



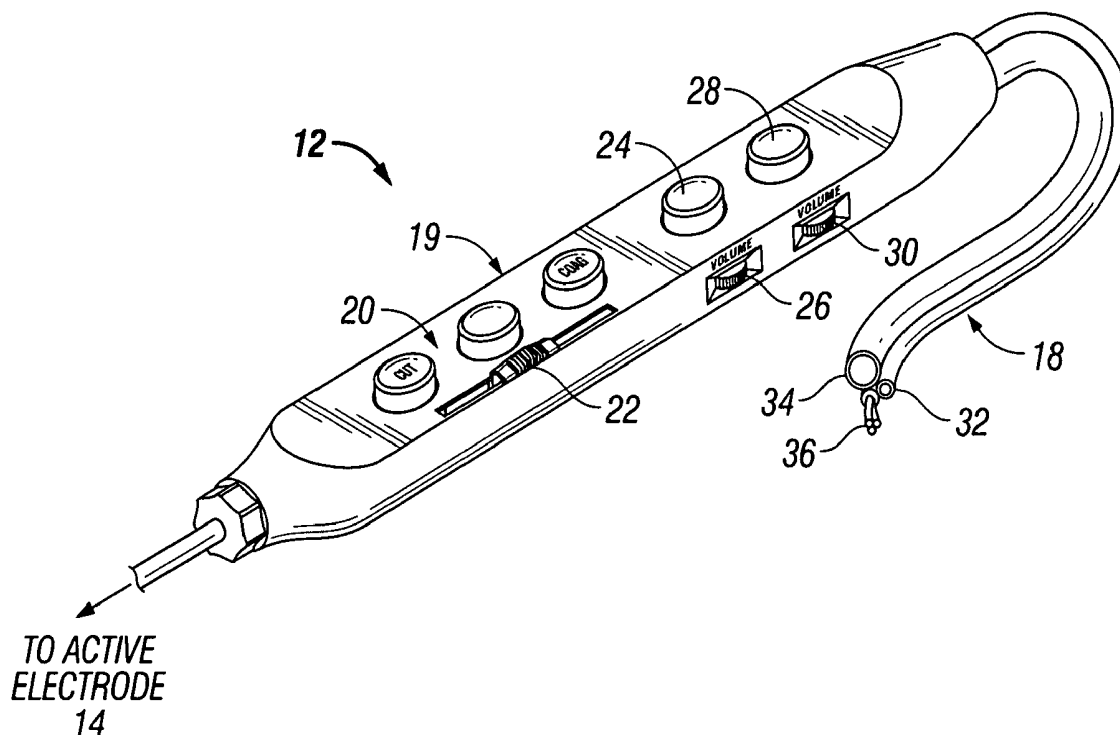
US 20070135812A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Sartor(10) **Pub. No.: US 2007/0135812 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Jun. 14, 2007**(54) **LAPAROSCOPIC APPARATUS FOR
PERFORMING ELECTROSURGICAL
PROCEDURES**(52) **U.S. Cl. 606/42; 606/45; 606/49; 604/35**(75) **Inventor: Joe D. Sartor, Longmont, CO (US)**(57) **ABSTRACT**

Correspondence Address:

**UNITED STATES SURGICAL,
A DIVISION OF TYCO HEALTHCARE
GROUP LP
195 MCDERMOTT ROAD
NORTH HAVEN, CT 06473 (US)**(73) **Assignee: Sherwood Services AG**(21) **Appl. No.: 11/299,468**(22) **Filed: Dec. 12, 2005****Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.**
A61B 18/14 (2006.01)
A61M 1/00 (2006.01)

A system and apparatus for irrigating a surgical site during an electrosurgical procedure are disclosed. The system includes a hand piece having an elongated housing connected to a multilumen tube extending proximally from the housing and having an irrigation tube for delivering irrigation fluid, a suction tube for withdrawing irrigation fluid, and electrical wiring, a first controls for adjusting flow of irrigation fluid within the irrigation tube and second controls for adjusting flow of irrigation fluid within the suction tube. A valve cassette is connected to the multilumen tube, which includes an irrigation valve configured to control the flow within the irrigation tube and a suction valve configured to control the flow within the suction tube. A hardware control module controls the irrigation valve and the suction valve based on control signals from the first and second controls.



