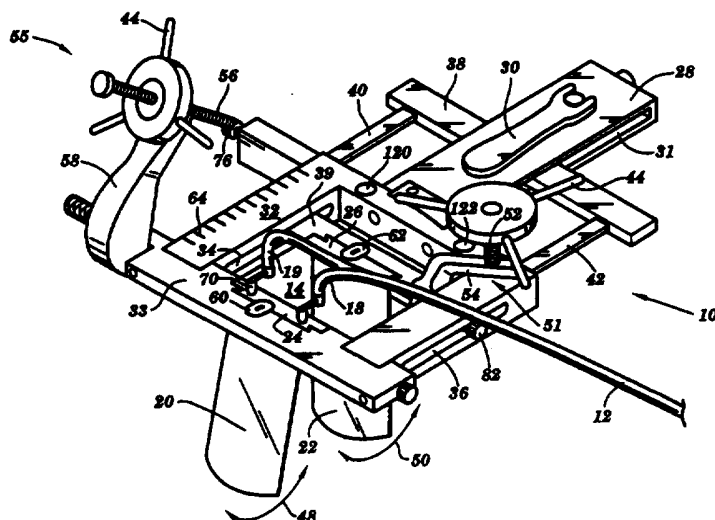




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(54) Title: RETRACTORS, TOOL, AND METHOD FOR DIRECT ACCESS ENDOSCOPIC SURGERY



(57) Abstract

A retractor endoscope for less invasive, direct access endoscopic surgery includes a rigid frame (32) capable of supporting applied loads required to perform retraction of an incision site (Figure 2). The rigid frame includes a handle (28) at one end and a lower blade mount (33) rotatably connected to the opposite end. A translation frame (38) is slidably connected to the rigid frame and includes an upper blade mount (39) rotatably connected thereto. Lower and upper blades (20, 22) are removably mounted to the lower and upper blade mounts, respectively, with at least one of the blades including pivot mounts (70) for high intensity fiberoptics. The angle of the lower blade along the lower blade mount rotatable connection and the angle of the upper blade along the upper blade mount rotatable connection are independently adjustable. The size of an operating window is determined by the distance between the lower and upper blade mounts and the angle of the lower and upper blades. A method of less invasive, direct access open surgery includes using the retractor with a tool (Figure 3) having an angled handle.

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Retractors, Tool, and Method for Direct Access Endoscopic Surgery

The present invention relates in general to
5 endoscopes and retractors for use in surgery.

It is the aim of such devices to provide access to
and/or lighted viewing of a body cavity for the purpose of
investigating and treating disorders.

It is an important object of this invention to
10 provide an apparatus and techniques for a new concept in
surgery, i.e. less invasive, direct access endoscopic
surgery.

It is another object of the invention to create an
operating window at the appropriate surgical site.

15 It is another object of the invention to provide new
and improved instruments and techniques for performing
precision procedures at a surgical site while using a
retractor endoscope according to the invention.

Retractor endoscopes of the current invention
20 utilize considerably shorter (e.g., 3-6 times shorter)
incisions than conventional surgery and enable three-
dimensional direct viewing of and direct access to the
surgical site.

According to the invention, an apparatus for less
25 invasive, direct access endoscopic surgery through an
operating window comprises a rigid frame capable of
supporting applied loads required to perform retraction of
an incision site. The rigid frame includes a handle at one
end having a handle slot therein, a lower blade mount
30 rotatably connected to the opposite end, and rigid frame
slots on either side of the rigid frame. A translation
frame is slidably connected to the rigid frame through the
handle slot and the rigid frame slots and includes an upper
blade mount rotatably connected thereto.

The slidable connection is constructed and arranged to allow the handle to translate the translation frame with respect to the rigid frame to adjust the distance between the lower blade mount and the upper blade mount. The handle
5 is constructed and arranged to prevent sliding of the translation frame along the slidable connection in at least one direction.

The apparatus further includes lower and upper blades each with free and supported ends mounted to the
10 lower and upper blade mounts respectively. At least one of the lower and upper blades include a pivot mount for high intensity fiber optics. A first adjusting screw and bar assembly is functionally connected between the lower blade mount and the rigid frame for independently adjusting the
15 angle of the lower blade along the lower blade mount rotatable connection, and a second adjusting screw and bar assembly is functionally connected between the upper blade mount and the rigid frame for independently adjusting the angle of the upper blade along the upper blade mount
20 rotatable connection. The first and second adjusting screw and bar assemblies are constructed and arranged to prevent rotation along the rotatable connections in at least one direction.

The size of the operating window between the lower
25 and upper blades is determined by the distance between the lower blade mount and the upper blade mount set by the handle and the angles of the lower and upper blades set by the first and second adjusting screw and bar assemblies respectively.

30 According to one aspect of the invention, the lower and upper blades are removably mounted to the lower and upper blade mounts respectively.

According to another aspect of the invention, a scale is fixedly attached to the rigid frame for measuring the distance between the lower blade mount and the upper blade mount. In an exemplary embodiment of the invention,
5 the scale is laser etched to the rigid frame.

According to another aspect of the invention, the lower blade and the upper blade differ in shape.

According to another aspect of the invention, the mechanism for translating the handle comprises a rack and
10 pinion mechanism, a lead screw mechanism, or a ratchet mechanism. In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, a torque wrench is removably connected to the lead screw mechanism for increasing the applied torque.

According to another aspect of the invention, the
15 apparatus further includes an adjustable microcamera mount slidably and rotatably connected to the rigid frame in one of the rigid frame slots and includes a cam lock for locking the mount in the rigid frame slot. The microcamera mount further includes a microcamera holder, the magnification of
20 the microcamera being adjustable by sliding the microcamera within the microcamera holder when seated in the microcamera holder.

According to another aspect of the invention, the apparatus further includes a retention device, e.g., a
25 sleeve or one or two slide blades, for keeping body parts clear of the operating window.

According to another aspect of the invention, the apparatus is formed from nonmagnetic material, e.g.,
titanium.

According to another aspect of the invention, a tool
30 for performing medical procedures comprises a distal working portion including two working members, a proximal handle angled at a predetermined angle with respect to the distal

working portion and including two finger rings, and a region between the distal working portion and the proximal handle including a single pivot joint.

5 The single pivot joint is constructed and arranged so that the actuation of the proximal handle by moving the finger rings apart or together in substantially a horizontal plane results in the working members moving apart or together in a working plane tilted at the predetermined angle from the horizontal plane.

10 According to another aspect of the invention, the region between the distal working portion and the proximal handle further includes a gripping zone, e.g., knurled finger grips or a knurled finger pad, and a spike finger support integral with one of the finger rings. According to
15 an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the tool is formed from nonmagnetic material, e.g., titanium.

20 According to another aspect of the invention, the predetermined angle is located proximal of the pivot joint and the distance between the proximal end of the handle and the angle location is less than the distance between the distal end of the working portion and the angle location.

25 According to another aspect of the invention, a hand retractor for retracting an incision comprises a blade, and a handle removably mounted to the blade. The blade includes pivot mounts for high intensity fiberoptics. The hand retractor is formed from a nonmagnetic material, e.g., titanium.

30 According to another aspect of the invention, a method of less invasive, direct access endoscopic surgery through an operating window is performed with an apparatus having a rigid frame capable of supporting applied loads required to perform retraction of an incision site. The rigid frame includes a handle at one end having a handle

slot therein, a lower blade mount rotatably connected to the opposite end, and rigid frame slots on either side of the rigid frame. A translation frame is slidably connected to the rigid frame through the handle slot and the rigid frame slots and includes an upper blade mount rotatably connected thereto.

The slidable connection is constructed and arranged to allow the handle to translate the translation frame with respect to the rigid frame to adjust the distance between the lower blade mount and the upper blade mount. The handle is constructed and arranged to prevent sliding of the translation frame along the slidable connection in at least one direction.

The apparatus further includes lower and upper blades each with free and supported ends mounted to the lower and upper blade mounts respectively. At least one of the lower and upper blades include a pivot mount for high intensity fiberoptics. A first adjusting screw and bar assembly is functionally connected between the lower blade mount and the rigid frame for independently adjusting the angle of the lower blade along the lower blade mount rotatable connection, and a second adjusting screw and bar assembly is functionally connected between the upper blade mount and the rigid frame for independently adjusting the angle of the upper blade along the upper blade mount rotatable connection. The first and second adjusting screw and bar assemblies are constructed and arranged to prevent rotation along the rotatable connections in at least one direction.

The size of the operating window between the lower and upper blades is determined by the distance between the lower blade mount and the upper blade mount set by the handle and the angles of the lower and upper blades set by

the first and second adjusting screw and bar assemblies respectively.

The method includes creating a small incision in the skin corresponding to a surgical site, retracting the
5 incision by placing the apparatus with the lower and upper blades angled such that the free ends of the lower and upper blades are close together into the incision and adjusting the handle and the first and second adjusting screw and bar assemblies to create the desired sized operating window,
10 illuminating the operating window with high intensity fiberoptic lighting, and performing surgery. According to an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the method further includes tilting the apparatus to adjust the operating window.

15 According to another aspect of the invention, the method further includes a manipulating tool having an angled handle so that the handle is clear of the operating window to enable visualization of the operating window during use of the tool.

20 The manipulating includes causing a working portion of the tool to enter the surgical site through the operating window while the angled handle remains removed from the surgical site, and performing surgery including manipulating the working portion of the tool through actuation of the
25 angled handle while observing the surgical site through the operating window. The tool is selected from the group consisting of clamps, forceps, and needle holders.

In another aspect of the invention, the method further includes preretracting the incision with a hand
30 retractor comprising a handle removable mounted to a first blade including pivot mounts for high intensity fiberoptics, removing the handle while inserting the apparatus, the apparatus including only one of the lower and upper blades

leaving one of the lower and upper blade mounts empty, attaching the first blade to the apparatus in the empty blade mount during the insertion, and retracting the incision.

5 According to another aspect of the invention, a method of less invasive, direct access endoscopic surgery is performed with a retractor endoscope and a tool. The retractor endoscope includes adjustable blades that can be positioned to create an operating window. The tool includes
10 a distal working portion comprising two working members, a proximal handle angled at a predetermined angle with respect to the distal working portion and including two finger rings, and a region between the distal working portion and the proximal handle including a single pivot joint. The
15 single pivot joint is constructed and arranged so that actuation of the proximal handle by moving the finger rings apart or together in substantially a horizontal plane results in the working members moving apart or together in a working plane tilted at the predetermined angle from the
20 horizontal plane. The angled handle enables visualization of an operating window during use of the tool.

 The method includes creating a short incision in the skin corresponding to a surgical site, retracting the incision with the retractor endoscope, illuminating the
25 operating window with high intensity fiberoptic lighting, causing a working portion of the tool to enter the surgical site through the operating window while the angled handle remains removed from the surgical site, and performing surgery including manipulating the working portion of the
30 tool through actuation of the angled handle while observing the surgical site through the operating window.

