



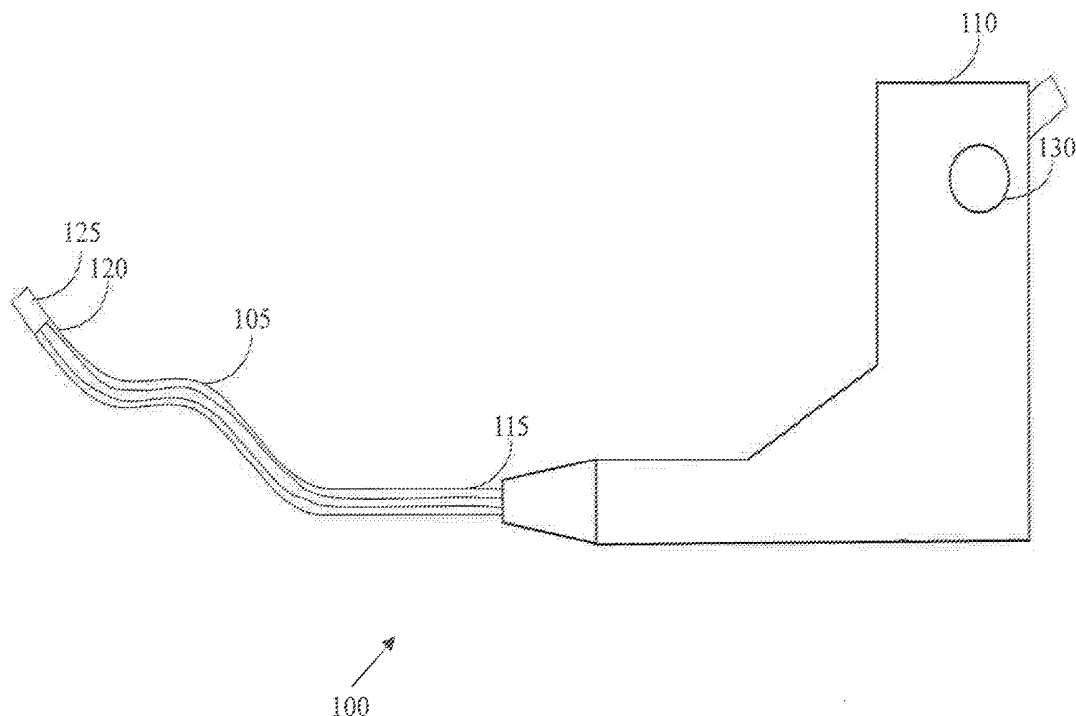
US 20180147014A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
MISRA et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2018/0147014 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: May 31, 2018**(54) **URETEROSCOPE AND A METHOD FOR
DUSTING STONES IN A BODY CAVITY***A61B 1/307* (2006.01)*A61B 1/00* (2006.01)(71) Applicant: **Wipro Limited**, Bangalore (IN)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC *A61B 18/245* (2013.01); *A61B 1/018*
(2013.01); *A61B 2017/0034* (2013.01); *A61B*
1/00098 (2013.01); *A61B 1/307* (2013.01)(72) Inventors: **Pavan MISRA**, Bangalore (IN);
Gunalan SELVAM, Bangalore (IN);
Brijesh BABU, Bangalore (IN);
Sandesh GAVADE, Bangalore (IN)(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present disclosure relates to a ureteroscope and a method for dusting stones in a body cavity. The ureteroscope includes a flexible probe and a handle. The flexible probe includes a working channel and a deflecting tip. The working channel accommodates a laser fiber in a distal end of the flexible probe to be deflected against a target stone for dusting. The deflecting tip at the distal end of the flexible probe is configured to be deflected and in turn deflect the laser fiber. The handle includes a plurality of selection switches and a deflection control module. The selection switches are configured to provide digital dusting signals corresponding to selection of a dusting amplitude and a dusting frequency of the deflecting tip by a user. The deflection control module is configured to control a motor assisted movement of the deflecting tip in response to the digital dusting signals.

(73) Assignee: **Wipro Limited**(21) Appl. No.: **15/412,147**(22) Filed: **Jan. 23, 2017**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Nov. 30, 2016 (IN) 201641041001

Publication Classification(51) **Int. Cl.***A61B 18/24* (2006.01)*A61B 1/018* (2006.01)

