

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Partial nephrectomy using radiofrequency incremental bipolar generator with multi electrode probe: experimental study in bench pig kidneys

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Abstract

Background: The aim of this research project was the realization of an incremental bipolar radiofrequency generator with inline 4-electrode probe for partial renal resection without clamping of the vessels.

Methods: The experimentation was carried out across two phases: the preliminary realization of a specific generator and an inline multielectrode probe for open surgery (Phase 1); system testing on 27 bench kidneys for a total of 47 partial resection (Phase 2).

The parameters evaluated were: power level, generator automatism, parenchymal coagulation times, needle caliber, thickness of the coagulated tissue "slice", charring, ergonomics, feasibility of the application of "bolster" stitches.

Results: The analysis of the results referred to the homogeneity and thickness of coagulation, energy supply times with reference to the power level and caliber of the needles. The optimal results were obtained by using needles of 1.5 mm caliber at power level 5, and with coagulation times of 54 seconds for the first insertion and 30 seconds for the second.

Conclusions: The experimentation demonstrated that the apparatus, consisting of a generator named "LaparoNewPro" and fitted with a dedicated probe for open surgery, is able to carry out a coagulation of the line of resection of the renal parenchyma in a homogeneous manner, in short times, without tissue charring, and with the possibility of stitching both on coagulated tissue and the caliceal system.

The generator automatism based on the flow of the current supplied by each electrode is reliable, and the cessation of energy supply coincides with optimal coagulation.

Keywords: Nephron sparing surgery, Partial nephrectomy, Bipolar radiofrequency, Multi-electrode probe, LaparoNewPro

Background

The diffusion of screening programs and the use of modern techniques of imaging [1] have led to an earlier diagnosis of renal neoplasms [2,3].

Radical nephrectomy was always considered the therapeutic gold standard of renal tumours up to the early 90's, when both the minimal invasive and partial renal resection approaches, as Nephron Sparing Surgery (NSS), had become established.

Nephron Sparing Surgery in localized renal tumours demonstrated an oncological outcome comparable with radical nephrectomy [4], with better long-term preservation of the renal function and increased overall survival [5,6].

NSS is the gold standard in tumours of ≤ 4 centimetres (pT1a) [7]; and in selected cases in the T1b (4 – 7 cm) forms [8].

Control of bleeding is the principal difficulty in NSS

Many devices and haemostatic agents [9] are available in order to improve haemostasis.

For hepatic surgery, the Radio-Frequency assisted Liver resection [10] technique (RFA-LR) has been developed,

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consisting of the coagulation of a slice of parenchyma preliminary to transection. In this connection, we planned and realized a generator and a dedicated multi-needle inline probe [11,12].

Its main principle in hepatic surgery is that, the “comb” arrangement of the electrode-needles permits the realization of coagulation of “slice” of the parenchyma around the neoplastic nodules, or along anatomic planes with closure of the blood and biliary vessels, without the Pringle maneuver and with little or no blood loss. The coagulated tissue can be transected by a scalpel.

That principle can be applied in theory to all parenchymas.

In order to perform a “blood-less” partial renal resection without clamping, we have developed, in collaboration with the LED S.p.A. company (Aprilia, Italy), a research project for the realization of an original and specific generator together with a multi-electrode probe for both open and laparoscopic approaches.

The project is organized in various phases, that have included the joint work of researchers of LED S.p.A., the Department of Mechanical Engineering, for the designing of the laparoscopic probe, of researchers from the Departments of Surgery and Urology, and the Animal Technology Station (S.T.A.), of the University of Tor Vergata, Rome respectively.

In this manuscript, we report the results of the first two phases of experimentation related to the realization of the specific generator and the inline multi-electrode probe for open surgery, tested on 27 bench kidneys for a total of 47 partial resections.

Methods

The experimentation has been carried out in two phases. During the first, the dedicated generator and the four-needle inline probe were developed and set up. In the second phases the device was tested on 27 bench kidneys for a total of 47 polar resections.

Phase 1

Technical details of the generator

The system consists of an incremental and bipolar voltage square wave generator, supplying a frequency of 350 kHz and of six output channels, and each channel has a greater voltage than preceding.

