

New imaging system makes back surgery safer, faster and less expensive

April 26 2018



Exposed spine with ligamentous structures intact and bone mini-screws implanted. An attached reference frame is also visible. Credit: Dartmouth College

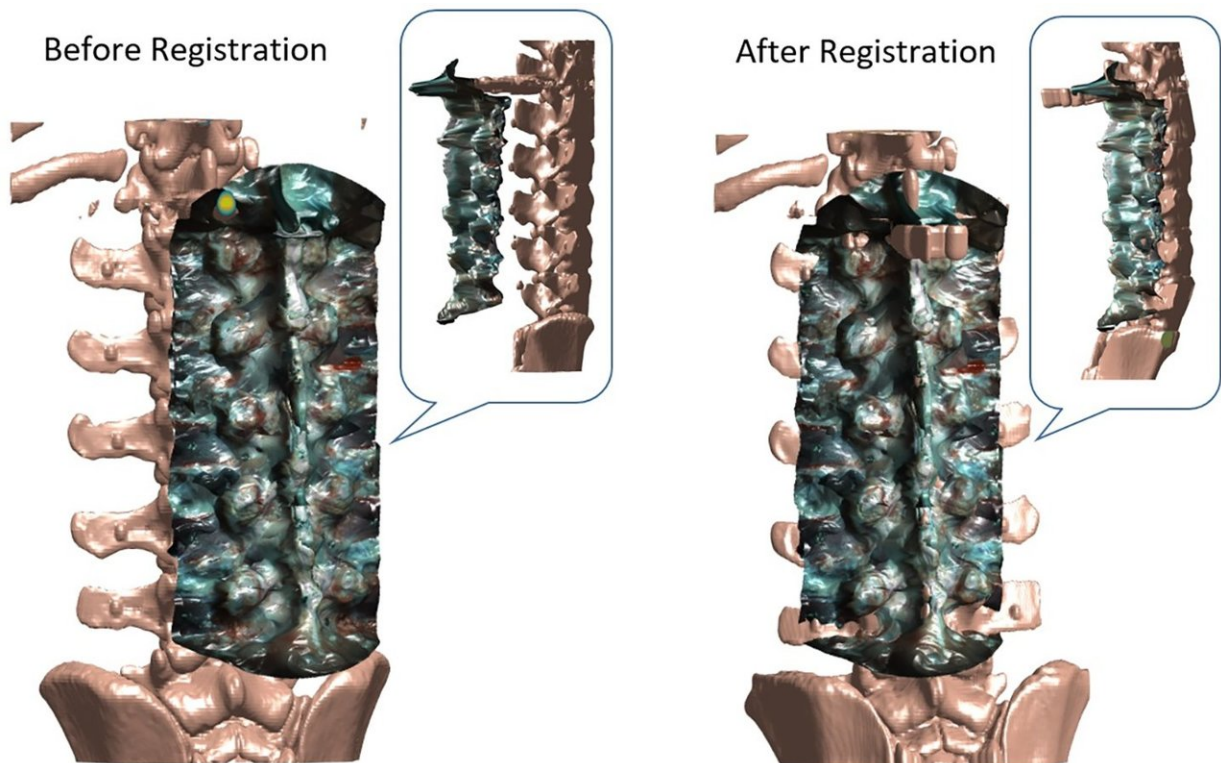
Researchers at Dartmouth College have found a way to make back surgery safer, faster and more cost effective.

MRIs and CT scans help surgeons identify spine problems, like compressed vertebrae or herniated disks, but finding a clear path to those problem areas is not always as straightforward. Tissue and bone not only stand in the way, they can also move during spinal [surgery](#), rendering a CT scan taken prior to surgery much less accurate.

To solve this problem, Dartmouth professors from the Thayer School of Engineering and the Geisel School of Medicine developed a 3-dimensional, real-time optical tracking system to guide back surgeons as they operate, like a Google Maps for the body, according to findings published in the journal *Operative Neurosurgery*.

Using a complex software algorithm and two cameras attached to a surgical microscope, the system produces real-time 3-dimensional digitized images on a monitor, according to the study. This type of tracked, calibrated stereoscopic camera system has been extensively used in brain surgery but until now has been unexplored for use in [spinal surgery](#).

The surgeon can use this new intraoperative stereovision system (iSV) without any additional radiation or labor-intensive marking of key areas on the patient's spine, to match up or co-register with the pre-operative CT scan, as some surgeons do today. This new mapping provides more accurate renderings of where spinal implants or other surgical tools and devices need to go during the procedure, and is expected to save up to 30 minutes, according to one of the study's authors, Keith D. Paulsen, PhD, Robert A. Pritzker Professor of Biomedical Engineering at Thayer School of Engineering at Dartmouth.



Registration of CT and iSV (intraoperative stereovision). CT is transformed to match its surface to iSV, represented in tracking system coordinates. Credit: Dartmouth College

Paulsen and the multidisciplinary team at Dartmouth's Center for Surgical Innovation tested the new iSV system for accuracy and efficiency while operating on pig spines. Since completing this study, the team has taken its complex system one step further by converting it into a handheld "wand" that the surgeon can pass over the surgical area.

"By rendering images real-time, with a simple handheld tool, we believe we can make surgeries safer and less costly in the future," said Paulsen.

Next up is fine-tuning the system and testing in humans. The National Institutes of Health has provided the Dartmouth team with another round

of funding to continue testing. It could be several years before the system becomes widely available for human spinal surgeries.

More information: Linton Evans et al, Stereovision Co-Registration in Image-Guided Spinal Surgery: Accuracy Assessment Using Explanted Porcine Spines, *Operative Neurosurgery* (2018). [DOI: 10.1093/ons/opy023](https://doi.org/10.1093/ons/opy023)

Provided by Dartmouth College

Citation: New imaging system makes back surgery safer, faster and less expensive (2018, April 26) retrieved 6 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-04-imaging-surgery-safer-faster-expensive.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.