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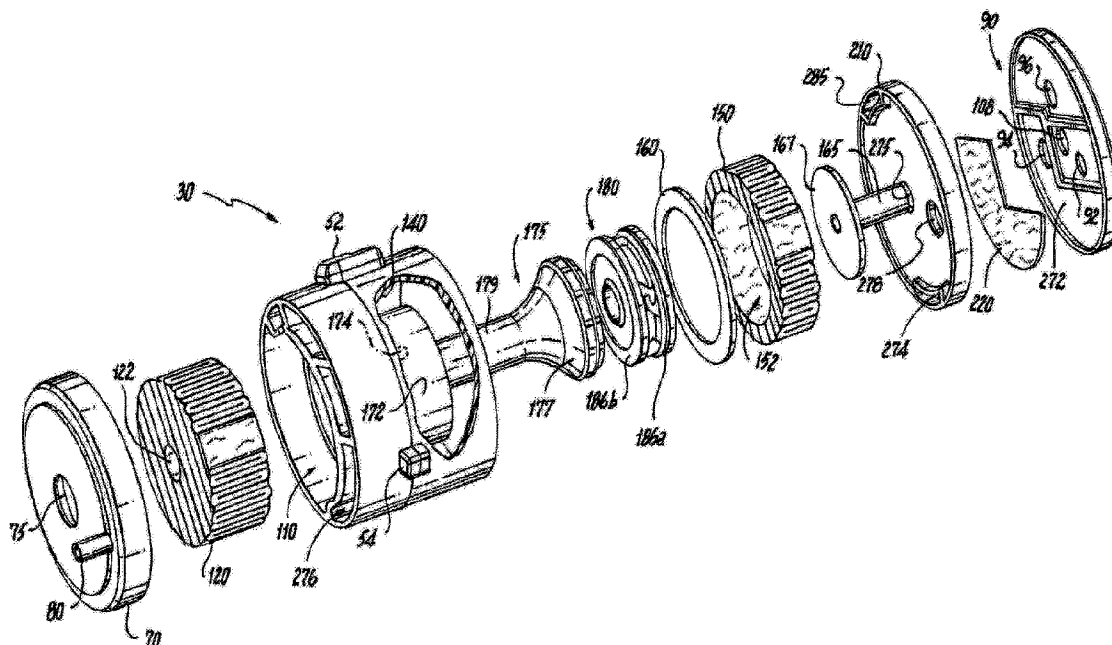
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(54) Title: FILTER CARTRIDGE WITH INTEGRATED GASEOUS SEAL FOR MULTIMODAL SURGICAL GAS DELIVERY
SYSTEM



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A system is disclosed for delivering gas during a laparoscopic surgical procedure performed within a patient's abdominal cavity which includes a gas delivery device having a housing with a port for receiving pressurized insufflation gas from a gas source, a pump assembly for circulating gas throughout the system, and a separate gas conditioning unit configured for operative association with the gas delivery device.

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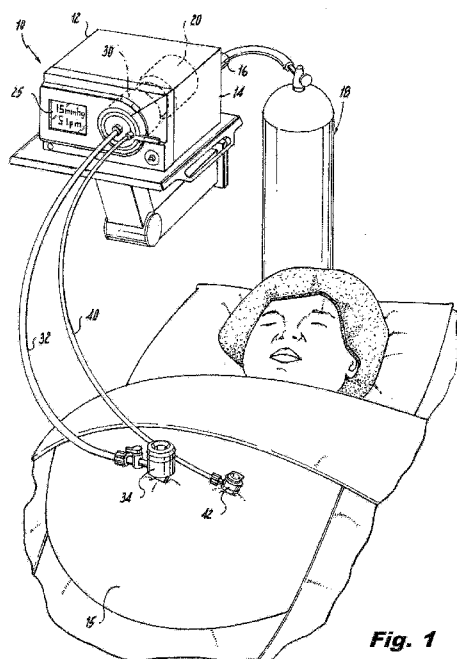


Fig. 1

(57) Abstract: A system is disclosed for delivering gas during a laparoscopic surgical procedure performed within a patient's abdominal cavity which includes a gas delivery device having a housing with a port for receiving pressurized insufflation gas from a gas source, a pump assembly for circulating gas throughout the system, and a separate gas conditioning unit configured for operative association with the gas delivery device.

FILTER CARTRIDGE WITH INTEGRATED GASEOUS SEAL FOR MULTIMODAL SURGICAL GAS DELIVERY SYSTEM

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10 **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

1. Field of the Invention

The subject invention is directed to laparoscopic surgery, and more particularly, to a filter device for a multimodal insufflation system used during laparoscopic surgical procedures.

15 **2. Description of Related Art**

Laparoscopic or "minimally invasive" surgical techniques are becoming commonplace in the performance of procedures such as cholecystectomies, appendectomies, hernia repair and nephrectomies. Benefits of such procedures include reduced trauma to the patient, reduced opportunity for infection, and decreased recovery
20 time. Such procedures within the abdominal (peritoneal) cavity are typically performed through a device known as a trocar or cannula, which facilitates the introduction of laparoscopic instruments into the abdominal cavity of a patient.

Additionally, such procedures commonly involve filling or "insufflating" the abdominal (peritoneal) cavity with a pressurized fluid, such as carbon dioxide, to create
25 what is referred to as a pneumoperitoneum. The insufflation can be carried out by a surgical access device (sometimes referred to as a "cannula" or "trocar") equipped to deliver insufflation fluid, or by a separate insufflation device, such as an insufflation

(veress) needle. Introduction of surgical instruments into the pneumoperitoneum without a substantial loss of insufflation gas is desirable, in order to maintain the pneumoperitoneum.

During typical laparoscopic procedures, a surgeon makes three to four small
5 incisions, usually no larger than about twelve millimeters each, which are typically made with the surgical access devices themselves, typically using a separate inserter or obturator placed therein. Following insertion, the inserter is removed, and the trocar allows access for instruments to be inserted into the abdominal cavity. Typical trocars often provide means to insufflate the abdominal cavity, so that the surgeon has an open
10 interior space in which to work.

The trocar must provide a means to maintain the pressure within the cavity by sealing between the trocar and the surgical instrument being used, while still allowing at least a minimum freedom of movement of the surgical instruments. Such instruments can include, for example, scissors, grasping instruments, and occluding instruments,
15 cauterizing units, cameras, light sources and other surgical instruments. Sealing elements or mechanisms are typically provided on trocars to prevent the escape of insufflation gas. Sealing elements or mechanisms typically include a duckbill-type valve made of a relatively pliable material, to seal around an outer surface of surgical instruments passing through the trocar.

20 SurgiQuest, Inc., Milford, Conn. USA has developed unique surgical access devices that permit ready access to an insufflated surgical cavity without the need for conventional mechanical seals, and it has developed related gas delivery systems for providing sufficient pressure and flow rates to such access devices, as described in whole or in part in U.S. Patent No. 7,854,724.

The present invention relates to a multimodal gas delivery system and related devices for performing multiple surgical gas delivery functions, including insufflation, recirculation and filtration of insufflation fluids and gases. The use of a single multimodal system reduces operating costs by requiring the purchase of only one system while achieving multiple functions, and also thereby reduces the amount of equipment needed in an operating room, thus reducing clutter and allowing space for other necessary equipment.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The subject invention is directed to a new and useful system for delivering gas during a laparoscopic surgical procedure performed within a patient's abdominal cavity. The system includes, among other things, a gas delivery device having a housing with a port for receiving insufflating gas from a gas source. The gas delivery device includes a pump assembly for circulating pressurized gas throughout the system. The system further includes a disposable gas conditioning unit or cartridge configured for operative association with the gas delivery device.

The gas conditioning unit includes a first internal flow path for delivering pressurized gas delivered from the pump to an internal nozzle assembly configured to accelerate the pressurized gas and thereby generate a continuous pressure barrier contained within the gas conditioning unit that inhibits egress of insufflation gas from the abdominal cavity. The gas conditioning unit further includes a second internal flow path for delivering insufflation gas to the abdominal cavity and for facilitating periodic static pressure measurements from the abdominal cavity, and a third internal flow path for returning depressurized gas spent by the internal nozzle assembly back to the pump under vacuum.

The gas conditioning unit includes a generally cylindrical housing having a front end and an opposed rear end. The gas delivery unit includes an engagement port for detachably receiving the rear end of the gas conditioning unit. The rear end of the gas conditioning unit includes a rear cover having a first rear flow port corresponding to the

5 first internal flow path, a second rear flow port corresponding to the second internal flow path, and a third rear flow port corresponding to the third internal flow path. The front end of the gas conditioning unit includes a front cover having a first front flow port corresponding to the first internal flow path which communicates with a first conduit, and a second front flow port corresponding to the second internal flow path

10 which communicates with a second conduit.

The housing of the gas conditioning unit includes a pressure chamber located within the first internal flow path and communicating with the first rear flow port. The housing of the gas conditioning unit further includes a central nozzle chamber having a cylindrical wall supporting the annular nozzle assembly. The central nozzle chamber

15 communicates with the pressure chamber through an internal delivery port.

The annular nozzle assembly includes a cylindrical jet set having a pair of axially spaced apart outer sealing rings for sealingly isolating the nozzle assembly within the central nozzle chamber. The central nozzle chamber includes a plurality of circumferentially disposed spaced apart axial fins distal to the cylindrical jet set for

20 directing gas flow. The central nozzle chamber communicates with a breathing tube proximal to the cylindrical jet set that is open to atmosphere.

A first filter element is disposed within the pressure chamber for filtering pressurized gas from the pump. The housing of the gas conditioning unit includes a diverter plate which interacts with the rear cover to define a conditioning cavity

25 disposed in the second internal flow path and configured to support a second filter

element for filtering insufflation gas from the gas source. The housing of the gas conditioning unit also includes a vacuum chamber located within the third internal flow path.

