which a distal end of the access system is fluidly isolated from the fluid flow channel, and an open configuration, in which the distal end of the access system is fluidly connected to the fluid flow channel, thereby permitting fluid flow, for example, an insufflation gas into a body cavity.

**[0009]** In some embodiments, the trocar seal assembly further comprises a zero seal.

**[0010]** In some embodiments, the fluid port is disposed on the trocar seal assembly.

**[0011]** In some embodiments, the instrument well is open at a proximal end of the obturator, extending longitudinally through the body of the obturator, terminating at the tip of the obturator, and dimensioned to receive a laparoscope therein, wherein at least a portion of the tip of the obturator is transparent. Some embodiments further comprise a laparoscope.

**[0012]** In some embodiments, in the closed position, the obturator is rotated in the access channel compared with the open position.

**[0013]** Some embodiments further comprise means for visually monitoring the position of the penetrating tip through a laparoscope.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS****[0014]**

**FIG. 1A** is a perspective view of an insufflating access system, not in accordance with the present invention.

**FIG. 1B** is a perspective cutaway view of a trocar of

the insufflating access system illustrated in FIG. 1A. FIG. 1C is a side cutaway view of the trocar illustrated in FIG. 1B.

FIG. 1D is a side cutaway view of the insufflating access system illustrated in FIG. 1A in the closed configuration.

FIG. 1E is a side cross-sectional view of the insufflating access system illustrated in FIG. 1A in a closed configuration.

FIG. 1F is a cross-sectional view of the insufflating access system illustrated in FIG. 1A in an open configuration.

FIG. 2A is a perspective view of another example of an insufflating access system, not in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 2B is a perspective view an obturator from the insufflating access system illustrated in FIG. 2A.

FIG. 2C is a side cutaway view of the insufflating access system illustrated in FIG. 2A in a closed configuration.

FIG. 2D is a side cutaway view of insufflating access system illustrated in FIG. 2C in an open configuration.

FIG. 3A is a perspective view of an embodiment of an insufflating access system in accordance with the present invention in an open configuration.

FIG. 3B is a side cross section of the insufflating access system illustrated in FIG. 3A in a closed configuration.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN EMBODIMENTS

**[0015]** FIG. 1A is a perspective view of an example of an insufflating access system 100 comprising a trocar 110 and an obturator 160 slidably insertable into the trocar 110. The insufflating access system 100 also comprises a fluid flow channel, which is discussed in greater detail below. The trocar 110 and obturator 160 comprise suitable biologically compatible materials.

**[0016]** FIG. 1B is a perspective cutaway view and FIG. 1C is a partial side cross section of the trocar 110. The trocar 110 comprises a proximal end 112 and a distal end 114. A trocar seal assembly 120 is disposed at the proximal end 112 of the trocar, and an elongate cannula 130 extends from the trocar seal assembly 120 and is disposed at the distal end 114 of the trocar. An access channel 116 extends through the trocar seal assembly 120 and the cannula 130, from the proximal end 112 to the distal end 114 of the trocar. The access channel 116 defines a longitudinal axis. In some examples, the trocar seal assembly 120 and the cannula 130 are integrated, while in other examples, the trocar seal assembly 120 and the cannula 130 are separate components, and in some embodiments, releasably coupled.

**[0017]** In the illustrated example the trocar seal assembly 120 comprises a first seal 122 and a second seal 124 disposed on the access channel 116 within a trocar seal

housing 126. The first seal 122 is an instrument seal, which forms a substantially fluid tight seal with an instrument extending therethrough, thereby preventing fluid from escaping from the proximal end 112 of the trocar.

5 In some embodiments, the first seal 122 comprises a septum seal. The second seal 124 is a zero seal, which forms a fluid tight seal with no instrument extending therethrough, preventing fluid from escaping from the proximal end 112 of the trocar. In some embodiments, the second seal 124 comprises a duckbill valve, a double duckbill valve, and/or a flap valve. The second seal 124 is optional in some embodiments. For example, in some examples, the first seal 122 provides both an instrument seal and a zero seal, for example, a valve comprising a gel material.

10 Other examples, do not comprise a zero seal.

In some examples, the first seal 122 and the second seal 124 comprise an elastomer, for example rubber, synthetic rubber, silicone, ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM), ethylene-propylene copolymer (EP rubber), 20 polyisoprene, polybutadiene, polyurethane, styrene-butadiene, ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA), polychloroprene (Neoprene®), perfluor elastomer (Kalrez®), and the like.

**[0018]** The cannula 130 comprises a proximal end, at 25 which the trocar seal assembly 120 is disposed, and a distal end terminating in a tip 132. In the example, the tip 132 of the cannula is angled with a beveled edge. The angled tip 132 facilitates insertion through tissue. In other examples, the tip 132 is not angled. The cannula 130 30 comprises a hollow tube open at the proximal and the distal ends. The hollow tube defines a lumen 134, through which the access channel 116 extends. One or more optional vents 136 perforate the cannula 130 at or near the distal end thereof. In the illustrated example, the cannula 35 130 has a generally circular cross section, although those skilled in the art will understand that other examples have other suitable cross sections, for example, oval, elliptical, diamond, square, polygonal, and the like.

**[0019]** A fluid flow seal 140 is disposed within the lumen 40 of the cannula 130, on an inner wall of the hollow tube. The fluid flow seal 140 is positioned, dimensioned, and configured for sealing contacting the body 162 of the obturator, as discussed in greater detail below. In the illustrated example, the fluid flow seal 140 is disposed near 45 the tip 132 or distal end of the cannula. The fluid flow seal 140 is substantially normal or perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the trocar 110, and consequently, is generally circular in the illustrated example. In other examples, the fluid flow seal 140 is disposed at another location.

50 For example, in some examples the fluid flow seal 140 is disposed at or integrated with the tip 132 of the cannula, or spaced adjacent to or just slightly inward from the tip 132 at the distal-most end. In some of these examples in which the tip 132 is not perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the trocar 110, the fluid flow seal 140 also subtends a non-normal angle with the longitudinal axis, and consequently, is elliptical or oval rather than circular. In some

examples, the fluid flow seal **140** and the tip **132** subtend about the same angle with the longitudinal axis, while in other examples, the fluid flow seal **140** and the tip **132** subtend different angles with the longitudinal axis. Some examples of the fluid flow seal **140** comprise a plurality of sub-seals, which are disposed at about the same location in some examples, and disposed in a plurality of locations in other examples. The fluid flow seal **140** comprises a suitable elastomer for example, at least one of rubber, synthetic rubber, silicone, ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM), ethylene-propylene copolymer (EP rubber), polyisoprene, polybutadiene, polyurethane, styrene-butadiene, ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA), poly-chloroprene (Neoprene®), perfluorelastomer (Kalrez®), and the like.

**[0020]** A fluid port **150** is disposed on the housing **126** of the trocar seal assembly, fluidly connected with the access channel **116** distal of the first **122** and second **124** seals. The fluid port **150** comprises a stopcock in the illustrated embodiment, and terminates in a fitting that permits coupling to a fluid and/or suction source, for example, a Luer fitting. In other examples, the fluid port **150** has another location, for example, on the cannula **130** or the obturator **160**. Examples of the fluid port **150** are useful for introducing and/or venting an insufflation gas, for example, carbon dioxide, therethrough. Other fluids are introduced and/or vented in other examples.

**[0021]** The trocar **110** is typically manufactured in a range of sizes to accommodate instruments of different diameters, for example, up to about 5 mm, up to about 8 mm, up to about 11 mm, up to about 12 mm, or up to about 15 mm. Examples of the trocar **110** have working cannula lengths of about 55 mm, about 75 mm, about 100 mm, or about 150 mm.

**[0022]** As best seen in FIG. **1D**, which is a side cutaway view of the insufflating access system **100**, the obturator **160** comprises an elongate body **162** comprising a proximal end terminating in a handle **164** and a distal end terminating in a tissue penetrating tip **166**. A diameter of the tip **166** converges from a proximal end to a distal end thereof. The body **162** and tip **166** of obturator is slidably insertable into and removable from the access channel **116** through the proximal end of the trocar **110**. In a fully inserted configuration, the tip **166** of the obturator extends out of the distal end or tip **132** of the cannula **130**. The first seal **122** of the trocar seal assembly forms an instrument seal with the body **162** of the cannula, thereby substantially preventing fluid leaking from the proximal end of the access channel **116**. In the illustrated example, the body **162** comprises a hollow, instrument well **168**, which is open at the handle **162** at the proximal end of the obturator, and which extends to the tip **166** of the obturator. The instrument well **168** is dimensioned to receive a laparoscope through the proximal opening thereof. When fully inserted, an end of the laparoscope extends through the body **162** of the obturator into or proximal to the tip **166**. In the illustrated example, the tip **166** comprises at least a transparent or windowed portion

through which the laparoscope images tissue proximal to the tip **166**, for example, for monitoring the position of the tip **166** during the insertion of the access system **100** into a body cavity. Some examples of the tip **166** comprise markers or another type of visually enhancing or facilitating features, which assist in viewing the tissue and body cavity, and thus, traversal of the tip **166** through the body. In some examples, the laparoscope is fully inserted in the instrument well **168**, thereby preventing or reducing fogging thereof. Accordingly, some examples comprise at least one of a distal laparoscope seal, membrane, or lock in that provides at least one of holding the laparoscope in a fully or nearly fully inserted position, preventing or reducing fogging, and preventing or reducing other types of interference of the viewing area of the laparoscope.

**[0023]** FIG. **IE** is a side cross section of the insufflating access system **100** in a closed configuration and FIG. **1F** is a side cross section of the insufflating access system **100** in an open configuration. The lumen **134** of the cannula and the body **162** of the obturator together define a fluid flow channel **180** therebetween, which extends longitudinally in the access channel **116**. A proximal end **182** of the fluid flow channel is fluidly connected to the fluid port **150**. A distal end **184** of the fluid flow channel extends to the distal end of the access system **100**, which in the illustrated examples, comprises the tip **132** of the cannula. In the illustrated example, the lumen **134** of the cannula and the body **162** of the obturator are both generally circular and define a fluid flow channel **180** with a generally annular cross section. In other examples, cross-sectional shapes of the lumen **134** of the cannula and the body **162** of the obturator are different from each other, and the cross section of the fluid flow channel **180** has another shape.

