

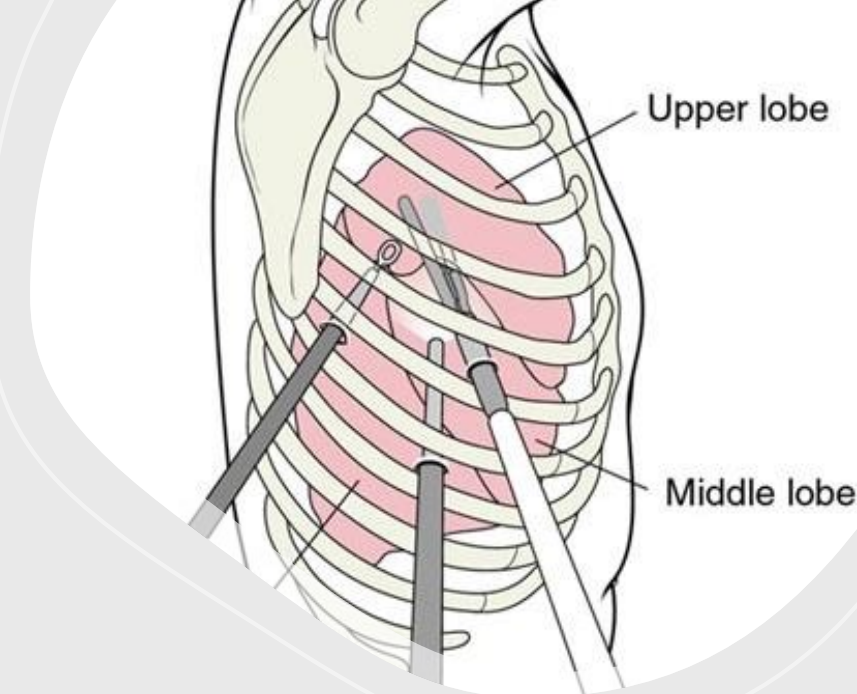
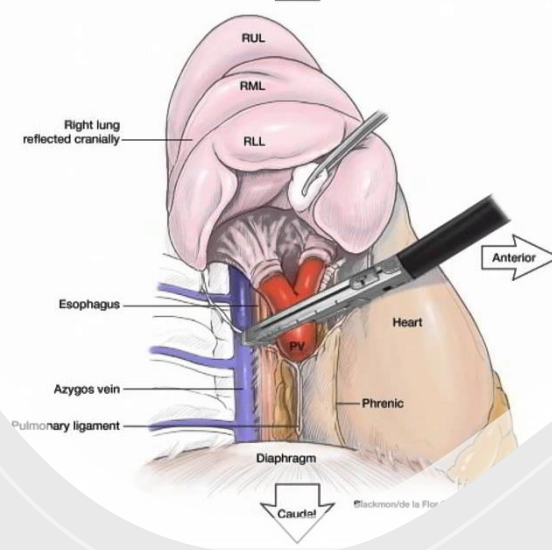
"How do you feel  
when you hear the  
term 'Robot'?"

Robotic Surgery:  
Past, **Present**, and Future...

-Robotic Surgery in Thoracic Field-

Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery  
Pusan National University Yangsan Hospital  
Bong Soo Son M.D.

# The History of Innovation: Transitioning from Open Surgery to Minimally Invasive Surgery



# First VATS Lobectomy in 1991

Prof. Giancarlo Roviario  
University of Milan, Italy

“ VATS는 너무 위험해... 왜 쓸데없는 위험을 감수하는 거야?”

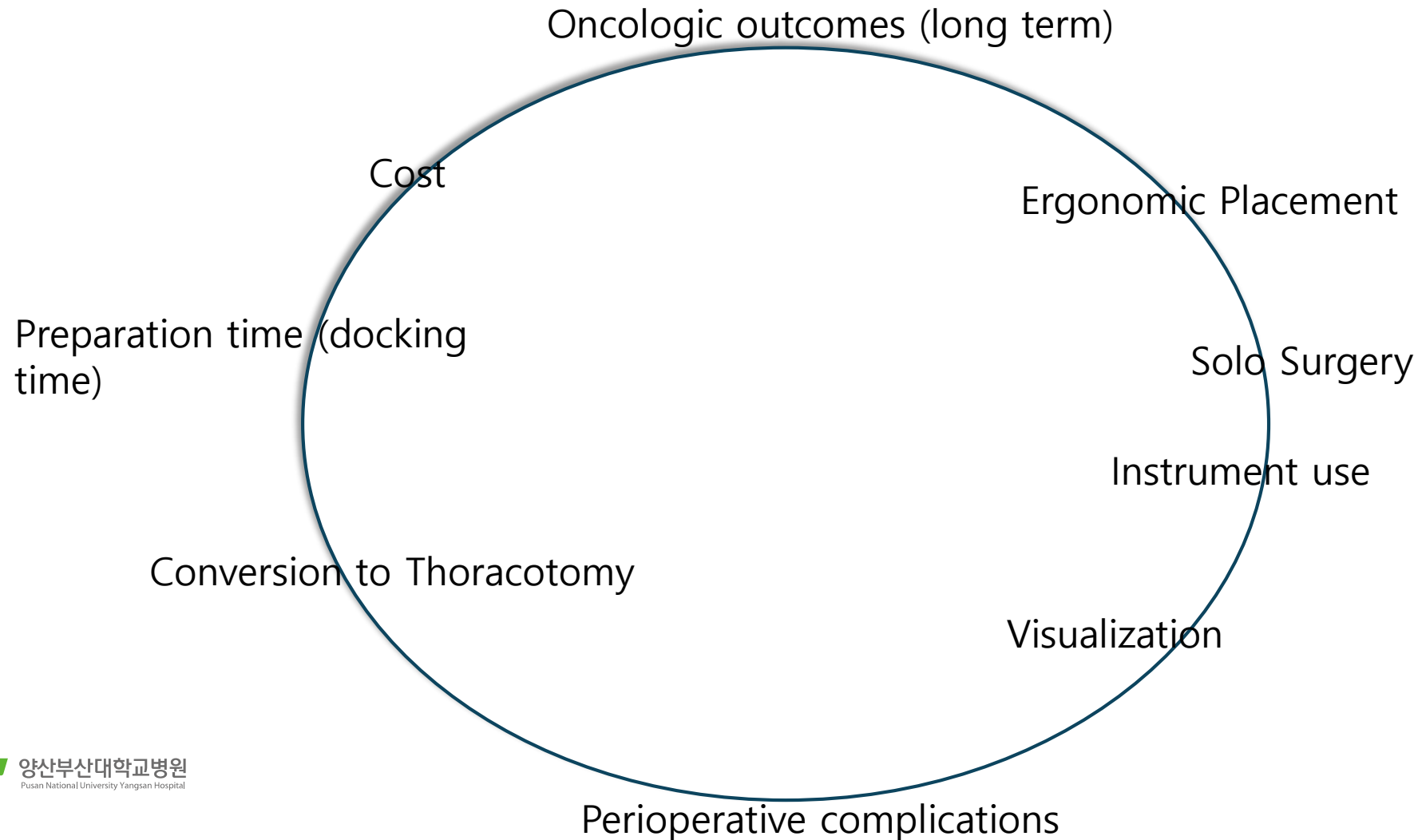
“폐암 수술에서 임파선 절제를 완벽하게 할 수 있을까?”

“사용할 수 있는 도구와 접근 방향이 제한적인 VATS는 open thoracotomy를 대체할 수 없어!”

