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Developing A Smaller And More Dexterous Distal Tip for Disposable Endoscopes

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BACKGROUND

MOTIVATION

- In 2012 worldwide [1]:
Gastric Cancer (GC) is 2nd leading cancer-related deaths in the world:
952,000 new cases of GC
723,000 GC-related deaths
- 70% of all cases occur in low-and-middle income (LMI) countries

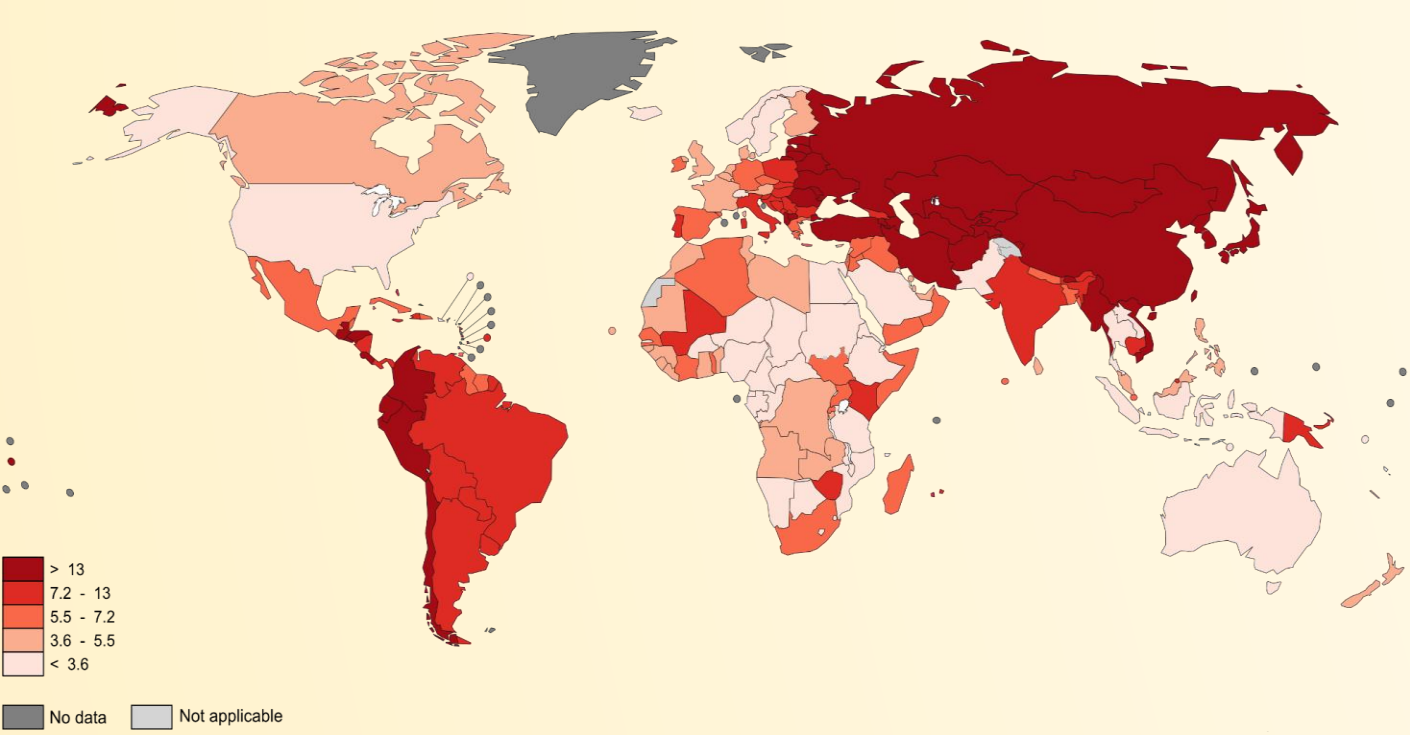


Figure 1: Distribution of male deaths in the world due to gastric cancer in 2012

TRADITIONAL ENDOSCOPE

- Cost^[2]: \$66,000 (avg.); \$104,000 (high)
- LMI countries can rarely afford the economic costs and lack the resources for endoscopy
- Unintuitive and requires hours of training
- Takes long time to clean or repair
- Not portable, bulky tower unit