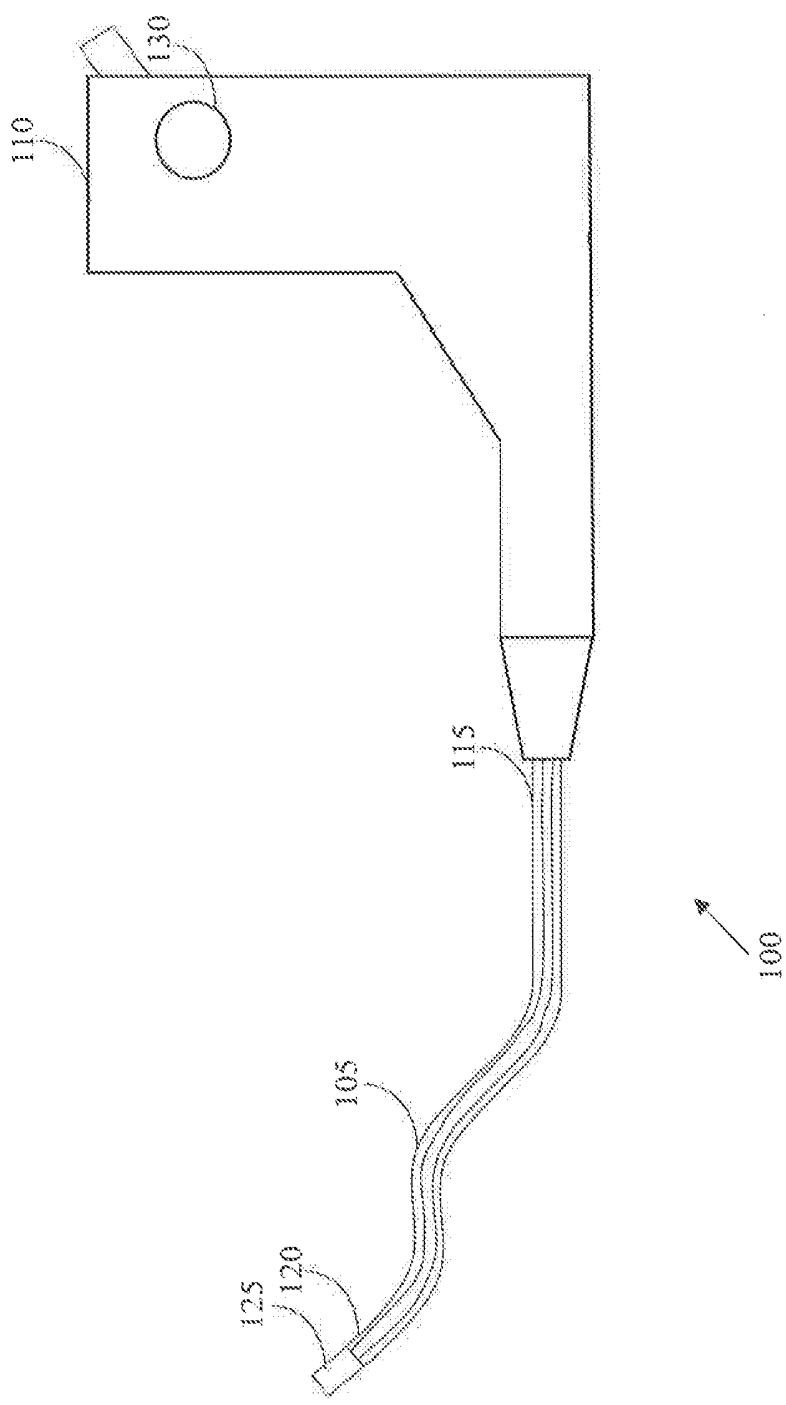


FIG. 1

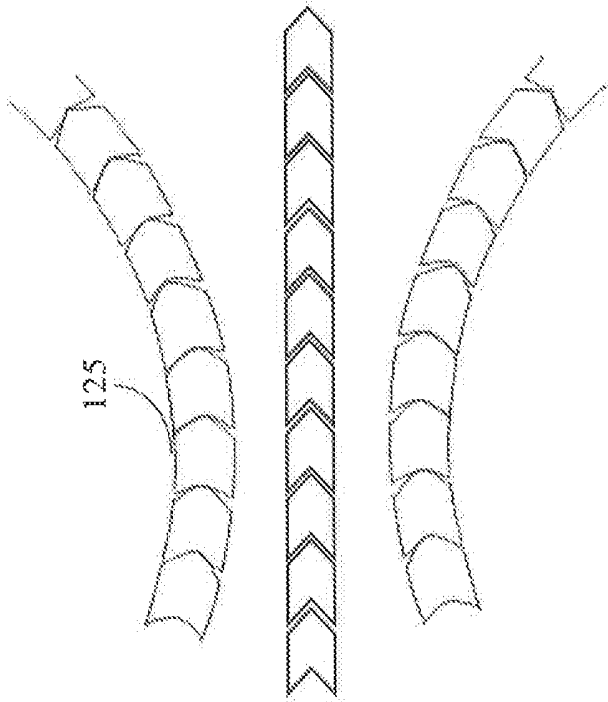


FIG. 2A

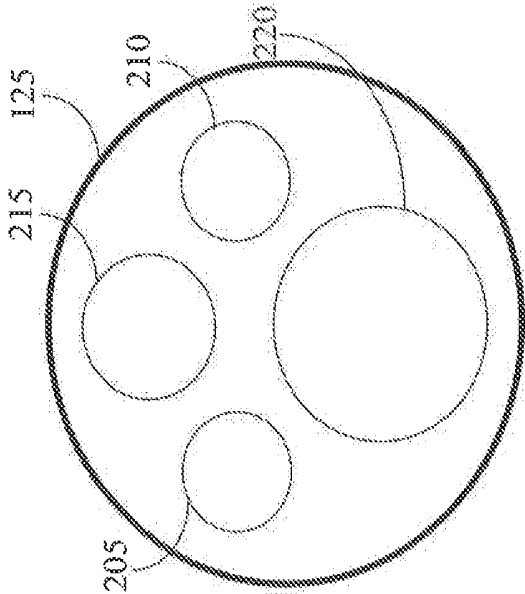


FIG. 2B

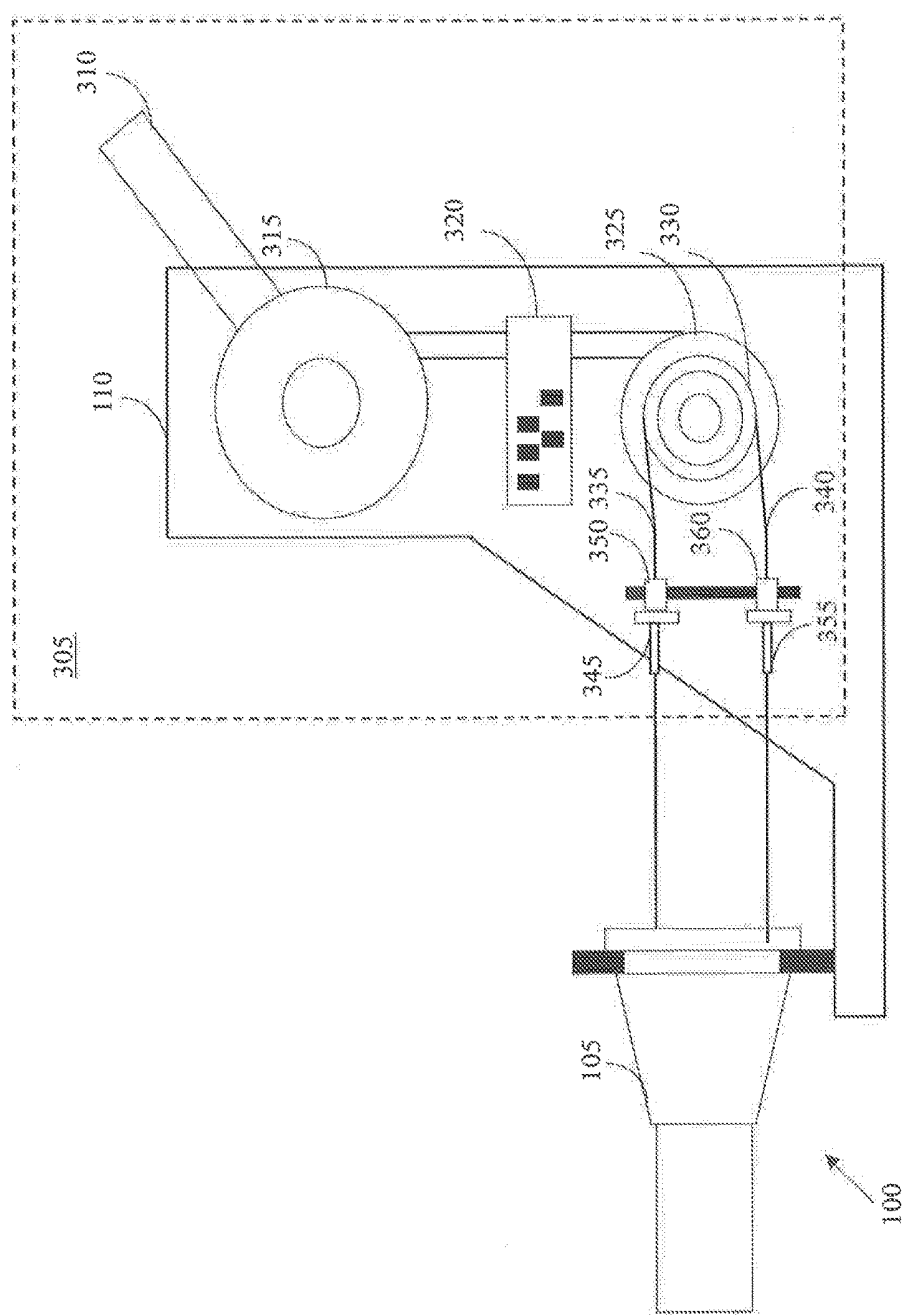


FIG. 3

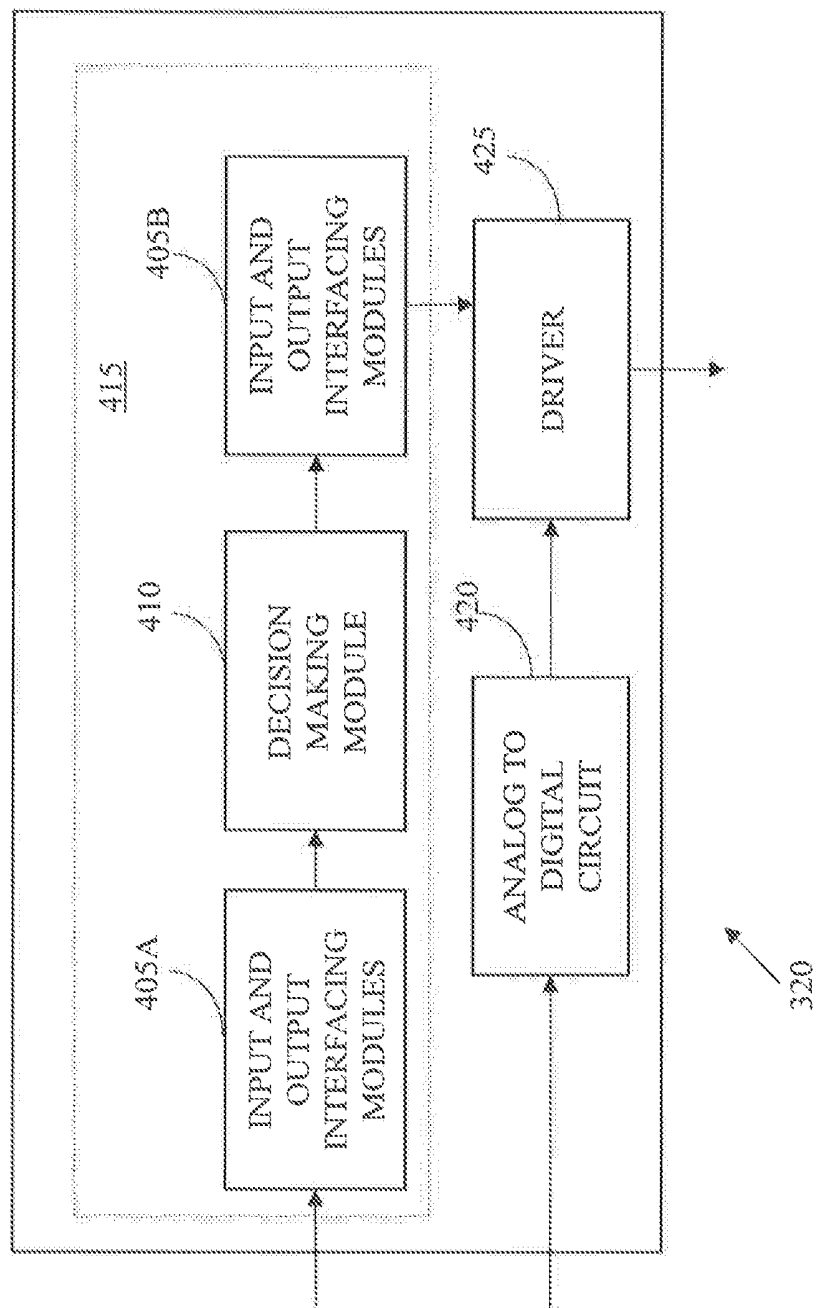


FIG. 4

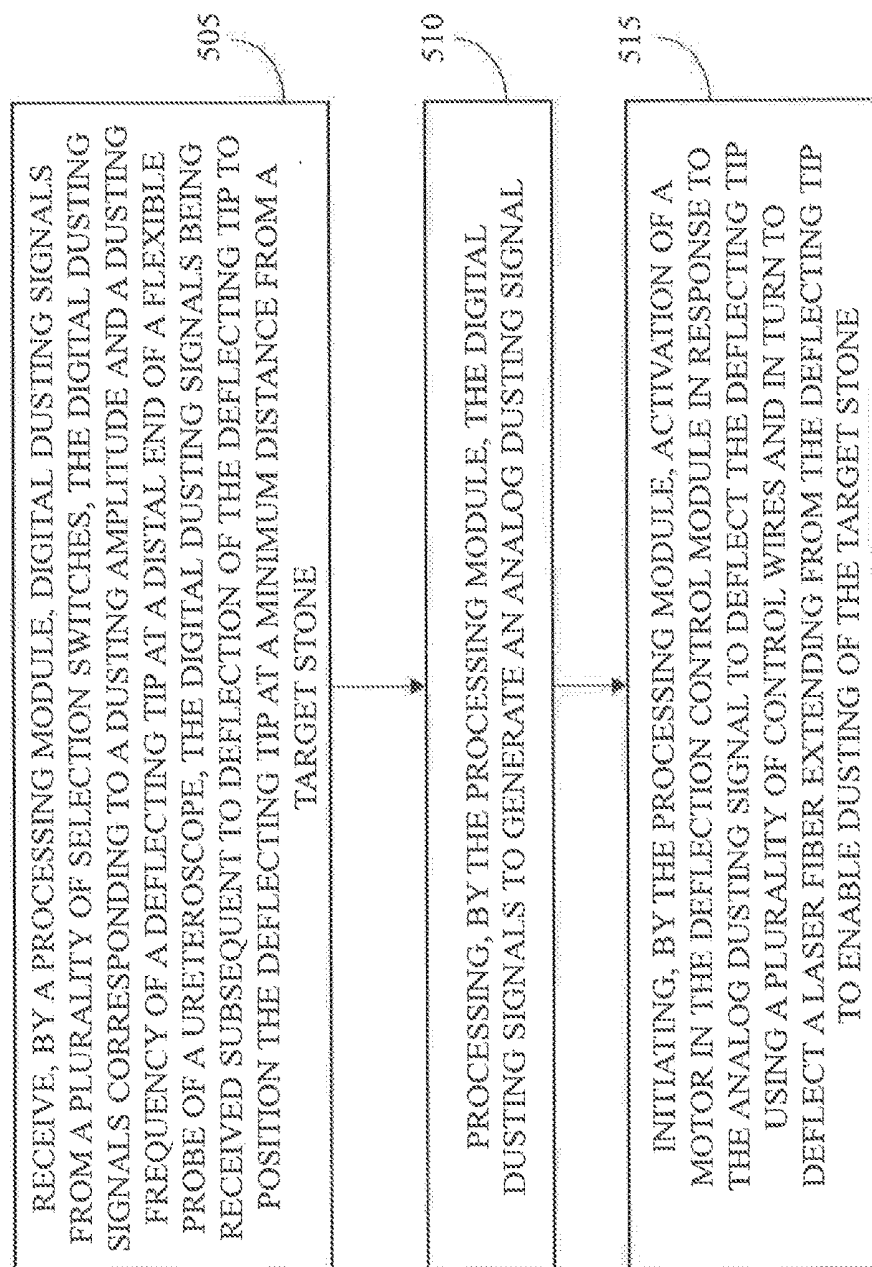


FIG. 5

URETEROSCOPE AND A METHOD FOR DUSTING STONES IN A BODY CAVITY

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0001] The present subject matter generally relates to field of ureteroscopes. More particularly, the present disclosure discloses a ureteroscope and a method for dusting stones in a body cavity.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Ureteroscopy is a method used in treatment of ureteral stones and kidney stones using ureteroscopes. The ureteroscopes have reduced in size and become technologically advanced to facilitate ureteroscopic management of the ureteral stones and the kidney stones.

[0003] Currently, an urologist is required to manually maneuver a deflecting tip of a ureteroscope when inserting the ureteroscope into a natural path of a patient to target a stone either in a ureter or a kidney. The urologist may perform a method of physically twitching and tweaking a laser fiber to break the stone, the method is also referred to as dusting. The dusting refers to a process in which the deflecting tip having the laser fiber is swayed from one side to another and a low energy high frequency laser pulse is used to break down the stone into fine dust without breaking the stone into big fragments. The fine dust is washed away, by saline flowing in through the ureteroscope, out of a urinary system of the patient through the natural path. Such a method of dusting can be a tedious task and also adds to a load on the urologist and the patient due to duration of such dusting. Such a procedure of the dusting also has increased probability of damaging internal tissues of the urinary system if performed incorrectly or due to less control on deflection of the deflecting tip. Moreover, longer procedure time can also affect post-op recovery times and clinical outcome of the procedure.

[0004] With the urologist manually managing the laser fiber by physically twitching and tweaking the laser fiber, there are chances of breakage of the laser fiber which is brittle. It is also difficult for the urologist to maneuver the laser fiber and ensure that laser energy from the laser fiber is directed at the stone without damaging surrounding tissue. If the laser fiber breaks, the urologist has to remove the laser fiber from the ureteroscope and insert another laser fiber, which may happen repeatedly. Such repeated replacements of the laser fiber leads to a financial loss for the urologist as laser fibers are expensive. Further, deflection of the deflecting tip using pull wires by only human effort requires more of physical forces on a deflection lever. Such effort disrupts concentration of the urologist and might cause more stress.

