



Cognitive Robotic Surgery: Participation to EUROSURGE

Paolo Fiorini

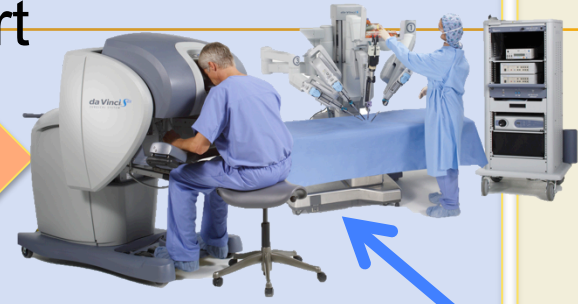
Altair Robotics Laboratory
Department of Computer Science
University of Verona, Italy

Summary

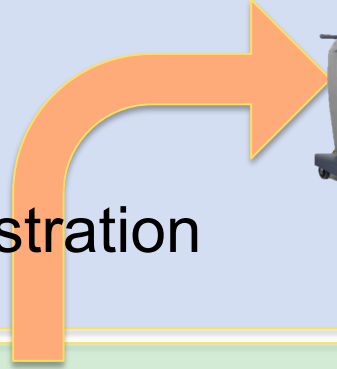
- My understanding of Cognitive Surgical Robotics
- How the EU has sponsored this area
- Key issues
- Conclusions

Data-driven Robotic Surgery

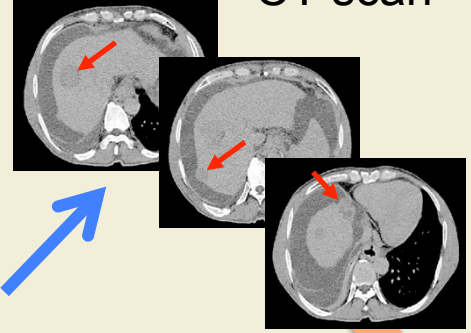
Automation Support



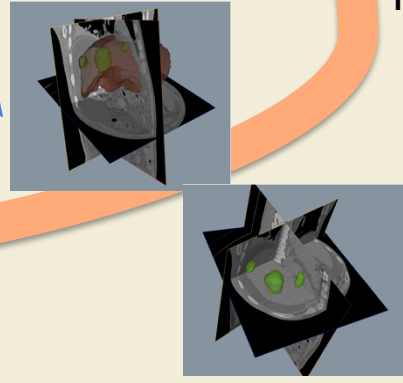
Registration



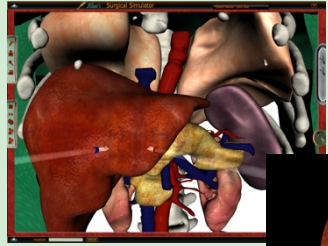
CT scan



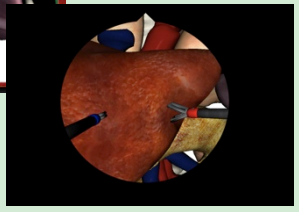
Patient Specific models



Training



Interactive Simulator



Planning

Diagnosis



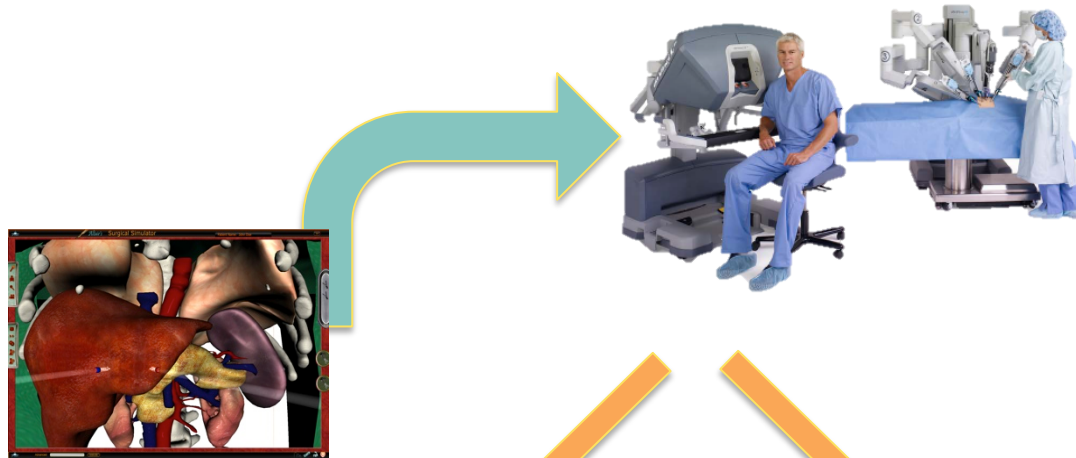
Robotic Hardware



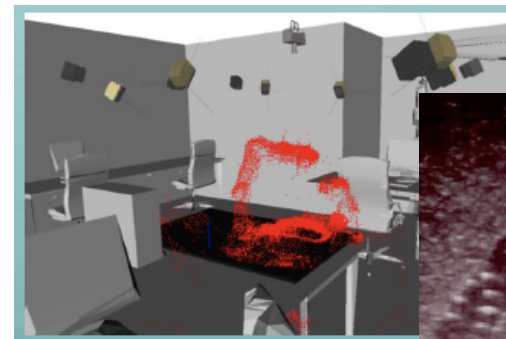
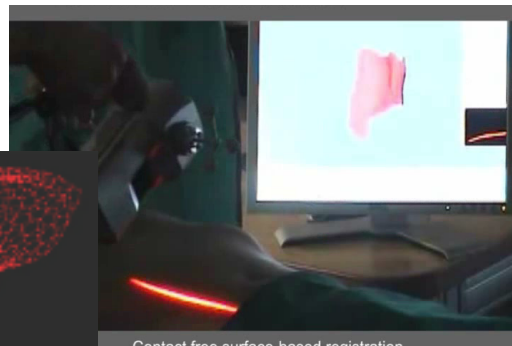
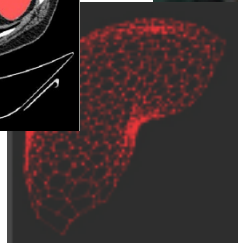
Need new robots and controls to support data flow



Software Applications



Need modeling and registration software



Schedule of (some) EU Projects on Robotic Surgery

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Accurobas		█								
Robocast			█							
Araknes			█							
Safros					█					
Active						█				
Isur						█				
Eurosurge						█				
uRalp						█				
Stiff-Flop						█				

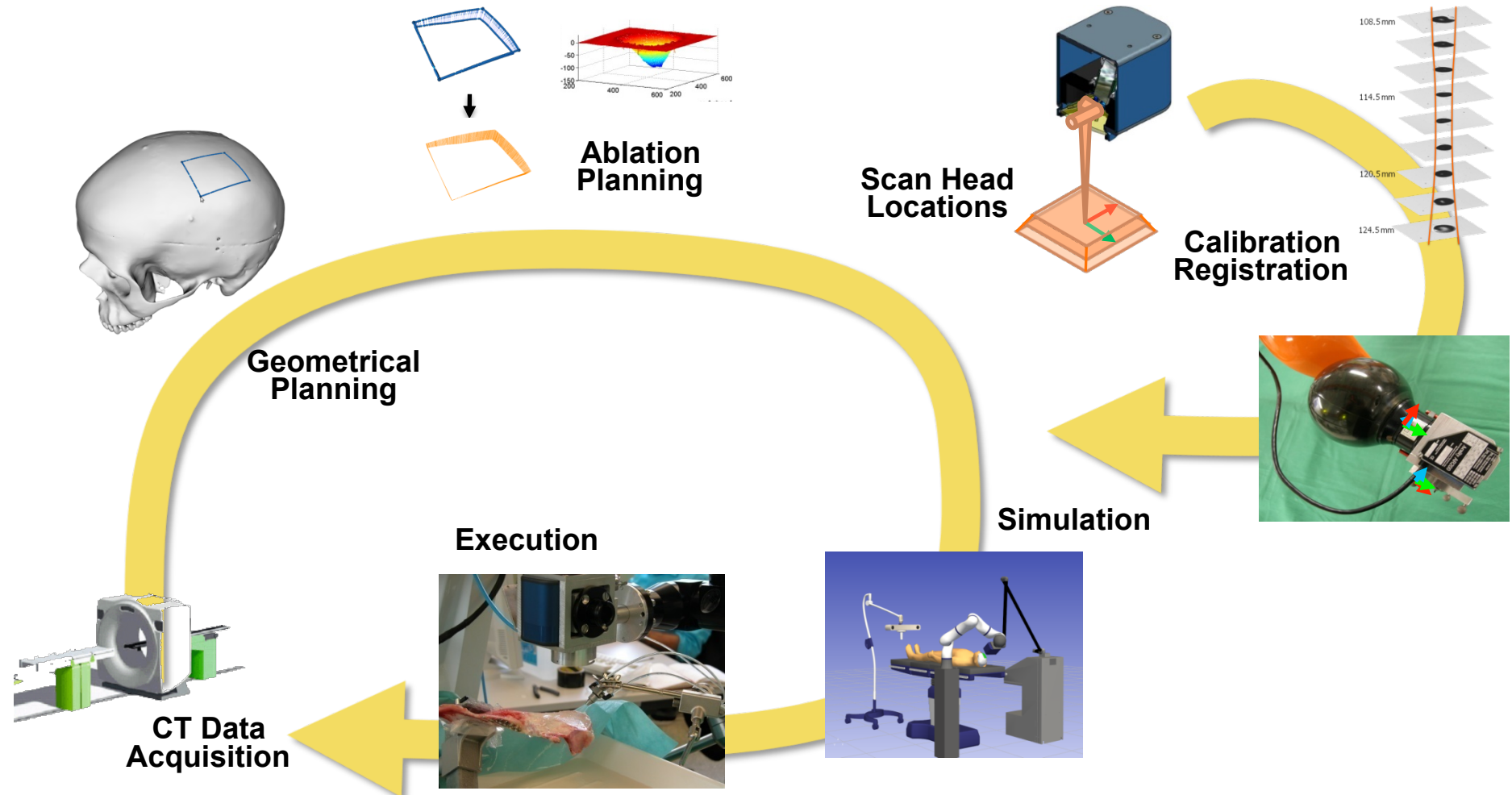
AccuRobAs Project (2006-2009)



Universität Karlsruhe (TH)
Forschungsuniversität • gegründet 1825

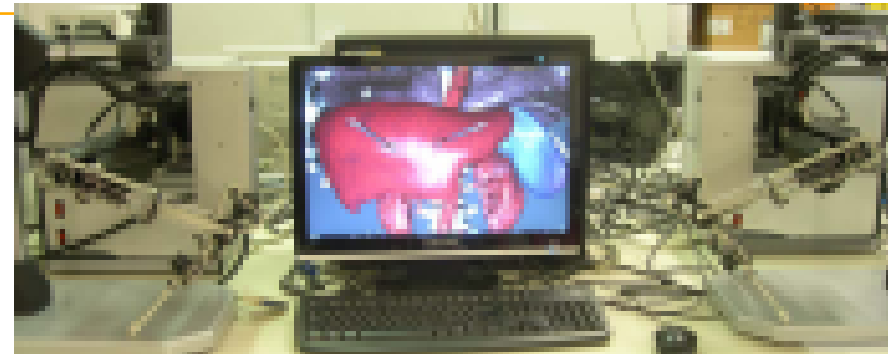


Robot Assisted Laser Osteotomy



Minimally Invasive Robotic Surgery Demonstrator

- Pre-operative Phase
- Peri-operative Phase
- Intra-operative Phase
 - Palpation
 - Motion Compensation



SAFROS: Patient Safety in Robotic Surgery (2010-2013)



ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE
FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE



FONDAZIONE CENTRO S. RAFFAELE
DEL MONTE TABOR



Force Dimension

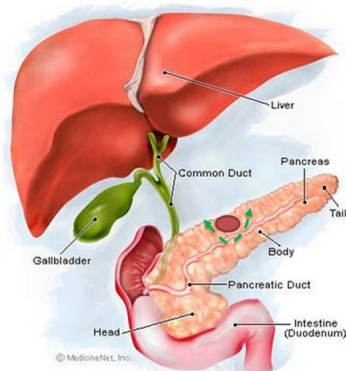


SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION



FP7-ICT-2009-4-248960

Analysis of two different procedures



Pancreas Tumor Enucleation



Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm-AAA

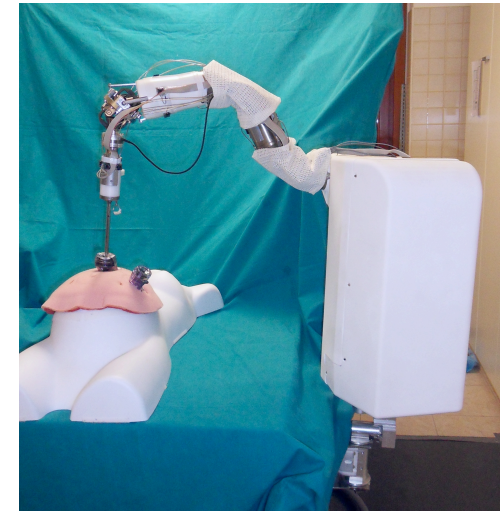
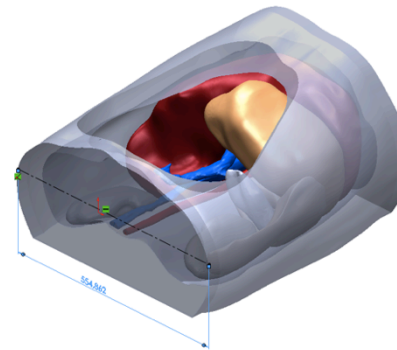
Within safe
context