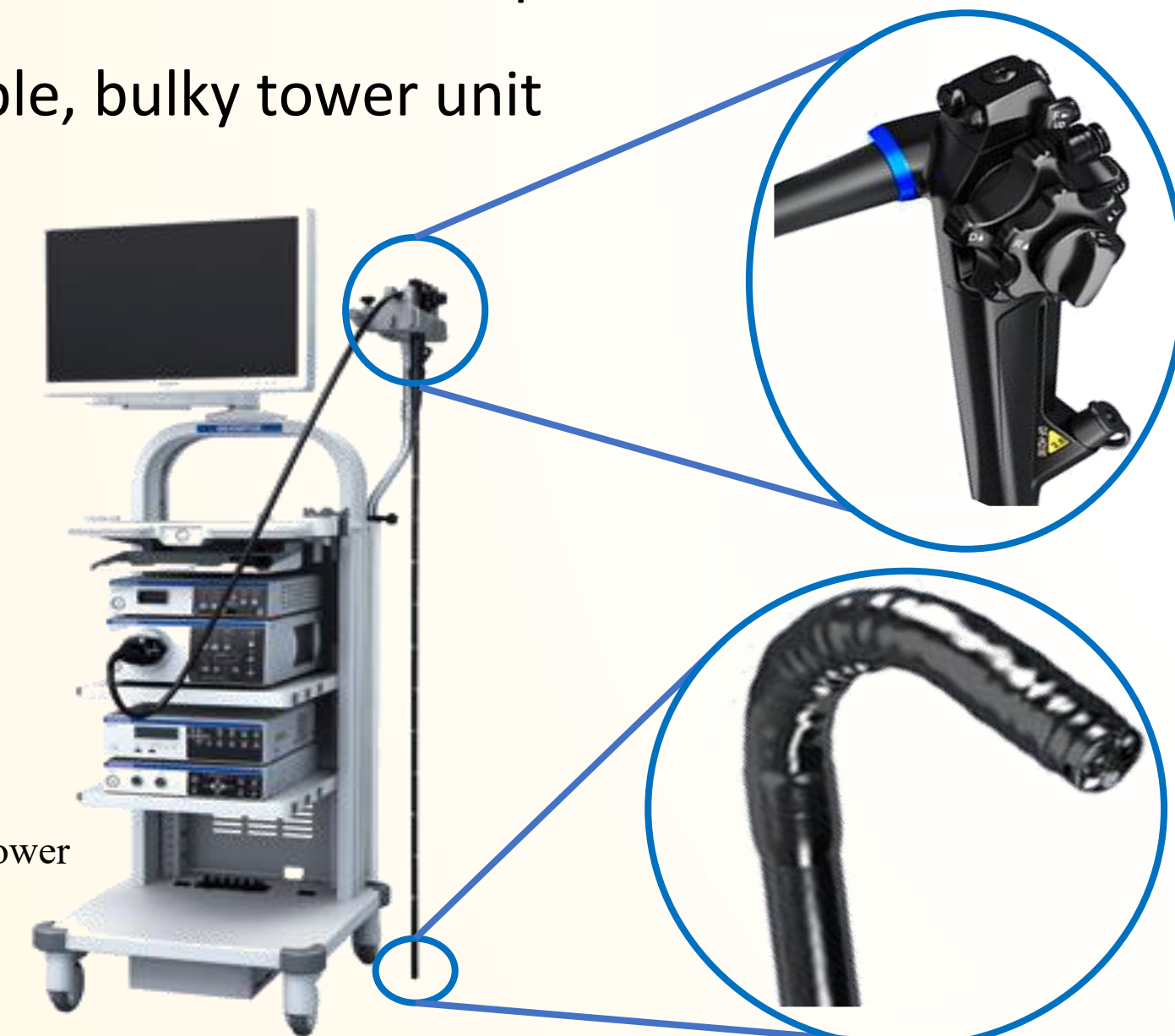