**[0024]** A size of a space or gap between the tip **166** of the obturator and the tip **132** of the cannula is selected to prevent or reduce coring of tissue as the access system is advanced. In some examples, the gap between the tip **166** of the obturator and the tip **132** of the cannula provides sufficient gas flow for insufflation, which is discussed in greater detail below. In some examples, a gap between the body **162** of the obturator and the lumen **134** of the cannula is not uniform longitudinally, for example, wider at the proximal end **112** and narrower at the distal end **116**.

**[0025]** In the closed configuration illustrated in FIG. **IE**, the tip **166** of the obturator extends from the tip **132** of the cannula in a configuration suitable for inserting the access system **100** through a body wall and into a body cavity. The position of the obturator **160** in this configuration is referred to as a closed position. In the closed configuration, the fluid flow seal **140** sealing contacts the body **162** of the obturator, thereby cooperating therewith to prevent fluid flow through the fluid flow channel **180**, from the fluid port **150**, and out through the tip **132** of the cannula. Accordingly, the fluid port **150** is not fluidly connected with the distal end of the fluid flow channel **184**.

**[0026]** In the open configuration illustrated in FIG. 1F, the obturator 160 is partially withdrawn from access channel 116, that is translated proximally along the longitudinal axis compared with the configuration illustrated in FIG. IE. The position of the obturator 160 in this configuration is referred to as an open position. In the illustrated example, the body 162 of the obturator is proximal of the fluid flow seal 140, and consequently, does not make contact and form a seal therewith. Accordingly, in the open configuration, the distal end 184 of the fluid flow channel is fluidly connected with the fluid port 150. In some examples, the fluid flow seal 140 contacts a portion of the body 162 of the obturator in the open configuration, but does not sealing contact therewith. For example, in some examples, at least one of the fluid flow seal 140, and a transition between the body 162 and tip 166 of obturator are not normal or perpendicular to the longitudinal axis. In some of these examples, in some positions of the obturator 160 in the access channel, the body 162 of the obturator contacts only a portion of the fluid flow seal 140 rather than the entire sealing surface thereof, and consequently, does not form a seal therewith.

**[0027]** Some examples of the access system 100 comprise an indicator of the configuration thereof. For example, some examples comprise indicia on the obturator 160 and/or the trocar 110 that indicate the position of the obturator 160 in the open and/or closed position. Some examples comprise an audio and/or visual indicator of fluid flow through the fluid flow channel 180 and/or fluid port 150, for example, a spinning disk, a spinning ball, a lamp, a whistle, and/or an alarm.

**[0028]** Some examples comprise one or more mechanical features that indicate the state of and/or lock the access system 100 into at least one of the open configuration and the closed configuration, for example, detents, latches, stops, and the like.

**[0029]** FIG. 2A is a perspective view of another example of an insufflating access system 200 generally similar to the example illustrated in FIGS. 1A-1F, comprising a trocar 210, an obturator 260 inserted in the trocar 210, and a laparoscope 290 inserted into the obturator 260. FIG. 2B is a perspective view of an example of the obturator 260, which is similar to the example of the obturator 160 described above, and comprises an elongate body 262, a handle 264 disposed at the proximal end, a tip 266 disposed at the distal end, and an instrument well 268 extending longitudinally from an opening in the handle 264 at the proximal end of the obturator to the tip 266 at the distal end thereof.

**[0030]** The obturator 260 further comprises a slot 272 that extends longitudinally on the body 262 thereof. As will be apparent from the description below, the slot 272 incorporates the instrument well 268 into the fluid flow channel 280 in the illustrated example. Because the fluid flow channel 280 comprising the instrument well 268 has a larger cross-sectional area compared with the fluid flow channel 180 of example illustrated in FIGS. 1A-1F, examples of the access system 200 exhibit increased fluid

flow. A proximal end of the slot 272 is positioned such that the slot 272 does not interfere with the instrument seal between the body 262 and the trocar seal assembly 220 when the obturator 260 is in the open position or the closed position. A distal end of the slot 272 is positioned such that fluid does not flow from the slot 272 in the closed configuration, that is, the distal end of the slot 272 is fluidly isolated from the distal end of the access system 200. The open configuration permits fluid flow from the distal end of the slot 272, that is, the distal end of the slot 272 is fluidly connected to the distal end of the access system 200. In the illustrated example, the slot 272 perforates the body 262 of the obturator into the instrument well 268. Accordingly, the illustrated example comprises a seal between the proximal end of the obturator 260 and the laparoscope 290, thereby preventing or reducing fluid flow therefrom. The seal is disposed on at least one of the laparoscope 290 and the obturator 260. In some examples, the slot 272 does not perforate the body 262 of the obturator, for example, comprising one or more longitudinal grooves disposed on an outer surface of the body 262. The seal between the proximal end of the obturator 260 and the laparoscope 190 is optional in these embodiments. Some examples of the fluid flow channel 280 comprise one or more longitudinal grooves disposed on an inner wall of the cannula 230.

**[0031]** FIG. 2C is a side cutaway view of an example of the insufflating access system illustrated in FIG. 2A in a closed configuration. In the closed position, the obturator 260 is inserted into the access channel of the trocar 210 with the tip 266 extending from the tip 232 of the cannula in a tissue penetrating position. The proximal end of the slot 272 is disposed below the instrument seal of the seal assembly 220, in fluid communication with the fluid port 250. The distal end of the slot 272 is disposed proximal to the fluid channel seal 240, which seals with the body 262 of the obturator, thereby fluidly isolating the slot 272 from the tip 232 of the cannula and the distal end of the access system 200.

**[0032]** FIG. 2D is a side cutaway view of the insufflating access system illustrated in FIG. 2C in an open configuration in which the obturator 260 is advanced distally in the access channel, for example, using the handle 264, thereby advancing the distal end of the slot 272 past the fluid channel seal 240, and thereby releasing the seal between the body 262 of the obturator and the fluid channel seal 240. In the illustrated example, the slot 272 has about the same length as the cannula 230, extending from about the position of the fluid inlet to past a proximal portion of the angled tip 232 of the cannula, with which the slot 272 is aligned. Accordingly, alignment of the distal end of the slot 272 with the proximal portion of the angled tip 232 exposes the distal end of the slot 272, thereby providing a fluid flow channel 280 that permits insufflation gas to exit directly out the slot 272 and into the body cavity. In some examples, the obturator 260 and trocar 210 are keyed or otherwise configured to prevent rotation therebetween, thereby locking the slot 272 in the ex-

posed condition when the access system 200 is in the open configuration. Those skilled in the art will understand that some examples in which the slot 272 is rotated relative to the configuration illustrated in FIG. 2D such that the distal end of the slot 272 and the proximal portion of the angled tip 232 are not aligned, also permit fluid flow therethrough, but at reduced flow rates.

[0033] In other examples, the access system 200 has an open configuration, as illustrated in FIG. 2A, with a fluid flow seal 240 disposed in the cannula 230 at or near the angled tip 232 thereof. As discussed above, in some of these examples, the fluid flow seal 240 subtends the same or a similar angle as the tip 232. Rotating the obturator 260 positions the entirety of the slot 272 within the cannula 230, proximal of the fluid flow seal 240, thereby converts the open configuration to the closed configuration in which the distal end of the slot 272 is fluidly isolated from the distal end of the access system 200, and preventing fluid flow therefrom. In some of these examples, rotation of the handle 264 of the obturator is restricted such that the device 200 is in the open configuration at a first limit of the rotation and in a closed configuration at a second limit thereof.

[0034] FIG. 3A is a perspective view of an insufflating access system 300, in accordance with the present invention, in an open configuration. FIG. 3B is a side cross section of the insufflating access system 300 illustrated in FIG. 3A in a closed configuration. The embodiment of the access system 300 illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B is similar to the embodiments described above. Like the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 2A-2D, a gas flow channel in the illustrated embodiment incorporates an instrument well, thereby increasing the cross sectional area thereof. The access system 300 comprises a trocar 310 and an obturator 360.

[0035] As best seen in FIG. 3B, the obturator 360 comprises at least one proximal opening 372 and at least one distal opening 374, both of which perforate the body 362 of the obturator into the instrument well 368. In the illustrated embodiment, the at least one proximal opening 372 and the at least one distal opening 374 are both generally circular or oval, but in other embodiments, independently have other suitable shapes.

[0036] A fluid flow seal 340 is disposed at or integrated with the cannula tip 332 in the illustrated embodiment, as described above. Some embodiments of the trocar 310 further comprise a second fluid flow seal, either in addition to or instead of the fluid flow seal 340. Some embodiments of the second fluid flow seal comprise a tubular member, disposed in the seal assembly, through which the obturator extends, wherein the tubular member comprises at least one opening that is aligned with the at least one proximal opening 372 when the obturator is in an open position, thereby permitting fluid flow therethrough. The at least one opening in the tubular member is not aligned with the at least one proximal opening 372 when the obturator is in a closed position, thereby preventing fluid flow therethrough.

[0037] In the illustrated embodiment, the access system 300 is converted from the open configuration illustrated in FIG. 3A to the closed configuration illustrated in FIG. 3B by rotating the obturator 360, for example, using the handle.

[0038] In the illustrated embodiment, the obturator 360 is rotated about 180° between the views illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B, although those skilled in the art will understand that other rotational angles are used in other embodiments. The particular rotational angle depends on factors including the size and shape of the distal opening 374, the location of the distal opening 374, the location of the fluid flow seal 340, the angle of the fluid flow seal 340. In the illustrated embodiment, fluid flows from the fluid port 350, into the proximal opening 372, into the instrument well 368, and out of the distal opening 374. In the illustrated embodiment, the distal opening 374 is exposed in the open configuration. In the closed configuration, the distal opening 374 is positioned proximal of the fluid flow seal 340, which forms a seal with a portion of the body 362 of the obturator distal of the distal opening 374, thereby preventing fluid flow therefrom.

[0039] Although embodiments of the insufflating access system are applicable to any endoscopic application using insufflation, a prototypical application is in laparoscopic procedures. Consequently, for purposes of illustration only, the following describes an example of a method for inserting an endoscopic port or trocar of an insufflating access system, and establishing pneumoperitoneum in laparoscopic surgery with reference to the examples illustrated in FIGS. 1A-1F. Those skilled in the art will understand that the method is also applicable to other examples and embodiments of the access system disclosed herein.

