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Piskun et al.

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(54) **LAPAROSCOPIC INSTRUMENT AND CANNULA ASSEMBLY AND RELATED SURGICAL METHOD**

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Continuation of application No. 13/913,539, filed on Jun. 10, 2013, now Pat. No. 8,968,247, which is a continuation of application No. 12/779,294, filed on May 13, 2010, now Pat. No. 8,460,271, which is a division of application No. 12/228,028, filed on Aug. 8, 2008, now abandoned, which is a division of application No. 10/895,546, filed on Jul. 21, 2004, now Pat. No. 7,753,901.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

A61B 17/34	(2006.01)
A61B 17/02	(2006.01)
A61B 17/29	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***A61B 17/3423*** (2013.01); ***A61B 17/0218*** (2013.01); ***A61B 17/3403*** (2013.01); ***A61B 17/3421*** (2013.01); ***A61B 17/3462*** (2013.01); *A61B 17/2909* (2013.01); *A61B 17/3498* (2013.01); *A61B 2017/292* (2013.01); *A61B 2017/2904* (2013.01); *A61B 2017/2905* (2013.01); *A61B 2017/2929* (2013.01); *A61B 2017/347* (2013.01); *A61B 2017/3419* (2013.01); *A61B 2017/3445* (2013.01); *A61B 2017/3447* (2013.01); *A61B 2017/3449* (2013.01); *A61B 2017/3466* (2013.01); *A61B 2017/3492* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC A61B 17/3423; A61B 17/3462; A61M 2017/3445

See application file for complete search history.

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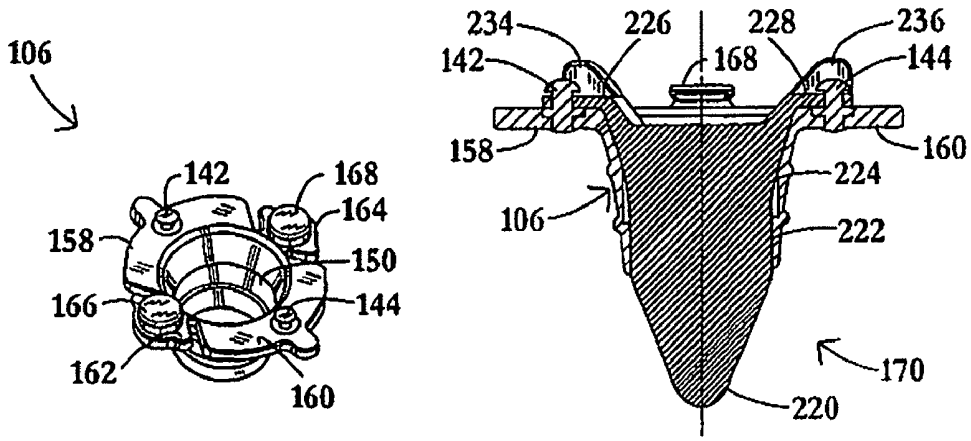
Primary Examiner — Andrew Gilbert

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A laparoscopic port assembly includes a cannula unit including three cannulas each extending at an acute angle relative to a base. The cannulas are flexible for receiving respective angulated laparoscopic instruments. The cannula unit is rotatingly received in a port holder for rotation about a longitudinal axis of the holder, the holder being disposable in an opening in a patient's skin.

9 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



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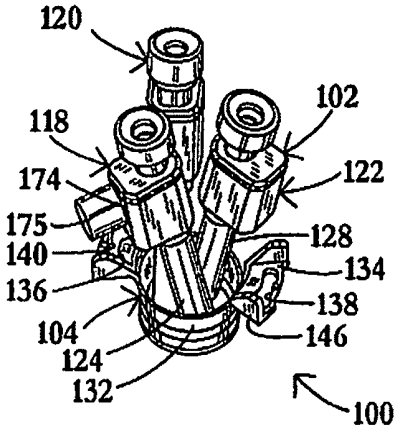

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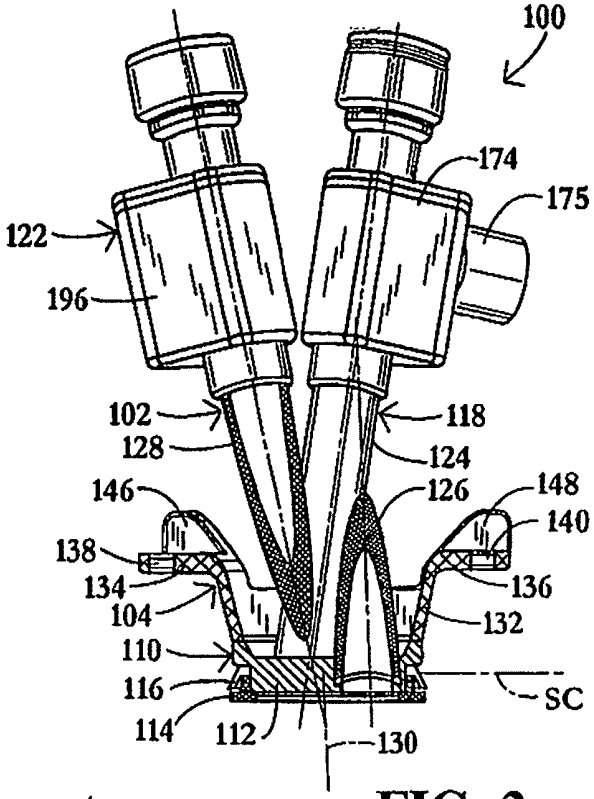