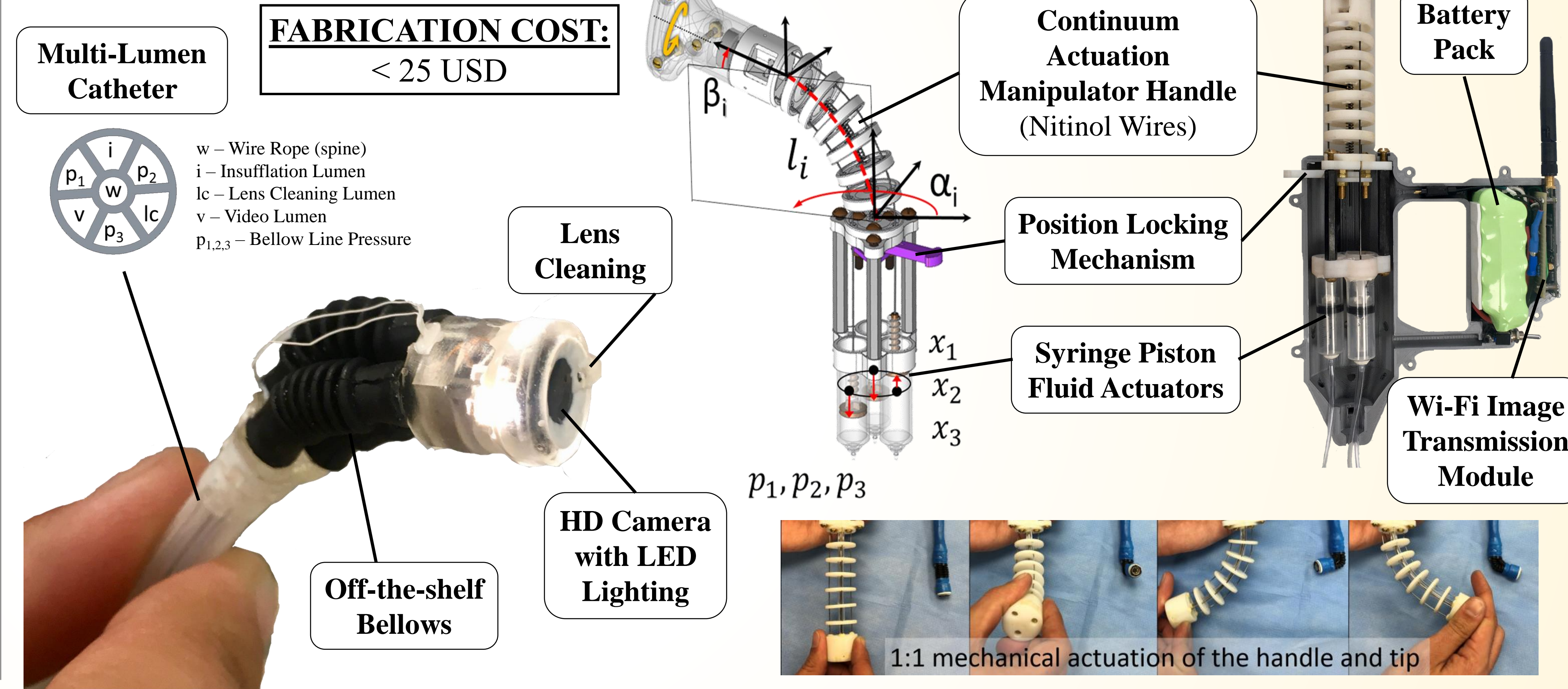