[0040] The obturator 160 is inserted into the trocar 110 and positioned in the closed configuration illustrated in FIG. 1E. A laparoscope is inserted into the instrument well 168 of the obturator and the laparoscope coupled with an imaging system, for example, a camera and a video monitor. The fluid port 150 is fluidly coupled to a source of pressurized insufflation gas.

[0041] The user positions the tissue penetrating tip 166 in an incision made at a desired location on the patient's abdomen and advances the insufflating access system 100 through the abdominal wall. The user monitors the position of the tip 166 through the laparoscope and imaging system. When the user observes the tip 166 penetrating the peritoneum the user converts the access system 100 to the open configuration. In the illustrated example, the user urges the obturator 160 proximally, for example, pulling on the handle 162 to convert the access system 100 to the open configuration illustrated in FIG. 1F. As discussed above, in some examples, the obturator 160 and/or trocar 110 comprise one or more marks or indicia that indicate the position of the obturator 160 in the open position. With the access system 100 in the open configuration, insufflation gas flows from the source of insufflation gas, into the fluid port 150, into the proximal

end 182 of the fluid flow channel, longitudinally through the fluid flow channel 180, past the fluid flow seal 140, past the partially withdrawn tip 166 of the obturator, and out the tip 132 of the cannula. Some gas may also flow out of the vents 136, particularly if the tip 132 of the cannula is fully or partially blocked. The gas flows through the opening in the peritoneum into the abdominal cavity, thereby insufflating the abdominal cavity and establishing pneumoperitoneum.

**[0042]** Accordingly, examples and embodiments of the access system 100 may provide an accurate and simple means for gaining access to the abdominal cavity for laparoscopic surgery. The insufflating access system 100 may provide access to the abdominal cavity through another surface adjacent to the peritoneal lining of the abdominal cavity, for example, the cul-de-sac of the vagina, any point along the gastro-intestinal tract from the diaphragm to the anus, or one of the great vessels such as the abdominal aorta or vena cava. Embodiments of the access system 100 may provide access to other internal structures, for example, the kidney, the stomach, and/or the third ventricle of the brain, or any hollow organ for which accurate and shallow entry and the subsequent flow of gas or liquid is desired.

**[0043]** Disposing a fluid flow seal 140 between the obturator 160 and the distal end 114 of the cannula permits the device 100 to be fluidly coupled with a source of CO<sub>2</sub> while the device 100 is advanced through an abdominal wall. As soon as the peritoneum is punctured by the tip 166 of the obturator, the surgeon stops forward movement of the device 100 and opens the fluid channel 180, thereby allowing the gas to flow through the fluid flow channel 180 and out of the device 100. The gas, following a path of least resistance, flows between the tip 166 and the abdominal wall, through the opening made in the peritoneum, and finally into the abdominal cavity. Consequently, pneumoperitoneum is established with reduced penetration into the organ bed because the tip 166 of the obturator does not extend as far beyond the peritoneum as in embodiments in which the tip comprises vent holes through which gas insufflates the abdominal cavity. Embodiments of the device 100 also do not comprise at least one of: seals within the obturator and gas channels around the laparoscope. Some embodiments eliminate or reduce the possibility of fluid and/or tissue entering the visual field within the obturator tip 166. In some uses of the examples and embodiments, the peritoneum is punctured and the abdominal cavity insufflated without further penetration of the tip 166 beyond the peritoneum and into the abdominal cavity or organ bed.

**[0044]** While certain embodiments have been particularly shown and described with reference to exemplary embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the scope of the present invention as defined by the following claims.

## Claims

1. An insufflating surgical access system (300) comprising:

5 a trocar (310) comprising:

a proximal end and a distal end ;  
a trocar seal assembly disposed at the proximal end of the trocar (310), the trocar seal assembly comprising an instrument seal;  
an elongate cannula disposed at the distal end of the trocar, the cannula comprising a tubular wall defining a lumen (334), an open proximal end, and an open distal end wherein the distal end of the cannula comprises an angled tip (332);  
an access channel defining a longitudinal axis, extending through the trocar seal assembly and the lumen (334) of the cannula, from the proximal end of the trocar to the distal end of the trocar;  
a fluid port (350) disposed at the proximal end of the trocar; and  
a fluid flow seal (340) disposed in the access channel the fluid flow seal (340) being disposed at or integrated with the angled tip (332) of the cannula

20 an obturator (360) comprising:

25 an elongate body (362) comprising a proximal end and a distal end;  
30 a tissue penetrating tip disposed at the distal end; and  
35 a handle disposed at the proximal end,

40 wherein the obturator (360) is slidably insertable into a proximal end of the access channel, and the tip of the obturator (360) extends out of the distal, open end of the cannula when fully inserted therethrough; and

45 a fluid flow channel fluidly connected to the fluid port (350) of the trocar, and extending to a distal end of the insufflating access system (300), wherein the fluid flow channel comprises at least one proximal opening (372) and at least one distal opening (374) disposed in the body (362) of the obturator (360);

50 wherein the obturator (360) in the access channel has a closed position, in which the body (362) of the obturator (360) sealingly contacts the fluid flow seal (340), thereby preventing fluid flow through the fluid flow channel, and an open position, in which the body (362) of the obturator (360) does not sealingly contact the fluid flow seal (340), thereby allowing fluid flow through the fluid flow channel

**characterized in that** the fluid flow seal (340) is not perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the access channel wherein the fluid flow channel comprises an instrument well (368) disposed in the body (362) of the obturator (360) and wherein, in the closed position, the distal opening (374) of the obturator (360) is positioned proximally of the fluid flow seal (340) in the access channel (360) compared with the open position, in which the distal opening (374) is exposed.

2. The access system (300) of claim 1 wherein trocar seal assembly further comprises a zero seal.
3. The access system (300) of claim 1 wherein the fluid port (350) is disposed on the trocar seal assembly.
4. The access system (300) of claim 1 wherein the instrument well (368) is open at a proximal end of the obturator (360), and extends longitudinally through the body (362) of the obturator (360), terminating at the tip of the obturator (360), and dimensioned to receive a laparoscope therein, wherein at least a portion of the tip of the obturator (360) is transparent.
5. The access system (300) of any proceeding claim wherein in the closed position, the obturator is rotated in the access channel compared with the open position.

#### Patentansprüche

1. Ein chirurgisches Insufflationszugangssystem (300), das Folgendes beinhaltet:

einen Trokar (310), der Folgendes beinhaltet:

ein proximales Ende und ein distales Ende; eine Trokardichtungsbaugruppe, die am proximalen Ende des Trokars (310) angeordnet ist, wobei die Trokardichtungsbaugruppe eine Instrumentendichtung beinhaltet; eine längliche Kanüle, die am distalen Ende des Trokars angeordnet ist, wobei die Kanüle eine röhrenförmige Wand, die ein Lumen (334) definiert, ein offenes proximales Ende und ein offenes distales Ende beinhaltet, wobei das distale Ende der Kanüle eine angewinkelte Spitze (332) beinhaltet; einen Zugangskanal, der eine Längsachse definiert, die sich durch die Trokardichtungsbaugruppe und das Lumen (334) der Kanüle, von dem proximalen Ende des Trokars bis zu dem distalen Ende des Trokars, erstreckt;

eine Fluidöffnung (350), die an dem proximalen Ende des Trokars angeordnet ist; und eine Fluidflussdichtung (340), die in dem Zugangskanal angeordnet ist, wobei die Fluidflussdichtung (340) an der angewinkelten Spitze (332) der Kanüle angeordnet oder mit ihr integriert ist;

einen Obturator (360), der Folgendes beinhaltet:

einen länglichen Hauptteil (362), der ein proximales Ende und ein distales Ende beinhaltet; eine gewebedurchdringende Spitze, die an dem distalen Ende angeordnet ist; und einen Handgriff, der an dem proximalen Ende angeordnet ist,

wobei der Obturator (360) gleitfähig in ein proximales Ende des Zugangskanals einführbar ist und die Spitze des Obturators (360) sich aus dem distalen, offenen Ende der Kanüle erstreckt, wenn er vollständig durch sie eingeführt ist; und

einen Fluidflusskanal, der in fluider Verbindung mit der Fluidöffnung (350) des Trokars steht und sich bis zu einem distalen Ende des Insufflationszugangssystems (300) erstreckt, wobei der Fluidflusskanal mindestens eine proximale Öffnung (372) und mindestens eine distale Öffnung (374) beinhaltet, die in dem Hauptteil (362) des Obturators (360) angeordnet sind; wobei der Obturator (360) in dem Zugangskanal Folgendes aufweist: eine geschlossene Position, in der der Hauptteil (362) des Obturators (360) in dichtendem Kontakt mit der Fluidflussdichtung (340) steht, wodurch der Fluidfluss durch den Fluidflusskanal verhindert wird, und eine offene Position, in der der Hauptteil (362) des Obturators (360) nicht in dichtendem Kontakt mit der Fluidflussdichtung (340) steht, wodurch der Fluidfluss durch den Fluidflusskanal gestattet wird,

**dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Fluidflussdichtung (340) nicht senkrecht zu der Längsachse des Zugangskanals steht, wobei der Fluidflusskanal einen Instrumentenschacht (368) beinhaltet, der in dem Hauptteil (362) des Obturators (360) angeordnet ist, und wobei die distale Öffnung (374) des Obturators (360) in der geschlossenen Position proximal zu der Fluidflussdichtung (340) in dem Zugangskanal (360) positioniert ist, im Vergleich mit der offenen Position, in welcher die distale Öffnung (374) exposiert ist.

