

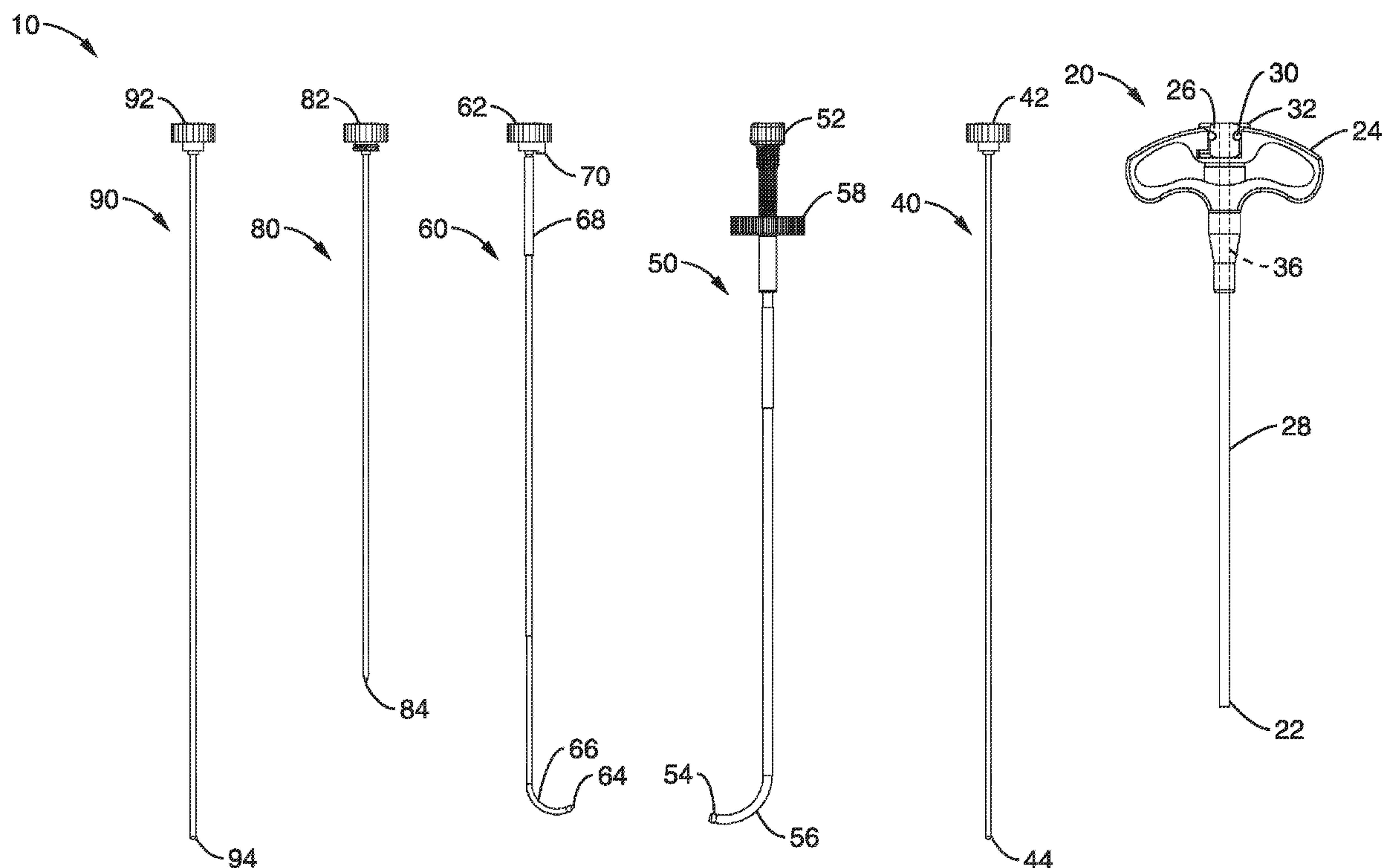


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(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
PELLEGRINO, RICHARD, US;
CARRISON, HAROLD, US;
PATEL, SAMIT, US
(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
RELIEVANT MEDSYSTEMS, INC., US
(74) Agent: GOWLING WLG (CANADA) LLP

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System and methods are shown having a tube-within-tube assembly with a deployable curved deflectable tube or cannula that deploys from a straight cannula or trocar. The curved cannula has pre-curved distal end to create an angular range of 0° to 180° when fully deployed from the straight trocar. The curve is configured such that the flexible element carrying a treatment device can navigate through the angular range of deployment of the curved cannula. The curved cannula allows the flexible element to navigate through a curve within bone without veering off towards an unintended direction.

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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **RE-LIEVANT MEDSYSTEMS, INC.** [US/US]; 2688 Middlefield Road, Suite A, Redwood City, CA 94063 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **PELLEGRINO, Richard** [US/US]; 738 El Granada Boulevard, Half Moon Bay, CA 94019 (US). **PATEL, Samit** [US/US]; 1730 Jackson Street, San Francisco, CA 94109 (US). **CARRISON, Harold** [US/US]; 410 Dolores Court, Pleasanton, CA 94566 (US).(74) Agent: **O'BANION, John P.**; O'Banion & Ritchey LLP, 400 Capitol Mall, Suite 1550, Sacramento, CA 95814 (US).

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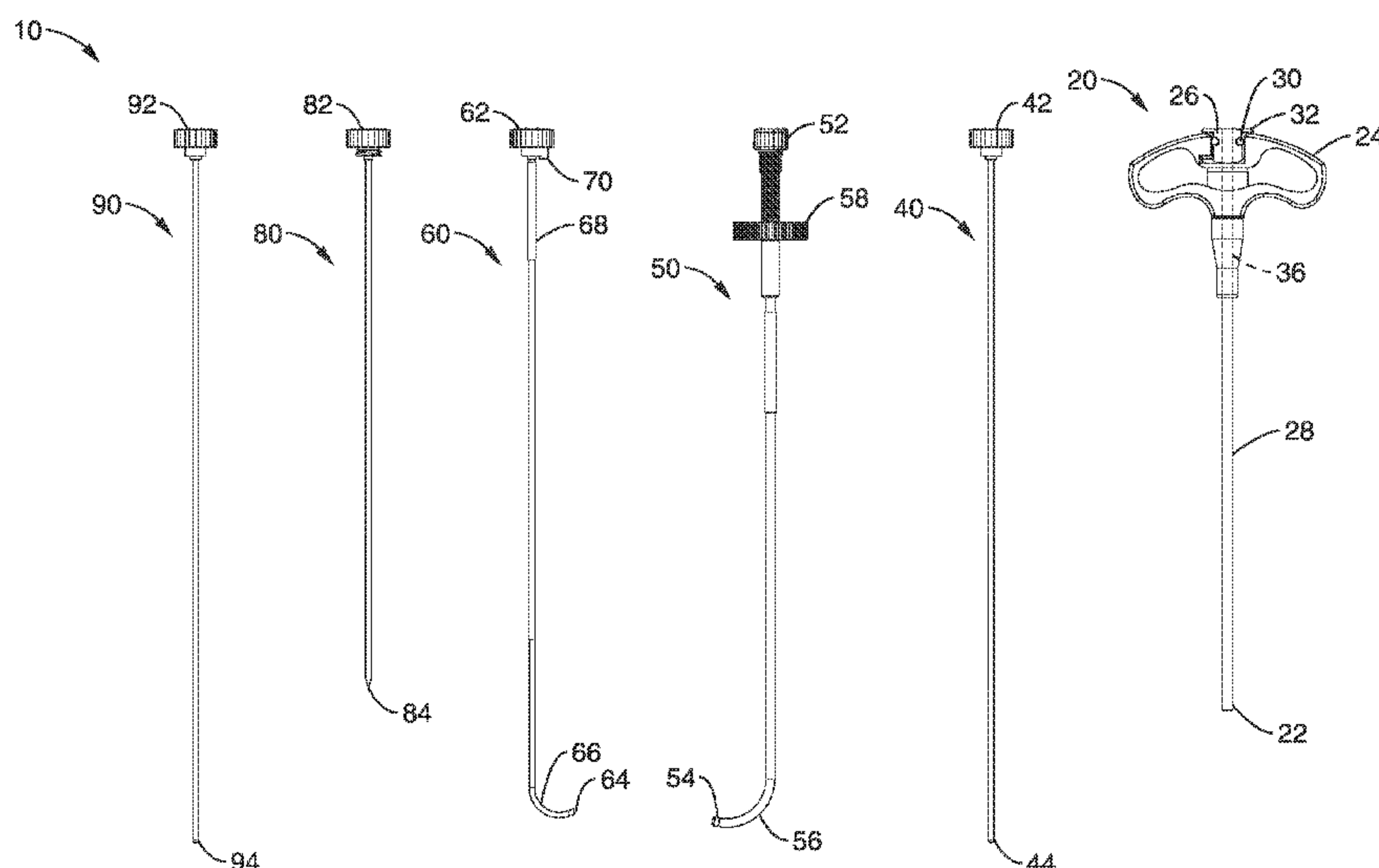


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: System and methods are shown having a tube-within-tube assembly with a deployable curved deflectable tube or cannula that deploys from a straight cannula or trocar. The curved cannula has pre-curved distal end to create an angular range of 0° to 180° when fully deployed from the straight trocar. The curve is configured such that the flexible element carrying a treatment device can navigate through the angular range of deployment of the curved cannula. The curved cannula allows the flexible element to navigate through a curve within bone without veering off towards an unintended direction.

SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR NAVIGATING AN INSTRUMENT THROUGH BONE

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] This invention pertains generally to generating passageways through tissue, and more particularly to creating curved paths in bone.

[0004] 2. Description of Related Art

[0005] Recently, the technique of accessing the vertebral body through minimally invasive means has been developed through the surgical techniques used in vertebroplasty and kyphoplasty. Although accessing the vertebral segments of the spine through the pedicle and into the lateral/anterior section of the body of the vertebra is the primary method of placing a treatment device (e.g. a bone cement delivery device and/or an RF probe) into the vertebra, it is difficult to place a probe in the posterior midline section of the vertebra.

[0006] Furthermore, accessing the posterior midline section of the S1 segment of the spine is difficult with a straight linear access route. A probe preferably needs to be capable of navigating to the posterior section of the S1 vertebral body as well as the same target area within a lumbar vertebral segment. In addition, it is contemplated that spinal segments in the cervical and thoracic spine may also be targeted.

[0007] In order to accurately and predictably place a treatment device in the posterior midline section of a lumbar vertebral body or S1 vertebral body, the device or probe needs to navigate to said area through varying densities of bone. However due to the varying densities of bone, it is difficult to navigate a probe in bone and ensure its positioning will be in the posterior midline section of the vertebral body.

[0008] Current techniques for tissue aspirations require a coaxial needle system that allows taking several aspirates through a guide needle without repositioning the guide needle. However the problem with this system is that after the first pass of the inner needle into the lesion, subsequent passes tend to follow the same path within the mass, yielding only blood not diagnostic cells.

[0009] A scientific paper written by Kopecky et al., entitled "Side-Exiting Coaxial Needle for Aspiration Biopsy," describes the use of a side exiting coaxial needle to allow for several aspiration biopsies. The guide needle has a side hole 1 cm from the distal tip. When a smaller needle is advanced through this new guide needle, the smaller needle is deflected by a ramp

inside the guide, causing the smaller needle to exit through the side hole. Although this side exiting needle is able to deflect a bone aspiration needle, it does not guarantee that the needle exits the side hole in a linear direction into the tissue site. Once the tissue aspiration needle exits the needle, it will deviate from a linear path depending on the density of the tissue and inherent material strength of the needle. This is an inherent problem the device is unable to overcome.

[0010] Accordingly, the present inventors have perceived the desirability of a system and method for generating a path in bone that predictably follows a predetermined curved path.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] Illustrative embodiments of the present invention are directed to systems and methods to deploy and navigate a flexible treatment instrument, such as an RF bipolar probe, within bone. Although the systems and methods described below are primarily directed to navigating bone through a vertebral member of the spine, and particularly to treat the BVN of a vertebral member, it is appreciated that the novel aspects of the present invention may be applied to any tissue segment of the body.

[0012] The first novel principle of such embodiments is the ability to navigate a curve or angle within varying densities of cancellous bone and create a straight channel at the end of the navigated curve or angle. Several systems are described.

[0013] One aspect of the present disclosure is a method of therapeutically treating a vertebral body having an outer cortical bone region and an inner cancellous bone region, and a BVN having a trunk extending from the outer cortical bone region into the inner cancellous region and a branches extending from the trunk to define a BVN junction, comprising the steps of: a) inserting an energy device into the vertebral body, and b) exclusively depositing energy within the inner cancellous bone region of the vertebral body between, but exclusive of the BVN junction and the outer cortical bone region, to denervate the BVN.

[0014] In another aspect of the present disclosure, a tube-within-tube

embodiment has a deployable curved Nitinol tube that deploys from a straight cannula. The Nitinol tube is pre-curved to create an angular range of approximately 0° to approximately 180°, but more specifically from approximately 45° to approximately 110°, when fully deployed from the straight cannula. The design of the curve is such that the flexible element (carrying the treatment device) can navigate through the angular range of deployment of the nitinol tube. The curved nitinol tube allows the flexible element to navigate through a curve within bone without veering off towards an unintended direction. Cancellous bone density varies from person to person. Therefore, creating a curved channel within varying density cancellous bone will generally not predictably or accurately support and contain the treatment device as it tries to navigate the curved channel. With the present embodiment, the flexible element is deployed into the bone through the curved Nitinol tube, which supports the element as it traverses through the curve. When it departs from the tube, it will do so in a linear direction towards the target zone. This design allows the user to predictably and accurately deploy the flexible element towards the target zone regardless of the density of the cancellous bone.