SUMMARY

[0005] Embodiments of present disclosure disclose an ureteroscope for dusting stones in a body cavity. The ureteroscope includes a flexible probe and a handle. The handle extends proximally from the flexible probe. The flexible probe includes a proximal end and a distal end. The flexible probe includes a working channel and a deflecting tip. The working channel is configured to accommodate a laser fiber in the distal end of the flexible probe at a working position. The deflecting tip is at the distal end of the flexible probe and is configured to be deflected and in turn deflect the laser fiber. The deflecting tip is further positioned at a minimum

distance from the target stone. The handle includes a plurality of selection switches and a deflection control module. The plurality of selection switches is configured to provide digital dusting signals. The digital dusting signals correspond to selection of a dusting amplitude and a dusting frequency of the deflecting tip by a user. The deflection control module is configured to control a motor assisted movement of the deflecting tip for the dusting in response to the digital dusting signals. The motor assisted movement is associated with a deflection direction and a deflection magnitude of the deflecting tip.

[0006] Disclosed herein is a method of dusting stones in a body cavity by a ureteroscope. The method includes receiving, by the processing module, digital dusting signals from a plurality of selection switches, the digital dusting signals corresponding to a dusting amplitude and a dusting frequency of a deflecting tip at a distal end of a flexible probe of the ureteroscope, the digital dusting signals being received subsequent to deflection of the deflecting tip to position the deflecting tip at a minimum distance from a target stone. The method also includes processing, by the processing module, the digital dusting signals to generate an analog dusting signal. Further, the method includes initiating, by the processing module, activation of a motor in the deflection control module in response to the analog dusting signal. The analog dusting signal is used to deflect the deflecting tip using a plurality of control wires and in turn to deflect a laser fiber extending from the deflecting tip to enable dusting of the target stone.