# VATS Pulmonary Resection VS. RATS Pulmonary Resection

## VATS

## RATS



INTUITIVE

# Robotic-assisted Surgery Procedure Trend

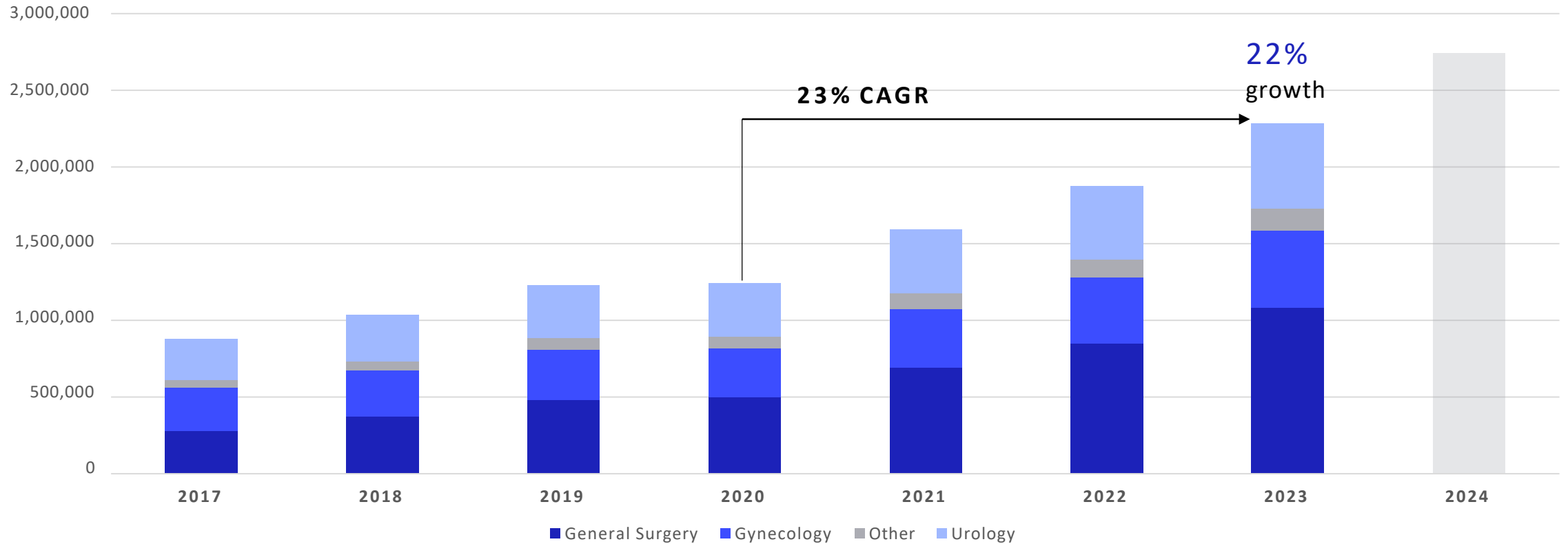
Global / Korea / Each Specialty

**2000, FDA approval.**



# Worldwide

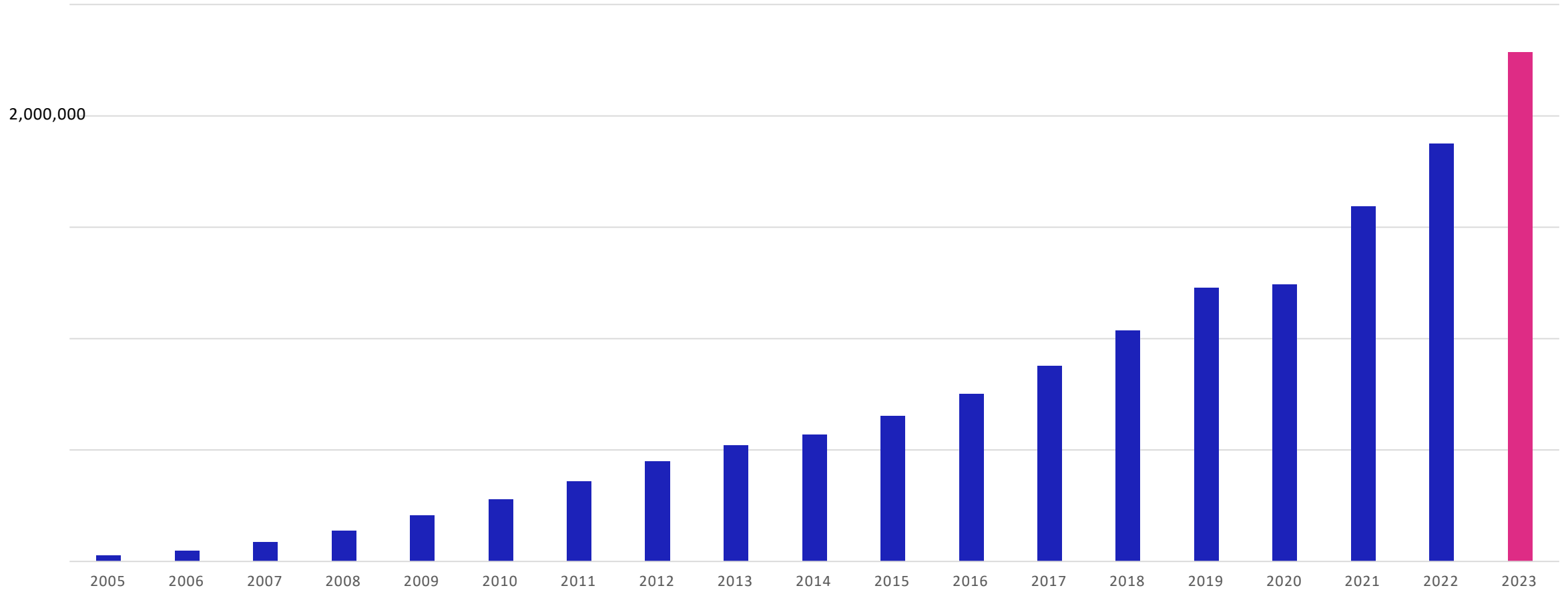
# Worldwide procedure trend



Source: 2023 Proxy Statement

# Robotic surgery with da Vinci in worldwide

Total Procedure Trend



Intuitive data on file

# Korea General

# Installed Base



OS3 Da Vinci Si®

March 2012



OS4 Da Vinci Xi®

December 2014



OS4 Da Vinci X®

December 2017

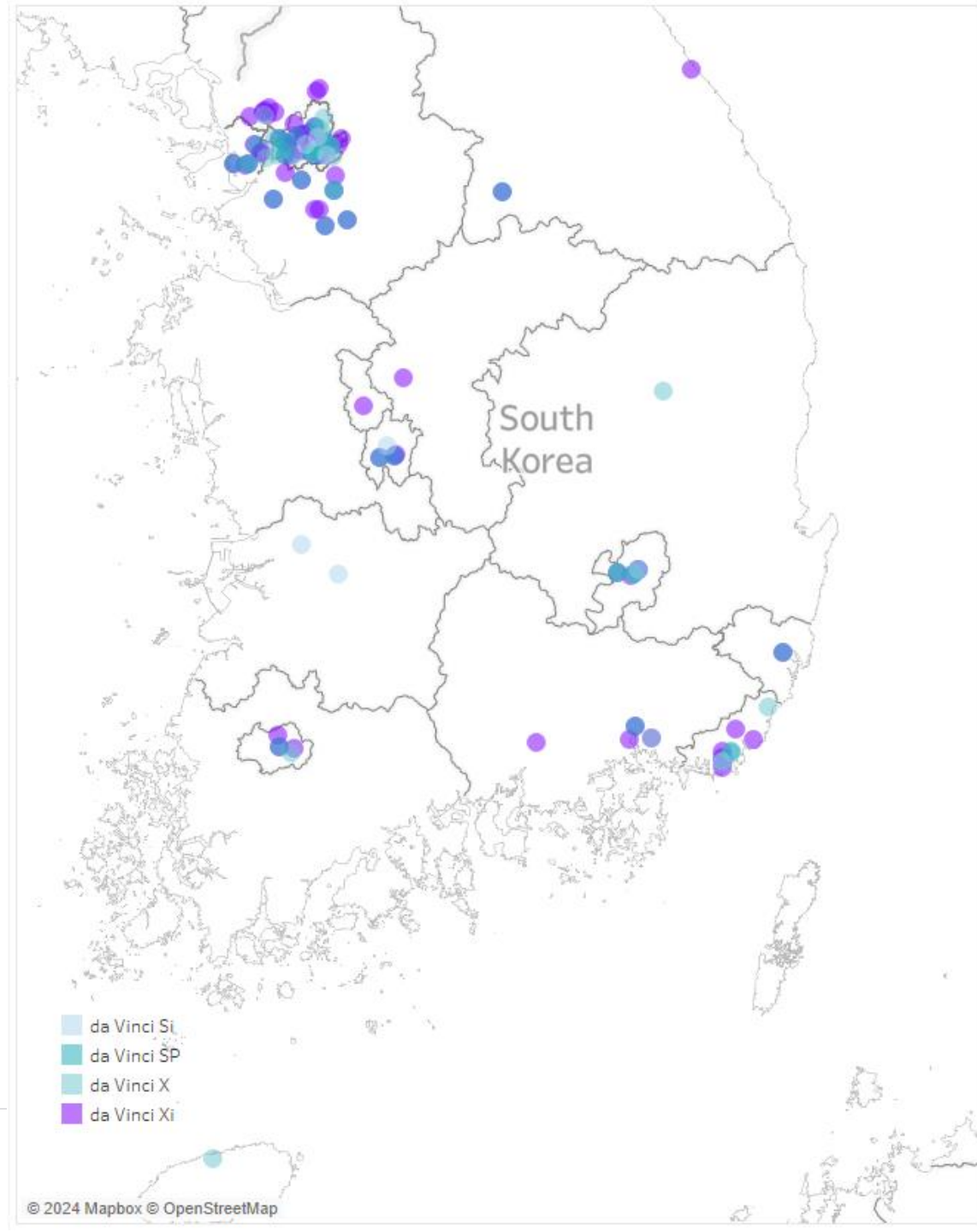


OS4 Da Vinci SP®\*

December 2018

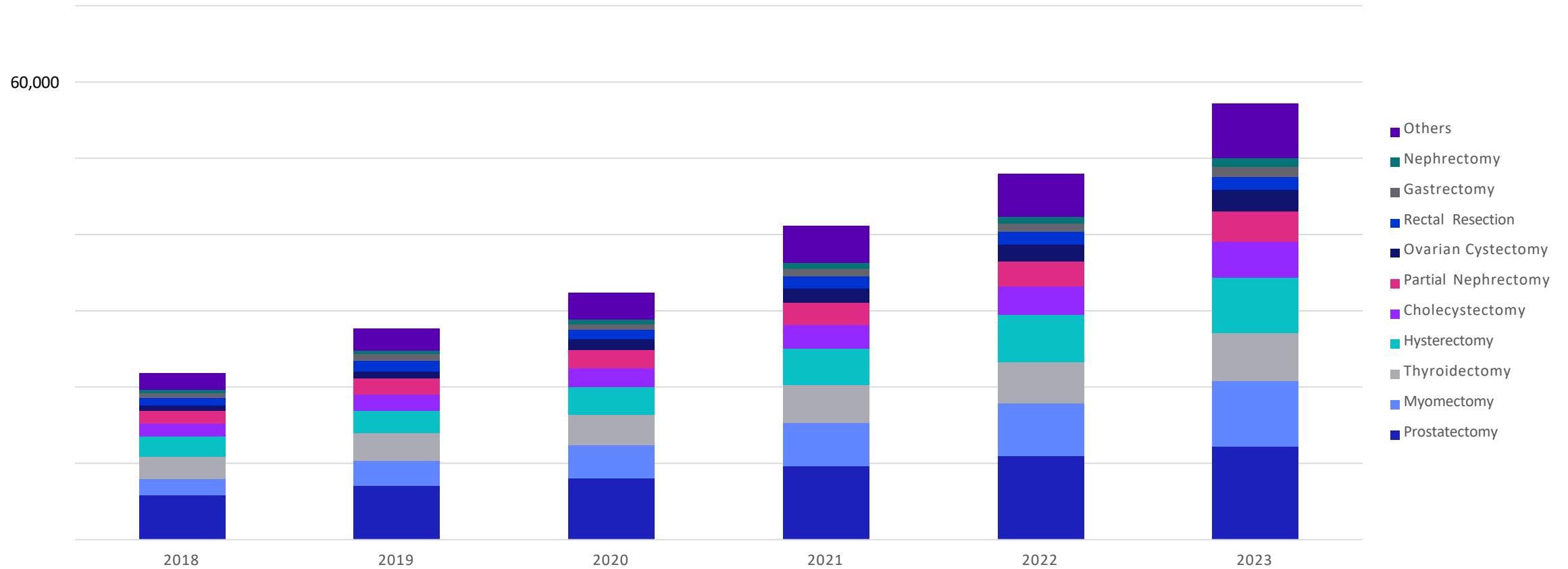
2024-Jan

da Vinci Si	8
da Vinci Xi	106
da Vinci X	25
da Vinci SP	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>



# Korea procedure trend

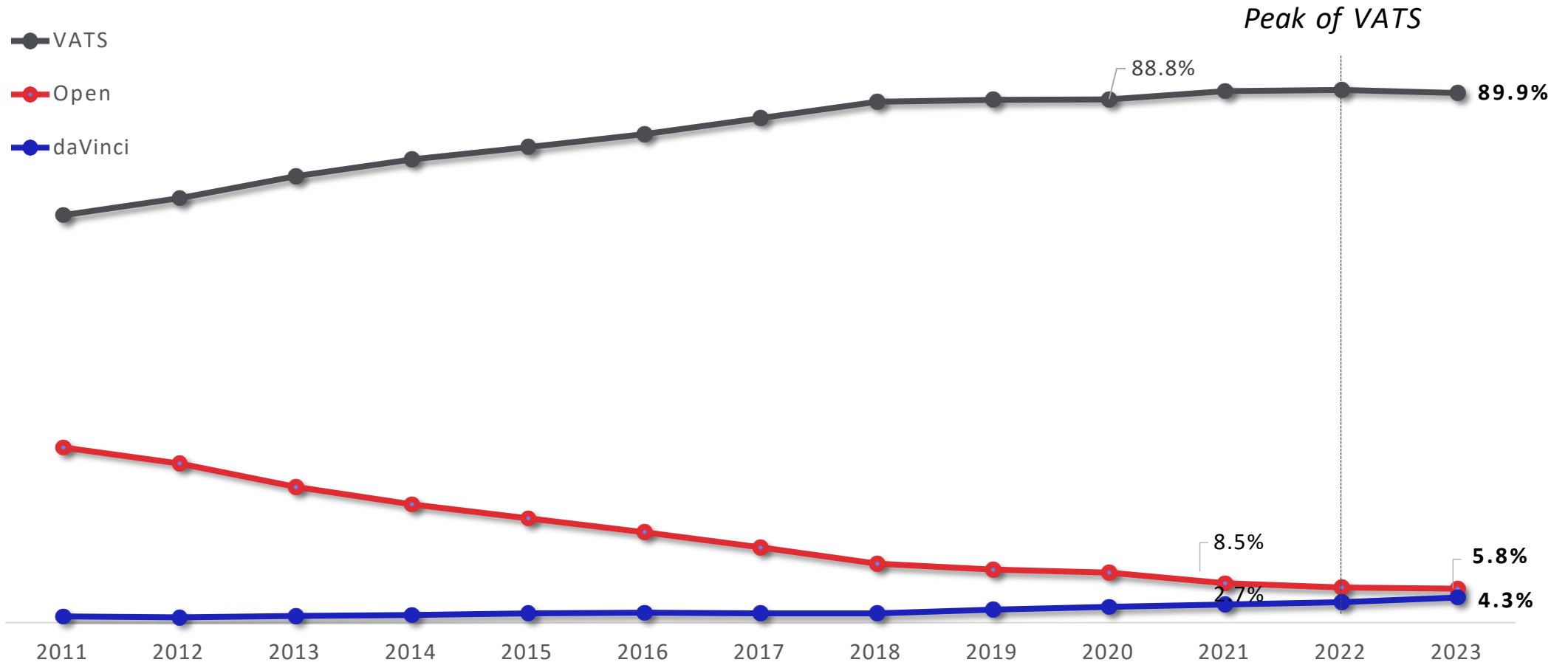
Most often performed procedures



Intuitive data on file

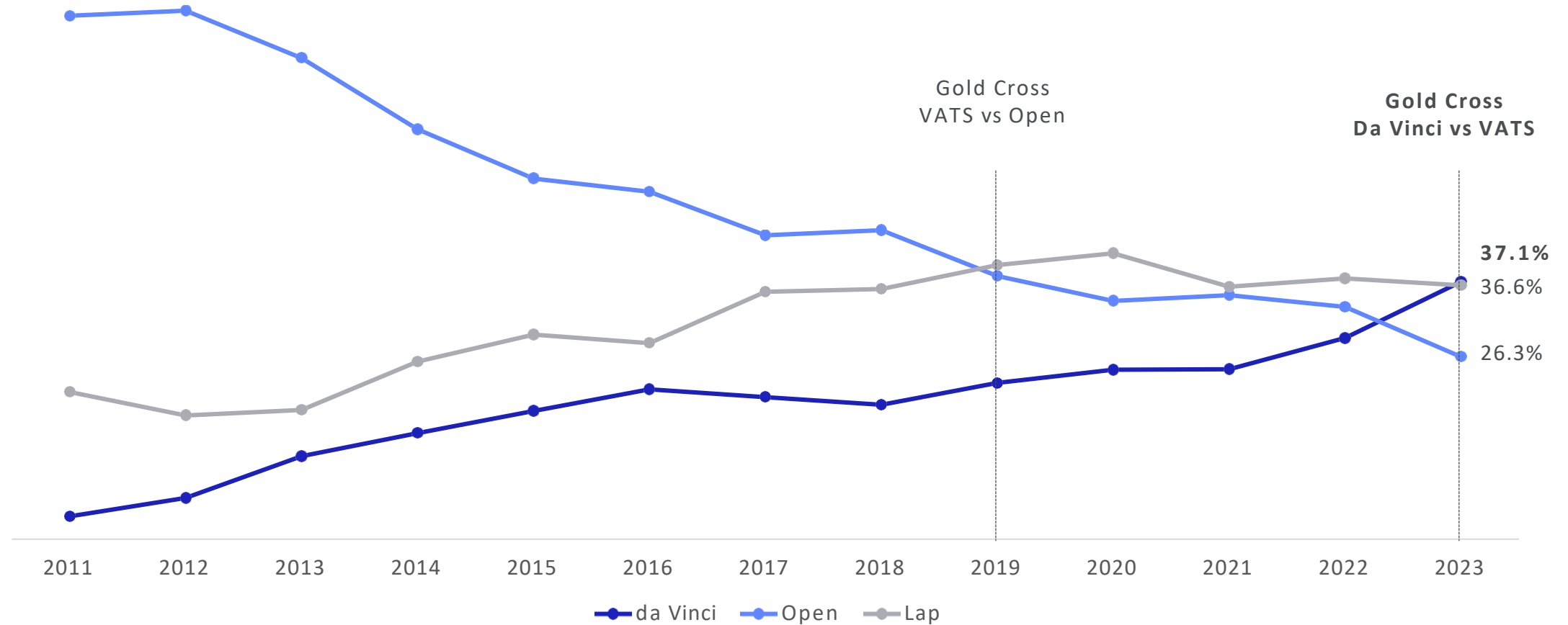
# Thoracic

# Da Vinci surgery adoption in Korean thoracic

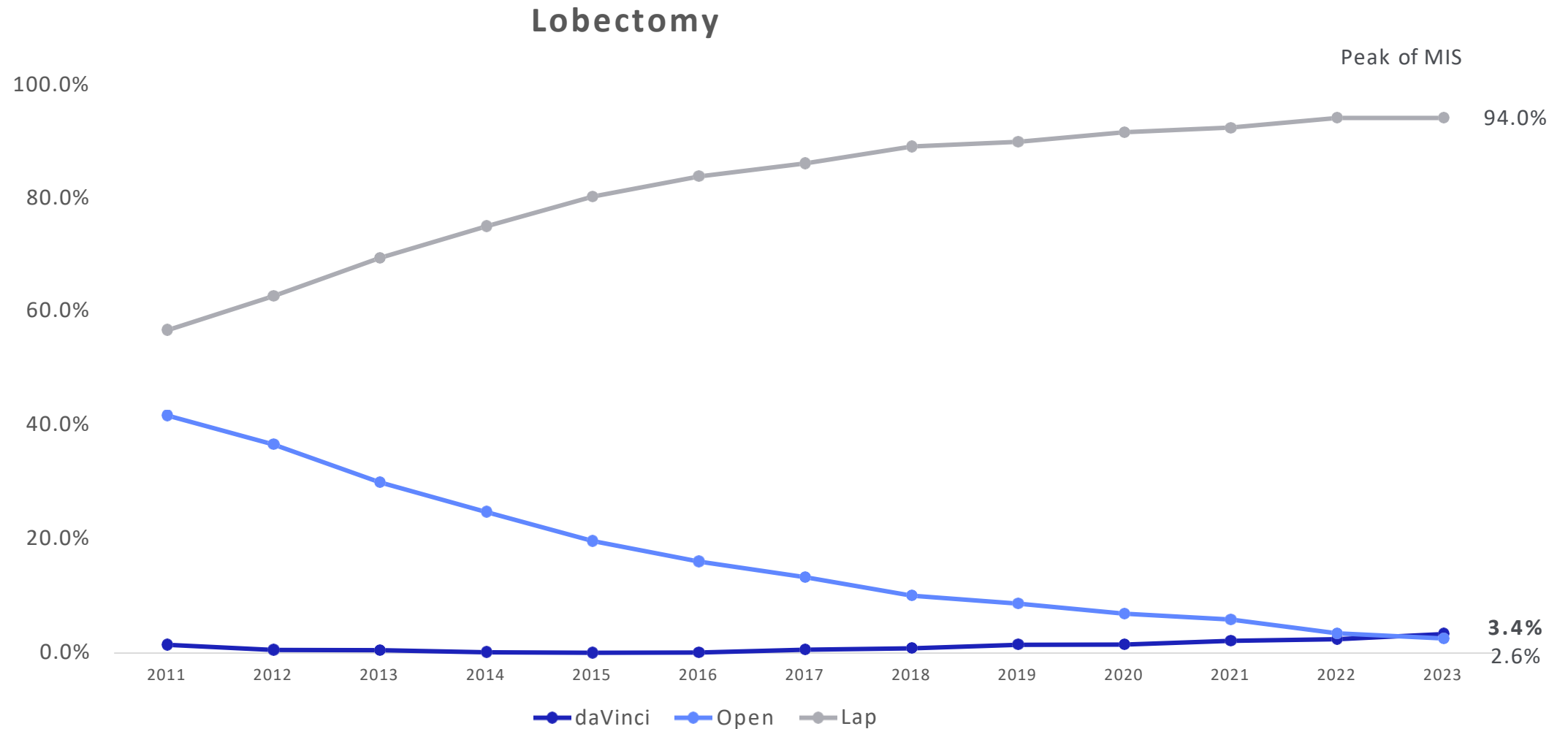


# Da Vinci surgery adoption in Esophagectomy

## Esophagectomy



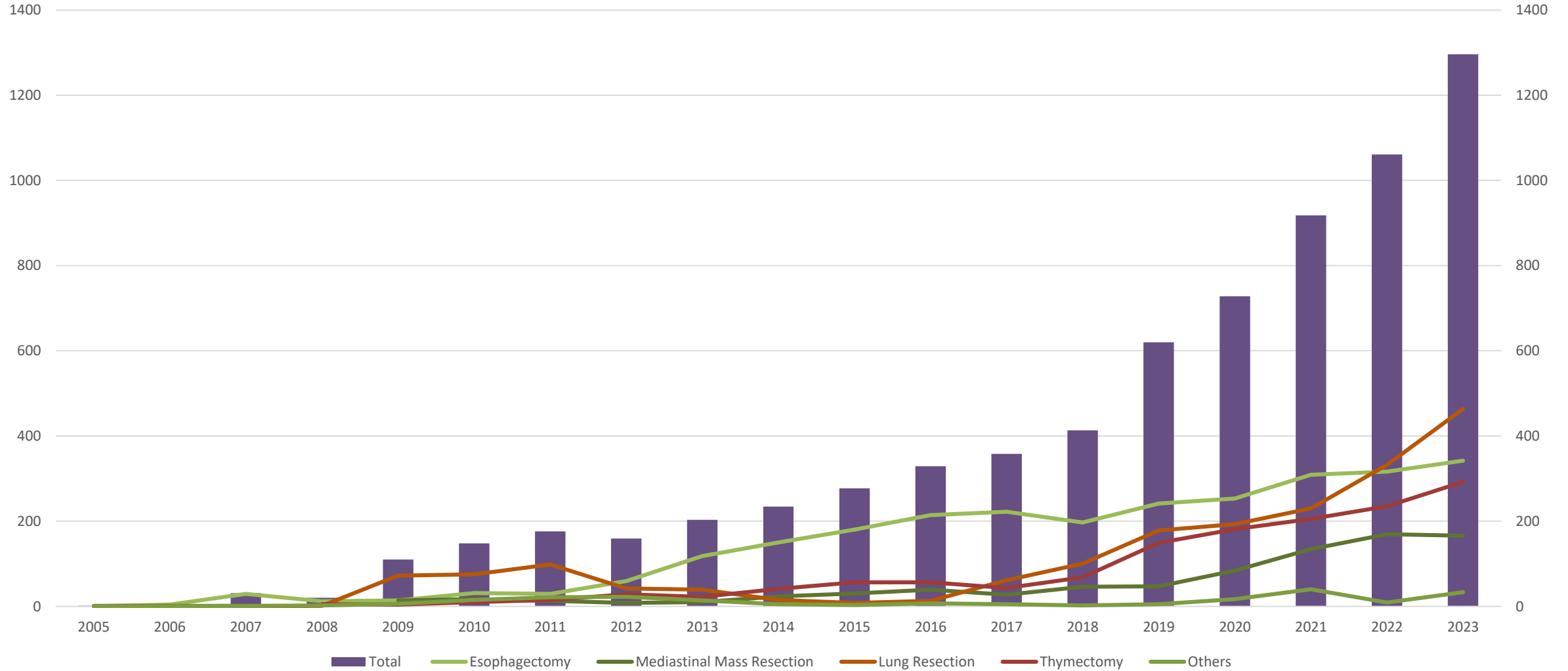
# Da Vinci surgery adoption in Mediastinal & Lobectomy



