



Renal Occlusive Clamp for Laparoscopic Partial Nephrectomy



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Client: E Jason Abel, M.D.

Abstract

Our client, Dr. Abel, has requested that our team develop a selective renal occlusive clamp for robotic, laparoscopic, partial nephrectomy surgery. Partial nephrectomies are becoming more popular to surgeons in order spare functional tissue. Our product will optimize the partial nephrectomy by selectively occluding blood flow to part of the kidney, while allowing normal blood flow in the other parts of the kidney. This clamp will prevent global kidney ischemia which can lead to tissue damage and complications. This semester, the design will focus on the clamp end of the surgical instrument, with the laparoscopic arm being designed in future. Four different designs were developed: loop, modified bulldog, zip-tie, and crisscross. These designs were analyzed with criteria from the client and from published data about partial nephrectomy. The final design chosen from these criteria was the loop design. This design was partially modified by adding a stiff back plate, and a prototype was constructed. Three different experiments were completed with the prototype; clamp force testing, excised porcine kidney testing, and texture testing. Additionally, compression testing on excised porcine kidney was completed to determine the material properties of kidney. Next semester, testing will be completed in a live porcine model to receive feedback from the client on how the clamp performs in a surgical setting. The laparoscopic arm and handle will also be developed and tested.

Background

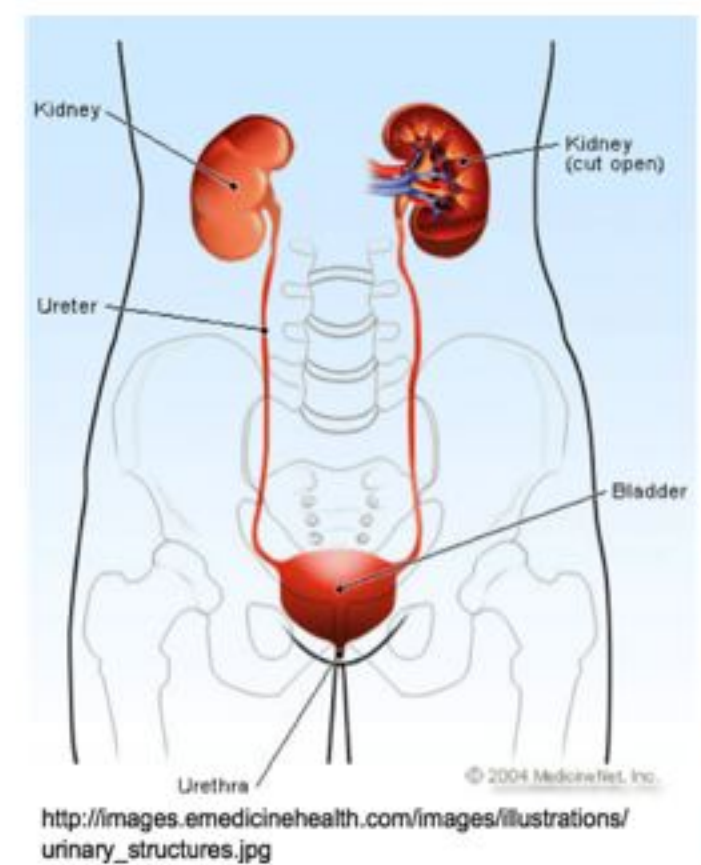


Figure 1. Depiction of kidneys within the body

- Renal cell carcinoma affects 32,000 people in the United States every year¹
- Tumors do not normally respond to non-surgical treatments¹
- Partial nephrectomy: open and closed options
- Current procedure uses vessel clamping of renal artery and vein²
- Vessel clamping causes global renal ischemia³
- Satinsky Clamp is used for open partial procedure

Laparoscopic Procedure

1. 3-4 1cm Incisions are made in the abdomen¹
2. Abdominal cavity is inflated
3. Blood flow is occluded to the kidney
4. The tumors are excised
5. The kidney is sutured closed