[0007] The foregoing summary is illustrative only and is not intended to be in any way limiting. In addition to the illustrative aspects, embodiments, and features described above, further aspects, embodiments, and features will become apparent by reference to the drawings and the following detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this disclosure, illustrate exemplary embodiments and, together with the description, serve to explain the disclosed principles. In the figures, the left-most digit(s) of a reference number identifies the figure in which the reference number first appears. The same numbers are used throughout the figures to reference like features and components. Some embodiments of system and/or methods in accordance with embodiments of the present subject matter are now described, by way of example only, and with reference to the accompanying figures, in which:

[0009] FIG. 1 illustrates a side view of a ureteroscope for dusting stones in a body cavity, in accordance with some embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0010] FIG. 2A illustrates a deflecting tip of a ureteroscope, in accordance with some embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0011] FIG. 2B illustrates a cross-sectional view of a deflecting tip of a ureteroscope, in accordance with some embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0012] FIG. 3 illustrates a side view of a ureteroscope for dusting stones in a body cavity, in accordance with other embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0013] FIG. 4 illustrates a block diagram of a processing module in a ureteroscope, in accordance with some embodiments of the present disclosure; and

[0014] FIG. 5 is a flow diagram illustrating a method of dusting stones in a body cavity, in accordance with some embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0015] It should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that any block diagrams herein represent conceptual views of illustrative systems embodying the principles of the present subject matter. Similarly, it will be appreciated that any flow charts, flow diagrams, state transition diagrams, pseudo code, and the like represent various processes which may be substantially represented in computer readable medium and executed by a computer or processor, whether or not such computer or processor is explicitly shown.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0016] In the present document, the word “exemplary” is used herein to mean “serving as an example, instance, or illustration.” Any embodiment or implementation of the present subject matter described herein as “exemplary” is not necessarily to be construed as preferred or advantageous over other embodiments.

[0017] While the disclosure is susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, specific embodiment thereof has been shown by way of example in the drawings and will be described in detail below. It should be understood, however that it is not intended to limit the disclosure to the particular forms disclosed, but on the contrary, the disclosure is to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternative falling within the scope of the disclosure.