2. Das Zugangssystem (300) gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die Trokardichtungsbaugruppe ferner eine Nulldichtung beinhaltet. 5

3. Das Zugangssystem (300) gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die Fluidöffnung (350) auf der Trokardichtungsbaugruppe angeordnet ist. 10

4. Das Zugangssystem (300) gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei der Instrumentenschacht (368) an einem proximalen Ende des Obturators (360) offen ist und sich längs durch den Hauptteil (362) des Obturators (360) erstreckt, an der Spitze des Obturators (360) endet und zum Aufnehmen eines Laparoskops darin dimensioniert ist, wobei mindestens ein Anteil der Spitze des Obturators (360) transparent ist. 15

5. Das Zugangssystem (300) gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Obturator in der geschlossenen Position im Vergleich mit der offenen Position in dem Zugangskanal gedreht ist. 20

#### Revendications

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1. Système d'accès chirurgical à insufflation (300) comportant :

un trocart (310) comportant : 30

une extrémité proximale et une extrémité distale ;

un ensemble joint d'étanchéité de trocart disposé au niveau de l'extrémité proximale du trocart (310), l'ensemble joint d'étanchéité de trocart comportant un joint d'étanchéité d'instrument ; 35

une canule oblongue disposée au niveau de l'extrémité distale du trocart, la canule comportant une paroi tubulaire délimitant une lumière (334), une extrémité proximale ouverte, et une extrémité distale ouverte, dans lequel l'extrémité distale de la canule comporte une pointe formant un angle (332) ; 40

un canal d'accès délimitant un axe longitudinal, qui s'étend à travers l'ensemble joint d'étanchéité de trocart et la lumière (334) de la canule, de l'extrémité proximale du trocart à l'extrémité distale du trocart ; 45

un orifice pour fluide (350) disposé au niveau de l'extrémité proximale du trocart ; et un joint d'étanchéité d'écoulement de fluide (340) disposé dans le canal d'accès, le joint d'étanchéité d'écoulement de fluide (340) étant disposé au niveau de la pointe formant un angle (332) de la canule ou intégré à 50

celle-ci ;

un obturateur (360) comportant :

un corps oblong (362) comportant une extrémité proximale et une extrémité distale ; une pointe de pénétration des tissus disposée au niveau de l'extrémité distale ; et une poignée disposée au niveau de l'extrémité proximale, 55

dans lequel l'obturateur (360) peut être inséré de manière coulissante dans une extrémité proximale du canal d'accès, et la pointe de l'obturateur (360) s'étend hors de l'extrémité distale ouverte de la canule lorsqu'il est entièrement inséré dans celle-ci ; et

un canal d'écoulement de fluide relié de manière fluidique à l'orifice pour fluide (350) du trocart, et s'étendant jusqu'à une extrémité distale du système d'accès à insufflation (300), dans lequel le canal d'écoulement de fluide comporte au moins une ouverture proximale (372) et au moins une ouverture distale (374) disposées dans le corps (362) de l'obturateur (360) ; dans lequel l'obturateur (360) dans le canal d'accès a une position fermée, dans laquelle le corps (362) de l'obturateur (360) vient en contact de manière étanche avec le joint d'étanchéité d'écoulement de fluide (340), empêchant ainsi l'écoulement de fluide dans le canal d'écoulement de fluide, et dans une position ouverte, dans laquelle le corps (362) de l'obturateur (360) ne vient pas en contact de manière étanche avec le joint d'étanchéité d'écoulement de fluide (340), permettant ainsi l'écoulement de fluide dans le canal d'écoulement de fluide,

**caractérisé en ce que** le joint d'étanchéité d'écoulement de fluide (340) n'est pas perpendiculaire à l'axe longitudinal du canal d'accès, **en ce que** le canal d'écoulement de fluide comporte un puits d'instrument (368) disposé dans le corps (362) de l'obturateur (360) et **en ce que**, dans la position fermée, l'ouverture distale (374) de l'obturateur (360) est positionnée de manière proximale par rapport au joint d'étanchéité d'écoulement de fluide (340) dans le canal d'accès (360) comparativement à la position ouverte, dans laquelle l'ouverture distale (374) est exposée.

2. Système d'accès (300) selon la revendication 1 dans lequel l'ensemble joint d'étanchéité de trocart comporte en outre un joint d'étanchéité zéro. 55

3. Système d'accès (300) selon la revendication 1 dans lequel l'orifice pour fluide (350) est disposé sur l'ensemble joint d'étanchéité de trocart.

4. Système d'accès (300) selon la revendication 1 dans lequel le puits d'instrument (368) est ouvert au niveau d'une extrémité proximale de l'obturateur (360), et s'étend longitudinalement dans le corps (362) de l'obturateur (360), se terminant au niveau de la pointe de l'obturateur (360), et est dimensionné pour y recevoir un laparoscope, dans lequel au moins une partie de la pointe de l'obturateur (360) est transparente. 5

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5. Système d'accès (300) selon la revendication 1 dans lequel, dans la position fermée, l'obturateur est tourné dans le canal d'accès comparativement à la position ouverte. 15