Intuitive data on file

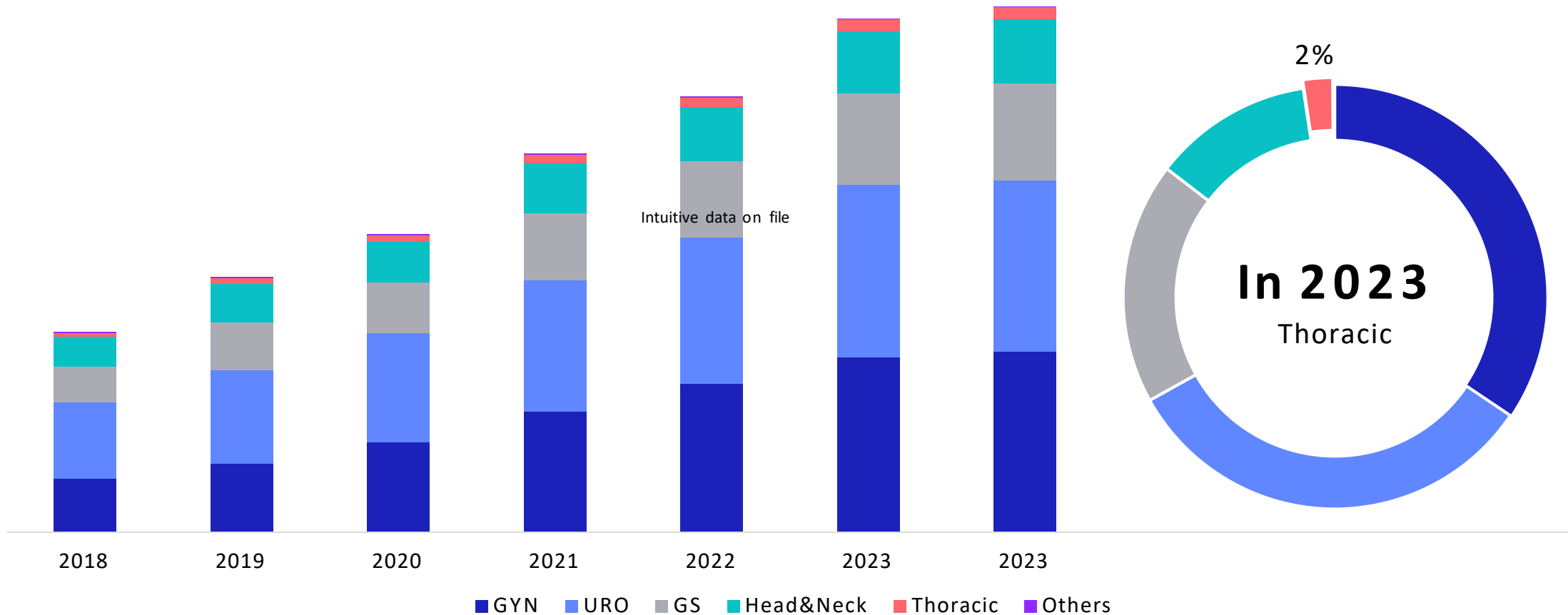
INTUITIVE

# 국내 흉부외과 로봇수술 변화



# 2023 Procedure overview in thoracic market

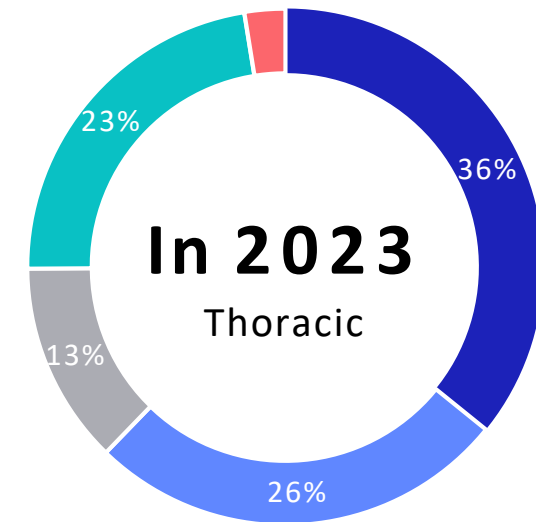
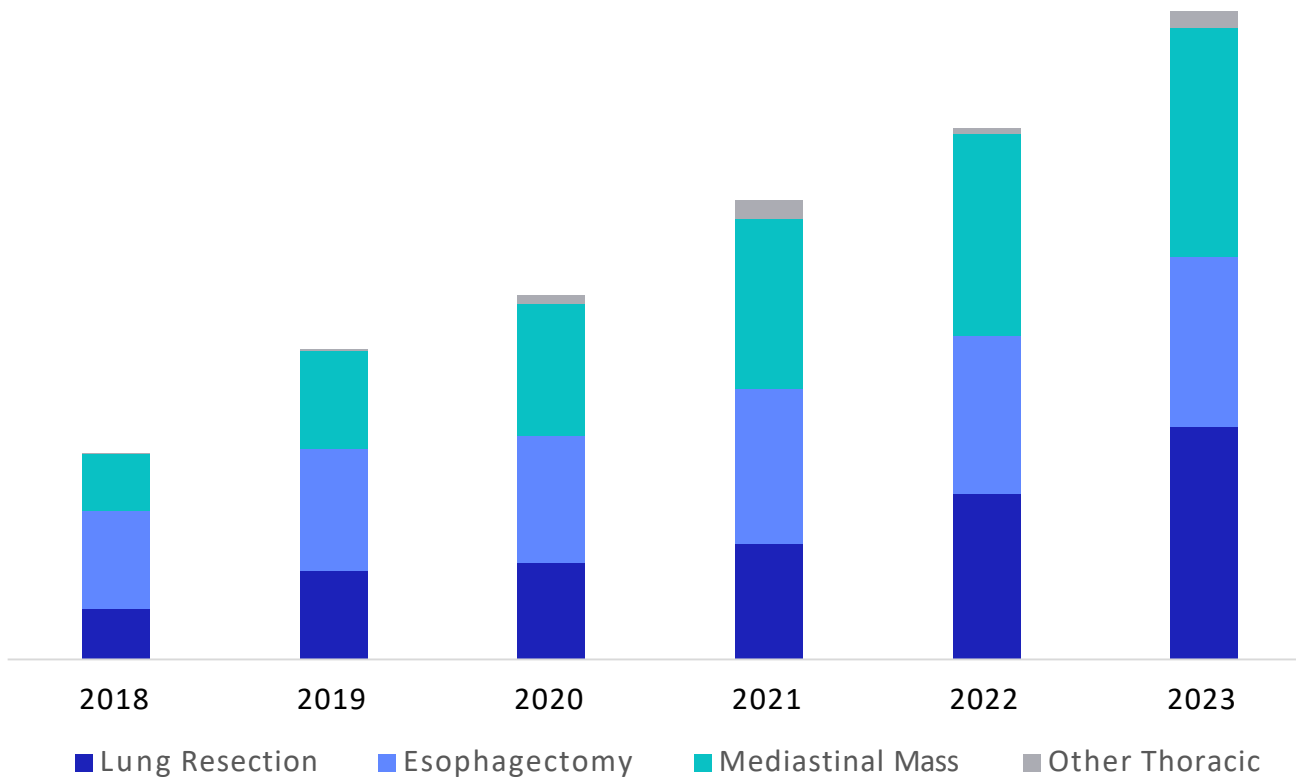
Da Vinci Procedure



Intuitive data on file

# 2023 Procedure overview in thoracic market

## Thoracic procedure trend

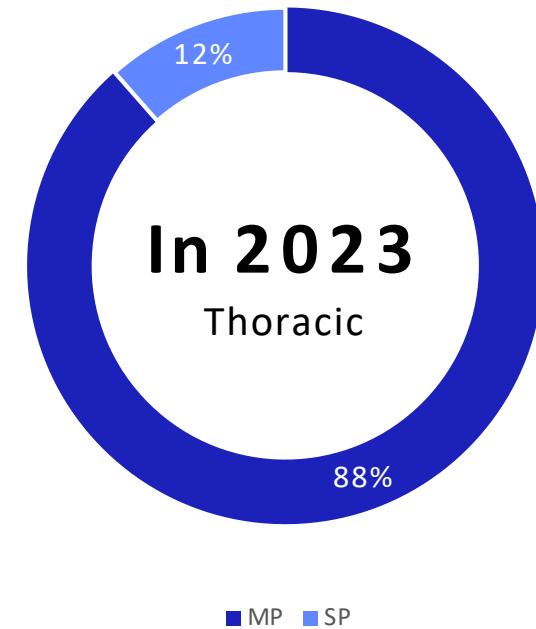
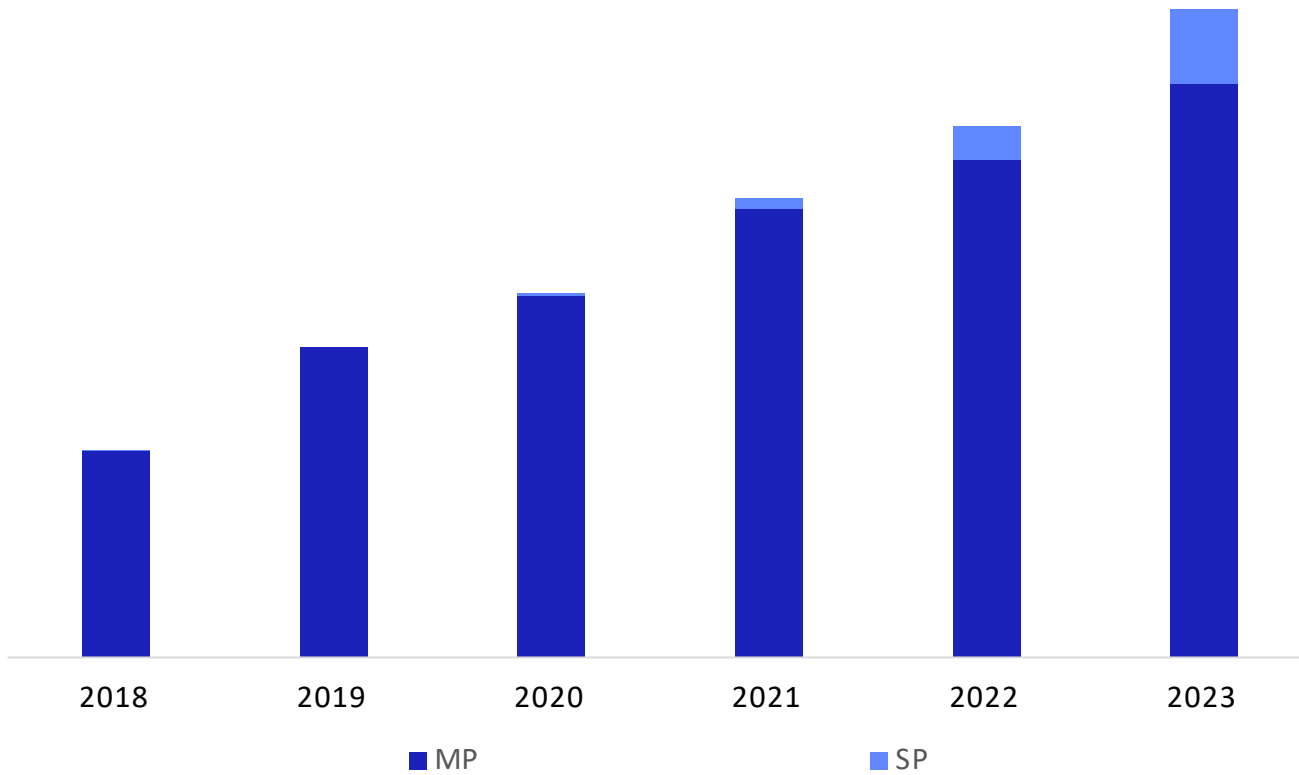


Intuitive data on file

INTUITIVE

# 2023 Procedure overview in thoracic market

Thoracic procedure trend

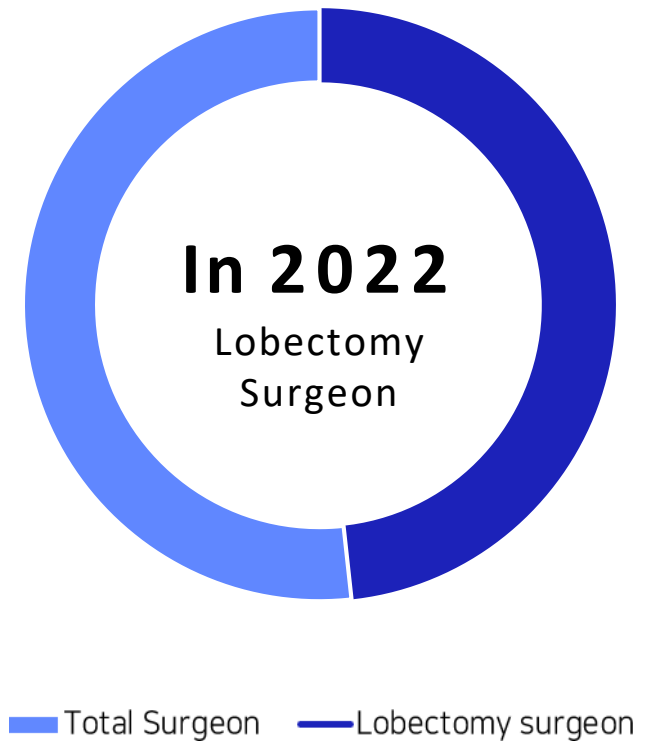
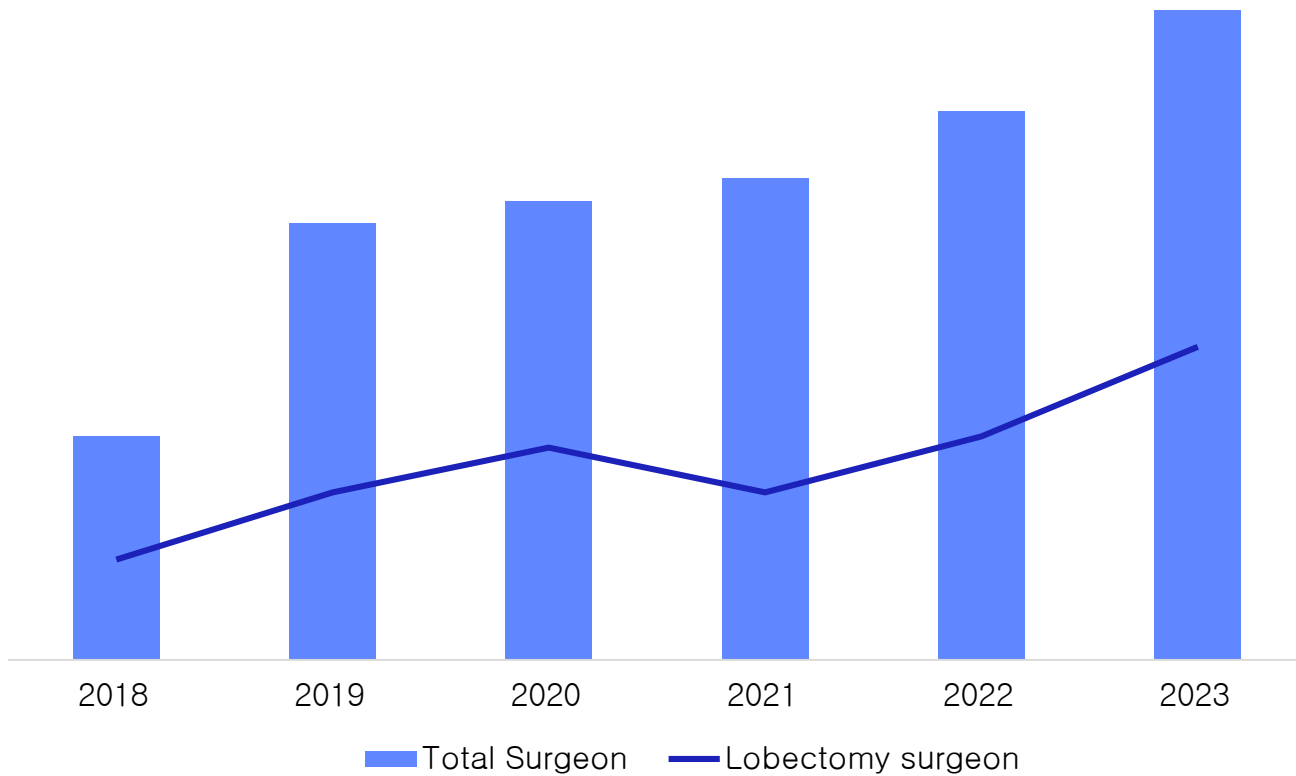