Numerous other features, objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following

specification when read in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a diagrammatic representation of a surgical procedure utilizing the retractor endoscope of the invention;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the retractor endoscope;

FIG. 2a is an exploded top view of the apparatus;

FIG. 2b is a side view of a handle of the apparatus;

FIG. 2c is an exploded side view of the handle section of the apparatus;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of an angled handled tool for use in combination with the apparatus;

FIG. 3a is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of an angled handles tool having a knurled finger pad shown positioned for right handed use;

FIGS. 4-4b show the retractor endoscopic in operation;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a hand retractor which may be used in combination with the retractor endoscope;

FIG. 6 is a side view of an alternative embodiment of the handle;

FIG. 7 is a top view of another alternative embodiment of the handle;

FIG. 8 is a side view showing a transparent plastic sleeve slid over the blades of the apparatus;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of microcamera mount and a slide blade attached to the apparatus; FIG. 9a is a side view of the microcamera mount.

With reference now to the drawings and more particularly FIG. 1 thereof, there is shown the retractor endoscope of the current invention in a patient during

surgery. After incision, an opening is seen made by retractor endoscope 10 creating an operating window 14. Tool 16 for performing a surgical procedure is positioned at a surgical site through operating window 14. Illumination is provided by high intensity fiberoptic lighting 12. Utilizing retractor endoscope 10, a large operating window 14 can be created from an incision that is considerably shorter (e.g., 3-6 times shorter) than an incision which would be used in conventional open surgery to perform the same procedure.

Referring to FIGS. 2 and 2A, retractor endoscope 10 for minimally invasive, direct access endoscopic surgery includes a very sturdy, rigid U-frame 32 capable of supporting applied loads required to perform retraction of incision sites. Rigid U-frame 32 includes a handle 28 at one end and a lower blade mount 33 rotatably connected to the opposite end. A translation frame 38 is slidably connected to rigid frame 32 through a handle slot 31 and rigid frame slots 34, 36. Translation frame 38 includes a rack 84 at one end and an upper blade mount 39 rotatably connected at the other end.

The slidable connection between translation frame 38 and rigid frame 32 enables handle 28 to translate frame 38 with respect to rigid frame 32, as described below. This translation adjusts the distance between lower blade mount 33 and upper blade mount 39. The slidable connection is constructed to prevent sliding in at least one direction to hold the position set by the user.

Retractor endoscope 10 includes lower and upper blades 20, 22 that are removably mounted to lower and upper blade mounts 33, 39 respectively. Blades 20, 22 are slipped into angulated dovetail locks 24, 26 in blade mounts 33, 39. Angulated dovetail locks 24, 26 are angled, e.g., at 5

degrees, to set the position of the blades within the blade mounts preventing the blades from sliding through the blade mounts, and locking screws 60, 62 lock the blades in place.

At least one of blades 20, 22 includes pivot mounts
5 70 threadably attached to the blade for receiving high intensity fiberoptic lighting 12. Fiberoptic lighting 12 is a bifurcated bundle terminating in curved ends 18, 19, e.g., 90° bend, to insure that fiberoptic lighting 12 does not block the view of operating window 14 and does not interfere
10 with the performance of the surgical procedure. For additional illumination, fiberoptic lighting 12 may be mounted to both blades.

A first adjusting screw and bar assembly 55 is functionally connected between lower blade mount 33 and
15 rigid frame 32 for independently adjusting the angle of lower blade 20 along arrow 48 and a second adjusting screw and bar assembly 51 is functionally connected between upper blade mount 39 and rigid frame 32 for independently
20 adjusting the angle of upper blade 22 along arrow 50. First and second assemblies 55, 51 are capable of preventing rotation along the rotatable connections in at least one direction in order to hold a set angle. Specifically, adjustment of angle 50 is accomplished by turning fine-threaded, e.g., 1/4-28, high torque angle-adjusting screw 52
25 which adjusts lever arm 54 moving upper blade 22 along angle 50.

In a similar manner, angle 48 of lower blade 20 is adjusted by turning angle-adjusting screw 56, which adjusts lever arm 58 moving lower blade 20 along angle 48 (angle-
30 adjusting screw 56 may have courser threading e.g., 1/4-20, than angle-adjusting screw 52 due to a greater mechanical advantage gained by lever arm 58 being longer than lever arm 54). Angle-adjusting screws 52, 56 may include pins 44 to

aid in applying large torque. The capability of independently adjusting the distances between the proximal and distal ends of blades 20, 22 enable the user to expose a surgical site that is larger than operating window 14 thus requiring a shorter incision and less retraction of the incision than would conventionally be required to gain access to the same sized surgical site.

The size of operating window 14 between lower and upper blades 20, 22 is determined by the distance between lower blade mount 33 and upper blade mount 39 set by handle 29 and the angles of lower and upper blades 20, 22 set by first and second assemblies 55, 51 respectfully. To enable a quick determination of the distance between lower and upper blade mounts 33, 39, main frame 32 includes a scale 64. Scale 64 is mounted to or formed on main frame 32 by any suitable method, e.g., laser etching.

Retractor endoscope 10 may be hand held by the surgeon during retraction of an incision site. Once operating window 14 has been created, retractor endoscope 10 need not be held by the surgeon during performance of a surgical procedure. If desired, retractor endoscope 10 may be attached to the operating table via mounting to a securing arm (not shown) at fixation sites 120, 122.

Referring to FIG. 2a, lower blade mount 33 is rotatably connected to rigid frame 32 via pins 72, 74. Spring loaded set screws 73, 75 hold pins 72, 74 in place and allow lower blade mount 33 to be quickly disconnected from rigid frame 32 to facilitate cleaning. Arm 58 is fixedly attached to lower blade mount 33 by screw 77. Angle-adjusting screw 56 is rotatably connected to rigid frame 32 by screw 76. Upper blade mount 39 is rotatably connected to translation frame 38 via screws 80, 82; side rods 40, 42 of translation frame 38 threadably receive

screws 80, 82 respectively and upper blade mount 39 is clearance fit to screws 80, 82 to allow rotation. Arm 54 is fixedly attached to upper blade mount 39.

Referring to FIG. 2b, one example of a mechanism for adjusting the distance between lower blade mount 33 and upper blade mount 39 is a type of rack and pinion system in which rotation of a rod 30 turns a pinion 86 which translates rack 84 along arrow 29 resulting in translation of frame 38.

Referring to FIG. 2c, handle 28 is formed from two sections 28a, 28b. To assemble the handle portion of retractor endoscope 10, translation frame 38 with rack 84 is sandwiched between sections 28a, 28b with the top and bottom edges 87, 89 of rack 84 slid into slots 91, 93 of sections 28a, 28b. Before placing section 28b over rack 84, pinion 86 is placed in opening 85 of section 28b. The assembly is held together with dismantling screw 83. Referring also to FIGS. 2 and 2A, U-frame 32 with lower blade mount 33 is then attached to the handle portion by sliding it over side rods 40, 42 and bolting it to handle 28 by screws 81, 81' (screw 81' not shown). Upper blade mount 39 is then positioned within U-frame 32 and the assembly is held together with screws 80, 82. Lower and upper blades 20, 22 are then slid into position in dovetails 24, 26 and locked via locking screws 60, 62.

Referring to FIG. 3, tool 16, used in combination with retractor endoscope 10, includes a proximal angled handle 90 (e.g., angled at 30, 45, or 60 degrees at bends 105, 105') which permits visualization of the surgical site during a procedure by remaining clear of operating window 14 during use of tool 16. Proximal angled handle 90 also facilitates keeping the user's hand which is manipulating tool 16 from blocking operating window 14.

Proximal angled handle 90 includes two finger rings 101, 101'. Tool 16 has a distal working portion 94 for performing a surgical procedure which includes two working members 103, 103' and a single pivot joint 99 located
5 between distal working portion 94 and proximal handle 90. Pivot joint 99 permits actuation of handle 90 by moving finger rings 101, 101' apart or together in a horizontal plane which results in working members 103, 103' moving
10 apart or together in the same plane tilted at the angle of bends 105, 105'. Bends 105, 105' are located proximally of pivot joint 99; the distance between the proximal end of proximal handle 90 and bends 105, 105' is less than the distance between the distal end of working portion 94 and bend 105, 105'.

15 Tool 16 further includes knurled finger grips 92 located proximally of pivot point 99 and a spike finger support 95 located on finger ring 101 or 101', depending on left or right handed use. Finger grips 92 and spike finger support 95 facilitate precision handling of tool 16.
20 Working portion 94 of tool 16 may be any suitable device for performing the desired procedure, e.g., forceps, clamps, needle holders. Referring to FIG. 3a, in another embodiment of tool 16, knurled finger grips 92 are replaced with knurled finger pad 97. Knurled finger pad 97 can be
25 positioned for either left or right handed use.

Referring to FIGS. 4-4b, in operation a short incision 95 (e.g., 3-6 times shorter than the incision made for the same procedure in conventional surgery) is made in the skin corresponding to the site of a surgical procedure.
30 The use of a short incision results in more rapid healing, less wound surface, less bleeding and less pain than the standard sized incision used in conventional surgery. The incision is retracted by placing lower and upper blades 20,

22, angled with their free ends close together, into the incision. The desired sized operating window 14 is created by adjusting handle 28 and first and second assemblies 55, 51. The surgical site is illuminated with high intensity
5 fiberoptic lighting 12.

Working portion 94 of tool 16 then enters the surgical site through operating window 14 while angled handle 90 remains removed from the surgical site. Surgery is then performed including manipulating working portion 94
10 of tool 16 through actuation of angled handle 90 while observing the surgical site through the operating window. This method facilitates performing surgical procedure while allowing illumination and binocular visualization of the operating site.

15 Referring to FIG. 5, in operation, a hand retractor may be employed to perform initial retraction and lighting of incision 95. Hand retractor 124 includes a handle 126 with a retractor blade (either lower blade 20 or upper blade 22, lower blade 20 shown) removably mounted thereto by
20 screws 128, 130 through slots 132, 134. Slots 132, 134 have two circular sections, one section 136 having a smaller diameter than the diameter of the heads of screws 128, 130 so that the screw can be tightened for mounting, and another section 138 having a larger diameter than the screw head
25 diameter so that the handle can be removed. Fiberoptic mounts 70 may replace one or both of screws 128, 130.

After initial retraction with hand retractor 124, screws 128, 130 are loosened, handle 126 is pushed in the direction of arrow 140 and removed leaving the retractor
30 blade in place while retractor endoscope 10 is inserted. Retractor endoscope 10 includes only one of lower and upper blades 20, 22 leaving the other respective blade mount empty to accept the retractor blade which was left in place in

incision 95 for attachment to retractor endoscope 10 during the insertion of retractor endoscope 10 into incision 95.

Various mechanisms may be employed to adjust the distance between lower and upper blade mounts 33, 39.

5 Referring to FIG. 6, rack and pinion 84, 86 can be replaced with lead screw 100. Rotating knob 102 turns lead screw 100 translating frame 38. Torque wrench 104 can be used to apply additional torque to lead screw 100.

10 Referring to FIG. 7, rack and pinion 84, 86 can be replaced with a ratchet mechanism. Handle 28 includes finger pivot 110 with end 111 which locks into grooves 114 of ratchet 112, ratchet 112 being connected to translation frame 38. Frame 38 can be freely translated within handle 28 in the direction which moves lower and upper blade mounts 33, 39 further apart, but end 111 of finger pivot 110 falls into grooves 114 as the grooves pass by preventing free translation of frame 38 within handle 28 in the direction which moves lower and upper blade mounts 33, 39 closer together. This allows the position of lower and upper blade mounts 33, 39 to be maintained without having to apply continual load to retractor endoscope 10. In order to move lower and upper blade mounts 33, 39 closer together, end 111 must be moved out of groove 114 by pushing on pad 113 of finger pivot 110.