Into safe
procedures

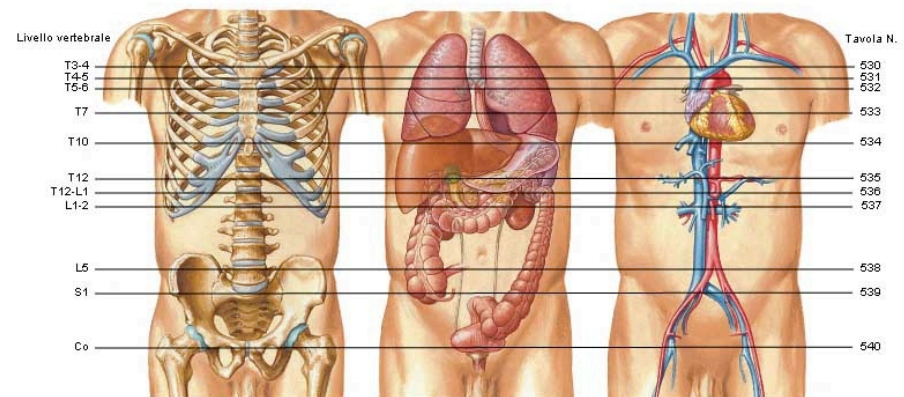
Intrinsically
safe
technologies



Performed with two different robots



- Define patient safety in the context of robotic surgery
- Measure how technology can improve it



I-SUR: Intelligent Surgical Robotics (2011-2014)



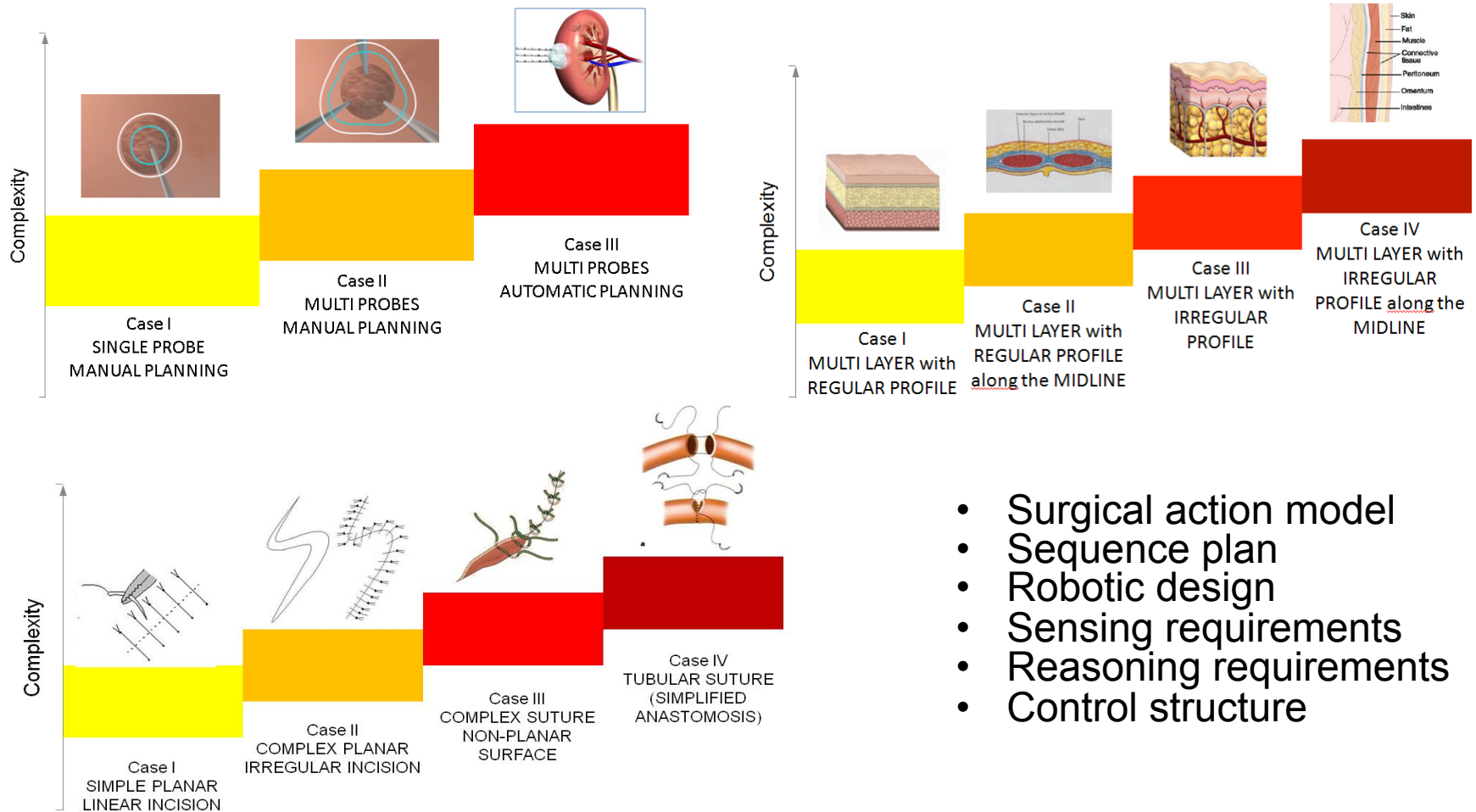
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DEL MONTE TABOR



Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

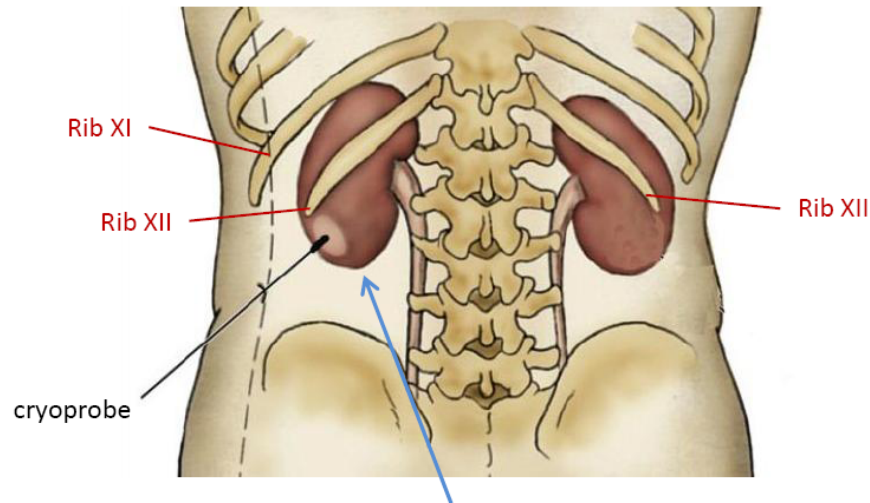
FP7-ICT-2009-6-270396

Automating tasks of increasing complexity

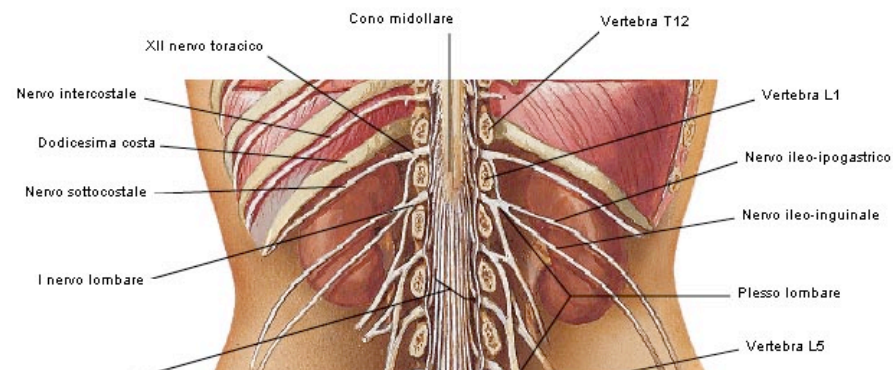
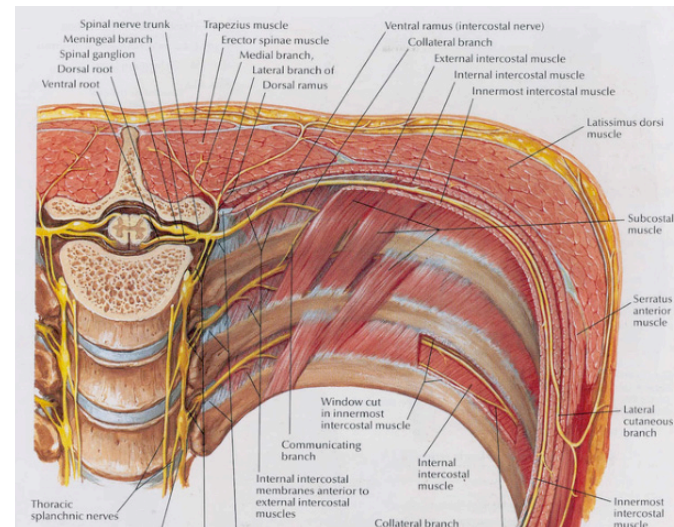
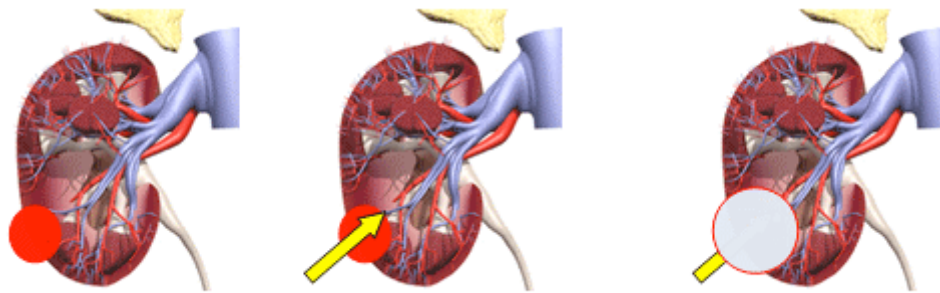


- Surgical action model
- Sequence plan
- Robotic design
- Sensing requirements
- Reasoning requirements
- Control structure

Medical context of puncturing



Tumor in the posterior side
inferior pole of the kidney



EuRoSurge: European Robotic Surgery (2011-2013)



Project Objectives

1. Identification of the key European players in surgical robotics, (e.g. technological players, skilled end-users and EU funded projects) from which to derive the *applicable device/solutions*;
2. Identification of the key European players in cognitive sciences relevant to surgery, from which to derive *the applicable methods*;
3. Creation of a **glossary/ontology** for cognitive surgical robotics to specify the *interconnection among devices and methods*;
4. Specification of a **reference architecture** for cognitive surgical robotics on which *to test the device/method connections*;
5. Formulation of **procedures** for validation of surgical robots, their architectures and composing modules;
6. Identification of **non-technical roadblocks**, e.g. patents, ethical and legal aspects.

