

## Suction Device with Integrated Nerve Stimulator

Contact: technology transfer heidelberg Dr. Volker Cleeves, Im Neuenheimer Feld 672, 69120 Heidelberg volker.cleeves@med.uniheidelberg.de

Operative Findings at left lateral Parotidectomy

The intraoperative tool change under a microscope or magnifying glasses leads to undisreable secondary side-effects

This leads to the idea of using one instrument for suction of the wound secretion and nerve stimulation simultaneously for further reduction of potentially nerve injury during the entire surgery.



Fig.1: Combined Instrument

Consisting of a wound exudate suction device and integrated monopolar nerve stimulator

## Application

The bipolar stimulation of the facial nerve in the area was replaced with the advanced monopolar stimulation.

This was due to the possibility of distance estimation by signal bursts with increased signal strength, the greater reliability of stimulation during deeper penetration and the simpler design feasibility.

The monopolar stimulation tip of the combined instrument serves as a stimulator.



Fig. 3: Differences between monopolar and bipolar stimulation with respect to EMG amplitude



Bipolar Coagulation Forcipes



Bifurcation of N. facialis **Dissecting Scissor** N. auricularis magnus

Identification and preparation of N. facialis Fig. 3:

## Result

This application shows significant intraoperative advantages:

- 1. Reliable detection of N. facial by continuous nerve stimulation
- 2.Combined Instrument can be used for dissection
- 3.Safe coagulation of blood vessels

## Conclusion

The newly developed wound secretion suction plus nerve stimulator shows promising advantages:

- 1. Shorter operation time
- 2. Reducing the risk of nerve injury
- 3. Facilitates teamwork
- nial and peripheral nerves. In:Desmedt JE (Hrsg.)
- Daube JR, Harper CM (1989) Surgical monitoring of crani Neuromonitoring in surgery. Elsevier, New York: 115-138 Delgado T., Bucheit W., Rosenholtz H., Chrissian S.: Intra stimulation of the facial nerve: A more accurate technique Glaser S. Federspil Ph, Plinkert P.K "Kombinationsinstrum Intraoperative monitoring of facial muscle ev nique for facial nerve dissection. J. Neurosurg strument Wundsekretsauger und Nervenstin 2 ined by intracrania rg. 4: 1979, 418-42
- eldung UP-026/RO/VC trophysiologic monitoring of the facial nerve. r SG, Beatty CW, Daube JR (1988) Ele Inson JT, Blitzer A, Ossoff R, et al. (eds ouis: 225-230
- ustic (loudspeaker) urgery 19: 392-400 acial electromyographic monitoring. Part 1. Evoked electromyographic activity during acoustic 1986 al.: Intraoperative neuromonitoring in thyroid surgery – results of the German prospective
- b) Sekulla C, Timmermann W el tudy. Eur Surg 2003; 35: 240–245 Gottardo C: Comparison of variou inol Laryngol 2002; 111: 811–816 olfi A: Facial-nerve and vocal-cord ous methods of electromyographic monitoring of the recurrent laryngeal nerve in thyroid surgery aryngol Head Neck Surg 1987, 113: 1291–1295. plication: EP2315608, PCT/EP 2009/005844
- 8
- q