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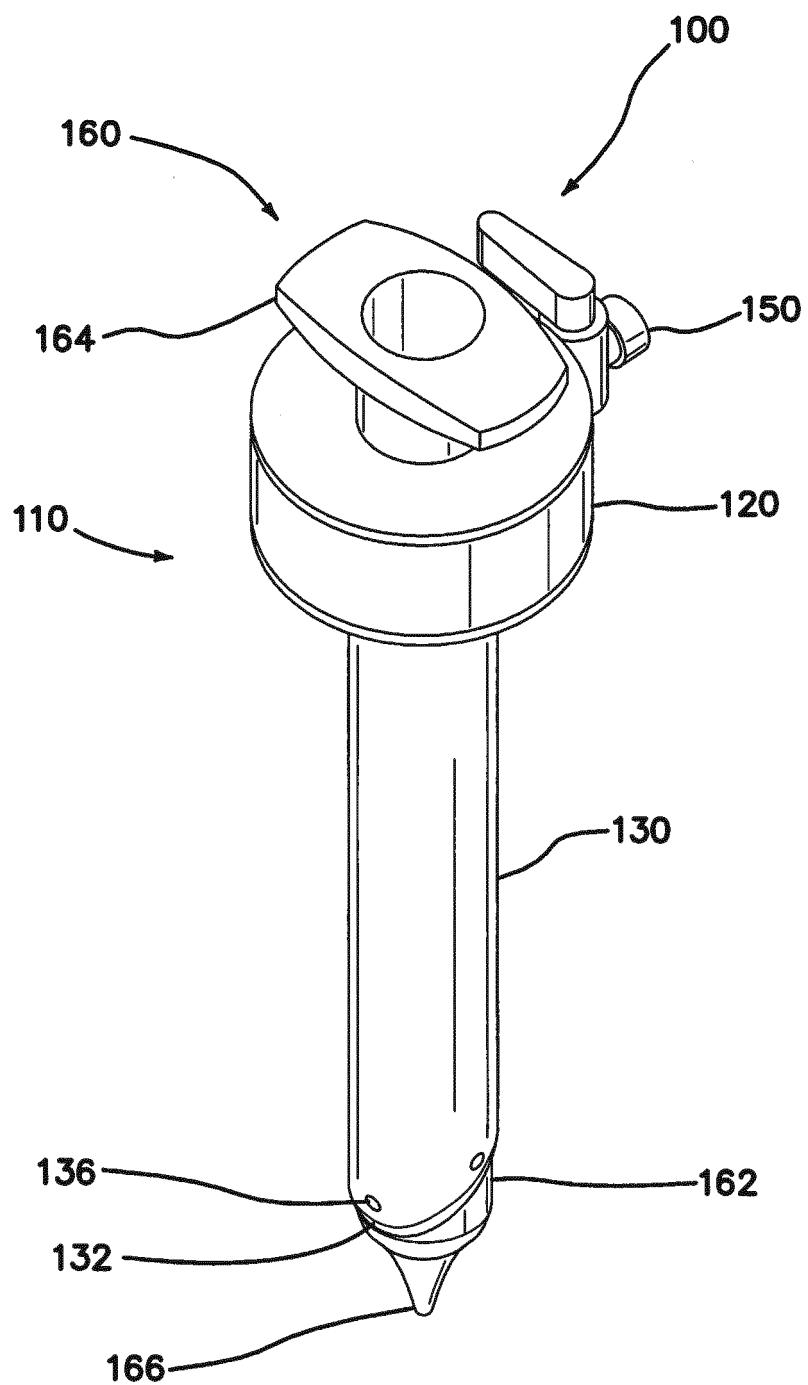
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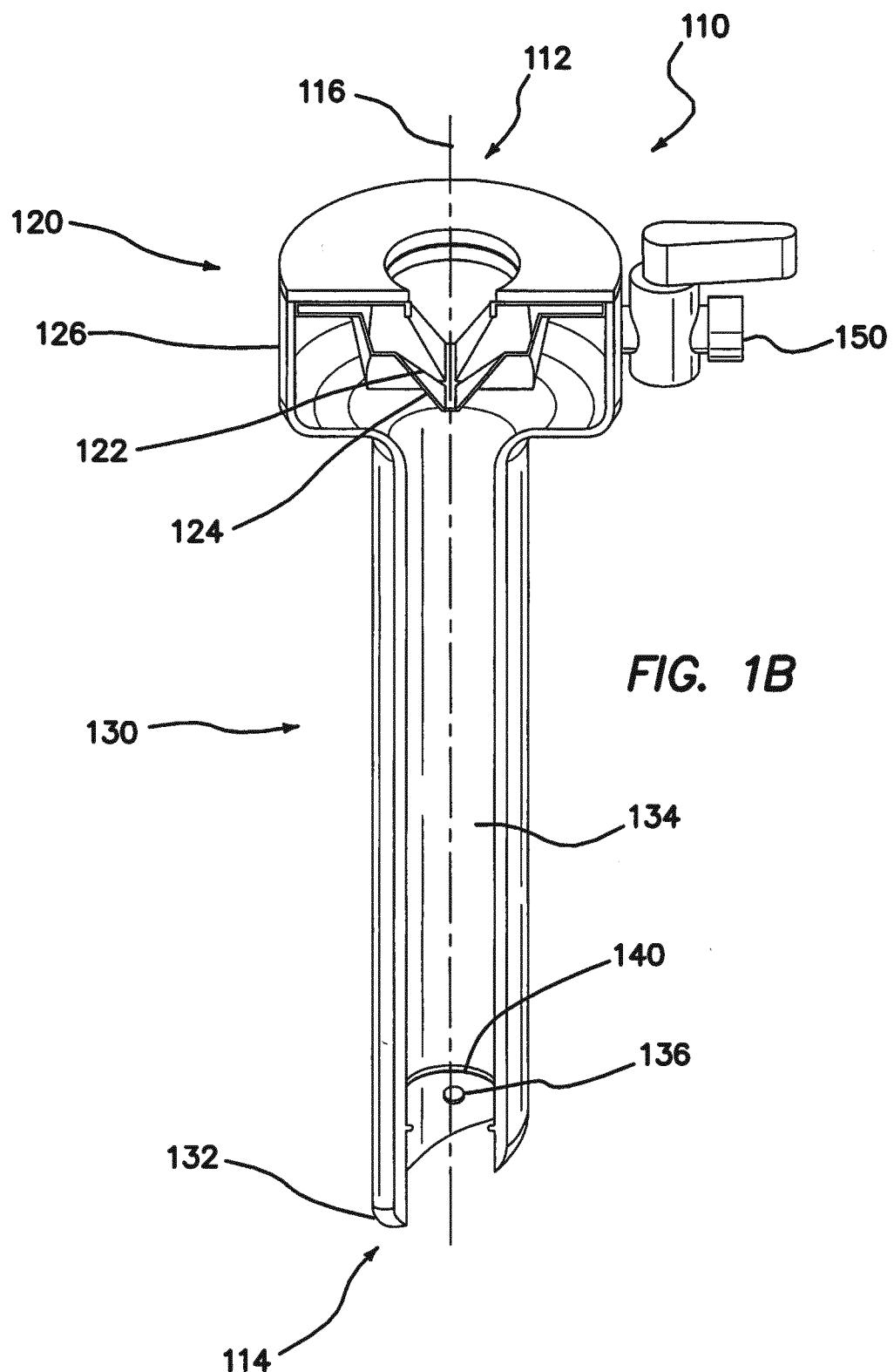
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