Intuitive data on file

INTUITIVE

# 2023 Thoracic surgeon population

Surgeon population trend



Intuitive data on file

INTUITIVE



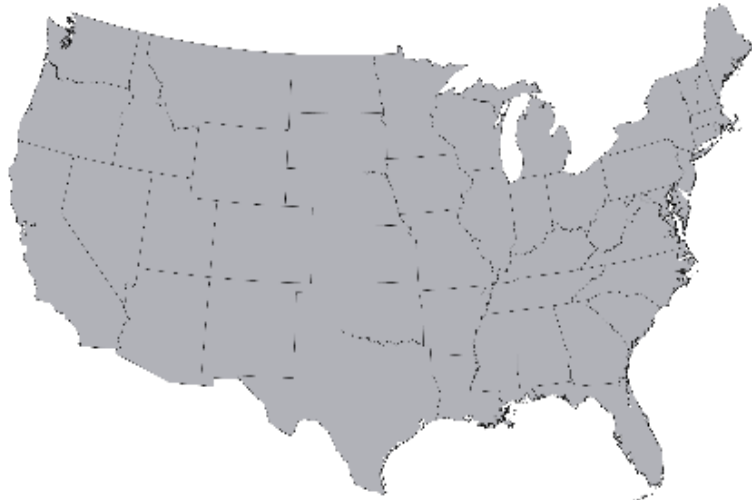
## SP System Trend

Global / Korea / Each Specialty

# No. of Da Vinci SP Systems Installed Worldwide

177 systems worldwide as of Dec 31, 2023

USA: 140



Korea: 30



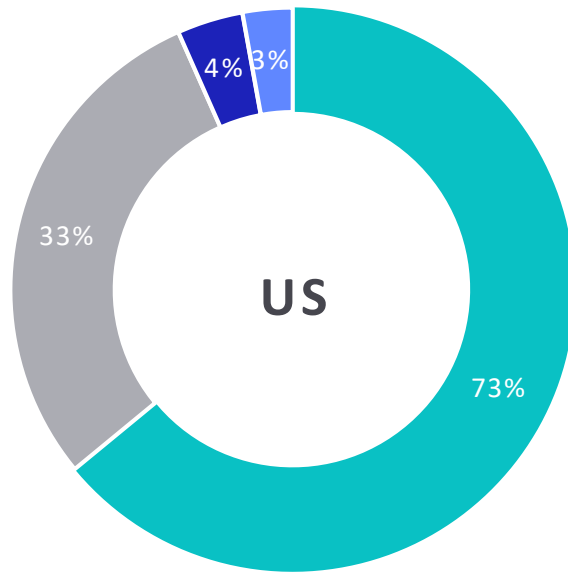
China: 1

Japan: 6

Intuitive data on file

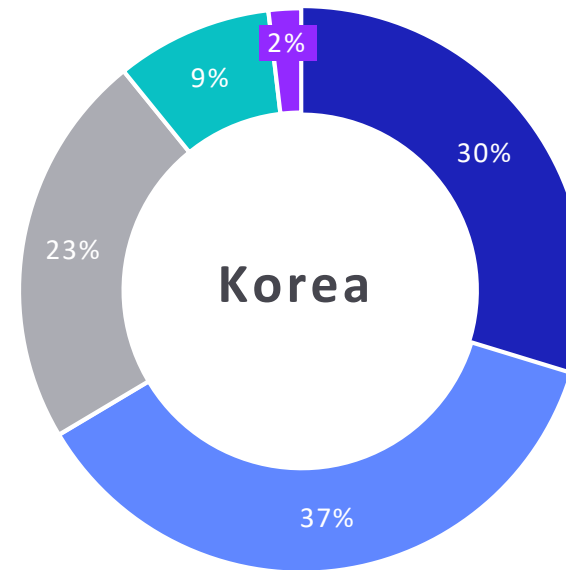
# SP procedure trend

US vs Korea



**US SP cases**  
Around 9,000 cases in 2023

- GS
- GYN
- H&N
- URO
- THO

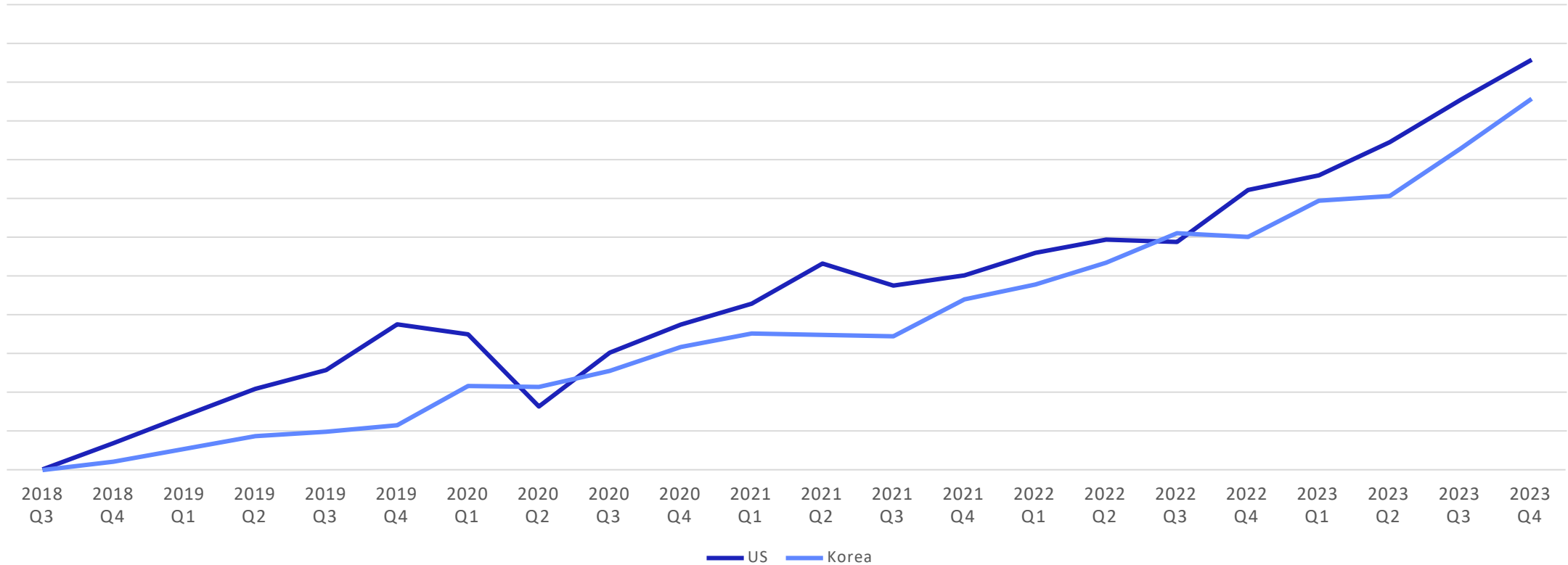


**Korea SP cases**  
Around 7,900 cases in 2023

Intuitive data on file

# SP procedure trend

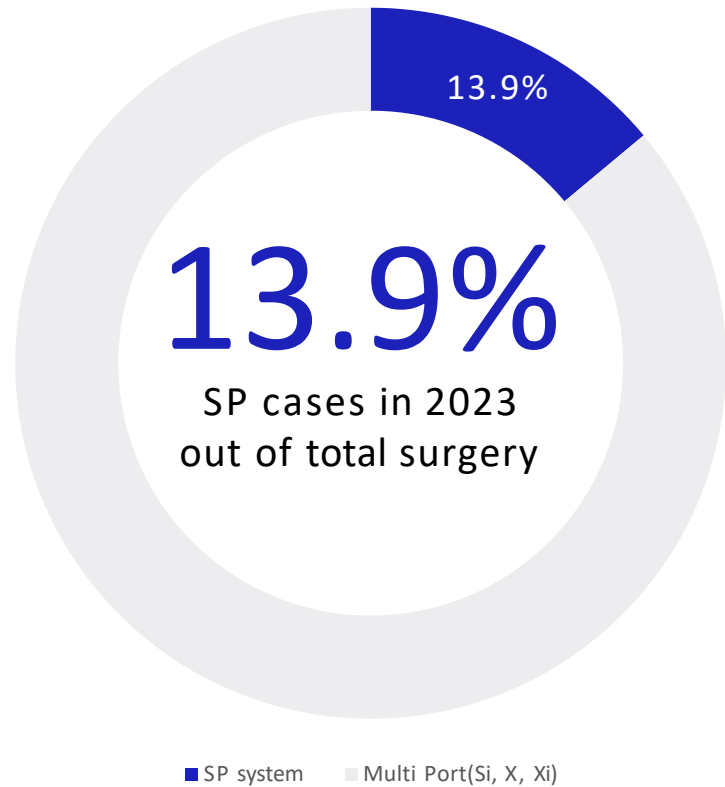
US vs Korea



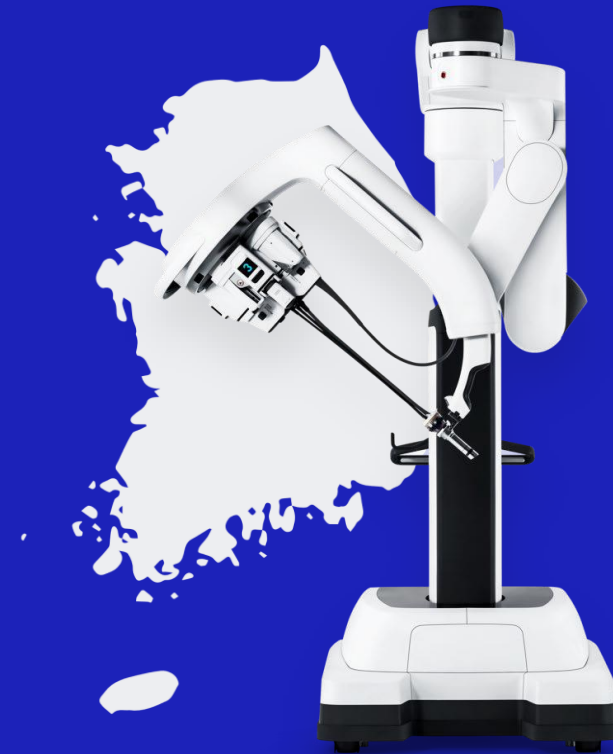
Intuitive data on file

# SP system in Korea

30 SP systems installed since 2018

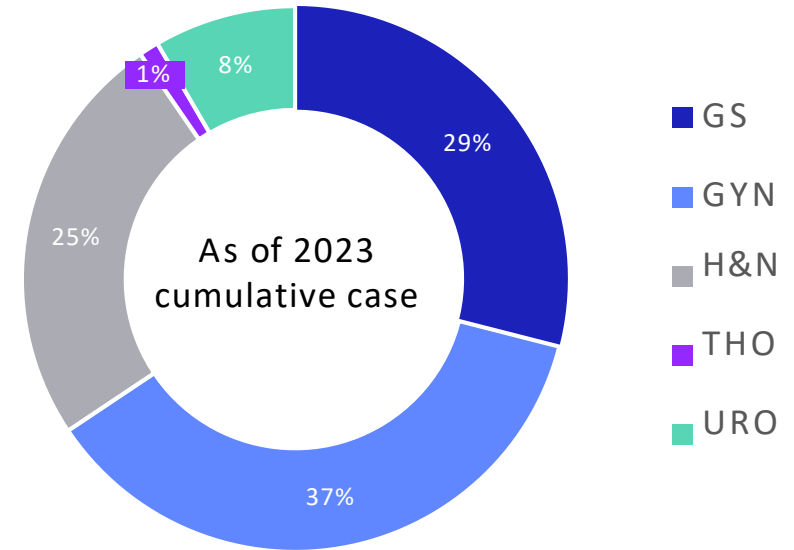
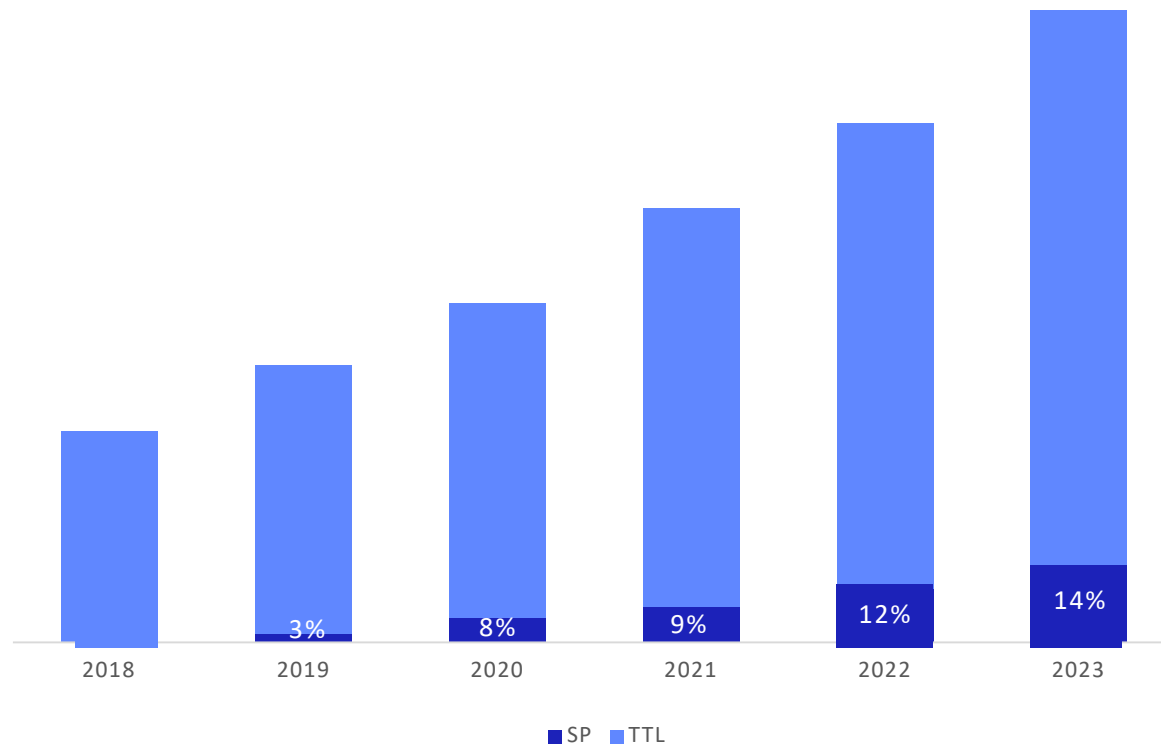