[0018] The terms “comprises”, “comprising”, or any other variations thereof, are intended to cover a non-exclusive inclusion, such that a setup, device or method that comprises a list of components or steps does not include only those components or steps but may include other components or steps not expressly listed or inherent to such setup or device or method. In other words, one or more elements in a system or apparatus preceded by “comprises . . . a” does not, without more constraints, preclude the existence of other elements or additional elements in the system or apparatus.

[0019] In the following detailed description of the embodiments of the disclosure, reference is made to the accompanying drawings that form a part hereof, and in which are shown by way of illustration specific embodiments in which the disclosure may be practiced. These embodiments are described in sufficient detail to enable those skilled in the art to practice the disclosure, and it is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and that changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. The following description is, therefore, not to be taken in a limiting sense.

[0020] FIG. 1 illustrates a side view of a ureteroscope 100 for dusting stones in a body cavity, in accordance with some embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0021] The ureteroscope 100 includes a flexible probe 105 and a handle 110. The handle 110 extends proximally from the flexible probe 105. The flexible probe 105 includes a proximal end 115 and a distal end 120. The proximal end 115 of the flexible probe 105 is coupled to the handle 110. The flexible probe 105 includes at least one working channel (not shown in FIG. 1) and a deflecting tip 125. The deflecting tip 125 of the flexible probe 105 is coupled to the distal end 120. The flexible probe 105 further includes an image viewing system (not shown in FIG. 1) and a light source (not shown in FIG. 1). The handle 110 includes a plurality of selection switches, for example a selection switch 130, on an exterior

portion of the handle 110. The handle 110 further includes a deflection control module (not shown in FIG. 1) in an interior portion of the handle 110.

[0022] The ureteroscope 100 can be used in a stone removal operation from a kidney of a patient. A user, for example a doctor or other medical personnel, inserts the flexible probe 105 of the ureteroscope 100 into a urethra of the patient. The user advances the flexible probe 105 such that the deflecting tip 125 passes into and through a urinary bladder, into and through a ureter, and into a kidney of the patient.

[0023] The user positions the deflecting tip 125 of the ureteroscope 100 within the kidney at a minimum distance from a target stone. The target stone is found by deflection of the deflecting tip 125 and is described in detail with reference to FIG. 3. In some embodiments, the angle of deflection of the deflecting tip 125 may range between ± 270 degrees, allowing for visualization of an upper urinary tract including each renal calyx.

[0024] Once the deflecting tip 125 of the ureteroscope 100 is positioned in the kidney, a laser fiber is received into a working channel of the flexible probe 105 and accommodated in the distal end 120 of the flexible probe 105 at an initial position. In an example the laser fiber may include a diameter of 200 micrometer, 272 micrometer, 365 micrometer, 550 micrometer, or 1000 micrometer. The laser fiber is further positioned at a working position. Herein, the ‘working position’ is referred to as a predefined distance of the laser fiber from the distal end 120 of the flexible probe 105 defined by laser energy settings and stone composition. The user subsequently operates the selection switch 130 to control the deflecting tip 125 and thereby control movement of the laser fiber for dusting the target stone in the kidney. The deflecting tip 125 is moved in a similar repetitive motion for dusting the target stone.

[0025] In some embodiments, the ureteroscope 100 may also be positioned in a ureter of the patient for dusting the target stone in the ureter. The deflecting tip 125 is explained in detail with reference to FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B.

[0026] Referring now to FIG. 2A, the deflecting tip 125 is illustrated, in accordance with some embodiments of the present disclosure. In the illustrated FIG. 2A, the deflecting tip 125 is shown to be composed of a plurality of segmented portions, for example 25 segmented portions. Each segmented portion includes a couple of through holes to pass a corresponding control wire. Each segmented portion is coupled to another segmented portion sequentially using the plurality of control wires such that the deflecting tip 125 is flexible.

[0027] Referring now to FIG. 2B, a cross sectional view of the deflecting tip 125 is illustrated, in accordance with some embodiments of the present disclosure. As illustrated in FIG. 2B, the deflecting tip 125 includes a working channel 205 and a working channel 210. The working channel 205 is configured to accommodate the laser fiber for dusting the target stone. In some embodiments, the working channel 205 may accommodate a 3 french gauge (Fr) size working device. In other embodiments, the working channel 205 may be used to accommodate baskets, grasping forceps, and the like. The working channel 210 is configured to be used for irrigation, for example with saline, to wash away dust after the dusting of the target stone.

[0028] The deflecting tip 125 further includes an image viewing system 215 and a light source 220. In one example,

the image viewing system 215 is a complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) based image viewing system. The image viewing system 215 is configured to view the laser fiber extending from the deflecting tip 125 and also the target stone. The light source 220 is configured to provide light to assist viewing of the target stone and the laser fiber through the image viewing system 215.

[0029] The deflection of the deflecting tip 125 of the ureteroscope 100 and subsequent dusting using the laser fiber is explained in detail with reference to FIG. 3.

[0030] FIG. 3 illustrates a side view of the ureteroscope 100 for dusting stones in a body cavity of a patient, in accordance with other embodiments of the present disclosure. In the illustrated FIG. 3, a deflection control module 305 of the handle 110, the deflection of the deflecting tip 125 and the dusting of the target stone are described herein in detail. The deflection control module 305 is configured to control a motor assisted movement of the deflecting tip 125 for the dusting. The motor assisted movement is associated with a deflection direction and a deflection magnitude of the deflecting tip 125.

[0031] The handle 110 includes the deflection control module 305 (an electromechanical module) in the interior portion of the handle 110. The deflection control module 305 includes a deflection lever 310, a potentiometer 315, a processing module 320, a motor 325, a deflection pulley 330, and a plurality of control wires, for example a first control wire 335 and a second control wire 340.

[0032] The potentiometer 315 is coupled to the deflection lever 310. In some embodiments, the potentiometer 315 is used to overcome usage of increased physical force for deflecting or dusting the deflecting tip 125. The processing module 320 is coupled to the potentiometer 315. The motor 325, for example a stepper motor, is coupled to the processing module 320. In an example, the motor 325 may be associated with a step angle of 1.8 degrees, a holding torque of 21 Newton-centimeters, and a rotor inertia of 0.035 kilogramme square centimeter. The deflection pulley 330 is coupled to the motor 325. The plurality of control wires, for example the first control wire 335 and the second control wire 340, is coupled between the deflection pulley 330 and the deflecting tip 125 of the flexible probe 105 (that is segmented, as illustrated in FIG. 2A, to allow bending). In an example the first control wire 335 and the second control wire 340 are nitinol (a metal alloy of nickel and titanium) wires. The first control wire 335 and the second control wire 340 are attached to the deflection pulley 330 such that when the first control wire 335 is pulled, the second control wire 340 is slackened and when the second control wire 340 is pulled, the first control wire 335 is slackened.