25 A biasing means, e.g., spring or spring steel, (not shown) may be incorporated to bias finger pivot 110 in the position in which end 111 is engaged with groove 114. Screw 116 which is threadably mounted to ratchet 112 may be employed to aid in increasing the distance between lower and upper blade mounts 33, 39. With end 117 of screw 116 against handle 28, turning screw 116 causes ratchet 112 and thus translation frame 38 to move in the direction of arrow

119. Screw 116 must be backed off to allow lower and upper blade mounts 33, 39 to be moved closer together.

Removable blades 20, 22 may be sterilizable or disposable. Blade 20 may be different in length from blade 22. This is particularly useful in surgical procedures such as bladder neck surgery in which one of the blades would hit the pelvic bone if the blade were too long. In operation, the blades generally displace organs to create operating window 14. Referring to FIG. 8, in order to keep the organs out of the operating window, particularly in procedures such as bowel surgery, a retention device, e.g., a sleeve 149, can be placed around blades 20, 22. Sleeve 149 is sufficiently elastic to allow it to stretch and retract as blades 20, 22 are adjusted and may include a slit 151 facing away from an area containing organs to be retained, thus allowing access to a surgical area beyond slit 151. Alternatively, referring to FIG. 9, one or two side blades 142 may be utilized for this purpose.

Blades 20, 22 may include windows to enable viewing of the anatomy beyond the blades. The shape of blades 20, 22 may vary, e.g., non-rectangular, wider, narrower, shorter, longer. Blades 20, 22 are replaceable. This is particularly advantageous if, after initial insertion of retractor endoscope 10, it is found that one or both of the blades are of the wrong size.

An advantage of the current invention is that the surgeon can use his or her own two eyes to view the surgical site. Thus the surgeon has a three-dimensional direct image through a relatively short incision. Additionally, fine needle suturing is relatively easy and precise.

An additional advantage of the current system is that if operating window 14 is incorrectly positioned, the angle of viewing can be adjusted by tilting retractor

endoscope 10 as a unit or by independently moving the blades, thus viewing a new area without making an additional incision.

5 Additionally, the current invention utilizes shorter incisions (e.g. 3-6 times shorter) than conventional surgery and provides three-dimensional direct viewing and direct access to the surgical site, facilitating shorter operating times. For example, in aorto-bifemoral bypass surgery, the incision made is a sixth of the size of the incision made in
10 conventional surgery. In nephrectomy, laparoscopically the procedure takes 5½ to 6 hours, conventionally the procedure takes one hour with a 30 to 32 cm incision site, with the current invention the procedure takes one hour with an incision site of approximately 6 cm. Additionally, the
15 surgeon can place his or her fingers into the surgical site and perform manual palpation.

Retractor endoscope 10 can be used in a wide variety of surgical procedures including vascular, cardiac, spinal, pulmonary, urology, trauma and abdominal surgery. During
20 spinal fusion, access to the surgical site can be obtained through a mini-incision from the front of the body instead of from the back. For heart or lung surgery a rib does not have to be removed; rigid U-frame 32 must be able to support the load seen by retractor endoscope 10 while retracting and
25 holding the ribs apart to allow access to the heart or lung.

Retractor endoscope 10 can be used in conjunction with operating room microscopes, videocameras, binocular magnifying loops and surgical lasers. Additionally, retractor endoscope 10, tool 16 and hand retractor 124 may
30 be used in conjunction with a magnetic resonance imaging system provided they are constructed from nonmagnetic material, e.g., titanium.

Referring to FIGS. 9-9a, U-frame 32 includes an adjustable mount 150 for a video microcamera (not shown). Mount 150 is attached to U-frame 32 along either rigid frame slot 34 or 36 (shown in slot 36) such that mount 150 can
5 slide along arrow 152 and rotate along arrow 154. Arm 156 of mount 150 can translate along arrow 158 and rotate along arrow 160. A microcamera holder 162 slidably holds the microcamera allowing the magnification of the microcamera to be adjusted by sliding the microcamera along arrow 164
10 within microcamera holder 162. Microcamera holder 162 may be fluted with slots 172. If necessary, microcamera holder 162 may contain a lens for use with the microcamera. Mount 150 can be locked in place against U-frame 32 by rotating a cam lock 168 using rod 170, thus preventing motion along
15 arrows 152, 154, 158 and 160.

Other embodiments are within the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1 1. Apparatus for less invasive, direct access
2 endoscopic surgery through an operating window, comprising:
3 a rigid frame capable of supporting applied loads
4 required to perform retraction of an incision site, said
5 rigid frame including a handle at one end, said handle
6 having a handle slot therein,
7 a lower blade mount rotatably connected to the
8 opposite end of said rigid frame,
9 rigid frame slots on either side of said rigid
10 frame, and
11 a translation frame slidably connected to said rigid
12 frame through said handle slot and said rigid frame slots
13 and including an upper blade mount rotatably connected
14 thereto,
15 said slidable connection constructed and arranged to
16 allow said handle to translate said translation frame with
17 respect to said rigid frame to adjust the distance between
18 said lower blade mount and said upper blade mount,
19 said handle construction and arranged to prevent
20 sliding of said translation frame along said slidable
21 connection in at least one direction,
22 said apparatus further including lower and upper
23 blades each with free and supported ends mounted to said
24 lower and upper blade mounts respectively,
25 at least one of said lower and upper blades
26 including a pivot mount for high intensity fiberoptics,
27 a first adjusting screw and bar assembly
28 functionally connected between said lower blade mount and
29 said rigid frame for independently adjusting the angle of
30 said lower blade along said lower blade mount rotatable
31 connection and a second adjusting screw and bar assembly
32 functionally connected between said upper blade mount and
33 said rigid frame for independently adjusting the angle of

34 said upper blade along said upper blade mount rotatable
35 connection,
36 said first and second adjusting screw and bar
37 assemblies constructed and arranged to prevent rotation
38 along said rotatable connections in at least one direction,
39 wherein the size of said operating window between
40 said lower and upper blades is determined by the distance
41 between said lower blade mount and said upper blade mount
42 set by said handle and the angles of said lower and upper
43 blades set by said first and second adjusting screw and bar
44 assemblies respectively.

1 2. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said lower and
2 upper blades are removably mounted to said lower and upper
3 blade mounts respectively.

1 3. The apparatus of claim 1 and further comprising
2 a scale fixedly attached to said rigid frame for measuring
3 the distance between said lower blade mount and said upper
4 blade mount.

1 4. The apparatus of claim 3 wherein said scale is
2 laser etched to said rigid frame.

1 5. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said lower
2 blade and said upper blade differ in shape.

1 6. The apparatus of claim 1 and further comprising
2 a rack and pinion mechanism for translating said handle.

1 7. The apparatus of claim 1 and further comprising
2 a lead screw mechanism for translating said handle.

1 8. The apparatus of claim 7 and further comprising
2 a torque wrench removably connected to said lead screw
3 mechanism for increasing the torque applied to said lead
4 screw mechanism.

1 9. The apparatus of claim 1 and further comprising
2 a ratchet mechanism for translating said handle.

1 10. The apparatus of claim 1 and further comprising
2 an adjustable microcamera mount,
3 said mount being slidably and rotatably connected to
4 said rigid frame in one of said rigid frame slots and
5 including a cam lock for locking said mount in said rigid
6 frame slot,
7 said microcamera mount further comprising a
8 microcamera holder, the magnification of the microcamera
9 being adjustable by sliding the microcamera within said
10 microcamera holder when seated in said microcamera holder.

1 11. The apparatus of claim 1 and further comprising
2 a retention device for keeping body parts clear of said
3 operating window.

1 12. The apparatus of claim 11 wherein said
2 retention device comprises a sleeve.

1 13. The apparatus of claim 11 wherein said
2 retention device comprises a side blade.

1 14. The apparatus of claim 1 formed from
2 nonmagnetic material.

1 15. The apparatus of claim 14 wherein said
2 nonmagnetic material is titanium.

1 16. A tool for performing medical procedures,
2 comprising:
3 a distal working portion comprising two working
4 members,
5 a proximal handle angled at a predetermined angle
6 with respect to said distal working portion and including
7 two finger rings, and
8 a region between said distal working portion and
9 said proximal handle including a single pivot joint, said
10 single pivot joint constructed and arranged so that
11 actuation of said proximal handle by moving said finger
12 rings apart or together in substantially a horizontal plane
13 results in said working members moving apart or together in
14 a working plane tilted at said predetermined angle from said
15 horizontal plane.

1 17. The tool of claim 16 wherein said region
2 between said distal working portion and said proximal handle
3 further comprises a gripping zone.

1 18. The tool of claim 17 wherein said gripping zone
2 comprises knurled finger grips.

1 19. The tool of claim 17 wherein said gripping zone
2 comprises a knurled finger pad.

1 20. The tool of claim 16 and further comprising a
2 spike finger support integral with one of said finger rings.

1 21. The tool of claim 16 formed from nonmagnetic
2 material.

1 22. The tool of claim 21 wherein said nonmagnetic
2 material is titanium.

1 23. The tool of claim 16 wherein said predetermined
2 angle is located proximal of said pivot joint and the
3 distance between the proximal end of said handle and said
4 angle location is less than the distance between the distal
5 end of said working portion and said angle location.

1 24. A hand retractor for retracting an incision,
2 comprising,
3 a blade, and a handle removably mounted to said
4 blade.

1 25. The hand retractor of claim 24 wherein said
2 blade includes pivot mounts for high intensity fiberoptics.

1 26. The hand retractor of claim 24 formed from a
2 nonmagnetic material.

1 27. The hand retractor of claim 26 wherein said
2 nonmagnetic material is titanium.

1 28. A method of less invasive, direct access
2 endoscopic surgery through an operating window performed
3 with an apparatus having a rigid frame capable of supporting
4 applied loads required to perform retraction of an incision
5 site, said rigid frame including a handle at one end, said
6 handle having a handle slot therein, said apparatus
7 including a lower blade mount rotatably connected to the

8 opposite end of said rigid frame, rigid frame slots on
9 either side of said rigid frame, and a translation frame
10 slidably connected to said rigid frame through said handle
11 slot and said rigid frame slots and including an upper blade
12 mount rotatably connected thereto, said slidable connection
13 constructed and arranged to allow said handle to translate
14 said translation frame with respect to said rigid frame to
15 adjust the distance between said lower blade mount and said
16 upper blade mount, said handle constructed and arranged to
17 prevent sliding of said translation frame along said
18 slidable connection in at least one direction, said
19 apparatus further including lower and upper blades each with
20 free and supported ends mounted to said lower and upper
21 blade mounts respectively, at least one of said lower and
22 upper blades including at least one pivot mount for high
23 intensity fiberoptics, and a first adjusting screw and bar
24 assembly functionally connected between said lower blade
25 mount and said rigid frame for independently adjusting the
26 angle of said lower blade along said lower blade mount
27 rotatable connection and a second adjusting screw and bar
28 assembly functionally connected between said upper blade
29 mount and said lower blade along said lower blade mount
30 rotatable connection, said first and second adjusting screw
31 and bar assemblies constructed and arranged to prevent
32 rotation along said rotatable connections in at least one
33 direction, wherein the size of said operating window between
34 said lower and upper blades is determined by the distance
35 between said lower blade mount and said upper blade mount
36 set by said handle and the angles of said lower and upper
37 blades set by said first and second adjusting screw and bar
38 assemblies respectively, said method comprising:

39 creating a small incision in the skin corresponding
40 to a surgical site,
41 retracting the incision by placing said apparatus
42 with said lower and upper blades angled such that the free
43 ends of said lower and upper blades are close together into
44 the incision and adjusting said handle and said first and
45 second adjusting screw and bar assemblies to create the
46 desired sized operating window,
47 illuminating said operating window with high
48 intensity fiberoptic lighting, and
49 performing surgery.