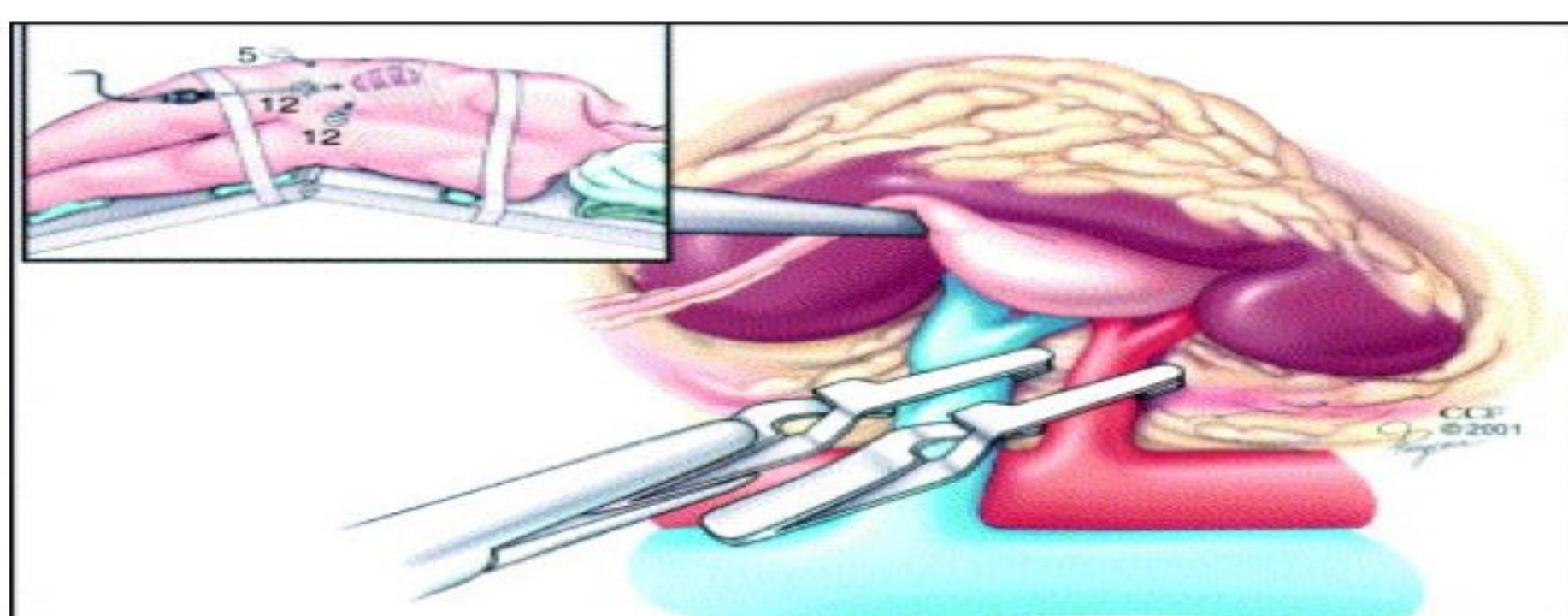


Figure 2. Depiction of vessel clamping during partial nephrectomy⁴. Our prototype utilizes a method of parenchymal clamping

Final Design

Specifications:

- Composed of three sections: shaft, base plate, and flexible ribbon
- Stainless steel construction
- Total Design Length 61.0cm