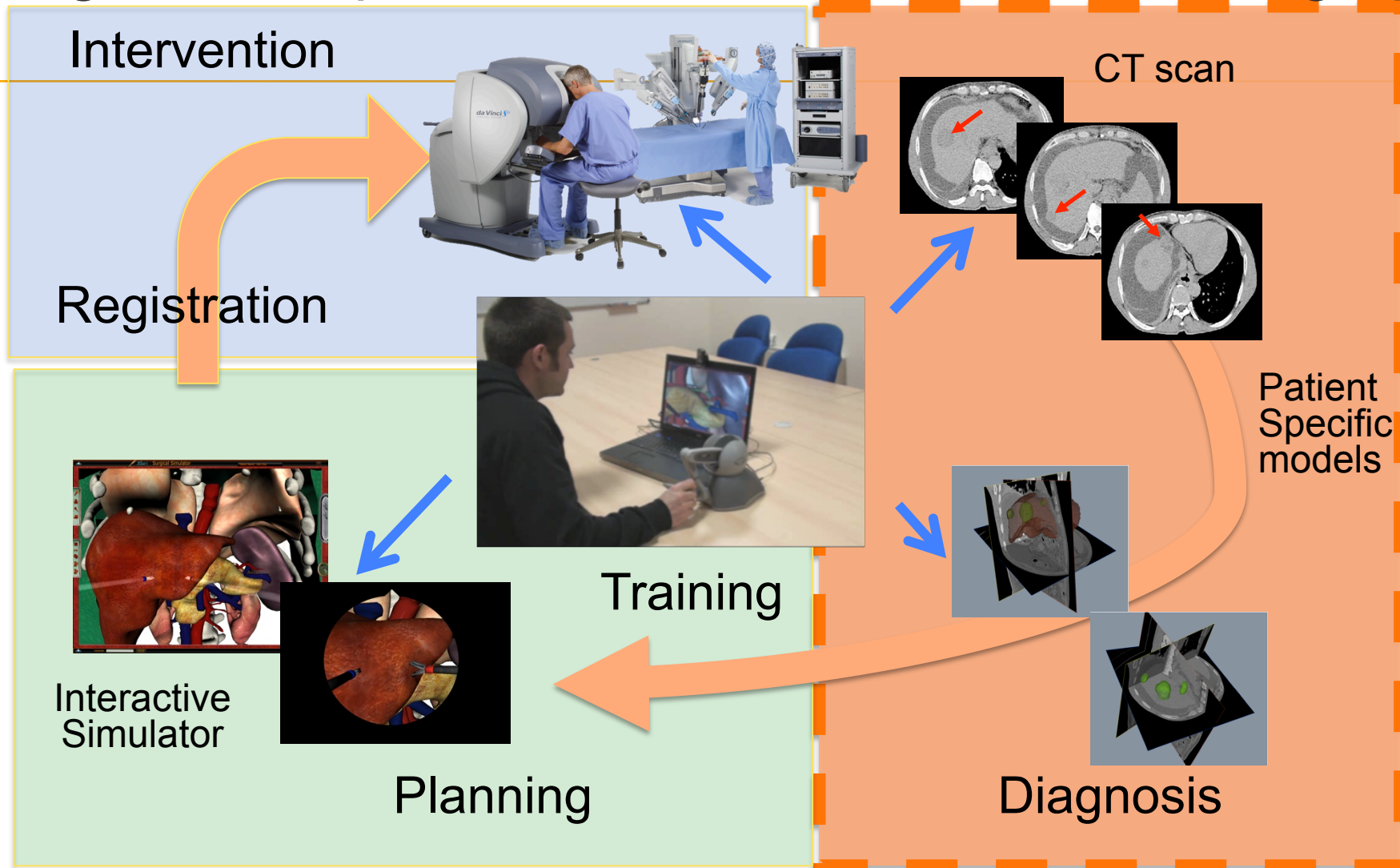
Initial Efforts

1. Census of laboratories involved in robotic surgery
2. Development of a portal for glossary/ontology definition, linked to other similar efforts
3. Development of a ROS/Orocos based architecture for modularity and validation
4. Survey of validation benchmarking methods
5. Cooperation with lawyers to assess regulatory and legislative aspects of new technologies
6. Involvement of extra-European partners as advisors to the project, JPL and Chonnam National University (South Korea)

Cognition should aim at Patient Safety

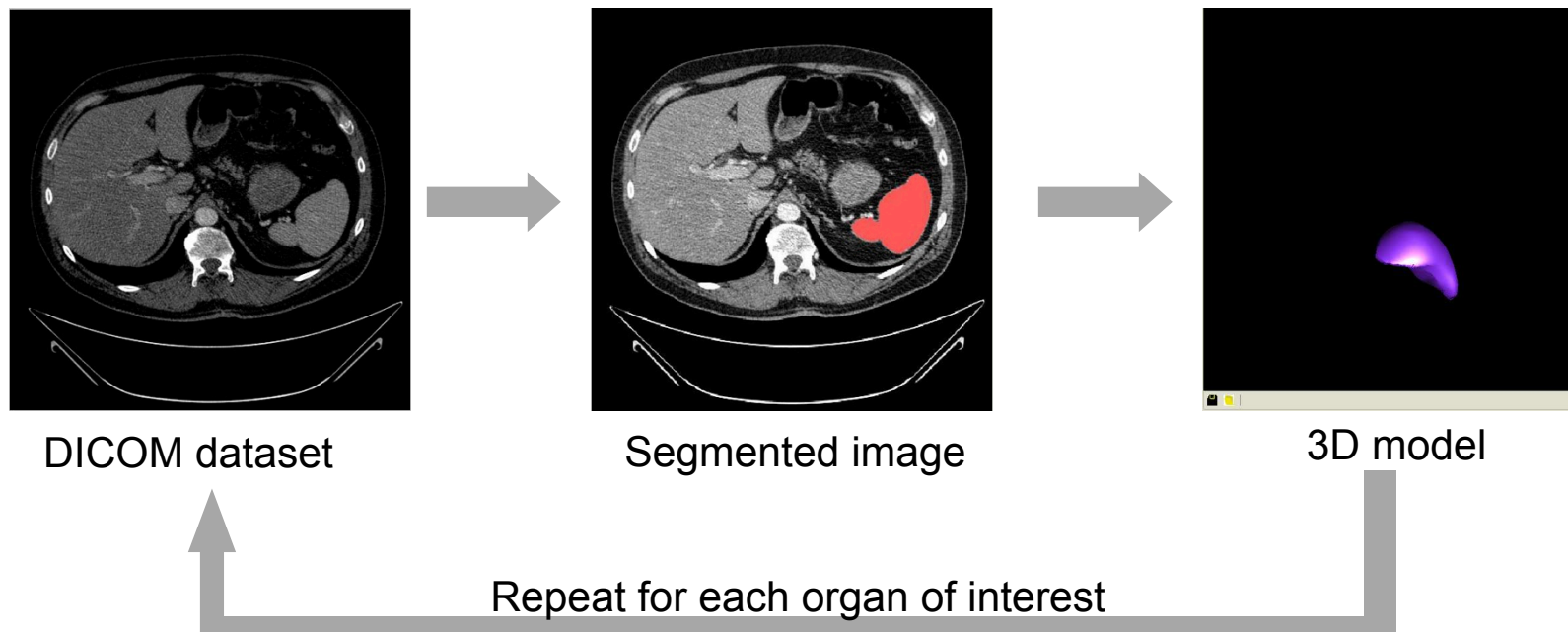
- **Cognition should improve:**
 - **Medical image processing:** segmentation and validation
 - **Model computation:** techniques, calibration, hardware
 - **Simulation and planning:** trajectories and virtual fixtures
 - **Perception:** haptics, 3D vision, acoustic
 - **Execution:** new surgical robots, automation & control
- **Training:** skills, rules and knowledge for these technologies
- Support through European projects

Cognitive Aspects of Data-driven Robotic Surgery



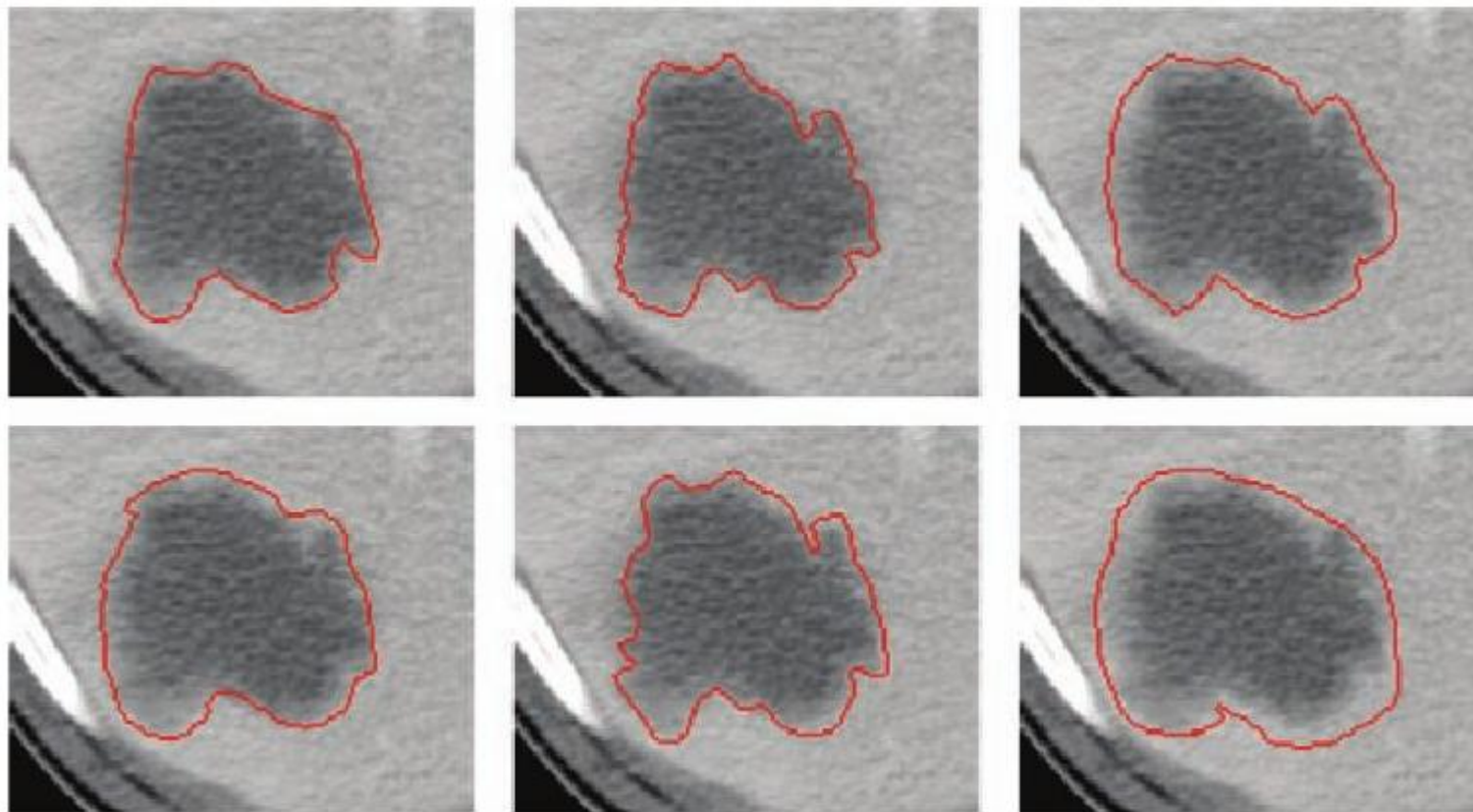
Virtual model creation

Each step corresponds to a software module



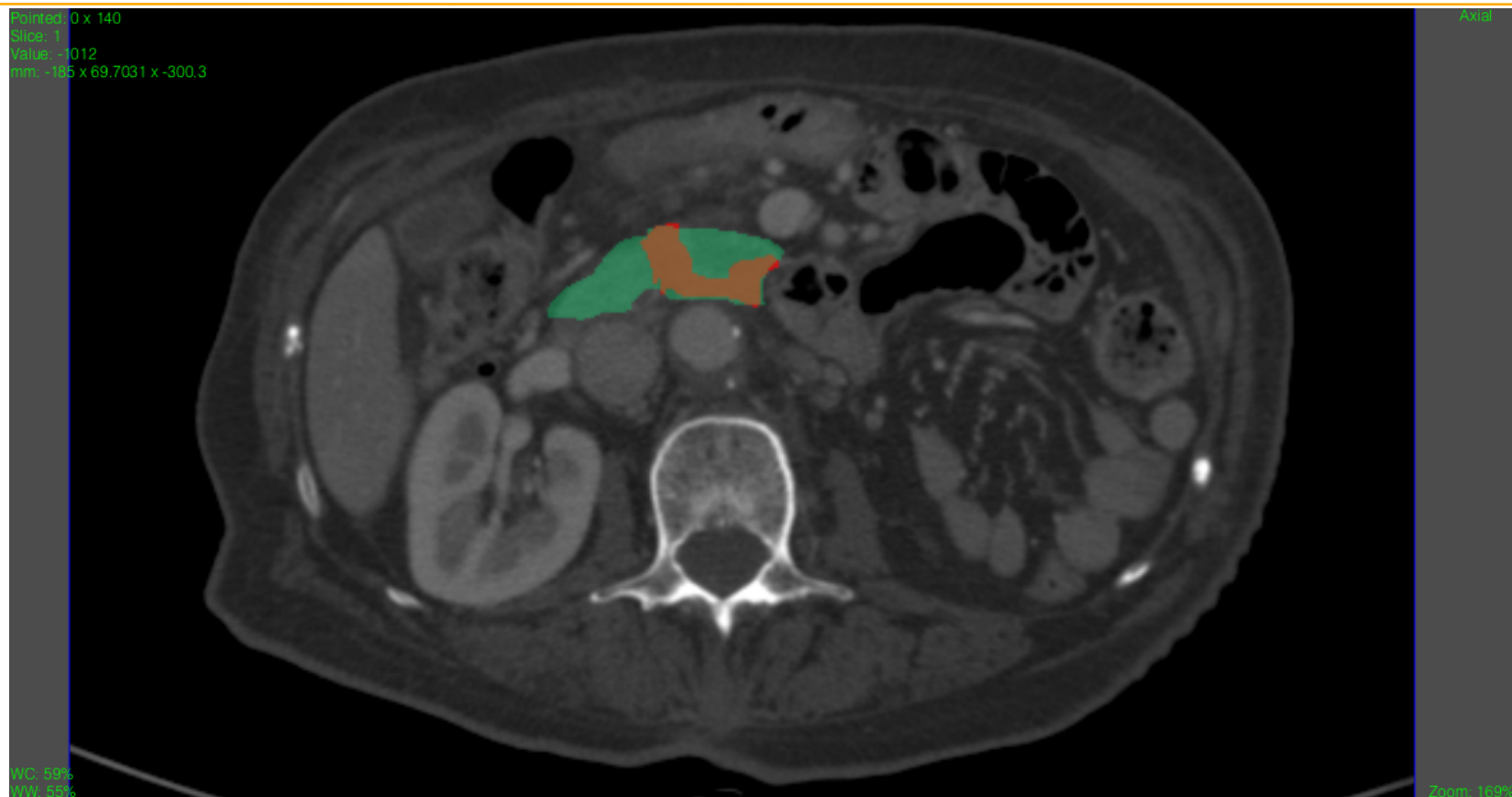
However, how do we validate the segmentation?