Intuitive data on file



# SP procedure trend in Korea

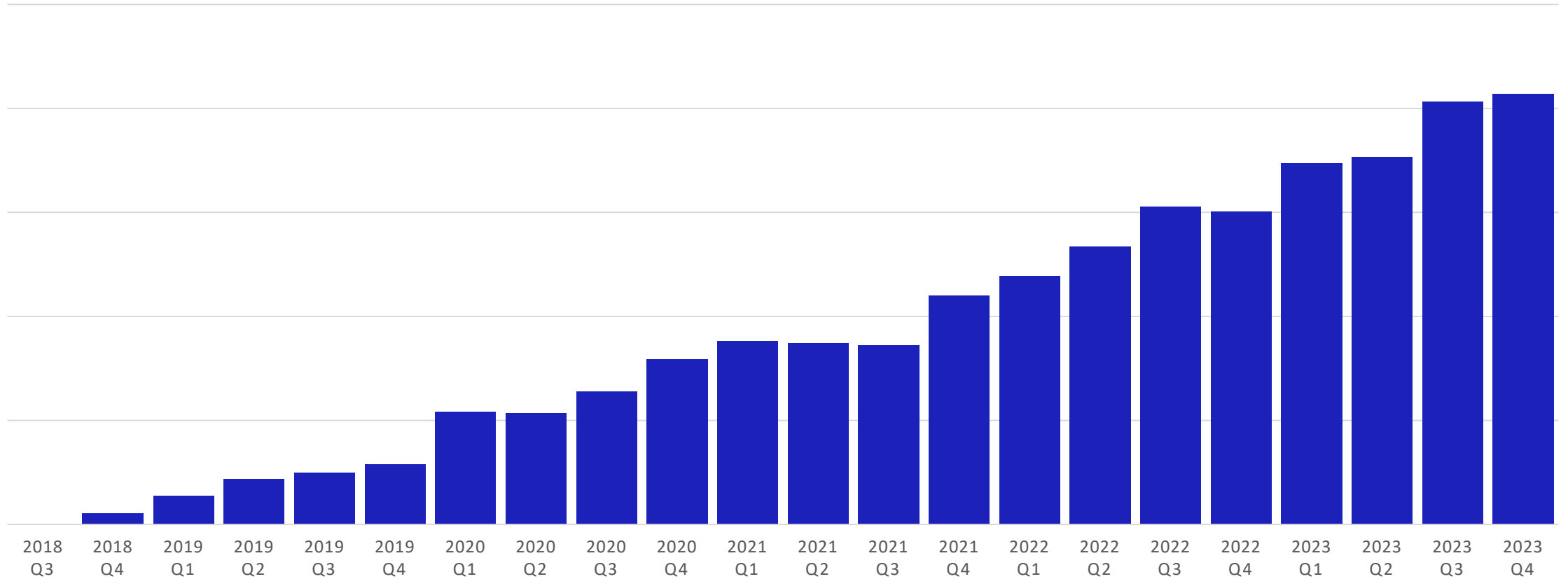
Year over Year



Intuitive data on file

# SP procedure trend in Korea

Per quarter



Intuitive data on file

# Why Robotic Surgery??



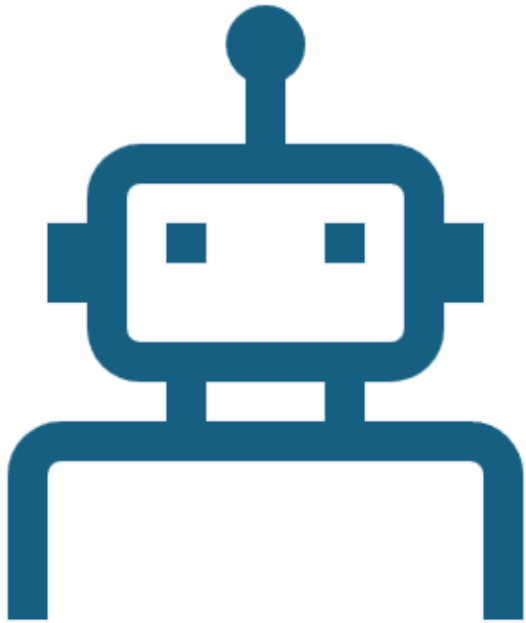
- **High-definition and Three-dimensional Vision**

Offer a stable camera platform, enhancing precise anatomical dissection.

Unlike VATS (Video-Assisted Thoracic Surgery), which requires constant eye adjustments due to screen and table distance, robotic platforms provide stereoscopic vision with optimal depth perception.

Surgeons can control the camera position for better eye-hand-target alignment, enabling operations in narrow spaces like the mediastinum.

# Why Robotic Surgery??



- **Ergonomics**

Robotic surgery reduces fatigue and musculoskeletal strain associated with prolonged standing. Surgeons can operate from a seated, relaxed position, conserving energy for complex operations. This is particularly beneficial for female surgeons, as the tools do not require significant muscular strength.

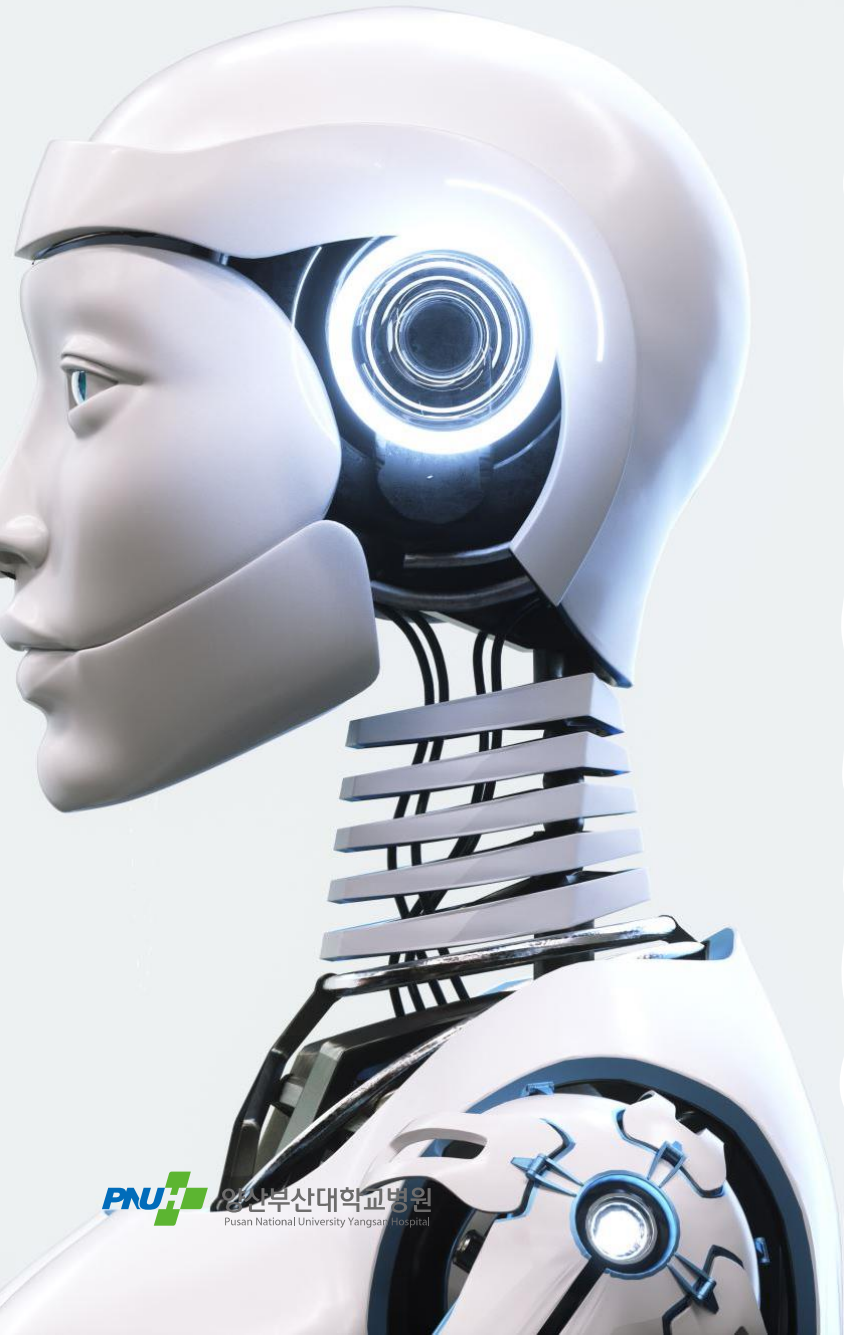


# Why Robotic Surgery??

---

- **"EndoWrist" System**

Robotic instruments mimic human wrist movements with seven degrees of freedom and 360-degree rotation, allowing access to hidden chest spaces and enabling complex movements like suturing and precise dissections that preserve delicate anatomical structures.



# Why Robotic Surgery??

---

- **"Fulcrum-effect"**

Robotic arms rotate around a fulcrum at the trocar level, reducing pressure on ribs and torque on the chest wall, thereby minimizing intercostal nerve and tissue damage, which results in less pain and reduced need for analgesics.

# Why Robotic Surgery??

---

- **Motion Scaling and Tremor Filtering**

The robotic console translates large surgeon movements into smaller, precise ones while neutralizing physiological tremors. This is in contrast to VATS instruments, which tend to amplify small involuntary hand movements, making robotic tools more suitable for finer dissections with reduced blood loss.



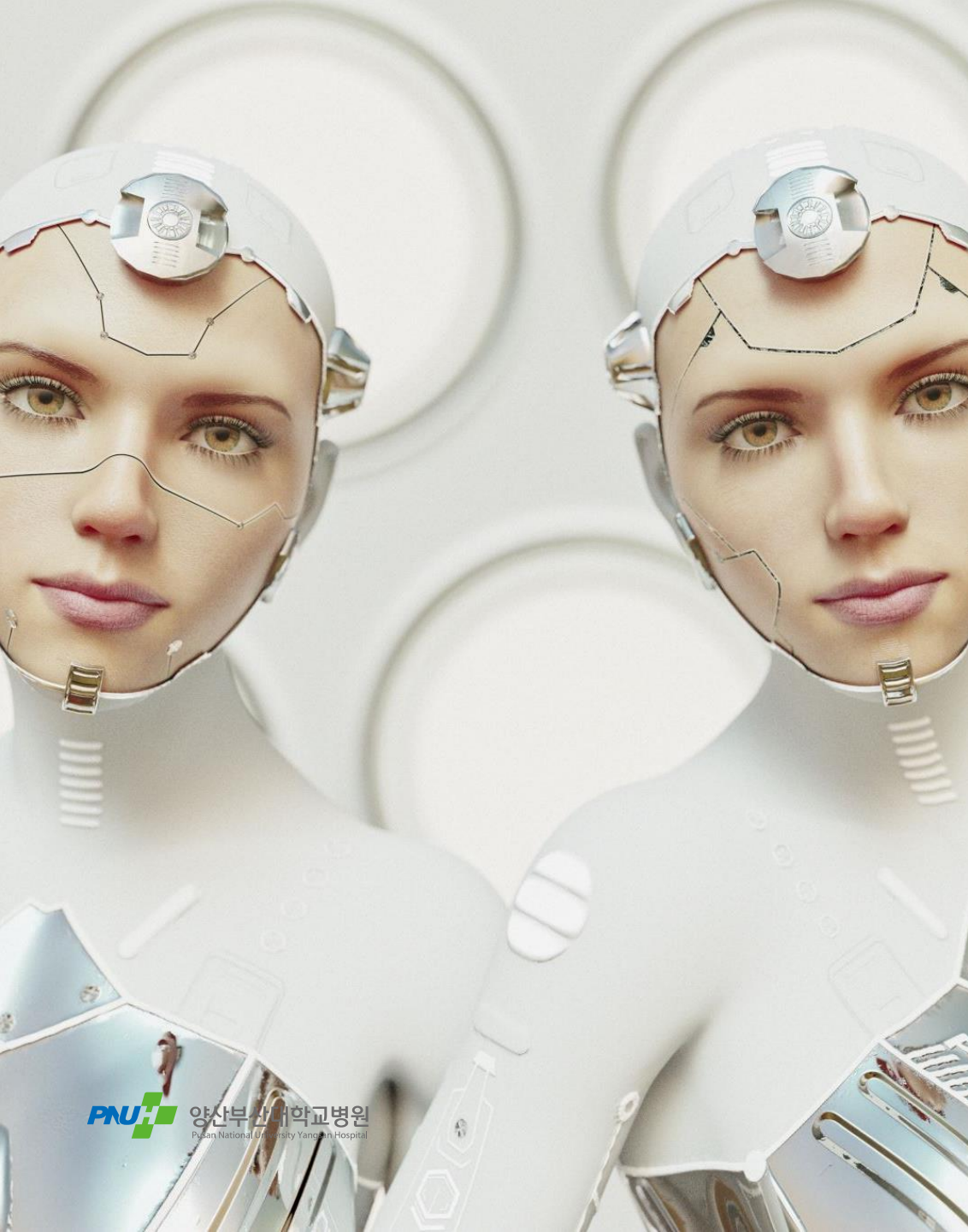
# Why Robotic Surgery??

---

- **Learning Curve**

Robotic surgery appears to be easier to learn than conventional thoracoscopy, with approximately 20 robotic lobectomies needed to achieve competence, compared to 30–60 for VATS lobectomies.





## Why Robotic Surgery??

- **Extended Indications**

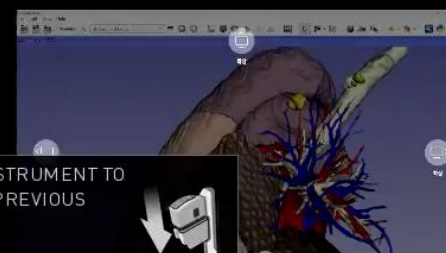
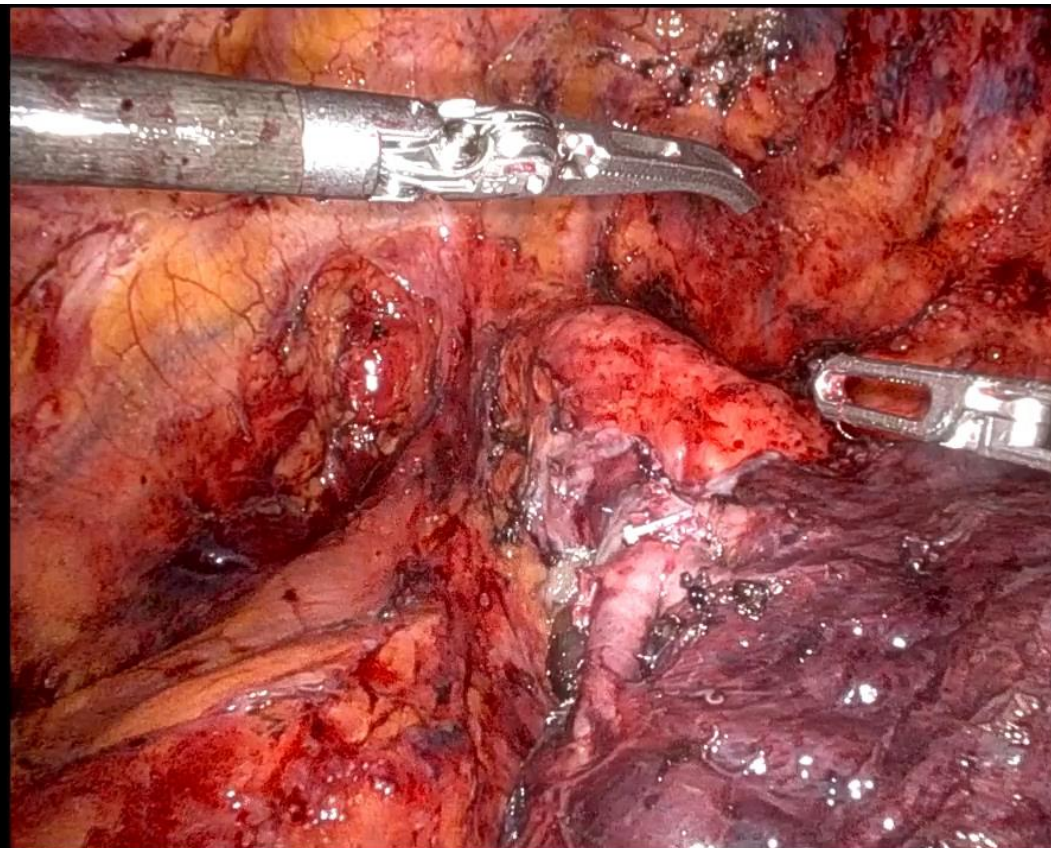
Robotic surgery can handle more complex operations than VATS, including sleeve resections and anatomical segmentectomies, expanding the indications for minimally invasive surgery.

- **Data Integration and Connectivity**

Modern robotic systems offer integrated digital platforms, allowing surgeons to access multiple imaging modes and patient data in real-time, enhancing decision-making and surgical independence.

Case Presentation.....

# Computer assisted Robotic Surgery (CAS)



ADVANCE INSTRUMENT TO RETURN TO PREVIOUS LOCATION.



MOVE GRIP TO MATCH INSTRUMENT.