Figure 2: Endoscopic tower unit and endoscope

DISPOSABLE ENDOSCOPE SOLUTION (DEIPA)



FABRICATION COST:
< 25 USD

LIMITATIONS

- Off-the-shelf bellows limit angular range of motion, preventing retroflexion from being achieved
- End-effector tip diameter is bigger than traditional endoscope
- Difficult to maneuver in narrow areas and smaller patients

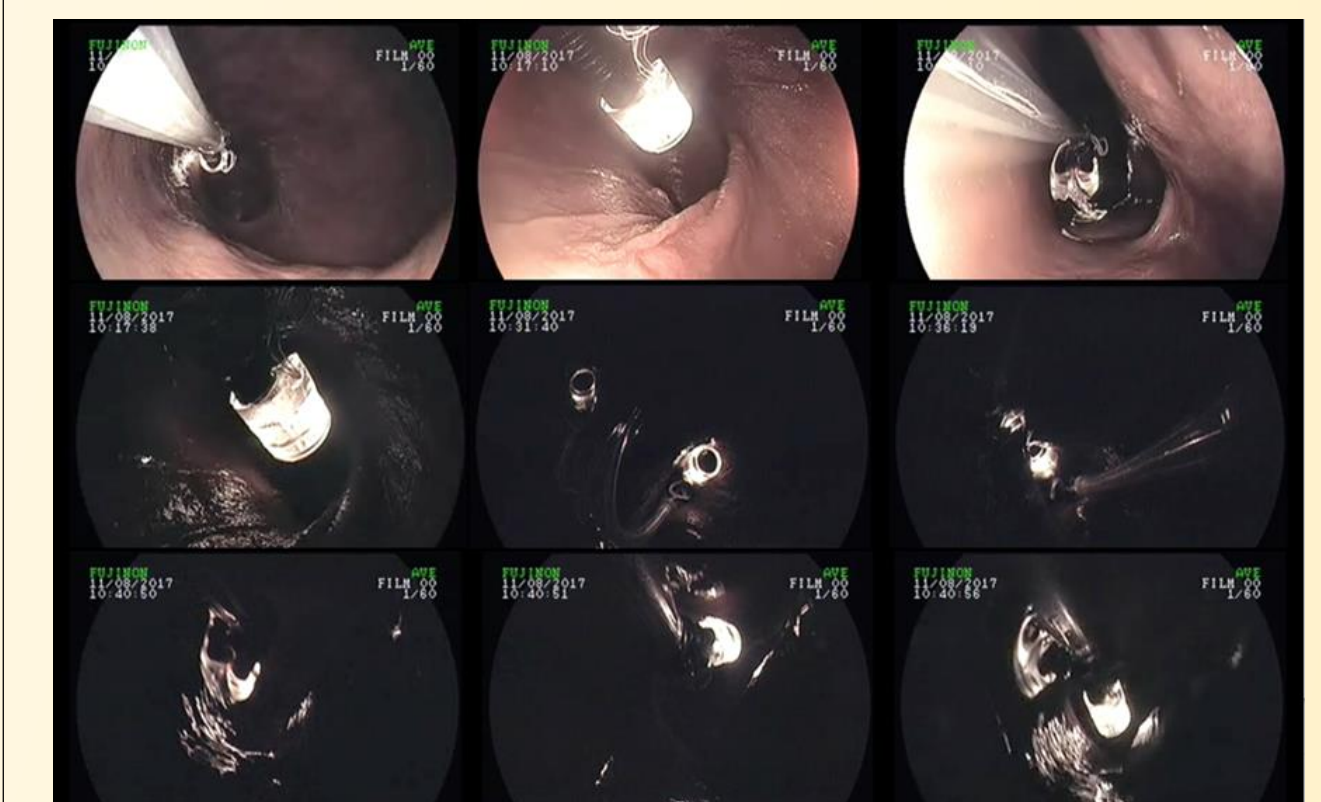


Figure 3: DEIPA probing through upper gastrointestinal tract (UGI) of human cadaver

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES

- 1) Develop an end effector with a much smaller diameter
- 2) Fabricate bellows that can achieve retroflexion (180° range of motion) to visualize 100% of stomach tissue (Fig. 4d)