[0033] In some embodiments, the first control wire 335 is routed through a first sleeve 345. The first sleeve 345 is housed within a first static wall support 350 to allow the first control wire 335 to move without friction against the flexible probe 105. Similarly, the second control wire 340 is routed through a second sleeve 355. The second sleeve 355 is housed within a second static wall support 360 to allow the second control wire 325 to move without friction against the flexible probe 105.

[0034] The flexible probe 105 of the ureteroscope 100 is inserted into the body cavity of the patient and the deflecting tip 125 is deflected or maneuvered to reach a position of the target stone in the kidney or the ureter of the patient. The deflection of the deflecting tip 125 is performed using the

deflection control module 305. The deflection lever 310 is first deflected by the user to deflect the deflecting tip 125. The potentiometer 315 turns a number of turns in response to deflection of the deflection lever 310. The number of turns define a variable resistance, for example of 1 kilo ohm, associated with deflecting the deflecting tip 125. The processing module 320 senses the number of turns of the potentiometer 315 to generate a digital deflection signal. The processing module 320 further converts the digital deflection signal to generate an analog deflection signal. The analog deflection signal drives the motor 325. Functions of the processing module 320 during the deflection of the deflecting tip 125 is explained in detail with reference to FIG. 4.

[0035] The motor 325 is configured to turn a number of steps based on the analog deflection signal. The deflection pulley 330 coupled, for example, on a shaft of the motor 325, operates in accordance with the number of steps turned by the motor and hence controls the deflection of the deflecting tip 125 using the first control wire 335 and the second control wire 340. The first control wire 335 and the second control wire 340 attached to the deflecting tip 125 (as explained with reference to FIG. 2A) allow deflection of the deflecting tip 125 and thereby the laser fiber.

[0036] In some embodiments, if the user requires to bend the deflecting tip 125 left, the user deflects the deflection lever 310 to a left position. The first control wire 335 is tensed in response to the deflection lever 310 being deflected to the left position and the second control wire 340 becomes slackened to enable the deflecting tip 125 to bend left in accordance to an amount of turn in the deflection lever 310.

[0037] Similarly, in some embodiments, if the user requires to bend the deflecting tip 125 right, the user deflects the deflection lever 310 to a right position. The second control wire 340 is tensed in response to the deflection lever 310 being deflected to the right position and the first control wire 335 becomes slackened to enable the deflecting tip 125 to bend right in accordance to the amount of turn in the deflection lever 310.

[0038] Subsequent to the deflection of the deflecting tip 125 to position the deflecting tip 125 at the minimum distance from the target stone, the laser fiber is energized to a power level and a frequency level to enable the dusting of the target stone. The dusting of the target stone in the body cavity of the patient is explained in detail herein. The user, for example the doctor or other medical personnel, selects a dusting amplitude and a dusting frequency of the deflecting tip 125, as required, by operating the plurality of selection switches, for example the selection switch 130. The dusting amplitude and the dusting frequency selected by the user corresponds to digital dusting signals provided by the plurality of selection switches to the processing module 320.

[0039] The processing module 320 processes the digital dusting signals to generate an analog dusting signal. The processing module 320 further initiates activation of the motor 325 in the deflection control module 305 in response to the analog dusting signal. The functions of the processing module 320 during the dusting is explained in detail with reference to FIG. 4. The deflecting tip 125 is hence deflected using the first control wire 335 and the second control wire 340 and in turn the laser fiber extending from the deflecting tip 125 in turn gets deflected to enable the dusting of the target stone.

[0040] In some embodiments, a laser trigger is used to energize the laser fiber and is a pedal activated module

which is located away from the ureterscope 100. In other embodiments, the laser trigger may be included within the ureterscope 100.

[0041] In some embodiments, the image viewing system 215 and the light source 220 provides aid to the user to position the deflecting tip 125 near the target stone and to perform the dusting of the target stone.

[0042] Referring now to FIG. 4, the processing module 320 is illustrated, in accordance with some embodiments of the present disclosure. The processing module 320 includes a plurality of input and output interfacing modules, for example input and output interfacing modules 405A and input and output interfacing modules 405B. The processing module 320 further includes a decision making module 410. In addition, the processing module 320 includes a controller 415. The controller 415 includes an ADC 420 and a driver 425. In an example, the ADC 420 has a range of values from 0 to 1023.

[0043] The decision making module 410 is coupled between the input and output interfacing modules 405A and the input and output interfacing modules 405B. The driver 425 is coupled to the input and output interfacing modules 405B and the ADC 420. An output of the driver 425 is further coupled to the motor 325.

[0044] During the deflection of the deflecting tip 125, the ADC 420 in the processing module 320 senses the number of turns of the potentiometer 315 to generate the digital deflection signal. The digital deflection signal defines the deflection direction and the deflection magnitude. The driver 425 receives the digital deflection signal and in turn generates the analog deflection signal.

[0045] The motor 325, coupled to the driver 425, hence turns the number of steps in accordance with the analog deflection signal. The deflecting tip 125 is thereby deflected by controlling the plurality of control wires using the deflection pulley 330 coupled to the motor 325. In some embodiments, an amount of deflection of the deflecting tip 125 depends on a number of segmented portions in the deflecting tip 125 and architecture or construction of the deflecting tip 125.

[0046] During the dusting of the target stone, the input and output interfacing modules 405A receive the digital dusting signals from the plurality of selection switches selected by the user. The digital dusting signals are forwarded to the decision making module 410. The decision making module 410 determines a type of the dusting, for example a fine dusting or a coarse dusting, required for the target stone based on the digital dusting signals. The decision making module 410 further generates a digital dusting signal.

[0047] The digital dusting signal obtained from the decision making module 410 is fed to the driver 425 by the input and output interfacing modules 405B. The driver 425 receives the digital dusting signal and in turn generates an analog dusting signal. The motor 325, coupled to the driver 425, hence turns the number of steps in accordance with the analog dusting signal. The deflecting tip 125 is deflected by controlling the plurality of control wires using the deflection pulley 330 coupled to the motor 325. The laser fiber is thereby deflected in a continuous swaying motion (for example, by programming the controller 415 to a sinusoidal signal) and if the user is satisfied with the deflection, the laser fiber is energized and the dusting of the target stone is performed.

[0048] In some embodiments, the deflection direction and the deflection magnitude of the deflection is effected by programming the controller 415 to a sinusoidal signal.

[0049] FIG. 5 is a flow diagram illustrating a method 500 of dusting stones in a body cavity by a ureterscope, for example the ureterscope 100 of FIG. 1, in accordance with some embodiments of the present disclosure. The term 'dusting' refers to a technique for disintegrating stones in a kidney or a ureter of a patient into fine fragments with a laser fiber by moving a deflecting tip of the ureterscope, for example the deflecting tip 125 of the ureterscope 100 of FIG. 1.

[0050] The order in which the method is described is not intended to be construed as a limitation, and any number of the described method blocks can be combined in any order to implement the method. Additionally, individual blocks may be deleted from the method without departing from the scope of the subject matter described herein.