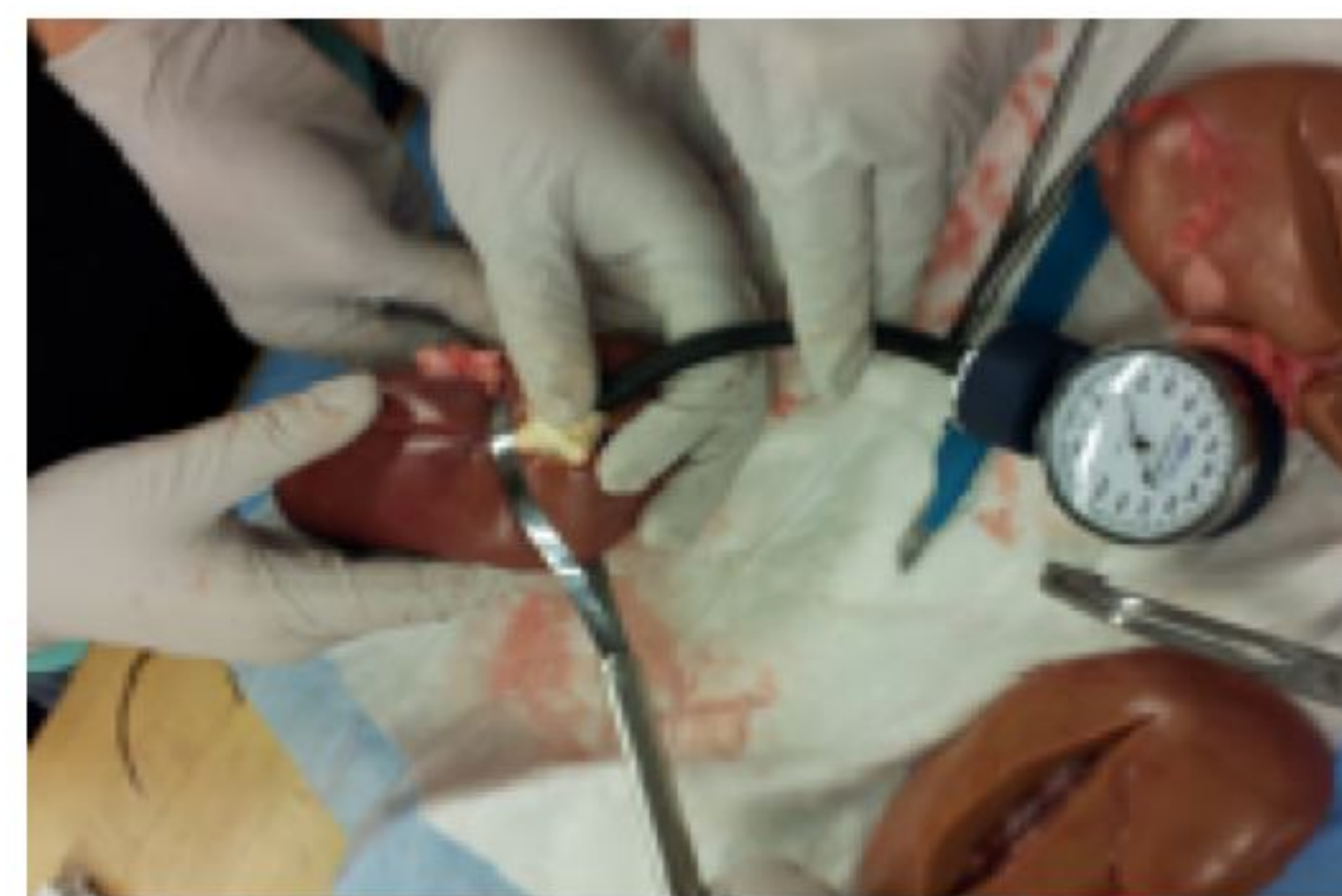


Figure 3. Image of Final Design Compressing Porcine Kidney

Advantages:

- Greater surface area than Satinsky clamp
- Adjustable base plate allows for variances in kidney size
- Functions with laparoscopic procedure