Typical performance: easy environments



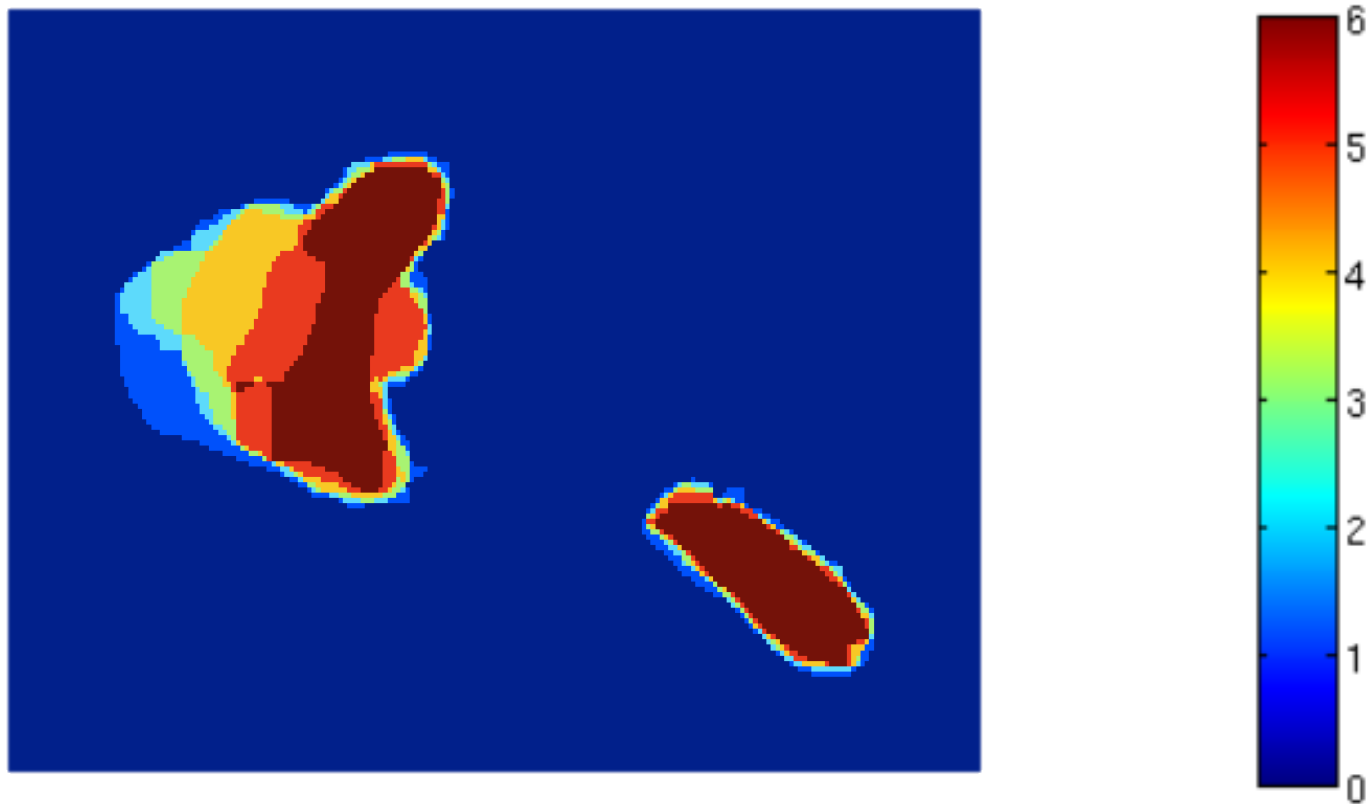
Task: countour an epatic tumor by 6 different radiologists

Typical performance: more complex environments



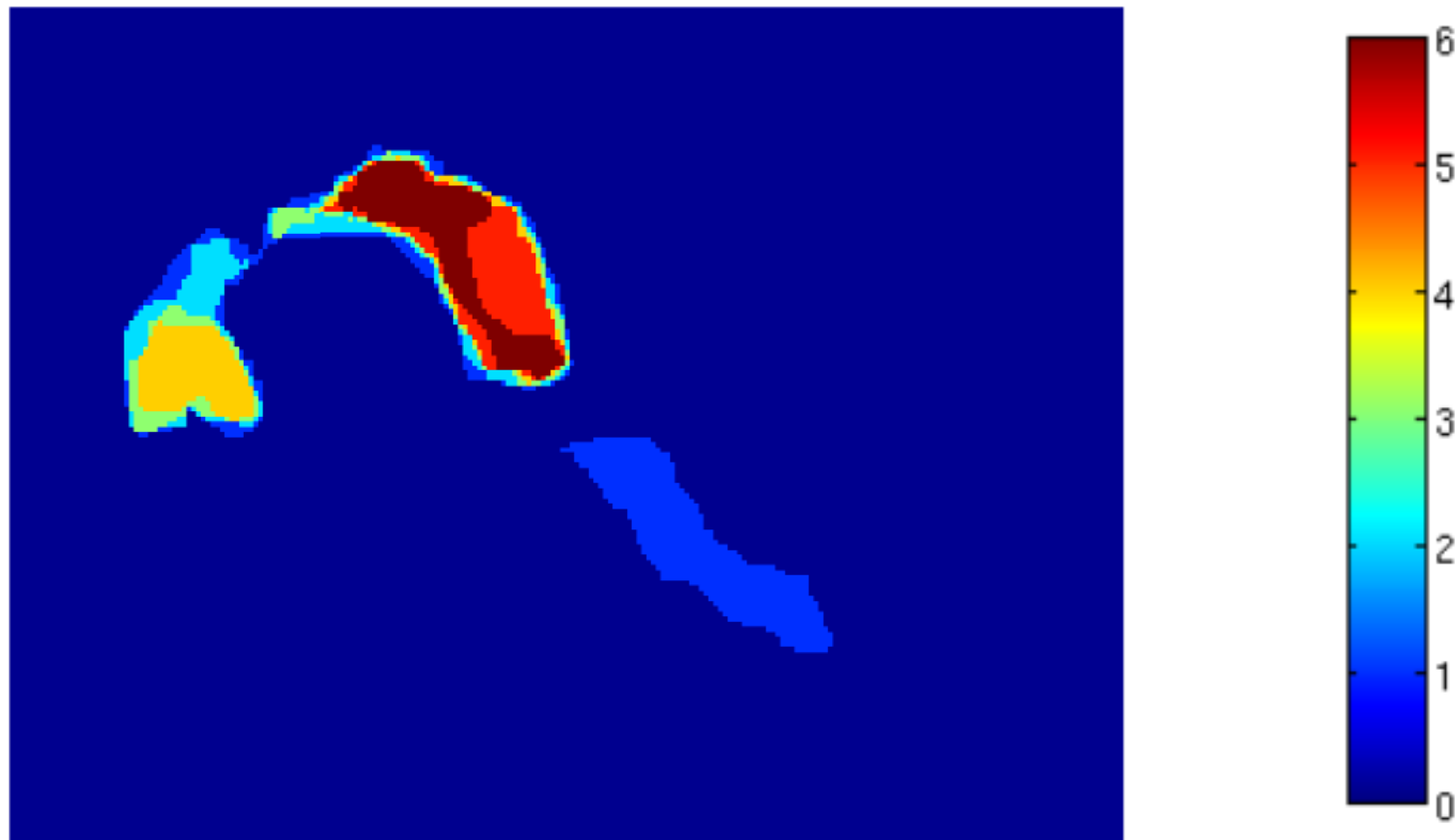
Task: contour pancreatic parenchyma

Consensus on healthy organs



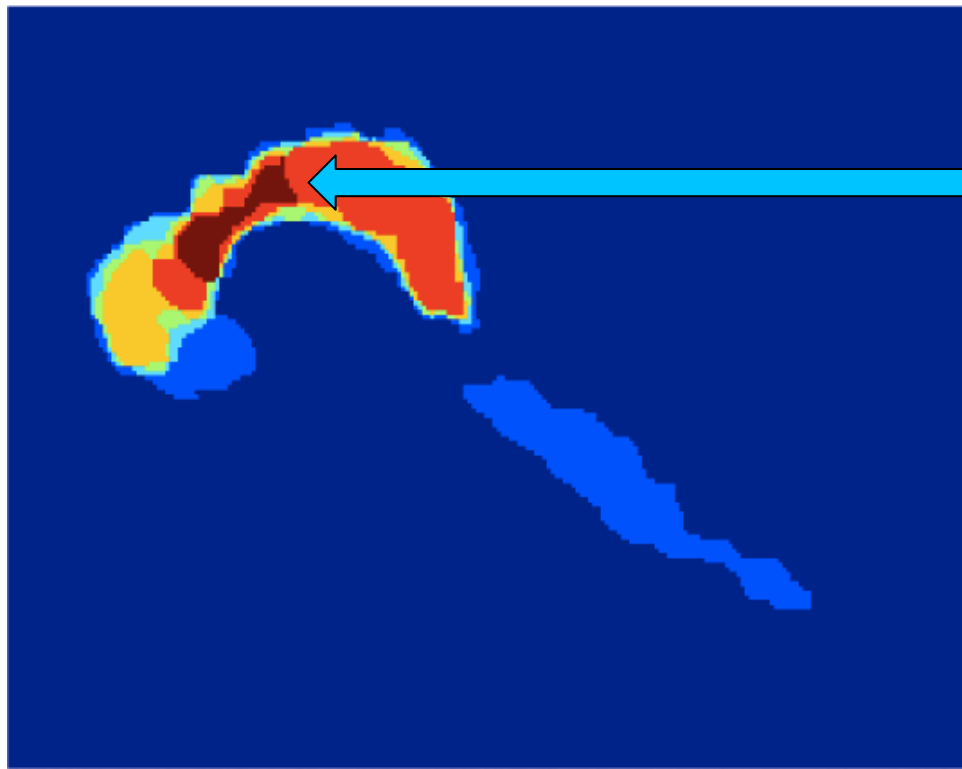
Task: contour healthy pancreatic parenchyma
(6 different radiologists)

Consensus on pathological organs



Task: contour healthy pancreatic parenchyma
(6 different radiologists)

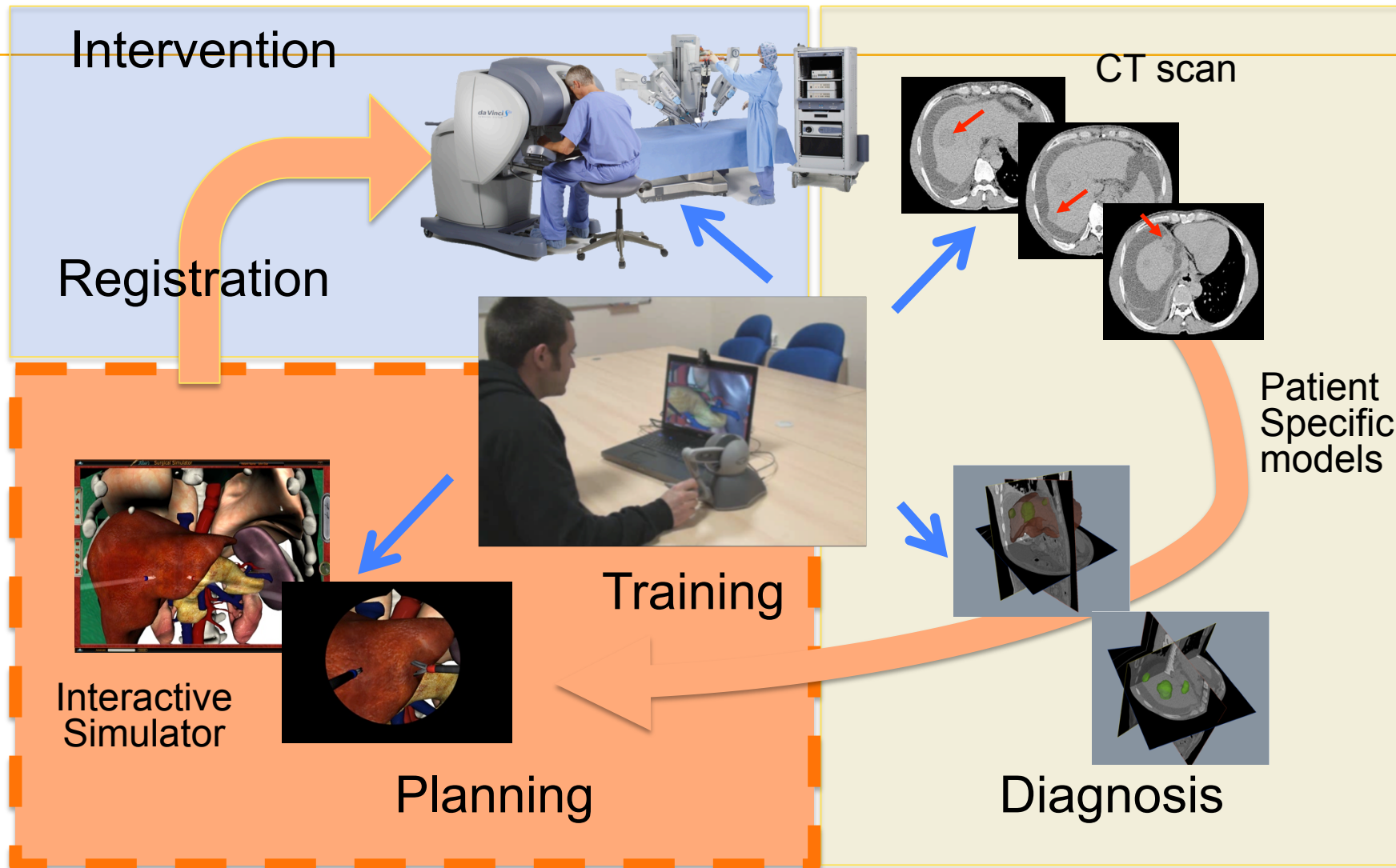
Segmentation Validation of Pathology?