1 TIP-UP FENESTRATED GRASPER

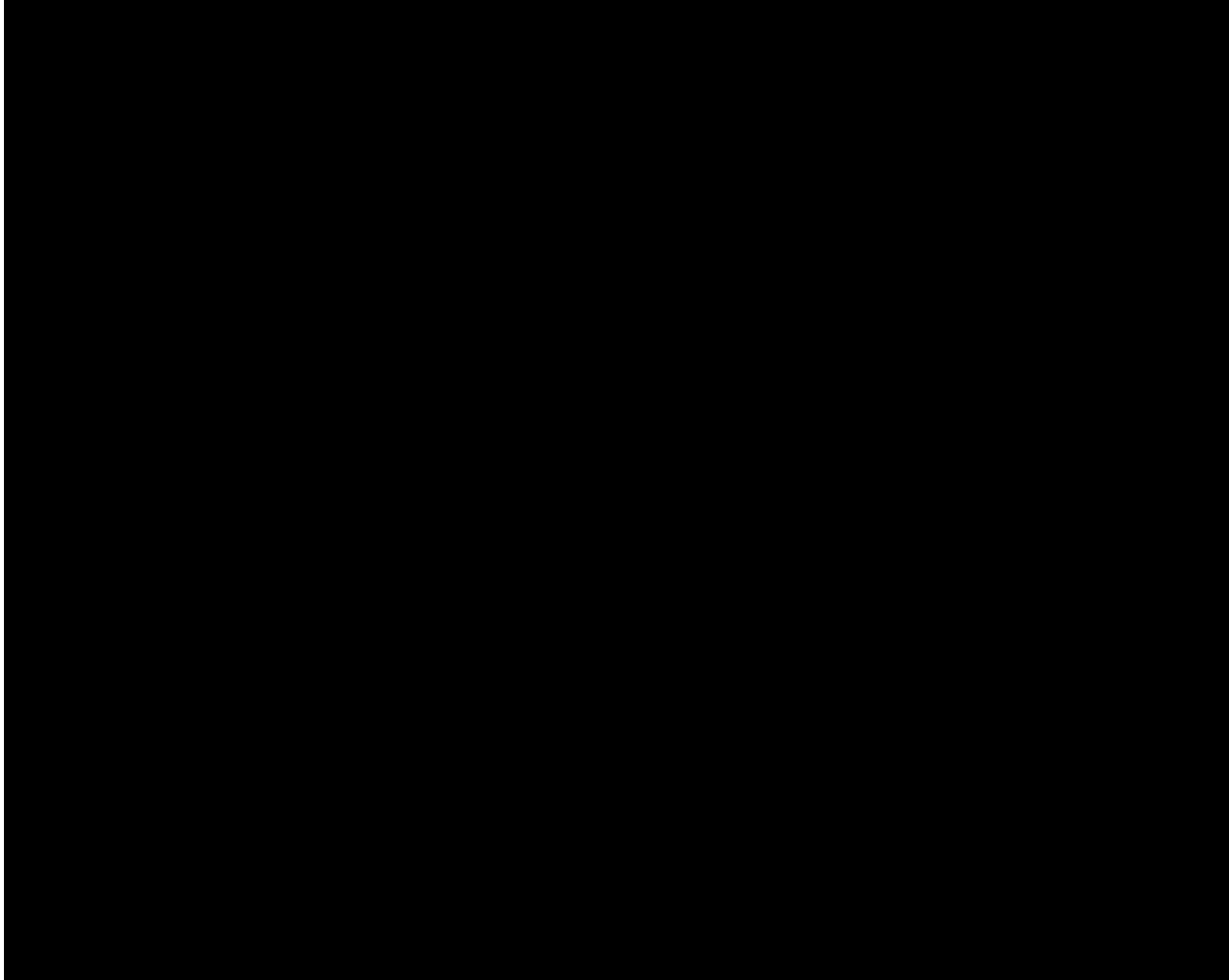
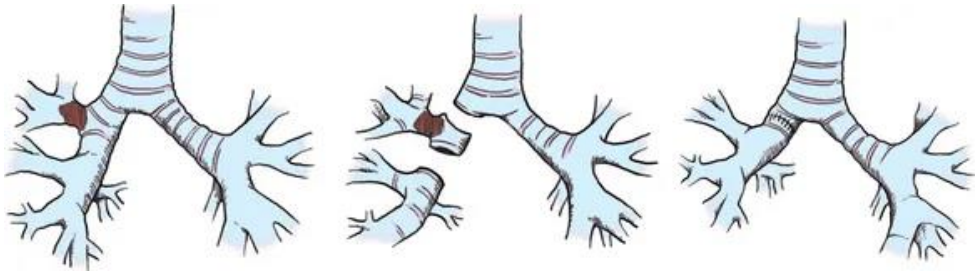
2 MARYLAND BIPOLAR FORCEPS

3 UNDOCK BEFORE MOVING TABLE LASER OFF 1x 30°

4 PROGRASP FORCEPS

# Complicated Robotic Lung Resection

Sleeve Lobectomy for  
Advanced Lung Cancer



# Huge ant. Mediastinal Mass -Thymectomy-

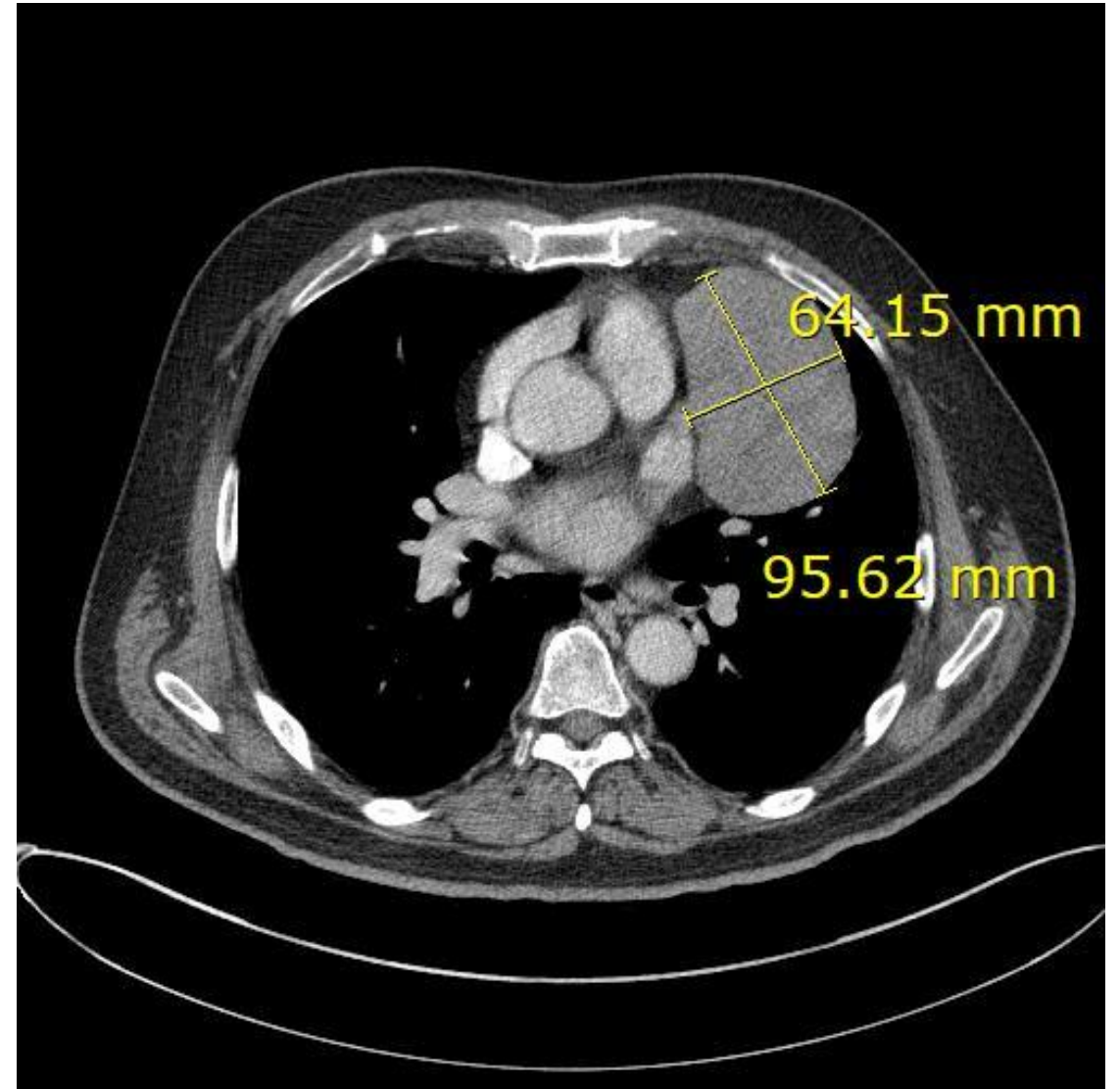
- M / 58yr
  - Evaluation d/t anemia (HOC)

<<Bone marrow Bx>>

- pure red cell aplasia

<< Chest CT >>

- **9.6cm** enhancing mass  
at left anterior mediastinum



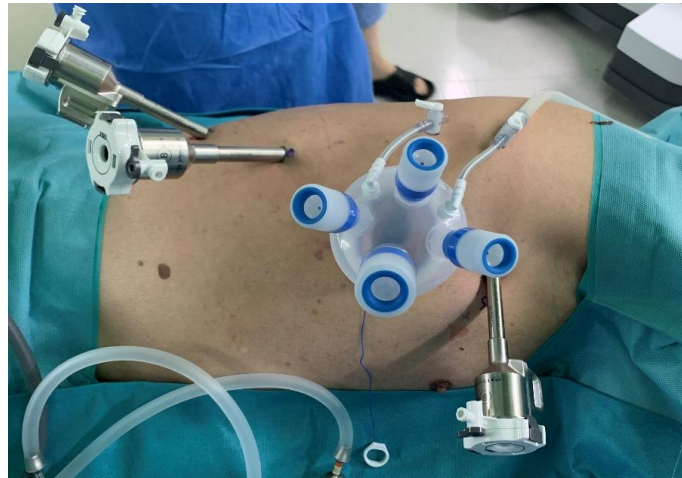
# Robotic Thymectomy Sub-xyphoid Approach