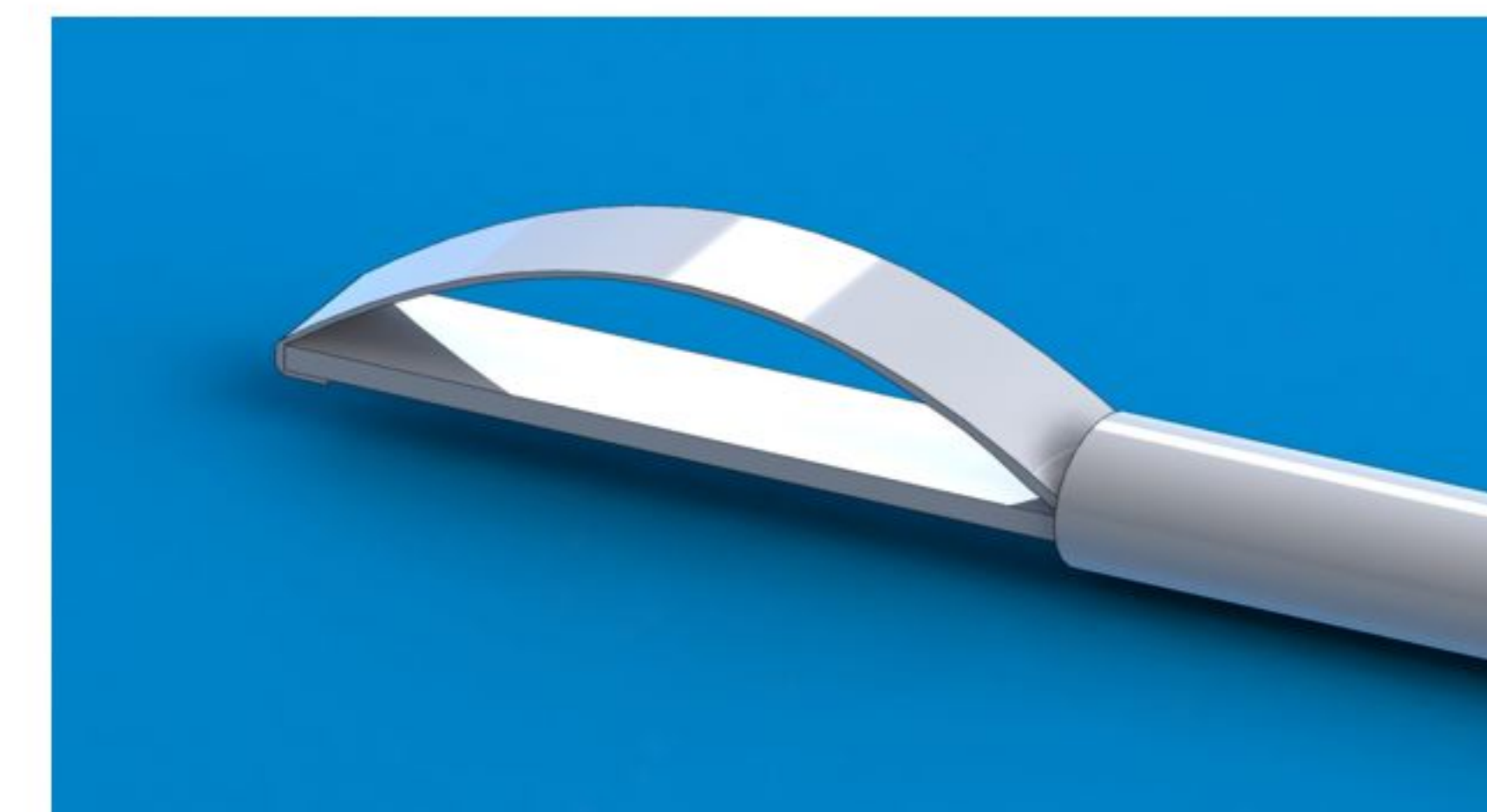


Figure 4. Solidworks rendering of final design.

Mission

Our client, Dr. Abel, requests that our team develop a selective renal occlusive clamp for robotic, laparoscopic, partial nephrectomy surgery. Surgeons are performing more partial nephrectomy surgeries in order to spare functional tissue. Our product will optimize the partial nephrectomy by selectively occluding blood flow to part of the kidney, while allowing normal blood flow in the other parts of the kidney. This clamp will prevent global kidney ischemia which can lead to tissue damage.

Materials

Stainless steel alloys	
304-2B	430
Base Plate	Flexible Ribbon
Cr-Ni	Does not contain Ni
Least expensive	Cheaper than 300 series
medical alloy	

Competition

- Satinsky clamp is used for open partial nephrectomy
- Simon renal pole clamp is used for laparoscopic partial nephrectomy
- Uneven pressure distribution³

Future Work

- Test Prototype in live porcine experiment
- Design control mechanism for device
- Create new prototype utilizing medical-grade stainless steel
- File a patent on design

Acknowledgements

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Professor Kristyn Masters	Ashley Quinn

References

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- [2] Martin, G.L., Warner, J.N., et al. Comparison of Total, Selective, and Nonarterial Clamping Techniques During Laparoscopic and Robot-Assisted Partial Nephrectomy Journal of Endourology. February 2012, Vol. 26, No. 2: 152-156
- [3] Abel, E. 2012. Personal Communication
- [4] Haber, G. 2006. Laparoscopic Partial Nephrectomy: Contemporary Technique and Outcomes. European Urology.