This is the only area
that all 6 radiologists
agreed to be healthy

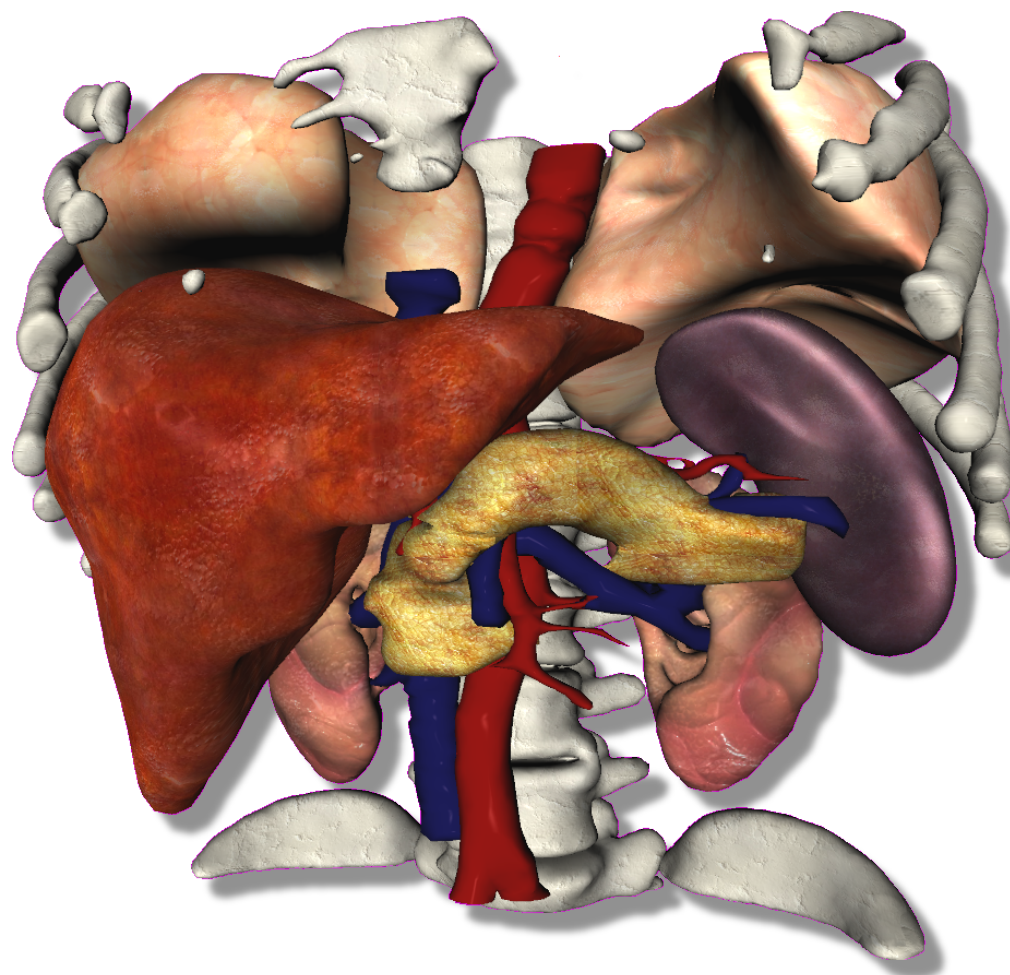
Model generation depends on the radiologist: we are investigating what are the factors influencing such largely different diagnosis

Cognitive Aspects of Data-driven Robotic Surgery



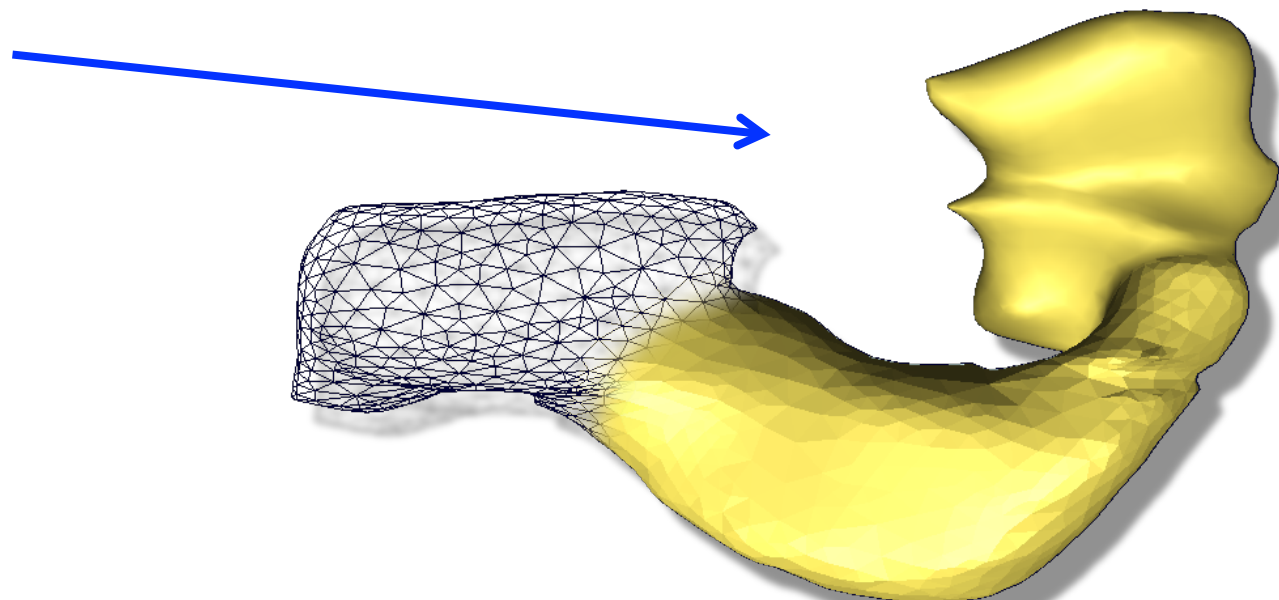
Embedding Cognition in Simulator

- Should we design for **“realism”** by achieving:
 - dynamic behaviour of soft tissues,
 - haptic frame-rate
 - realistic zooming
 - surgical procedures
- or maintain a **“cartoon-like”** appearance?
- Is the **Uncanny Valley** a real problem?



Organ Reconstruction

- Aiming at automatic planning or intra-operative assistance
- Tradeoff between computational complexity and errors
- Two representations:
 - Graphical
 - Physical



Simulation of Cutting Action



Clamping

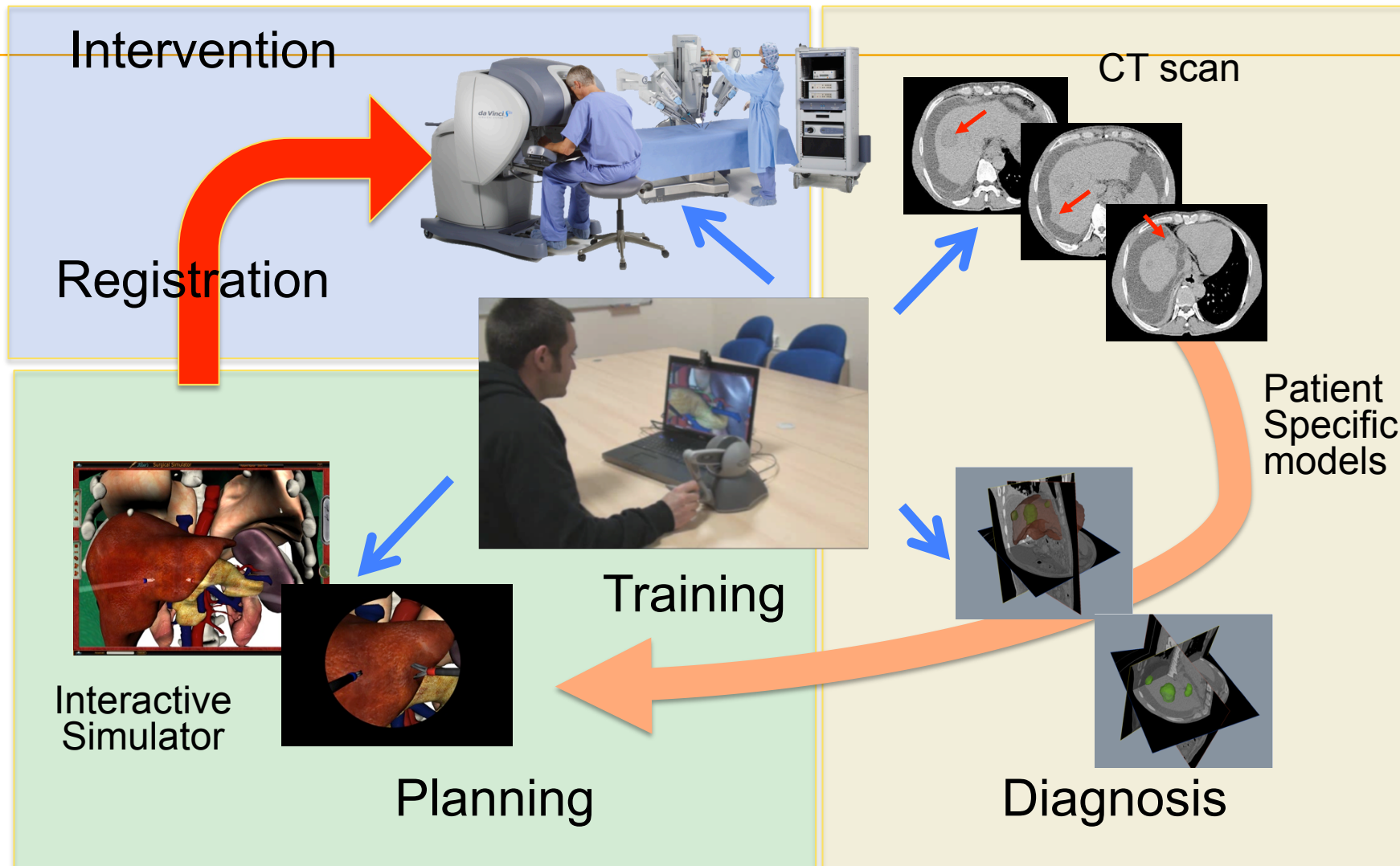


Force Feedback: yes or no?