FIG. 2

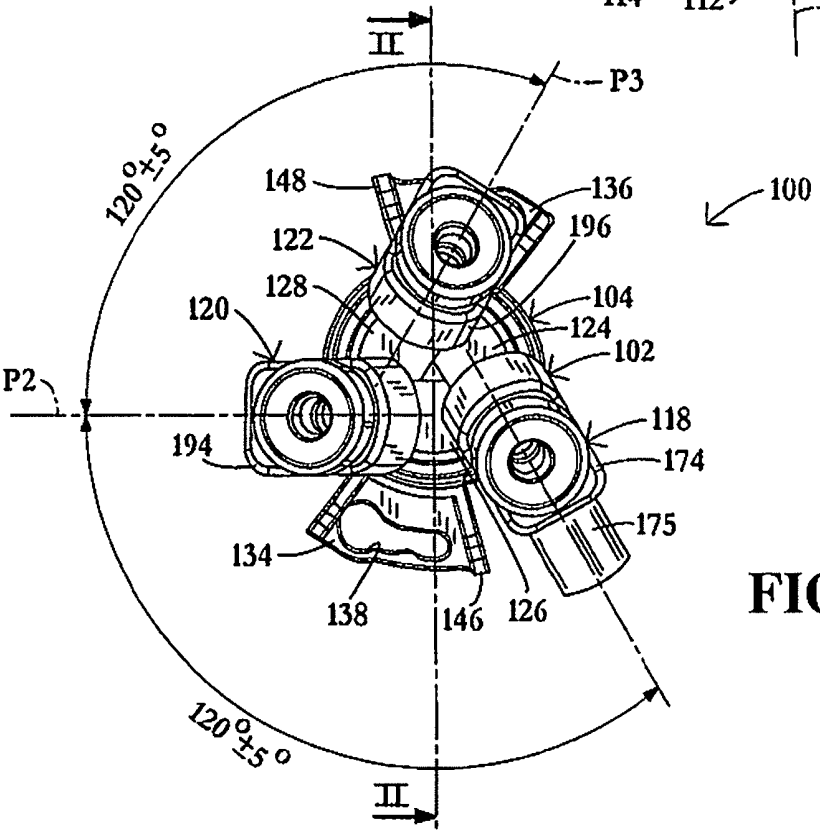


FIG. 3

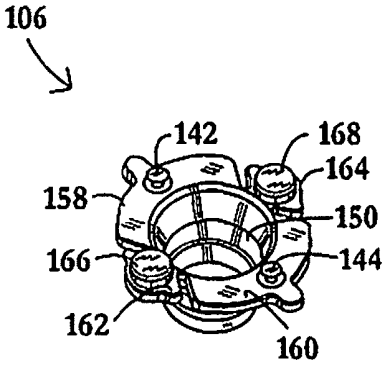


FIG. 4

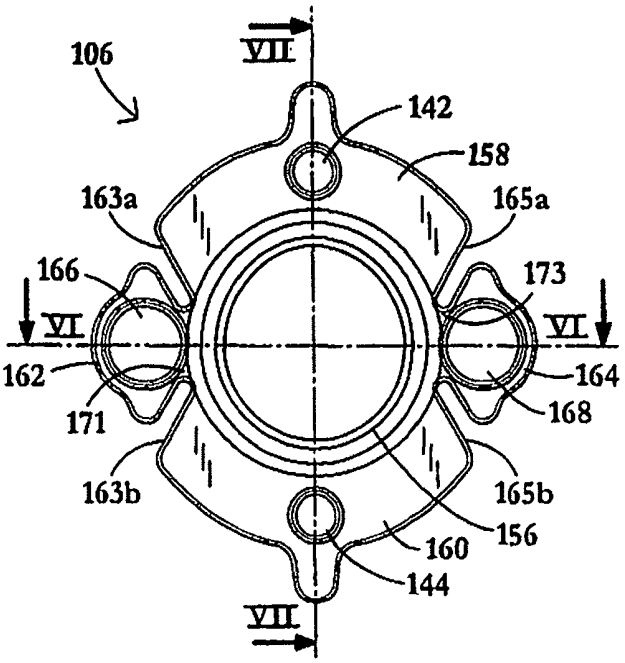
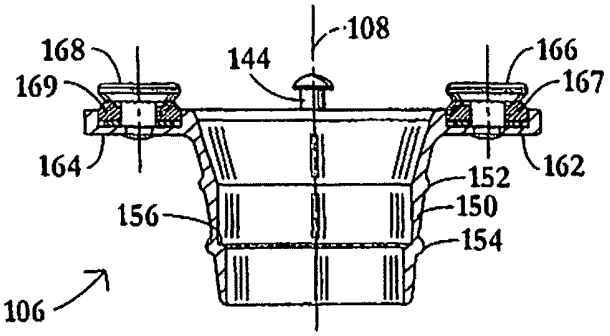


FIG. 5



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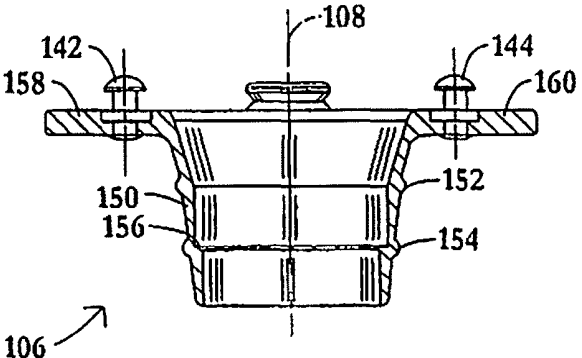

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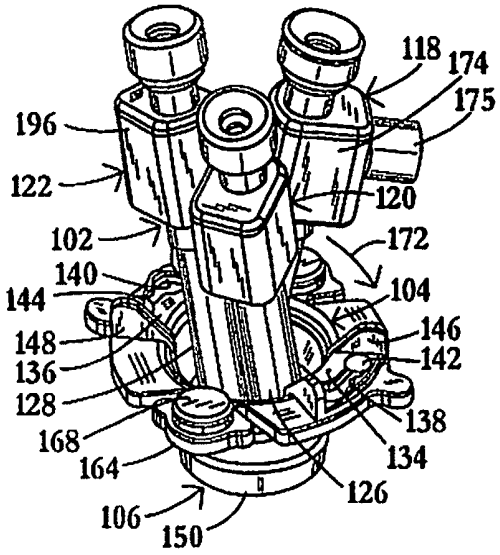

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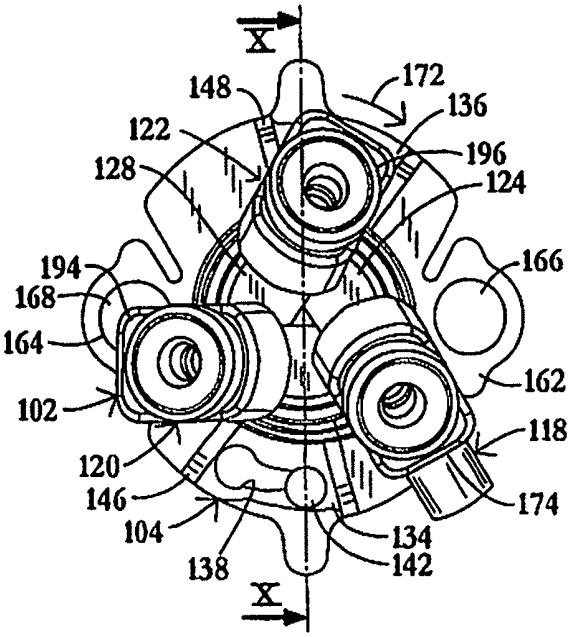

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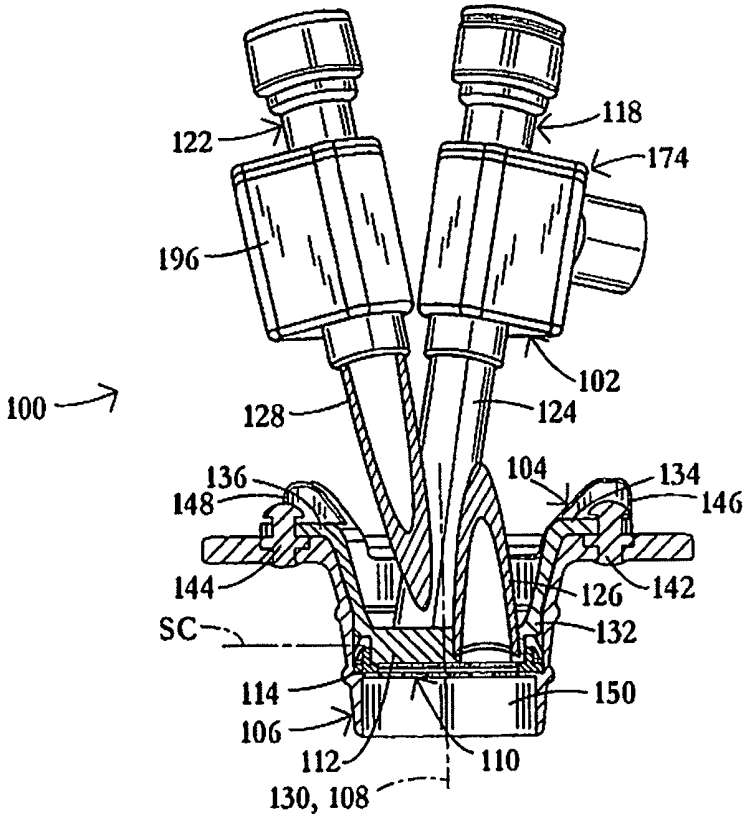