[0015] One aspect or illustrative embodiment of the invention is a system for channeling a path into bone. The system comprises a trocar having a central channel and opening at its distal tip, and a curved cannula sized to be received in said central channel and delivered to said distal opening. The curved cannula has a deflectable tip with a preformed curve such that the tip straightens while being delivered through the trocar and regains its preformed curve upon exiting and extending past the distal opening of the trocar to generate a curved path in the bone corresponding to the preformed curve of the deflectable tip. The curved cannula comprises a central passageway having a diameter configured to allow a treatment device to be delivered through the central passageway to a location beyond the curved path.

[0016] In one embodiment, the system further includes a straight stylet configured to be installed in the trocar, wherein the straight stylet comprises a

sharp distal tip that is configured to extend beyond the distal opening of the trocar to pierce the bone as the trocar is being delivered to a treatment location within the bone.

5 **[0017]** The system may further include a straightening stylet configured to be installed in the cannula, wherein the straightening stylet comprising a rigid construction configured to straighten the distal tip of the cannula when positioned in the trocar.

10 **[0018]** In an alternative embodiment, the straightening stylet further comprises a sharp distal end to pierce the bone, and the straightening stylet and cannula are installed in the trocar in place of the straight stylet as the trocar is delivered into the bone.

15 **[0019]** In a preferred embodiment, the system further includes a curved stylet having an outer radius sized to fit within the central passageway of the curved cannula. The curved stylet is configured to be installed in the curved cannula while the curved cannula is extended past the distal opening of the trocar, the curved stylet configured to block the distal opening of the curved cannula while being delivered into the bone. Preferably, the curved stylet has a curved distal end corresponding to the curve of the curved cannula.

20 **[0020]** The curved stylet also has a sharp distal tip configured to extend past the curved cannula to pierce the bone as the cannula is delivered past the distal opening of the trocar. The curved stylet also preferably comprises an angled distal tip configured to further support and maintain the curved stylet radius as it is delivered past the distal opening of the trocar and into bone.

25 **[0021]** Preferably, the curved stylet and the curved cannula have mating proximal ends that align the curve of the curved stylet with the curve of the curved cannula.

30 **[0022]** In one embodiment, the system further includes a straight channeling stylet configured to be installed in the cannula after removing the curved stylet, wherein the straight channeling stylet is flexibly deformable to navigate the curved cannula yet retain a straight form upon exiting the curve cannula, and wherein straight channeling stylet has a length longer than the curved cannula

such that it creates a linear path beyond the distal end of the curved cannula when fully extended.

[0023] Another aspect of the disclosure relates to a method for channeling a path into bone to a treatment location in the body of a patient. The method includes the steps of inserting a trocar having a central channel and opening at its distal tip into a region of bone at or near the treatment location, and delivering a cannula through said central channel and to said distal opening, wherein the cannula comprises a deflectable tip with a preformed curve such that the tip straightens while being delivered through the trocar and regains its preformed curve upon exiting the trocar, and extending the cannula past the distal opening of the trocar to generate a curved path in the bone corresponding to the preformed curve of the deflectable tip. Finally, a treatment device is delivered through a central passageway in said cannula having to the treatment location beyond the curved path.

[0024] In one embodiment, inserting a trocar into a region of bone comprises inserting a stylet into the trocar such that the stylet extends beyond the distal opening of the trocar, and inserting the stylet and trocar simultaneously into the region of bone such that the stylet pierces the bone as the trocar is being delivered to a treatment location.

[0025] In another embodiment, delivering a cannula through the central channel comprises inserting a straightening stylet into the central passageway of the cannula, wherein the straightening stylet comprises a rigid construction configured to straighten the curved distal tip of the cannula, and inserting the straightening stylet and straightened cannula simultaneously into the trocar.

[0026] In an alternative embodiment, the straightening stylet further comprises a sharp distal end to pierce the bone, wherein the straightening stylet and cannula are installed simultaneously along with the trocar as the trocar is delivered into the bone.

[0027] In yet another embodiment, extending the cannula past the distal opening is done by inserting a curved stylet into the central passageway of the curved cannula such that a distal tip of the curved stylet extends to at least the

distal opening of the curved cannula, and simultaneously extending the curved cannula and curved stylet from the distal end of the trocar such that the curved stylet blocks the distal opening of the curved cannula while being delivered into the bone.

[0028] In a preferred embodiment, the curved stylet has a curved distal end corresponding to the curve of the curved cannula, and wherein the curved stylet reinforces the curved shape of the curved cannula as the curved cannula is extended past the distal opening of the trocar. The curved stylet has a sharp distal tip such that it is advanced within the central passageway so that the curved stylet extends past the distal opening of the curved cannula such that the curved stylet pierces the bone as the cannula is delivered past the distal opening of the trocar.

[0029] In a further step, the curved stylet is removed from the curved cannula, and a straight channeling stylet is inserted into the curved distal end of the cannula. The straight channeling stylet is flexibly deformable to navigate the curved cannula, yet retain a straight form upon exiting the curved cannula. The straight channeling stylet is longer than the curved cannula to create a linear channel beyond the distal tip of the curved cannula.

[0030] In a preferred embodiment, the trocar is inserted through a cortical bone region and into a cancellous bone region of a vertebrae, and the curved cannula is extended through at least a portion of the cancellous bone region to a location at or near the treatment location. A preferred treatment location comprises a BVN of the vertebrae, and treatment is delivered to the treatment location to denervate at least a portion of the BVN. In one embodiment, a portion of the BVN is denervated by delivering focused, therapeutic heating to an isolated region of the BVN. In another embodiment, a portion of the BVN comprises is denervated delivering an agent to the treatment region to isolate treatment to that region. Preferably, the treatment is focused on a location of the BVN that is downstream of one or more branches of the BVN.

[0031] Another aspect or illustrative embodiment of the invention is a kit for channeling a path into bone. The kit includes a trocar having a central channel and an opening at its distal tip, and a cannula

selected from a set of cannulas sized to be received in said central channel and delivered to said distal opening. The cannula has a deflectable distal tip with a preformed curve such that the tip straightens while being delivered through the trocar and regains its preformed curve upon exiting and extending past the distal opening of the trocar to generate a curved path in the bone corresponding to the preformed curve of the deflectable distal tip. The cannula comprises a central passageway having a diameter configured allow a treatment device to be delivered through the central passageway to a location beyond the curved path, wherein the set of cannulas comprises one or more cannulas that have varying preformed curvatures at the distal tip.

[0032] In a preferred embodiment, the one or more cannulas have a varying preformed radius at the distal tip. In addition, the one or more cannulas each have distal tips that terminate at varying angles with respect to the central channel of the trocar. The length of the distal tips may also be varied. The angle of the distal tip with respect to the central channel of the trocar may vary from 0 degrees to 180 degrees.

[0033] The kit may further include a straight stylet configured to be installed in the trocar, the straight stylet comprising a sharp distal tip that is configured to extend beyond the distal opening of the trocar to pierce the bone as the trocar is being delivered to a treatment location within the bone.

[0034] In a preferred embodiment, the kit includes a set of curved stylets having an outer radius sized to fit within the central passageway of the curved cannula, wherein each curved stylet is configured to be installed in the curved cannula while the curved cannula is extended past the distal opening of the trocar. The curved stylet is configured to block the distal opening of the curved cannula while being delivered into the bone. Each curved stylet has a varying curved distal end corresponding to the curve of a matching curved cannula in the set of curved cannulas. The curved stylet has a sharp distal tip configured to extend past the curved cannula to pierce the bone as the cannula is delivered past the distal opening of the trocar.

[0035] In another embodiment, the kit includes a set of straight channeling

stylets wherein one of the set of stylets is configured to be installed in the cannula after removing the curved stylet. The straight channeling stylet is flexibly deformable to navigate the curved cannula yet retain a straight form upon exiting the curved cannula. Each of the straight channeling stylets has a varying length longer than the curved
5 cannula such that the straight channeling stylet creates a predetermined-length linear path beyond the distal end of the curved cannula when fully extended.

[0035a] In another illustrative embodiment, a system for channeling a path into bone includes a trocar having a central channel and an opening at its distal tip, and a curved cannula sized to be received in the central channel and delivered to the distal
10 opening. The curved cannula has a deflectable tip with a preformed curve such that the tip straightens while being delivered through the trocar and curves again upon exiting and extending past the distal opening of the trocar to generate a curved path in the bone corresponding to the preformed curve of the deflectable tip. The curved cannula includes a central passageway having a diameter configured to allow a treatment device
15 to be delivered through the central passageway to a location beyond the curved path. The system further includes a curved stylet having an outer radius sized to fit within the central passageway of the curved cannula. The curved stylet is configured to be installed in the curved cannula while the curved cannula is extended past the distal opening of the trocar, the curved stylet being configured to block a distal opening of the
20 curved cannula while the curved cannula is being delivered into the bone.

[0035b] In another illustrative embodiment, a kit for channeling a path into bone includes a trocar having a central channel and an opening at its distal tip, and a cannula selected from a set of cannulas sized to be received in the central channel and delivered to the distal opening. The cannula has a deflectable distal tip with a
25 preformed curve such that the tip straightens while being delivered through the trocar and regains its preformed curve upon exiting and extending past the distal opening of the trocar to generate a curved path in the bone corresponding to the preformed curve of the deflectable distal tip. The cannula includes a central passageway having a diameter configured to allow a treatment device to be delivered through the central
30 passageway to a location beyond the curved path. The set of cannulas includes one or

more cannulas that have varying preformed curvatures at the deflectable distal tip. The kit further includes a set of curved stylets having an outer radius sized to fit within the central passageway of a corresponding cannula selected from the set of cannulas. Each curved stylet is configured to be installed in the corresponding cannula while the
5 cannula is extended past the distal opening of the trocar. The curved stylet is configured to block a distal opening of the cannula while being delivered into the bone. Each curved stylet has a varying curved distal end corresponding to the preformed curve of the corresponding cannula from the set of cannulas.

[0035c] In another illustrative embodiment, a system for channeling a path into
10 bone includes an introducer having a central channel and an opening at a distal tip of the introducer. The system further includes a curved cannula sized to be received in the central channel and delivered to the opening at the distal tip of the introducer. The curved cannula includes a deflectable distal end portion having a preformed curve such that the distal end portion straightens while being delivered through the central channel
15 of the introducer and curves again upon exiting and extending past the opening at the distal tip of the introducer to generate a curved path in the bone corresponding to the preformed curve of the deflectable distal end portion. The curved cannula includes a central passageway having a diameter configured to allow a treatment device to be delivered through the central passageway to a location beyond the curved path. The
20 system further includes a curved stylet having an outer radius sized to fit within the central passageway of the curved cannula. The curved stylet is configured to be inserted within the curved cannula. The curved stylet and the curved cannula are configured to be advanced together beyond the distal opening of the introducer and into the bone, the curved stylet being configured to block a distal opening of the curved
25 cannula while the curved cannula and the curved stylet are being delivered together into the bone.

[0036] Further aspects of illustrative embodiments will be brought out in the following portions of the specification, wherein the detailed description is for the purpose of fully disclosing preferred embodiments of the invention which are not intended to
30 limit the invention as defined by the accompanying claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S)

[0037] The invention will be more fully understood by reference to the following drawings which are for illustrative purposes only:

[0038] FIG. 1 is a system for generating a curved path in bone according to an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

[0039] FIG. 2 is a sectional view of the system of FIG. 1.

[0040] FIG. 3 illustrates a sectioned view of a vertebral body with a path bored through the cortical shell.

[0041] FIGS. 4A-F illustrate a method for accessing the BVN with the system of an illustrative embodiment.

[0042] FIG. 5 shows an alternative system for generating a curved path in bone according to an illustrative embodiment.

[0043] FIG. 6 shows the system of FIG. 5 being installed in a vertebral body.

[0044] FIGS. 7 A-7B show a curved stylet in accordance with an illustrative embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0045] Referring more specifically to the drawings, for illustrative purposes the present invention is embodied in the apparatus generally shown in FIG. 1 through FIG. 7B. It will be appreciated that the apparatus may vary as to

configuration and as to details of the parts, and that the method may vary as to the specific steps and sequence, without departing from the basic concepts as disclosed herein.

[0046] FIGS. 1 and 2 illustrate a first embodiment of the present invention comprising a system or kit 10 for forming a path through bone. The system comprises a having a needle trocar 20 (the main body of the instrument set). The trocar 20 comprises an elongate shaft 28 having a handle 24 at its proximal end 32 and a central lumen 36 passing through to the distal end 22 of the trocar 20. The central lumen 36 is generally sized to allow the other instruments in the system 10 to be slideably introduced into the patient to a treatment region. System 10 further comprises a straight stylet 80 having a sharp-tipped needle 84 at its distal end that is used with the needle trocar 20 to create the initial path through the soft tissue and cortical shell to allow access to the cancellous bone, a curved cannula 50 that is used to create/maintain the curved path within the bone/tissue. A straightening stylet 40 is used to straighten out the curve and load the curved cannula 50 into the needle trocar 20. A curved stylet 60 is used in conjunction with the curved cannula 50 to create the curved path within the bone/tissue, and a channeling stylet 90 is used to create a working channel for a treatment device (such as RF probe 100) beyond the end of the curved path created by the curved cannula 50.

[0047] The surgical devices and surgical systems described may be used to deliver numerous types of treatment devices to varying regions of the body. Although the devices and systems of the present invention are particularly useful in navigating through bone, it is appreciated that they may also be used to navigate through soft tissue, or through channels or lumens in the body, particularly where one lumen may branch from another lumen.

[0048] The following examples illustrate the system 10 applied to generating a curve bone path in the vertebral body, and more particularly for creating a bone path via a transpedicular approach to access targeted regions in the spine. In particular, the system 10 may be used to deliver a treatment device

to treat or ablate intraosseous nerves, and in particular that basivertebral nerve (BVN). Although the system and methods provide significant benefit in accessing the BVN, it is appreciated that the system 10 of the present invention may similarly be used to create a bone path in any part of the body.