The vacuum chamber communicates with the nozzle chamber through a plurality of gas transfer ports to permit spent gas from the nozzle assembly to return to the pump for repressurization and circulation. A third filter element is disposed within the vacuum chamber for filtering depressurized gas returning to the pump.

The housing of the gas conditioning unit further includes a reservoir chamber located within the third internal flow path, downstream from and in fluid communication with the vacuum chamber through a fluid transfer port, for accommodating any fluid drawn into the housing of the gas conditioning unit by the pump. A fluid level sensor is arranged within the reservoir for detecting a predetermined fluid level therein.

The first conduit includes a fitting for communicating with a first surgical access port, and wherein the first access port includes a mechanical valve associated with a central lumen thereof for accommodating the introduction of surgical instruments into the abdominal cavity. The second conduit includes a fitting for communicating with a second surgical access port responsible for insufflation and pressure measurement of the abdominal cavity.

The subject invention is also directed to a gas conditioning unit for use with a gas delivery device during a laparoscopic surgical procedure performed within a patient's abdominal cavity. The unit includes, among other things, a housing having a rear end configured for engagement with the gas delivery device and an opposed front end, a first filtered flow path within the housing for delivering pressurized gas delivered from the pump to an internal nozzle assembly configured to accelerate the pressurized

gas and thereby generate a continuous pressure barrier contained within the gas conditioning unit that inhibits egress of insufflation gas from the abdominal cavity, a second internal flow path for delivering insufflation gas to the abdominal cavity and for facilitating periodic static pressure measurements from the abdominal cavity, and a
5 third internal flow path for returning depressurized gas spent by the internal nozzle assembly back to the pump under vacuum.

These and other features of the surgical gas delivery system and the gas conditioning device of the subject invention and the manner in which both are manufactured and employed will become more readily apparent to those having
10 ordinary skill in the art from the following enabling description of the preferred embodiments of the subject invention taken in conjunction with the several drawings described below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15 So that those skilled in the art to which the subject invention appertains will readily understand how to make and use the subject invention without undue experimentation, preferred embodiments thereof will be described in detail herein below with reference to certain figures, wherein:

Fig. 1 is an illustration of the operating environment in which the gas delivery
20 system of the subject invention is employed during a laparoscopic surgical procedure, which includes, among other things, a gas delivery device having a housing with a port for receiving pressurized insufflation gas from a gas source, and a separate gas conditioning unit configured for operative association with the gas delivery device;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the gas delivery device and separate gas
25 conditioning unit illustrated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the gas conditioning unit of the subject invention as viewed from the front end of the unit, illustrating the two conduits extending therefrom;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the gas conditioning unit of the subject invention
5 as viewed from the rear end of unit, illustrating the three flow ports thereof;

Fig. 5 is an exploded perspective view of the gas conditioning unit of the subject invention, with parts separated for ease of illustration;

Fig. 6 is an exploded perspective view of the annular jet rings which form the internal nozzle assembly of the gas conditioning unit shown in Fig. 5;

10 Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional perspective view of the gas conditioning unit of the subject invention taken along line 7-7 of Fig. 3, illustrating the location of the filter elements within the housing of the filter unit;

Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional perspective view of the gas conditioning unit of the subject invention, taken along line 8-8 of Fig. 3, illustrating the internal features of the
15 vacuum chamber within the housing of the filter unit;

Fig. 9 is a cross-sectional view of the gas conditioning unit of the subject invention, with a wall broken away to show the liquid level sensing prisms in the reservoir;

Fig. 10 is a cross-sectional view of the gas conditioning unit of the subject
20 invention with a wall broken away to illustrate the insufflation and sensing path layout within the housing;

Fig. 11 is a cross-sectional view of the gas conditioning unit of the subject invention with a wall broken away to illustrate the pressure path layout within the housing;

Fig. 12 is a localized cross-sectional view of the central nozzle chamber within the housing; and

Fig. 13 is a cross-sectional view of the gas conditioning unit of the subject invention with a wall broken away to illustrate the vacuum path layout within the
5 housing.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to the drawings wherein like reference numerals identify similar structural features or aspects of the subject invention, there is illustrated in Figs. 1 and
10 2, a new and useful system for delivering and circulating medical gas (e.g., carbon dioxide) during a laparoscopic surgical procedure performed within a patient's abdominal cavity.

The gas delivery system, which is designated generally by reference numeral 10 includes, among other things, a gas delivery device 12 having a housing 14 with a rear
15 connector or port 16 for receiving pressurized insufflation gas from a gas source 18. As shown, the gas source 18 is a portable supply canister. However, it is envisioned that the medical or insufflating gas could be supplied from another source, including for example, a remote storage tank (e.g., house gas) as is well known in the art. A pump
assembly 20 is enclosed within the housing 14 of delivery device 12 for circulating
20 pressurized gas throughout the system 10 to maintain a stable pneumo-peritoneum during a surgical procedure.

A graphical user interface 25 with associated control circuitry is provided within the housing 14 of gas delivery device 12 for controlling the operation of the pump
assembly 20, as well as the delivery of insufflating gas from supply source 18. The
25 interface and associated circuitry enables a user to readily adjust flow rates and supply

pressures relating to the delivery, circulation and recirculation of gas and fluid throughout the system.

The gas delivery system 10 further includes a separate and preferably disposable gas conditioning unit 30, which is dimensioned and configured for operative association
5 with the gas delivery device 12. As described in more detail below, the gas conditioning unit 30 is constructed in such a manner so that a continuous gaseous pressure barrier is generated within the housing of the unit itself, remote from the patient. This gaseous pressure barrier or working zone prevents the egress of insufflation gas from the abdominal cavity of the patient while maintaining a stable
10 pneumoperitoneum within the abdominal cavity. This feature differs from the multi-modal gas delivery systems disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 7,854,724, wherein the gaseous pressure barrier is generated within the housing of a specialized trocar at the surgical site.

The gas conditioning unit 30 includes a number of internal flow paths
15 configured to facilitate the periodic delivery of insufflating gas, as well as the continuous circulation and recirculation of pressurized gas. In particular, a first internal flow path (i.e., the pressure path shown in Fig. 11) is provided for receiving pressurized gas from the pump assembly 20 of the gas delivery device 12. The first internal flow path is associated with a first conduit 32 that is connected to a first surgical access
20 device or trocar 34. The trocar 34 is the primary path for introducing surgical instrumentation into the abdominal cavity during a surgical procedure, and it has a mechanical seal installed therein. The pressurized gas is used to create a pressure barrier within the gas conditioning unit 30 that prevents the egress of gas from the abdominal cavity by way of conduit 32. In doing so, it also maintains a stable
25 pneumoperitoneum within the abdominal cavity of the patient 15.

The gas conditioning unit 30 further includes a second internal flow path (i.e., the sense/insufflation path shown in Fig. 10) for delivering insufflating gas from the gas delivery device 12 to the abdominal cavity of the patient 15 and for facilitating periodic static pressure measurements from the abdominal cavity by way of a second conduit 40
5 connected to a second surgical access device or cannula 42. The duration of the insufflation interval between pressure measurements can vary, depending upon the patient and the operating environment. This flow and stop methodology for obtaining static pressure measurements from the abdominal cavity is well known in the art.

The gas conditioning unit 30 also includes a third internal flow path (i.e., the vacuum path shown in Fig. 13) for returning pressurized gas to the pump assembly 20
10 of the gas delivery device 12. The gas returned to the pump assembly 20 is the spent pressurized gas that was used to create the pressure barrier within the conditioning unit 30.

With continuing reference to Fig. 2, the gas conditioning unit 30 is adapted and
15 configured for ready installation into and removal from the housing 14 of gas delivery device 12 by way of a interfitting lug arrangement. More particularly, as best seen in Figs. 3 and 4, the generally cylindrical housing 50 of gas conditioning unit 30 includes a plurality of circumferentially spaced apart engagement lugs, including an L-shaped lug 52 and a square-shaped lug 54. A third lug 56 can be seen in Fig. 8. The three
20 engagement lugs 52, 54 and 56 are dimensioned and configured to interact with correspondingly shaped and positioned recesses 62, 64 and 66 defined in the periphery of the cartridge engagement port 60 formed in the front panel of housing 14, as shown in Fig. 2.

With continuing reference to Figs. 3 and 4, the housing 50 of gas conditioning
25 unit 30 includes a front end cap or cover 70 and a rear end cap or cover 90. The front

end cap 70 has two conduit connection tubes associated therewith. These include a first or central conduit connection tube 72 that extends through an aperture 75 in the front end cap 70 and is operatively associated with the first conduit 32, shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Front end cap 70 also includes a second conduit connection tube 80 operatively
5 associated with the second conduit 40, which are also shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Referring to Fig. 4, the rear end cap 90 includes three outlet ports, each having an associated sealing ring. The first outlet port 92 communicates with the first internal flow path (i.e., the pressure path shown in Fig. 11) and ultimately with tube 72. The second outlet port 94 communicates with the second internal flow path (i.e., the
10 sense/insufflation path shown in Fig. 10) and ultimately with tube 80. The third outlet port 96 communicates with the third internal flow path (i.e., the vacuum path shown in Fig. 13).

The first outlet port 92 includes a first O-ring seal 102, the second outlet port 94 includes a second O-ring seal 104 and the third outlet port 96 includes a third O-ring
15 seal 106. The three O-rings seals 102, 104 and 106 are seated and arranged in a co-planar manner on the rear end cap 90 to cooperate with corresponding features within the cartridge engagement port 60 in the front panel of housing 14.

A similar co-planar arrangement of O-ring seals is disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Publication 2012/0138523.