1 29. The method of claim 28 and further including a
2 manipulating tool having an angled handle so that the handle
3 is clear of the operating window to enable visualization of
4 the operating window during use of said tool, said
5 manipulating including:
6 causing a working portion of said tool to enter said
7 surgical site through said operating window while said
8 angled handle remains removed from said surgical site, and
9 performing surgery including manipulating the
10 working portion of said tool through actuation of said
11 angled handle while observing the surgical site through the
12 operating window.

1 30. The method of claim 29 wherein said tool is
2 selected from the group consisting of clamps, forceps, and
3 needle holders.

1 31. The method of claim 28 and further including
2 tilting said apparatus to adjust the operating window.

1 32. The method of claim 28 and further comprising:
2

2 preretracting said incision with a hand retractor
3 comprising a handle removable mounted to a first blade,
4 removing said handle while inserting said apparatus,
5 said apparatus including only one of said lower and upper
6 blades leaving one of said lower and upper blade mounts
7 empty, attaching said first blade to said apparatus in said
8 empty blade mount during said insertion, and
9 retracting said incision.

1 33. The method of claim 32 wherein said first blade
2 includes pivot mounts for high intensity fiberoptics.

1 34. A method of less invasive, direct access
2 endoscopic surgery performed with a retractor endoscope and
3 a tool, said retractor endoscope having adjustable blades
4 that can be positioned to create an operating window, said
5 tool including a distal working portion comprising two
6 working members, a proximal handle angled at a predetermined
7 angle with respect to said distal working portion and
8 including two finger rings, and a region between said distal
9 working portion and said proximal handle including a single
10 pivot joint, said single pivot joint constructed and
11 arranged so that actuation of said proximal handle by moving
12 said finger rings apart or together in substantially a
13 horizontal plane results in said working members moving
14 apart or together in a working plane tilted at said
15 predetermined angle from said horizontal plane, said angled
16 handle enabling visualization of an operating window during
17 use of said tool, said method including:
18 creating a short incision in the skin corresponding
19 to a surgical site,
20 retracting the incision with said retractor
21 endoscope,

22 illuminating said operating window with high
23 intensity fiberoptic lighting,
24 causing a working portion of said tool to enter said
25 surgical site through said operating window while said
26 angled handle remains removed from said surgical site, and
27 performing surgery including manipulating the
28 working portion of said tool through actuation of said
29 angled handle while observing the surgical site through the
30 operating window.

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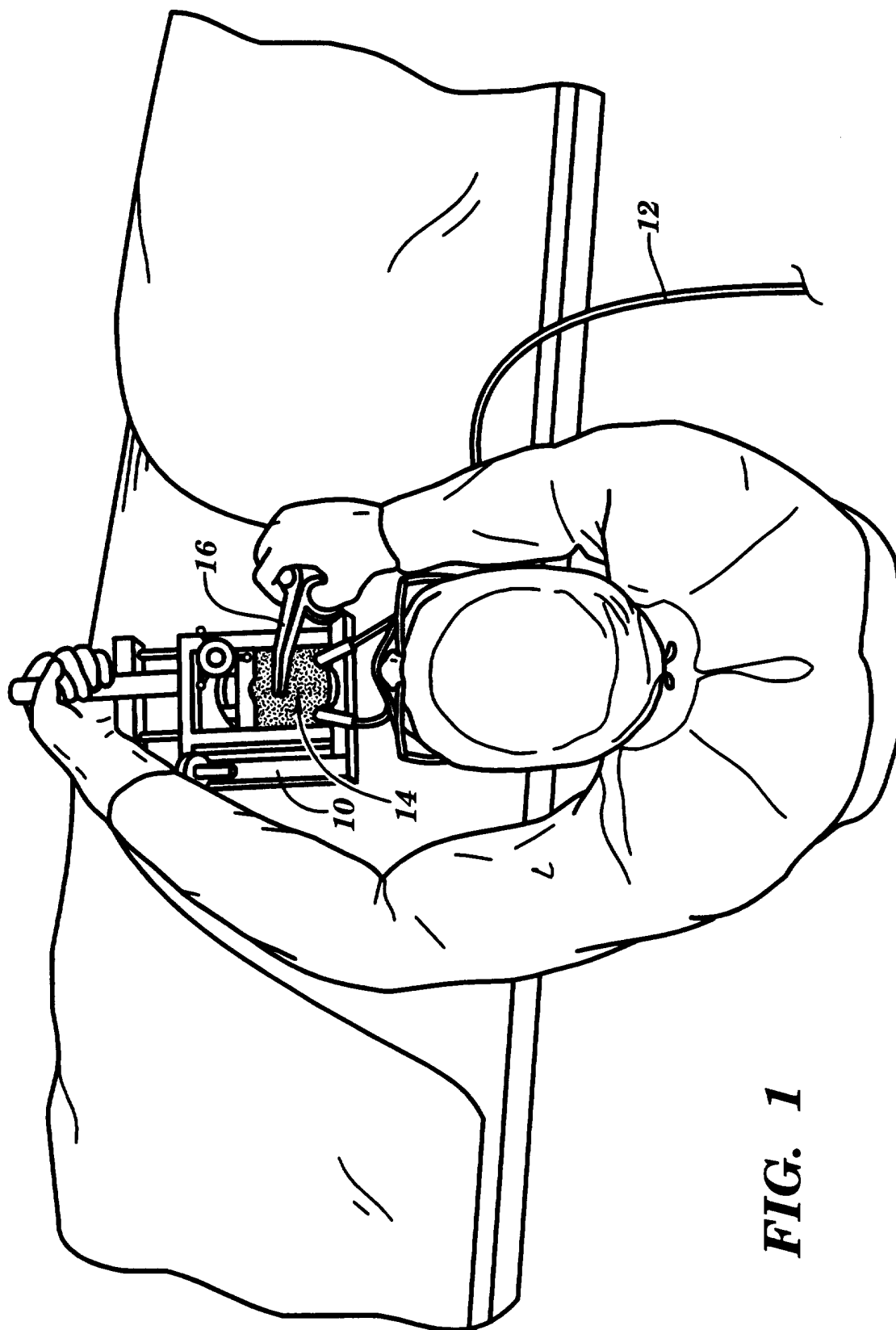


FIG. 1

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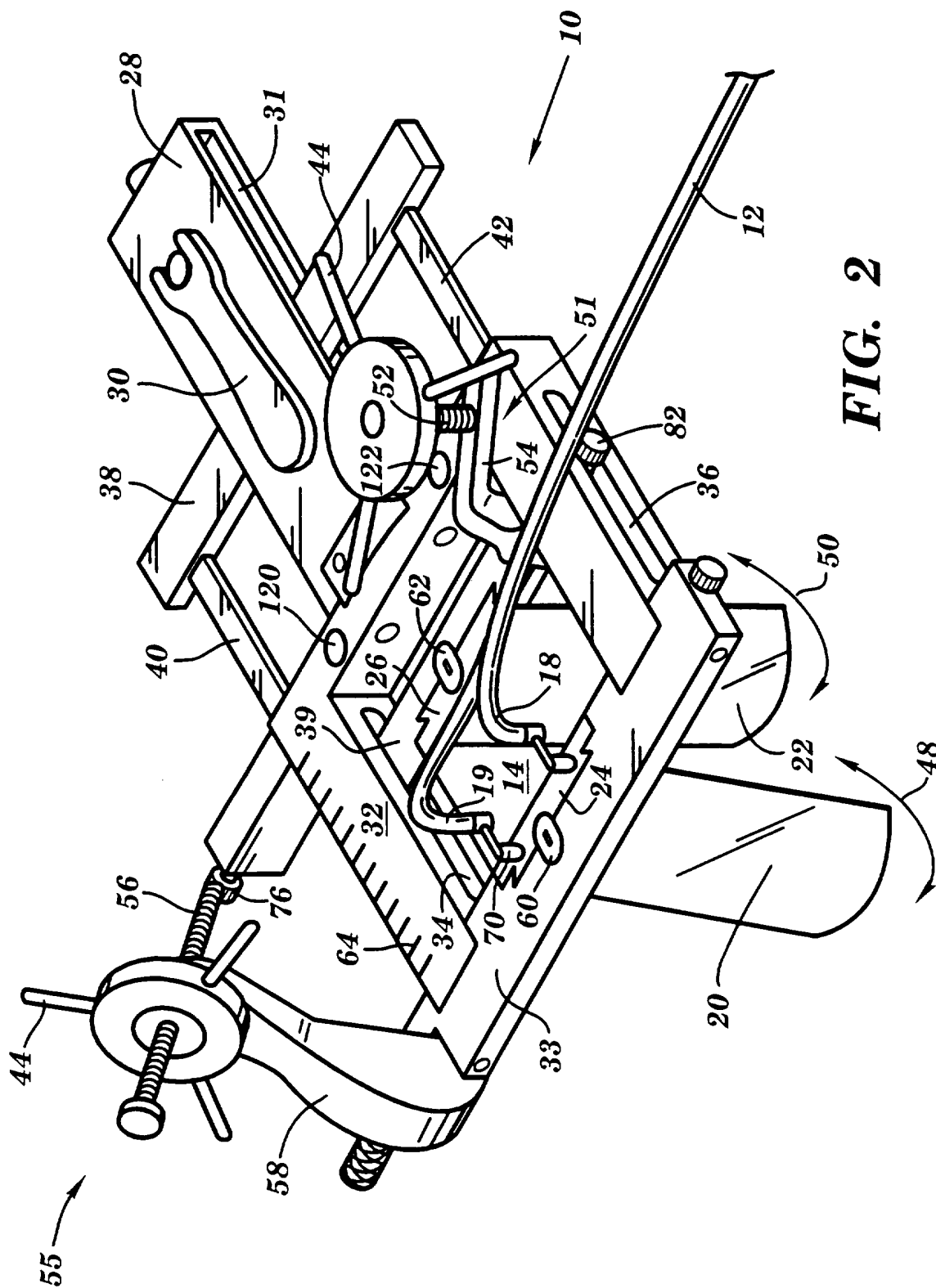