5 **[0049]** FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a vertebra 120. Recently, the existence of substantial intraosseous nerves 122 and nerve branches 130 within human vertebral bodies ("basivertebral nerves") have been identified. The nerve basivertebral 122 has at least one exit 142 point at a location along the nerve 122 where the nerve 122 exits the vertebral body 126 into the
10 vertebral foramen 132.

[0050] Preferably, the basivertebral nerves are at, or in close proximity to, the exit point 142. Thus, the target region of the BVN 122 is located within the cancellous portion 124 of the bone (i.e., to the interior of the outer cortical bone region 128), and proximal to the junction J of the BVN 122 having a
15 plurality of branches 130 (e.g. between points A and B along nerve 122). Treatment in this region is advantageous because only a single portion of the BVN 122 need be effectively treated to denervate or affect the entire system. Typically, treatment in accordance with this embodiment can be effectuated by focusing in the region of the vertebral body located between 60% (point A) and
20 90% (point B) of the distance between the anterior and posterior ends of the vertebral body. In contrast, treatment of the BVN 122 in locations more downstream than the junction J require the denervation of each branch 130.

[0051] In one approach for accessing the BVN, the patient's skin is penetrated with a surgical instrument which is then used to access the desired
25 basivertebral nerves, i.e., percutaneously. In one embodiment, a transpedicular approach is used for penetrating the vertebral cortex to access the BVN 122. A passageway 140 is created between the transverse process 134 and spinous process 136 through the pedicle 138 into the cancellous bone region 124 of the vertebral body 126 to access a region at or near the base of
30 the nerve 122. It is appreciated that a postereolateral approach (not shown) may also be used for accessing the nerve.

- [0052]** FIGS. 4A-F illustrate a preferred method for accessing the BVN with the system 10 of the present invention. First, the straight stylet 80 is inserted in aperture 26 at the proximal end 32 of needle trocar 20. The straight stylet 80 is advanced down the central lumen 36 (see FIG. 2) of the trocar 20 until the proximal stop 82 abuts against handle 24 of the trocar 20, at which point the distal tip 84 of straight stylet protrudes out of the distal end 22 of the trocar 20. The tip 84 of the straight stylet 80 preferably comprises a sharp tip for piercing soft tissue and bone.
- [0053]** Referring now to FIG. 4A, the assembly (trocar 20 and straight stylus 80) is advanced through soft tissue to the surface of the bone. Once the proper alignment is determined, the assembly is advanced through the cortical shell of pedicle 138 and into the cancellous interior 124 of the bone.
- [0054]** After the proper depth is achieved, the straight stylet 80 is removed from the trocar 20, while the trocar 20 remains stationary within the vertebrae 120. The straightening stylet 40 is inserted into proximal aperture 52 (see FIG. 2) of the curved cannula 50 and advanced along the central lumen of the curved cannula 50 until the stop 42 of the stylet 40 abuts up to the proximal end of the curved cannula. This forces the distal tip of the straight stylet through the curved section 56 of the curved cannula 50 to straighten out the curve 56. It is contemplated that the straight stylet comprise a hard, non-compliant material and the distal end 56 of the curved cannula 50 a compliant, yet memory retaining material (e.g. Nitinol, formed PEEK, etc.) such that the curved 56 section yields to the rigidity of the straightening stylet 40 when installed, yet retains its original curved shape when the stylet 40 is removed.
- [0055]** As shown in FIG. 4B, once the straightening stylet 40 is secure and the curved cannula 50 is straight, they are inserted into the needle trocar 20 and secured. Proper alignment (e.g. prevent rotation, orient curve direction during deployment) is maintained by aligning a flat on the upper portion 58 of the curved cannula 50 to an alignment pin secured perpendicularly into the needle trocar 20 handle 24. Once the curved cannula 50 is secure, the straightening stylet 40 is removed, while the curved cannula 50 remains stationary within the

trocar 20.

[0056] Referring to FIG. 4C, the curved stylet 60 is then straightened out by sliding the small tube 68 proximally to distally on its shaft towards the distal tip 64 or from the distal tip 64 proximally on its shaft towards the proximal end 62.

5 Once the curved distal tip 66 is straightened out and fully retracted inside the small tube 68, the curved stylet 60 is inserted into the proximal aperture 52 of the curved cannula 50, which still resides inside the needle trocar 20. As the curved stylet 60 is advanced into the curved cannula 50, the small tube 68 is met by a stop 55 (see FIG. 4C). As the curved stylet 60 continues to advance
10 the small tube 68 is held inside the handle of the curved cannula 50. This allows the curve of the stylet 60 to be exposed inside the curved cannula 50. To create the maximum force the curve of the two parts (50 & 60) must be aligned. To ensure alignment the cap on the curved stylet 60 has an alignment pin 70 which engages with alignment notch 52 on the proximal end of the
15 curved cannula 50.

[0057] Once the stylet 60 is fully seated and aligned with the curved cannula 50 the tip of the curved stylet 60 will protrude from the tip of the curved cannula 50 by about 1/16 to 3/16 inches. This protrusion will help to drive the curve in the direction of its orientation during deployment.

20 **[0058]** Referring now to FIG. 4D, with the curved stylet 60 and the curved cannula 50 engaged, the locking nut 58 at the top of the curved cannula 50 is rotated counter clockwise to allow the cannula 50 and stylet 60 to be advanced with relation to the needle trocar 20 such that the proximal end 52 about against 58, advancing the curved cannula 50 and stylet 60 beyond the
25 distal opening of trocar 20 to generate a curved path in the cancellous bone region 124. As the curved cannula 50 and stylet 60 are advanced they will preferably curve at a radius of 0.4 to 1.0 inches through cancellous bone and arc to an angle between 5 and 110 degrees. Once the curved cannula 50 and stylet 60 are deployed to the intended angle, the locking nut at the top of the
30 curved cannula 50 is engaged with the needle trocar 20 to stop any additional advancement of the curved stylet cannula assembly.

[0059] Referring to FIGS. 7A-7B illustrate the tip of the curved stylet 60, which has been formed with two angles. To help the curve deployment in the proper direction the curve 66 of the curved stylet 60 is shaped in a predetermined orientation. The angle on the inside of the curve 72 is less than the angle on the outside of the curve 74. This disparity in angle helps the stylet cannula assembly 50 & 60 curve in the bone as bone pushes against outside curve face 74 ensuring the curve radius is maintained during deployment.

[0060] Referring now to FIG. 4E, the curved stylet 60 is then removed and replaced by the channeling stylet 90. The tip 94 of the channeling stylet 90 is advanced beyond the end 54 of the curved cannula 50 towards the intended target treatment zone.

[0061] Referring now to FIG. 4F, once the channeling stylet 90 reaches the target treatment zone, it is removed creating a working channel 146. Channel 140 will generally have a first section 142 that crosses the cortical bone of the pedicle 138, followed by a curved path 144. These sections are occupied by curved cannula 50 such that a treatment device fed through the cannula 50 will have to follow the curve of the cannula 50 and not veer off in another direction. The channel may further comprise the linear extension 146 in the cancellous bone 124 to further advance the treatment device toward the treatment site T.

[0062] With the trocar 20 and curved cannula 50 still in place, a treatment device (e.g. treatment probe 100 shown in FIG. 2, with an active element 102 on the distal end 104 of elongate flexible catheter 110 is delivered to the target treatment location T to perform a localized treatment.

[0063] In a preferred embodiment, the active element 102 is delivered to the treatment site and activated to delivery therapeutic treatment energy. The treatment probe may comprise an RF delivery probe having bipolar electrodes 106 and 108 that deliver a therapeutic level of heating to stimulate or ablate the nerve 122.

[0064] It is appreciated that any number of treatment modalities may be delivered to the treatment site for therapeutic treatment. For example,

treatment may be affected by monopolar or tripolar RF, ultrasound, radiation, steam, microwave, laser, or other heating means. Additionally, the treatment device may comprise a fluid delivery catheter that deposits an agent, e.g. bone cement, or other therapeutic agent, to the treatment site T. Alternatively, cryogenic cooling may be delivered for localized treatment of the BVN. Furthermore, treatment may be affected by any mechanical destruction and or removal means capable of severing or denervating the BVN. For example, a cutting blade, bur or mechanically actuated cutter typically used in the art of orthoscopic surgery may be used to affect denervation of the BVN.

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10 **[0065]** In addition to or separate from treating the BVN, a sensor may be delivered to the region to preoperatively or postoperatively measure nerve conduction at the treatment region. In this configuration, the sensor may be delivered on a distal tip of a flexible probe that may or may not have treatment elements as well.

15 **[0066]** The goal of the treatment may be ablation, or necrosis of the target nerve or tissue, or some lesser degree of treatment to denervate the BVN. For example, the treatment energy or frequency may be just sufficient to stimulate the nerve to block the nerve from transmitting signal (e.g. signals indicating pain).

20 **[0067]** Once the treatment is complete, the probe 100 is withdrawn. The curved cannula 50 is then withdrawn into the needle trocar 20. The needle trocar 20 with the curved cannula 50 is then removed and the access site is closed as prescribed by the physician.

[0068] In the above system 10, the design of the curves 56 and 66 of the curved cannula 50 and curved stylet 60 is such that the flexible element (e.g. carrying the treatment device) can navigate through the angular range of deployment of the Nitinol tube of the curved cannula 50. The curved nitinol tube 50 allows the flexible element to navigate through a curve within bone without veering off towards an unintended direction. Cancellous bone density varies from person to person. Therefore, creating a curved channel within varying density cancellous bone 124 will generally not predictably or

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accurately support and contain the treatment device as it tries to navigate the curved channel.

5 [0069] With the system 10 of the present invention, the treatment device 100 is deployed into the bone through the curved Nitinol tube of the curved cannula 50, which supports the element as it traverses through the curve. When it departs from the tube, it will do so in a linear direction along path 146 towards the target zone. This allows the user to predictably and accurately deploy the treatment device towards the target zone T regardless of the density of the cancellous bone.

10 [0070] In some embodiments, a radius of curvature that is smaller than that which can be achieved with a large diameter Nitinol tube may be advantageous. To achieve this, the curved tube of the curved cannula 50 may take one of several forms. In one embodiment, the tube 50 is formed from a rigid polymer that can be heat set in a particular curve. If the polymer was
15 unable to hold the desired curve, an additional stylet (e.g. curved stylet 60) of Nitinol, or other appropriate material, may also be used in conjunction with the polymer tube to achieve the desired curve. This proposed combination of material may encompass and number or variety of materials in multiple different diameters to achieve the desired curve. These combinations only
20 need to ensure that the final outside element (e.g. trocar 20) be “disengageable” from the internal elements and have an inner diameter sufficient to allow the desired treatment device 100 to pass to the treatment region T.

[0071] In an alternative embodiment, of the curved cannula 50 may comprise a
25 Nitinol tube having a pattern of reliefs or cuts (not shown) in the wall of the tube (particularly on the outer radius of the bend). The pattern of cuts or reliefs would allow the tube to bend into a radius tighter than a solid tube could without compromising the integrity of the tubing wall.

[0072] FIG. 5 illustrates a second embodiment of the system or kit 200 of the
30 present invention that may be used to reduce the number of steps required for the procedure. The second embodiment includes a needle trocar 20,

straightening stylet 40, used with the needle trocar 20 and the curved cannula 50 to create the initial path through the soft tissue and cortical shell to allow access to the cancellous bone, curved stylet 60 used in conjunction with the curved cannula 50 to create the curved path within the bone/tissue, and channeling stylet 90 used to create a working channel for the probe beyond the end of the curved path created by the curved stylet.

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[0073] In one method according to the present invention, the straightening stylet 40 is inserted into the curved cannula 50 and secured. In this embodiment, the straightening stylet 40 has a sharp tip 46 designed to penetrate bone. Once the straightening stylet 40 is secure and the curved cannula 50 is straight, they are inserted into the needle trocar 20 and secured. In this embodiment, the curved cannula 50 and straightening stylet 40 are inserted into the shaft 28 of the trocar 20 only as far as to have sharp tip 46 of the straightening stylet 40 protrude from the distal end 22 of the trocar 20. Proper alignment is maintained by aligning a flat on the upper portion of the curved cannula 50 with a pin secured perpendicularly into the needle trocar 20 handle.

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[0074] Referring now to FIG. 6, once the curved cannula 50 is secure, the assembly (trocar 20, curved cannula 50, and straightening stylet 40) is advanced through soft tissue to the surface of the bone. After finding the proper alignment at the pedicle 138 of vertebrae 120, the assembly (trocar 20, curved cannula 50, and straightening stylet 40) is advanced through the cortical shell 128 and into the cancellous interior 124 of the bone.

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[0075] After the proper depth is achieved, the straightening stylet 40 is removed. The curved stylet 60 is then straightened out by sliding the small tube 68 on its shaft towards the distal tip 64. The curved distal tip 66 is straightened out and fully retracted inside the small tube 68, and then the curved stylet 60 is inserted into the curved cannula 50 which still resides inside the needle trocar 20. Once the curved stylet 60 is inserted into the curved cannula 50, the small tube 68 is met by a stop 55 (see FIG. 4C). As the curved stylet 60 continues to advance, the small tube 68 is held inside the handle of

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the curved cannula 50. This allows the curve of the stylet 60 to be exposed inside the curved cannula 50.

5 **[0076]** To create the maximum force, it is preferred that the curve of the two parts (50 & 60) are aligned. To ensure alignment the cap on the curved stylet 60 has an alignment pin, which engages with a notch on the top of the curved cannula 50.