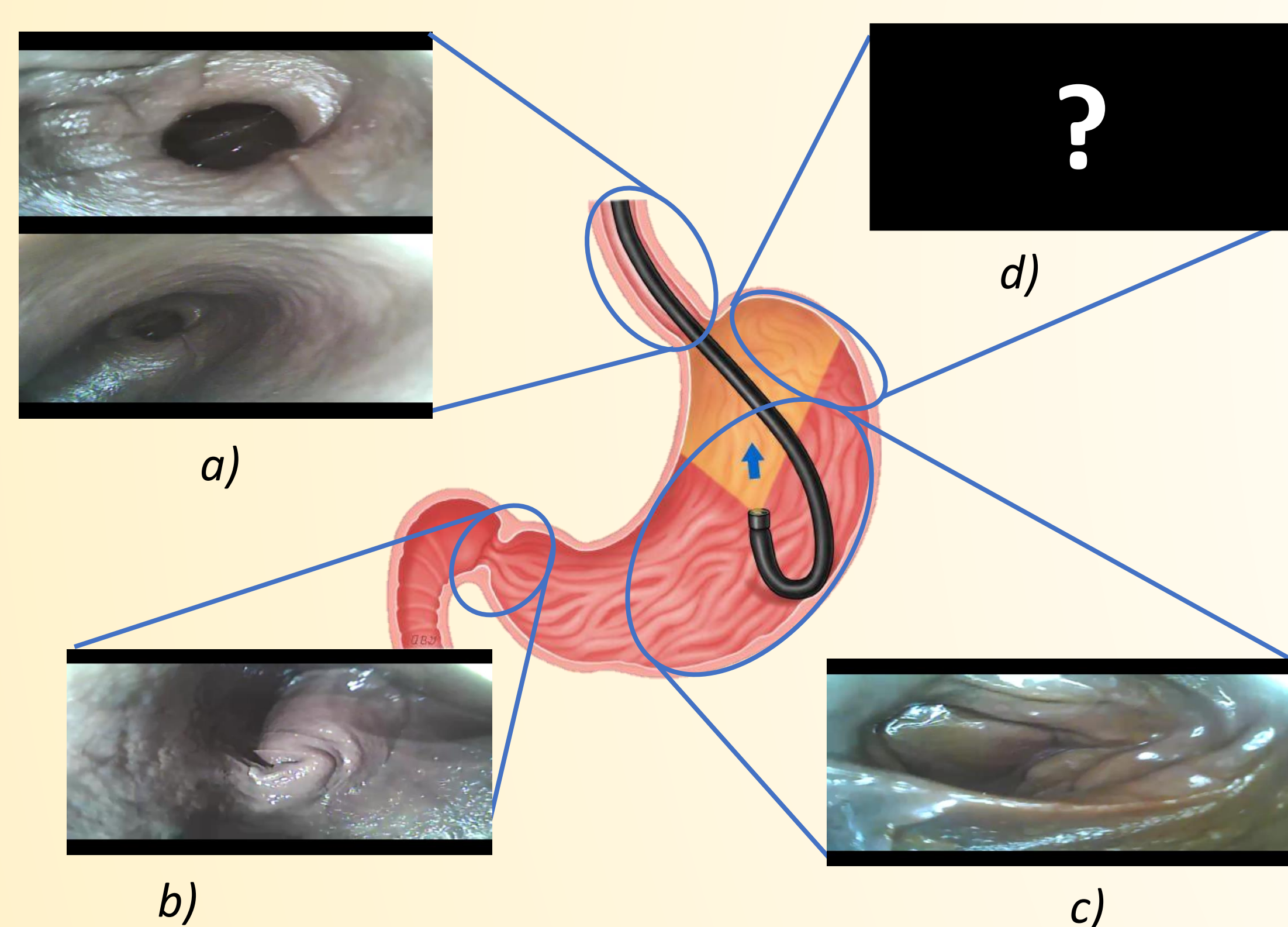


Figure 4: Endoscope performing retroflexion:
a) Esophagus and Esophageal Sphincter
b) Pyloric Sphincter (opening to duodenum)
c) Greater and Lesser Curvature of stomach
d) GI Junction (lacking visualization)

*images taken from August 2017 human cadaver trial

METHOD

- 1) 3D CAD software used to create bellow model for molding (Fig.5)
- 2) Formlabs Form 2 3D printer (resolution 0.25mm) was used to print the mold (Fig. 6)
- 3) Prepared Shore A-30 silicone rubber compound (Polycraft GP-3481-F Silicon)
- 4) Injected viscous silicone rubber compound into mold and allowed for curing and drying for 12 hours