FIG. 2

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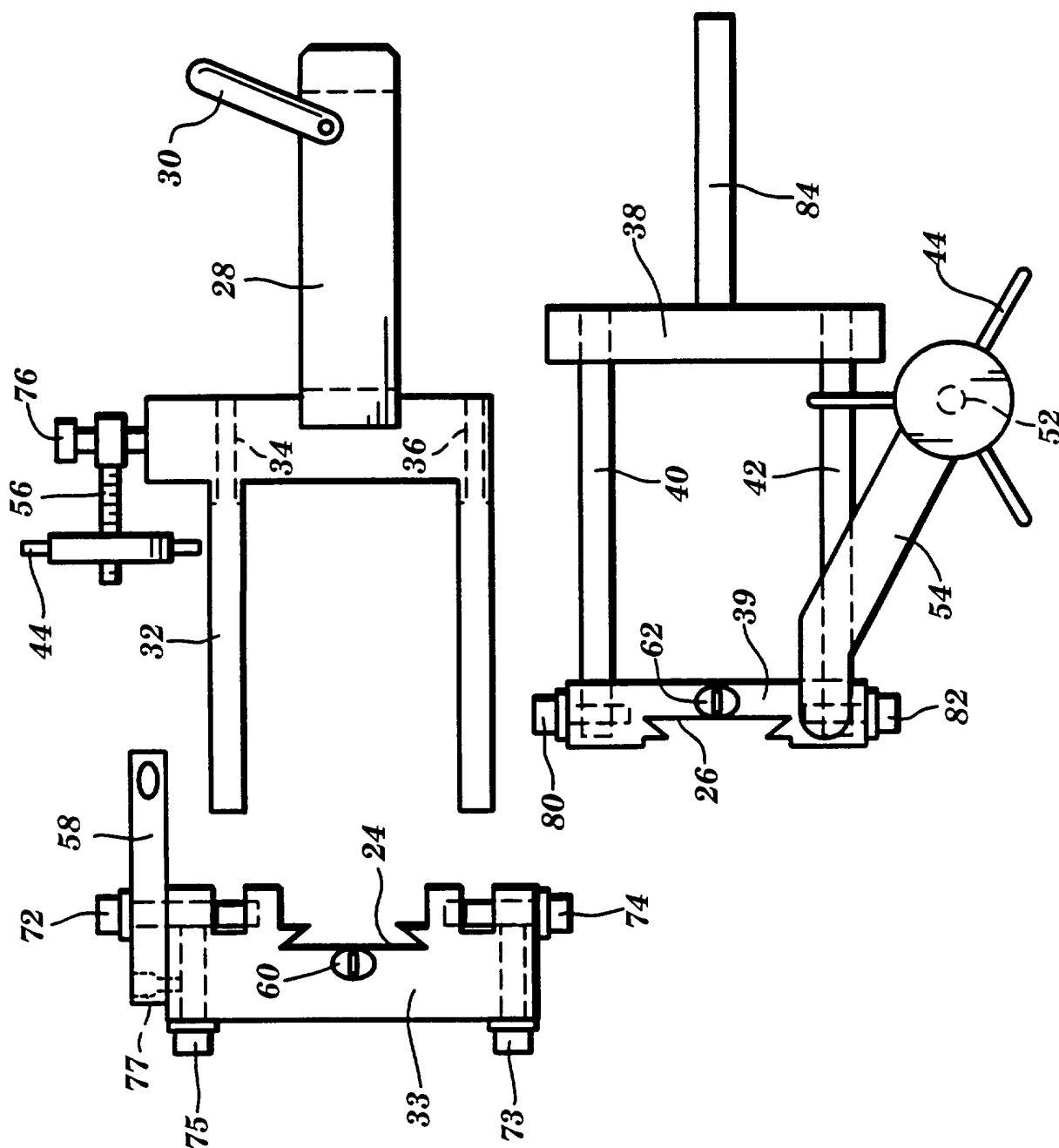


FIG. 2A

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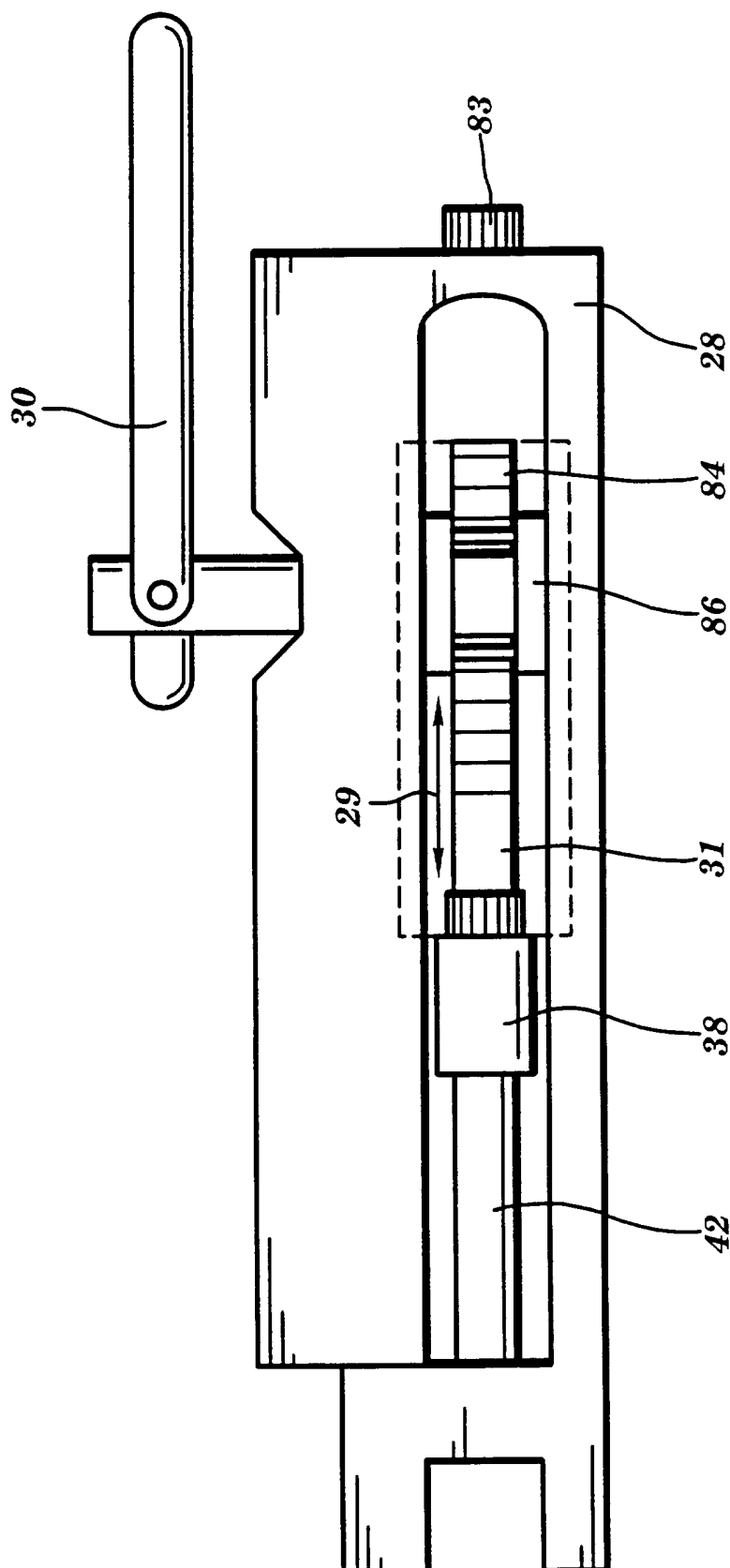


FIG. 2B

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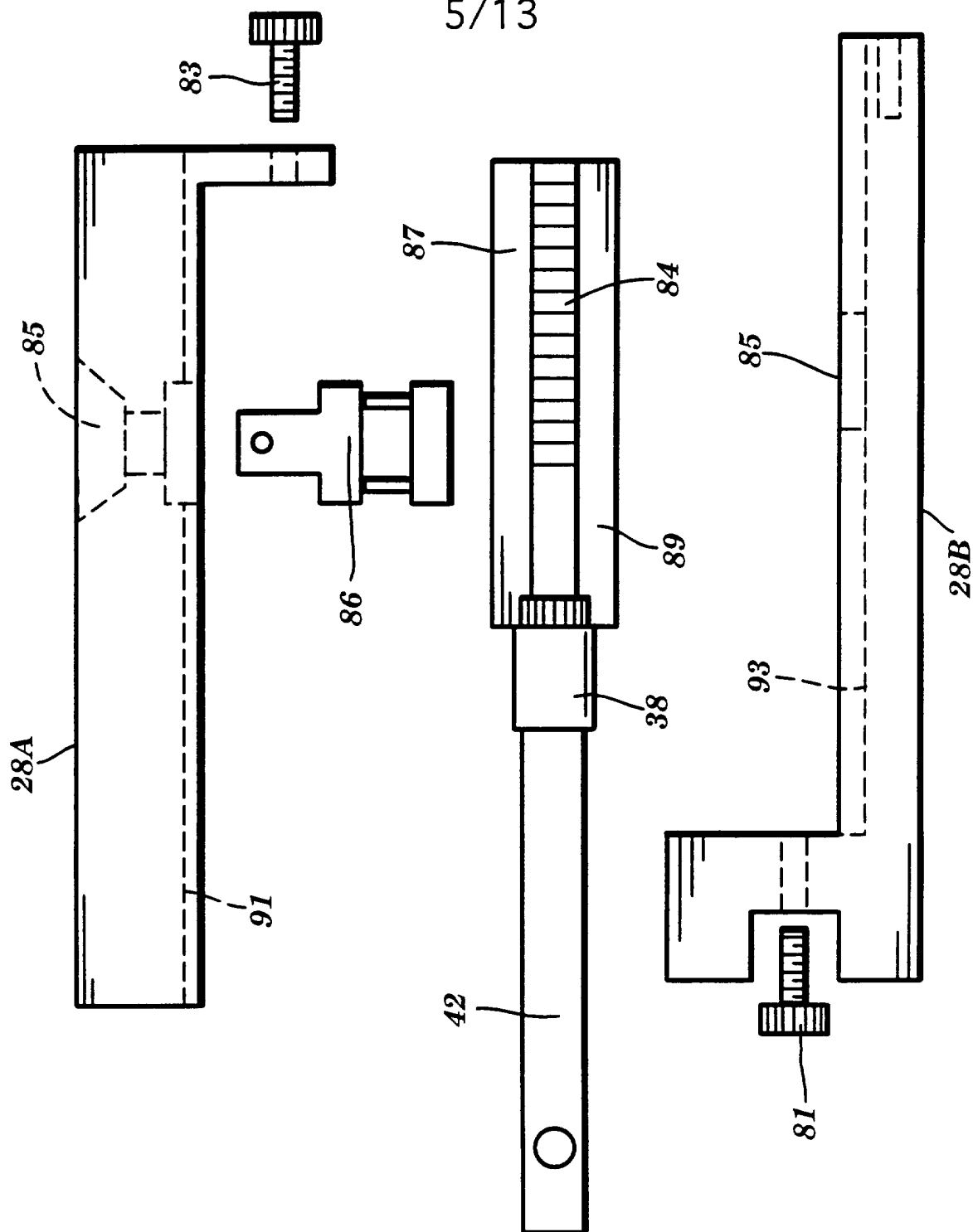