10 **[0077]** When the stylet 60 is fully seated and aligned with the curved cannula 50, the tip of the curved stylet 60 will protrude from the tip of the curved cannula 50 by about 1/16 to 3/16 inches. This protrusion will help to drive the curved cannula 50 in the direction of its orientation during deployment. Once the curved stylet 60 and the curved cannula 50 are engaged, the lock nut at the top of the curved cannula 50 is rotated counter clockwise to allow the cannula 50 and stylet 60 to be advanced with relation to the needle trocar 20 (as shown in FIG. 4D). As the curved cannula and stylet are advanced they
15 generate a curved path toward the treatment location T. Once the curved cannula 50 and stylet 60 are deployed to the intended angle, the lock nut at the top of the curved cannula 50 is engaged with the needle trocar 20 to stop any additional advancement of the curved stylet cannula assembly.

20 **[0078]** The curved stylet 60 is then removed and replaced by the channeling stylet 90. The channeling stylet 90 is advanced beyond the end of the curved cannula 50 (see FIG. 4E) towards the intended target treatment zone creating a working channel for the active element to be inserted. Once the channeling stylet 80 reached the target treatment zone it is removed and replaced by the treatment device 100, which is delivered to the treatment site T and activated.

25 **[0079]** Once the treatment is complete, the treatment device 100 is withdrawn. The curved cannula 50 is then withdrawn into the needle trocar 20. The needle trocar 20 with the curved cannula 50 is then removed and the access site is closed as prescribed by the physician.

30 **[0080]** FIGS.7A and 7B illustrate detail views of a Nitinol wire for the curved stylet 60 (proximal end not shown). The wire comprises a shaft 78 having constant diameter D and a length L_s that may vary according to the application

and desired depth to the treatment location. The wire has a preformed distal tip that is curved to have a radius r that redirects the distal tip 64 at an angle Θ with the shaft. As shown in FIG. 7A, angle Θ is shown to be approximately 110° . However, it is appreciated that the preformed tip may have an angle ranging from a few degrees (slight deflection off axis), to up to 180° (e.g. directing back toward the proximal end).

[0081] As shown in FIG. 7B detailing the distal tip 64, the tip may have a distal extension L_T that extends away from the shaft 78. To promote channeling along a path that follows radius r , the distal tip 64 is configured with a dual-plane bevels 74 and 72. Plane 74 is offset at angle β , and plane 72 is offset at angle α . This configuration of the leading- allows for the stylet and/or curved cannula to travel through bone in a path correlating to the specified curve in the stylet and/or cannula.

[0082] In the example illustrated in FIGS. 7A and 7B, the curved stylet 60 has a shaft length L_s of approximately 3.6 in., diameter D of approximately 0.040 in., and a distal tip length L_T of 0.125 in., radius r of 0.40 in., and angle $\beta = 35^\circ$ and angle $\alpha = 31^\circ$. It should be noted that the above dimensions are for illustration only, and may vary depending on the anatomy and tissue type.

[0083] It is appreciated that all the above embodiments may be provided as a kit of instruments to treat different regions of the body. For example, the location, orientation and angle of the treatment device with respect to the trocar 20 may be varied by providing a set of instruments at varying increments. This may be achieved by varying the curvature (56, 66) in the curved cannula 50 and curved stylet 60. The curvature may be varied by varying the radius of curvature r , the insertion depth (shaft length L_s and tip length L_T , and/or the final exit angle Θ with respect to the trocar 20 central bore. Thus, the physician may select a different kit for treating a lumbar spine segment as opposed to a cervical spine segment, as the anatomy will dictate the path that needs to be channeled.

[0084] Thus, when treating different spine segments, a set out of the kit may be selected to match the vertebra (or other region being treated). For

example, delivering the treatment device at or near the BVN junction for a lumbar vertebra may have a different angle than for a cervical vertebra, and may vary from patient to patient. The set may be selected from the kit intra-operatively, or from a pre-surgery diagnostic evaluation (e.g. radiographic imaging of the target region).

5 **[0085]** It is appreciated that each of the instruments in the embodiments 100 and 200 detailed above may have any length, shape, or diameter desired or required to provide access to the treatment region (e.g. intraosseous nerve trunk) thereby facilitating effective treatment of the target region. For example, the size of the intraosseous nerve to be treated, the size of the passageway in the bone (e.g. pedicle
10 138) for accessing the intraosseous nerve, and the location of the bone, and thus the intraosseous nerve, are factors that may assist in determining the desired size and shape of the individual instruments.

[0086] The systems 100, 200 described above may be used with a number of different treatment modalities for therapeutic treatment of the target region. For
15 example, in one embodiment, it is desirable to operate the treatment device 100 in a manner that ablates the tissue of the target region (e.g. BVN) to produce as described in U.S. Patent No. 6,699,242.

[0087] In another embodiment, the treatment device is configured to deliver therapeutic treatment that is targeted to block nerve conduction without ablating the
20 nerve, i.e. thermal treatment is delivered to the nerve (e.g. via thermal therapy, agent or the like) that results in denervation of the BVN without necrosis of tissue. This may be achieved via delivery of a lesser amount of energy or agent to the tissue site (either in the form of less exposure time, concentration, intensity, etc.) than is required for ablation, but an amount sufficient to achieve some amount of temporary or permanent
25 denervation.

[0088] As can be seen, therefore, the present invention includes the following inventive embodiments among others:

- [0089]** 1. A system for channeling a path into bone, comprising: a trocar having a central channel and opening at its distal tip; and a curved cannula sized to be received in said central channel and delivered to said distal opening; the curved cannula having a deflectable tip with a preformed curve such that the tip straightens while being delivered through the trocar and regains its preformed curve upon exiting and extending past the distal opening of the trocar to generate a curved path in the bone corresponding to the preformed curve of the deflectable tip; wherein the curved cannula comprises a central passageway having a diameter configured allow a treatment device to be delivered through the central passageway to a location beyond the curved path.
- [0090]** 2. A system as recited in embodiment 2, further comprising: a straight stylet configured to be installed in the trocar; the straight stylet comprising a sharp distal tip that is configured to extend beyond the distal opening of the trocar to pierce the bone as the trocar is being delivered to a treatment location within the bone.
- [0091]** 3. A system as recited in embodiment 2, further comprising: a straightening stylet configured to be installed in the curved cannula; the straightening stylet comprising a rigid construction configured to straighten the distal tip of the curved cannula when positioned in the trocar.
- [0092]** 4. A system as recited in embodiment 3, wherein the straightening stylet further comprises a sharp distal end to pierce the bone; and wherein the straightening stylet and curved cannula are configured to be installed in the trocar in place of the straight stylet as the trocar is delivered into the bone.
- [0093]** 5. A system as recited in embodiment 1, further comprising: a curved stylet having an outer radius sized to fit within the central passageway of the curved cannula; wherein the curved stylet is configured to be installed in the curved cannula while the curved cannula is extended past the distal opening of the trocar, the curved stylet configured to block the distal opening of the curved cannula while being delivered into the bone.
- [0094]** 6. A system as recited in embodiment 5, wherein the curved stylet has

a curved distal end corresponding to the curve of the curved cannula.

[0095] 7. A system as recited in embodiment 5, wherein the curved stylet has a sharp distal tip configured to extend past the curved cannula to pierce the bone as the cannula is delivered past the distal opening of the trocar.

5 **[0096]** 8. A system as recited in embodiment 7, wherein the curved stylet and the curved cannula have mating proximal ends that align the curve of the curved stylet with the curve of the curved cannula.

[0097] 9. A system as recited in embodiment 5, further comprising a straight channeling stylet configured to be installed in the cannula after removing the curved stylet; wherein the straight channeling stylet is flexibly deformable to
10 navigate the curved cannula yet retain a straight form upon exiting the curved cannula; wherein straight channeling stylet has a length longer than the curved cannula such that it creates a linear path beyond the distal end of the curved cannula when fully extended.

15 **[0098]** 10. A method for channeling a path into bone to a treatment location in the body of a patient, comprising: inserting a trocar into a region of bone near the treatment location; the trocar having a central channel and opening at its distal tip; and delivering a cannula through said central channel and to said distal opening; wherein the cannula comprises a deflectable tip with a
20 preformed curve such that the tip straightens while being delivered through the trocar and regains its preformed curve upon exiting the trocar; extending the cannula past the distal opening of the trocar to generate a curved path in the bone corresponding to the preformed curve of the deflectable tip; delivering a treatment device through a central passageway in said cannula having to the
25 treatment location beyond the curved path.

[0099] 11. A method as recited in embodiment 10, wherein inserting a trocar into a region of bone comprises inserting a stylet into the trocar such that the stylet extends beyond the distal opening of the trocar; and inserting the stylet and trocar simultaneously into the region of bone such that the stylet pierces
30 the bone as the trocar is being delivered to a treatment location.

[00100] 12. A method as recited in embodiment 10, wherein delivering a

cannula through the central channel comprises: inserting a straightening stylet into the central passageway of the cannula; the straightening stylet comprising a rigid construction configured to straighten the curved distal tip of the cannula; and inserting the straightening stylet and straightened cannula simultaneously into the trocar.

[00101] 13. A method as recited in embodiment 12, wherein the straightening stylet further comprises a sharp distal end to pierce the bone; and wherein the straightening stylet and cannula are installed simultaneously along with the trocar as the trocar is delivered into the bone.

10 **[00102]** 14. A method as recited in embodiment 10, wherein extending the cannula past the distal opening comprises: inserting a curved stylet into the central passageway of the curved cannula such that a distal tip of the curved stylet extends to at least the distal opening of the curved cannula; simultaneously extending the curved cannula and curved stylet from the distal
15 end of the trocar such that the curved stylet blocks the distal opening of the curved cannula while being delivered into the bone.

[00103] 15. A method as recited in embodiment 14, wherein the curved stylet has a curved distal end corresponding to the curve of the curved cannula; and wherein the curved stylet reinforces the curved shape of the curved cannula
20 as the curved cannula is extended past the distal opening of the trocar.

[00104] 16. A method as recited in embodiment 14, wherein the curved stylet has a sharp distal tip; wherein curved stylet is advanced within the central passageway so that the curved stylet extends past the distal opening of the curved cannula such that the curved stylet pierces the bone as the cannula is
25 delivered past the distal opening of the trocar.

[00105] 17. A method as recited in embodiment 14, further comprising: removing the curved stylet from the curved cannula; inserting a straight channeling stylet into the curved distal end of the cannula; wherein the straight channeling stylet is flexibly deformable to navigate the curved cannula yet
30 retain a straight form upon exiting the curved cannula; wherein the straight channeling stylet is longer than the curved cannula to create a linear channel

beyond the distal tip of the curved cannula.

- 5 [00106] 18. A method as recited in embodiment 10, wherein the trocar is inserted through a cortical bone region and into a cancellous bone region of a vertebrae, and wherein the curved cannula is extended though at least a portion of the cancellous bone region to a location at or near the treatment location.
- 10 [00107] 19. A method as recited in embodiment 18, wherein the treatment location comprises a BVN of the vertebrae, the method further comprising: delivering treatment to the treatment location to denervate at least a portion of the BVN.
- [00108] 20. A method as recited in embodiment 19, wherein denervating a portion of the BVN comprises delivering focused, therapeutic heating to an isolated region of the BVN.
- 15 [00109] 21. A method as recited in embodiment 19, wherein denervating a portion of the BVN comprises delivering an agent to the treatment region to isolate treatment to that region.
- [00110] 22. A method as recited in embodiment 19, wherein the treatment is focused on a location of the BVN that is downstream of one or more branches of the BVN.
- 20 [00111] 23. A kit for channeling a path into bone, comprising: a trocar having a central channel and opening at its distal tip; and a cannula selected from a set of cannulas sized to be received in said central channel and delivered to said distal opening; the cannula having a deflectable distal tip with a preformed curve such that the tip straightens while being delivered through the trocar and regains its preformed curve upon exiting and extending past the distal opening of the trocar to generate a curved path in the bone corresponding to the preformed curve of the deflectable tip; wherein the cannula comprises a central passageway having a diameter configured allow a treatment device to be delivered through the central passageway to a location beyond the curved path; wherein the set of cannulas comprises one or more cannulas that have varying preformed curvatures at the distal tip.
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- [00112] 24. A kit as recited in embodiment 23, wherein the one or more cannulas have a varying preformed radius at the distal tip.
- [00113] 25. A kit as recited in embodiment 23, wherein the one or more cannulas each have distal tips that terminate at varying angles with respect to the central channel of the trocar.
- [00114] 26. A kit as recited in embodiment 25, wherein the angle of the distal tip with respect to the central channel of the trocar varies from approximately 45° to approximately 110°.
- [00115] 27. A kit as recited in embodiment 23, further comprising: a straight stylet configured to be installed in the trocar; the straight stylet comprising a sharp distal tip that is configured to extend beyond the distal opening of the trocar to pierce the bone as the trocar is being delivered to a treatment location within the bone.
- [00116] 28. A kit as recited in embodiment 23, further comprising: a set of curved stylets having an outer radius sized to fit within the central passageway of the curved cannula; wherein each curved stylet is configured to be installed in the curved cannula while the curved cannula is extended past the distal opening of the trocar; wherein the curved stylet configured to block the distal opening of the curved cannula while being delivered into the bone; and wherein each curved stylet has a varying a curved distal end corresponding to the curve of a matching curved cannula in the set of curved cannulas.
- [00117] 29. A kit as recited in embodiment 28, wherein the curved stylet has a sharp distal tip configured to extend past the curved cannula to pierce the bone as the cannula is delivered past the distal opening of the trocar.
- [00118] 30. A kit as recited in embodiment 28, wherein the curved stylet and the curved cannula have mating proximal ends that align the curve of the curved stylet with the curve of the curved cannula.
- [00119] 31. A kit as recited in embodiment 28, further comprising a set of straight channeling stylets; wherein one of the set of stylets is configured to be installed in the cannula after removing the curved stylet; wherein the straight channeling stylet is flexibly deformable to navigate the curved cannula yet

retain a straight form upon exiting the curve cannula; wherein each of the straight channeling stylets has a varying length longer than the curved cannula such that the straight channeling stylet creates a predetermined-length linear path beyond the distal end of the curved cannula when fully extended.