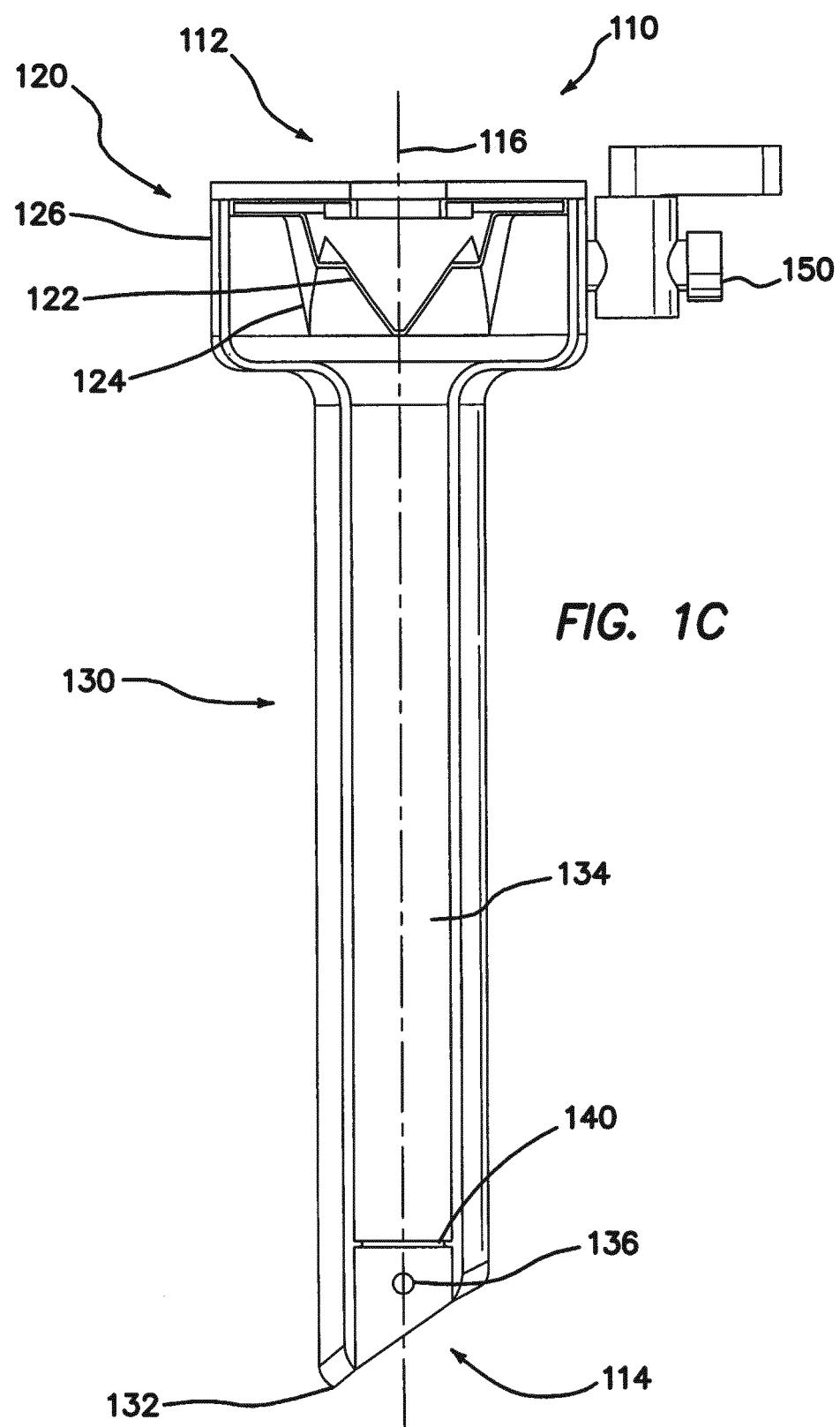
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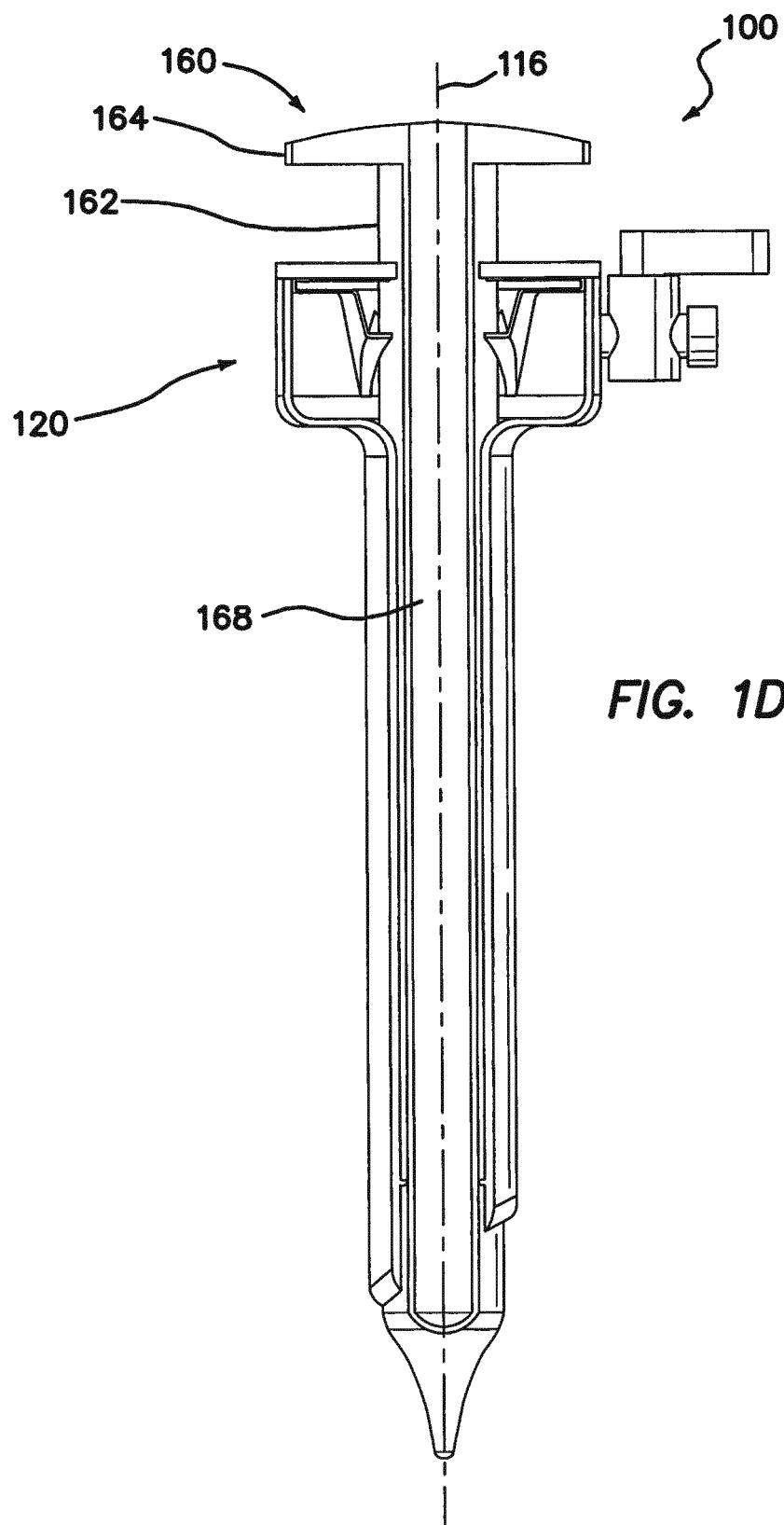
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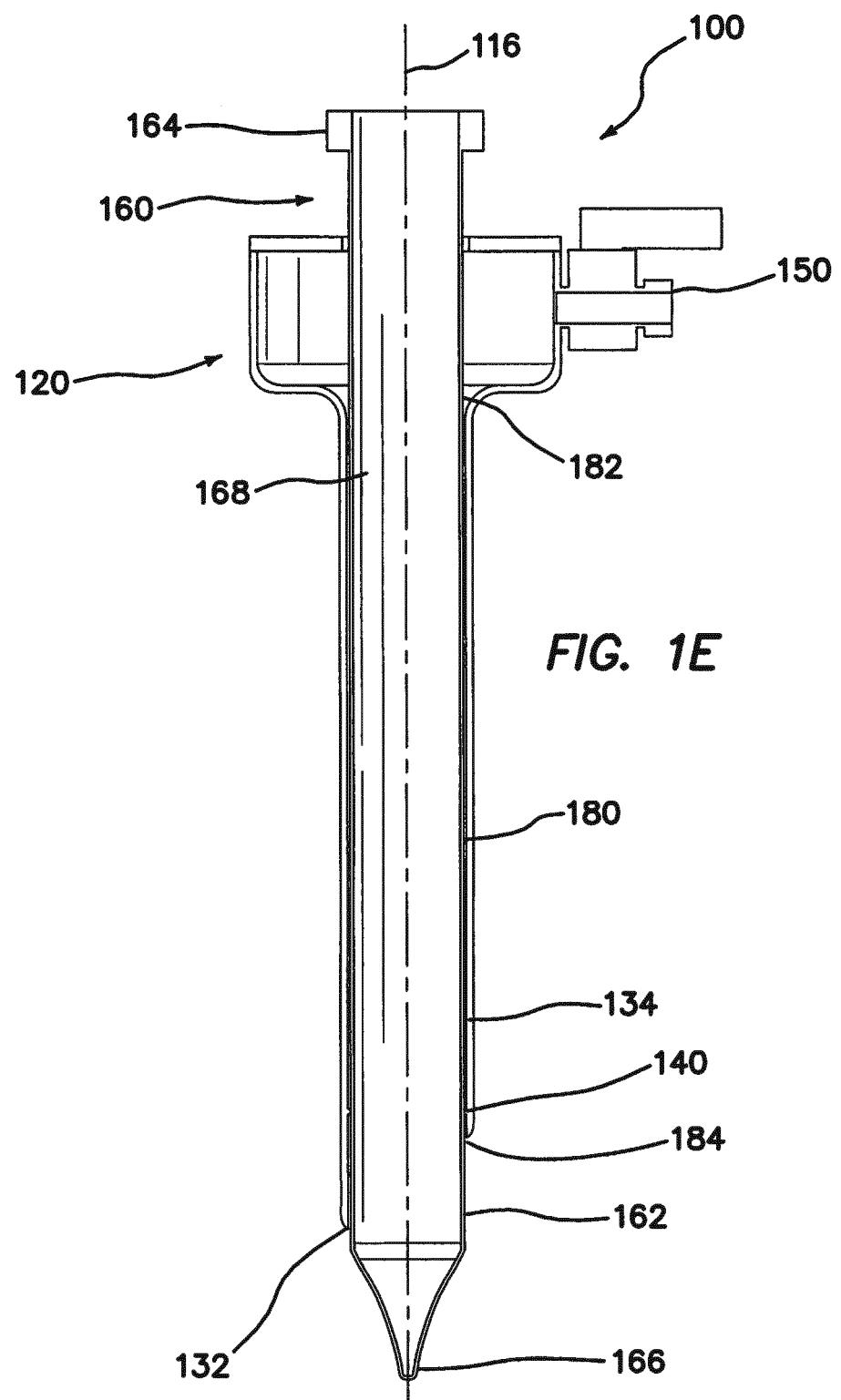
*FIG. 1A*