Before the beginning of treatment, the user can select a power level between 1 and 9.

Higher power values involve less treatment duration, and thus a thinner coagulation route. In practice, the thickness of the coagulation slice is between 6 mm and 8 mm.

The delivered power is inversely proportional to the impedance. The generator is able to maintain the power density proportional to the tissue volume.

During the treatment, current flow change according to the impedance variation (as a result of tissue drying) decreasing the probability of carbonization.

The current in the comb is outgoing from the first electrode and incoming in the last electrode, limiting the problem of a rapid exciccation and adherence of the tissue on the needles, due to the high current density in proximity of the electrode.

The system, checking the currents in the electrodes, is able to finish the treatment automatically when the current has decreased below the 30% of its maximum value during the treatment.

Phase 2

27 experimental tests were carried out on pig kidneys for a total of 47 polar resections.

The four-needle probe was inserted at the renal pole and coagulation was started.

Cessation of energy supply by the generator took place automatically and adequate parenchymal coagulation was obtained (Figure 1).

At the end of the coagulation procedure, the time from the start to the automatic stop of the generator was obtained for each insertion.

The maneuver was repeated along the line, inserting the probe until completion of the first line.

Successively, a second, distal, line of insertion of the probe was carried out at about 5 mm from the first (Figure 2).

At the end of the second line, a caliper was used to measure the slice of coagulated tissue.

Four-needle conical-pointed probes were used.

The needles used were of 1.5 mm and 1 mm caliber; the power levels tested were levels 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 9.

With the 1 mm needle, we tested power level 5 in 6 polar resections, level 7 in 4 resections and level 9 in 5 polar resections.

With the 1.5 mm needle, tests were power level 1 in 2 cases, level 3 in 2 resections, level 5 in 9 resections, level 6 in 2, level 7 in 4, and level 9 in 13 polar resections.

Following coagulation, the parenchyma was sectioned with a scalpel along the distal line of insertion.

In 10 polar resections, we verified the possibility of applying stitches (Monocryl 2/0) on the coagulated renal parenchyma and on the exposed caliceal system following resection.

The parameters evaluated were: needle caliber, coagulation times, power level, thickness of the “slice” of coagulated tissue, eventual charring, ease of handling during the insertion and removal phases of the probe, feasibility of the application of stitches on the parenchyma and the caliceal system, and generator automatism.