5 **[00120]** Although the description above contains many details of illustrative embodiments, such embodiments should not be construed as limiting the scope of the invention but as merely providing illustrations of some of the presently preferred embodiments of this invention. Therefore, it will be appreciated that the scope of the present invention as defined by the claims may fully encompass other embodiments
10 which may be apparent to those skilled in the art, and that the scope of the present invention is accordingly to be limited by nothing other than the appended claims, in which reference to an element in the singular is not intended to mean "one and only one" unless explicitly so stated, but rather "one or more." All structural, chemical, and functional equivalents to the elements of the above-described preferred embodiment
15 that are known to those of ordinary skill in the art are intended to be encompassed by the present claims. Moreover, it is not necessary for a device or method to address each and every problem sought to be solved by the present invention, for it to be encompassed by the present claims. Furthermore, no element, component, or method step in the present disclosure is intended to be dedicated to the public regardless of
20 whether the element, component, or method step is explicitly recited in the claims.

THE SUBJECT-MATTER OF THE INVENTION FOR WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED IS DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. A system for channeling a path into bone, comprising:

5 a trocar having a central channel and an opening at its distal tip;

a curved cannula sized to be received in said central channel and delivered to said distal opening;

the curved cannula having a deflectable tip with a preformed curve such that the tip straightens while being delivered through the trocar and curves again upon exiting
10 and extending past the distal opening of the trocar to generate a curved path in the bone corresponding to the preformed curve of the deflectable tip;

wherein the curved cannula comprises a central passageway having a diameter configured to allow a treatment device to be delivered through the central passageway to a location beyond the curved path; and

15 a curved stylet having an outer radius sized to fit within the central passageway of the curved cannula;

wherein the curved stylet is configured to be installed in the curved cannula while the curved cannula is extended past the distal opening of the trocar, the curved stylet being configured to block a distal opening of the curved cannula while the curved
20 cannula is being delivered into the bone.

2. The system of claim 1, further comprising:

a straight stylet configured to be installed in the trocar;

the straight stylet comprising a sharp distal tip that is configured to extend
25 beyond the distal opening of the trocar to pierce the bone as the trocar is being delivered to a treatment location within the bone.

3. The system of claim 2, further comprising:

a straightening stylet configured to be installed in the curved cannula;

30 the straightening stylet comprising a rigid construction configured to straighten the distal tip of the curved cannula when positioned in the trocar.

4. The system of claim 3:

wherein the straightening stylet further comprises a sharp distal end to pierce the bone; and

wherein the straightening stylet and the curved cannula are configured to be installed in the trocar in place of the straight stylet as the trocar is delivered into the bone.

5. The system of any one of claims 1-4, wherein the curved stylet has a curved distal end corresponding to the preformed curve of the deflectable tip of the curved cannula.

6. The system of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the curved stylet has a sharp distal tip configured to extend past the curved cannula to pierce the bone as the cannula is delivered past the distal opening of the trocar.

7. The system of claim 6, wherein the curved stylet and the curved cannula have mating proximal ends that align the curve of the curved stylet with the curve of the curved cannula.

8. The system of any one of claims 1-7, further comprising:
a straight channeling stylet configured to be installed in the cannula after removing the curved stylet;

wherein the straight channeling stylet is flexibly deformable to navigate the curved cannula yet retain a straight form upon exiting the curved cannula; and

wherein the straight channeling stylet has a length longer than the curved cannula such that it creates a linear path beyond a distal end of the curved cannula when fully extended.

9. A kit for channeling a path into bone, comprising:

a trocar having a central channel and an opening at its distal tip; and

a cannula selected from a set of cannulas sized to be received in said central channel and delivered to said distal opening;

the cannula having a deflectable distal tip with a preformed curve such that the tip straightens while being delivered through the trocar and regains its preformed curve upon exiting and extending past the distal opening of the trocar to generate a curved path in the bone corresponding to the preformed curve of the deflectable distal tip;

wherein the cannula comprises a central passageway having a diameter configured to allow a treatment device to be delivered through the central passageway to a location beyond the curved path;

wherein the set of cannulas comprises one or more cannulas that have varying preformed curvatures at the deflectable distal tip; and

a set of curved stylets having an outer radius sized to fit within the central passageway of a corresponding cannula selected from the set of cannulas;

wherein each curved stylet is configured to be installed in the corresponding cannula while the cannula is extended past the distal opening of the trocar;

wherein the curved stylet is configured to block a distal opening of the cannula while being delivered into the bone; and

wherein each curved stylet has a varying curved distal end corresponding to the preformed curve of the corresponding cannula from the set of cannulas.

10. The kit of claim 9, wherein each cannula or the set of cannulas comprises a deflectable distal tip, and wherein the deflectable distal tips of the set of cannulas terminate at varying angles with respect to the central channel of the trocar.

11. The kit of claim 10, wherein the angle of the distal tip with respect to the central channel of the trocar varies from approximately 45° to approximately 110°.

12. The kit of any one of claims 9-11, further comprising:
a straight stylet configured to be installed in the trocar;

the straight stylet comprising a sharp distal tip that is configured to extend beyond the distal opening of the trocar to pierce the bone as the trocar is being delivered to a treatment location within the bone.

5 13. The kit of any one of claims 9-12, wherein the curved stylet has a sharp distal tip configured to extend past the cannula to pierce the bone as the cannula is delivered past the distal opening of the trocar.

10 14. The kit of any one of claims 9-13, wherein the curved stylet and the cannula have mating proximal ends that align the curve of the curved stylet with the preformed curve of the deflectable distal tip of the cannula.

 15. The kit of any one of claims 9-14, further comprising:
a set of straight channeling stylets;
15 wherein one of the set of straight channeling stylets is configured to be installed in the cannula after removing the curved stylet;
 wherein the straight channeling stylet is flexibly deformable to navigate the cannula yet retain a straight form upon exiting the cannula; and
 wherein each of the straight channeling stylets has a varying length longer than
20 the cannula such that the straight channeling stylet creates a predetermined-length linear path beyond the distal end of the cannula when fully extended.

 16. A system for channeling a path into bone, comprising:
an introducer having a central channel and an opening at a distal tip of the
25 introducer;
 a curved cannula sized to be received in said central channel and delivered to said opening at the distal tip of the introducer,
 wherein the curved cannula comprises a deflectable distal end portion having a preformed curve such that the distal end portion straightens while being delivered
30 through the central channel of the introducer and curves again upon exiting and

extending past the opening at the distal tip of the introducer to generate a curved path in the bone corresponding to the preformed curve of the deflectable distal end portion,

wherein the curved cannula comprises a central passageway having a diameter configured to allow a treatment device to be delivered through the central passageway to a location beyond the curved path; and

a curved stylet having an outer radius sized to fit within the central passageway of the curved cannula,

wherein the curved stylet is configured to be inserted within the curved cannula and wherein the curved stylet and the curved cannula are configured to be advanced together beyond the distal opening of the introducer and into the bone, the curved stylet being configured to block a distal opening of the curved cannula while the curved cannula and the curved stylet are being delivered together into the bone.

17. The system of claim 1 or claim 16, further comprising the treatment device.

18. The system of claim 17, wherein the treatment device comprises a radiofrequency energy delivery probe configured to deliver energy to the location sufficient to ablate a nerve within the bone.

19. The system of claim 17, wherein the treatment device comprises a flexible bipolar radiofrequency energy delivery device having two electrodes configured to deliver energy to the location.

20. The system of claim 17, wherein the treatment device comprises an ultrasound device configured to deliver energy to the location.

21. The system of claim 17, wherein the treatment device comprises a laser device configured to deliver energy to the location.

22. The system of claim 17, wherein the treatment device comprises a fluid delivery device configured to deliver fluid to the location.

23. The system of claim 17, wherein the treatment device is configured to
5 deliver steam to the location.

24. The system of claim 17, wherein the treatment device is configured to deliver radiation to the location.

10 25. The system of claim 17, wherein the treatment device is configured to deliver an agent to the location.

26. The system of claim 17, wherein the treatment device is selected from the group consisting of: a monopolar radiofrequency energy delivery device, a tripolar
15 radiofrequency energy delivery device, and a microwave energy delivery device.

27. The system of claim 22, wherein the fluid is a cryogenic cooling fluid.

28. The system of claim 22, wherein the fluid is a heating fluid.
20

29. The system of any one of claims 19-21, wherein the energy delivered is sufficient to ablate a nerve.

30. The system of any one of claims 19-21, wherein the energy delivered is
25 sufficient to stimulate a nerve.

31. The system of claim 29 or 30, wherein the bone is a vertebral body and wherein the nerve is a basivertebral nerve.

30

32. The system of any one of claims 17-31, further comprising:

a straight channeling stylet configured to be inserted within the curved cannula after removing the curved stylet,

5 wherein the straight channeling stylet is flexibly deformable to navigate the curved cannula yet retain a straight form upon exiting the curved cannula, and

wherein the straight channeling stylet has a length longer than the curved cannula such that it is configured to create a linear path beyond a distal end of the curved cannula when fully extended.