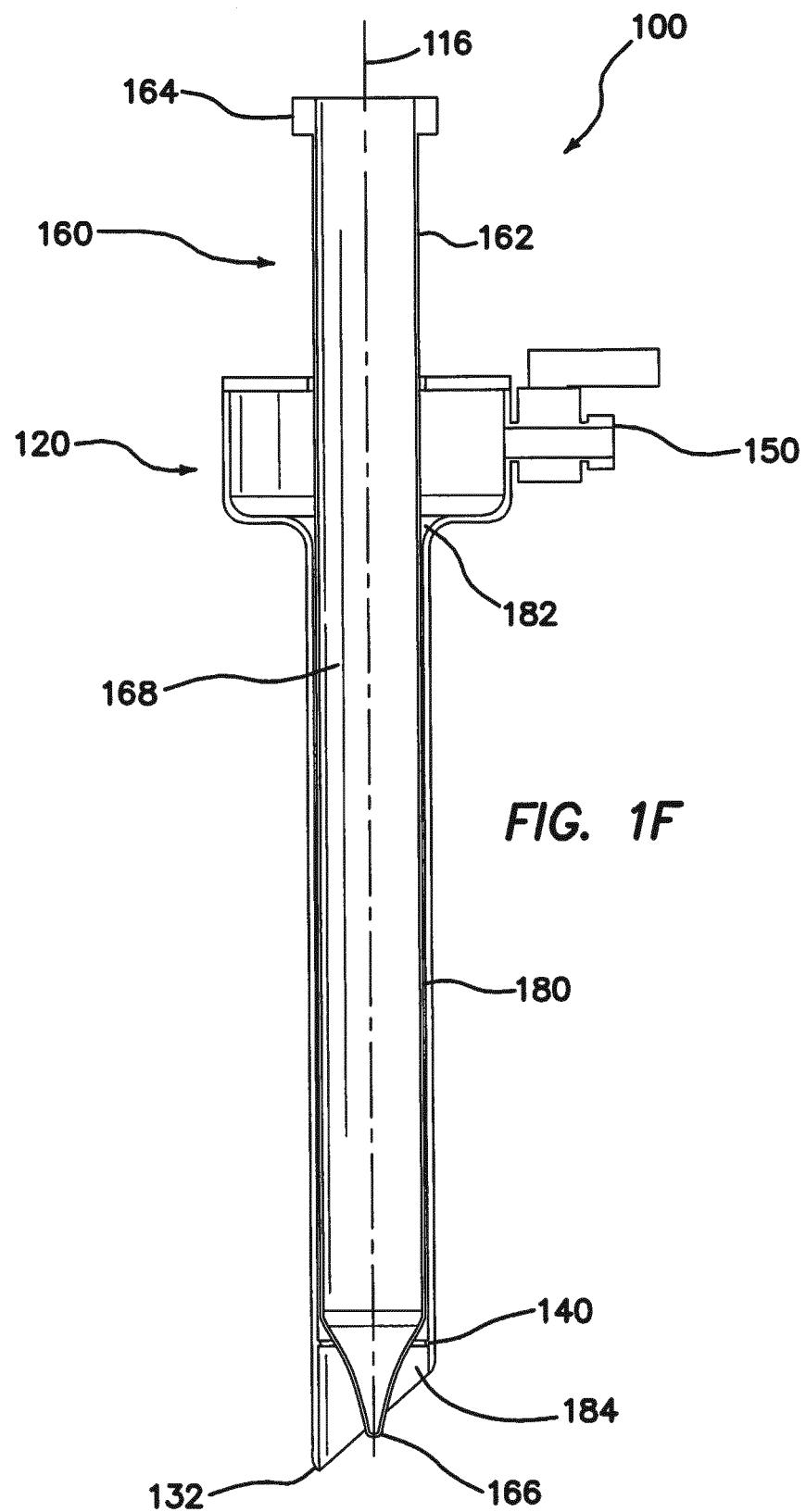




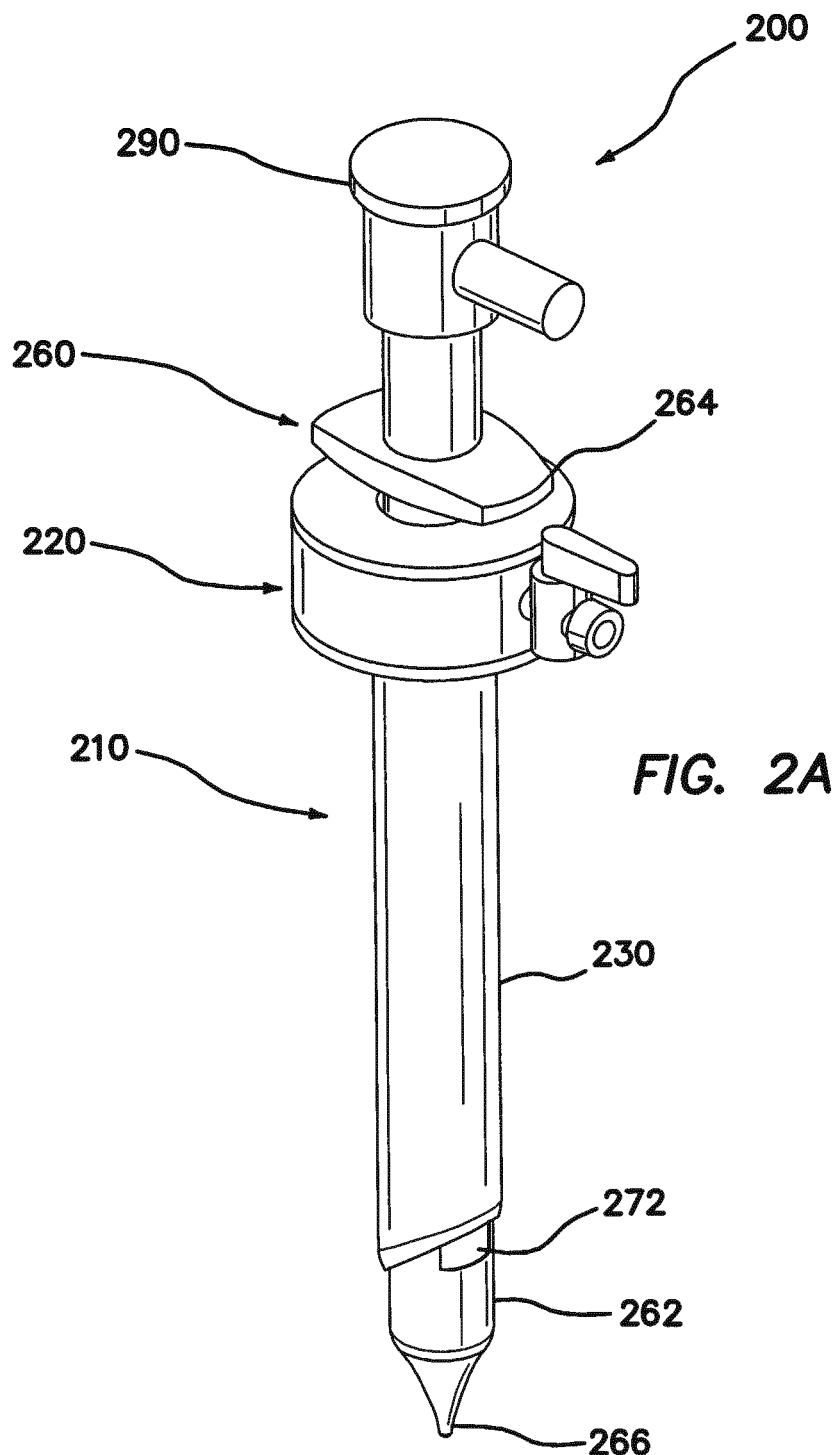


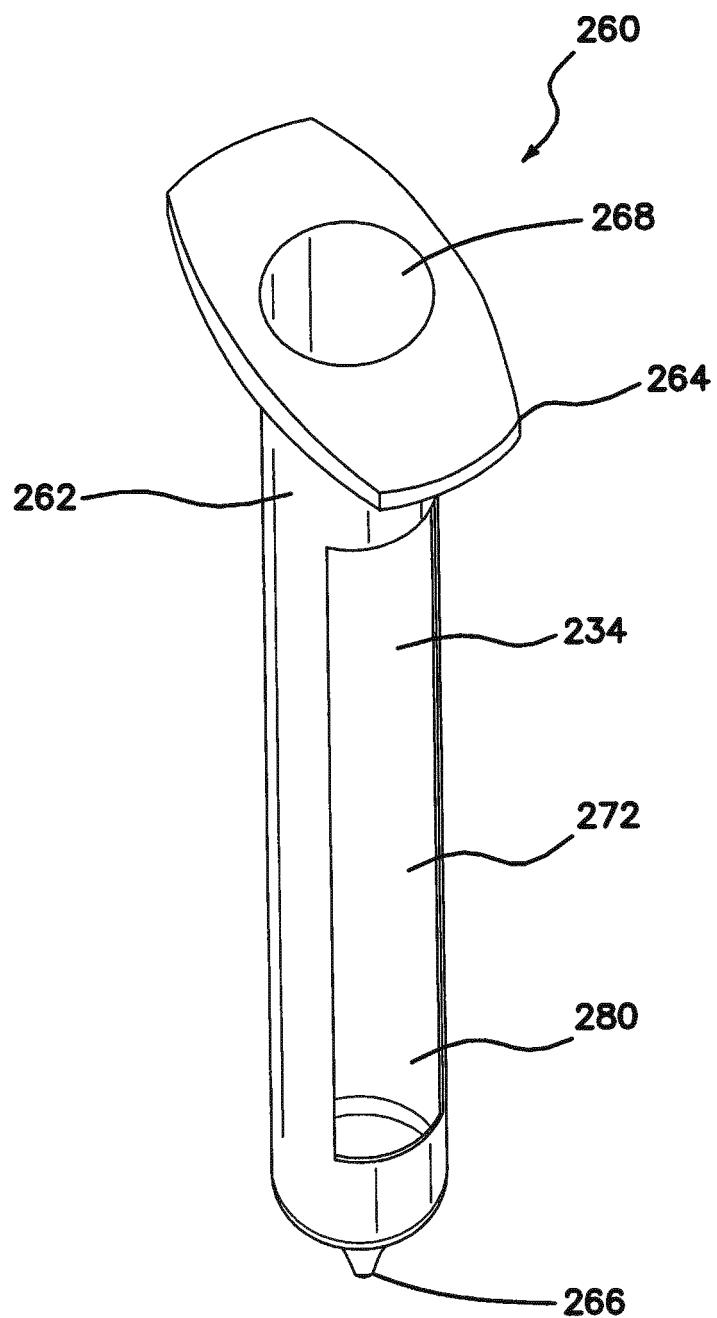
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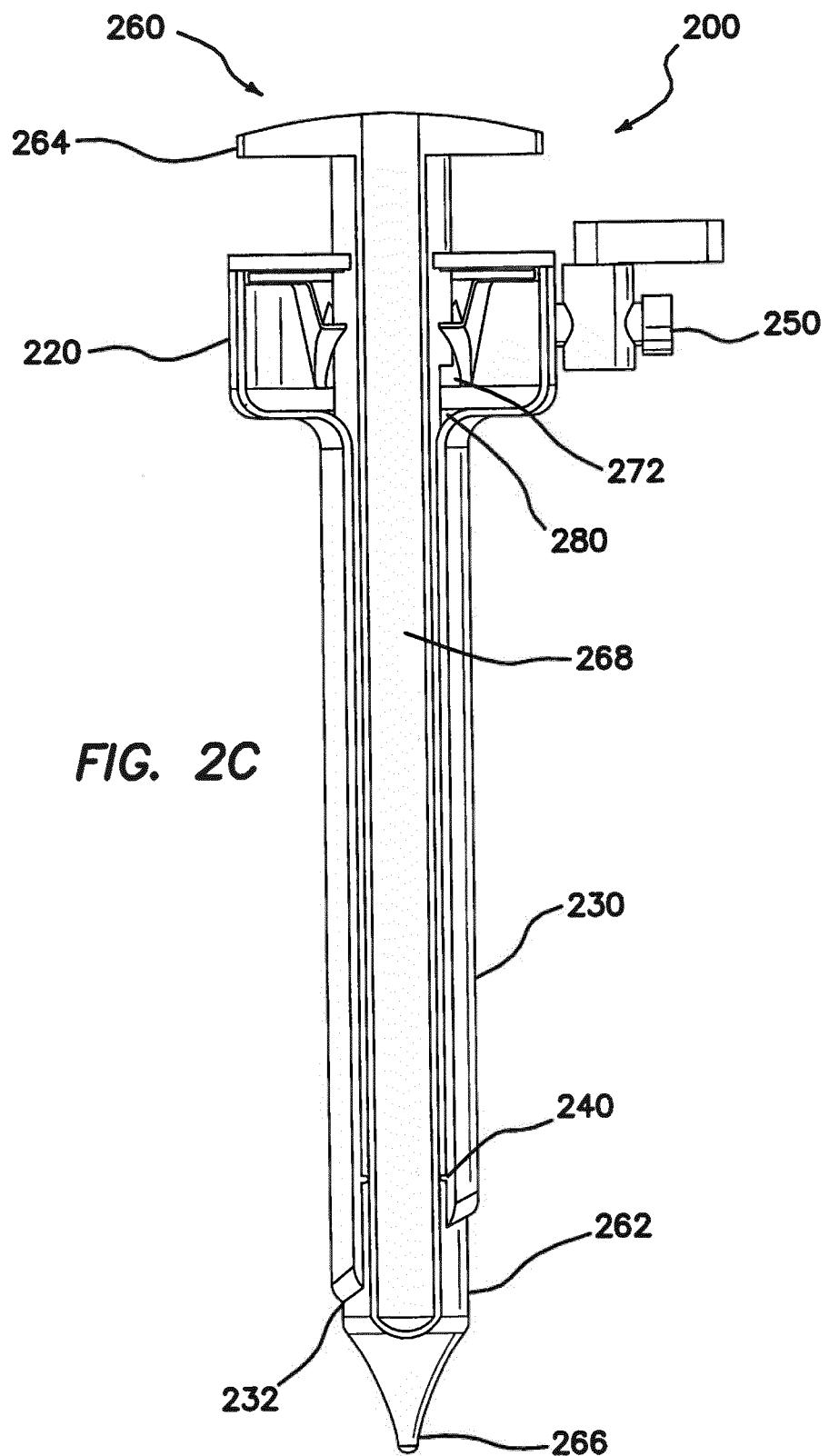