20 In addition, the rear end cap 90 includes a central exhaust port 108, which permits the entrainment of air into the recirculation flow under certain operating conditions. This will be described in more detail hereinbelow.

Referring now to Fig. 5, there is illustrated the gas conditioning unit 30 with each of the components parts thereof separated from the cylindrical housing 50 for ease
25 of illustration. Also shown are certain internal features of the housing 50 of

conditioning unit 30. Starting there, the housing 50 includes several internal cavities for supporting components and/or defining gas/fluid flow passages. At the front end of housing 50, there is a vacuum chamber 110, which is located within the third internal flow path (i.e., the vacuum path shown in Fig. 13).

5 The vacuum chamber 110 is dimensioned and configured to support a cylindrical pleated filter element 120 (see also Fig. 7). The pleated filter element 120 is preferably made from a porous non-woven or melt-blown filter media fabricated from a plastic material such as polypropylene or the like. Filter element 120 has an offset bore 122 to accommodate the passage of the central conduit connection tube 72
10 therethrough, when the unit 30 is fully assembled.

As best seen in Figs. 7 and 9, the housing 50 of gas conditioning unit 30 further includes a reservoir chamber 130, which is also located within the third internal flow path, downstream from and in fluid communication with the vacuum chamber 110. More particularly, the reservoir chamber 130 communicates with the vacuum chamber
15 110 through a fluid transfer port 132 formed in the internal wall 135 of housing 50. Any fluid or debris accidentally drawn into the housing 50 of the gas conditioning 30 unit (e.g., through conduit 32) by the suction of pump 20 in gas delivery device 12 accumulates first within the vacuum chamber 110 until it reaches the level of the transfer port 132, whereupon such fluid enters into the reservoir chamber 130.

20 Referring to Fig. 9, prism shaped fluid level sensors 134 and 136 are arranged within the reservoir chamber 130 for detecting a predetermined fluid level therein. The structure and function of the fluid level sensors 134, 136, and the alarm set points and circuitry associated therewith is described in greater detail in commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Publication 2013/0231606.

25

With continuing reference to Fig. 5 in conjunction with Figs. 7 and 9, the housing 50 of gas conditioning unit 30 further includes a pressure chamber 140 located within the first internal flow path (i.e., the pressure path shown in Fig. 11). Pressure chamber 140 is dimensioned and configured to support a cylindrical pleated filter element 150 (see also Fig. 7). Pleated filter element 150 is preferably made from a porous non-woven or melt-blown filter media fabricated from a plastic material such as polypropylene or the like.

Filter element 150 has a central bore 152 to accommodate, among other components, a cylindrical breathing tube 165. Breathing tube 165 communicates with the central breathing port 108 in the rear end cap 90 to facilitate the entrainment of ambient air into the system under certain operating conditions. As best seen in Figs. 5 and 7, an annular barrier wall 160 separates and fluidly isolates the reservoir chamber 130 from the pressure chamber 140. The barrier wall 160 is seated on an annular ledge 162 formed in the inner wall of the housing 50.

The housing 50 of gas conditioning unit 30 also includes a central nozzle chamber 170 defined primarily by a cylindrical wall 172, which is surrounded by pleated filter 150. The central nozzle chamber 170 communicates with the pressure chamber 140 through an internal delivery port 174 (see Figs. 5 and 11). The central nozzle chamber 170 supports a two-part annular nozzle assembly 180, which is shown in a separated condition in Fig. 6. The annular nozzle assembly 180 is described in greater detail in commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 8,795,223.

In general, the annular nozzle assembly 180 includes upper and lower ring jet components 182 and 184, which are connected to one another by a set of circumferentially spaced apart cooperating lugs 182a-182d and 184a-184d. The upper

ring jet component 182 includes a central tubular portion 183 having a set of circumferentially spaced apart recessed areas 185 forming a set of spaced apart land areas 187. The lower ring jet component 184 includes a continuous seating surface 189 for intimately receiving the tubular portion 183 of upper ring jet component 182.

5 When the two ring jet components 182, 184 are interfit together, an annular nozzle is formed between the land areas 187 of the tubular portion 183 and the continuous seating surface 189. When pressurized air is delivered from the pressure chamber 140, through the delivery port 174, into the nozzle chamber 170, and then through the nozzle 180 formed by the intimate engagement of the tubular portion 183
10 and the continuous seating surface 189, a pressure barrier or working zone is created within the housing 50 of conditioning unit 30 to prevent the egress of insufflation gas from the abdominal cavity of a patient by way of conduit 32. This is best seen in Fig. 12.

 The annular nozzle assembly 180 further includes a pair of axially spaced apart
15 outer sealing rings 186a, 186b for sealingly isolating the nozzle assembly 180 within the central nozzle chamber 170, as best seen in Fig. 7. The central nozzle chamber 170 of housing 50 includes a chamber extension member 175 that has a proximal funnel portion 177 and a distal tubular portion 179. The funnel portion 177 has a plurality of circumferentially disposed spaced apart axial vanes or fins 190 located distal to the
20 cylindrical jet set 182, 184. The vanes 190 are adapted and configured to direct the flow of spent gas (i.e., pressurized gas that has lost its momentum after being delivered from the jet set nozzle assembly 180) away from the working zone. The distal portion 179 extends downwardly from the nozzle chamber 170 to a reduced distal section 179a that accommodates conduit 32.

The central nozzle chamber 170 communicates with the breathing tube 165, which is located proximal to the nozzle assembly 180. The breathing tube 165 is open to atmosphere and permits the entrainment of air into the recirculation flow of the gas delivery system under certain operating conditions. The breathing tube 165 includes a
5 base portion 167 that forms an end cap for the nozzle chamber 170.

Referring to Fig. 8 and 9, the vacuum chamber 110 communicates with central nozzle chamber 170 through a plurality of circumferentially spaced apart gas transfer ports 192 which permit spent gas from the nozzle assembly 180 to return to the pump
20 for repressurization and circulation, as explained in more detail below. This is
10 caused by suction created by pump 20. The gas transfer ports 192 are defined about the periphery of the funnel portion 177 of chamber extension member 175.

Referring once again to Fig. 5, the housing 50 of the gas conditioning unit 30 also includes a diverter plate 210 which interacts with the outlet cover 90 to define, among other features, a conditioning cavity 212 therebetween. The conditioning cavity
15 212 forms part of the second internal flow path, communicates with port 94 in end cap 90, and is configured to support a planar filter element 220 made from a non-woven mesh or the like for filtering insufflation gas delivered from the gas source 18.
Diverter plate 210 also includes a central aperture 215 to accommodate the passage of breathing tube 165.

20 Referring now to Fig. 10, during operation, insufflation gas is delivered from the gas source 18 into the conditioning cavity 212 through the port 94 in the rear end cap 90. The gas is conditioned or otherwise filtered as it passes through planar filter element 220. The filtered gas exists the conditioning cavity 212 through the crescent shaped side aperture 214 in diverter plate 210 and then flows into the internal side flow
25 passage 216 of housing 50. The insufflating gas then exits from the housing 50 by way

of conduit tube 80 in the front end cap 70 for delivery to the patient 15 through flexible conduit 40.

This same pathway shown in Fig. 10 is used to periodically sense abdominal pressure. That is, the flow of insufflation gas from gas source 18 is intermittently
5 turned off by a valve (not shown) located in the housing 14 of gas delivery device 12. As a result, there are intervals of time in which there is no flow through the sensing path (e.g. through path 216 in housing 50). At such times, static pressure within the abdominal cavity can be measured by the gas delivery device 12 by way of conduit 40. This pressure measurement is utilized to adjust the flow of gas to the abdominal cavity,
10 for example.

Referring now to Fig. 11, during operation, pressurized gas is delivered from the pump 20 in gas delivery device 12 through the port 92 in the rear end cap 90. The pressurized gas then passes through the centrally offset circular aperture 218 in diverter plate 210 and then into the pressure chamber 140, where it is conditioned or otherwise
15 filtered by passing through pleated filter element 150.

The pressurized gas then travels to the central nozzle chamber 170 by way of internal delivery port 174. In the central nozzle chamber 170, the pressurized gas is directed through the nozzle assembly 180 where it forms a pressure barrier within the upper region of central tubular passage 280 of tubular portion 179 that is operatively
20 associated with the conduit tube 72, as best seen in Fig. 12. This pressure barrier or working zone prohibits the egress of insufflation gas coming up from the abdominal cavity through flexible conduit 32 and conduit tube 72, while maintaining a stable pneumoperitoneum within the abdominal cavity of the patient 15.

Referring to Fig. 13, during operation, the suction from pump assembly 20
25 draws the spent fluid/gas that had been used to develop the pressure barrier within the

conditioning unit through the plural apertures 192 of the nozzle chamber 170. That spent fluid/gas enters into the vacuum chamber 110, flows through the side port 282 and into the lateral flow path 284. The spent fluid/gas then exits the housing 50 through exit port 96 and returns to pump 20. The conditioned flow is repressurized by the pump 20
5 and recirculated back to the housing 50 through pressure aperture 92 for subsequent delivery to the nozzle assembly 180 in nozzle chamber 170.

While the gas delivery device and associated gas conditioning unit of the subject invention have been shown and described with reference to a preferred embodiment, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that various changes and/or modifications
10 may be made thereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the subject invention as defined by the appended claims. For example, the locations and relative positions of each of the gas flow paths formed within the conditioning unit could vary, and the type and size of the filter elements used within the conditioning unit could also vary.