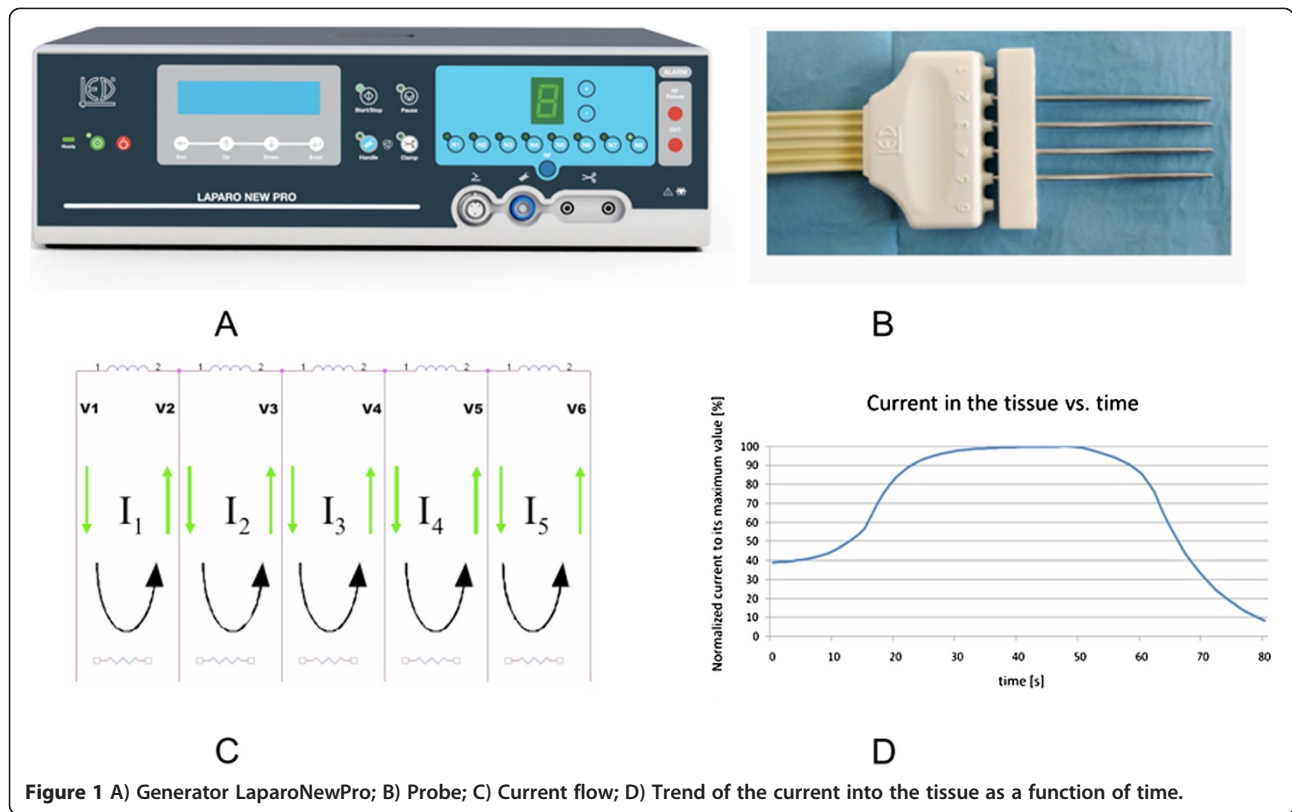


Figure 1 A) Generator LaparoNewPro; B) Probe; C) Current flow; D) Trend of the current into the tissue as a function of time.

Results

47 polar resections were carried out on 27 pig kidneys
 The coagulation slices following the double coagulation line were homogeneous, with a thickness of about 1 cm.
 In experimentation with needles of 1 mm, average coagulation times for first-line insertion were between

33 seconds (Level 9 power) and 52 seconds (Level 5 power) respectively, and, for second-line insertions, between 19 seconds (Level 9 Power) and 29 seconds (Level 5 Power) respectively.
 With needles of 1.5 mm, first-line insertion times varied between 32 seconds (Level 9 Power) and 109 seconds