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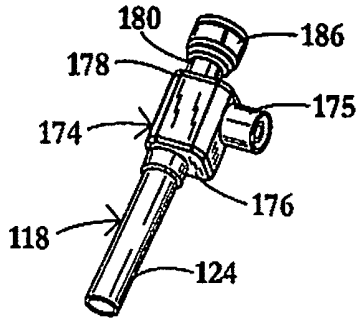

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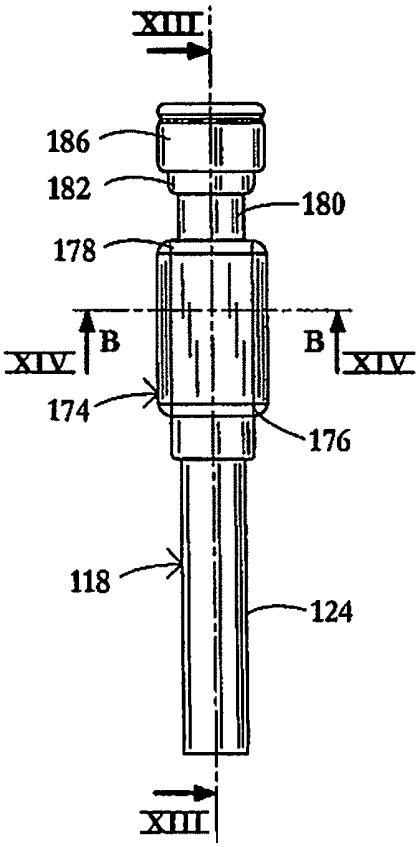

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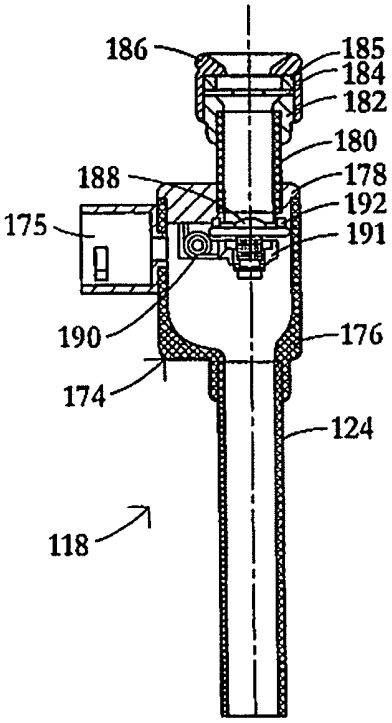

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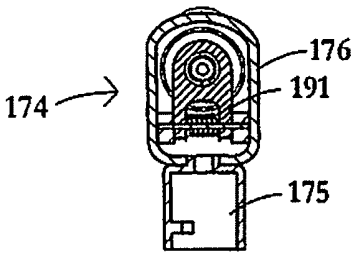

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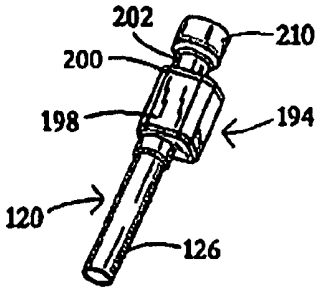

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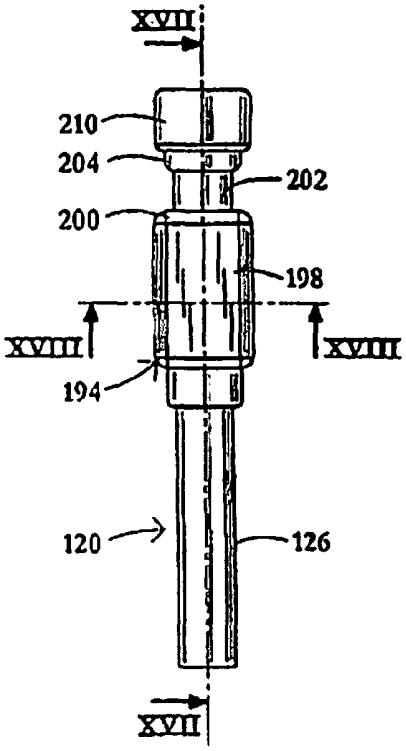
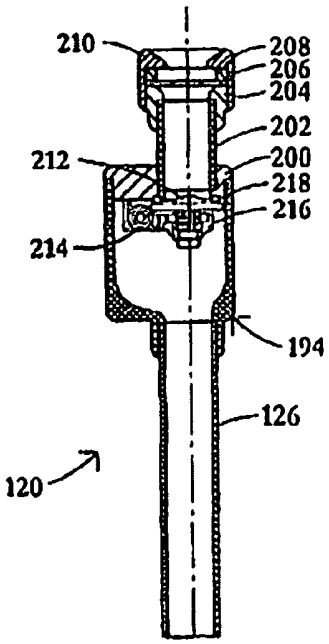


FIG. 16



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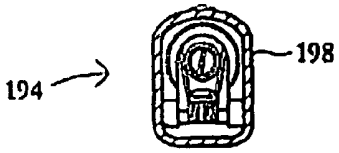

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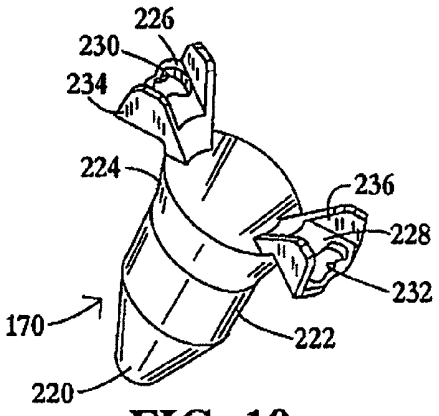

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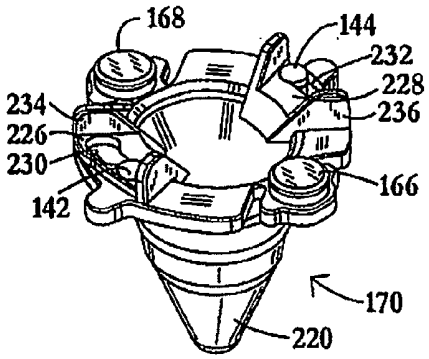

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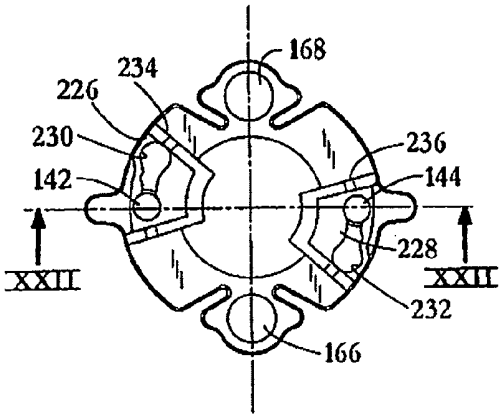

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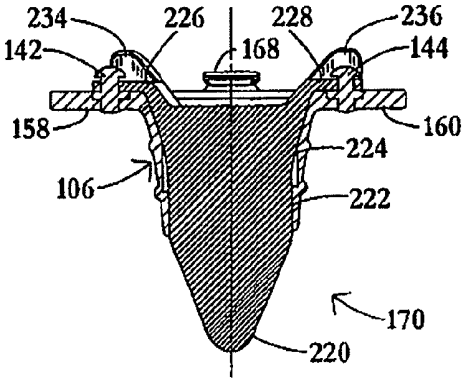
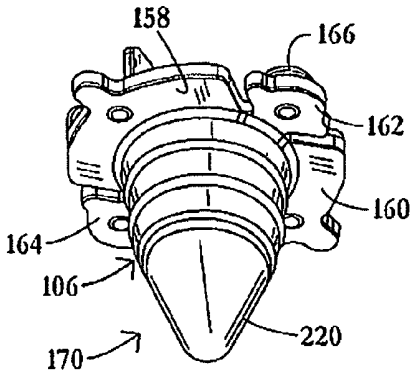