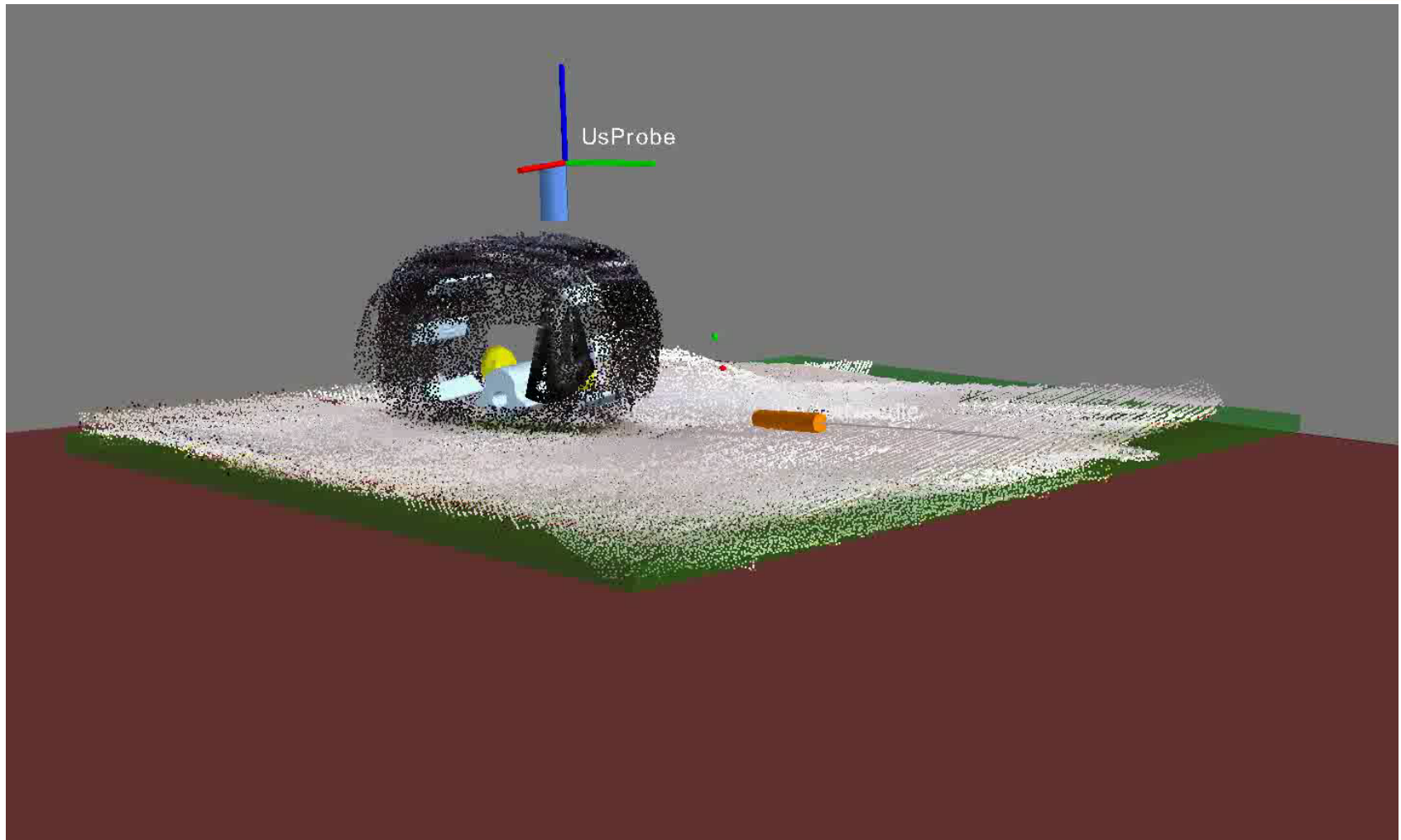
- Current system lacks haptics:
 - Surgeons who use it are happy
 - Surgeons who do not use it would like to have it
 - Robot strong enough to damage tissues
 - Out of sight motion difficult to control (navigator)?

- Research issues:
 - Can FFB be substituted by visual cues?
 - How would synchronization affect perception?
 - How is perception affected by sampling time (1KHz)?
 - How do you satisfy regulatory issues?
 - Autonomous motions
 - Software validation

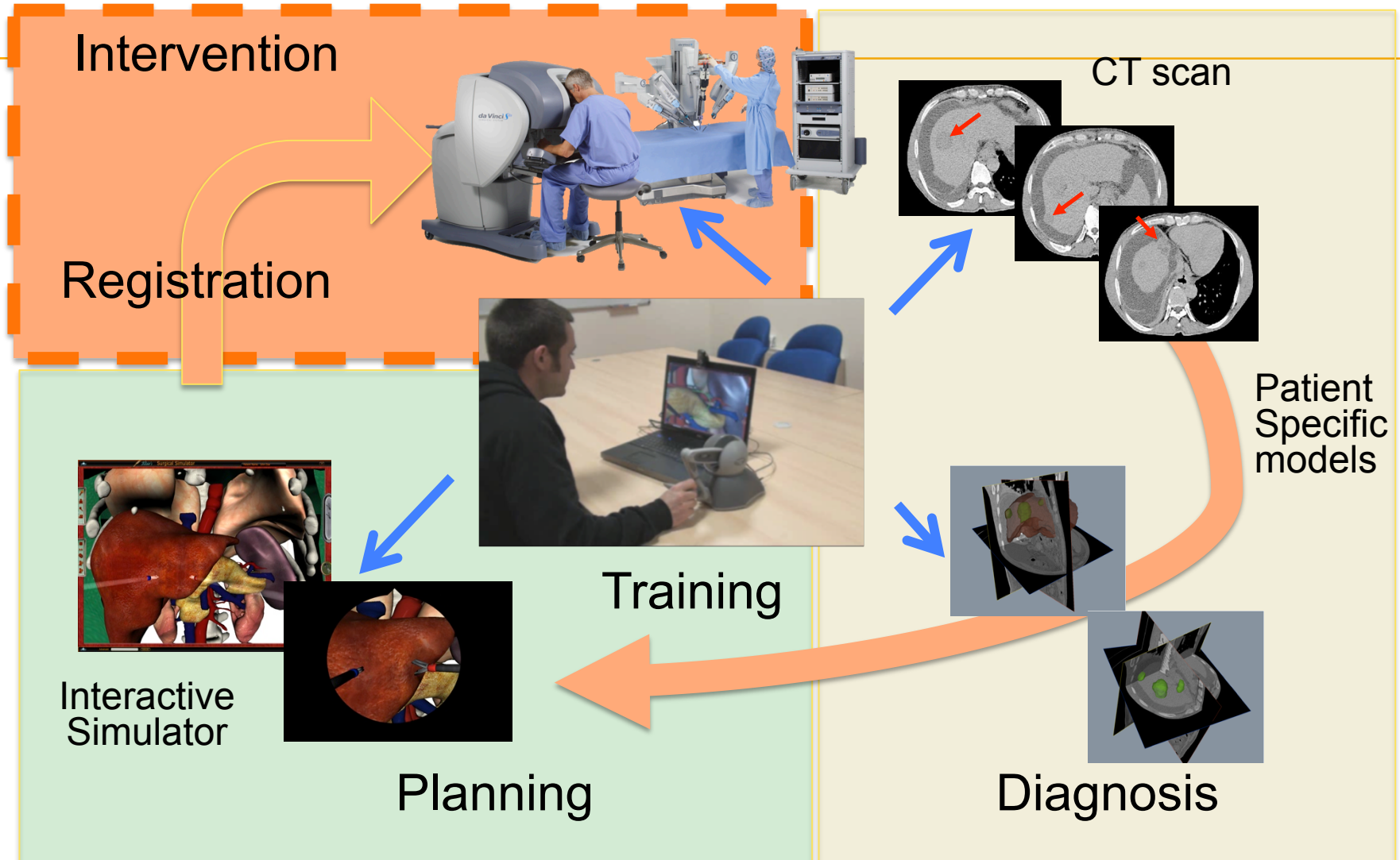
Cognitive Aspects of Data-driven Robotic Surgery



Simplifying Cognition with Sensor Data Fusion



Cognitive Aspects of Data-driven Robotic Surgery



The Surgenius Surgical Robot



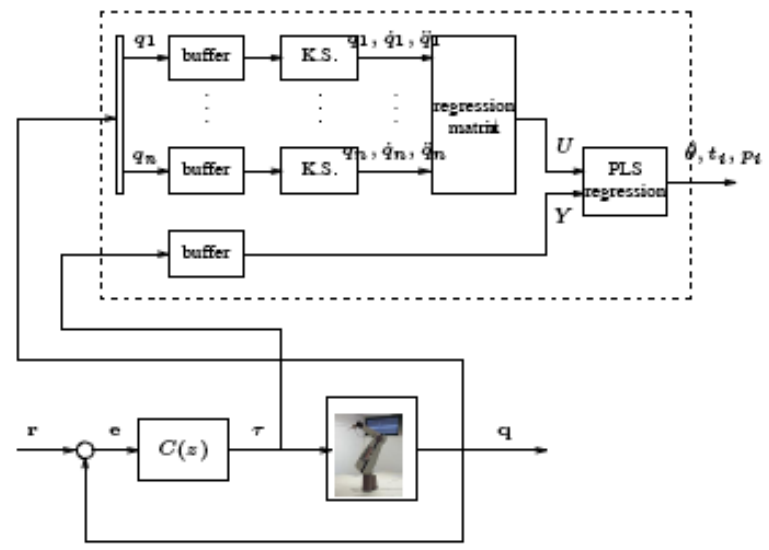
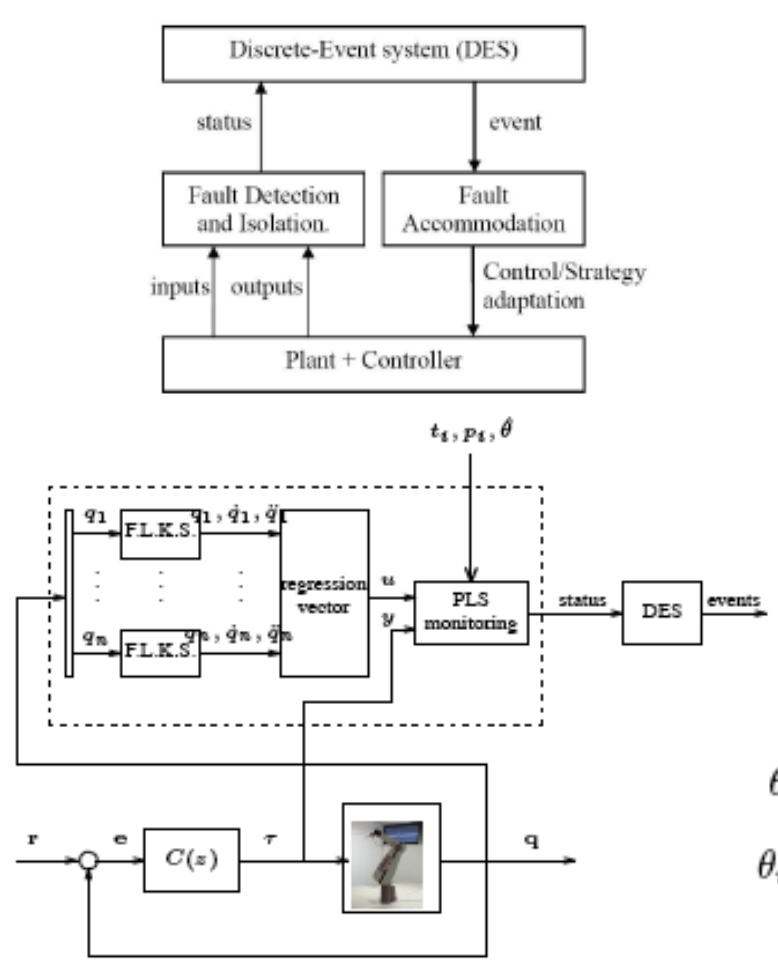
System Dexterity



Surgenius Beta



Robot Modeling and Monitoring



$$\underbrace{F(q(t), \dot{q}(t), \ddot{q}(t))}_{u(t)} \theta = y(t)$$

$$\theta = [\theta_1^T \dots \theta_n^T]^T$$

$$\theta_i = [m_i \quad m_i r_{i,C_i}^T \quad \hat{I}_i^T \quad J_i \quad R_{C_i}^+ \quad R_{C_i}^- \quad R_{v_i}^+ \quad R_{v_i}^-]^T \quad (8)$$