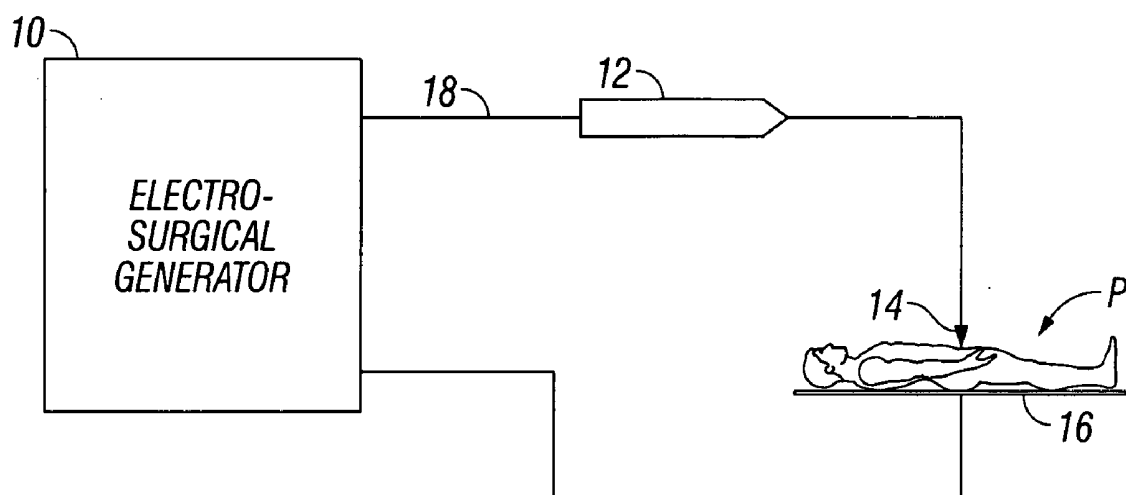


FIG. 1

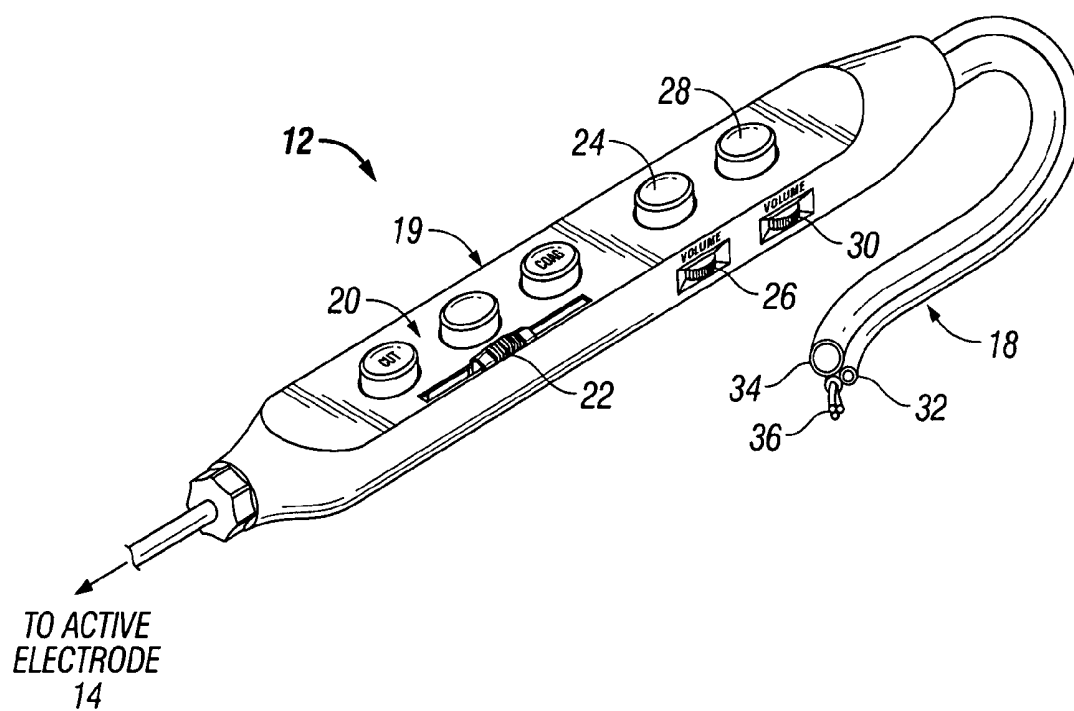


FIG. 2A

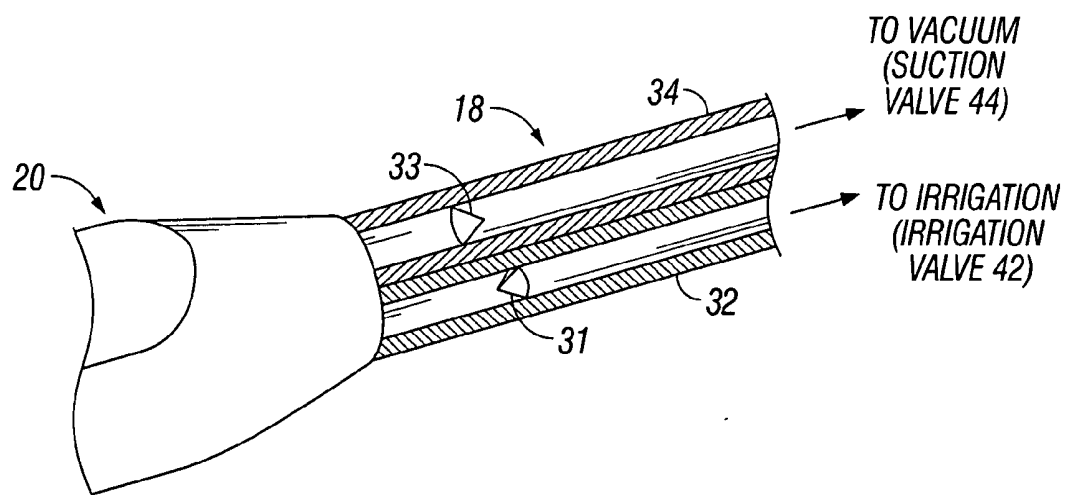


FIG. 2B

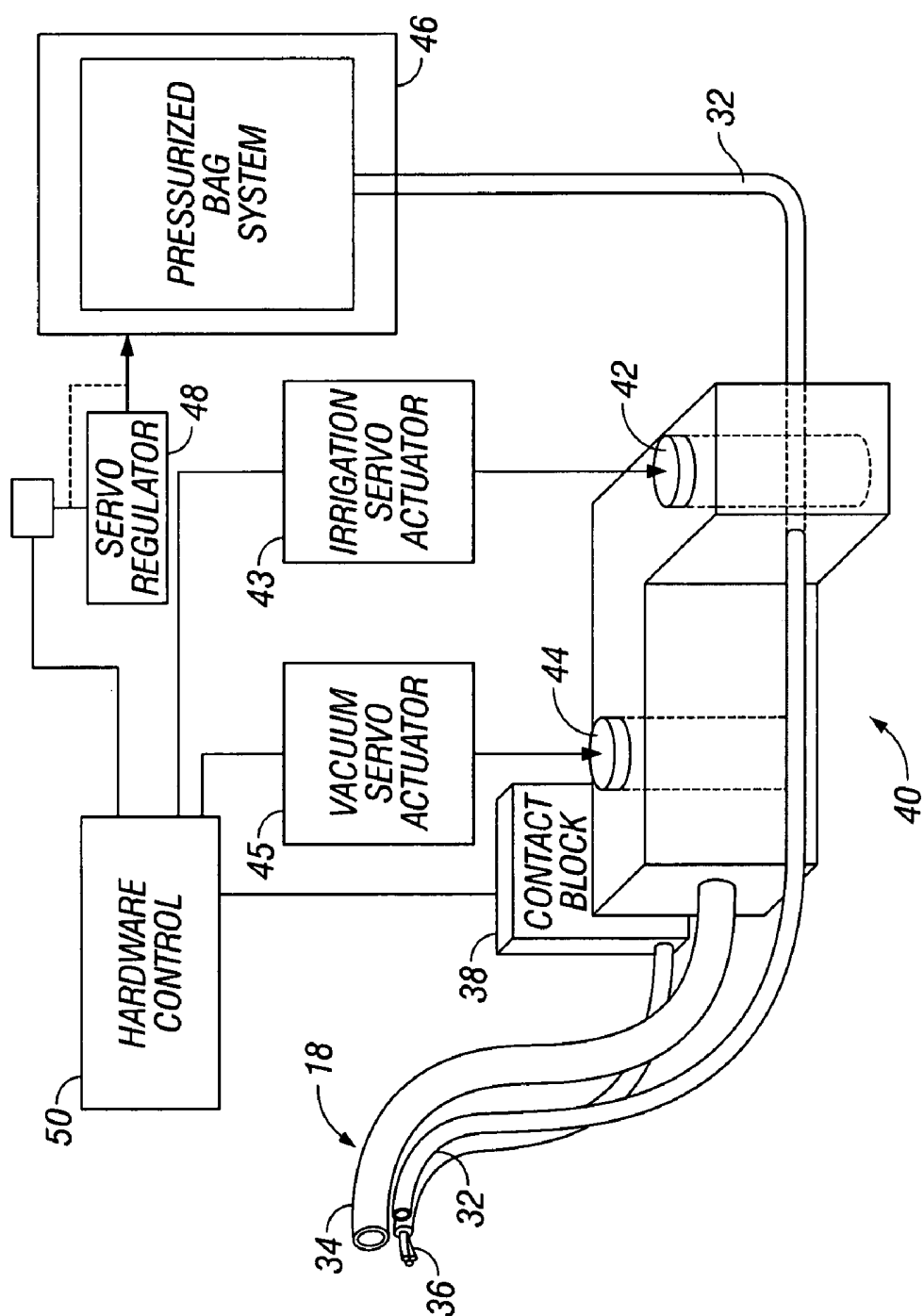


FIG. 3

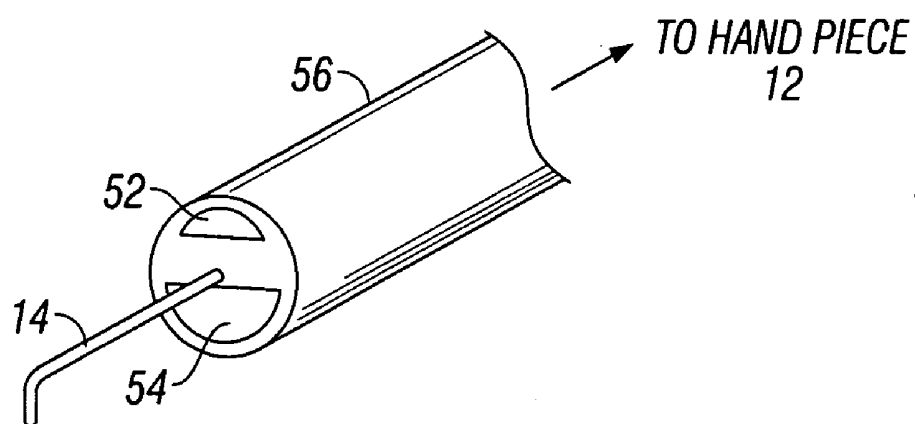


FIG. 4A

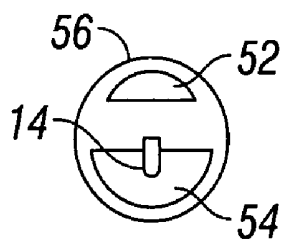


FIG. 4B

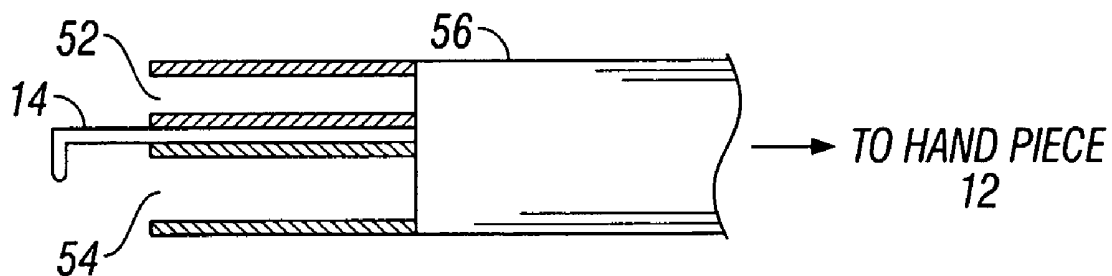


FIG. 4C

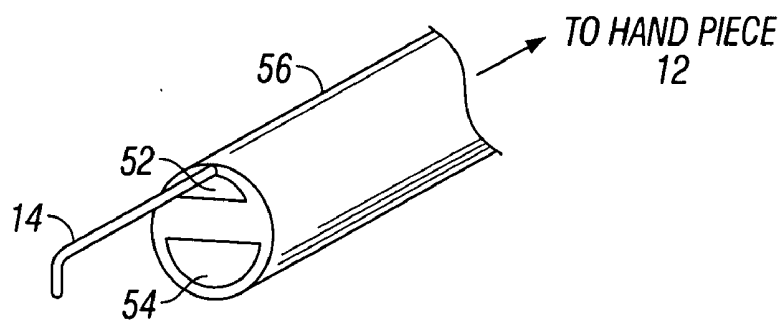


FIG. 5A

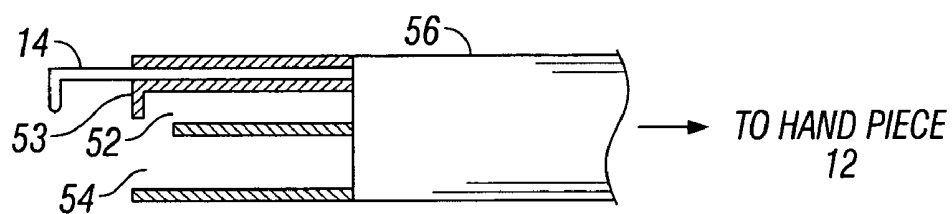


FIG. 5B

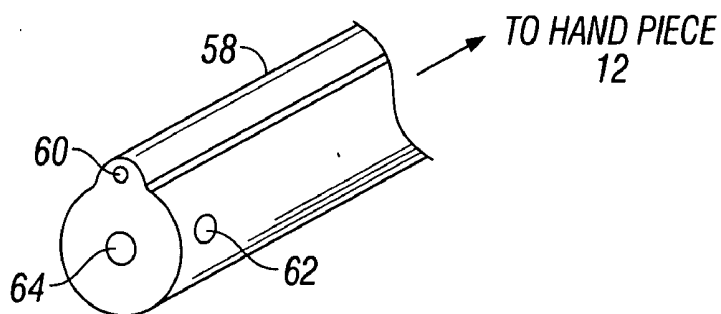


FIG. 6A

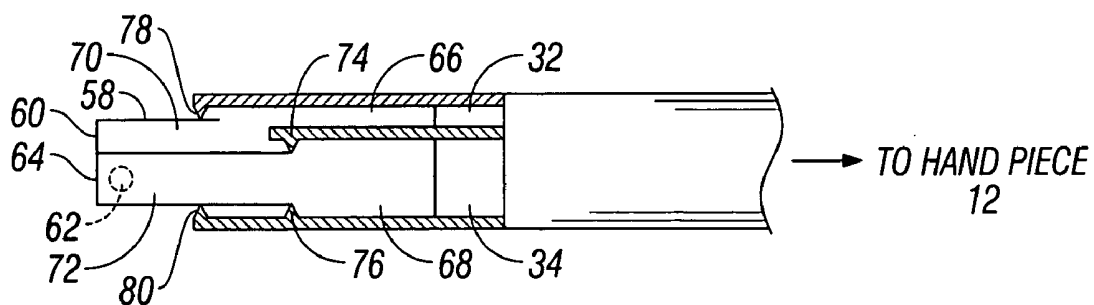


FIG. 6B

LAPAROSCOPIC APPARATUS FOR PERFORMING ELECTROSURGICAL PROCEDURES

BACKGROUND

[0001] 1. Technical Field

[0002] The present disclosure relates generally to an apparatus and method for performing laparoscopic electrosurgical procedures, and more particularly, to an apparatus for controlling suction and irrigation cycles during laparoscopic electrosurgical procedures.

[0003] 2. Background of Related Art

[0004] During electrosurgery, a source or active electrode delivers energy, such as radio frequency (RF) energy, from an electrosurgical generator to a patient and a return electrode or a plurality thereof