FIG. 22



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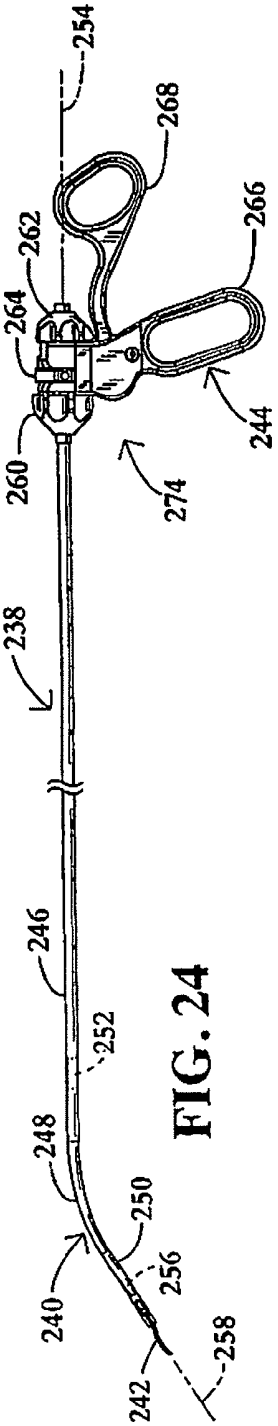