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What is claimed is:

1. A system for delivering gas during a laparoscopic surgical procedure performed within a patient's abdominal cavity, comprising:
 - a) a gas delivery device having a housing with a port for receiving insufflation gas from a gas source, the housing being configured for enclosing a pump assembly for circulating gas throughout the system; and
 - b) a separate gas conditioning unit having a housing configured for operative association with the gas delivery device and including:
 - i. a first internal flow path for delivering pressurized gas delivered from the pump assembly to an internal nozzle assembly that is located within the housing of the gas conditioning unit and is configured to accelerate the pressurized gas and thereby generate a continuous pressure barrier contained within the gas conditioning unit that inhibits egress of insufflation gas from the abdominal cavity;
 - ii. a second internal flow path for delivering insufflation gas to the abdominal cavity and for facilitating periodic static pressure measurements from the abdominal cavity; and
 - iii. a third internal flow path for returning depressurized gas spent by the internal nozzle assembly back to the pump assembly under vacuum;wherein the housing of the gas conditioning unit is generally cylindrical and includes a front end and an opposed rear end, and wherein the housing of the gas delivery device includes an engagement port for detachably receiving the rear end of the housing of the gas conditioning unit, and wherein the rear end of the housing of the gas conditioning unit includes a rear cover having a first rear flow port corresponding to the first internal flow path, a second rear flow port corresponding to the second internal flow path, and a third rear flow port corresponding to the third internal flow path, and
wherein the front end of the gas conditioning unit includes a front cover having a first front flow port corresponding to the first internal flow path which communicates with a first conduit, and a second front flow port corresponding to the second internal flow path which communicates with a second conduit.

2. The system as recited in Claim 1, wherein the housing of the gas conditioning unit includes a pressure chamber located within the first internal flow path and communicating with the first rear flow port.
3. The system as recited in Claim 2, wherein the housing of the gas conditioning unit includes a central nozzle chamber having a cylindrical wall supporting the internal nozzle assembly, and wherein the central nozzle chamber communicates with the pressure chamber through an internal delivery port.
4. The system as recited in Claim 3, wherein the internal nozzle assembly includes a cylindrical jet set having a pair of axially spaced apart outer sealing rings for sealingly isolating the nozzle assembly within the central nozzle chamber.
5. The system as recited in Claim 4, wherein the central nozzle chamber includes a plurality of circumferentially disposed spaced apart axial fins distal to the cylindrical jet set for directing gas flow.
6. The system as recited in Claim 4, wherein the central nozzle chamber communicates with a breathing tube proximal to the cylindrical jet set that is open to atmosphere.
7. The system as recited in Claim 2, wherein a first filter element is disposed within the pressure chamber for filtering pressurized gas from the pump assembly.
8. The system as recited in Claim 1, wherein the housing of the gas conditioning unit includes a diverter plate which interacts with the rear cover to define a conditioning cavity disposed in the second internal flow path and configured to support a second filter element for filtering insufflation gas from the gas source.
9. The system as recited in Claim 3, wherein the housing of the gas conditioning unit includes a vacuum chamber located within the third internal flow path.
10. The system as recited in Claim 9, wherein the vacuum chamber communicates with the nozzle chamber through a plurality of gas transfer ports to

permit spent gas from the nozzle assembly to return to the pump assembly for repressurization and circulation.

11. The system as recited in Claim 9, wherein a third filter element is disposed within the vacuum chamber for filtering depressurized gas returning to the pump assembly.

12. The system as recited in Claim 9, wherein the housing of the gas conditioning unit further includes a reservoir chamber located within the third internal flow path, downstream from and in fluid communication with the vacuum chamber through a fluid transfer port, for accommodating any fluid drawn into the housing of the gas conditioning unit by the pump assembly.

13. The system as recited in Claim 12, wherein a fluid level sensor is arranged within the reservoir chamber for detecting a predetermined fluid level therein.

14. The system as recited in Claim 1, wherein the first conduit includes a fitting for communicating with a first surgical access port, and wherein the first access port includes a mechanical valve associated with a central lumen thereof for accommodating the introduction of surgical instruments into the abdominal cavity.

15. The system as recited in Claim 1, wherein the second conduit includes a fitting for communicating with a second surgical access port responsible for insufflation and pressure measurement of the abdominal cavity.

16. A gas conditioning unit for use with a gas delivery device during a laparoscopic surgical procedure performed within a patient's abdominal cavity, comprising:

- a) a housing having a rear end configured for engagement with the gas delivery device and an opposed front end;
- b) a first filtered flow path within the housing for delivering pressurized gas delivered from a pump that is located within the gas delivery device to an internal annular nozzle assembly located within the housing, and is configured to accelerate the pressurized gas and thereby generate a

- continuous pressure barrier contained within the gas conditioning unit that inhibits egress of insufflation gas from the abdominal cavity;
- c) a second internal flow path for delivering insufflation gas to the abdominal cavity and for facilitating periodic static pressure measurements from the abdominal cavity; and
 - d) a third internal flow path for returning depressurized gas spent by the internal annular nozzle assembly back to the pump under vacuum wherein the rear end of the housing of the gas conditioning unit includes a rear cover having a first rear flow port corresponding to the first filtered flow path, a second rear flow port corresponding to the second internal flow path and a third internal rear flow port corresponding to the third internal flow path, and wherein the front end of the gas conditioning unit includes a front cover having a first front flow port corresponding to the first internal flow path which communicates with a first conduit, and a second front flow port corresponding to the second internal flow path which communicates with a second conduit.

17. The gas conditioning unit as recited in Claim 16, wherein the housing of the gas conditioning unit includes an internal pressure chamber located within the first flow path and communicating with the first rear flow port.

18. The gas conditioning unit as recited in Claim 17, wherein the housing of the gas conditioning unit includes an internal central nozzle chamber having a cylindrical wall supporting the internal annular nozzle assembly, and wherein the internal central nozzle chamber communicates with the internal pressure chamber through an internal delivery port.

19. The gas conditioning unit as recited in Claim 18, wherein the internal annular nozzle assembly includes a cylindrical jet set having a pair of axially spaced apart outer sealing rings for sealingly isolating the internal nozzle assembly within the internal central nozzle chamber.

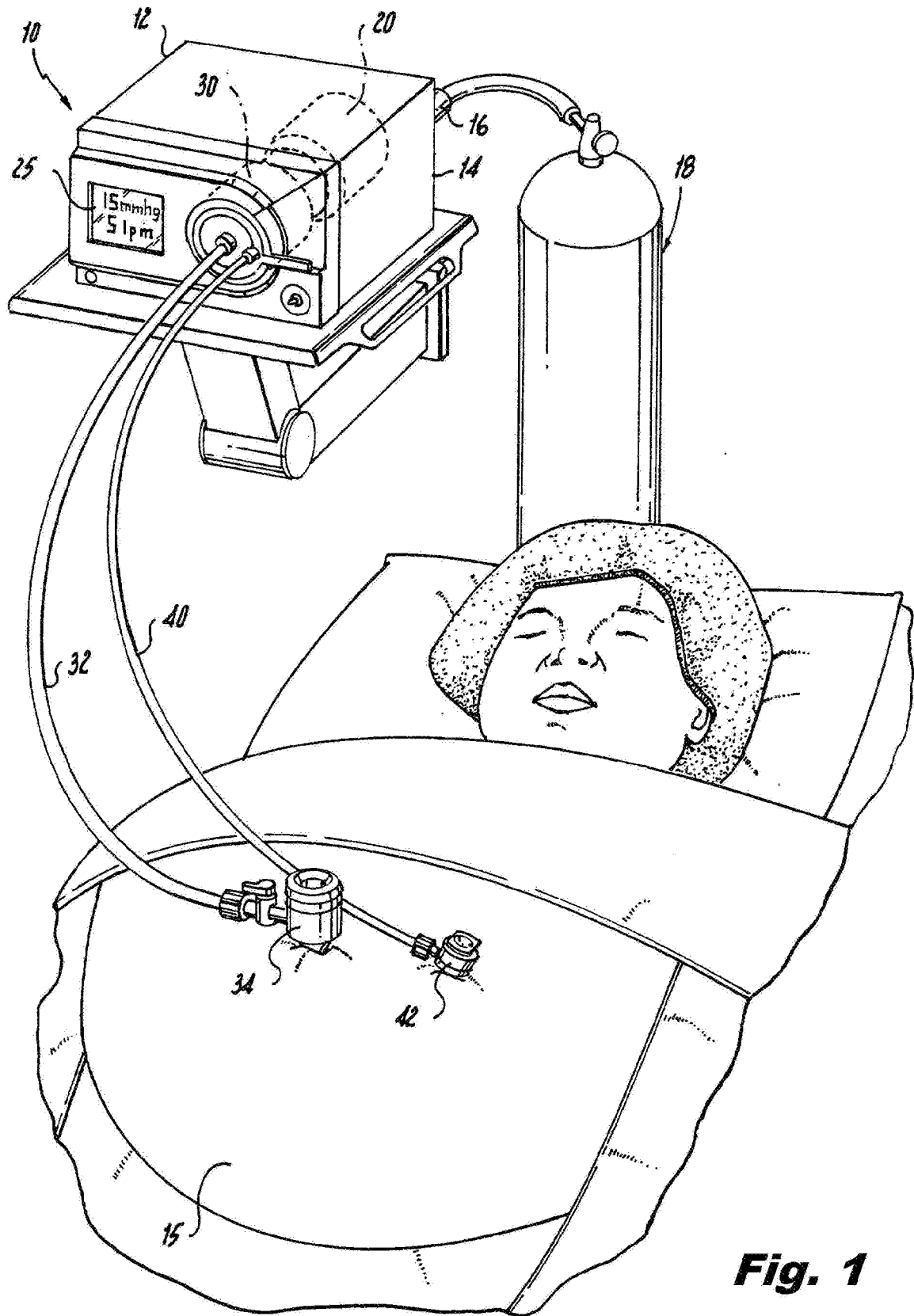
20. The gas conditioning unit as recited in Claim 19, wherein the internal central nozzle chamber includes a plurality of circumferentially disposed spaced apart axial fins distal to the cylindrical jet set for directing gas flow.
21. The gas conditioning unit as recited in Claim 20, wherein the internal central nozzle chamber communicates with a breathing tube proximal to the cylindrical jet set that is open to atmosphere.
22. The gas conditioning unit as recited in Claim 21, wherein a first filter element is disposed within the internal pressure chamber for filtering pressurized gas from the pump.
23. The gas conditioning unit as recited in Claim 22, wherein the housing of the gas conditioning unit includes a diverter plate which interacts with the rear cover to define a conditioning cavity disposed in the second internal flow path and configured to support a second filter element for filtering insufflation gas from a gas source.
24. The gas conditioning unit as recited in Claim 23, wherein the housing of the gas conditioning unit includes a vacuum chamber located within the third internal flow path.
25. The gas conditioning unit as recited in Claim 24, wherein an internal vacuum chamber communicates with the internal nozzle chamber through a plurality of gas transfer ports to permit spent gas from the internal nozzle assembly to return to the pump for repressurization and circulation.
26. The gas conditioning unit as recited in Claim 25, wherein a third filter element is disposed within the internal vacuum chamber for filtering gas returning to the pump.
27. The gas conditioning unit as recited in Claim 26, wherein the housing of the gas conditioning unit further includes an internal reservoir chamber located within the third internal flow path, downstream from and in fluid communication with the internal vacuum chamber through a fluid transfer port, for accommodating any fluid drawn into the housing of the gas conditioning unit by the pump.