carry current back to the electrosurgical generator. In monopolar electrosurgery, the source electrode is typically a hand-held instrument placed by the surgeon at the surgical site and the high current density flow at this electrode creates the desired surgical effect of ablating, cutting or coagulating tissue. The patient return electrodes are placed at a remote site from the source electrode and are typically in the form of pads adhesively adhered to the patient.

[0005] Bipolar electrosurgery is conventionally practiced using electrosurgical forceps-type device, where the active and return electrodes are housed within opposing forceps' jaws. The return electrode is placed in close proximity to the active (i.e., current supplying) electrode such that an electrical circuit is formed between the two electrodes (e.g., electrosurgical forceps). In this manner, the applied electrical current is limited to the body tissue positioned between the electrodes.

[0006] During electrosurgical procedures, byproducts form at the surgical site from coagulated and/or cut flesh (e.g., debris, smoke, etc.). This debris may be removed by irrigating the site, where an irrigation fluid is supplied to the surgical site and then withdrawn through suction. Conventional irrigation mechanisms have been controlled mechanically with the mechanical controls disposed within a handle holding the electrosurgical instrument. Such designs could not achieve a desired level of suction and/or irrigation and moreover, these designs were not compact and ergonomic.

[0007] Therefore, there is a need for an electrosurgical apparatus having an irrigation system controlled through electrical means and disposed outside the apparatus' handle.

SUMMARY

[0008] The present disclosure provides for a system and apparatus for irrigating a surgical site during an electrosurgical procedure. The system includes a hand piece for controlling an electrosurgical generator and an irrigation system having an irrigation tube for supplying irrigation fluid and a suction tube for withdrawing irrigation fluid and smoke. The hand piece's controls are connected to a hardware module which controls irrigation and suction valves disposed within a valve cassette which adjusts the flow of the irrigation fluid and suction. In addition, the irrigation fluid is used to cool the electrode.