FIG. 2C

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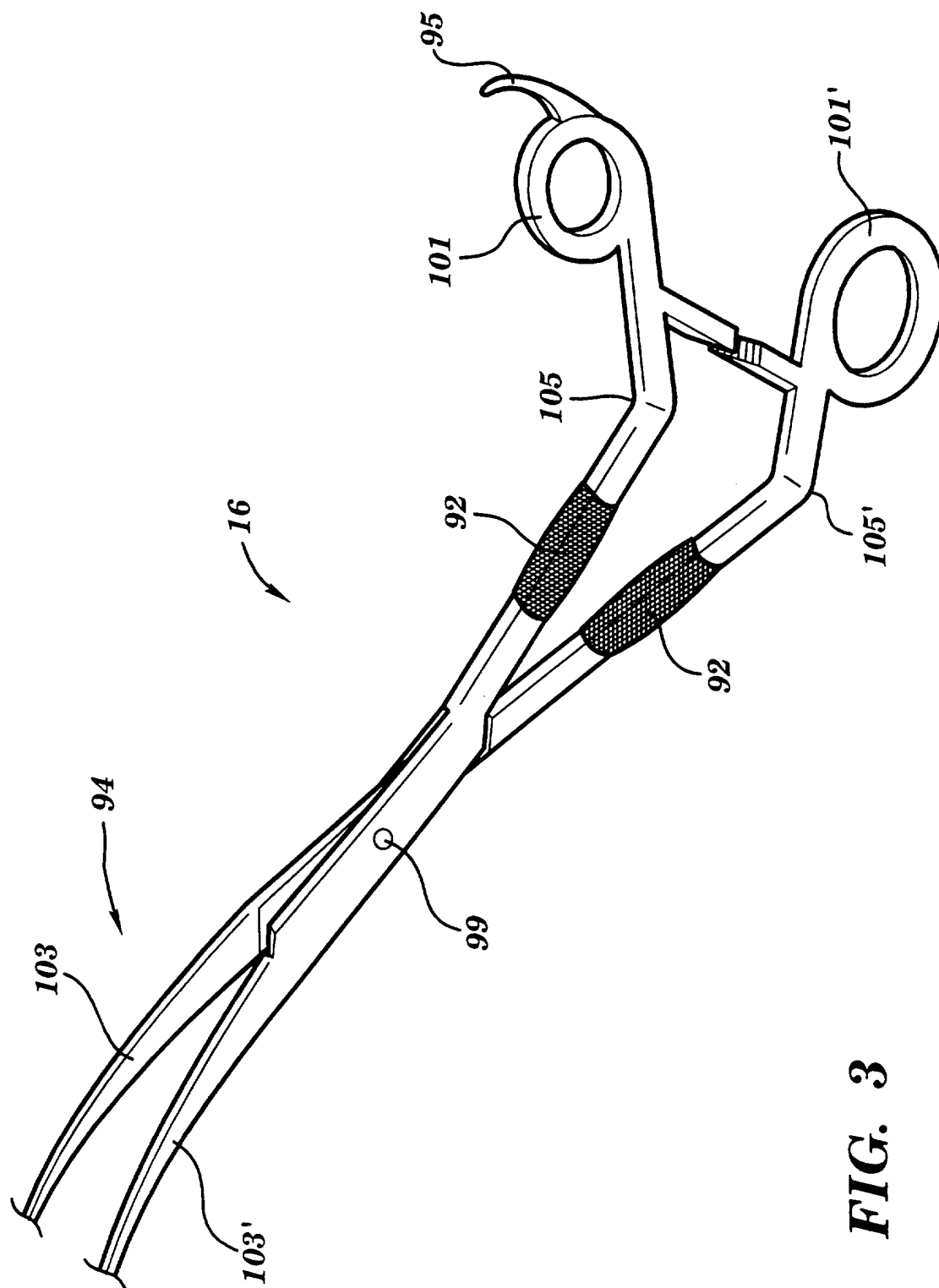


FIG. 3

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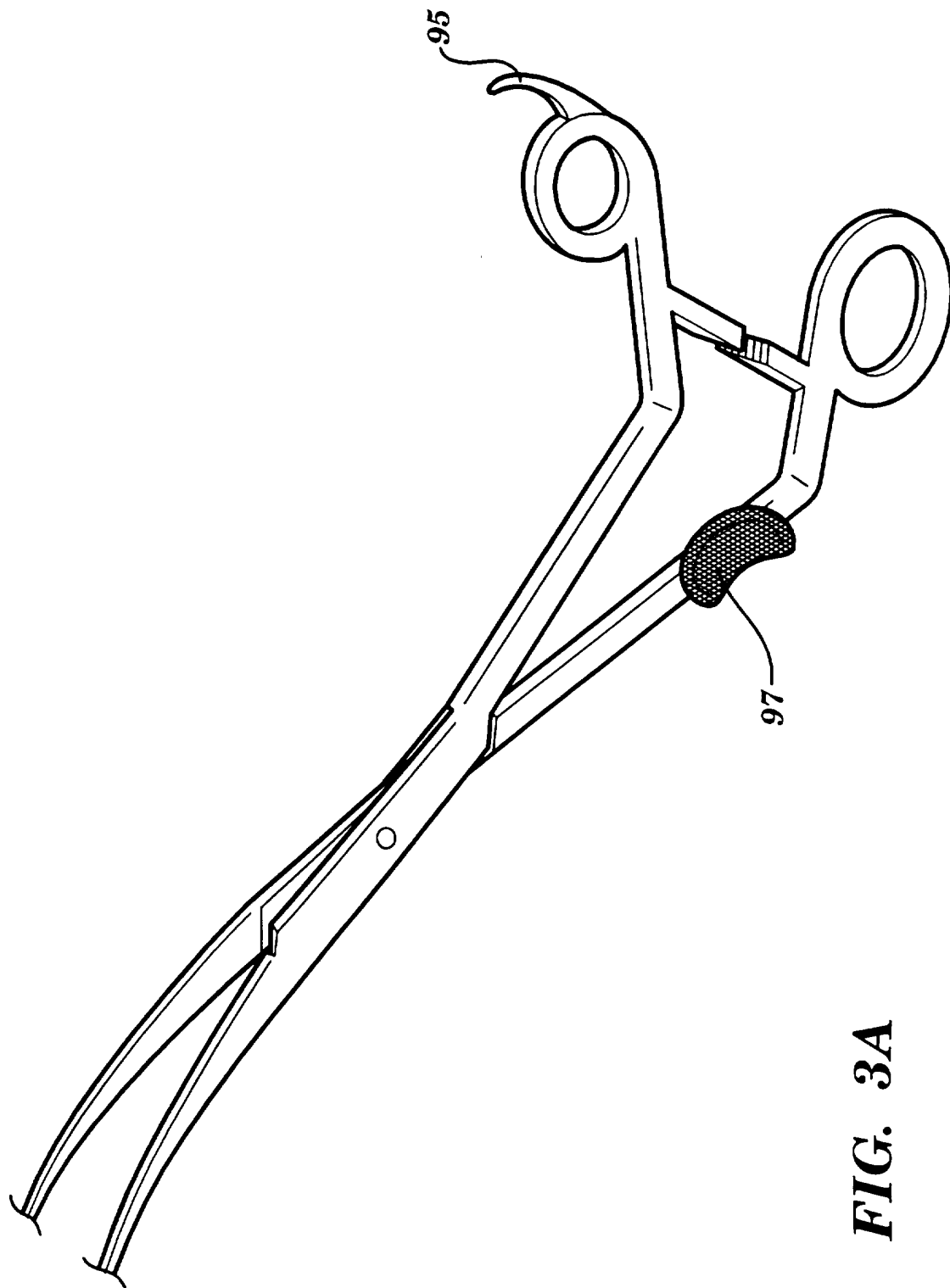
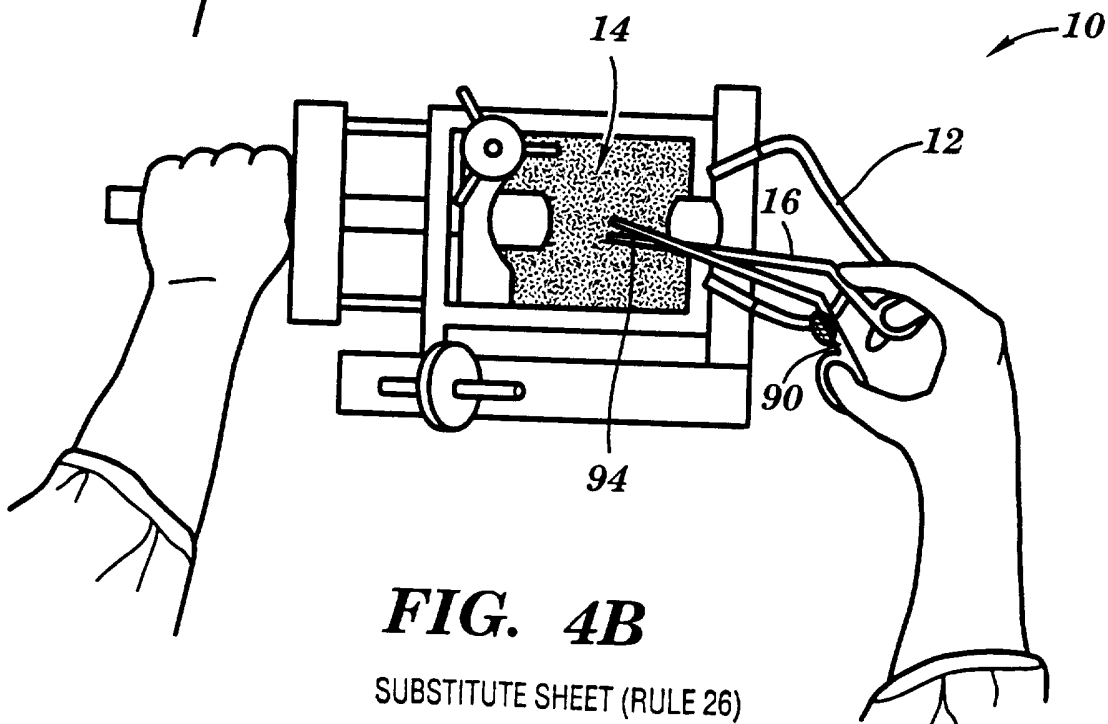
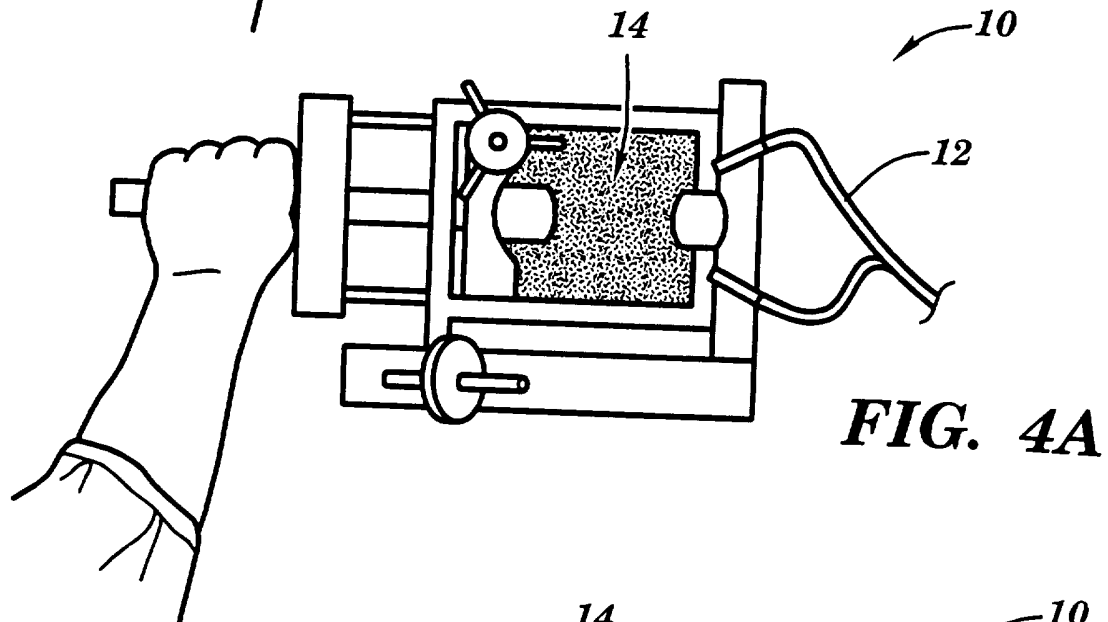
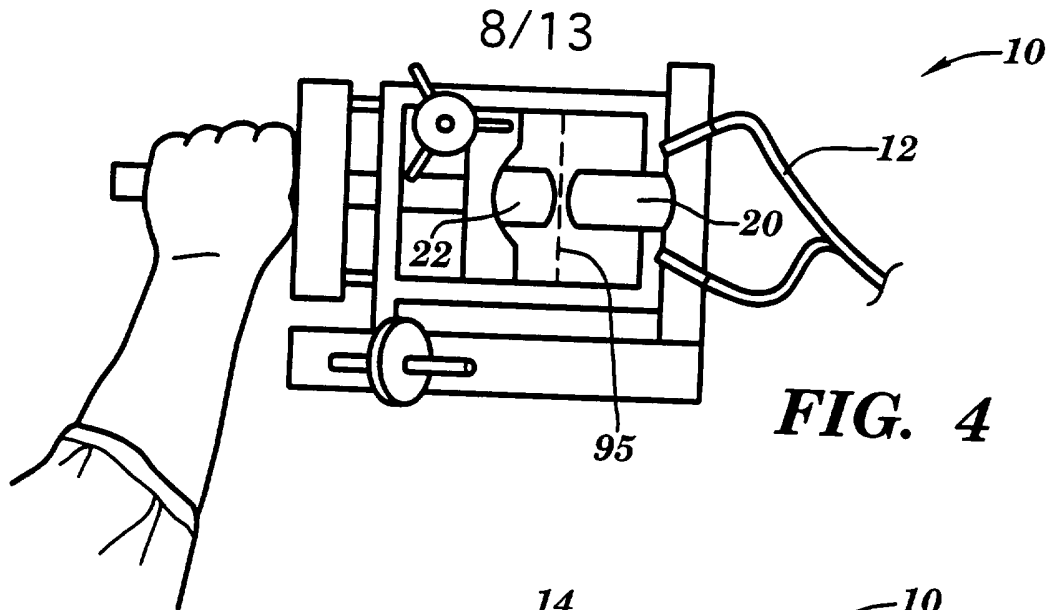