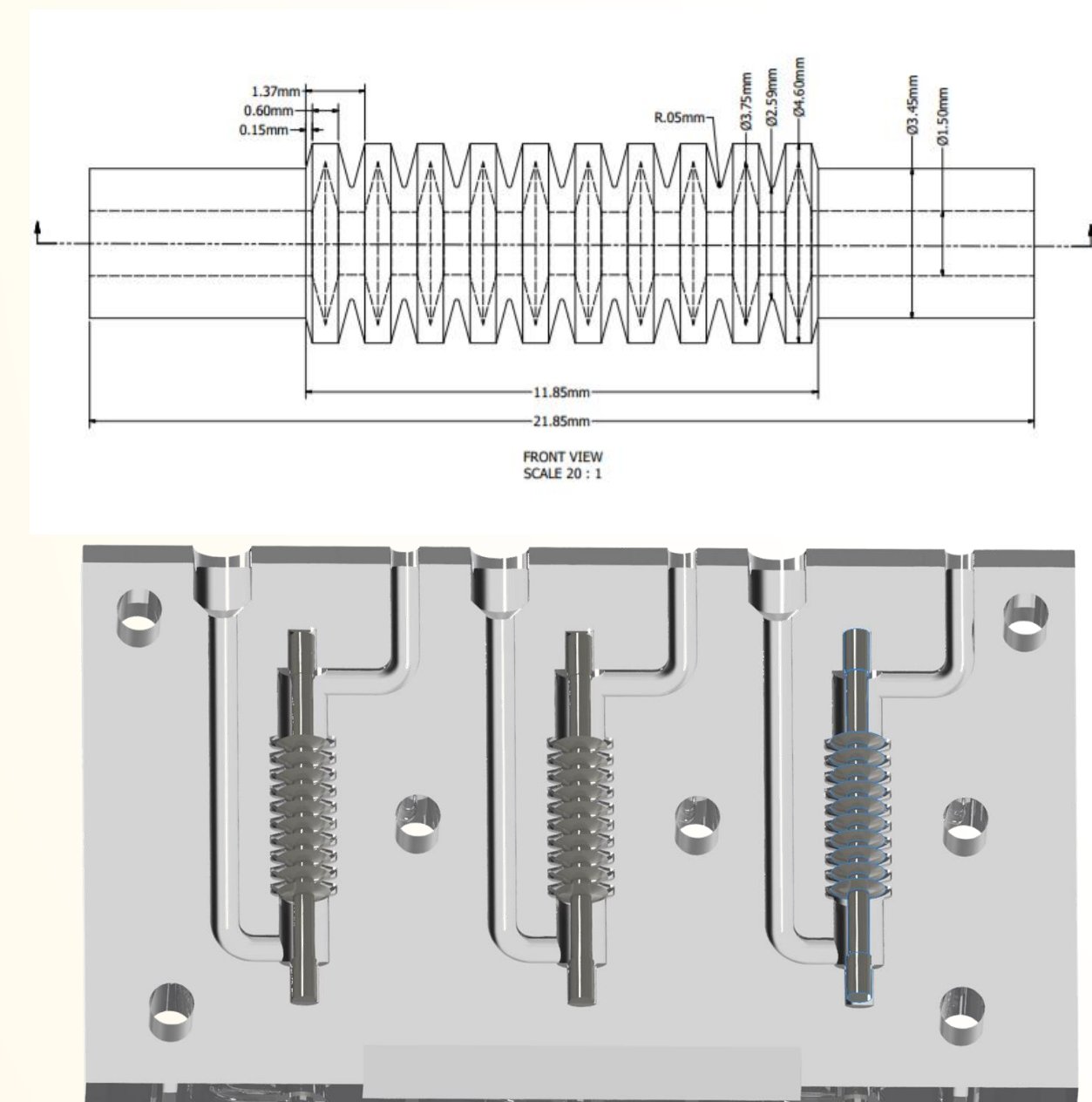


Figure 5: CAD modeling of molding pieces
(top) 2D drawing of bellow
(bottom) 3D CAD assembly of mold layout