[0009] According to one embodiment of the present disclosure, a system for irrigating a surgical site during an

electrosurgical procedure is provided. The system includes a hand piece having an elongated housing connected to a multilumen tube extending proximally from the housing and having an irrigation tube for delivering irrigation fluid, a suction tube for withdrawing irrigation fluid, and electrical wiring, the hand piece further includes first controls for adjusting flow of irrigation fluid within the irrigation tube and second controls for adjusting flow of irrigation fluid within the suction tube, the first and second controls transmitting first and second control signals through the electrical wiring; a valve cassette connected to the multilumen tube, the cassette including an irrigation valve configured to control the flow within the irrigation tube and a suction valve configured to control the flow within the suction tube, the irrigation tube further connected to an irrigation fluid source and the suction tube further connected to a vacuum source; and a hardware control module connected to the electrical wiring for receiving the first and second control signals and controlling the irrigation valve through an irrigation servo actuator based on the first control signals and controlling the suction valve through a suction servo actuator based on the second control signals.

[0010] According to another embodiment of the present disclosure, an apparatus for controlling irrigation at a surgical site during an electrosurgical procedure is provided. The apparatus includes an elongated housing, a multilumen tube extending proximally from the housing and having an irrigation tube for delivering irrigation fluid including an irrigation check valve, a suction tube for withdrawing irrigation fluid including a suction check valve, and electrical wiring, first and second controls configured for adjusting flow of irrigation fluid within the irrigation tube and for adjusting suction within the suction tube respectively, the first and second controls transmitting first and second control signals, the multilumen tube connected to a valve cassette, the cassette including an irrigation valve configured to control the flow within the irrigation tube and a suction valve configured to control the flow within the suction tube, the irrigation tube further connected to an irrigation fluid source and the suction tube further connected to a vacuum source, and a hardware control module configured to receive the first and second control signals and controlling the irrigation valve through an irrigation servo actuator based on the first control signals and controlling the suction valve through a suction servo actuator based on the second control signals.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] The above and other aspects, features, and advantages of the present disclosure will become more apparent in light of the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

[0012] FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating in general an electrosurgical system according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0013] FIG. 2A is a perspective view of a hand piece in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0014] FIG. 2B is a cross-sectional perspective view of a tube extending from the hand piece of FIG. 2A;

[0015] FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a valve cassette according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0016] FIG. 4A is a perspective view of an active electrode with an irrigation tip according to one embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0017] FIG. 4B is a frontal view of the active electrode with the irrigation tip of FIG. 4A;

[0018] FIG. 4C is a cross sectional view of the active electrode with the irrigation tip of FIG. 4A;

[0019] FIG. 5A is a perspective view of an active electrode with an irrigation tip according to another embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0020] FIG. 5B is a cross sectional view of the active electrode with the irrigation tip of FIG. 5A;

[0021] FIG. 6A is a perspective view of an irrigation tip according to a further embodiment of the present disclosure; and

[0022] FIG. 6B is a cross sectional view of the irrigation tip of FIG. 6A.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0023] Embodiments of the present disclosure are described below with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the following description, well-known functions or constructions are not described in detail to avoid obscuring the present disclosure in unnecessary detail.

[0024] The foregoing disclosure describes embodiments with reference to a monopolar laparoscopic surgical instrument. However, principles of the present disclosure may be utilized in a bipolar instrument as well as suitable open instruments.

[0025] An electrosurgical system and method to be used to perform cautery procedures, hemostasis, and other suitable procedures are provided. The system provides irrigation and/or suction (e.g., a vacuum line), which may be performed contemporaneously with the electrosurgical procedure or after the procedure is complete. In some embodiment, the irrigation fluid may be used to cool the electrosurgical cautery electrode to reduce eschar build-up, modify tissue effect, and/or prevent inadvertent burns from a heated electrode.

[0026] Embodiments of the presently disclosed electrosurgical system will now be described in detail with reference to the drawings wherein like reference numerals identify similar or identical elements. As used herein, the term "distal" refers to that portion that is further from the user while the term "proximal" refers to that portion that is closer to the user.

[0027] FIG. 1 shows an electrosurgical system including a generator 10, a hand piece 12 (e.g., an electrosurgical pencil) having an active electrode 14 at a distal end thereof which is brought in contact with a patient P to effect a cut and/or coagulation procedure depending upon the selected operating mode. The active electrode 14 is an electrically conducting element that is usually elongated and may be in the form of a thin flat blade with a pointed or rounded distal end. Alternatively, the active electrode 14 may include an elongated narrow cylindrical needle which is solid or hollow with a flat, rounded, pointed or slanted distal end.

[0028] Attached to the patient P is a return electrode 16 that returns the electrosurgical current from the patient P to the generator 10. The hand piece 12 is coupled to the generator 10 via a multilumen tube 18 extending from a proximal end of the hand piece 12. In one embodiment, the multilumen tube 18 includes electrical wires for supplying the electrosurgical energy to the active electrode 14 as well as electrical power for the controls of the hand piece 12.

[0029] The active electrode 14 may be used laparoscopically, e.g., inserted into a body cavity through a percutaneous incision. To accomplish this, the electrode 14 may be introduced into a body cavity through a suitable trocar (not shown). The trocar may include an elongated tube that penetrates the body cavity with its distal end and the electrode 14 is introduced thereto through its proximal end. In addition, the trocar may include a hemostatic valve disposed at its proximal end to prevent backflow of gases.

[0030] The hand piece 12 also includes an irrigation tip that irrigates the surgical site, the details of which will be described below. Other components of the irrigation system, such as irrigation fluid supply and valve mechanisms may be disposed within the generator 10 or within a separate stand-alone device such as a suitable cassette. The irrigation and suction lines are coupled from the irrigation system to the hand piece 12 and thereafter to the irrigation tip and may be included within the multilumen tube 18.

[0031] The irrigation system supplies a suitable irrigation fluid such as a saline solution, through the irrigation tip near the active electrode 14. The irrigation fluid is used to cool the active electrode 14 during electrosurgical usage to reduce or eliminate eschar (e.g., sloughed-off dead tissue caused by a burn or cauterization). In addition, the irrigation fluid may be used to remove any debris caused by the electrosurgical procedure.

