

Artigo*Joel Dunning***Cirurgia Torácica: Uma Nova Era**
The New Era of Thoracic Surgery**Resumo**

A cirurgia torácica minimamente invasiva foi criada em 1992, mas ao longo da década de 1990 e no início do milênio a adoção foi lenta e dificultada por grampeamento, visão e falta de instrumentos especializados. Mas, no Reino Unido, a utilização da lobectomia VATS passou de 9% para 50% apenas nos últimos 5 anos, à medida que nossa instrumentação, orientação e especialização decolaram. Ao longo dos próximos 5 anos, acredito que este número para VATS se tornará estático e então se reverterá conforme os números robóticos aumentam exponencialmente de menos de 5% agora para cerca de 50% em 2023. Mas mesmo o que chamamos de 'robótica' hoje não será a robótica dos próximos 5 anos, quando pelo menos 8 novos sistemas robóticos entrarem no mercado nos próximos 3 anos. Finalmente, gostaria de alertá-los para não assumirem que a robótica pura é o único futuro. Veremos uma fusão de VATS e Robótica com o advento dos instrumentos VATS de pulso. Portanto, o futuro da cirurgia minimamente invasiva é emocionante e está se movendo muito rapidamente. O futuro da cirurgia torácica certamente mudará rapidamente, por isso devemos seguir em frente.

Descritores: cirurgia torácica videoassistida, cirurgia torácica robótica, cirurgia torácica minimamente invasiva, plataformas robóticas, sistemas robóticos.

Abstract

Minimally invasive thoracic surgery was created in 1992 but throughout the 1990s and the early millennium adoption was slow, and hampered by inadequate stapling, vision and the lack of any specialised instruments. But in the UK utilisation of VATS lobectomy has gone from 9% to 50% in only the last 5 years, as our instrumentation, mentoring, and specialisation has taken off. Over the next 5 years I believe that this figure for VATS will actually become static and then reverse as the robotic figures increase exponentially from less than 5% now to around 50% by 2023. But even what we call 'robotics' today will not be the robotics of 5 year's time, as at least 8 new robotic systems come onto the market over the next 3 years. But finally I would like to caution you against assuming that pure robotics is the only future. We will see a melding of VATS and Robotics with the advent of wristed VATS instruments. So the future of minimally invasive surgery is exciting and very fast moving. The future of thoracic surgery will certainly change quickly so we must move with it.

Keywords: VATS, robotic thoracic surgery, minimally invasive thoracic surgery, robotic platforms, robotic systems.

Recently, I had the privilege of meeting Prof Joel Cooper, the greatest living thoracic surgeon. He told me how he finally performed the first successful lung transplant in 1983. It was the 45th attempt in the world! He then told me about the first successful double lung transplant and the first successful transplant in cystic fibrosis and in emphysema. He then told me about all his developments in Emphysema surgery and even how as a resident he created the low pressure endotracheal tube that we all use routinely today. It was so apparent that it must have been a tremendously exciting time to be involved in open thoracic surgery in the 1980's.

I believe that every discipline has its golden era of innovation. For Lung transplantation and in fact also for cardiac surgery this was certainly in the 1980s and 1990s. For interventional cardiology it began in the new millennium and continues with the rapid advancement of TAVI and soon TMVR.

I strongly believe that for minimally invasive thoracic surgery we are at the very midst of our golden era. This golden era really reached a peak with Diego Gonzalez Rivas who shook the specialty. Not with Uniportal surgery but by the speed and enthusiasm with which he managed to change the face of our specialty. Having only invented uniportal surgery in 2011 it is the predominant version of minimally invasive thoracic surgery across Asia and in many parts of the world. He showed us that change does not have to be slow and does not have to wait for 3 year multicentre trials. Combined with passion and YouTube, he showed that we can share ideas and develop new concepts very rapidly with the new era of multimedia sharing of cases, videos and sparks of genius!

Minimally invasive thoracic surgery was created in 1992 but throughout the 1990s and the early millennium adoption was slow, and hampered by inadequate stapling, vision and the lack of any specialised instruments. But in the UK utilisation of VATS lobectomy has gone from 9% to 50% in only the last 5 years, as our instrumentation, mentoring, and specialisation has taken off. Over the next 5 years I believe that this figure for VATS will actually become static and then reverse as the robotic figures increase exponentially from less than 5% now to around 50% by 2023. But even what we call 'robotics' today will not be the robotics of 5 year's time, as at least 8 new robotic systems come onto the market over the next 3 years. They will miniaturise, they will crash in price, they will bring us back to the patient's bedside, or they will overlay imaging, or they will provide safety warnings or enhanced pre-operative planning or the ability to rehearse the operation in advance. They will certainly transform training and bring us into line with the flight simulator model of the airline industry and remove the need for us to train on patients, and instead train on simulators.