Testing

Friction Testing

- Testing was performed on the stainless steel ribbon and 5 different textured patterns to determine an active force

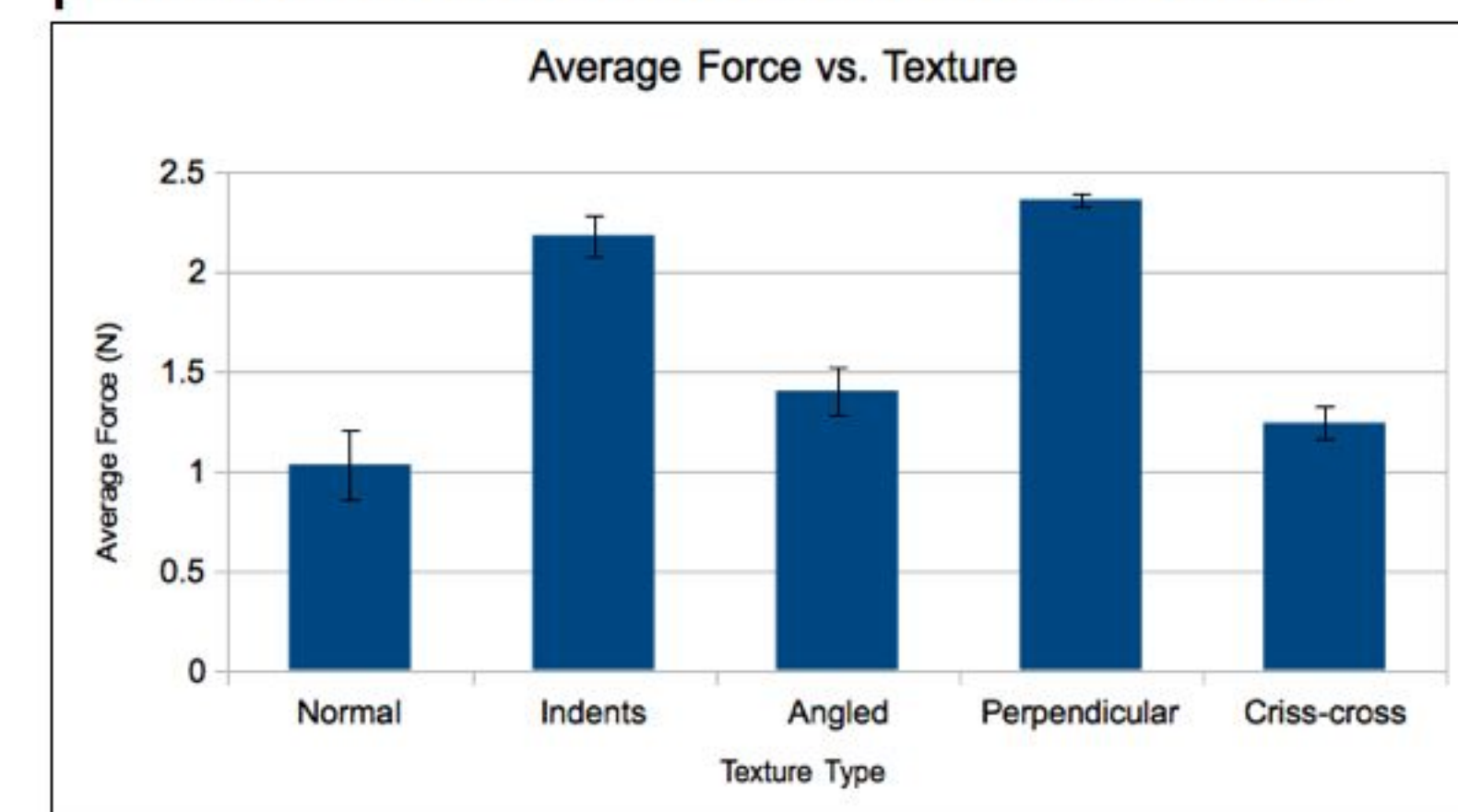


Figure 5. Results of friction testing

Pressure Testing