[0032] The hand piece 12 remains outside the body cavity and outside the trocar and allows the surgeon to control the electrosurgical operations as well as irrigation cycles. Referring to FIG. 2A, the hand piece 12 according to one embodiment of the disclosure is shown and includes a variety of controls within an elongated housing 19. The hand piece 12 includes mode selection controls 20 that allow the surgeon to select the operating mode for the generator 10 (e.g., cut, coagulation, blend). Generally, generators operate in a plurality of modes, e.g., cut, coagulation, or blend, accomplished by using different current waveforms. Using a constant waveform, a generator allows a surgeon to vaporize or cut tissue since a constant waveform produces heat very rapidly. Using an intermittent waveform causes a generator's duty cycle to be reduced to coagulate tissue. A blended current allows for a mixture of the two above waveforms to achieve intermediate results. The hand piece 12 also includes intensity controls 22 that allow the surgeon to modify the power of the energy being supplied to the active electrode 14, which is supported within the housing 19 and extends distally therefrom.

[0033] The hand piece 12 also includes controls for adjusting the irrigation system. More specifically, the hand piece 12 may include an irrigation controller 24 which activates and deactivates the flow of the irrigation fluid and an irrigation volume adjuster 26 which adjusts the flow volume of the irrigation fluid. In addition, the hand piece 12 includes a suction control 28 which activates and deactivates vacuum

suction apparatus to withdraw the aspirated irrigation fluid. A suction volume adjuster **30** controls a setting level of the vacuum pump which controls the rate at which irrigation fluid is withdrawn.

[0034] The mode selection controls **20**, intensity controls **22**, irrigation volume adjuster **26** and suction volume adjuster **30** are operatively connected to a voltage divider network (“VDN”) (e.g., a film-type potentiometer). For the purposes herein, the term “voltage divider network” relates to any suitable form of resistive, capacitive or inductive circuit that determines the output voltage across a voltage source (e.g., one of two impedances) connected in series. A “voltage divider” as used herein relates to a number of resistors connected in series which are provided with taps at certain points to make available a fixed or variable fraction of the applied voltage. An example of a hand piece employing such a voltage divider is discussed in a commonly-owned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/718,113 entitled “Electrosurgical Pencil With Improved Controls,” which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. It is also envisioned that the irrigation volume adjuster **26** and suction volume adjuster **30** divider networks may be aligned with a single slide (not explicitly shown) wherein moving of the slide in one direction adjusts flow of irrigation fluid and moving the slide in another direction adjusts flow of aspirated irrigation fluid.

[0035] The multilumen tube **18** extends proximally from the housing **19** and includes multiple lumens containing conduits for electrical wiring **36**, an irrigation tube **32** that supplies the irrigation fluid to a surgical site, and suction tube **34** that withdraws the irrigation fluid by providing a conduit to a suitable vacuum source. The electrical wiring **36** includes wires for transmitting electrosurgical current to the active electrode **14** and control current for transmitting input signals from the controls of the hand piece **12**. Using DC voltage to transmit input signals is well known in the art and is described in commonly owned U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,699,967 and 3,801,800, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

[0036] As shown in FIG. 2B, an irrigation check valve **31** and a suction check valve **33** are disposed within the irrigation tube **32** and the suction tube **34**, respectively, at the proximal end of the hand piece **12**. The suction check valve **33** may be of “duck bill” design or in some embodiment may be a flap. Orientation of the suction check valve **33** allows fluids and vacuum to flow with minimum resistance there-through but prevents fluid from draining in the opposing direction.

[0037] The irrigation check valve **31** may also be of “duck bill” design, as well as, a poppet, a flap, a spring-loaded ball type check valve, or any suitable check valve that may be inserted modularly into the irrigation tube. The irrigation check valve **31** is configured to open under sufficient opening pressure to allow for irrigation fluid to flow there-through. Opening pressure from about 6 inches to about 48 inches of water column pressure is sufficient to prevent fluid in the irrigation tube **32** from draining through the hand piece **12** when an irrigation valve **42** is closed (see FIG. 3). The pressure is also sufficient to provide minimum resistance to flow pressure when the irrigation valve **42** is open.

[0038] With reference to FIG. 3, the multilumen tube **18** couples the hand piece **12** to a valve cassette **40** that includes

suitable mechanisms for controlling the in-flow and out-flow of the irrigation fluid at the surgical site. The electrical wiring **36** is coupled to a contact block **38** which provides an electrical interface between the hand piece **12** and the generator **10**. More specifically, the contact block **38** is electrically coupled to a hardware control module **50** that monitors and controls the operation of the generator **10** and the valve cassette **40**. The control module **50** may include electronic circuitry such as a microprocessor, memory, and comparators for performing a variety of functions within the purview of those skilled in the art (e.g., comparing values, receiving control signals, converting analog signals to and from digital signals, issuing control commands to generator **10** and valve cassette **40**, etc.).

[0039] The valve cassette **40** includes a suction valve **44** which controls vacuum within the suction tube **34**. Opening the suction valve **44** creates vacuum within the suction tube **34** by providing access to a vacuum pump (not explicitly shown) thereby leading to siphoning off of the aspirated irrigation fluid. Closing the suction valve **44** terminates access to the vacuum pump. Regulating the position of the suction valve **44** allows the surgeon to modulate the amount of suction.

[0040] The suction valve **44** may be regulated by a vacuum servo actuator **45** that opens and closes the valves based on control signals from the control module **50**. The control signals originate from the suction control **28** and the suction volume adjuster **30** and are transmitted to the control module **50** along the electrical wiring **36** and through the contact block **38**.

[0041] The valve cassette **40** also includes the irrigation valve **42** that adjusts the aperture of the irrigation tube **36**, thereby adjusting the flow of the irrigation fluid to the surgical site. The irrigation valve **42** may be controlled by an irrigation servo actuator **43** receives control signals from the control module **50**. The irrigation fluid may be dispensed from a pressurized bag **46** that may be compressed by a servo regulator **48** (e.g., an air supply pump).