[0051] At step 505, the method 500 includes receiving, by a processing module, for example the processing module 320 of FIG. 3, digital dusting signals from a plurality of selection switches, for example a selection switch 130 of FIG. 1, selected by a user. The digital dusting signals correspond to a dusting amplitude and a dusting frequency of a deflecting tip, for example a deflecting tip 125 of FIG. 1, at a distal end of a flexible probe of the ureterscope. The digital dusting signals are received subsequent to deflection of the deflecting tip to position the deflecting tip at a minimum distance from a target stone.

[0052] In some embodiments, the method of the deflection of the deflecting tip is explained herein. The method includes generating, by the processing module, a digital deflection signal based on deflection of a deflection lever, for example the deflection lever 305 of FIG. 3. The digital deflection signal defines a deflection direction and a deflection magnitude of the deflecting tip.

[0053] In some embodiments, the digital deflection signal is generated by determining a number of turns of a potentiometer, for example the potentiometer 310 of FIG. 3, in response to deflection of the deflection lever. The number of turns further define a variable resistance associated with deflecting the deflecting tip. Further, the digital deflection signal is generated, by the processing module, based on the number of turns of the potentiometer.

[0054] The method also includes processing, by the processing module, the digital deflection signal to generate an analog deflection signal.

[0055] The method further includes initiating, by the processing module, driving of the motor, for example the motor 325 of FIG. 3, to turn a number of steps based on the analog deflection signal. In an example, the motor used is a stepper motor. The driving of the motor deflects the deflecting tip using the plurality of control wires, for example the first control wire 335 and the second control wire 340 of FIG. 3, and a deflection pulley, for example the deflection pulley 330 of FIG. 3, to position the deflecting tip at the minimum distance from the target stone.

[0056] At step 510, the method 500 includes processing, by the processing module, the digital dusting signals to generate an analog dusting signal. The method of generating the analog dusting signal is explained with reference to FIG. 4 is not explained herein for sake of brevity.

[0057] At step 515, the method 500 includes initiating, by the processing module, activation of the motor in the deflec-

tion control module in response to the analog dusting signal. The deflecting tip is deflected using the plurality of control wires and in turn the laser fiber extending from the deflecting tip is deflected to enable the dusting of the target stone. The laser fiber is energized to a power level and a frequency level to enable the dusting of the target stone.

[0058] In some embodiments, the laser fiber is energized using a laser trigger that is a pedal activated module and which is located away from the ureteroscope. In other embodiments, the laser fiber is energized using the laser trigger included within the ureteroscope.

[0059] In some embodiments, a type of dusting of the target stone is determined by the processing module. In an example the type of dusting includes one of a fine dusting of the target stone or a coarse dusting of the target stone.

[0060] In some embodiments, various dusting amplitudes and dusting frequencies may be pre-programmed and may be selected using a selection switch on the ureteroscope.

[0061] In some embodiments, after the dusting of the target stone, dust of the target stone is flushed outside the body using the ureteroscope without affecting adjacent body tissues.

[0062] Embodiments of the present disclosure provide a ureteroscope and a method for dusting stones in a body cavity. The present disclosure provides a controlled and motorized sinusoidal sweeping of a deflecting tip of the ureteroscope for the dusting of a target stone in a kidney or a ureter. Such controlled deflection and dusting has finer and precise movements by using a motor as compared to random physical twitching of the laser fiber in existing procedures. The present disclosure also allows flexibility of accommodating automation components in current form factor without much increase in size and weight of the ureteroscope, thereby being customizable as per need.

[0063] The ureteroscope in the present disclosure is a generic device that may be applied in different flexible ureteroscopes which are used in places where flexible ureteroscopy is performed. The present disclosure of providing an automated movement of the deflecting tip may also be applied to various flexible scopes which are used for different minimally invasive surgeries, for example a laparoscopic procedure.

[0064] The terms “an embodiment”, “embodiment”, “embodiments”, “the embodiment”, “the embodiments”, “one or more embodiments”, “some embodiments”, and “one embodiment” mean “one or more (but not all) embodiments of the invention(s)” unless expressly specified otherwise.

[0065] The terms “including”, “comprising”, “having” and variations thereof mean “including but not limited to”, unless expressly specified otherwise.

[0066] The enumerated listing of items does not imply that any or all of the items are mutually exclusive, unless expressly specified otherwise.

[0067] The terms “a”, “an” and “the” mean “one or more”, unless expressly specified otherwise.

[0068] A description of an embodiment with several components in communication with each other does not imply that all such components are required. On the contrary a variety of optional components are described to illustrate the wide variety of possible embodiments of the invention.

[0069] When a single device or article is described herein, it will be readily apparent that more than one device/article (whether or not they cooperate) may be used in place of a

single device/article. Similarly, where more than one device or article is described herein (whether or not they cooperate), it will be readily apparent that a single device/article may be used in place of the more than one device or article or a different number of devices/articles may be used instead of the shown number of devices or programs. The functionality and/or the features of a device may be alternatively embodied by one or more other devices which are not explicitly described as having such functionality/features. Thus, other embodiments of the invention need not include the device itself.

[0070] The illustrated operations of FIG. 5 show certain events occurring in a certain order. In alternative embodiments, certain operations may be performed in a different order, modified or removed. Moreover, steps may be added to the above described logic and still conform to the described embodiments. Further, operations described herein may occur sequentially or certain operations may be processed in parallel. Yet further, operations may be performed by a single processing unit or by distributed processing units.

[0071] Finally, the language used in the specification has been principally selected for readability and instructional purposes, and it may not have been selected to delineate or circumscribe the inventive subject matter. It is therefore intended that the scope of the invention be limited not by this detailed description, but rather by any claims that issue on an application based here on. Accordingly, the disclosure of the embodiments of the invention is intended to be illustrative, but not limiting, of the scope of the invention, which is set forth in the following claims.

[0072] While various aspects and embodiments have been disclosed herein, other aspects and embodiments will be apparent to those skilled in the art. The various aspects and embodiments disclosed herein are for purposes of illustration and are not intended to be limiting, with the true scope and spirit being indicated by the following claims.

We claim:

1. A ureteroscope for dusting stones in a body cavity, the ureteroscope comprising:

- a flexible probe comprising a proximal end and a distal end, the flexible probe comprising:
 - a working channel configured to accommodate a laser fiber in the distal end of the flexible probe at a working position, the laser fiber to be deflected against a target stone for dusting; and
 - a deflecting tip at the distal end of the flexible probe and configured to be deflected and in turn deflect the laser fiber, the deflecting tip being positioned at a minimum distance from the target stone; and
- a handle extending proximally from the flexible probe, the handle comprising:
 - a plurality of selection switches configured to provide digital dusting signals, the digital dusting signals corresponding to selection of a dusting amplitude and a dusting frequency of the deflecting tip by a user; and
 - a deflection control module configured to control a motor assisted movement of the deflecting tip for the dusting in response to the digital dusting signals, the motor assisted movement associated with a deflection direction and a deflection magnitude of the deflecting tip.