28. The gas conditioning unit as recited in Claim 27, wherein a fluid level sensor is arranged within the internal reservoir chamber for detecting a predetermined fluid level therein.

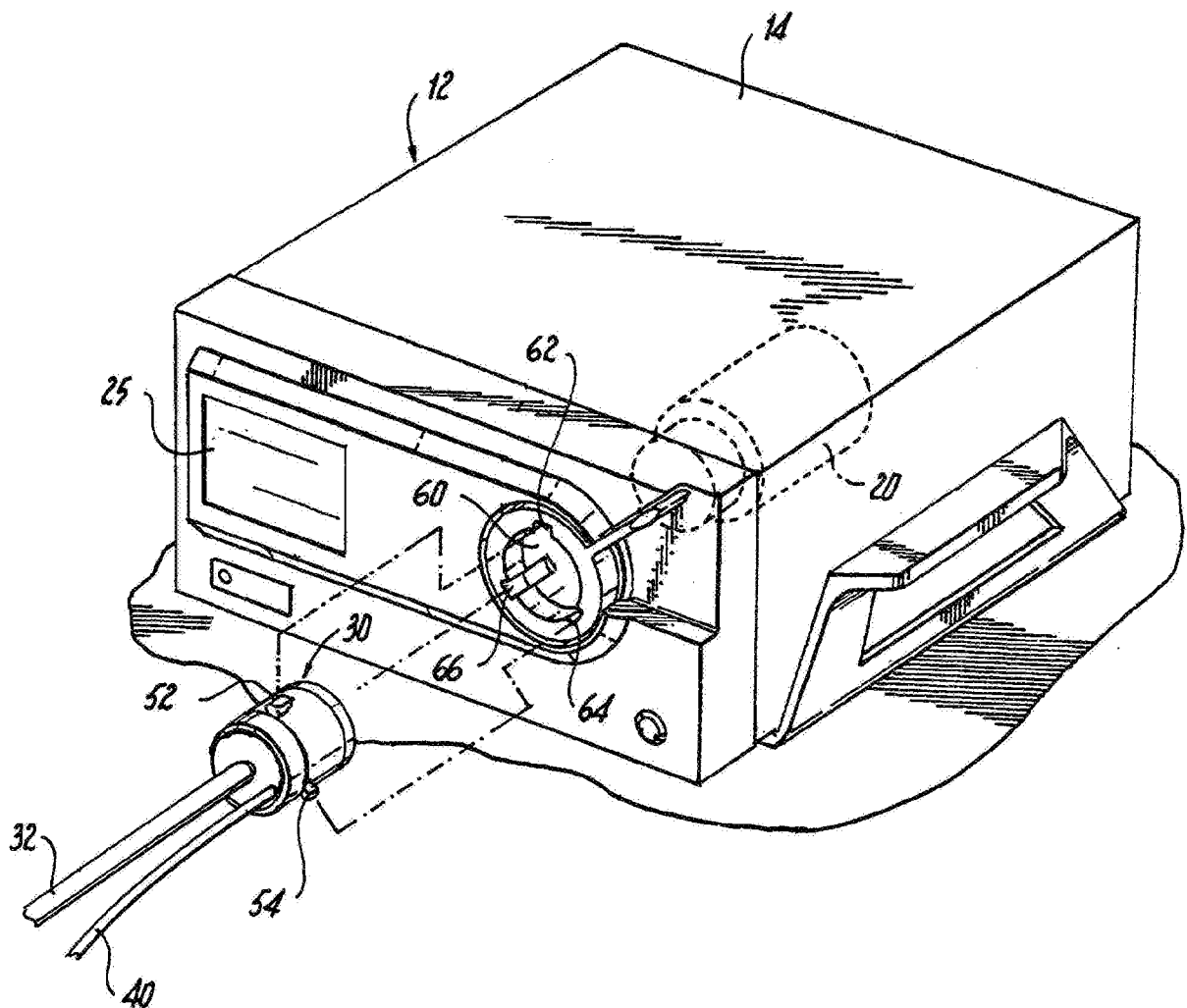
29. The gas conditioning unit as recited in Claim 16, wherein the first conduit includes a fitting for communicating with a first surgical access port, and wherein the first access port includes a mechanical valve associated with a central lumen thereof for accommodating the introduction of surgical instruments into the abdominal cavity.

30. The gas conditioning unit as recited in Claim 16, wherein the second conduit includes a fitting for communicating with a second surgical access port responsible for insufflation and pressure measurement of the abdominal cavity.

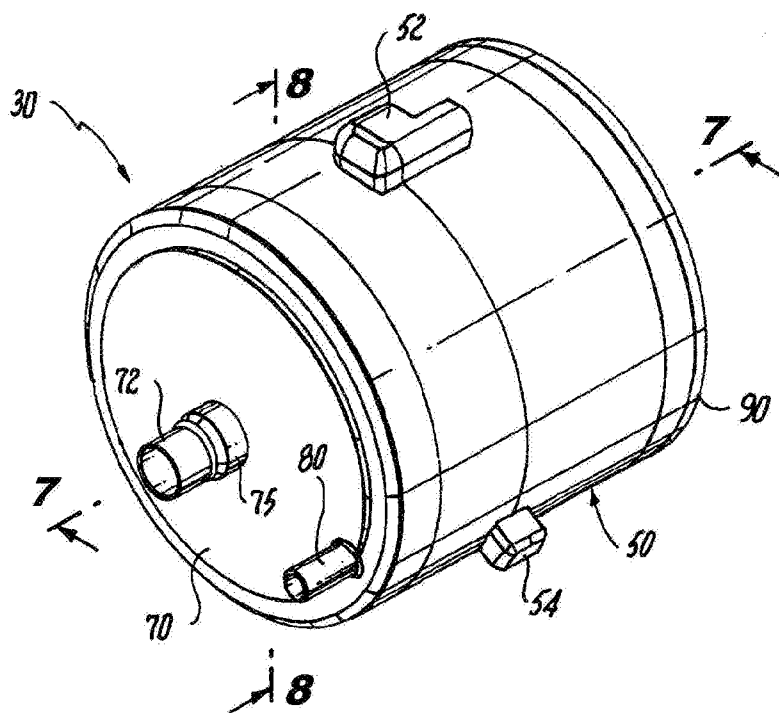
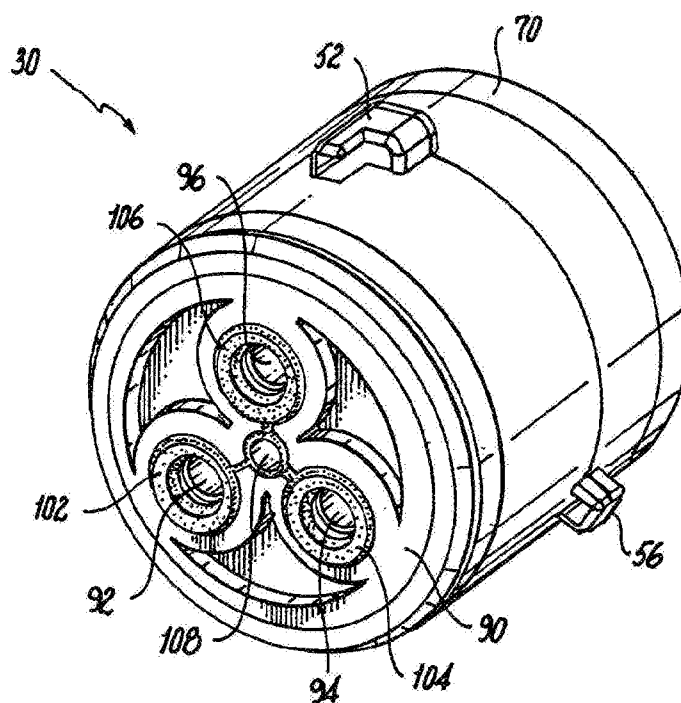
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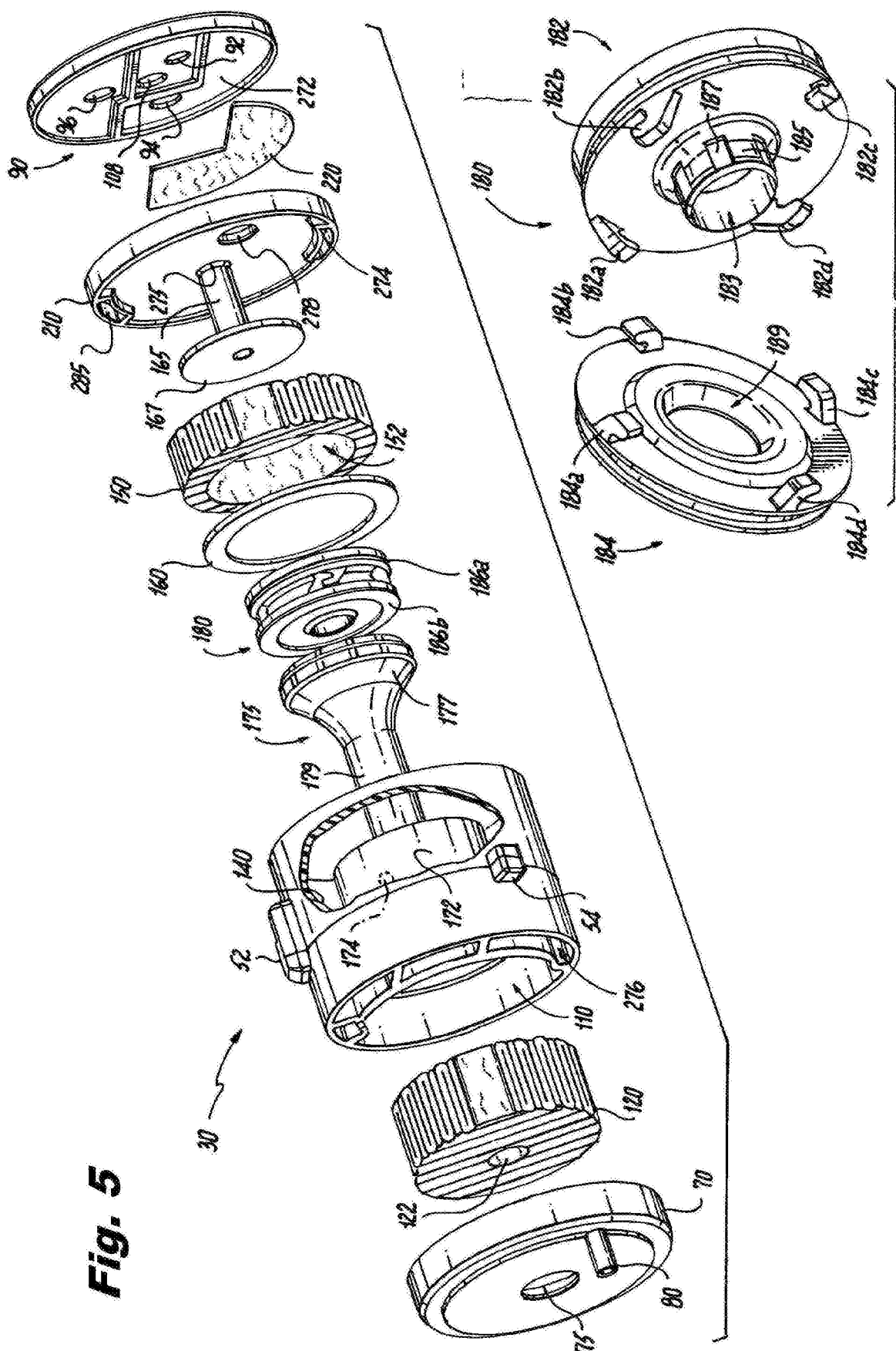
**Fig. 1**

