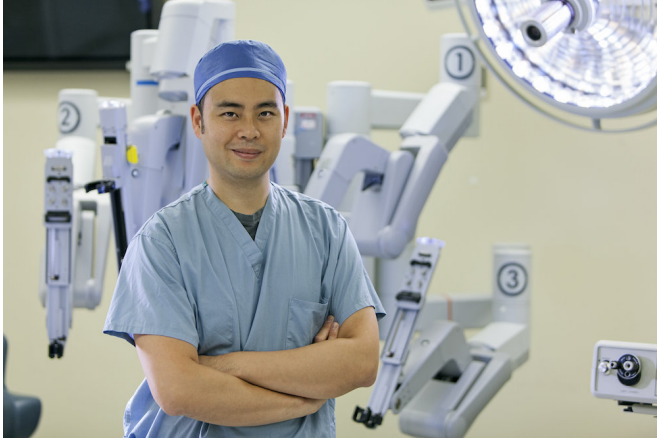


# Decoding robotic surgery skills

11 September 2018



Andrew Hung, MD, of the Keck School of Medicine of USC, stands in front of a robotic surgery system Credit: Van Urfalian

Researchers from the Keck School of Medicine of USC are looking to technology to help deconstruct expert surgeons' robotic surgery skills so they can create an objective, standardized way to train the next generation of surgeons. Using a data recorder plugged into a robotic surgery system, the team analyzed expert and novice surgeons' movements during the reconstruction step of robotic radical prostatectomy, a common surgery for prostate cancer. The data helped the team decode surgical skills, develop a needle-driving gesture classification system and create a training tutorial. The results of their study will appear in the October 2018 issue of *The Journal of Urology*.

"Although [robotic surgery](#) is a widely adopted minimally invasive option for treating prostate cancer, standardized [training](#) for it doesn't exist yet," says the study's corresponding author, Andrew Hung, MD, assistant professor of clinical urology at the Keck School. "In order to create a methodical, streamlined training tutorial for this main reconstruction step of the prostate surgery, we relied on automated performance metrics and observation to objectively measure surgeon

performance."

Using both video and movement data recorded from 70 surgeries, the study found that experts outperformed novices in completion time, instrument movement efficiency and camera manipulation. Experts also had fewer needle-driving attempts and less tissue trauma.

The researchers were also able to identify 14 common needle-driving gestures, which were classified as combinations of forehand, backhand, flush-hand, overhand or underhand. Compared to standardized gestures, random sequences of gestures were associated with lower efficiency, more needle-driving attempts and more tissue trauma.

The data were then used to develop a tutorial that broke the complex surgical step into smaller, discrete steps.

"While there is no single perfect way to do a perfect operation, creating a standardized method for robotic [surgery](#) training provides surgeons a common training ground," Hung says.

Hung and his colleagues are currently testing the efficacy of the tutorial with a group of medical students in the research lab at the Keck School. The team is hopeful that their approach to developing this training tutorial could one day be applied to any procedure in any kind of robotic operation.

Robotic radical prostatectomy accounts for 87 percent of [prostate cancer](#) surgeries in the United States.

**More information:** Jian Chen et al, Use of Automated Performance Metrics to Measure Surgeon Performance during Robotic Vesicourethral Anastomosis and Methodical Development of a Training Tutorial, *The Journal of Urology* (2018). [DOI: 10.1016/j.juro.2018.05.080](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.juro.2018.05.080)

Provided by University of Southern California

APA citation: Decoding robotic surgery skills (2018, September 11) retrieved 28 January 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-09-decoding-robotic-surgery-skills.html>

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