- Pressure measured with various base plate lengths

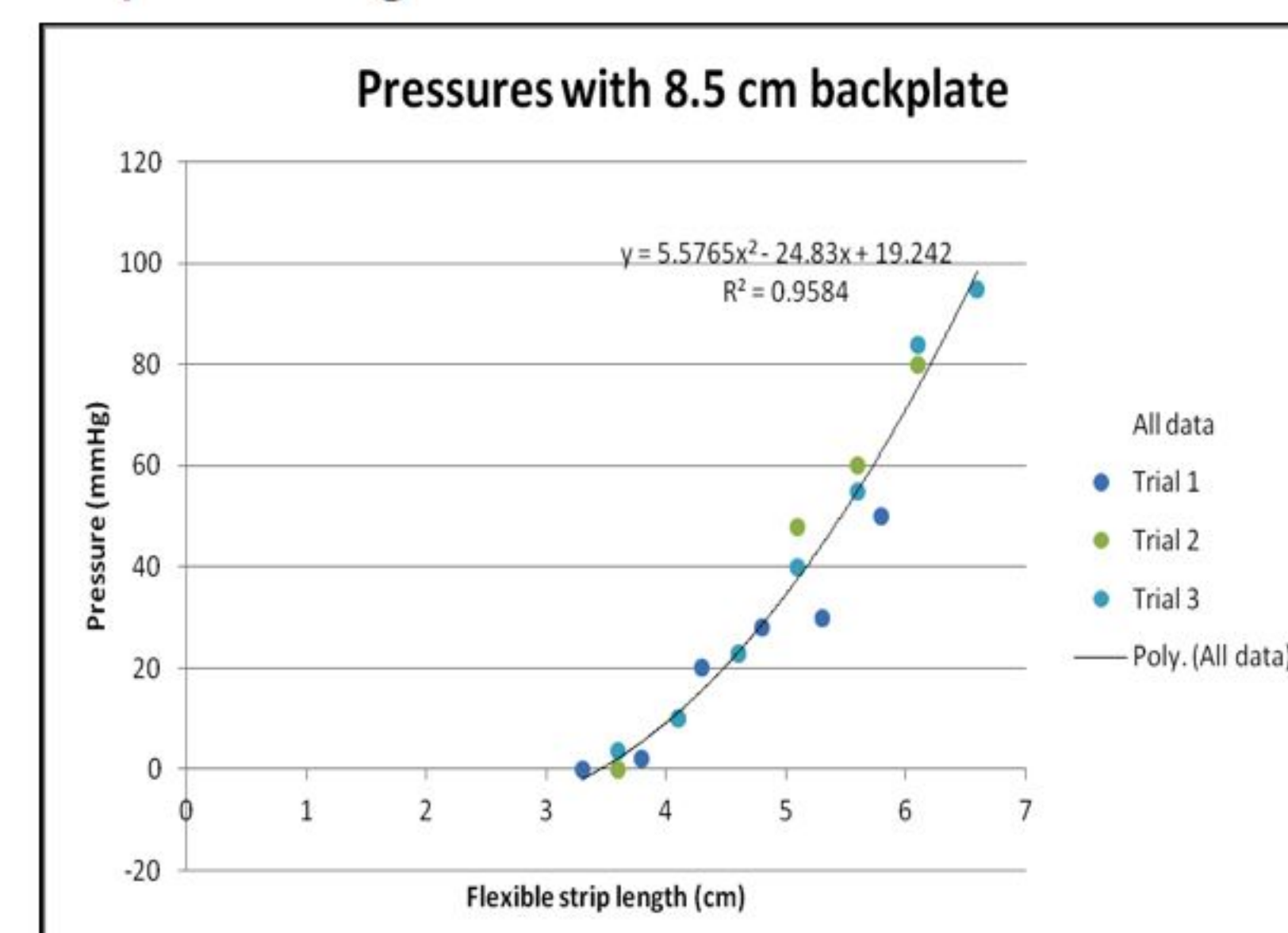


Figure 7. Clamp force testing with 8.5cm base plate.

Compression Testing

- Porcine kidney samples placed in load frame. Force and displacement were measured.