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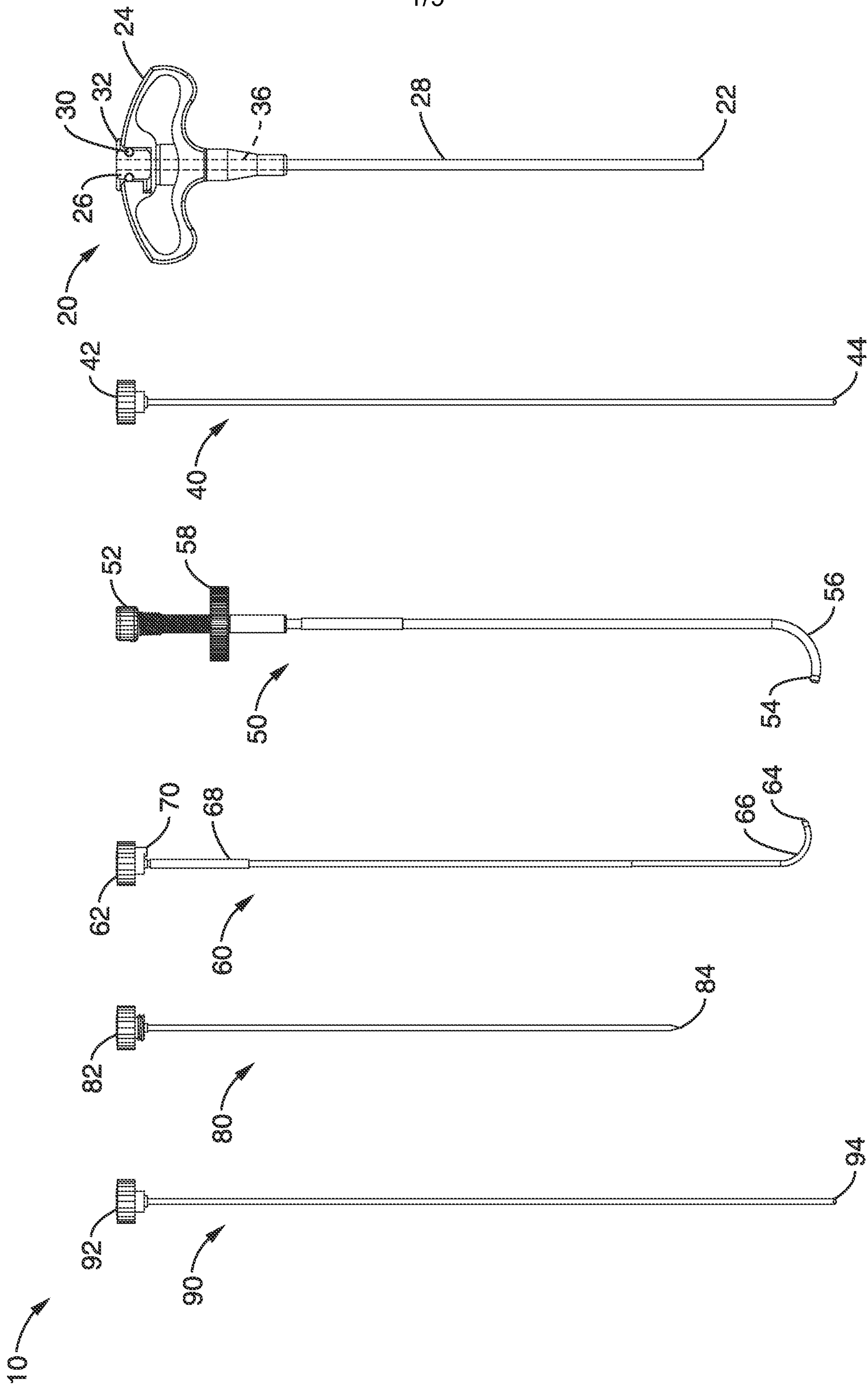
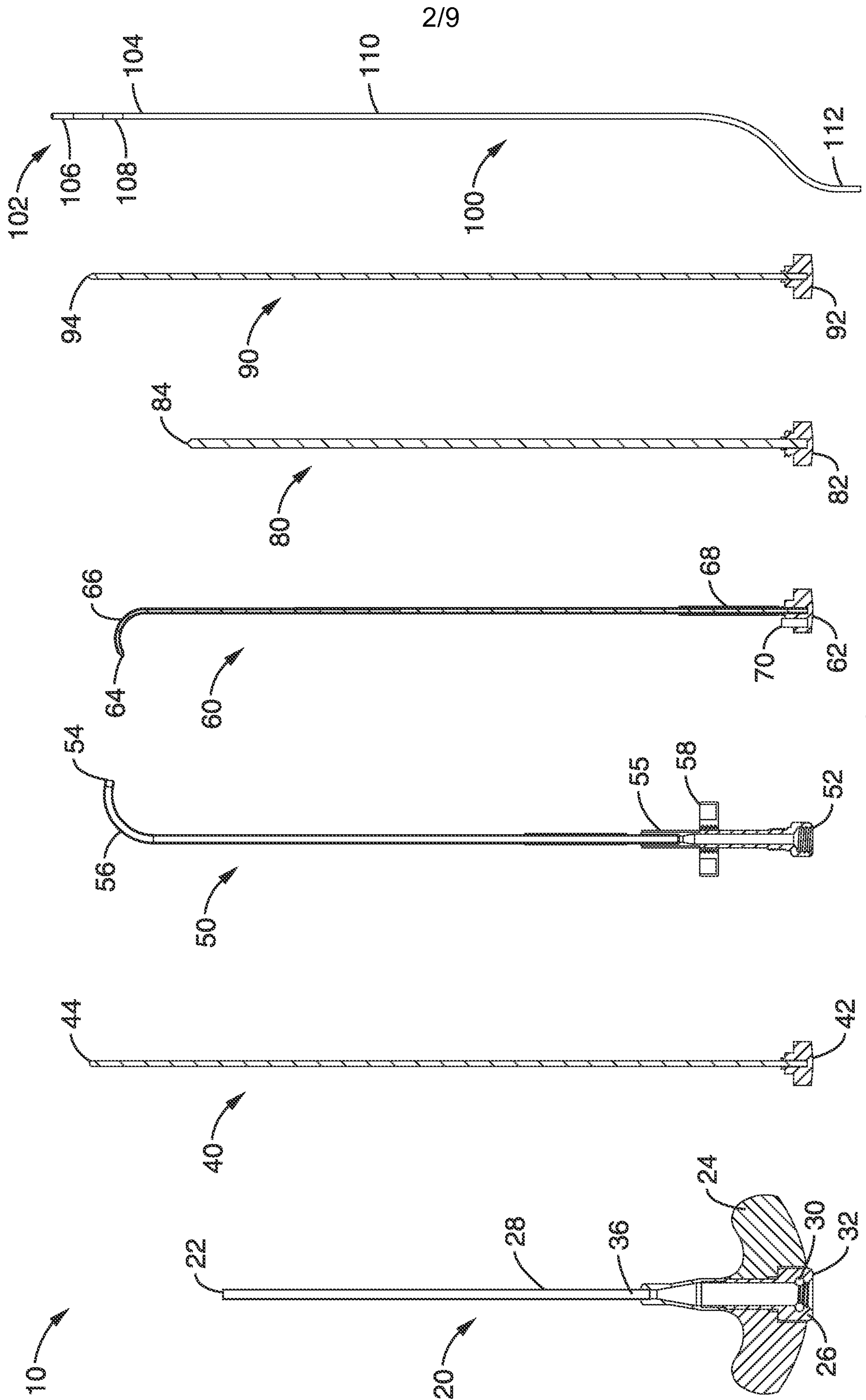
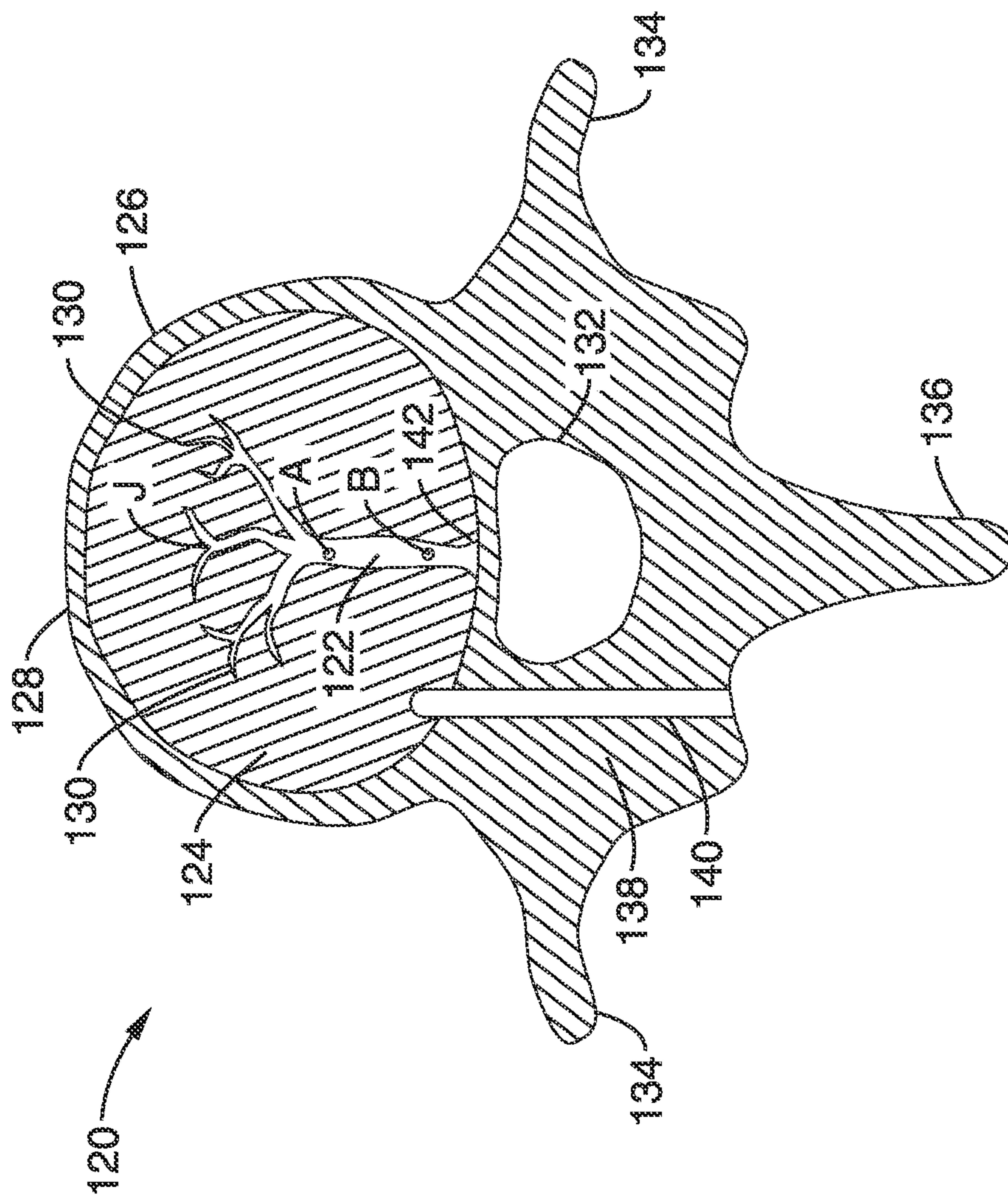
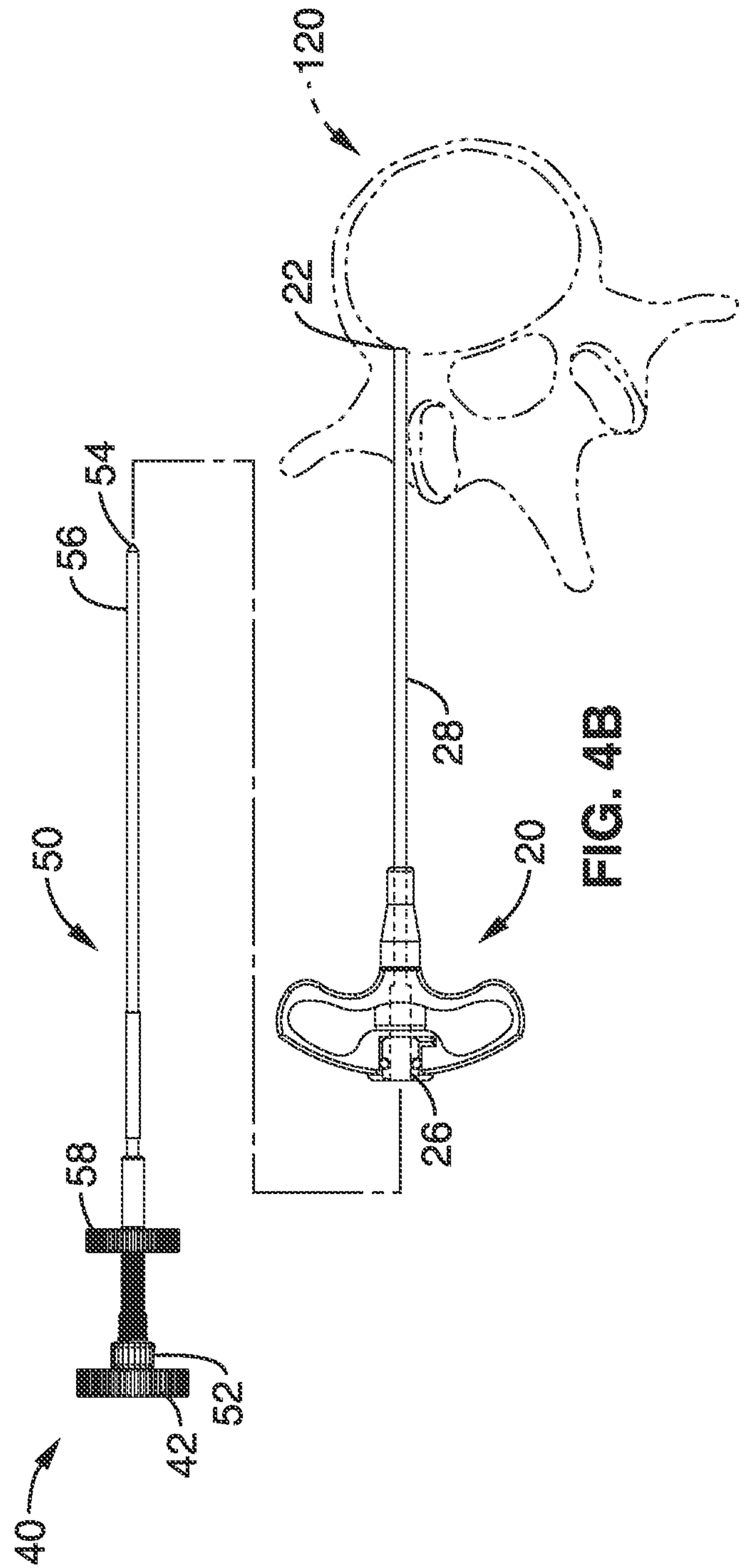
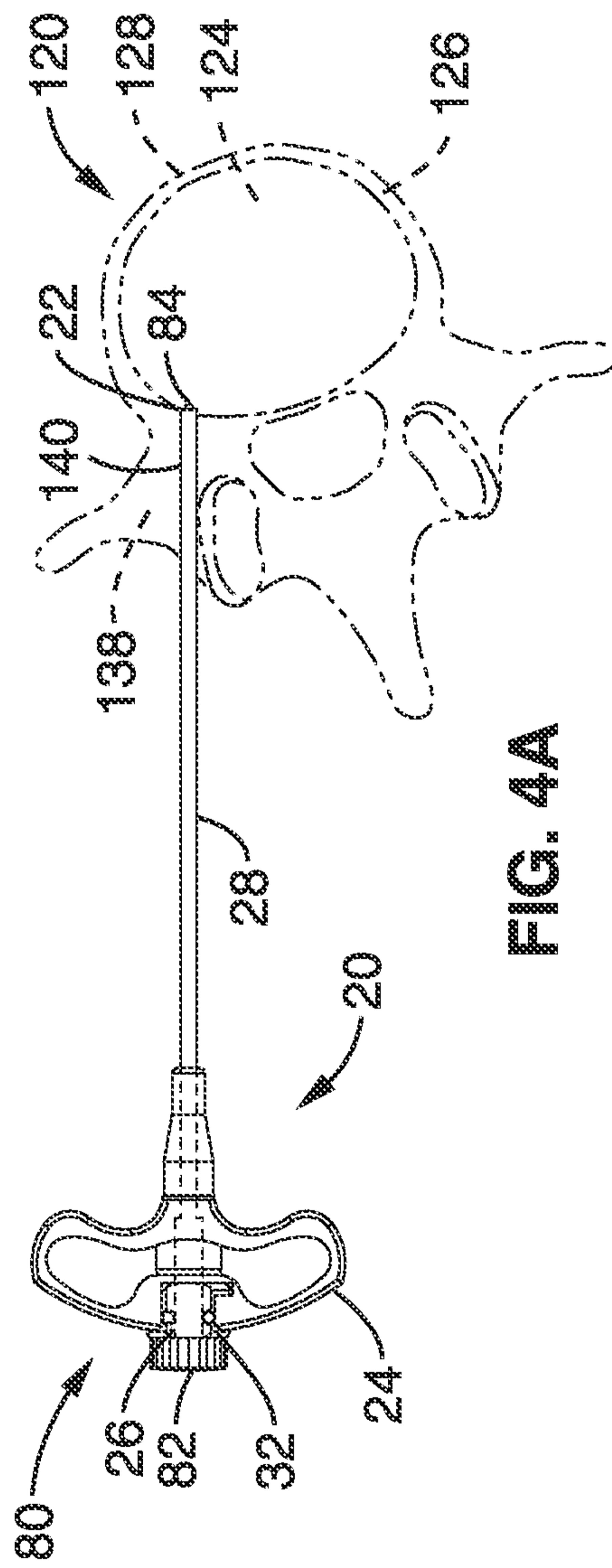