FIG. 24

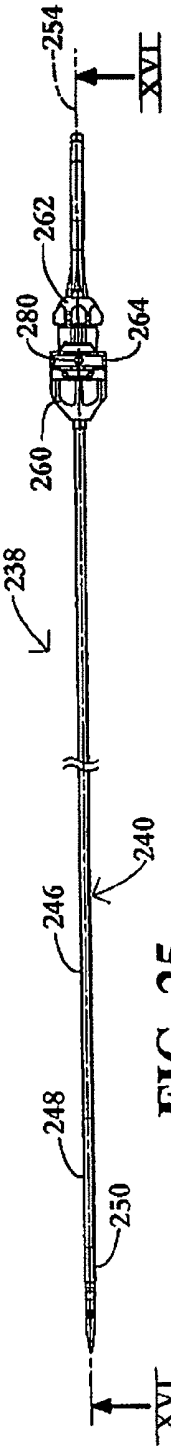

FIG. 25

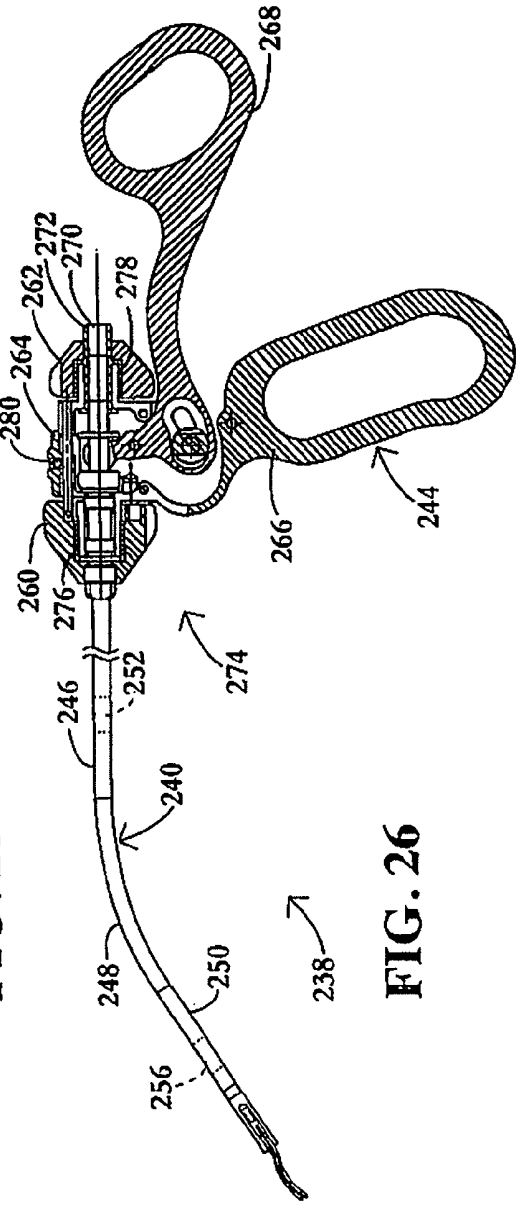

FIG. 26

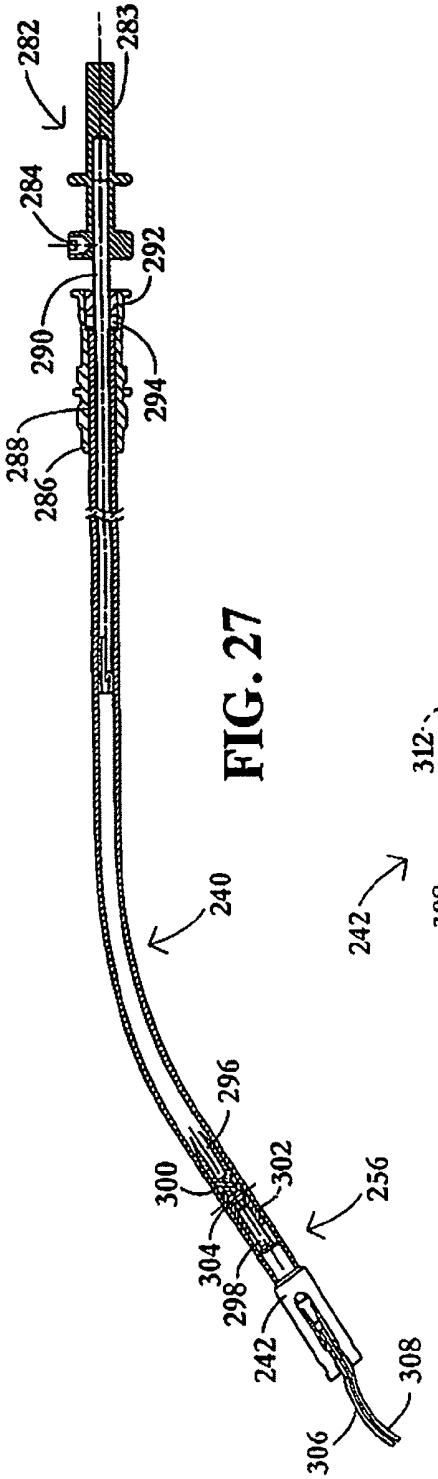

FIG. 27

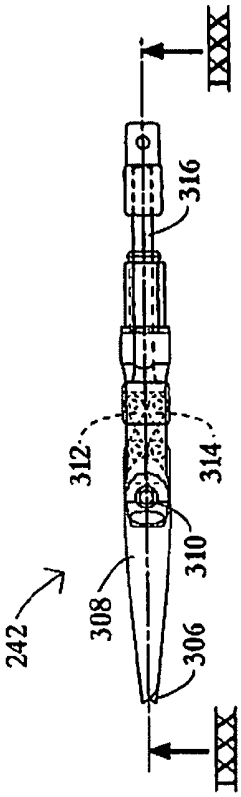

FIG. 28

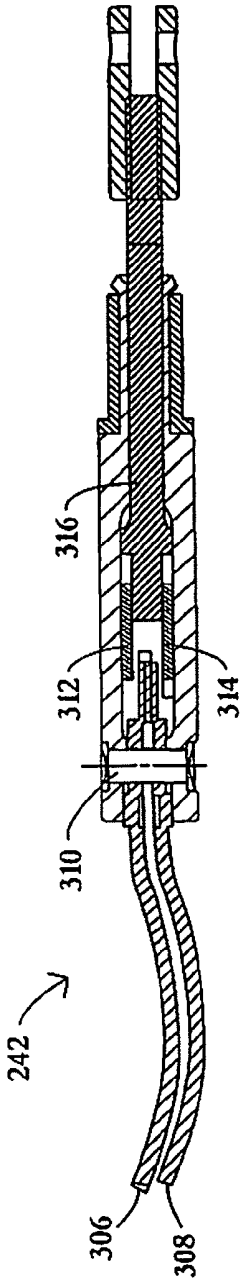

FIG. 29

LAPAROSCOPIC INSTRUMENT AND CANNULA ASSEMBLY AND RELATED SURGICAL METHOD

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/913,539 filed Jun. 10, 2013 , now U.S. Pat. No. 8,968,247, which is a continuation of, and claims priority to, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/779,294, filed on May 13, 2010 by Piskun et al, published as U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2010/0222643 Al, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,460,271, which is a divisional of, and claims priority to, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/895,546 by Piskun et al. filed on Jul. 21,2004. now U.S. Pat. No. 7,753,901 issued on Jul. 13, 2010, entitled "LAPAROSCOPIC INSTRUMENT AND CANNULA ASSEMBLY AND RELATED SURGICAL METHOD", the entire contents of both of which are hereby incorporated by reference herein. This application incorporates by reference herein in its entirety PCT application PCT/US2005/024111 by Piskun et al. having an international filing date of Jul. 7, 2005 and published as WO 2006/019592 A2 "LAPAROSCOPIC INSTRUMENT AND CANNULA ASSEMBLZ (sic) AND RELATED SURGICAL METHOD" on Feb. 23, 2006.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to surgical instruments, surgical port assemblies, and an associated method. The instruments, port assemblies and method are particularly useful in the performance of laparoscopic procedures entirely through the umbilicus.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Abdominal laparoscopic surgery gained popularity in the late 1980's, when benefits of laparoscopic removal of the gallbladder over traditional (open) operation became evident. Reduced postoperative recovery time, markedly decreased post-operative pain and wound infection, and improved cosmetic outcome are well established benefits of laparoscopic surgery, derived mainly from the ability of laparoscopic surgeons to perform an operation utilizing smaller incisions of the body cavity wall.

Laparoscopic procedures generally involve insufflation of the abdominal cavity with CO2 gas to a pressure of around 15 mm Hg. The abdominal wall is pierced and a 5-10 mm in diameter straight tubular cannula or trocar sleeve is then inserted into the abdominal cavity. A laparoscopic telescope connected to an operating room monitor is used to visualize the operative field, and is placed through (one of) the trocar sleeve(s). Laparoscopic instruments (graspers, dissectors, scissors, retractors, etc.) are placed through two or more additional trocar sleeves for the manipulations by the surgeon and surgical assistant(s).

Recently, so-called "mini-laparoscopy" has been introduced utilizing 2-3 mm diameter straight trocar sleeves and laparoscopic instruments. When successful, mini-laparoscopy allows further reduction of abdominal wall trauma and improved cosmesis. However, instruments used for mini-laparoscopic procedures are generally more expensive and fragile. Because of their performance limitations, due to their smaller diameter (weak suction-irrigation system, poor durability, decreased video quality), mini-laparoscopic instruments can generally be used only on selected patients

with favorable anatomy (thin cavity wall, few adhesions, minimal inflammation, etc.). These patients represent a small percentage of patients requiring laparoscopic procedure. In addition, smaller, 2-3 mm, incisions may still cause undesirable cosmetic outcomes and wound complications (bleeding, infection, pain, keloid formation, etc.).

Since the benefits of smaller and fewer body cavity incisions are proven, it would be attractive to perform an operation utilizing only a single incision in the navel. An umbilicus is the thinnest and least vascularized, and a well-hidden, area of the abdominal wall. The umbilicus is generally a preferred choice of abdominal cavity entry in laparoscopic procedures. An umbilical incision can be easily enlarged (in order to eviscerate a larger specimen) without significantly compromising cosmesis and without increasing the chances of wound complications. The placement of two or more standard (straight) cannulas and laparoscopic instruments in the umbilicus, next to each other, creates a so-called "chopstick" effect, which describes interference between the surgeon's hands, between the surgeon's hands and the instruments, and between the instruments. This interference greatly reduces the surgeon's ability to perform a described procedure.

Thus, there is a need for instruments and trocar systems, which allow laparoscopic procedures to be performed entirely through the umbilicus while at the same time reducing or eliminating the "chopstick effect". A laparoscopic procedure performed entirely through the umbilicus, using the laparoscopic instruments and trocar system according to an embodiment of the present invention, allows one to accomplish the necessary diagnostic and therapeutic tasks while further minimizing abdominal wall trauma and improving cosmesis.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides instruments and cannula or port assemblies for the performance of surgical procedures, particularly including laparoscopic procedures, for instance, entirely through the umbilicus.

An object of the present invention is to provide an improved port assembly for facilitating access to internal organs of a patient during laproscopic procedures.

Another object of the present invention is to provide such a port assembly that provides enlarged workspace for the hands of the surgeon(s) when plural laparoscopic instruments are placed through the umbilicus.

An additional object of the present invention is to provide improved laparoscopic instruments for facilitating operations through the umbilicus.

These and other objects of the invention will be apparent from the drawings and descriptions herein. Although each object of the invention is believed to be attained by at least one embodiment of the invention, there is not necessarily any single embodiment that achieves all of the objects of the invention.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention facilitates the performance of laparoscopic surgical procedures wherein several laparoscopic instruments are inserted into a patient through respective cannulas all extending through the same opening in the patient, for instance, through the umbilicus. The advantages of such an operation include minimizing trauma to the patient and accelerating the patient recovery.

A surgical port assembly that facilitates the performance of such a laparoscopic surgical procedure comprises, in accordance with the present invention, a cannula unit including at least one cannula member, and a holder disposable in an opening in a patient's skin for receiving the cannula component so that the cannula component is movable relative to the holder during a surgical procedure. Preferably, the cannula unit is rotatable with respect to the holder about a longitudinal axis of the holder. It is contemplated that the holder is fastened to the patient during the surgical operation, so that the cannula unit is movable relative to the patient.

Pursuant to another feature of the present invention, the cannula unit comprises a base or frame that is removably attachable to the holder and that defines a closure surface extending, during the surgical procedure, substantially tangentially to the patient's skin at the opening. The cannula member is connected to the base and defines an access path through the closure surface. The cannula member extends at an acute angle relative to the closure surface so that the cannula is inclined relative to the patient's skin surface during the surgical procedure.

Pursuant to further features of the present invention, the cannula is flexible and has a relaxed configuration that is linear. The base or frame is provided with a panel or wall forming the closure surface.

In a particular embodiment of the present invention, the cannula is one of a plurality of cannulas each extending at an acute angle relative to the closure surface so that the cannulas are all inclined relative to the patient's skin surface during the surgical procedure.

Pursuant to additional features of the present invention, the cannula unit is partially insertable into the holder, while the port assembly further comprises a connector member for removably attaching the cannula unit to the holder, the connector also being partially insertable into the holder.

The holder and the connector member may be provided with cooperating locking elements such as projections and slots for reversibly securing the cannula unit to the holder. Thus, after placement of the holder in an opening in the patient (and after removal of an insert assist member from the holder), the base or frame of the cannula unit is inserted into the holder and secured thereto by an insertion and a rotation of the connector so that the projections and slots are interlocked.