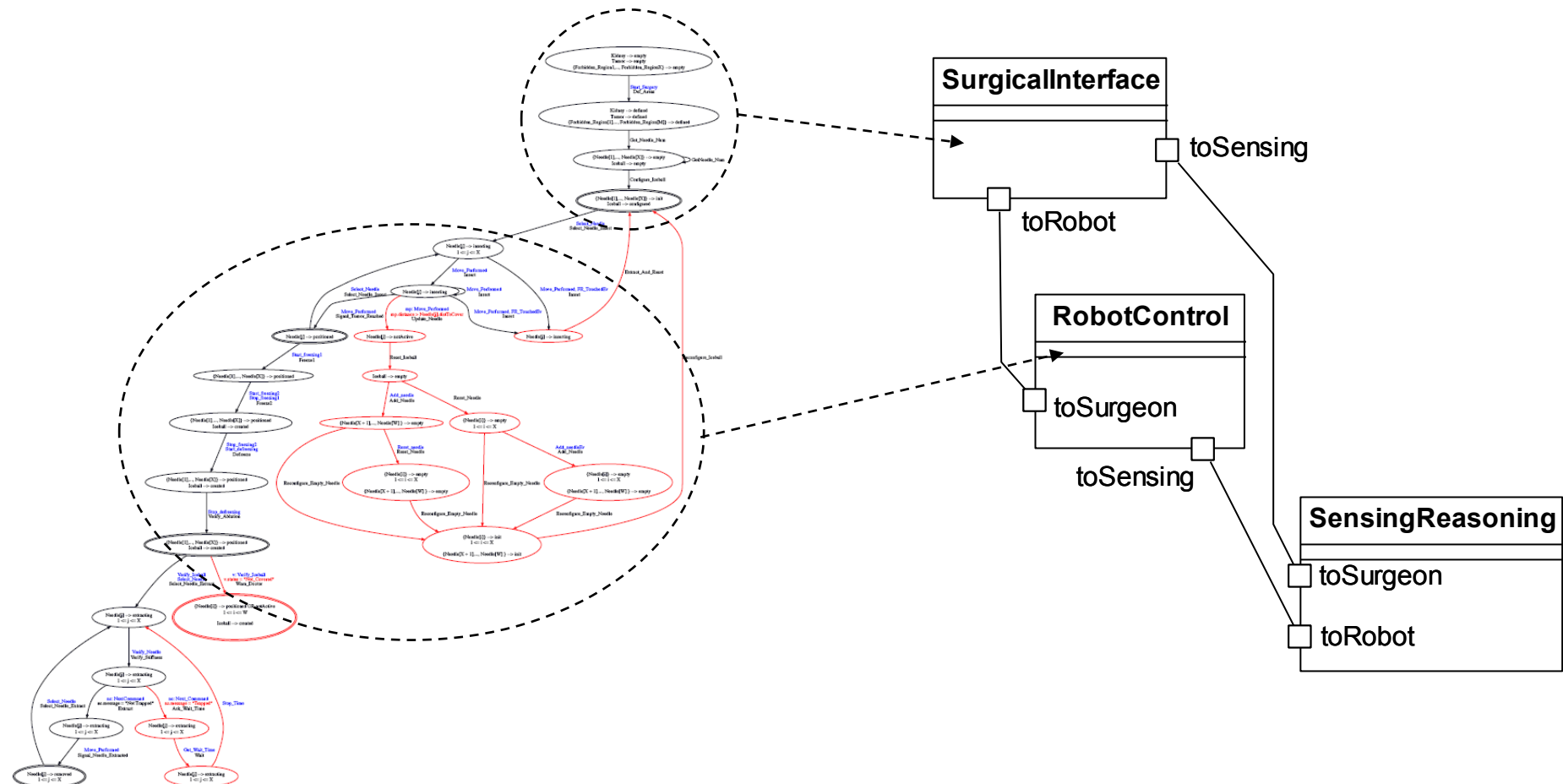
Automation of Percutaneous Kidney Cryoablation (US-CT-MRI Guided)



Goal Model decomposition

Goal Model operationalization

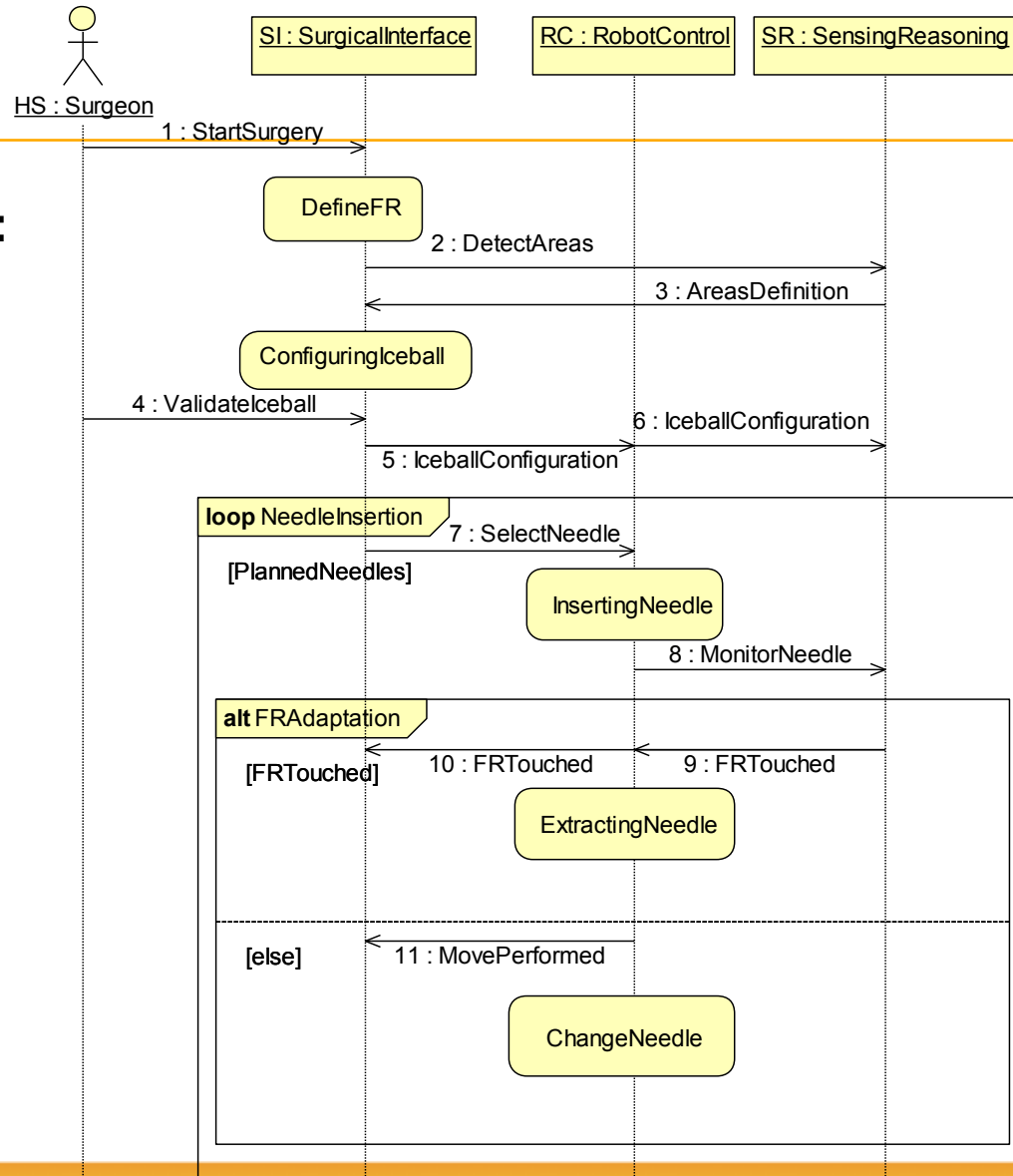
UML Structural Model



Puncturing Task

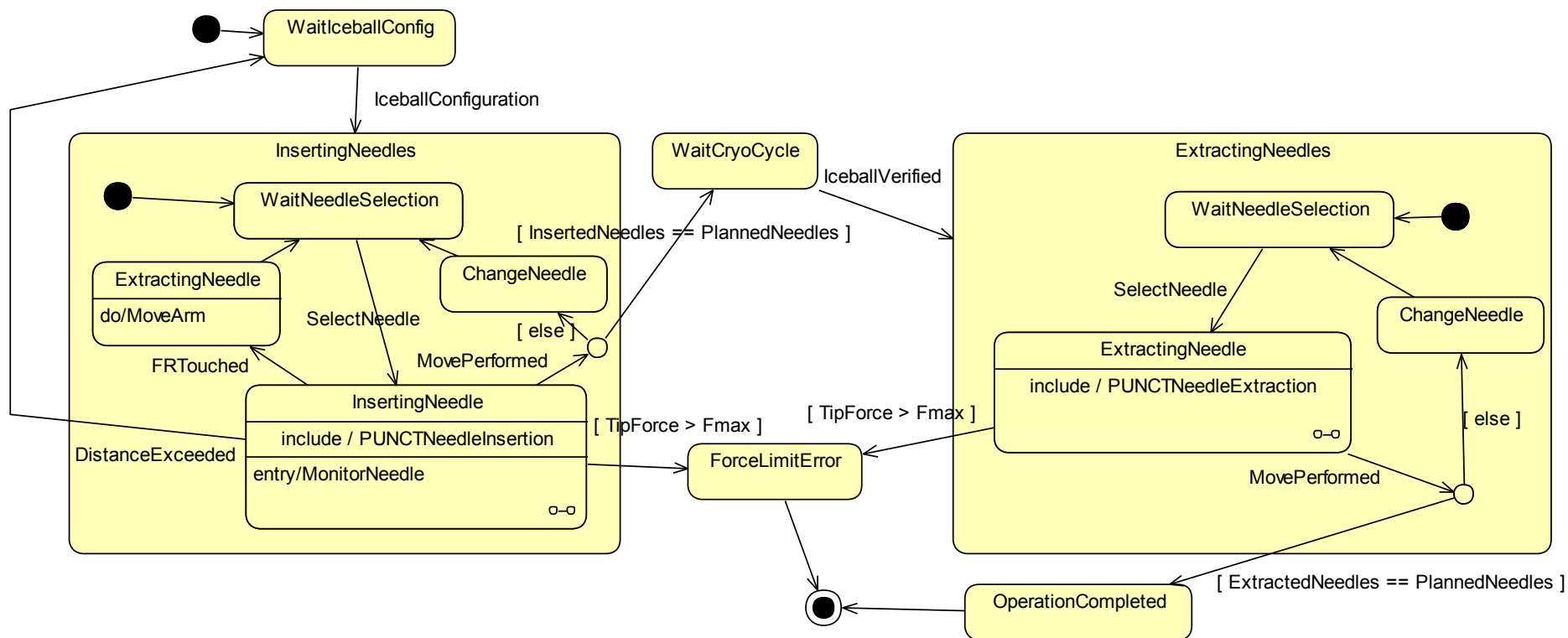
UML Sequence Diagrams: Scenarios of Interactive Behavior

Example: Needle insertion and Adaptation related to touching Forbidden Region

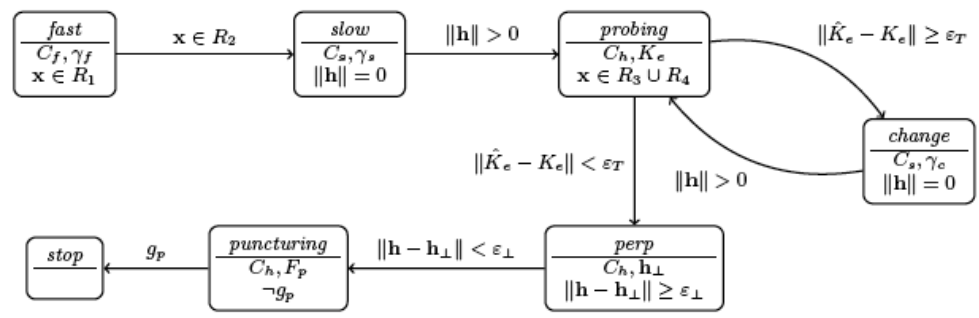
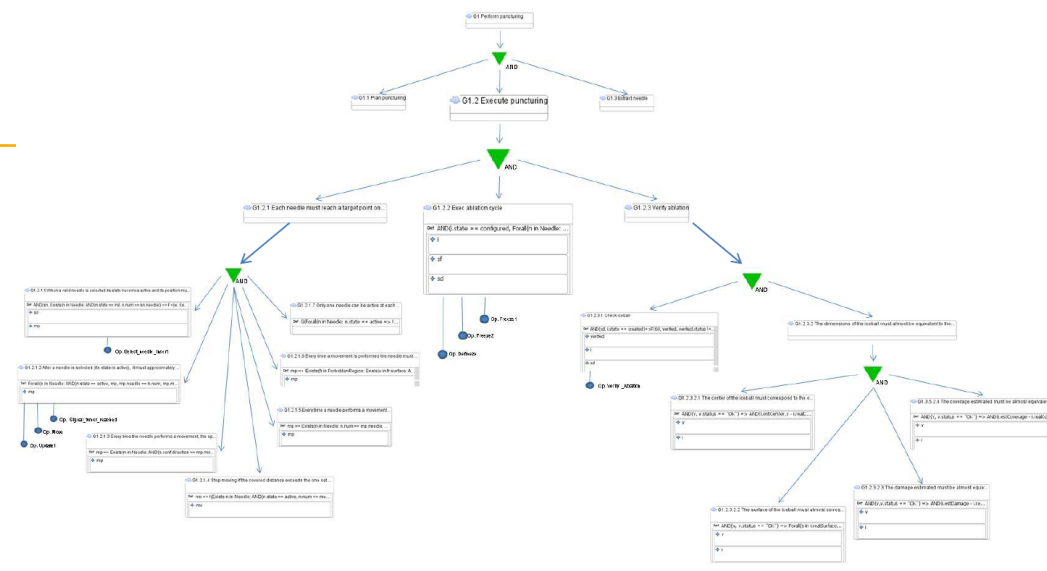
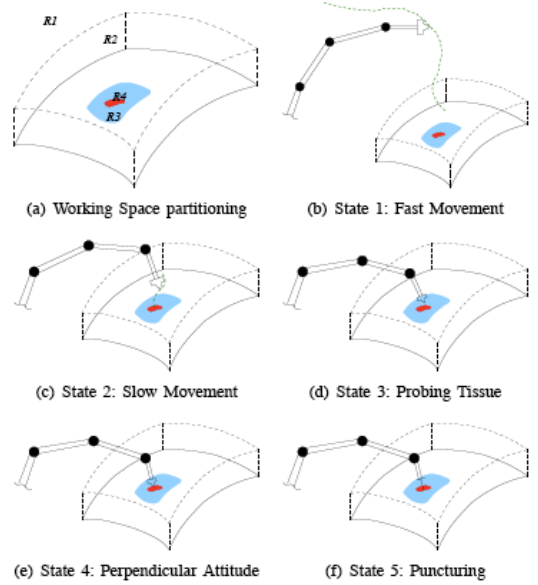
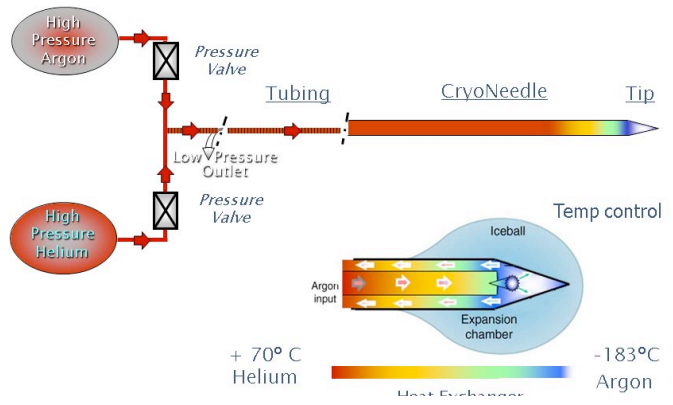