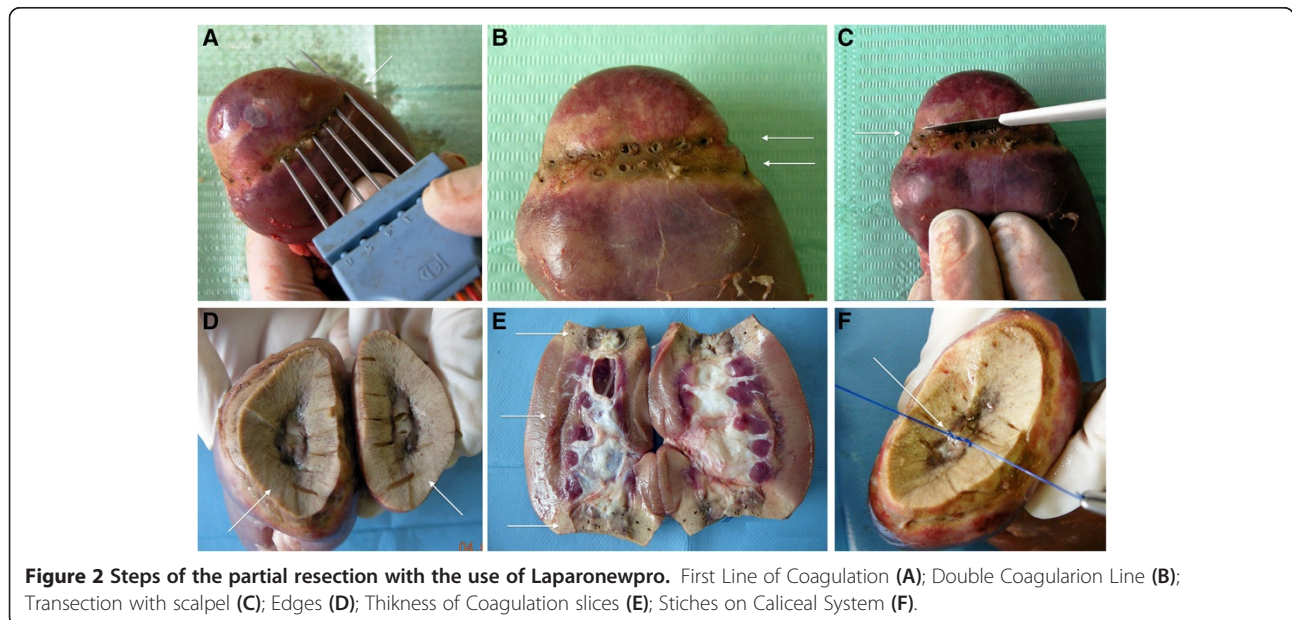


Figure 2 Steps of the partial resection with the use of Laparoneopro. First Line of Coagulation (A); Double Coagulation Line (B); Transection with scalpel (C); Edges (D); Thickness of Coagulation slices (E); Stitches on Caliceal System (F).

(Level 1 Power), while those of the second line were between 15 seconds (Level 9) and 66 seconds (Level 1).

The experiments with 1.5 mm needles and power levels 1 and 3 were not analyzed statistically as it was obvious that such low power levels gave too long coagulation times and produced excessive thickness (approx. 1.5 cm), and power level 6 was not analyzed statistically due to the low number of tests.

The experimental phase on bench kidneys allowed us to specify that the optimal caliber of the electrode-needles is 1.5 mm, because this caliber offer an adequate rigidity of electrode-needles.

The conical point allows simple insertion in the parenchyma and reduces the risk of injury to the hand of the surgeon and the surrounding organs as compared with the pyramidal point.

The statistical analysis of the data relating to coagulation time arising from the combination of the two modalities of needles (1 mm and 1.5 mm) with the three modalities of current used (Power levels 5, 7 and 9) are shown in the following Figure 3.

The six combinations give rise to the five linearly independent comparisons shown in Figure 4.

The comparison between needles caliber (A2 – A1) and coagulation times highlight a shorter duration (2.58 sec.) with 1 mm needles compared with 1.5 mm with no statistical significance of the comparison.

However, the use of thin needles could cause incomplete coagulation in the area between them and, as a result of their flexibility, a deviation from the desired trajectory on the parenchyma.

The comparison between power level 9 and level 5 (P9 – P5), highlights that average coagulation times are dependent from power level and independent from the needle caliber.

There is a lower average coagulation time (33.66 seconds) with power level 9 respect to level 5. This comparison is statistically very significant (P value < 0.001).

The comparison between the various power levels 5, 7 and 9 (P5 + P9 – 2P7) showed a linearity of the effects of the different power levels on coagulation time (Coagulation time diminishes in a linear way, and systematically, with the increase in level of the power used).

The interaction {(A2 – A1)(P9 – P5)} shows that the lower coagulation time due to the higher level of power is less with the 1.5 mm needles than those of less size (1 mm), but does not show a statistical significance (P value > 0.05).

Lastly, the interaction {(A2 – A1)(P5 + P9 – 2P7)} shows the existence of a greater linearity in the power level effect on coagulation time with 1 mm needles than with those of 1.5 mm. Such interaction is not significant (P value >0.05).

Discussion

Renal tumour surgery has evolved notably since the classical description of radical nephrectomy by Robson in 1963. As well as the laparoscopic approach, the most significant change has been the establishment of nephron sparing surgery as the gold standard for T1a renal neoplasms [13].