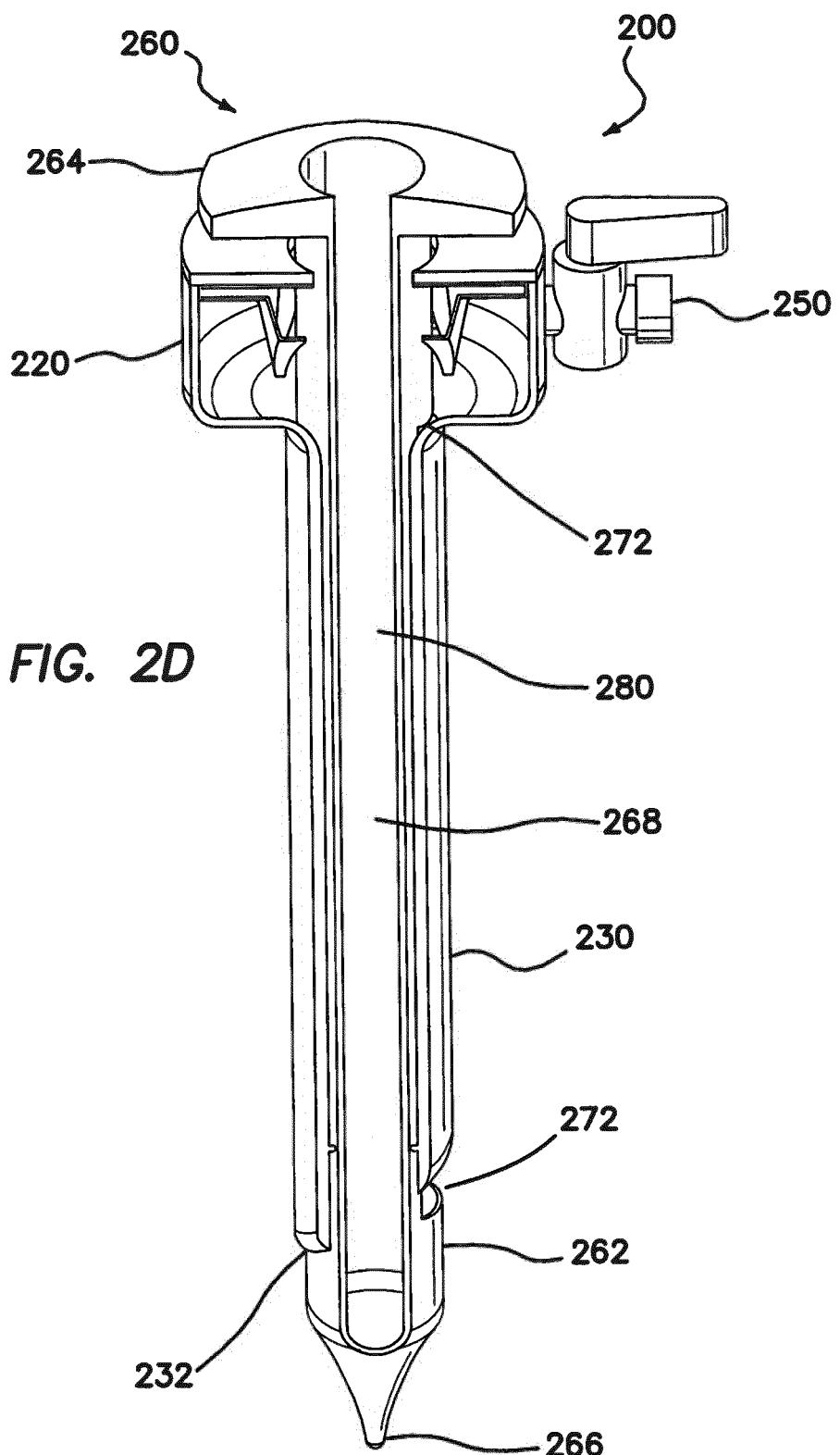
*FIG. 1F*

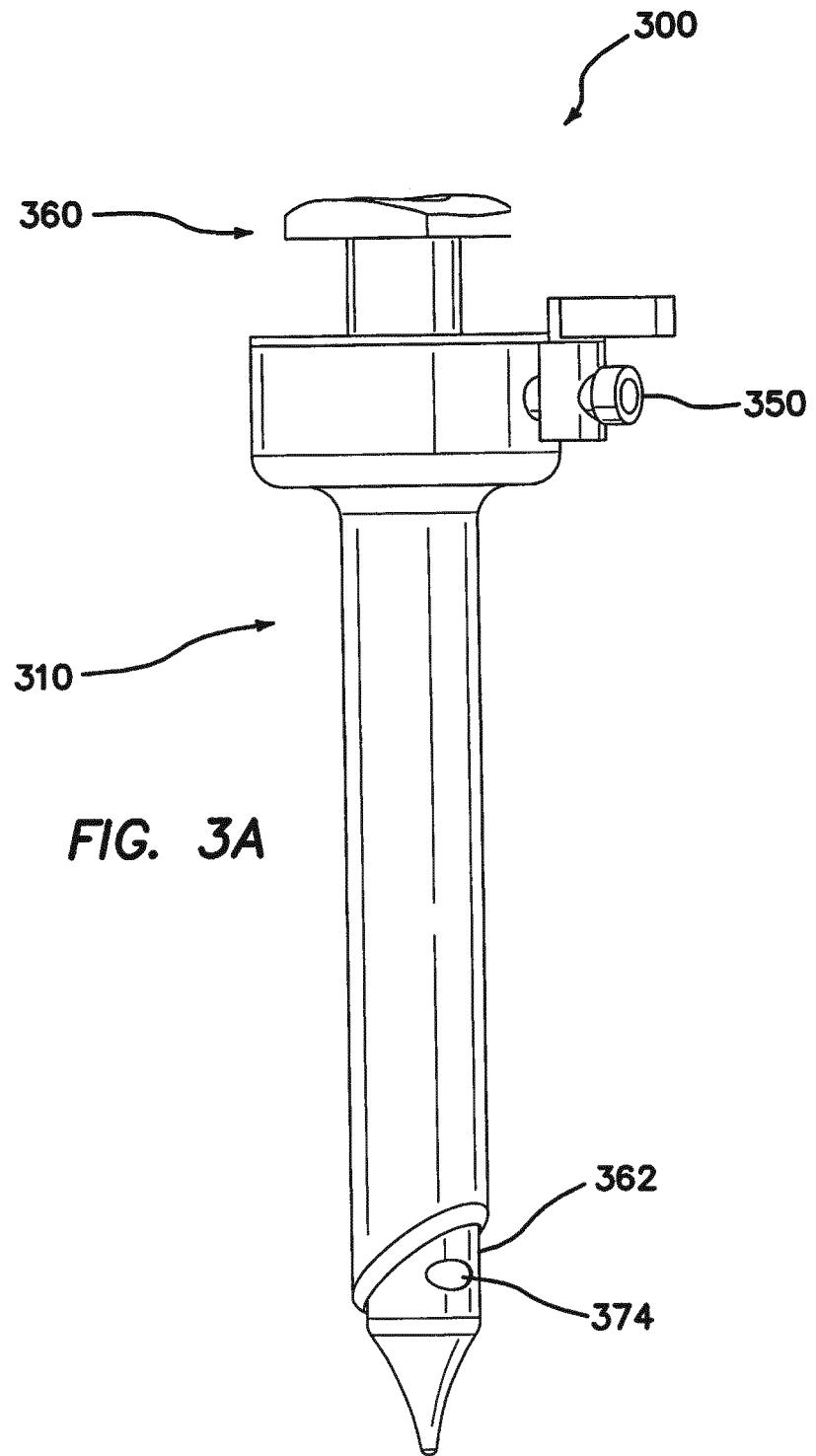


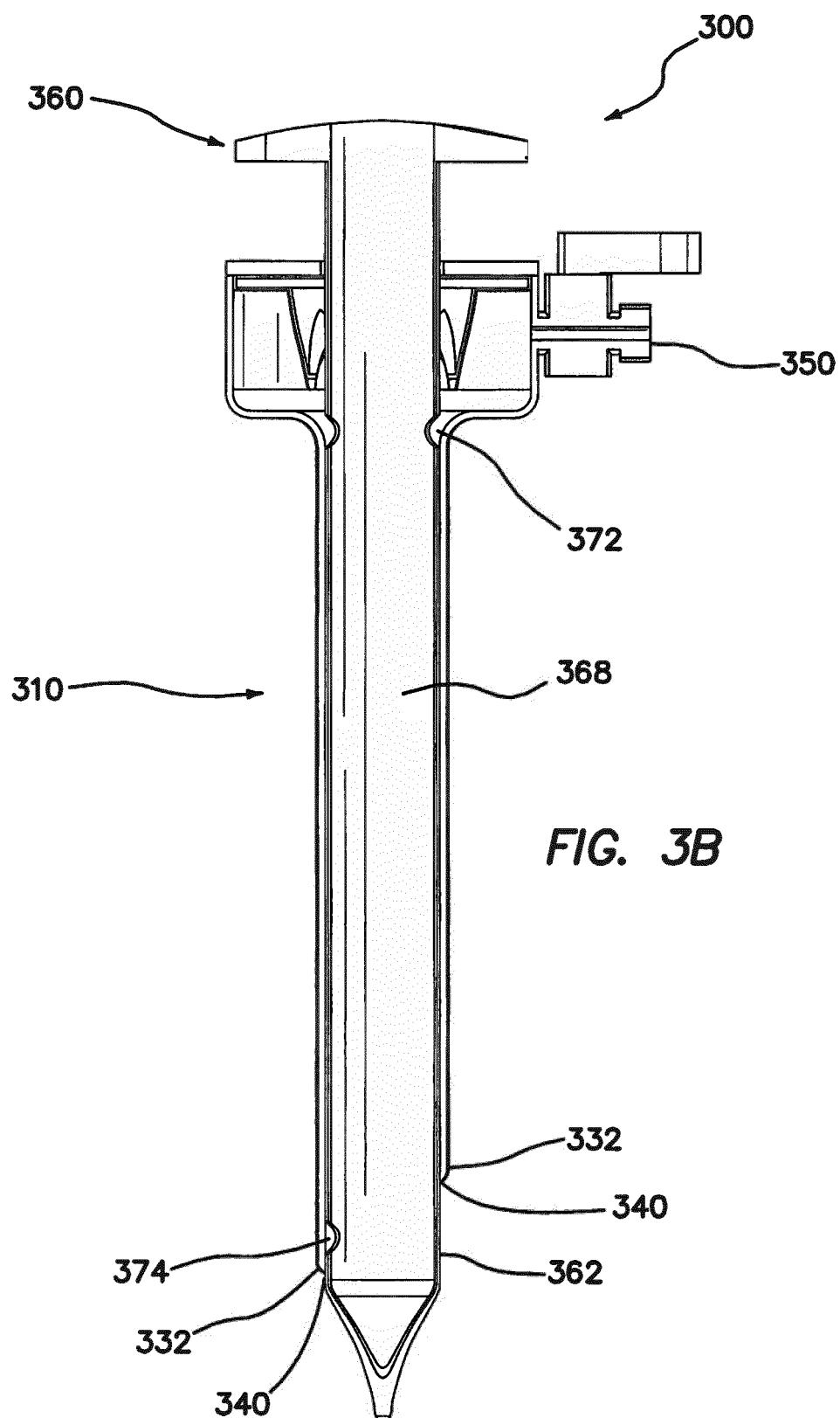


**FIG. 2B**









**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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**Patent documents cited in the description**

- EP 1733707 A1 [0007]
- WO 03020140 A1 [0007]
- US 2005070851 A1 [0007]

专利名称(译)	填充访问系统		
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申请(专利权)人(译)	应用医疗资源CORPORATION		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	应用医疗资源CORPORATION		
[标]发明人	ALBRECHT JEREMY J JOHNSON GARY M BRUSTAD JOHN R		
发明人	ALBRECHT, JEREMY J. JOHNSON, GARY M. BRUSTAD, JOHN R.		
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优先权	61/023539 2008-01-25 US		
其他公开文献	<a href="#">EP2837343A1</a>		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a>		

## 摘要(译)

系统，装置和方法允许在将套管插入体腔之前绝缘体腔。进入系统的一些实施例包括填塞器 ( 160 )，套管针 ( 110 ) 和流体流动通道 ( 180 )。进入系统具有闭合配置，其中进入系统的远端与流体流动通道流体隔离，以及打开配置，其中进入系统的远端流体连接到流体流动通道，从而允许流体流动，例如，吹入气体进入体腔。

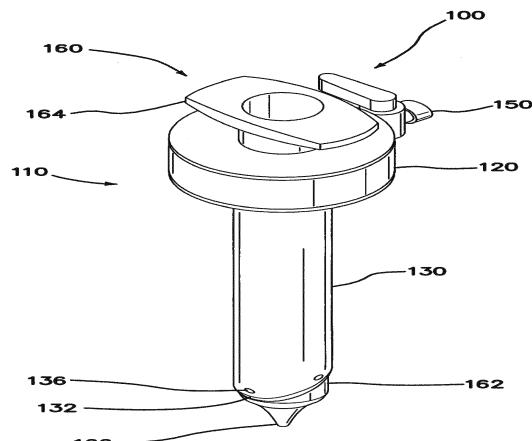


FIG. 1A