Figure 6. Image of compressive testing setup

- Average Young's Modulus: 1411.865±574.246KPa
- Average strain of failure: 0.344± 0.051
- Average pressure of failure: 303.183 ±32.476KPa

Porcine Kidney Test

- A balloon attached to a sphygmomanometer was inserted inside a porcine kidney
- No significant difference in pressure applied (p-value=0.45356)

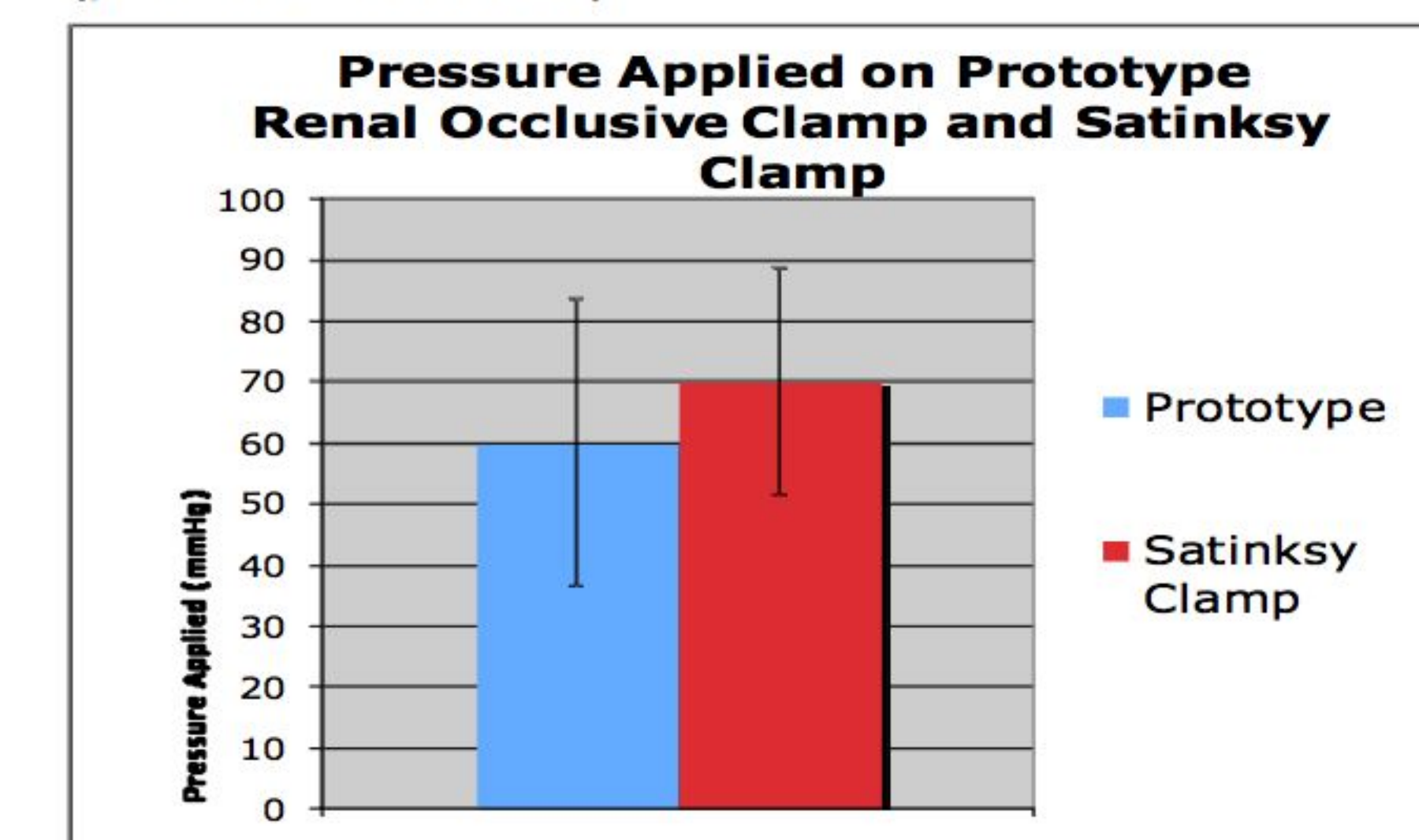


Figure 8. Force applied by prototype and Satinsky clamps.