retrosternal dissection

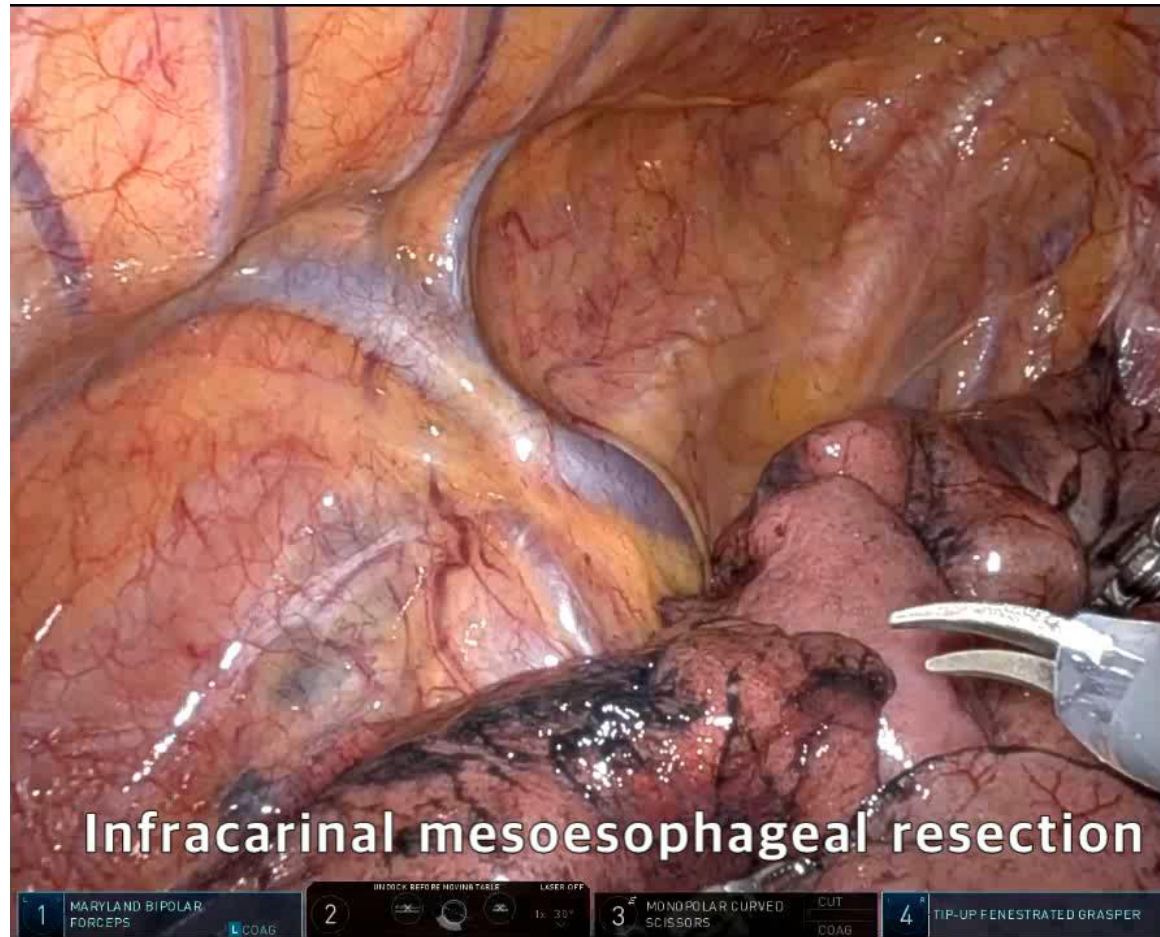


# Esophageal ca. Surgery

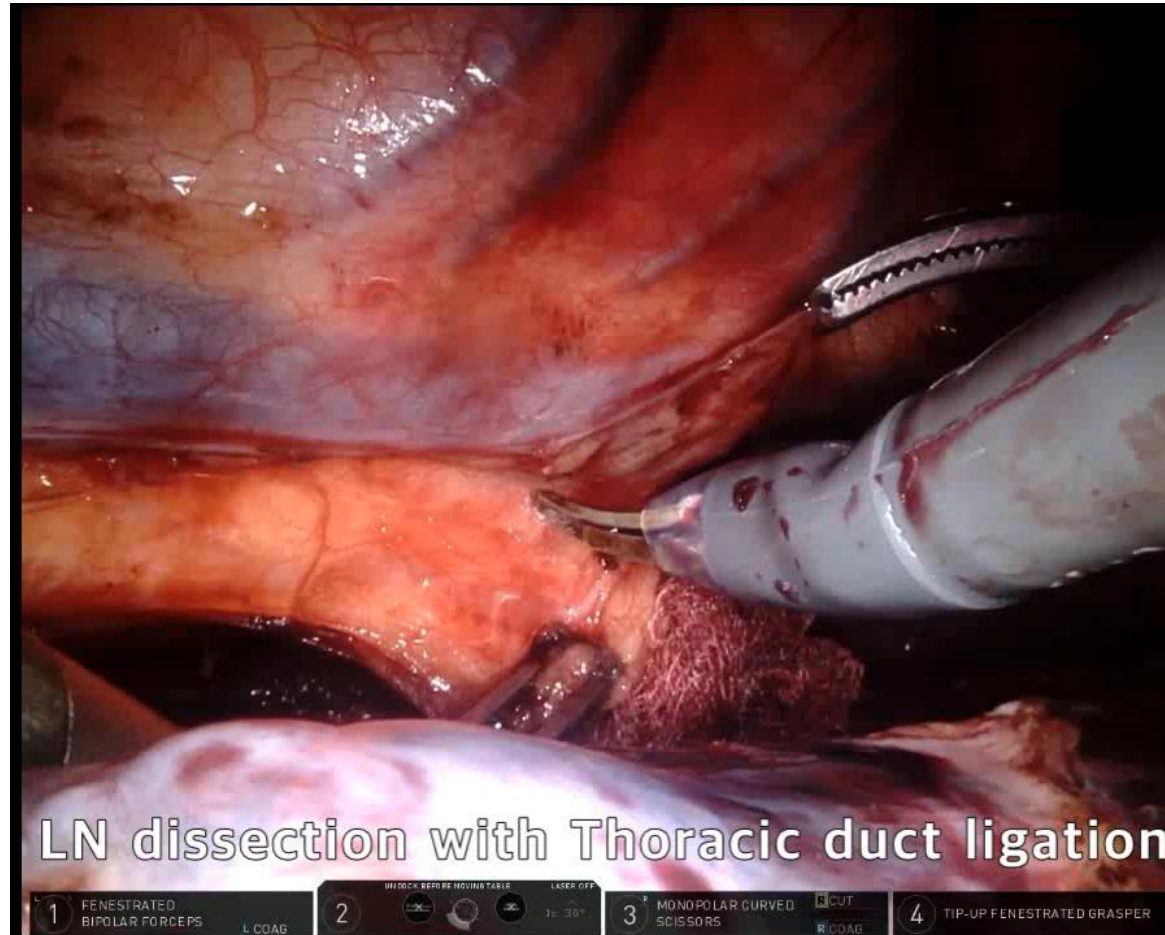
## Robotic port application



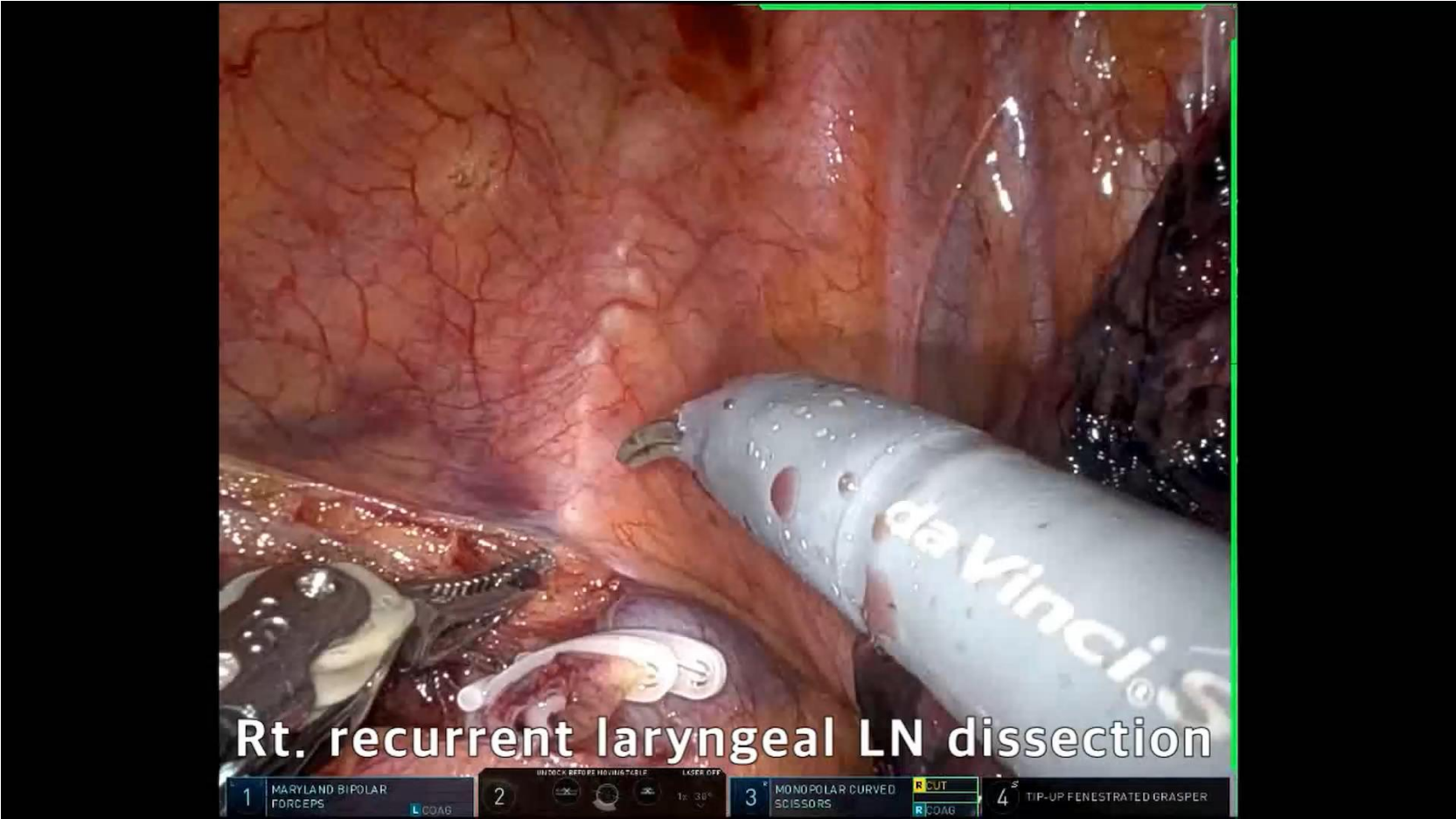
# Infracarinal dissection of mesoesophagus



# Lymphnode dissection with Thoracic duct



# Rt. Recurrent laryngeal LN dissection

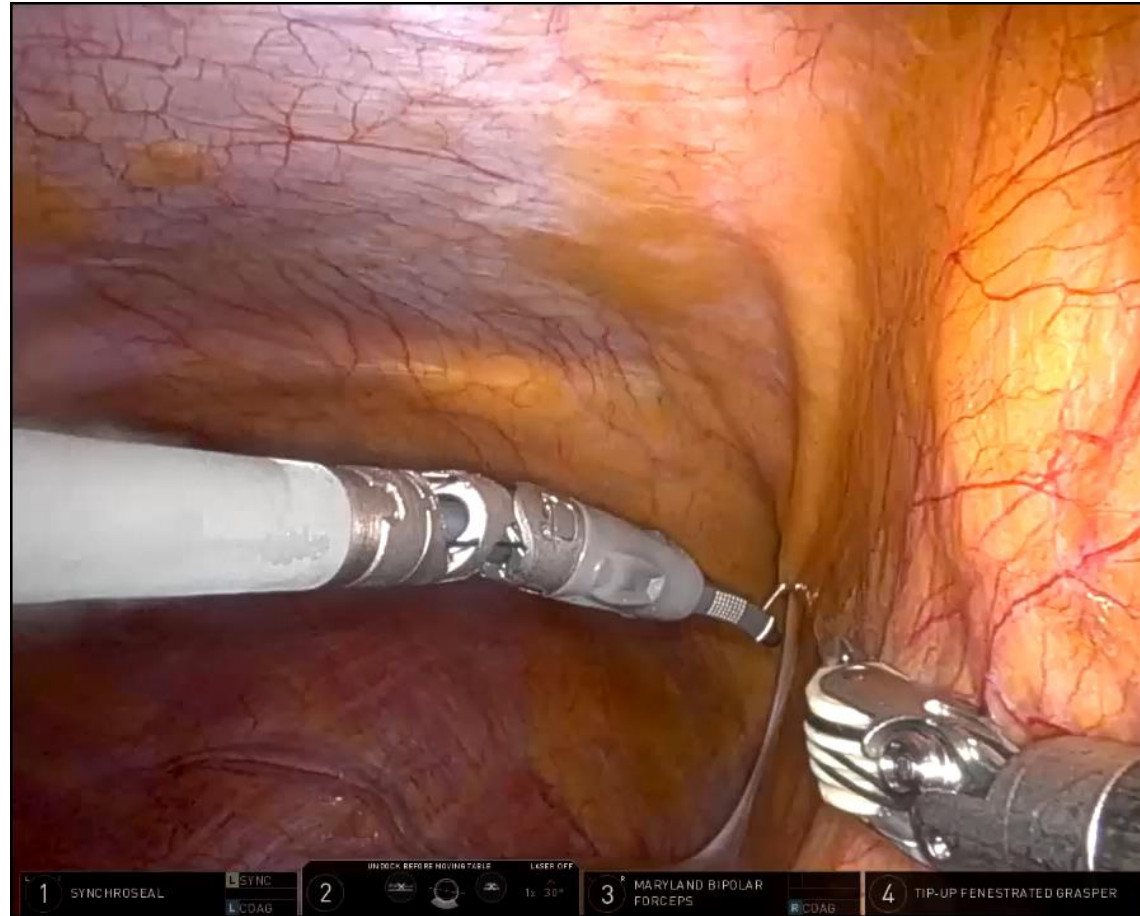


# Lt. recurrent laryngeal dissection



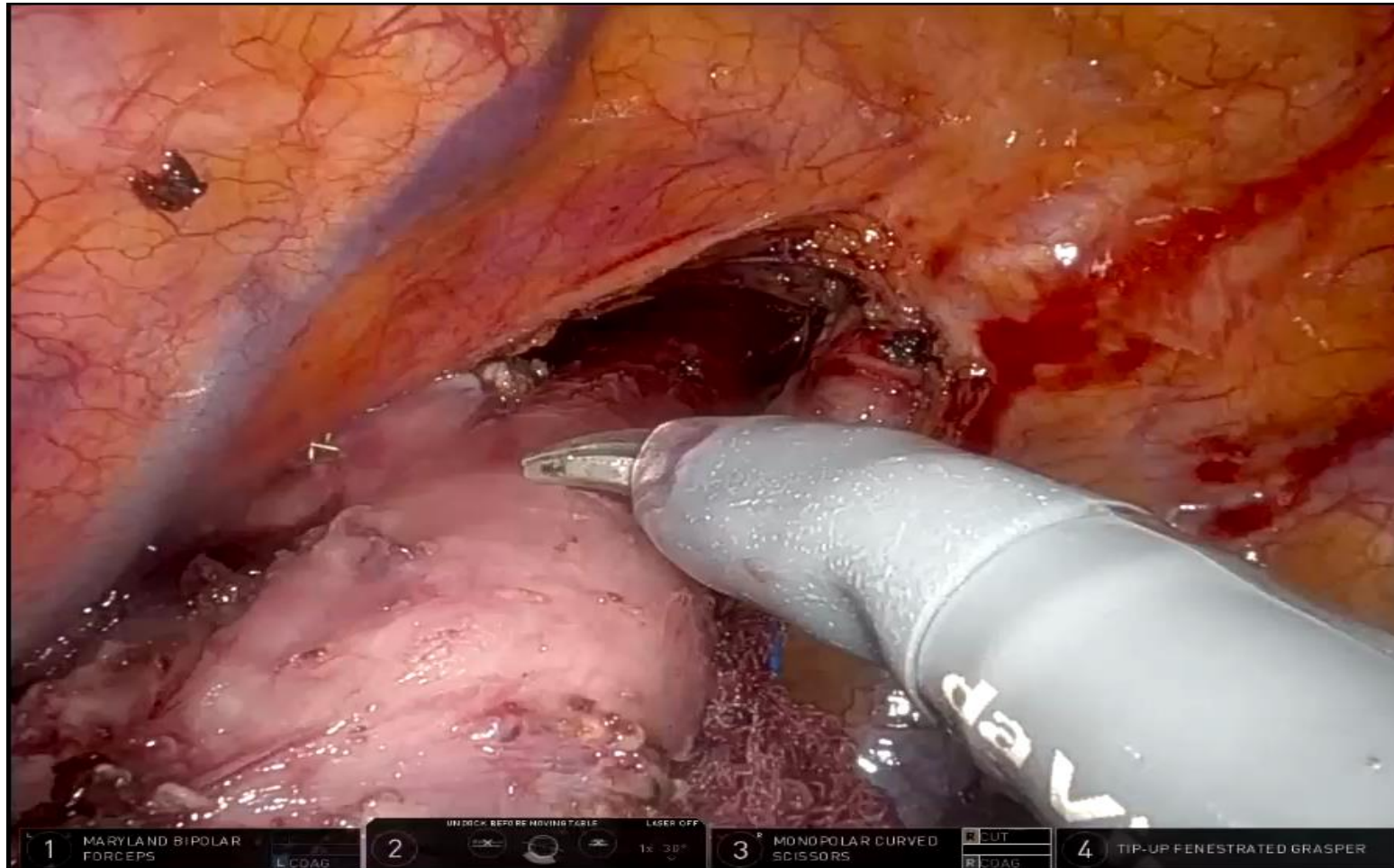
# First Experience of Totally RAMIE

- Starting Robot assisted gastric mobilization

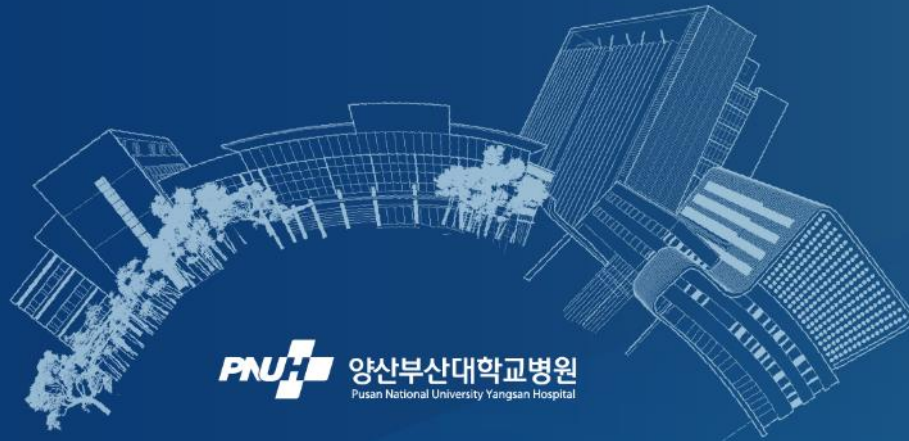


# Recent Anastomosis Technique (Robotic assisted esophago-gastrostomy)

- Intra-thoracic Triangular anastomosis using linear stapler 60mm -> 40mm



**Surgical treatment of recurrent esophageal ca. after  
definitive CCRT in a pneumonectomy state patient:  
Experience with robot assisted trans-hiatal  
esophagectomy.**



# Case presentation (patient's history)

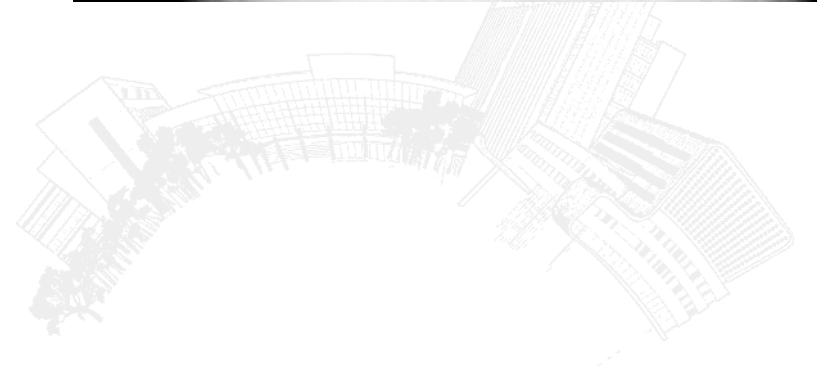
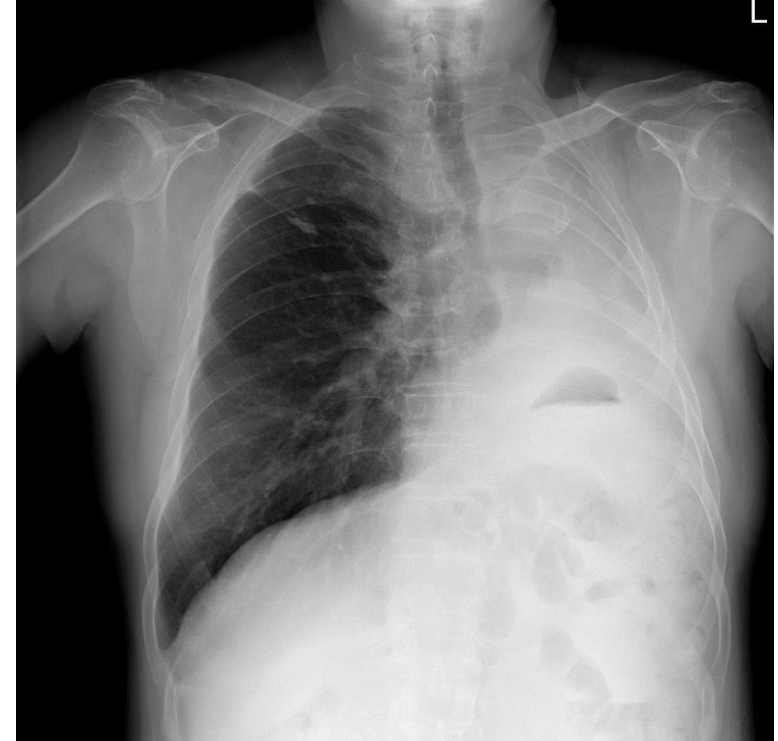
#M/67

# HTN, DM, CAOD (angina pectoris) med.

# Lt. pneumonectomy state due to pulmonary fibrosis 20 years age

# Lt. vocal cord palsy

#CKD (Cr. 1.2~2.0)