The base or frame of the cannula unit may include a frustoconical portion insertable into the holder. Similarly, the connector may include a frustoconical portion insertable into the holder to secure the cannula unit to the holder. The holder is provided internally with a shoulder engaging a lower end of the cannula unit.

As indicated above, in one embodiment of the present invention, a surgical port assembly comprises (a) a base or frame seatable in an opening in a patient's skin and defining a closure surface extending substantially tangentially to the patient's skin at the opening during a surgical procedure and (b) a cannula connected to the base and defining an access path through the closure surface. The cannula extends at an acute angle relative to the closure surface so that the cannula is inclined relative to the patient's skin surface during the surgical procedure. The cannula may be one of a plurality of cannulas each extending at an acute angle relative to the closure surface so that the cannulas are all inclined relative to the patient's skin surface during the laparoscopic procedure.

Where the closure surface is located in a main plane, the cannulas have linear configurations, and the base or frame has a longitudinal axis, each of the cannulas may define a respective secondary plane oriented perpendicularly to the main plane, each the secondary plane being spaced from the longitudinal axis. The cannulas may be three in number with the secondary planes disposed at angles of 120° relative to each other.

A surgical method in accordance with the present invention comprises forming an opening in a patient, inserting a cannula holder through the opening, disposing a plurality of cannulas in the holder so that after inserting of the holder the cannulas traverse the holder and extend from outside the patient to inside the patient, thereafter inserting a plurality of elongate medical instruments through the respective cannulas, and rotating the cannulas and the instruments relative to the holder, about a longitudinal axis of the holder.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, where the cannulas are attached to a base member, the disposing of the cannulas in the holder includes inserting the base member into the holder, the base member being in rotatable engagement with the holder. The disposing of the cannulas in the holder may further include attaching a locking member to the holder to maintain the base member in rotatable engagement with the holder.

A laparoscopic medical instrument insertable through a laparoscopic trocar sleeve comprises, in accordance with the present invention, an elongate shaft, an operative tip disposed at one end of the shaft, and a first actuator disposed at an opposite end of the shaft. The actuator is operatively connected to the operative tip via the shaft for controlling the operation of the operative tip. The shaft has a straight proximal end portion, a curved middle portion and a straight distal end portion, the distal end portion extending at an angle with respect to the proximal end portion. The proximal end portion is provided with a first rotary joint so that the distal end portion and the operative tip are rotatable about a longitudinal axis of the proximal end portion. The distal end portion is provided with a second rotary joint so that the operative tip is rotatable about a longitudinal axis of the distal end portion. A second actuator disposed at the end of the shaft opposite the operative tip is operatively connected to the proximal end portion of the instrument shaft for rotating the distal end portion thereof and the operative tip about the longitudinal axis of the proximal end portion of the shaft. A third actuator disposed at the end of the shaft opposite the operative tip is operatively connected to the distal end portion of the shaft for rotating the operative tip about the longitudinal axis of the distal end portion.

The proximal end portion, the middle portion and the distal end portion of the instrument shaft are each substantially rigid throughout so that they cannot be bent. In one embodiment of the invention, the instrument shaft has a hockey-stick shape. Two laparoscopic surgical instruments each having a hockey stick shape are advantageously used in a crossed configuration, which markedly improves the degrees of freedom of the instruments, particularly during lateral (medial-lateral) movements.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of a laparoscopic port having multiple cannulas, in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. **2** is a cross-sectional view of the laparoscopic port or cannula assembly of FIG. **1**, taken along line II-II in FIG. **3**.

FIG. **3** is a top view of the laparoscopic port or cannula assembly of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **4** is a perspective view of an annular holder disposable in an opening in a patient for receiving the laparoscopic port or cannula assembly of FIGS. **1-3**.

FIG. **5** is a top plan view of the port holder of FIG. **4**.

FIG. **6** is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the port holder of FIGS. **4** and **5**, taken along line VI-VI in FIG. **5**.

FIG. **7** is another longitudinal cross-sectional view of the port holder of FIGS. **4** and **5**, taken along line VII-VII in FIG. **5**.

FIG. **8** is a perspective view of the laparoscopic port or cannula assembly of FIGS. **1-3**, together with the port holder of FIGS. **4-7**, showing the laparoscopic port or cannula assembly inserted into and attached to the port holder.

FIG. **9** is a top plan view of the laparoscopic port or cannula assembly of FIGS. **1-3** connected to the port holder of FIGS. **4-7**, as shown in FIG. **8**.

FIG. **10** is a longitudinal cross-sectional view taken along line X-X in FIG. **9**.

FIG. **11** is a perspective view of a cannula with an insufflation valve, included in the laparoscopic port or cannula assembly of FIGS. **1-3** and **8-10**.

FIG. **12** is a side elevational view of the cannula of FIG. **11**, on a larger scale.

FIG. **13** is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the cannula of FIGS. **11** and **12**, taken along line XIII-XIII in FIG. **12**.

FIG. **14** is a transverse cross-sectional view of the cannula of FIGS. **11** and **12**, taken along line XIV-XIV in FIG. **12**.

FIG. **15** is a perspective view of a cannula without an insufflation valve, included in the laparoscopic port or cannula assembly of FIGS. **1-3** and **8-10**.

FIG. **16** is a side elevational view of the cannula of FIG. **16**, on a larger scale.

FIG. **17** is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the cannula of FIGS. **15** and **16**, taken along line XVII-XVII in FIG. **16**.

FIG. **18** is a transverse cross-sectional view of the cannula of FIGS. **15** and **16**, taken along line XVIII-XVIII in FIG. **16**.

FIG. **19** is a perspective view of an insertion plug used to facilitate insertion of the port holder of FIGS. **4-7** in a patient at the beginning of a laparoscopic procedure.

FIG. **20** is a top perspective view of the insertion plug of FIG. **19** temporarily inserted in and attached to the port holder of FIGS. **4-7**.

FIG. **21** is a top plan view of the assembled insertion plug and port holder of FIG. **20**.

FIG. **22** is a longitudinal cross-section taken along line XXII-XXII in FIG. **21**.

FIG. **23** is a bottom perspective view of the assembled insertion plug and port holder of FIGS. **20-22**.

FIG. **24** is a side elevational view of a laparoscopic instrument utilizable with the multiple-cannula port assembly of FIGS. **8-10**, in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. **25** is a top plan view of the laparoscopic instrument of FIG. **24**.

FIG. **26** is partially a side elevational view and partially a cross-sectional view

FIG. **27** is a partial longitudinal cross-sectional view also taken along line XXVI-XXVI in FIG. **25**.

FIG. **28** is a longitudinal cross-sectional view, on a larger scale, of a distal end of the laparoscopic instrument of FIGS. **24-27**.

FIG. **29** is a longitudinal cross-sectional view, on an even larger scale, taken along line IXXX-IXXX in FIG. **28**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

As depicted in FIGS. **1-3**, a laparoscopic port or cannula assembly **100** comprises a cannula unit **102** and a connector **104** associated therewith for removably fastening the cannula unit to an annular port holder **106** (FIGS. **4-8** and **10**) that is disposed in an opening (e.g., formed in the umbilicus) in a patient. Cannula unit **102** is coupled to port holder **106** by connector **104** so as to permit rotation of cannula unit **102** about a longitudinal axis **108** (FIGS. **7** and **10**) of holder **106**. Holder **106** has an inner side facing the patient and an outer side facing outside the patient during a laparoscopic procedure, and axis **108** traverses the holder from the inner side to the outer side thereof.