NEEDLE 1MM-18GAUGE										
POWER LEVEL	N° TREATMENT	I A		I B		II A		II B		THICKNESS (mm)
		MEAN (sec)	RANGE (min-max)	MEAN (sec)	RANGE (min-max)	MEAN (sec)	RANGE (min-max)	MEAN (sec)	RANGE (min-max)	
5	6	56,5	39 - 78	47	33 - 57	31,16	17 - 41	26,5	13 - 62	12
7	4	38	28 - 44	39	25 - 44	19,25	11 - 25	16,75	15 - 18	9,75
9	5	32	22 - 51	23,6	19 - 38	22,6	10 - 45	16,76	10 - 30	10

NEEDLE 1,6MM-14GAUGE										
POWER LEVEL	N° TREATMENT	I A		I B		II A		II B		THICKNESS (mm)
		MEAN (sec)	RANGE (min-max)	MEAN (sec)	RANGE (min-max)	MEAN (sec)	RANGE (min-max)	MEAN (sec)	RANGE (min-max)	
1	2	107,5	103 - 112	109,5	101 - 118	73,5	43 - 104	59	14 - 104	14 ++
3	2	76,5	76 - 77	66,5	60 - 61	34	32 - 36	40	37 - 43	10,5
5	9	56,22	48 - 67	52,11	36 - 71	30,77	36 - 71	29,55	20 - 38	12,16
6	2	52	51 - 53	43	49 - 37	23,5	18 - 29	18	17 - 19	11,5
7	4	41,75	38 - 47	41,75	35 - 48	22,5	18 - 28	15,25	13 - 20	10,75
9	13	34,77	28 - 45	26,38	18 - 35	16,15	10 - 22	15,77	11 - 25	11,3

Figure 3 Relation between power level, needle's caliber, coagulation time and thickness.

Mean Coagulation Time in Seconds						
	A1			A2		
	P5	P7	P9	P5	P7	P9
NUMBER = N_i	24	16	24	36	12	56
MEAN = M_i	40.33	27.06	25.83	42.36	30.25	23.20
DEVIANCE = D_i	6811.333	1842.938	3535.333	7162.306	1694.250	4790.839
INFORMATIONS						
COMPARISON	ABSOLUTE INDEX	STANDARD ERROR	t Student	g.d.l.	p_value	
{A2 - A1}	2.58	6.6202	0.389	162	n.s.	
{P9 - P5}	-33.66	4.5986	-7.321	136	0.001	
{P5 + P9 - 2P7}	17.10	10.6585	1.604	162	0.05	
{(A2 - A1)(P9 - P5)}	-4.66	4.5986	-1.014	136	n.s.	
{(A2 - A1)(P5 + P9 - 2P7)}	-6.98	10.6585	-0.655	162	n.s.	

Figure 4 Statistical analysis. A1 = Needle: 1 mm; A2 = Needle: 1.5 mm; P5 = Power Level: 5; P7 = Power Level: 7; P9 = Power Level: 9.

NSS brings results analogous to radical nephrectomy from the oncological point of view, with an increase in overall survival with respect to the morbidity and mortality correlated to the complete removal of the kidney [14].

The principal difficulty in NSS is the control of bleeding, which can be obtained with clamping of the renal vessels, through compression of the parenchyma, or with the use of several devices [15,16].

Various surgical instruments for tissue coagulation, haemostasis and parenchyma dissection are available along with sealants and haemostatic agents.

Instruments include the Water Jet Dissector, the Argon Beam Coagulator, the Tissuelink Floating Ball, the Harmonic Scalpel, Microwave Tissue Coagulation, Laser and Bipolar Coagulation.

Radiofrequency coagulation, born in the 90's for ablation of liver neoplasms, and has been successively used to facilitate hepatic resection. The technique consisted of coagulating the liver parenchyma around the neoplastic nodule with a monopole "cooled-tip" needle to allow transection by scalpel. Later described in major liver resections [10], the technique is commonly known as "Radio-frequency assisted liver resection" (RFA-LR) [17].

In this connection, we planned and realized a generator and a dedicated multi-needle inline probe [11,12].

The "comb" arrangement of the electrode-needles permits the realization of "slices" of coagulation of the parenchyma around the neoplastic nodules, or along anatomic planes with closure of the blood and biliary

vessels, without the Pringle manoeuvre and with little or no blood loss. The coagulated tissue can be transected by means of a scalpel.

That principle can be applied in theory to all parenchymas.