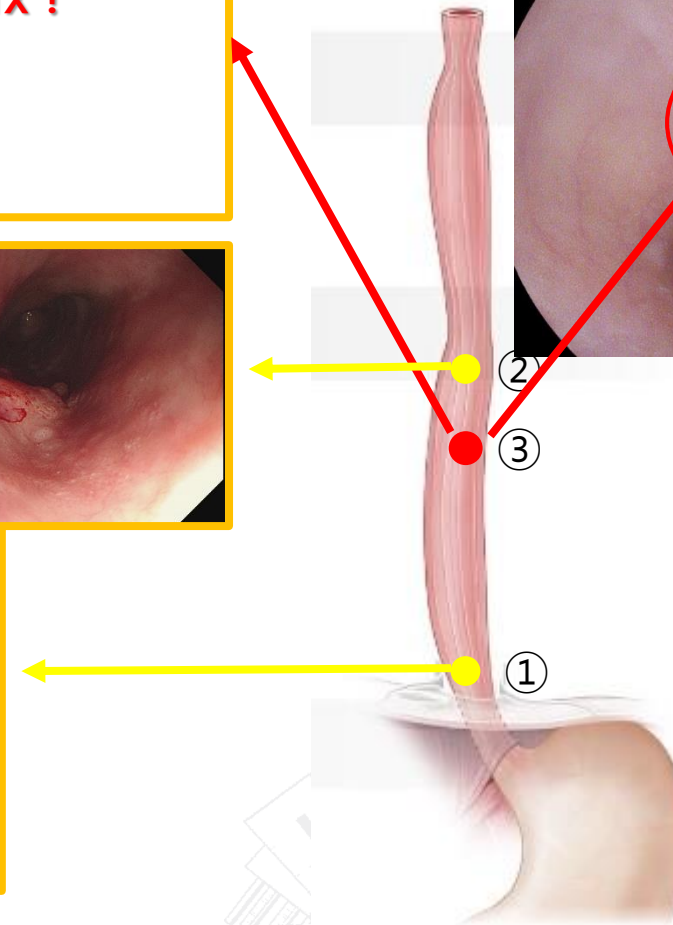
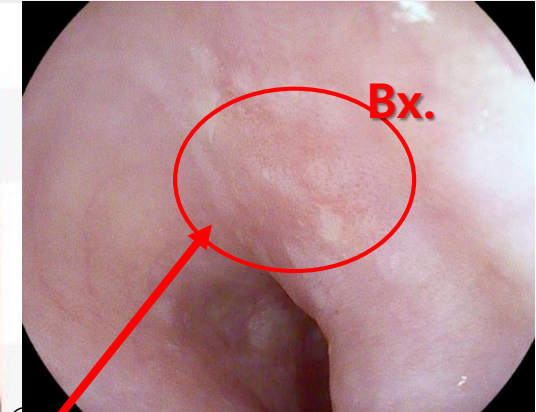
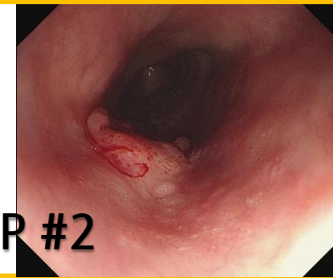


# Case presentation

- **Recurrence within 7 months despite 2 rounds of definite CCRTx !**  
**Esophageal ca, SqCC, IT 27cm, T1aN0M0**  
**Rec. Op. without alternative Tx.**

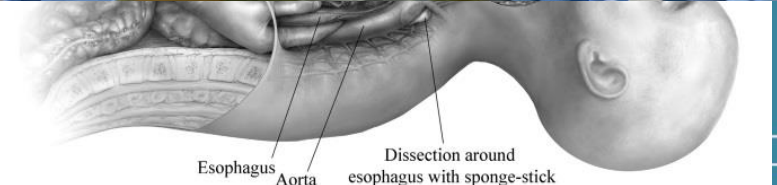
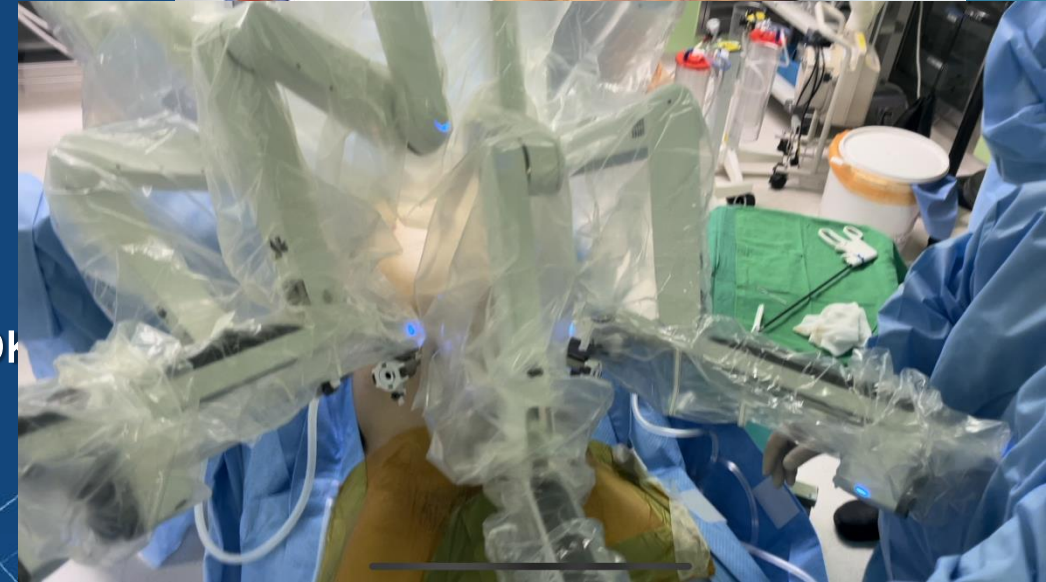
- **Recurrence but Complete Response...**  
**Esophageal ca, SqCC, IT 25cm, uT1b -> Op. refused**  
**Definite CCRT 50 Gy/25fx (22.07.27~22.08.31) c FR #2**

- **Complete response...**  
**Lower esophageal ca, SqCC**  
**s/p CCRT to Esophagus, 54 Gy/30fx**  
**(2012.04.17~2012.06.05)**



# Surgical plan : How to deal with it ?

- **Trans-thoracic approach with intraoperative ECMO setting**
- **Robot-assisted transhiatal esophagectomy**
  - Mediastinal LNs dissection
  - Massive bleeding
  - Lower bleeding risk compared to using ECMO
  - Major pulmonary complication
- **Conventional Trans-hiatal esophagectomy**
  - Minimal invasive method including abdominal phase
  - Recurred esophageal ca. but relatively early cancer. Is it OK?
  - Visualization of paraesophageal connective tissue
  - Paraesophageal adhesion or fibrosis
  - Risk of blunt dissection – large vessel injury



**Figure 8** Working upward from the diaphragmatic hiatus and downward through the cervical incision, mobilization of the esophagus is completed using a combination of finger dissection and dissection with a curved sponge stick. Dissection is carried out along the posterior aspect of the esophagus, followed by dissection of the lateral and anterior attachments. Blood is evacuated from the mediastinum with a 28-Fr Argyle Saratoga sump catheter.

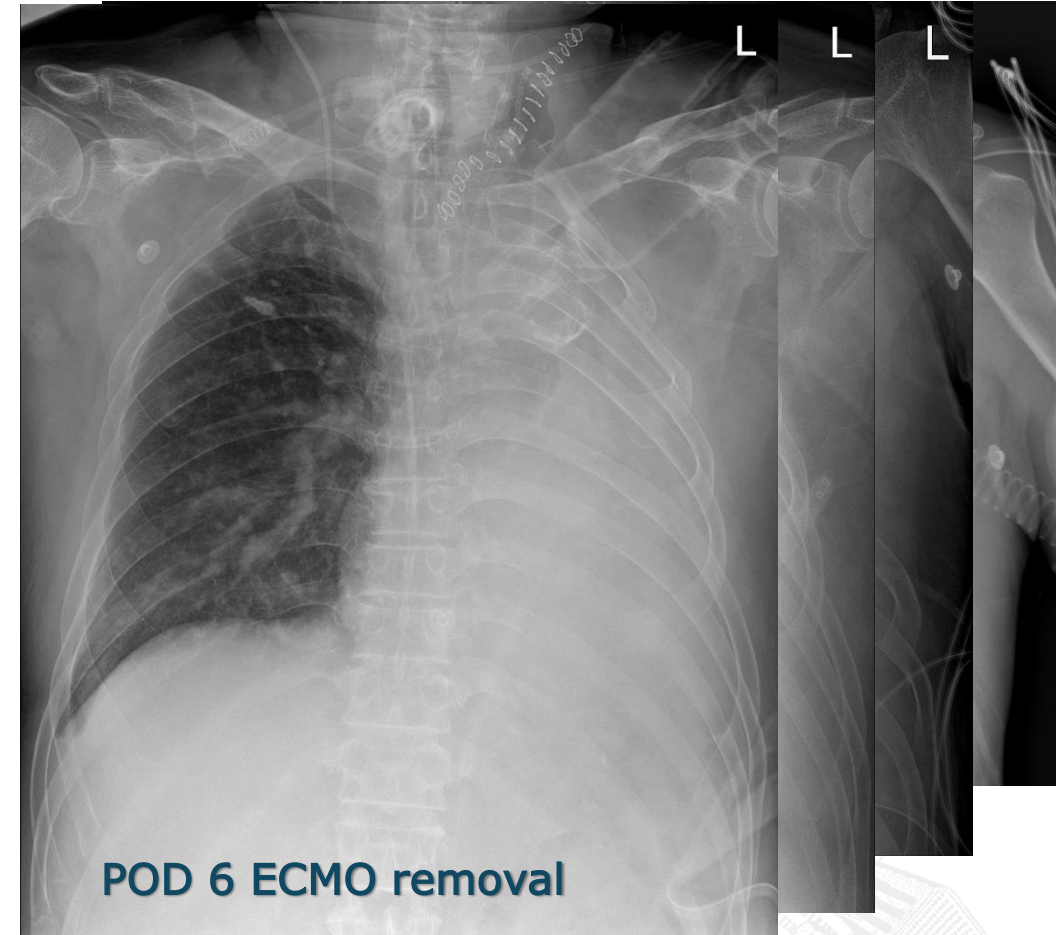
# Robot-assisted Transhiatal esophagectomy, Gastric mobilization and pull-up,

Pusan National University  
Yangsan Hospital



# Progression (1)

- # POD 1 jejunal feeding start
- # POD 2 increased O2 demand, R/O ARDS
- # POD 3 intubation and ECMO application
- # POD 5 early tracheostomy
- # POD 6 ECMO removal
- # POD 12 Refer to general ward

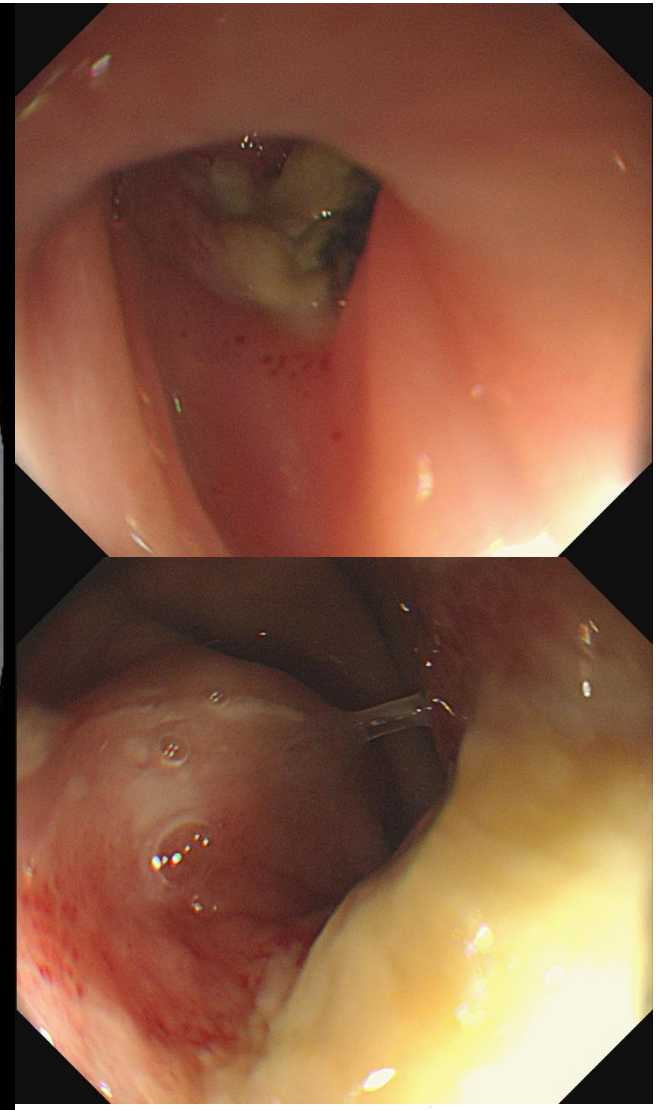


# Progression (2)

# POD 13 EGD check.

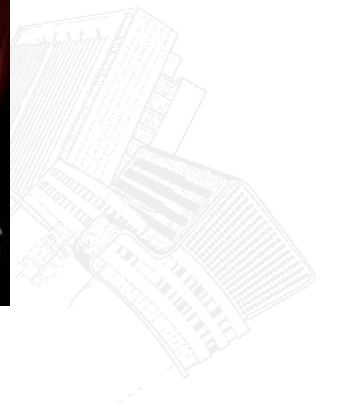
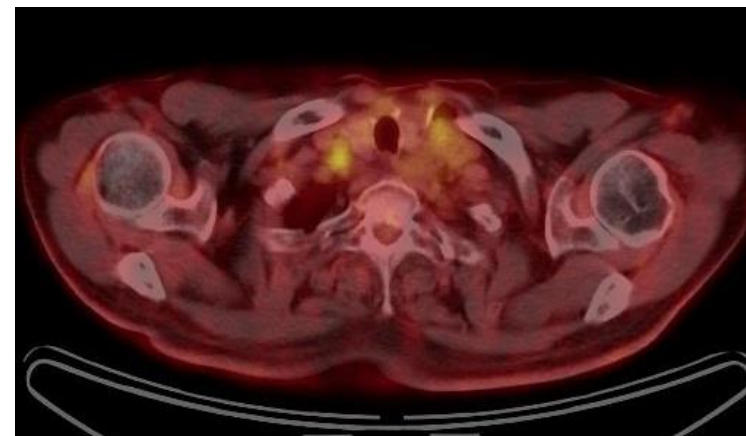
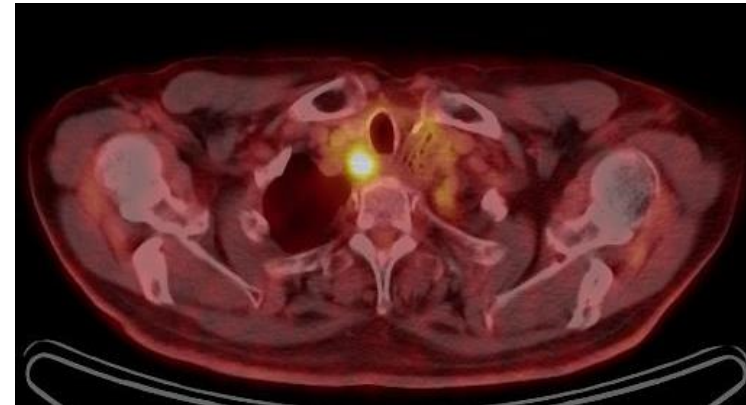
# POD 18 esophagography

# POD 33 discharge



# Progression (3)

- # Right. Supraclavicular LNs recur 4 months after surgery
- # Rt. SCLNs dissection was done (metastatic SqCC)
- # Planning Palliative chemotherapy



# Conclusion

- Robot assisted trans-hiatal esophagectomy may be an **alternative surgical option**.
- It can be especially useful in patients with **poor pulmonary function**, such as pneumectomy patients.
- In patients with paraesophageal adhesion or fibrosis in the preoperative Neoadjuvant setting, safe surgery is possible by **securing visibility without blind blunt dissection**.



Telehealth or Telemedicine?  
And..... TeleSurgery !

# Innovations



**Collapse of Local Health Care System?**

**2000명의 증원이 과연 필요한가?**



# **Future of Robotic Surgery**

---

- 1. Integration of AI and Machine Learning**
- 2. Miniaturization and Micro Robots**
- 3. Integration of Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR)**
- 4. Telesurgery**
- 5. Cost Reduction and Improved Accessibility**
- 6. Soft Robotics and New Materials**



Pusan National University  
Yangsan Hospital

# 경청해 주셔서 감사합니다.

Thank you for your  
attention



**PNUH** 양산부산대학교병원  
Pusan National University Yangsan Hospital