FIG. 3A



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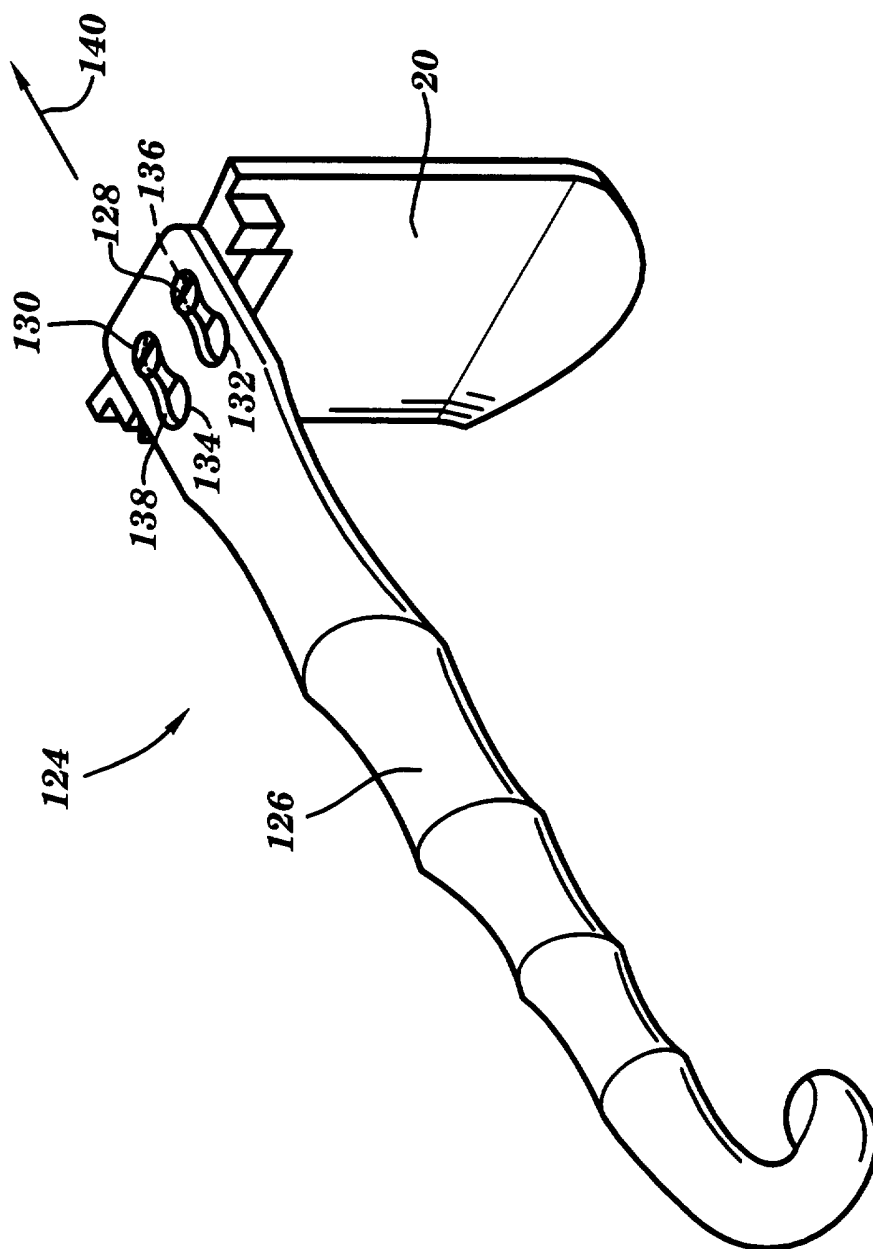


FIG. 5

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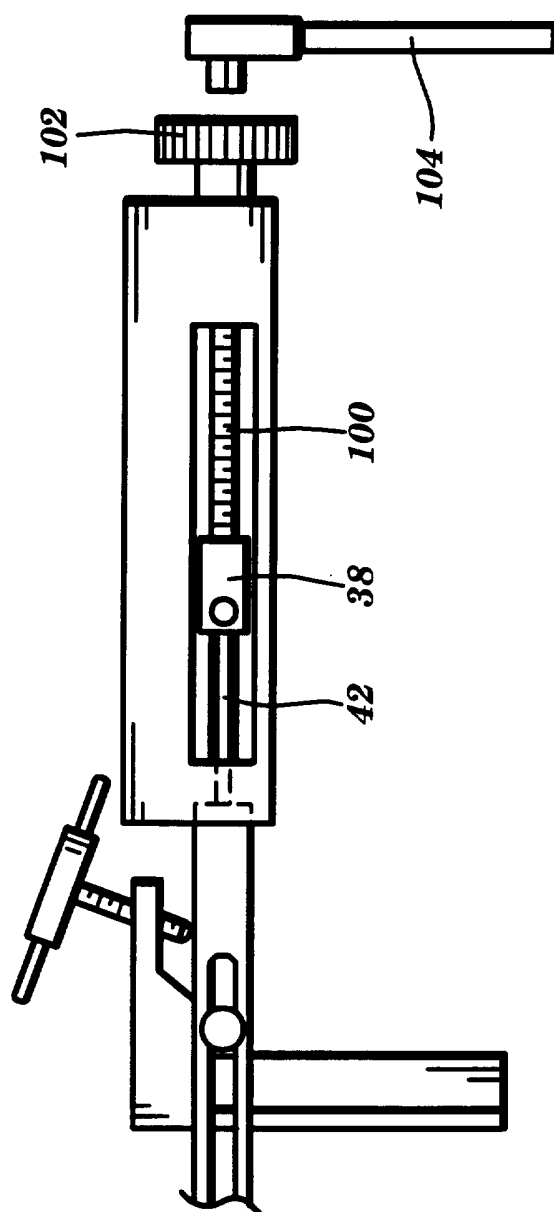


FIG. 6

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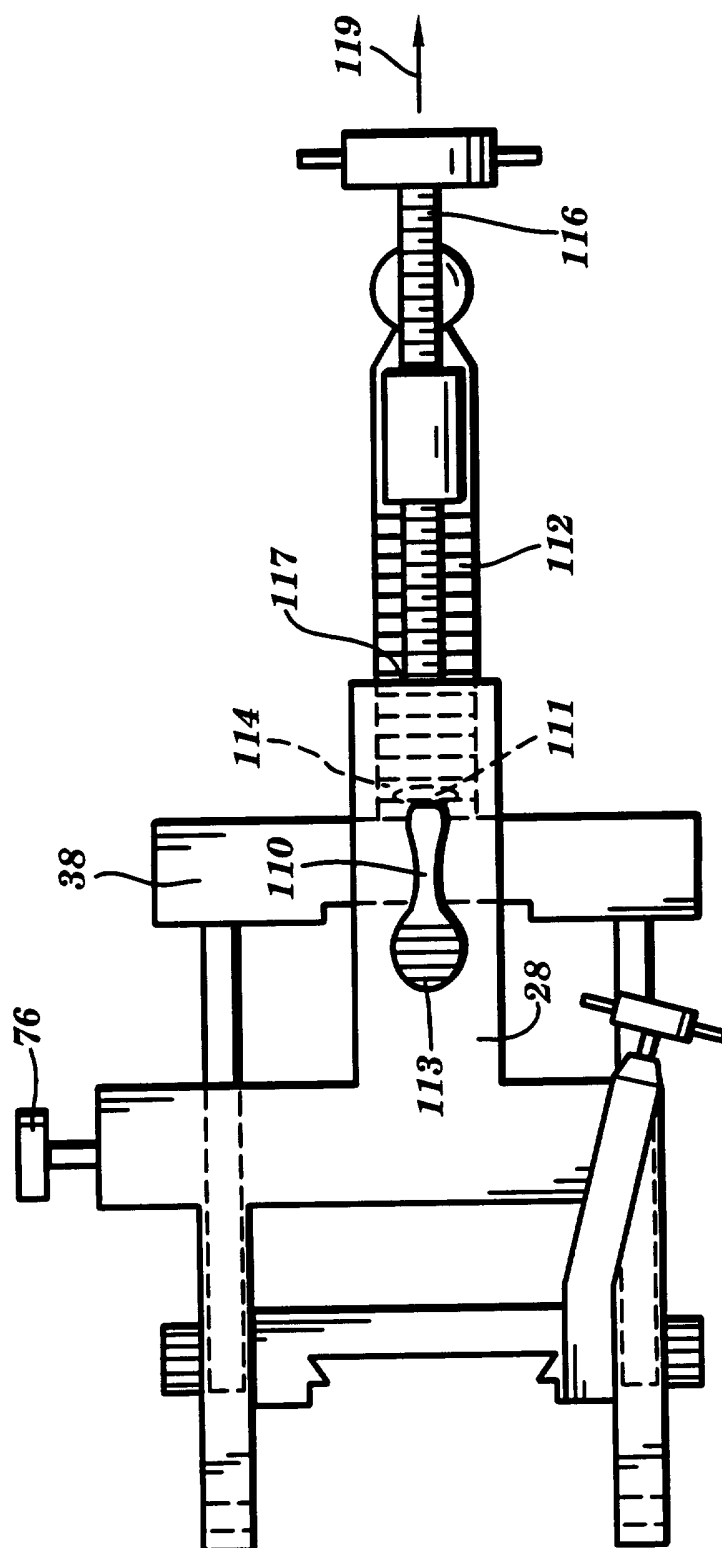