In literature there are data from several research groups on renal partial resection in animal models.

We mention Ong [18], who uses a bipolar electrocauterizing device consisting of 2 electrode needles connected to a standard generator. Each polar resection needed about 20 "passes" of the instrument along with considerable time.

The author also mentioned the need for an impedance monitoring system to determine the completion of coagulation of the renal parenchyma.

In 2005, Mahvi [19] used a probe consisting of "plate" electrodes of 1 x 5 mm placed 1.5 cm from each other, with the energy applied between each pair of electrodes in bipolar mode, one pair at a time, with an interval of 600 milliseconds. A specific algorithm based on the impedance reached between each pair of electrodes was used to control the power delivered.

Morris [20] realized a probe with 6 inline needles connected to a RITA 1500 generator (RITA Medical System, Mountain View, CA, USA) able to produce energy at 460 Hz, with maximum power of 150 W; the power level was selected by the operator according to the thickness of the parenchyma to be coagulated.

Habib [21] has developed a 4-needle probe with a rhomboidal arrangement, called Habib 4X.

This probe has been used in the clinical setting for liver resections, partial renal resections, and for distal pancreatectomies.

According to the authors [21], NSS through that instrument is feasible and with a safety factor comparable with standard techniques without compromising the oncological outcome; however, the cost of the probe is relatively high.

RFA is therefore evidently valid also in the field of the renal parenchyma.

However, emerging from the literature is the necessity of a dedicated generator with a specific work algorithm and of a multi-electrode probe to reduce operating times.

Our system uses a multi-electrode fixed-needle probe, without the need to position manually each electrode, from which the energy is distributed automatically in each parenchymal section independently of its impedance.

This method allows for greater use of the system also for future applications such as laparoscopic probes.

The algorithm for the automatic shutoff of the electrodes allows the operator to follow and terminate automatically the treatment in each needle-to-needle zone, avoiding charring and, at the same time, guaranteeing coagulation of the tissue.

This first part of the project has been directed at the realization of the dedicated generator and the identification of the fundamental functional parameters for the renal parenchyma. The results are useful preparation for the execution of experimentation on the in vivo animal model and the realization of a laparoscopic probe.

Conclusion

Our experimentation on a bench model has shown that the apparatus, consisting of an automatic and original power unit, and of a 4-electrode inline probe is able to carry out effective and homogeneous coagulation of the resection "slice".

The coagulated tissue allows application of stitches on the parenchyma and the calyceal system.

Coagulation times are short; the generator delivers energy automatically thanks to the automatic impedance checking with switching off when optimal coagulation is reached.

The best caliber for the needle-electrodes turned out to be 1.5 mm as offering sufficient rigidity to maintain trajectory and parallel condition between them.

The appropriate power level is 5.

Lower power causing longer times and thicker "slices" of necrosis, while higher levels bring shorter coagulation times, but with the risk of causing charring, non-homogeneous coagulation and difficulty in removal of the probe.

The comb configuration of the probe allows adequate coagulation in a limited time. The coagulated tissue lends itself to division by means of scalpel.

The probe is easily used both during insertion and removal.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

1- Study concept and design: PR; 2- Acquisition of data: ADM, ER; 3- Drafting of the manuscript: MM; 4- Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: PB; 5- Statistical analysis: CC; 6- Administrative, technical, and material support: MM, RB, LC; 7- Study supervision: GV; 8- Design of the generator and probe and acquisition of data relating to the functioning of the apparatus: PM, LI, VQ. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgments

We thank Dr. Piero Alfonsi for the supply of bench kidneys, for the supervision of veterinary protocols and animal welfare.

This work is supported by F.I.L.A.S. (Finanziaria Laziale di Sviluppo, Italy) bando DTB1 fondi CIPE, CUP: F47108000020008. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

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Received: 18 September 2013 Accepted: 11 December 2013

Published: 10 January 2014

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doi:10.1186/1471-2490-14-7

Cite this article as: Rossi et al.: Partial nephrectomy using radiofrequency incremental bipolar generator with multi electrode probe: experimental study in bench pig kidneys. *BMC Urology* 2014 **14**:7.

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