[0042] In one embodiment, flow of the irrigation fluid is regulated in the following manner. Initially, the surgeon selects desired pressure for supplying the irrigation fluid. Thereafter, control signals are transmitted from the irrigation controller **24** and the irrigation volume adjuster **26** through the electrical wiring **36** and the contact block **38**. The desired flow/pressure may be achieved by increasing pressure on the pressurized bag **46** and leaving the irrigation valve **42** open. Alternatively, the pressure on the pressurized bag **46** may remain static and the irrigation valve **42** may be adjusted to achieve the desired flow rate. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that irrigation fluid may be stored in a variety of containers (e.g., a storage tank) and be dispensed using a pump. The pump may be controlled by varying the pump’s pressure between zero and maximum setting, e.g., a variable speed pump. The irrigation volume adjuster **26** includes a VDN may delivers a control voltage to the pump varying its output pressure.

[0043] FIGS. 4A-C show the active electrode **14** with an irrigation tip **56**. The active electrode **14** is bent into an L-shaped configuration. However, the electrode **14** may be in a variety of suitable shapes and configurations (e.g., spatula, needle, ball-point, solid, hollow, etc.). The active electrode **14** is positioned between an irrigation opening **52**

and a suction opening **54** as shown in FIGS. 4A-C. In one embodiment, the irrigation tip **56** is made from an insulative material to prevent accidental shock to the patient.

[0044] It is envisioned that during an electrosurgical procedure the irrigation fluid passes through the irrigation opening **52** and into the surgical site to wash away any debris generated during the surgical procedure. The irrigation fluid is then suctioned off through the suction opening **54** to evacuate the debris from the surgical site. In addition, the smoke generated during the procedure is also evacuated. The irrigation tip **56** may have a plurality of irrigation openings **52** and suction openings **54**.

[0045] The present invention also contemplates that the irrigation fluid is used to cool the active electrode **14** in order to maintain the tip of the electrode **14** at a temperature below that of eschar formation (e.g., 100° C.). The active electrode **14** may include specific geometry that improves heat transfer from the surface of the active electrode **14** to the irrigation fluid (e.g., grooves chiseled therein). To achieve efficient heat transfer from the active electrode **14**, the irrigation fluid may be passed at a sufficiently slow rate so that the fluid flows along the active electrode **14** via capillary action and into the suction opening **54**. The irrigation and suction openings **52**, **54** extend for the same distance longitudinally to accommodate for irrigation of the active electrode **14**.

[0046] It is also envisioned that the suction opening **54** may extend further than the irrigation opening **52**. This arrangement allows the irrigation fluid to flow along a larger segment of the active electrode **14** than an arrangement where the irrigation and suction paths are approximately the same length. As a result, the active electrode **14** transfers more heat to the irrigation fluid. Such additional cooling may be utilized in electrosurgical procedures that have higher energy requirements, since such procedures generate more heat and require more cooling to alleviate eschar formation. In addition, extending the suction opening **54** allows for irrigation fluid to be jetted beyond the active electrode **14** allowing for better irrigation of the surgical site.

[0047] FIGS. 5A-B show another embodiment of the active electrode **14** and the irrigation tip **56**, where the active electrode **14** is positioned above the irrigation and suction openings **52**, **54**. This arrangement may be particularly useful where cooling of the electrode **14** is secondary to providing proper irrigation and evacuation of the debris and smoke from the surgical site. As shown in FIG. 5B, the irrigation opening **52** includes a lip **53** to direct the flow of the irrigation fluid downward and into the surgical site, which allows for rapid irrigation of the surgical site.

[0048] FIGS. 6A-B show an irrigation adapter **58** without the active electrode **14**. The irrigation adapter **58** includes an irrigation opening **60** and a front suction opening **64**. The irrigation adapter **58** may include a ball (not explicitly shown) serving a ball valve, such as when the suction is on or the irrigation adapter **58** is pressed against a surface (e.g., tissue) the ball retracts to allow for irrigation fluid to pass through the front suction opening **64**. In addition, the irrigation adapter **58** also includes one or more side suction opening **62**.

[0049] FIG. 6B shows a cross sectional view of the irrigation adapter **58** and its connectivity to the irrigation

tube **32** and the suction tube **34**. The irrigation fluid enters the irrigation adapter **58** through an irrigation passage **66** and flows through an irrigation channel **70** of the irrigation adapter **58**. The irrigation fluid is extracted through a suction channel **72** and enters the suction tube **34** through a suction passage **68**. The suction passage **72** extends further than the irrigation passage **70** to allow for separated and distinct in and out flow paths.

[0050] The irrigation adapter **58** is coupled to the irrigation and suction tubes by a plurality of ridges **74**, **76**, **78**, **80**. The ridges **74**, **76** are in contact with the top and bottom outside surfaces of the suction passage **68** and the ridges **78**, **80** are in contact with the top outside surface of the irrigation passage **70** and the suction passage **80**, respectively. In effect, the ridges **78**, **80** secure the entire irrigation adapter **58**, while the ridges **78**, **80** provide additional support to the suction passage **72** that extends beyond the length of the irrigation passage **70**.

[0051] It is envisioned that the irrigation and suction system of the present disclosure may be utilized as a stand-alone system (e.g., not part of an electrosurgical apparatus). The described embodiments of the present disclosure are intended to be illustrative rather than restrictive, and are not intended to represent every embodiment of the present disclosure. Various modifications and variations can be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the disclosure as set forth in the following claims both literally and in equivalents recognized in law.