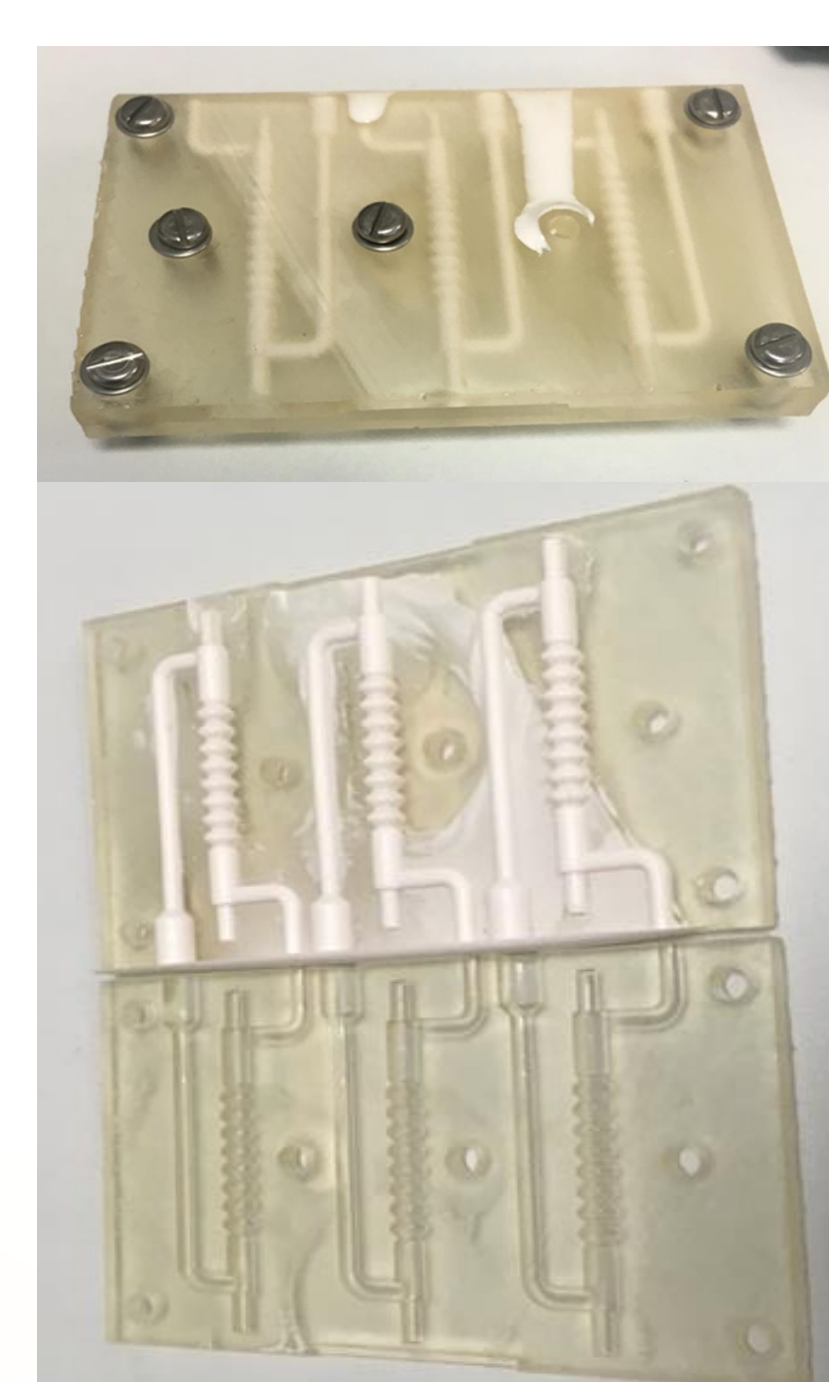


Figure 6: Injection mold of bellow using silicon compound

RESULTS

- The new end-effector tip retains an outside diameter of 8.3mm compared to 14mm for the original
- Higher range of motion is achieved by the new end-effector tip (Fig. 8)
- Silicone material can withstand significant pressure despite extremely thin wall thickness



Figure 7: Three new bellows next to current bellow superimposed on British penny



Figure 8: New bellow end-effector approaching retroflexion configuration



Figure 9: New end-effector tip compared to current tip

CONCLUSION

- Significantly smaller bellows were successfully and feasibly developed
- The new end-effector tip achieved retroflexion
- Maneuverability is significantly increased

Future Work:

- Embedding camera for in-vivo clinical trials
- Load cycle and stiffness testing
- Testing various silicon compound materials

REFERENCES

[1] Campisano, F, Gramuglia, F, Dawson, IR et al. (7 more authors) (2017) Gastric Cancer Screening in Low-Income Countries: System Design, Fabrication, and Analysis for an Ultralow-Cost Endoscopy Procedure. IEEE Robotics & Automation Magazine, 24 (2). pp. 73-81. ISSN 1070-9932

[2] Leiby, Casie. "Purchasing Insight: Endoscopic Surgery Video System." Cost of Scopes / Purchasing Insight for Endoscopic Surgery Video Systems I MD Buyline, Md Buyline, www.mdbuyline.com/research-library/articles/purchasing-insight-endoscopic-surgery-video-system/.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The authors would like to thank S. Wilson and the staff at the University of Leeds Faculty of Medicine and Health for their time and assistance during the in vivo cadaver experiment. Research reported in this publication was supported by the NIBIB of the NIH under award number R01EB018992. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the NIH.