FIG. 1

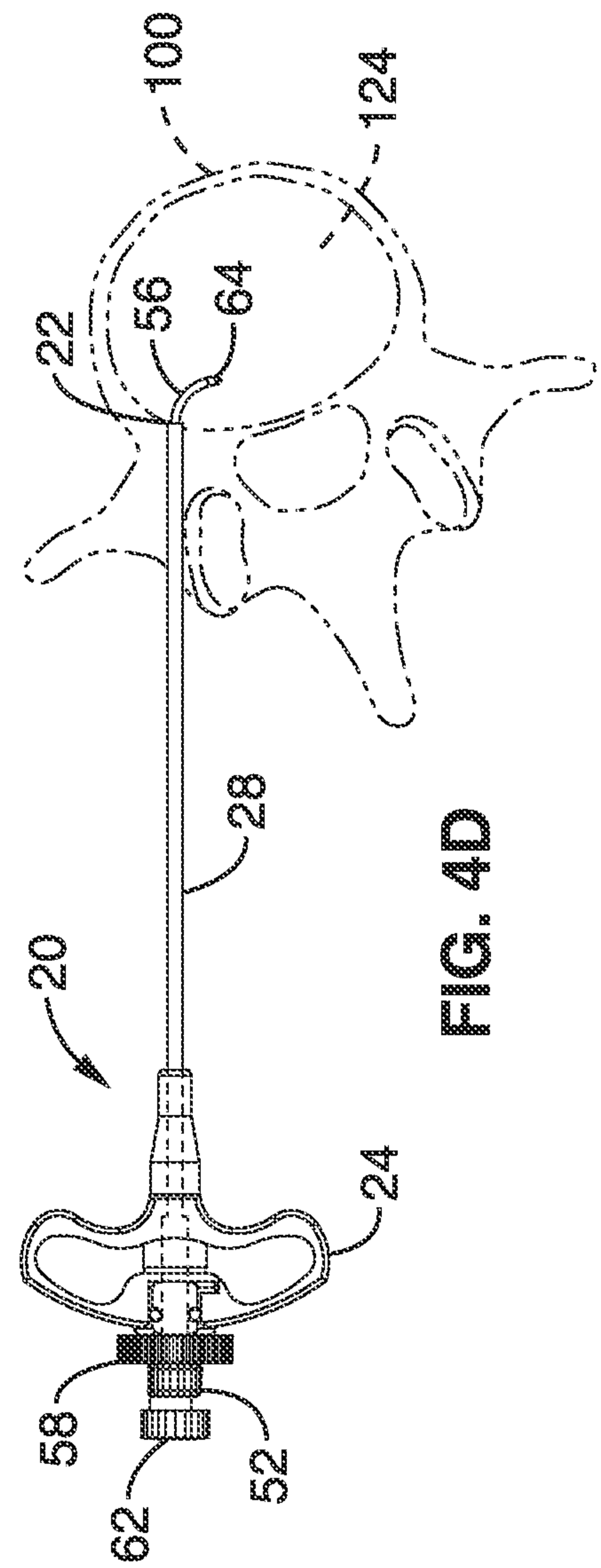
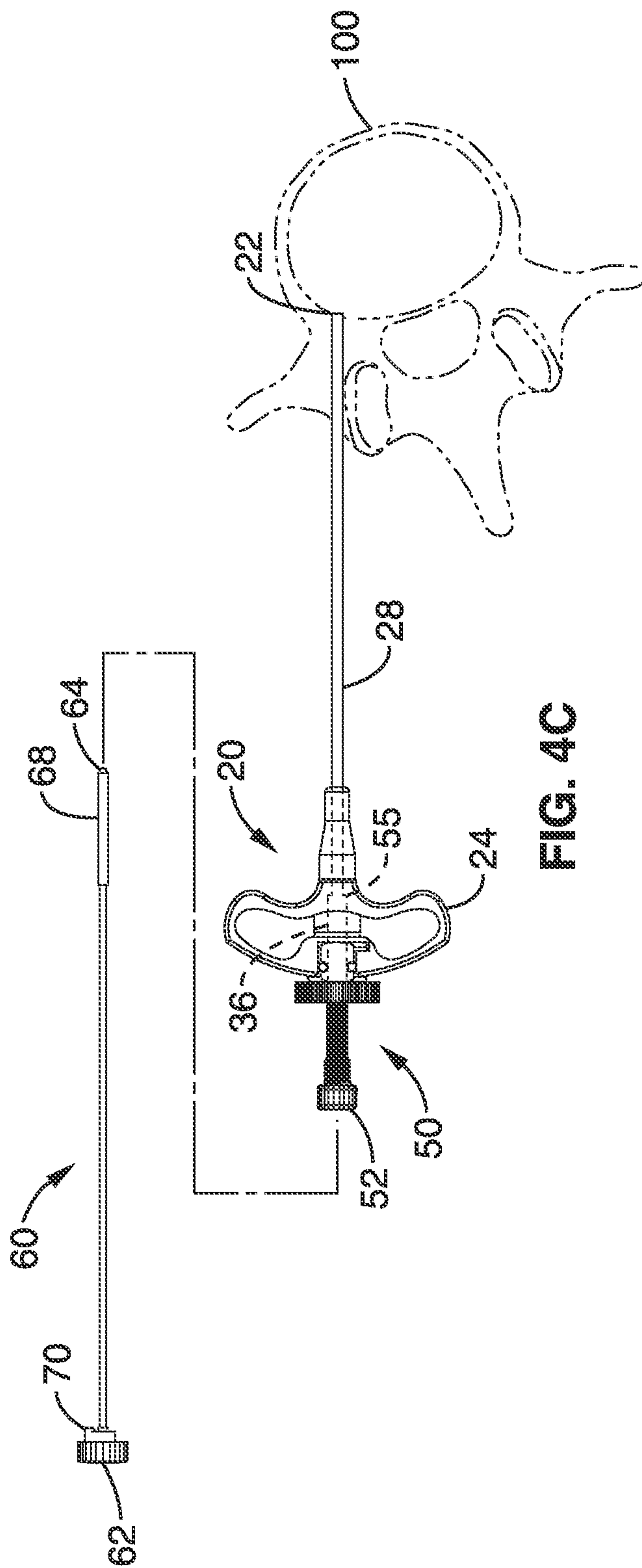




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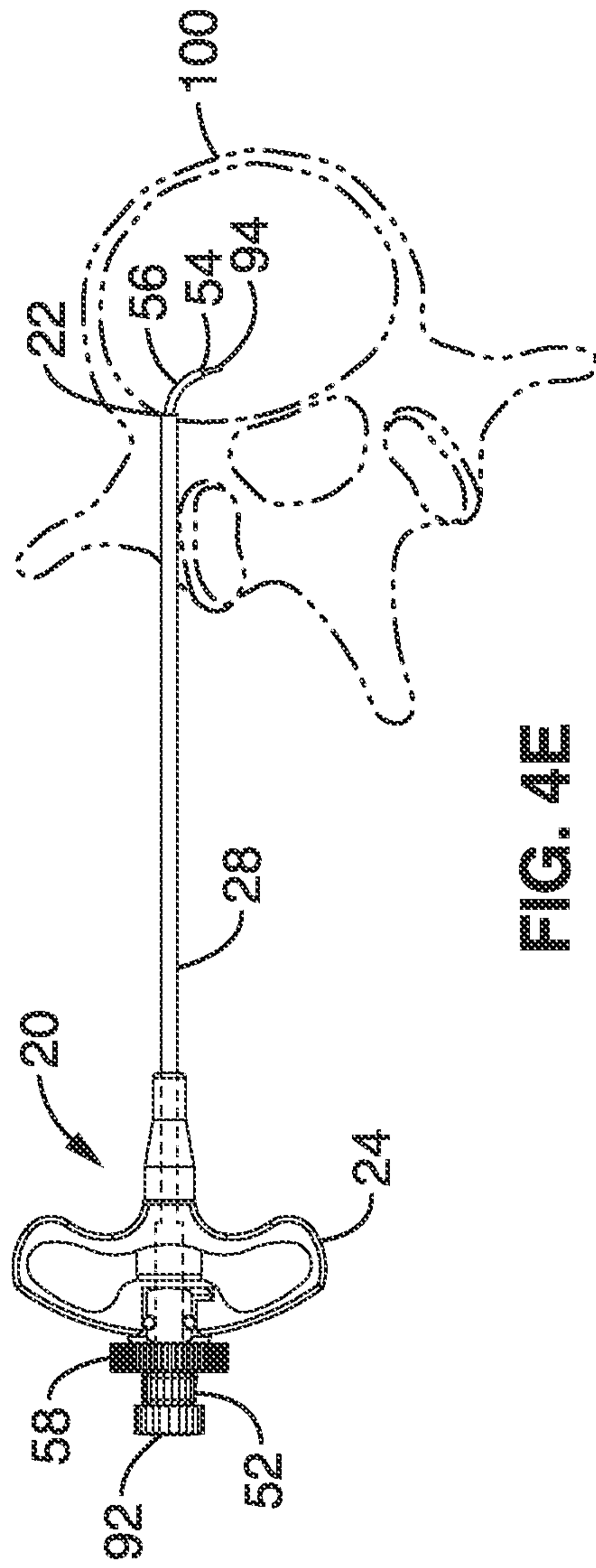


