# Augmented Reality in Surgical Training

Jon Reuvers

#### Outline

- Augmented Reality
  - Augmented Reality versus Virtual Reality
- Surgical Training
  - Virtual Interactive Presence and Augmented Reality (VIPAR)
  - Navigating Three Dimensional Spaces
  - Robotic Surgery Training
- Limitations

## **Defining Augmented Reality**

Real world and virtual elements are combined

Can be registered in three dimensions

It can be interacted with in real time

## **Devices**

Smartphones

Google Glass



#### AR vs. VR



## **Uses in Surgical Training**

Virtual Interactive Presence and Augmented Reality (VIPAR)

- Distanced teaching/direction

Navigating Three Dimensional Space

- Assistance in depth perception

Robotic Surgery Training

- Increased instructional capabilities

#### **Virtual Interactive Presence and Augmented Reality**

Connects two locations to one space

Users hands are displayed to both parties

Local Site of Need

Remote Expert



Operative field as seen by both participants



#### How its done

- Two cameras at separate locations intake video
- Video feeds are decompressed
- A buffer of the most recent frames is accessed
- Images are merged by overlaying a semitransparent version of the remote image onto the local image.
- Stored in a local buffer

## **Potential problems**

- Requires an anchoring point for calibration
- Some latency in the feed
- Different hardware can cause issues due to possible different codecs

#### **Navigating Three Dimensional Spaces**



#### **No Reference Indicators**



## Four Types of Indicators







## **Robotic Surgical Training**

- Enhancement of da Vinci System
- Intention is to create a more interactive training experience



## **Visual Display**





#### Concerns

- Successfully used, but cumbersome
- Latency
- Visually not significantly different enough





Calibration

Power Consumption

Privacy

#### **Conclusions**

- Future research can yield more benefit
- Currently usable, but not necessarily in live operation in its current state
- Most of the studies' participants thought the systems had merit

## Questions

# **Bibliography**

[1] Ronald T. Azuma. 1997. A Survey of Augmented Reality. Presence: Teleoperators and Virtual Environments 6, 4 (1997), 355-385. https: //doi.org/10.1162/pres.1997.6.4.355 [2] Yahya Ghazwani and Shamus Smith. 2020. Interaction in Augmented Reality: Challenges to Enhance User Experience. In Proceedings of the 2020 4th International Conference on Virtual and Augmented Reality Simulations (Sydney, NSW, Australia) (ICVARS 2020). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 39-44. https://doi.org/10. 1145/3385378.3385384 [3] Florin Octavian Matu, Mikkel Thøgersen, Bo Galsgaard, Martin Møller Jensen, and Martin Kraus. 2014. Stereoscopic Augmented Reality System for Supervised Training on Minimal Invasive Surgery Robots. In Proceedings of the 2014 Virtual Reality International Conference (Laval, France) (VRIC '14). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, Article 33, 4 pages. https://doi.org/10.1145/2617841.2620722

[4] Mahesh Shenai, R. Shane Tubbs, Barton Guthrie, and Aaron CohenGadol. 2014. Virtual interactive presence for real-time, long-distance surgical collaboration during complex microsurgical procedures Technical note. Journal of neurosurgery 121 (06 2014), 1-8. https://doi.org/ 10.3171/2014.4.INS131805 [5] Khor Wee Sim, Benjamin Baker, Kavit Amin, Adrian Chan, Ketan Patel, and Jason Wong. 2016. Augmented and virtual reality in surgery-the digital surgical environment: applications, limitations and legal pitfalls. Annals of Translational Medicine 4, 23 (2016). https://atm.amegroups. com/article/view/12851 [6] L. Soler, S. Nicolau, J. Schmid, C. Koehl, J. Marescaux, X. Pennec, and N. Ayache. 2004. Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality in Digestive Surgery. In Proceedings of the 3rd IEEE/ACM International Symposium on Mixed and Augmented Reality (ISMAR '04). IEEE Computer Society, USA, 278-279. https://doi.org/10.1109/ISMAR.2004.64 [7] Adam Wagner and Jerzy W. Rozenblit. 2017. Augmented Reality Visual Guidance for Spatial Perception in the Computer Assisted Surgical Trainer. In Proceedings of the Symposium on Modeling and Simulation in Medicine (Virginia Beach, Virginia) (MSM '17). Society for Computer

Simulation International, San Diego, CA, USA, Article 5, 12 pages