Cannula unit **102** comprises a base or frame **110** that is insertable into and removably attachable to port holder **106**. Base or frame **110** includes a base member in the form of a planar panel or wall **112** that defines a closure surface or plane SC extending, during a laparoscopic surgical procedure, substantially tangentially and accordingly parallel to the patient's skin at the opening through with port holder **106** extends. Base or frame **110** further includes a seating ring **114** and a sealing ring **116**.

Cannula unit **102** additionally comprises three cannula members **118**, **120**, **122** each connected to base or frame **110** and defining a respective access path through closure surface SC. Cannulas **118**, **120**, **122** are each connected at one end to base **110** and particularly panel or wall **112** at mutually spaced locations so as to enable simultaneous insertion of multiple instruments through closure surface SC at such locations, the cannulas each extending away from closure surface SC so as to be located on only an outer side thereof opposite the patient during a surgical procedure. Cannula members **118**, **120**, **122** have outer surfaces (not separately designated) that are contiguous with, and stationary with respect to, planar panel or wall **112** at points of passage of the cannulas through the panel or wall. When cannula unit **102** and holder **106** are connected together (see FIG. **10**), cannula members **118**, **120**, **122** extend into and are partially surrounded by said holder **106** and enable disposition of distal ends of three separate instruments in the patient at an opening or incision in the patient. Cannula members **118**, **120**, **122** each extend at an acute angle relative to closure surface SC so that the cannulas are inclined relative to the patient's skin surface during a laparoscopic surgical procedure. Cannula members **118**, **120**, **122** include flexible tubular portions **124**, **126**, **128** that have linear configurations in a relaxed or unstressed condition.

Each cannula member **118**, **120**, **122** defines a respective plane P**1**, P**2**, P**3** (FIG. **3**) oriented perpendicularly to closure surface or plane SC (the main plane) and spaced from a longitudinal axis **130** of base or frame **110**. These secondary planes P**1**, P**2**, and P**3** are disposed at angles of 120° relative to each other, as indicated in FIG. **3**. Connector **104** is loosely coupled to cannula unit **102** so as to be freely movable along axis **130** of the cannula unit, between base **110** and valve components of cannulas **118**, **120**, **122**.

Connector **104** includes a frustoconical portion **132** insertable into port holder **106** (see FIG. **10**) and further includes a pair of flanges **134**, **136** for temporarily locking cannula unit **102** to holder **106**. To that end, flanges **134**, **136** are provided with dual-lobed slots **138**, **140** for receiving respective pins or projections **142**, **144** on port holder **106** (see FIGS. **4**, **5**, **7**, **8**, **9**). Flanges **134** and **136** are also provided with respective pairs of upturned ears **146** and **148** functioning in part as thumb and finger rests for swiveling

connector **104** about axis **108** (and **130**) to reversibly secure connector **106** and concomitantly cannula unit **102** to port holder **106**.

As illustrated in FIGS. **4-7**, port holder **106** includes an annular peripheral wall in the form of a tapered, slightly frustoconical sleeve **150** provided along an outer surface with a pair of annular beads or ribs **152** and **154** and along an inner surface with a shoulder **156** that serves as an abutment or rest for seating ring **114** of cannula unit **102**. Peripheral wall or sleeve **150** is an outermost portion of holder **106** and is in contact with tissues of said patient upon a disposition of the holder in an opening of the patient. At a wider end of sleeve **150**, holder **106** includes a pair of diametrically opposed flanges **158**, **160** and a pair of diametrically opposed ears **162**, **164**. Pins or projections **142**, **144** are rigid with flanges **158**, **160**, while ears **162**, **164** carry respective flat-headed posts **166**, **168** around which sutures are wound to fasten holder **106** to the skin of the patient. Rubber gaskets **167** and **169** may be provided for clamping suture threads to posts **166** and **168**. Alternatively or additionally, sutures anchoring port holder **106** to the body wall of the patient may be inserted through slots **163***a*, **163***b* and **165***a*, **165***b* and partially wrapped around bases **171** and **173** of ears **162**, **164** (see FIG. **5**).

After placement of holder **106** in an opening in the patient (and after removal of an insert assist member **170**, FIGS. **19-22**, from the holder), base or frame **110** of cannula unit **102** is inserted into holder **106** until seating ring **114** engages shoulder **15** (see FIG. **10**). Cannula unit **110** is secured to holder **106** by an insertion and a subsequent rotation of connector **104** relative to holder **106**, as indicated by an arrow **172** in FIGS. **8** and **9**, so that projections **142**, **144** and slots **138**, **140** are interlocked (see FIGS. **8-10**). After this locking of connector **104** to holder **106**, cannula unit **102** is rotatable about axes **108** and **130** in opposition to a frictional drag force exerted by virtue of sealing ring **116**.

As illustrated in FIGS. **11-14**, cannula unit **118** includes valve component **174** connected to tubular portion **124**. Valve component **124** includes an insufflation port **175** for receiving a tube (not shown) for guiding carbon dioxide gas from a pressurized source into the patient. As shown particularly in FIG. **13**, valve component **124** of cannula member **118** includes a valve box or casing **176** with a cover or closure **178** to which an extension tube **180** is attached. At an end opposite valve casing **176**, extension tube **180** is provided with a sleeve **182**, a valve seal **184**, a disc **185**, and a cap **186**. Valve component **174** further includes a valve door **188** that is biased into a closure position shown in FIG. **13** by a helical or coil spring **190**. Door **188** is supported by a mounting bracket and associated hardware **191**. An O-ring seal **192** is provided for inhibiting the escape of insufflation gas from a patient through extension tube **124** when a laparoscopic surgical instrument does not traverse cannula member **118**.

As illustrated in FIGS. **1-3** and **8-10**, cannula members **120** and **122** include respective valve components **194** and **196** connected to respective flexible tubular portions **126** and **128**. These valve components are structurally identical, a representative component **194** being depicted in FIGS. **15-18**. Valve component **194** includes a valve box or casing **198** with a cover or closure **200** to which an extension tube **202** is attached. At an end opposite valve casing **198**, extension tube **202** is provided with a sleeve **204**, a valve seal **206**, a disc **208**, and a cap **210**. Valve component **194** further includes a valve door **212** that is biased into a closure position shown in FIG. **17** by a helical or coil spring **214**. Door **212** is supported by a mounting bracket and associated hardware **216**. An O-ring seal **218** is provided for inhibiting the escape of insufflation gas from a patient through extension tube **202** when a laparoscopic surgical instrument does not traverse the respective cannula member **120** (or **122**).

As shown in FIG. **19**, insert assist member **170** includes a rounded conical tip **220**, a cylindrical middle portion **222** and a slightly tapered or frustoconical outer portion **224**. Outer portion **224** is provided with a pair of flanges **226**, **228** for temporarily locking insert assist member **170** to port holder **106**. To that end, flanges **226**, **228** are provided with dual-lobed slots **230**, **232** for receiving respective pins or projections **142**, **144** on port holder **106**, as depicted in FIGS. **20-22**. Flanges **226** and **228** are formed with respective pairs of upturned ears **234** and **236** that are manually engageable by a user to reversibly secure connector insert assist member **170** to port holder **106**.

After a small incision or opening is made in a patient, port holder **106** with insert assist member **170** connected thereto is inserted through the incision. Sutures (not shown) are stitched to the patient and are wound around and tied to posts **166**, **168** to firmly secure the port holder **106** to the patient. Insert assist member **170** is then removed, by a reverse rotation unlocking flanges **226**, **228** from pins or projections **142**, **144** and by separating the insert assist member from holder **106**. Cannula unit **102** is then attached to holder **106** as described above.