FIG. 4E

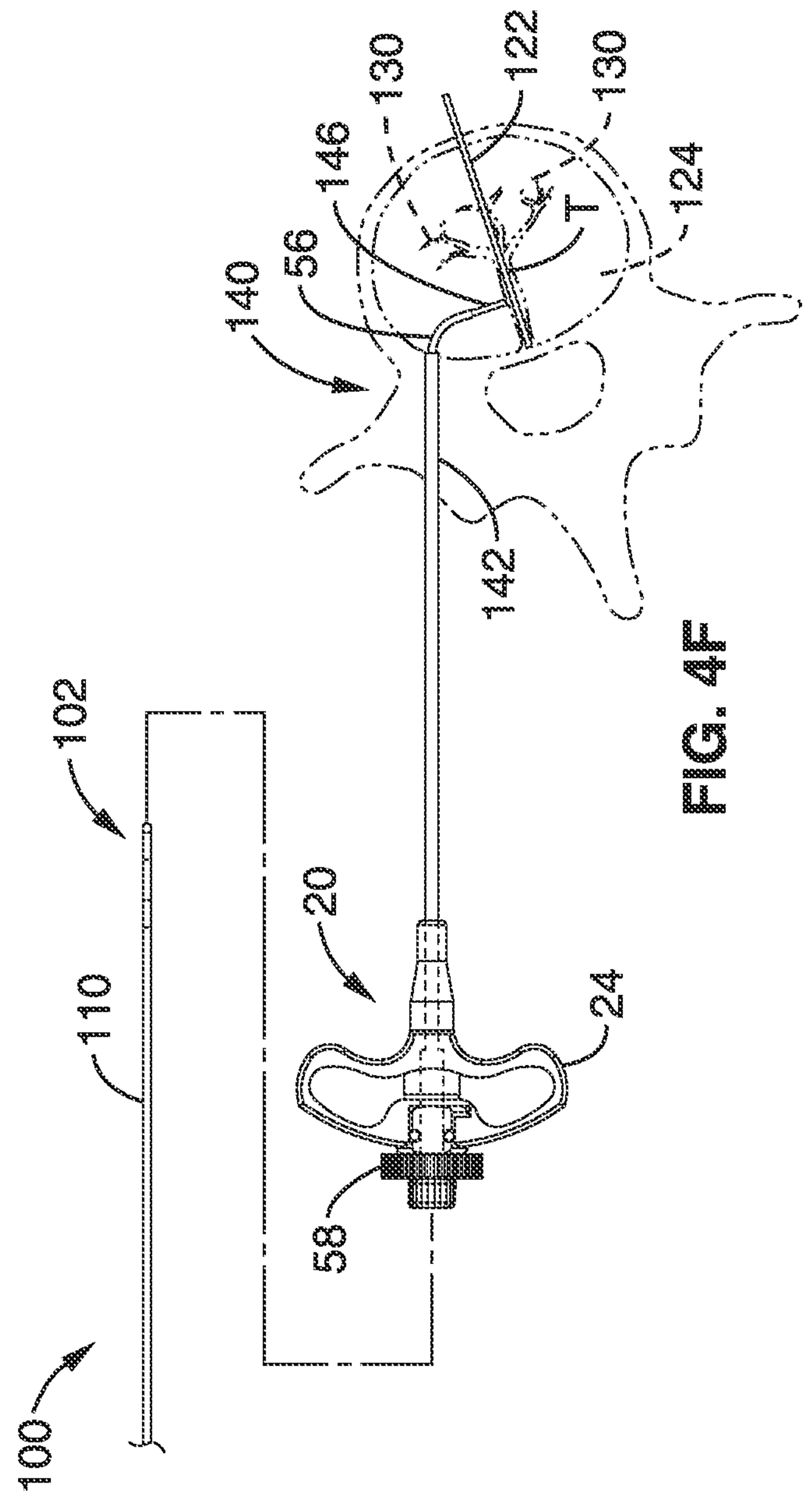
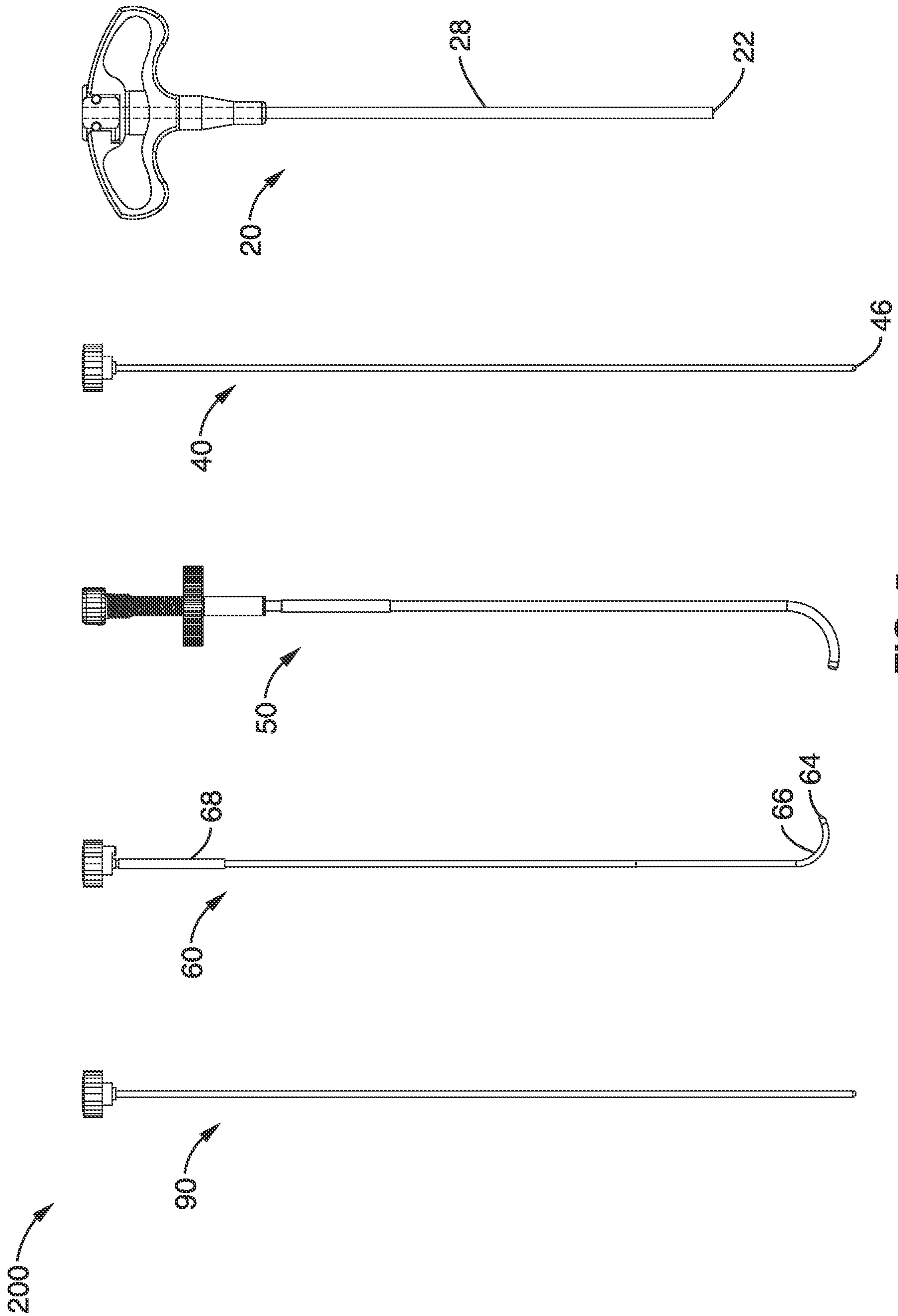
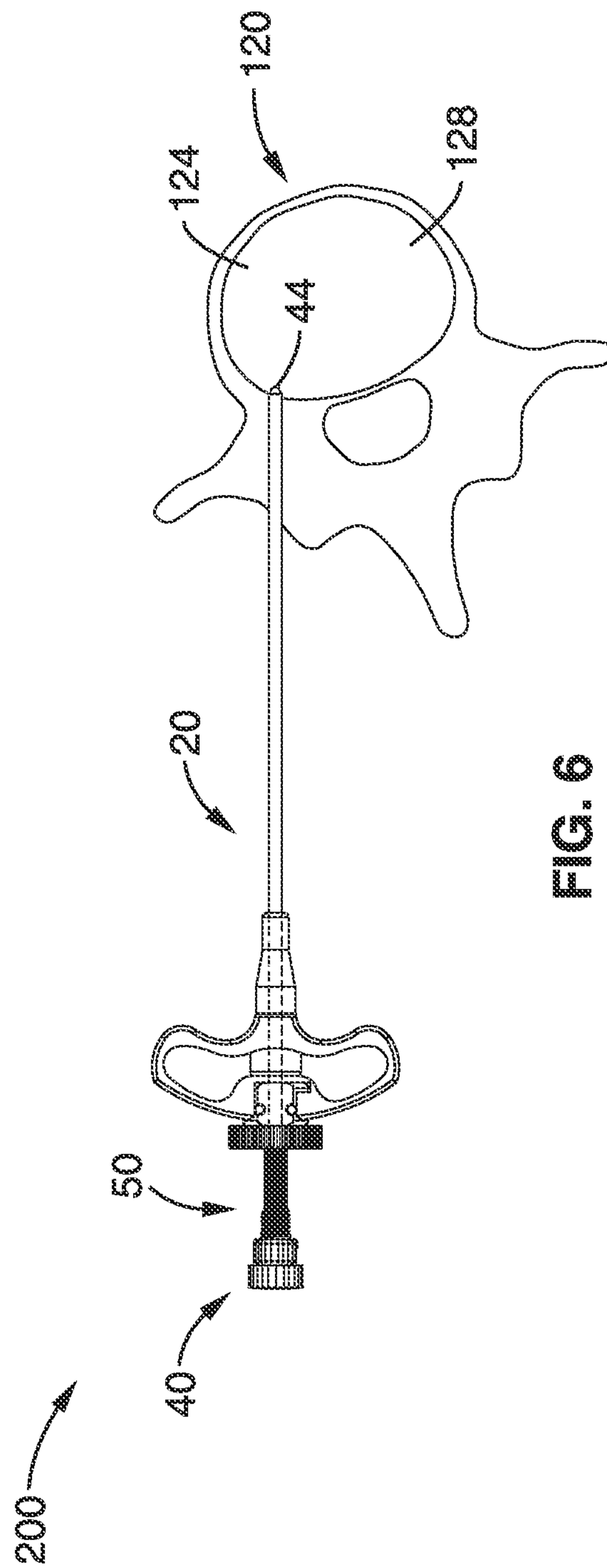


FIG. 4F

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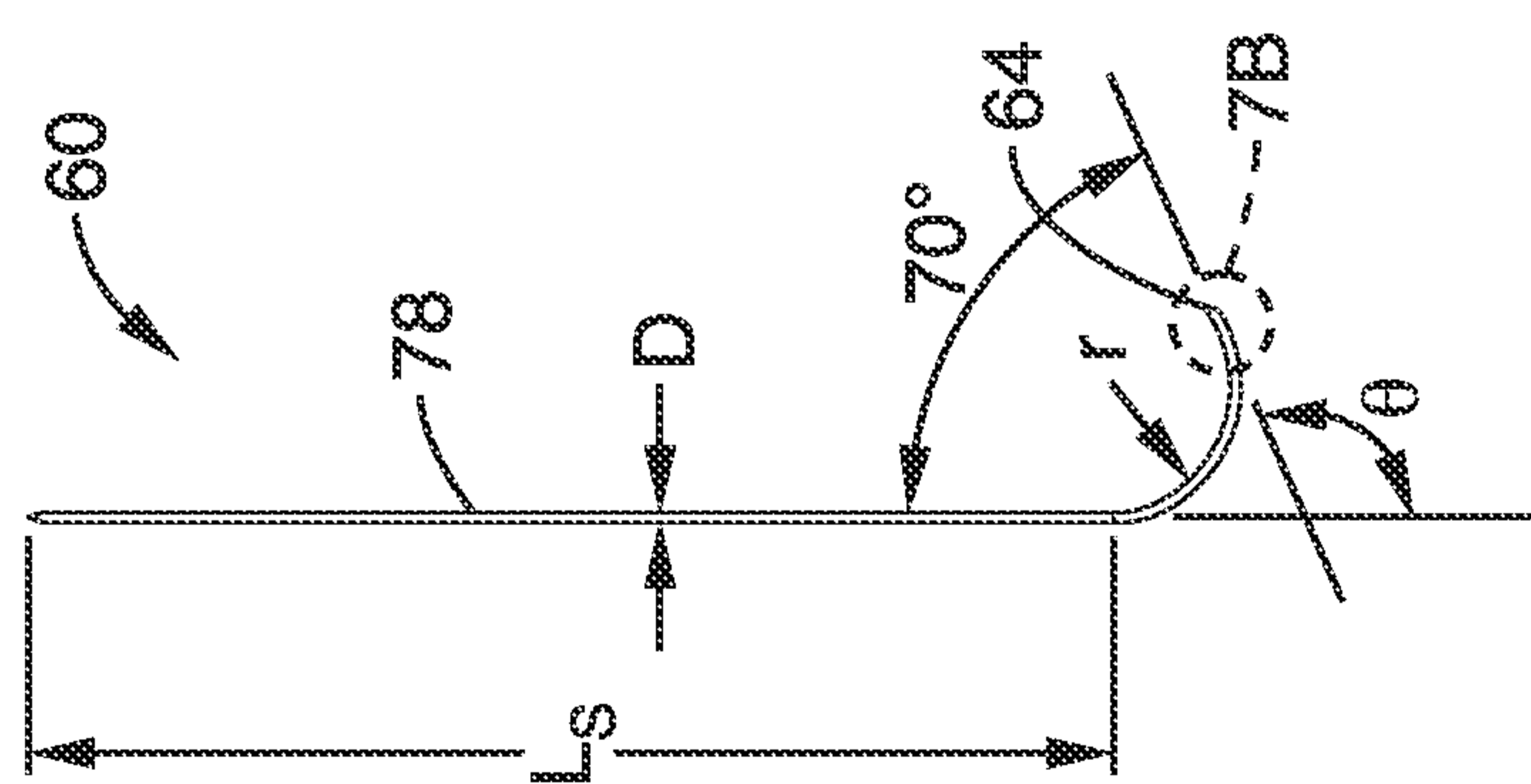


FIG. 7A

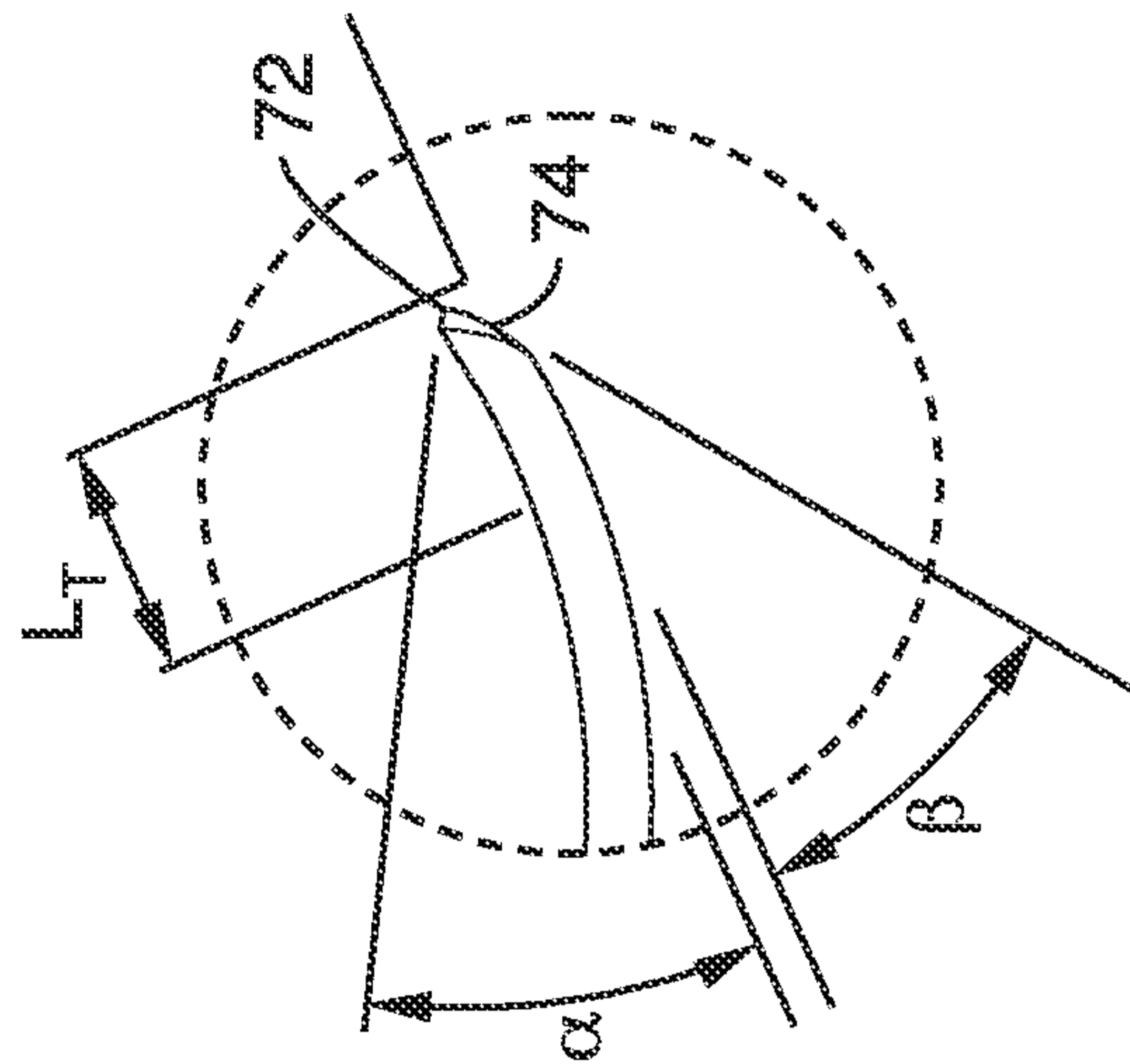


FIG. 7B