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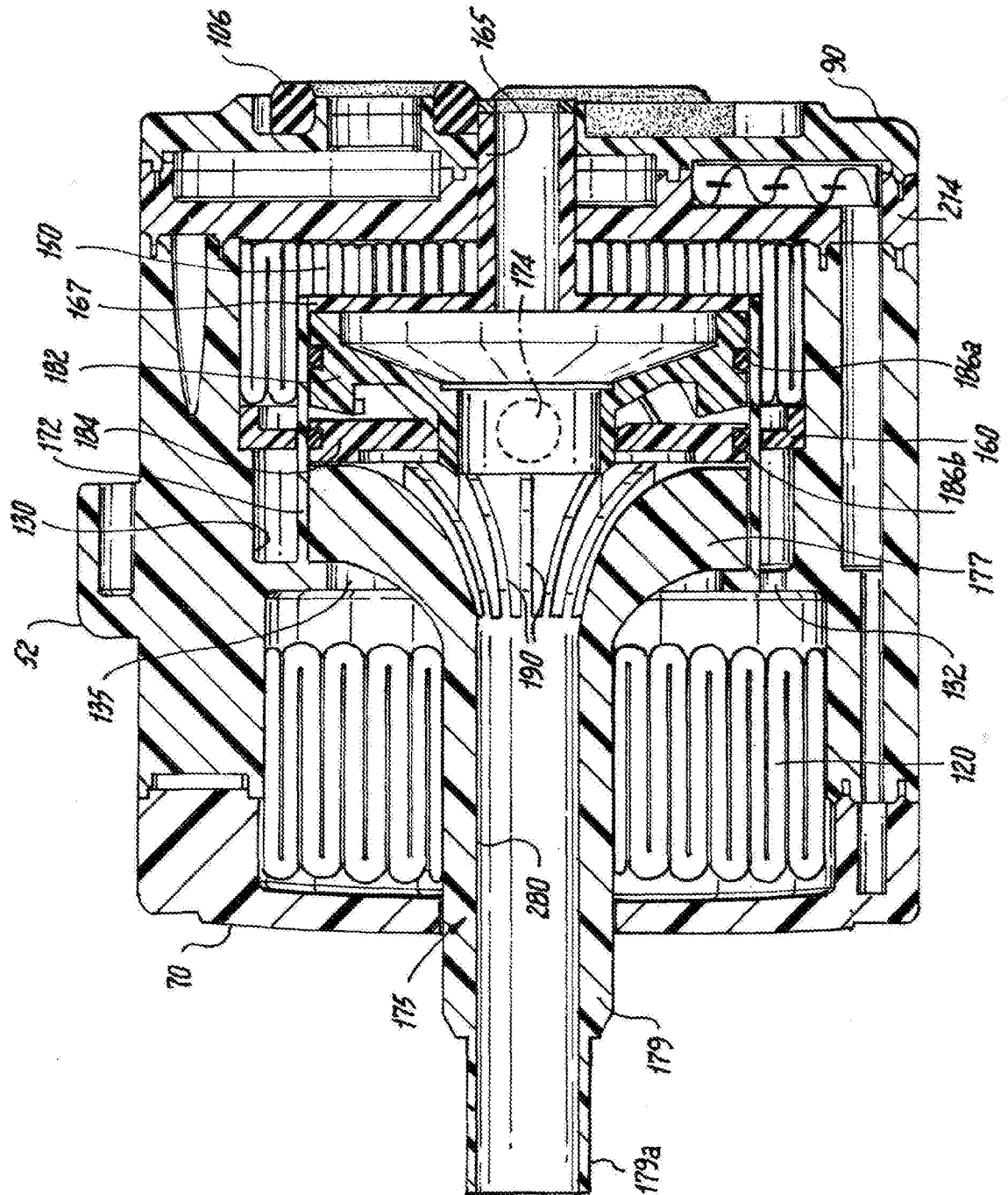
**Fig. 2**

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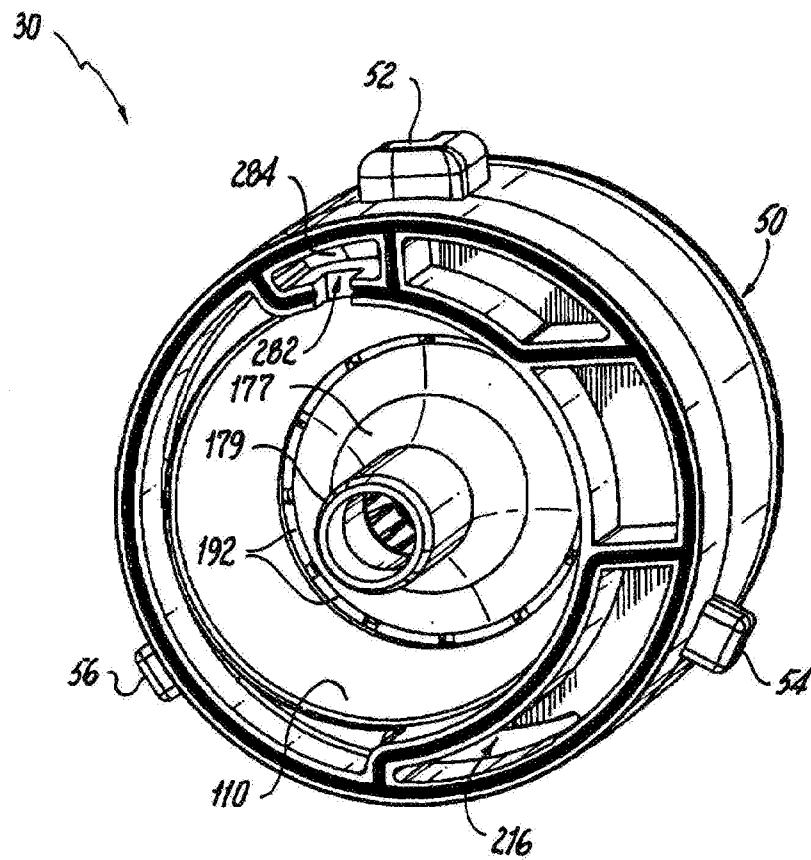
Fig. 3**Fig. 4**