FIGS. **24-29** depict a laparoscopic surgical instrument **238** insertable through a laparocopic trocar sleeve or cannula such as cannula member **118**, **120**, or **122** of the port assembly of FIGS. **1-3** and **8-10** for executing a laparoscopic surgical operation. Instrument **238** comprises an elongate shaft **240**, an operative tip **242** disposed at one end of the shaft, and a hand-grip-type actuator **244** disposed at an opposite end of the shaft. Actuator **244** is operatively connected to operative tip **242** via shaft **240** for controlling the operation of the operative tip.

Shaft **240** has a straight proximal end portion **246**, a curved middle portion **248** and a straight distal end portion **250**, the distal end portion extending at a non-zero angle with respect to the proximal end portion, as shown in FIGS. **24**, **26** and **27**. Proximal end portion **246** is provided with a first rotary joint **252** so that distal end portion **250** and operative tip **242** are rotatable about a longitudinal axis **254** of proximal end portion **246**. Distal end portion **250** is provided with a second rotary joint **256** so that operative tip **242** is rotatable about a longitudinal axis **258** of the distal end portion. A rotary actuator or knob **260** disposed at the proximal end of instrument **238** is operatively connected to proximal end portion **246** of instrument **240** for rotating distal end portion **250** and operative tip **242** about longitudinal axis **254**. Another rotary actuator or knob **262** disposed at the proximal end of instrument **238** is operatively connected to distal end portion **250** of shaft **240** for rotating operative tip **242** about longitudinal axis **258**.

Proximal end portion **246**, middle portion **248** and distal end portion **250** of instrument shaft **240** are each substantially rigid throughout and can only be rotated about joints **252** and **256** and not bent. The angle between axes **254** and **258** are such that shaft **240** has a shape reminiscent of a hockey stick. In an alternative embodiment of instrument **238**, middle portion **248** of shaft **240** may be flexible to permit shaft **240** to alternately assume a linear configuration and the hockey-stick configuration of FIGS. **24** and **26**. In that case, a handle assembly **274** is provided with an actuator (not shown) for enabling a bending of middle portion **248**.

As shown in FIGS. **24-26**, instrument **238** may be provided with further actuators, such as a slidable toggle switch

264, for example for performing a locking function or inducing a pivoting of operative tip **242** about an axis perpendicular to axis **258**.

Actuator **244** includes a hand grip member **266** fixed relative to shaft **240** and further includes a pivotable hand grip **268**. A proximal end **270** of shaft **240** is journaled in a bearing **272** about which rotary knob **262**. Actuator **244**, rotary knobs **260** and **262**, and toggle switch **264** are parts of a handle assembly **274** also incorporating yokes **276** and **278**, a stopper pin **278**, a set screw **280**.

FIG. **27** illustrates further parts of a shaft assembly **282** including shaft **240**, a slider member **283**, a socket set screw **284**, an outer bearing **286**, a motion bar **288**, a bend tube **290**, a ring **292**, and an O-ring seal **294**.

Rotary joint **256** is representative of joint **254** and comprises, as shown in FIG. **27**, a proximal pin or inner shaft portion **296**, a distal pin or inner shaft portion **298**, a pair of coupling elements **300** and **302**, and a transverse connector pin **304**.

As illustrated in FIGS. **28** and **29**, operative tip **242** exemplarily includes a pair of jaws **306** and **308** pivotably connected to a distal end of distal end portion **250** via a pivot pin **310**. Jaws **306** and **308** are rotatable about pin **310** through the action of levers or arms **312**, **314** that pivot in response to a longitudinal motion of a tip rod **316**.

After a deployment of cannula unit **102** in a patient as described above, opeative tip **242** and shaft **240** of instrument **238** are insertable through a cannula member **118**, **120**, or **122**, with the respective tubular portion **124**, **126**, or **128** bending to accommodate the bent shaft **240**. The bent shape of shaft **240**, as well as the rotary joints **252** and **256** facilitate the performance of laparoscopic surgical procedure using multiple laparoscopic instruments extending through a single opening in a patient, for instance, in the umbilicus. Such a procedure involves the rotation of distal end portion **250** and operative tip **242** together about axis **254** and the rotation of operative tip about axis **258**. In addition, the entire instrument assembly including cannula unit **102** and multiple instruments **238** can be rotated about collinear axes **108** and **130**, to optimize the simultaneous or successive access of multiple operative tips **242** to a surgical site inside a patient.

Although the invention has been described in terms of particular embodiments and applications, one of ordinary skill in the art, in light of this teaching, can generate additional embodiments and modifications without departing from the spirit of or exceeding the scope of the claimed invention. Accordingly, it is to be understood that the drawings and descriptions herein are proffered by way of example to facilitate comprehension of the invention and should not be construed to limit the scope thereof.

What is claimed is:

1. A port holder for insertion in an opening in a patient, the port holder configured for insertion in an opening in a patient via an insert assist member, the port holder comprising:

an annular peripheral wall defining an internal aperture along a length of the annular peripheral wall, the annual peripheral wall defining a proximal end and a distal end;

at least two peripherally projecting surfaces extending laterally from the annular peripheral wall; and

a projection extending proximally from each of the at least two projecting surfaces,

the projections configured to engage in respective apertures defined in an insert assist member, the internal aperture defined along the length of the annular peripheral wall configured to receive the insert assist member,

wherein the annular peripheral wall is formed as a frustoconical sleeve,

wherein the at least two peripherally projecting surfaces extending laterally from the annular peripheral wall extend from the proximal end of the annular peripheral wall,

wherein the proximal end of the annular peripheral wall defines an aperture of the frustoconical sleeve that is larger than an aperture defined at the distal end of the annular peripheral wall, and

wherein the at least two peripherally projecting surfaces includes a pair of diametrically opposed flange members, and wherein the proximal end of the annular peripheral wall includes a pair of diametrically opposed ears.

2. The port holder according to claim **1**, wherein the apertures receive and rotatably engage with the respective projections extending proximally from the port holder.

3. The port holder according to claim **2**, wherein the apertures disengage from the projections upon rotation in a direction opposite to a direction in which the apertures engage with the projections.

4. The port holder according to claim **3**, wherein the insert assist member is removable from the port holder upon rotation of the diametrically opposed flange members in a direction opposite to the direction in which the apertures engage with the projections.

5. The port holder according to claim **1**, wherein the annular peripheral wall defines an outer surface that includes a pair of annular beads extending circumferentially around the outer surface.

6. The port holder according to claim **1**, wherein the annular peripheral wall defines an inner surface that includes an abutment configured to interface with a seating ring of a cannula unit disposed through the port holder.

7. The port holder according to claim **1**, wherein the annular peripheral wall defines a distal outer surface that is configured to be in contact with tissue of a patient upon disposition of the port holder in an opening in the patient.

8. The port holder according to claim **1**, wherein the projections comprise a pair of rigid projections, each rigid projection projecting proximally from one of the pair of diametrically opposed flange members, the rigid projections configured to engage with the respective apertures defined in an insert assist member.

9. The port holder according to claim **1**, further comprising a pair of posts, each post supported by one of the pair of diametrically opposed ears, wherein the pair of posts are configured to enable one or more sutures to be wound around the posts to enable the port holder to be fastened to the skin of a patient.

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专利名称(译)	腹腔镜仪器和套管组件及相关手术方法		
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摘要(译)

腹腔镜端口组件包括套管单元，所述套管单元包括三个套管，每个套管相对于基部以锐角延伸。套管是柔性的，用于接收相应的成角度的腹腔镜器械。套管单元可旋转地容纳在端口保持器中，以围绕保持器的纵向轴线旋转，保持器可置于患者皮肤的开口中。