FIG. 7

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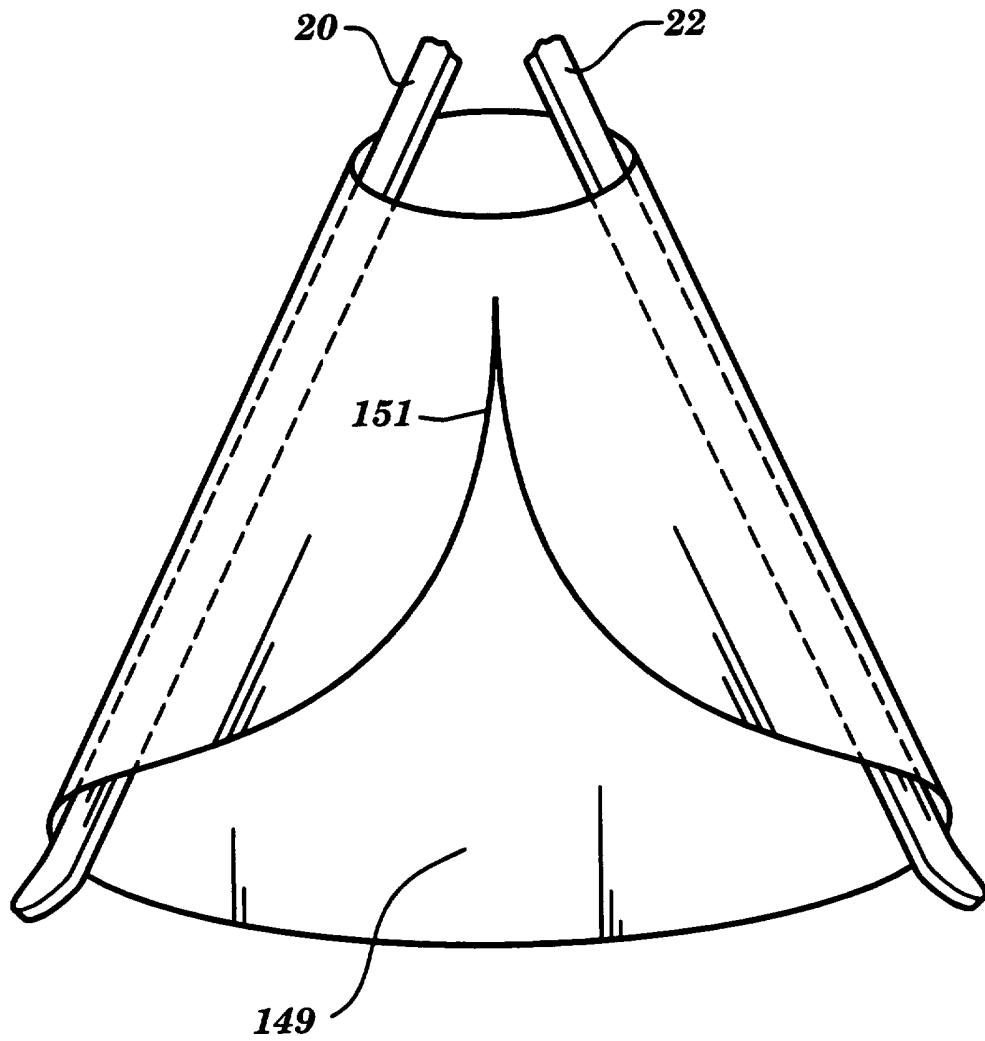


FIG. 8

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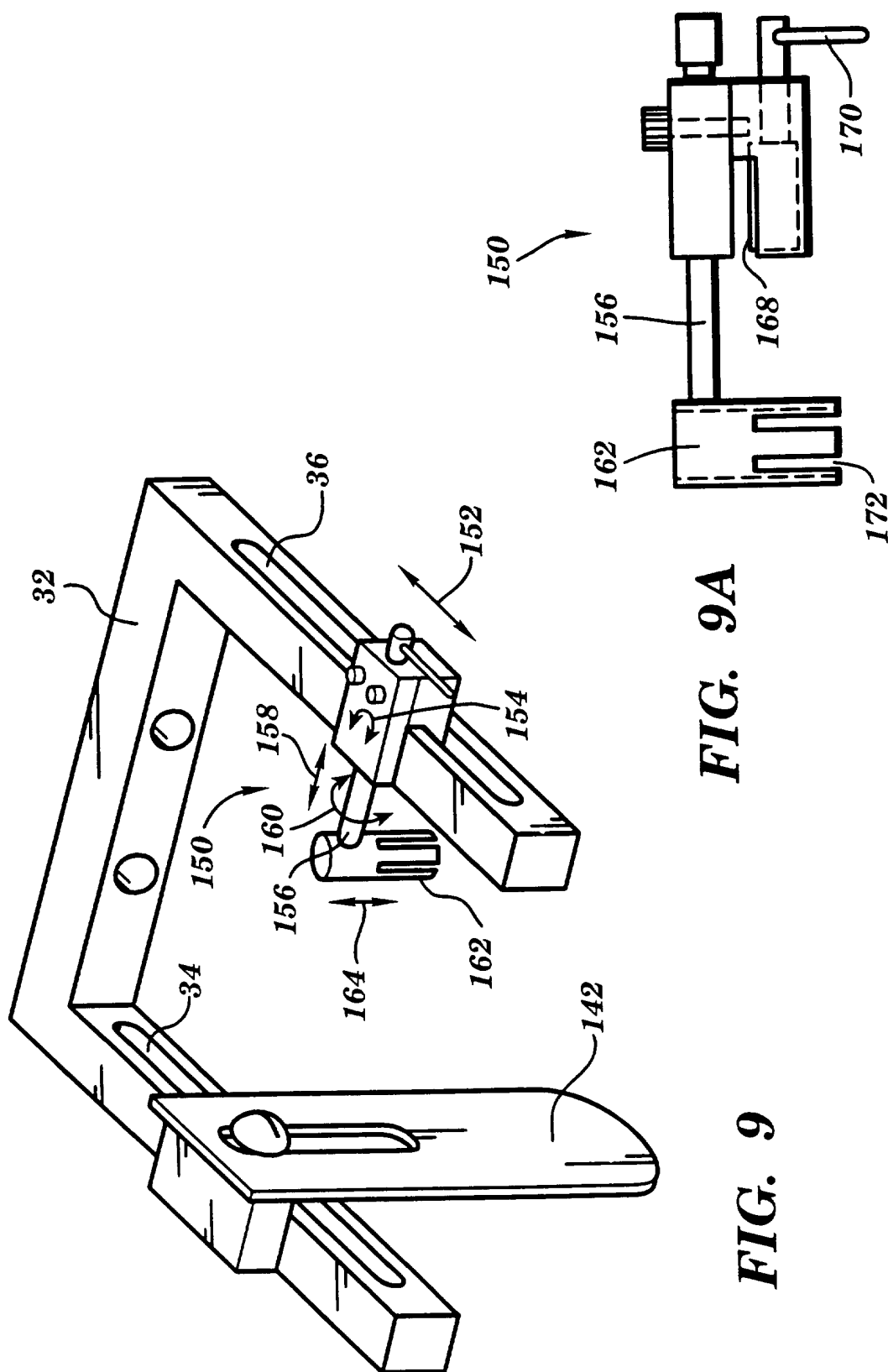


FIG. 9A

FIG. 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US95/09151

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : A61B 17/02, 1/07, 17/28

US CL : 600/201, 227, 223, 245; 606/205

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 600/201, 227, 223, 245, 204, 210, 213; 606/205

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS, DIALOG (CLAIMS)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US, A, 4,852,552 (CHAUX) 01 AUGUST 1989, (COL. 3, LINE 4-COL. 6, LINE 5).	1,2, 5-9
Y	US, A, 891,091 (MOUTHUY) 16 JUNE 1908, PAGE 2, LINES 35-41.	3, 4
Y	US, A, 2,693,795 (GRIESHABER) 09 NOVEMBER 1954, (COL. 2, LINE 20 - COL. 4, LINE 18).	5, 11, 13
Y	US, A, 1,275,520 (BELL) 13 AUGUST 1918, PAGE 1, LINES 71-98.	11, 12
Y	US, A, 5,195,505 (JOSEFSEN) 23 MARCH 1993, COL. 3, LINES 43-46.	14, 15, 21, 22, 26, 27
Y	US, A, 4,263,899 (BURGIN) 28 APRIL 1981, COL 4. LINES 36 - 41, COL. 6 LINES 22-47, COL. 9 LINES 24-47.	9, 10, 14

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*&*	document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search
25 SEPTEMBER 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

15 NOV 1995

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. application No.
PCT/US95/09151

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US, A, 4,627,421 (SYMBAS ET AL) 09 DECEMBER 1986, COL. 3 LINE 18 - COL. 4 LINE 8.	10, 28-34
X	US, A, 5,035,232 (LUTZE ET AL) 30 JULY 1991, COL. 3, LINES 13-20.	24
Y	US, A, 4,562,832 (WILDER ET AL) 07 JANUARY 1986, ABSTRACT, FIGURE 1.	24-26
X	US, A, 4,122,844 (RABBAN) 31 OCT 1978, COL. 2, LINES 44- 61.	24
X	US, A, 5,234,460 (STOUDER, JR.) 10 AUGUST 1993, ABSTRACT, COL. 2, LINE 26 - COL. 4, LINE 27, FIGURES 3, 4.	16-20
X	US, A, 943,263 (MORAWECK) 14 DECEMBER 1909, FIGURES 2 AND 4.	16-20
Y	US, A, 2,669,993 (CURUTCHET) 23 FEBRUARY 1954, FIGURES 1 AND 3.	16-19

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US95/09151

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be examined, the appropriate additional examination fees must be paid.

Group I, claims 1-15, drawn to a frame-mounted retractor.

Group II, claims 16-23, drawn to a hand tool.

Group III, claims 24-27, drawn to a hand-held retractor.

Group IV, claims 28-34, drawn to methods of use of retractors and tool.

The inventions listed as Groups I-IV do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: Groups I and III lack unity with Group II since retractors and hand tools are unrelated inventions. Although Groups I and III are both retractors, Group I lacks unity with Group III since the frame mounted retractor lacks a common special technical feature with Group III. Unity does exist between each of Groups I-III and Group IV as invention and method of use.