Puncturing Task

UML State Diagram: hierarchical state machine

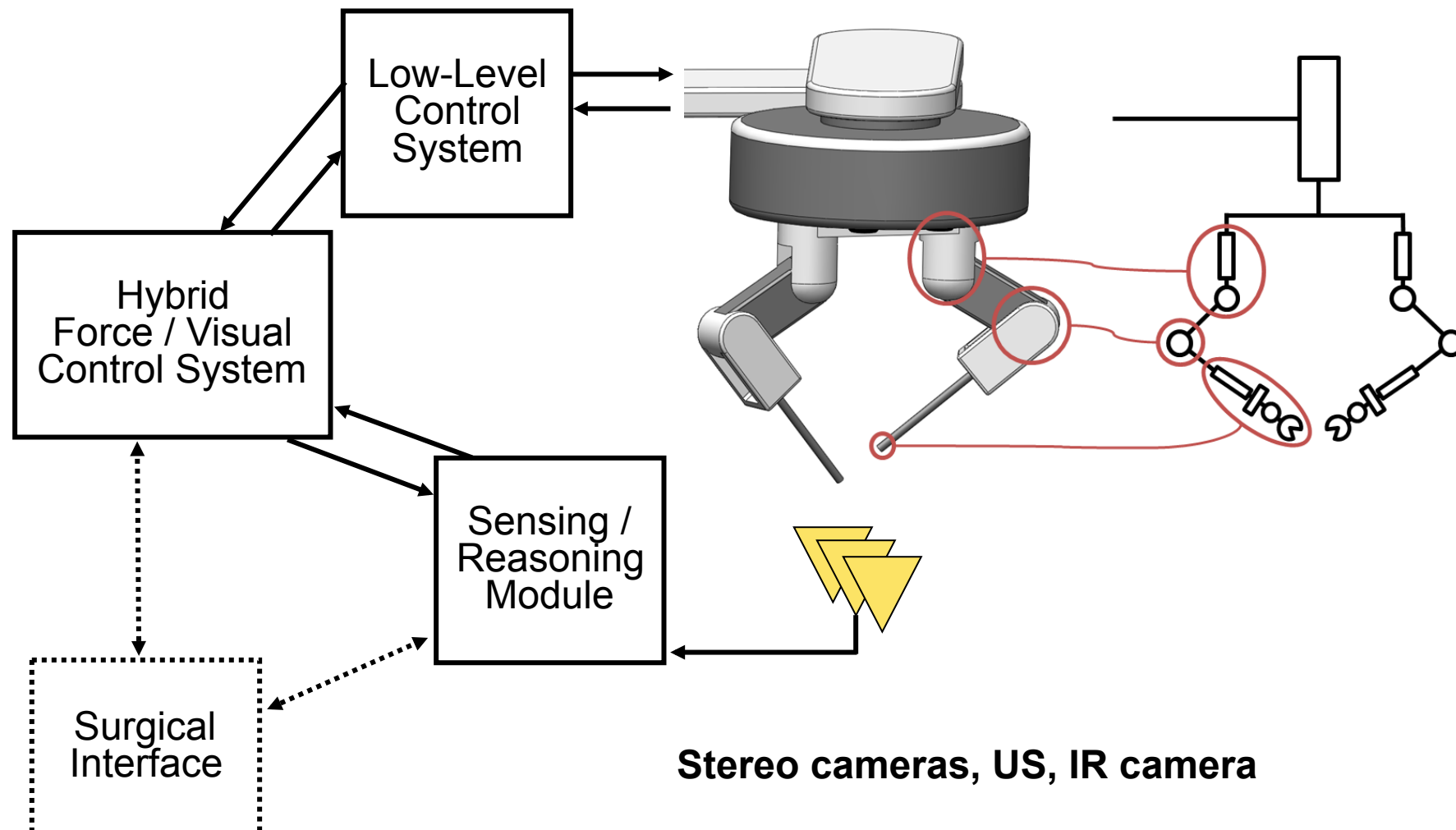


Task Planning and Execution

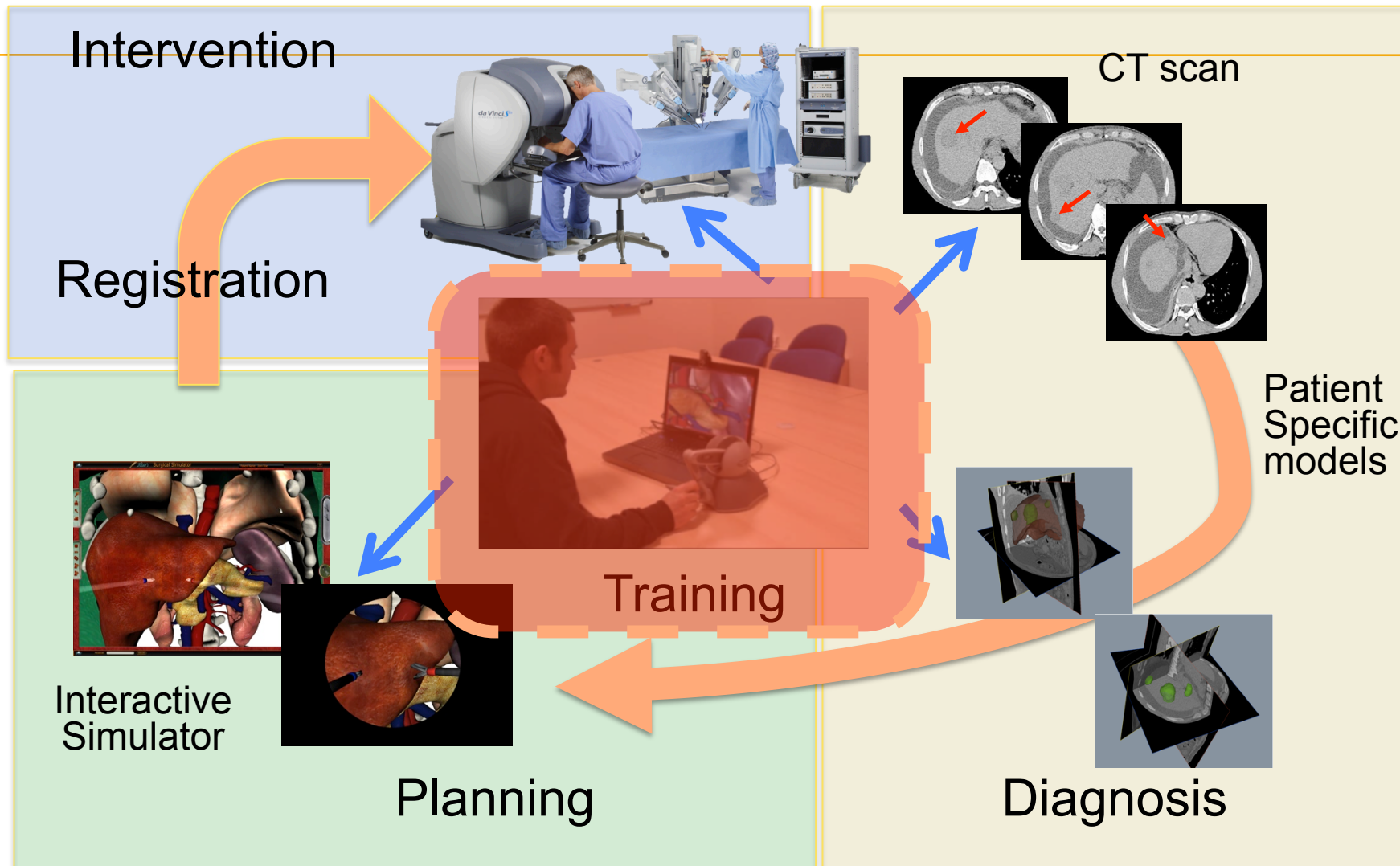


I-SUR setup

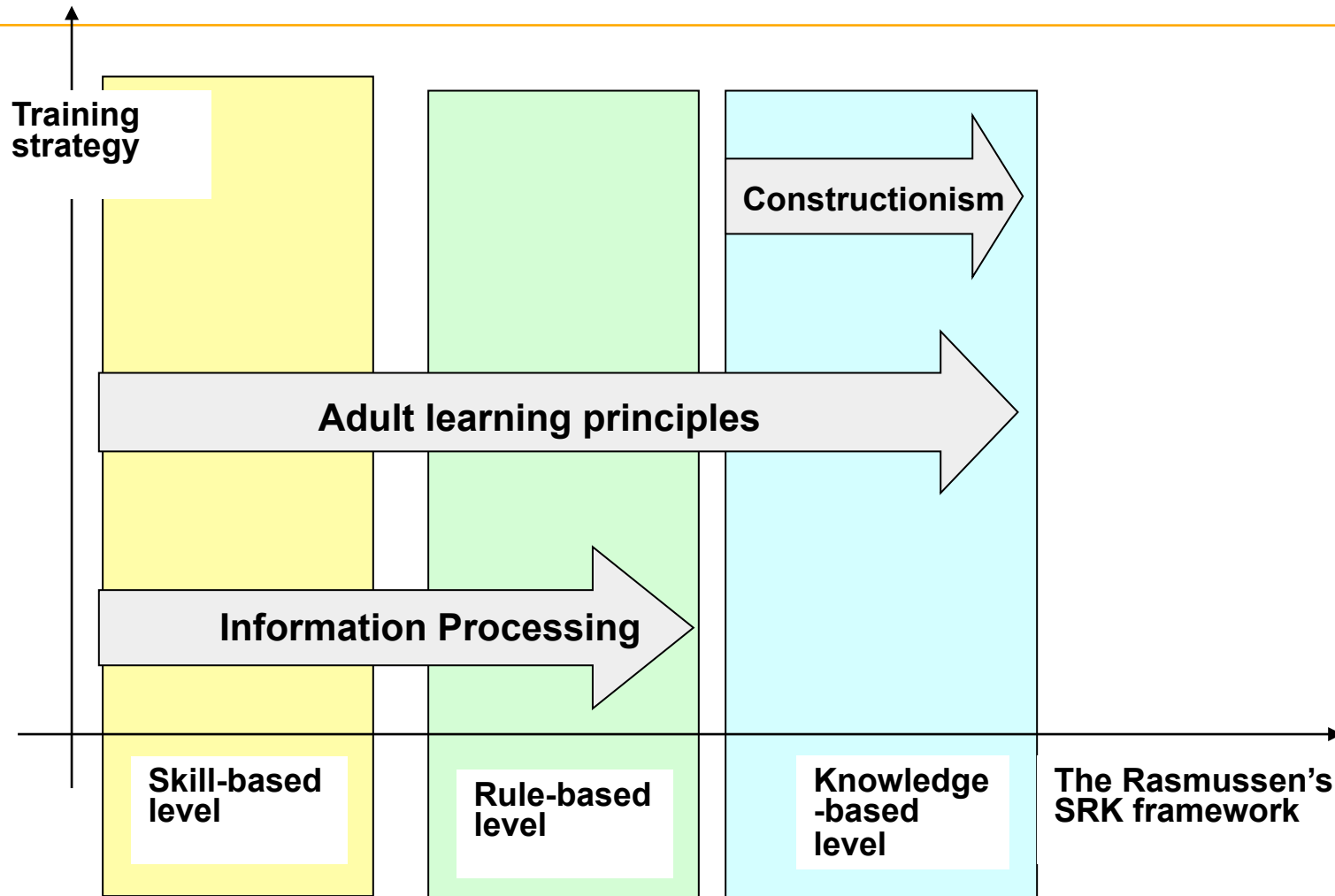
Twin Serial Manipulator (developed by ETH)



Cognitive Aspects of Data-driven Robotic Surgery



Conceptual Evaluation Sequence



Dexterity training



EuRoSurge: Please Contribute !



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