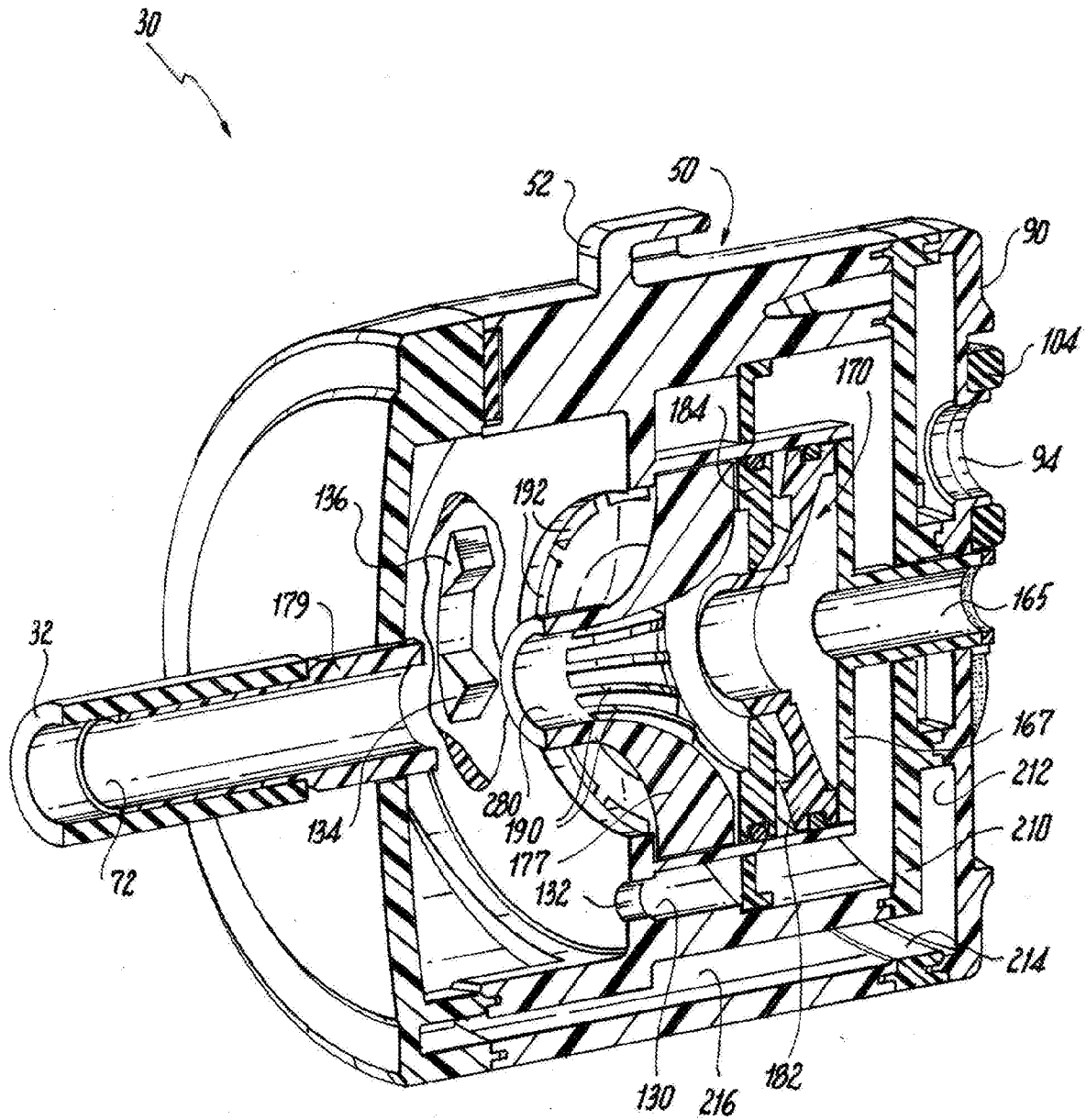
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Fig. 7

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**Fig. 8**

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**Fig. 9**

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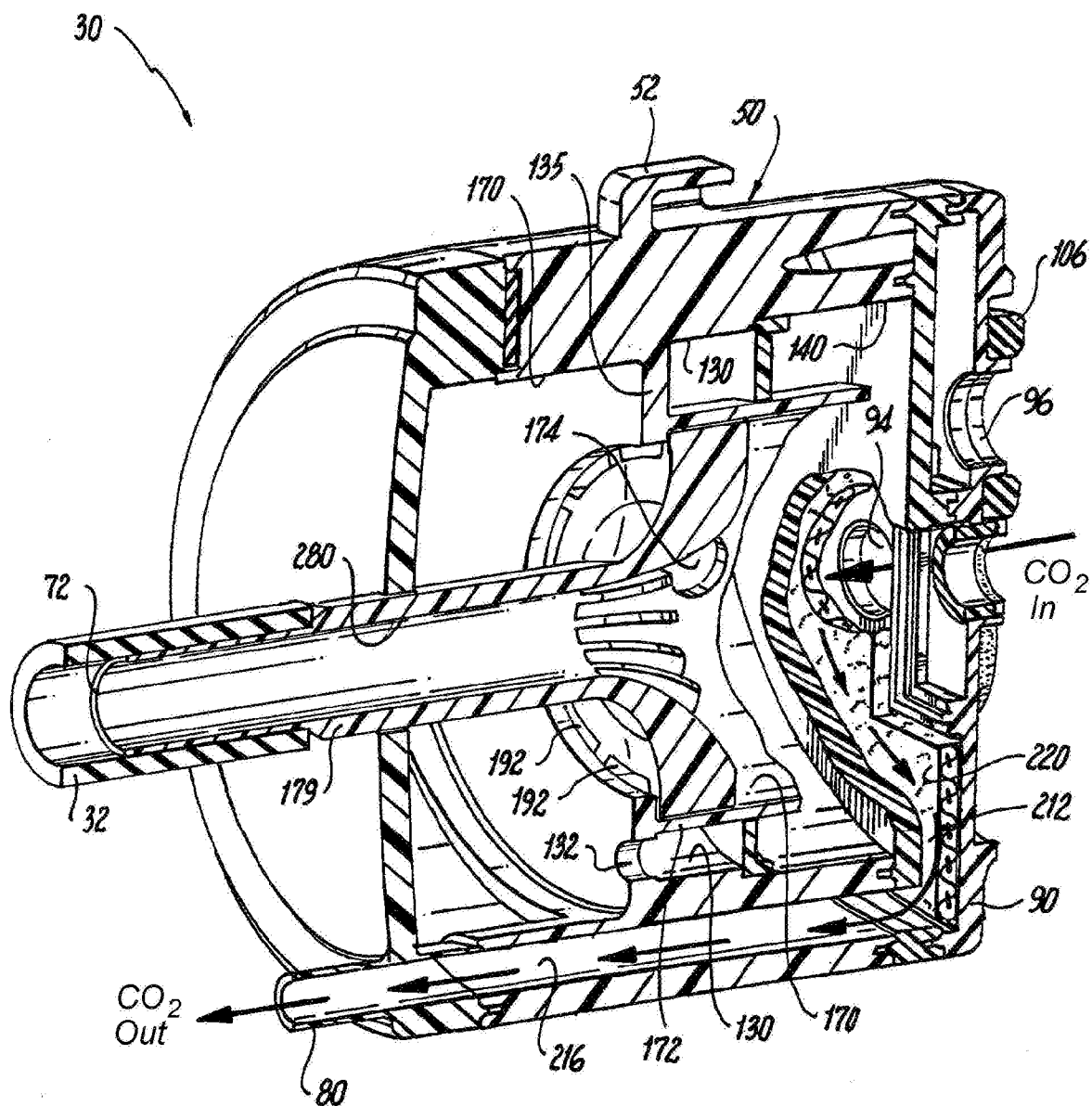
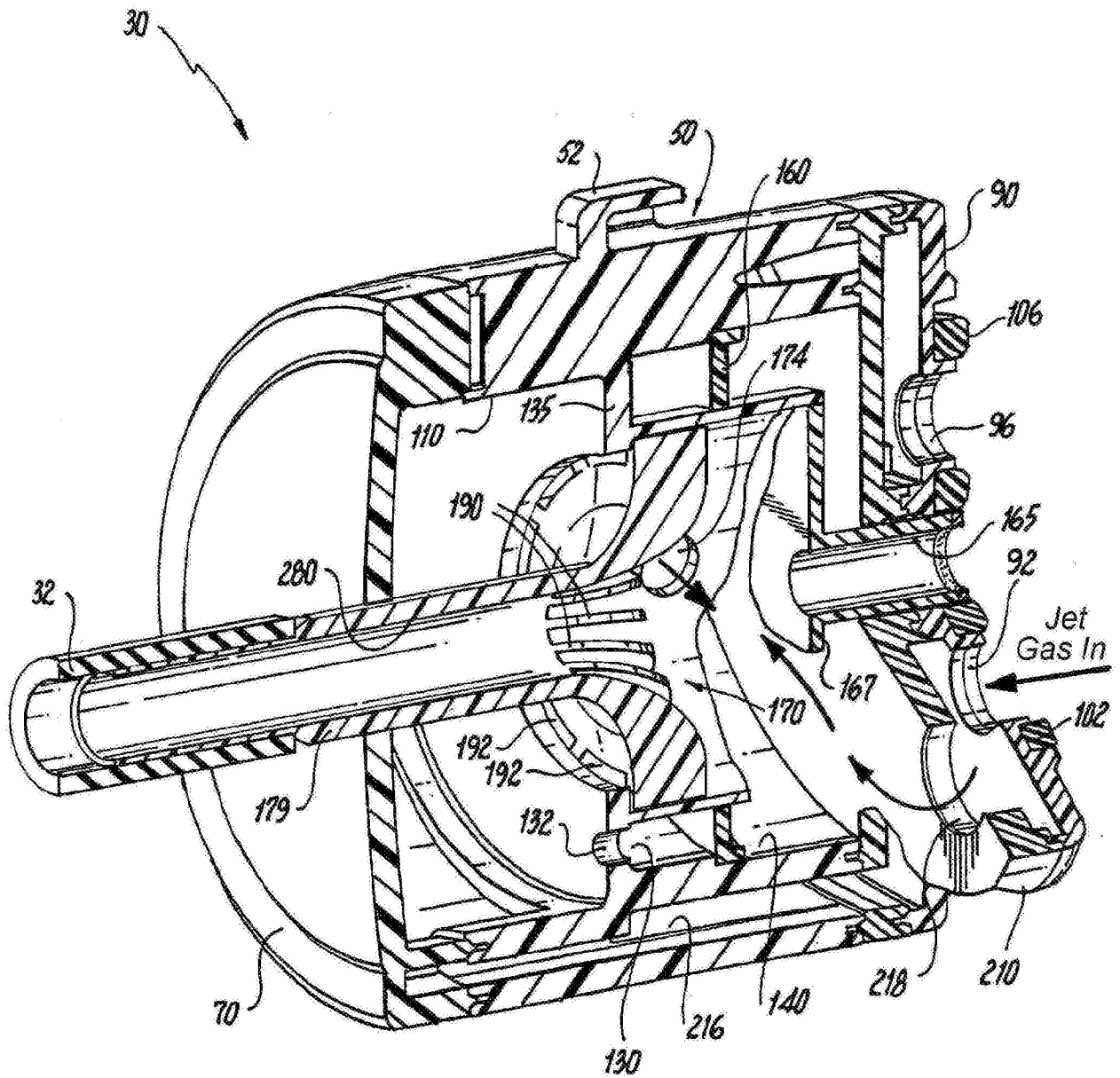
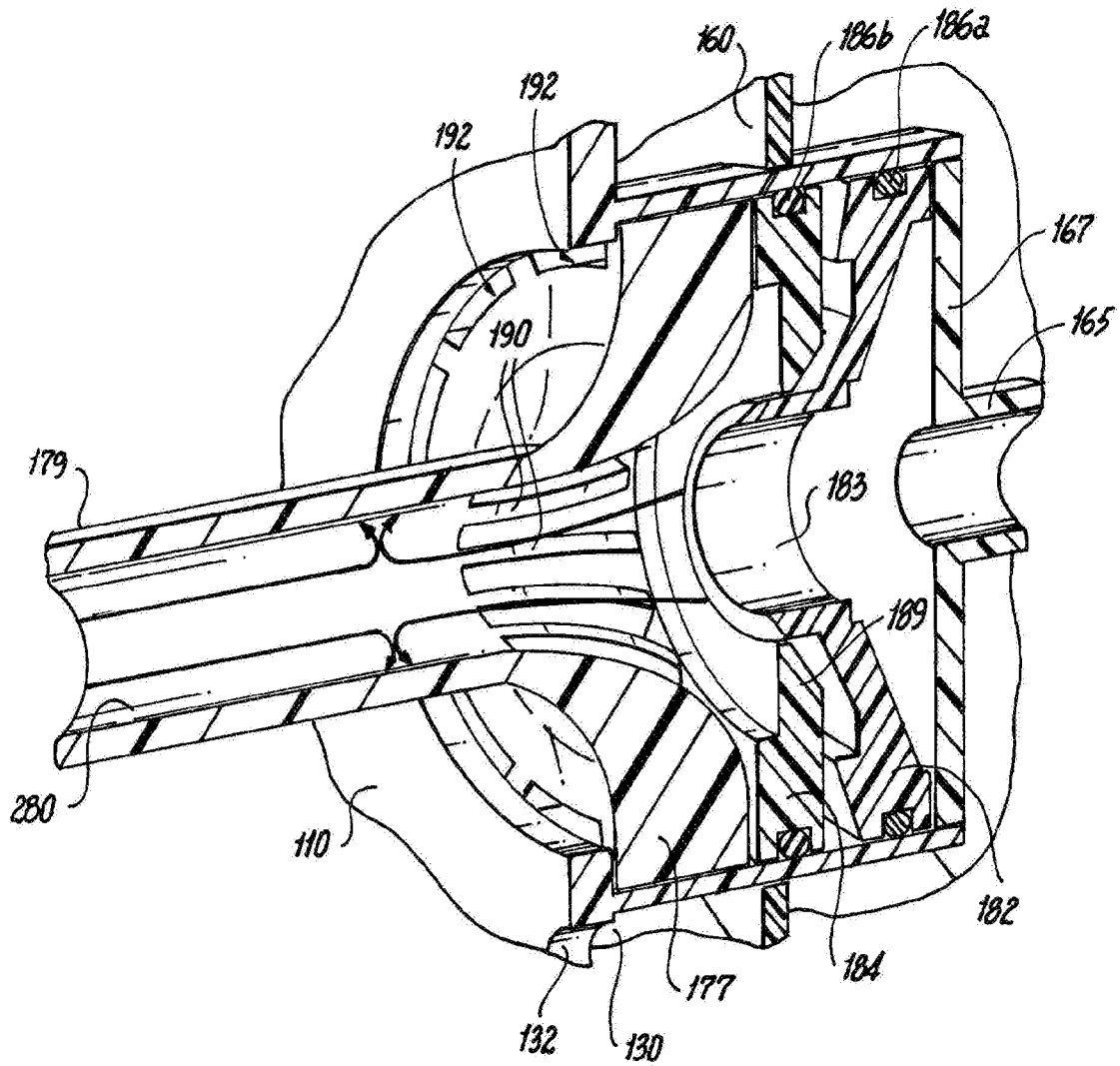