What is claimed is:

1. A system for irrigating a surgical site, comprising:

a hand piece having an elongated housing coupled to a multilumen tube extending from the housing, the multilumen tube including an irrigation tube for delivering irrigation fluid, a suction tube for withdrawing irrigation fluid, and electrical wiring;

the hand piece further including first controls for adjusting flow of irrigation fluid within the irrigation tube and second controls for adjusting suction within the suction tube, the first and second controls transmitting first and second control signals through the electrical wiring;

a valve cassette coupled to the multilumen tube, the valve cassette including an irrigation valve configured to control the flow within the irrigation tube and a suction valve configured to control the flow within the suction tube;

the irrigation tube coupled to an irrigation fluid source and the suction tube coupled to a vacuum source; and

a hardware control module coupled to the electrical wiring for receiving the first and second control signals and operable to control the irrigation valve based on the first control signals and to control the suction valve based on the second control signals.

2. A system of claim 1, wherein the irrigation source is a pressurized bag.

3. A system of claim 2, further comprising a servo regulator for adjusting a pressure within the pressurized bag.

4. A system of claim 1, wherein the irrigation fluid is delivered by a variable speed pump from the irrigation source.

5. A system of claim 1, wherein the first controls further comprise:

a first voltage divider network supported on the housing and being electrically coupled to the hardware control module for adjusting flow of irrigation fluid within the irrigation tube; and

a second voltage divider network supported on the housing and being electrically coupled to the hardware control module adjusting flow of aspirated irrigation fluid within the suction tube.

6. A system of claim 5, wherein the first voltage divider network is a potentiometer.

7. A system of claim 5, wherein the second voltage divider network is a potentiometer.

8. A system of claim 5, wherein the first and second voltage divider networks are aligned with a single slide wherein movement of the slide in one direction adjusts flow of irrigation fluid and movement of the slide in another direction adjusts flow of aspirated irrigation fluid.

9. A system of claim 1, wherein the hand piece further comprises:

an electrode supported within the housing and extending from the housing, the electrode being coupled to a source of electrosurgical energy;

10. A system of claim 9, wherein the hand piece further comprises:

an irrigation tip having at least one outlet opening for supplying irrigation fluid and at least one inlet opening for withdrawing irrigation fluid with the electrode disposed thereon.

11. An apparatus for controlling irrigation at a surgical site, comprising:

an elongated housing;

a multilumen tube extending from the housing and having an irrigation tube for delivering irrigation fluid, a suction tube for withdrawing irrigation, and electrical wiring;

first and second controls disposed in the housing configured for adjusting flow of the irrigation fluid within the irrigation tube and for adjusting the suction within the suction tube respectively, the first and second controls transmitting first and second control signals; and

the multilumen tube connected to a valve cassette, the cassette including an irrigation valve configured to control the flow within the irrigation tube and a suction valve configured to control the flow within the suction tube, the irrigation tube further coupled to an irrigation fluid source and the suction tube further coupled to a vacuum source.

12. An apparatus of claim 11, wherein the apparatus is connected to a hardware control module configured to receive the first and second control signals and controlling the irrigation valve based on the first control signals and controlling the suction valve based on the second control signals.

13. An apparatus of claim 11, wherein the irrigation source is a pressurized bag.

14. An apparatus of claim 11, wherein the first controls further comprise:

a first voltage divider network supported on the housing and being electrically coupled to the hardware control module for adjusting flow of irrigation fluid within the irrigation tube; and

a second voltage divider network supported on the housing and being electrically coupled to the hardware control module adjusting flow of aspirated irrigation fluid within the suction tube.

15. An apparatus of claim 14, wherein the first voltage divider network is a potentiometer.

16. An apparatus of claim 14, wherein the second voltage divider network is a potentiometer.

17. An apparatus of claim 14, wherein the first and second voltage divider networks are aligned with a single slide wherein movement of the slide in one direction adjusts flow of irrigation fluid and movement the slide in another direction adjusts flow of aspirated irrigation fluid.

18. An apparatus of claim 11, wherein the hand piece further comprises:

an electrode supported within the housing and extending distally from the housing, the electrode being coupled to a source of electrosurgical energy.

19. An apparatus of claim 18, further comprising:

an irrigation tip having at least one outlet opening for supplying irrigation fluid and at least one inlet opening for withdrawing irrigation fluid with the electrode disposed therein to allow for irrigation fluid to flow therebetween and cool the electrode.

20. An apparatus of claim 19, wherein the electrode is disposed between the at least one inlet opening and the at least one outlet opening.

21. An apparatus of claim 19, wherein the at least one outlet opening includes a lip for directing the irrigation fluid.

22. An apparatus of claim 11, further comprising an irrigation tip including an irrigation adapter comprising at least one irrigation opening for supplying irrigation fluid, at least one inlet opening for withdrawing irrigation fluid, and a ball disposed at the at least one irrigation opening to prevent irrigation fluid from flowing therethrough unless the ball is pushed inwards.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	用于执行电外科手术的腹腔镜装置		
公开(公告)号	US20070135812A1	公开(公告)日	2007-06-14
申请号	US11/299468	申请日	2005-12-12
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	舍伍德服务股份公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SHERWOOD SERVICES AG		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	COVIDIEN AG		
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发明人	SARTOR, JOE D.		
IPC分类号	A61B18/14 A61M1/00		
CPC分类号	A61B18/1482 A61B2218/002 A61B2218/007		
其他公开文献	US7947039		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

公开了一种用于在电外科手术期间冲洗手术部位的系统和设备。该系统包括手持件，该手持件具有细长的壳体，该壳体连接到多腔管，该多腔管从壳体向近侧延伸并具有用于输送冲洗流体的冲洗管，用于抽出冲洗流体的抽吸管和电线，用于调节灌溉流量的第一控制器灌溉管内的流体和第二控制器，用于调节吸管内的冲洗流体的流量。阀芯连接到多腔管，其包括配置成控制灌溉管内的流动的冲洗阀和配置成控制吸管内的流动的吸入阀。硬件控制模块基于来自第一和第二控制器的控制信号控制灌溉阀和吸入阀。