2. The ureteroscope as claimed in claim 1, wherein the flexible probe further comprises:

- an image viewing system configured to view the laser fiber extending from the deflecting tip and the target stone; and
- a light source configured to provide light to assist viewing the laser fiber and the target stone through the image viewing system.

3. The ureteroscope as claimed in claim 1, wherein the deflection control module comprises:

- a deflection lever configured to be deflected by the user to deflect the deflecting tip;
- a potentiometer coupled to the deflection lever and configured to turn a number of turns in response to deflection of the deflection lever, the number of turns further defining a variable resistance associated with deflecting the deflecting tip;
- a processing module coupled to the potentiometer and comprising:
 - an analog to digital converter (ADC) configured to sense the number of turns of the potentiometer to generate a digital deflection signal, the digital deflection signal defining the deflection direction and the deflection magnitude; and
 - a driver coupled to the ADC and configured to generate an analog deflection signal in response to the digital deflection signal;
- a motor coupled to the processing module and configured to turn a number of steps based on the analog deflection signal;
- a deflection pulley coupled to the motor and configured to control the deflection of the deflecting tip; and
- a plurality of control wires coupled between the deflection pulley and the deflecting tip of the flexible probe, the plurality of control wires comprising a first control wire and a second control wire, the first control wire and the second control wire configured to allow the deflecting of the deflecting tip and in turn the laser fiber based on movement of the deflection pulley.

4. The ureteroscope as claimed in claim 3, wherein the processing module further comprises:

- a controller comprising:
 - a plurality of input and output interfacing modules configured to obtain the digital dusting signals from the plurality of selection switches; and
 - a decision making module configured to determine a type of the dusting of the target stone, the type of dusting comprising one of a fine dusting of the target stone and a coarse dusting of the target stone.

5. The ureteroscope as claimed in claim 4, wherein the first control wire is routed through a first sleeve, the first sleeve being housed within a first static wall support to allow the first control wire to move without friction.

6. The ureteroscope as claimed in claim 5, wherein the second control wire is routed through a second sleeve, the second sleeve being housed within a second static wall support to allow the second control wire to move without friction.

7. The ureteroscope as claimed in claim 6, wherein the first control wire is tensed in response to the deflection lever being deflected to a left position and the second control wire is slackened to enable the deflecting tip to bend left in accordance to an amount of turn in the deflection lever.

8. The ureteroscope as claimed in claim 7, wherein the second control wire is tensed in response to the deflection lever being deflected to a right position and the first control wire is slackened to enable the deflecting tip to bend right in accordance to the amount of turn in the deflection lever.

9. The ureteroscope as claimed in claim 1, wherein the working position is a predefined distance of the laser fiber from the distal end of the flexible probe and is defined by laser energy settings and composition of the target stone.

10. The ureteroscope as claimed in claim 1, wherein the laser fiber is energized to a power level and a frequency level to enable the dusting of the target stone.

11. The ureteroscope as claimed in claim 4, wherein the deflection direction and the deflection magnitude is effected by programming the controller to a sinusoidal signal.

12. A method of dusting stones in a body cavity by a ureteroscope, the method comprising:

receiving, by a processing module of a deflection control module of the ureteroscope, digital dusting signals from a plurality of selection switches, the digital dusting signals corresponding to a dusting amplitude and a dusting frequency of a deflecting tip at a distal end of a flexible probe of the ureteroscope, the digital dusting signals being received subsequent to deflection of the deflecting tip to position the deflecting tip at a minimum distance from a target stone;

processing, by the processing module, the digital dusting signals to generate an analog dusting signal; and

initiating, by the processing module, activation of a motor in the deflection control module in response to the analog dusting signal to deflect the deflecting tip using a plurality of control wires and in turn to deflect a laser fiber extending from the deflecting tip to enable dusting of the target stone.

13. The method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the laser fiber is energized to a power level and a frequency level to enable the dusting of the target stone.

14. The method as claimed in claim 13, wherein the laser fiber extending from the deflecting tip is viewed by an image viewing system in the flexible probe with assistance of light provided by a light source in the flexible probe.

15. The method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the deflecting tip is deflected by:

generating, by the processing module, a digital deflection signal corresponding to deflection of a deflection lever by a user to deflect the deflecting tip, the digital deflection signal defining a deflection direction and a deflection magnitude of the deflecting tip;

processing, by the processing module, the digital deflection signal to generate an analog deflection signal; and

initiating, by the processing module, driving of the motor to turn a number of steps based on the analog deflection signal to deflect the deflecting tip using the plurality of control wires and a deflection pulley to position the deflecting tip at the minimum distance from the target stone.

16. The method as claimed in claim 15, wherein generating the digital deflection signal comprises:

determining, by the processing module, a number of turns of a potentiometer coupled to the deflection lever in response to deflection of the deflection lever, the number of turns further defining a variable resistance associated with deflecting the deflecting tip; and

generating, by the processing module, the digital deflection signal based on the number of turns of the potentiometer.

17. The method as claimed in claim **16**, wherein the deflection control module is configured to control a motor assisted movement of the deflecting tip for the dusting in response to the digital dusting signals, the motor assisted movement associated with the deflection direction and the deflection magnitude of the deflecting tip.

18. The method as claimed in claim **12** and further comprising:

determining, by the processing module, a type of the dusting of the target stone, the type of dusting comprising one of a fine dusting of the target stone and a coarse dusting of the target stone.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	输尿管镜和一种在体腔内除尘的方法		
公开(公告)号	US20180147014A1	公开(公告)日	2018-05-31
申请号	US15/412147	申请日	2017-01-23
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	维布络有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	WIPRO LIMITED		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	WIPRO LIMITED		
[标]发明人	MISRA PAVAN SELVAM GUNALAN BABU BRIJESH GAVADE SANDESH		
发明人	MISRA, PAVAN SELVAM, GUNALAN BABU, BRIJESH GAVADE, SANDESH		
IPC分类号	A61B18/24 A61B1/018 A61B1/307 A61B1/00		
CPC分类号	A61B18/245 A61B1/018 A61B1/307 A61B2018/00982 A61B2017/0034 A61B2018/00511 A61B1/00098 A61B18/26 A61B1/00006 A61B1/0057 A61B1/04		
优先权	201641041001 2016-11-30 IN		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本公开涉及一种用于在体腔中清除结石的输尿管镜和方法。输尿管镜包括一个灵活的探头和一个手柄。灵活的探头包括一个工作通道和一个偏转尖端。工作通道容纳柔性探针的远端中的激光纤维以抵靠目标石头偏转以用于除尘。柔性探针远端处的偏转尖端被配置为偏转并且继而偏转激光纤维。手柄包括多个选择开关和偏转控制模块。选择开关被配置为提供对应于用户对偏转尖端的除尘幅度和除尘频率的选择的数字除尘信号。偏转控制模块被配置为响应于数字除尘信号来控制偏转末端的马达辅助运动。