Fig. 10

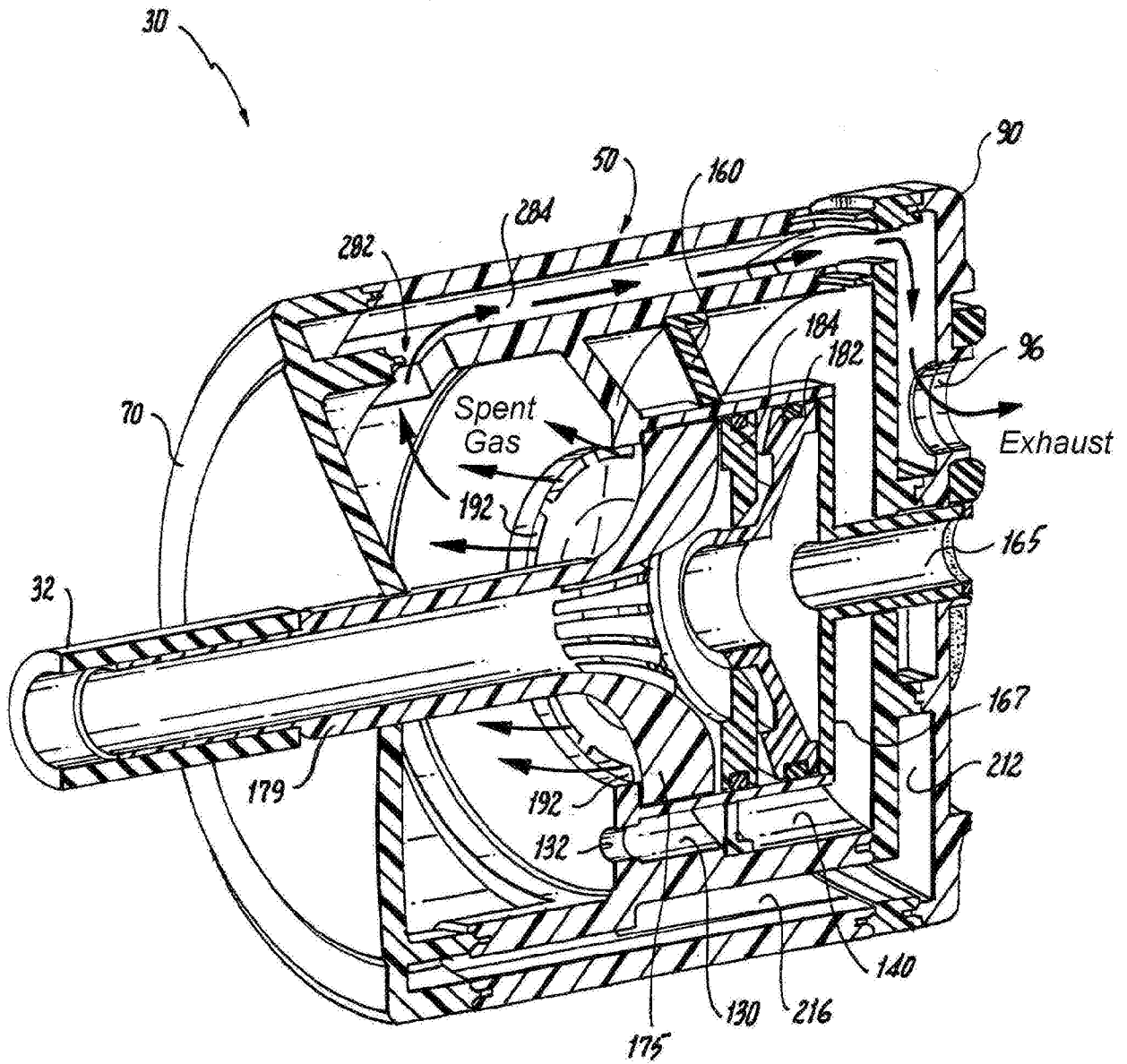
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**Fig. 11**

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**Fig. 12**

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**Fig. 13**