But don't think that the patient profiles will stay the same while we develop our instrumentation and tech-

niques, as they will not. Lung cancer screening will transform the type of patients that we see to predominantly very early lung cancers. Navigational Bronchoscopy will mean that someone (hopefully a surgeon) will go in bronchoscopically, take a biopsy and then ablate or freeze that nodule, and then sample all their N1 and N2 nodes at the same sitting. Then we will just follow the patient up, armed with their full list of available targeted therapies should they relapse. Advanced Surgery will be reserved only for patients with areas of resistant mutations after multiple rounds of targeted therapy. (These operations will be highly complex as they will have dense adhesions as immunotherapy causes an intense inflammatory reaction around tumours!).

So over the next 15 years we must all be very much ready for constant seismic change in our specialty and be prepared to move with the times, adopt new technology fast, learn navigational bronchoscopy, and understand the multiple targeted therapies, and learn new ways to operate on advanced cases. We will not be able to stay complacent or happy with our current 3 port VATS technique with open instruments, therefore every surgeon needs to be watching for each latest development as it happens.

Thus I hope this has set the scene for you to understand why it is so important to know what is on the horizon at the moment. Thus I will share some of the latest developments that I have seen and encourage you to get on YouTube or start to ask about them and plan to evaluate some of the new technologies as they come out.

Firstly I will address the new robotic systems. There are 8 new platforms to look out for. The big companies are investing very heavily in high quality robotic systems to rival Intuitive in the future.

The Medtronic Robotic System is currently called 'Hugo' and is a neat plug and play design with independent arms on modules that can be wheeled to the patient and a surgeon console that can also be moved fairly freely. The major advantage that the Medtronic system will have over the competition is outstanding compatibility with its range of Covidien staplers and their energy devices and the excellent network of support already available provided by Medtronic.

The second giant is the Ethicon-Google pair up in the form of a company called VERB surgical (www.verb-surgical.com). This is I think the most ambitious project of all of the start-up companies. With the energy of Google, and actually being developed in Google's original office buildings, there are visionary features being developed like intelligent machine learning, google hangouts, multiplatform sharing of videos in active development. The system itself is rumoured to have the arms coming out from under table and the company itself is describing it as being 'always there are always on' and being a whole new way

of performing integrated surgery, bringing in scan data and perioperative data into one unified system. Sounds impossible? Well, Google have done it with Google everything from Google Earth, to Google Hangouts, to Google Translate, Google Classroom etc so I am sure they can do it with everything in a hospital! Together with total compatibility with everything that Ethicon have to offer, this will be an incredible platform of the future. Genius like this takes time, but you should probably start saving now as this will be a Ferrari not a Ford Focus!

Transenterics have a currently working robotic platform that is in clinical use called the Senhance surgical system. www.transenterix.com. They feature 5mm instruments, each arm on a separate moveable gantry, haptic feedback and a camera controlled by your own head movement. However, they promote themselves as a cost sensitive solution and therefore have made some compromises in the system including many of the instruments not being wristed. In addition, the controllers look like laparoscopic instrument handles and thus many describe the system as a remote laparoscopic instrument holder, but with quite a large price. As a result, they are still loss making and their website reports the sale of only 4 systems in the 2nd quarter of 2018 at \$1million each and they are losing an adjusted net loss of \$11 million per quarter as a company at the moment.

AvateraMedical (www.avatera.eu) are a German company who are developing a 4 arm robot from a single cart in a similar fashion to Intuitive with a closed surgeon console again similar to Intuitive. Not much is known about this system, other than it is very similar to the Intuitive system! And not to be outdone, there is another system called REVO-1 manufactured in South Korea that was launched for clinical use in march 2018. www.revo-surgical.com. This takes the similarity of its system to the Intuitive system to a new dimension! It is a 4 arm, single cart system, with a very similar closed surgeon console and the main differentiation is just price. It couldn't look more like an Intuitive Xi if it tried!!

Medicaroid are a Japanese company (www.medicaroid.com/) whose main interesting factor is that they have paired up with Kawasaki, the giant robotic manufacturer of car assembly plants. There are rumours online that it may have the arms in the table but I don't know much about this system and currently there is little known about developments of this system or release timings do I don't think we will see anything til after 2021.

But I have left the most exciting systems to the end of this list. Cambridge Medical Robotics have a working system called Versius and are ready to install this into 6 UK hospitals in the next 6-12 months. www.cmrsurgical.com. My own hospital hopes to be one of these 6. This was designed in reverse to usual systems as they asked the question as to what they thought the UK system could

sustain financially for a robotic system and they came up with the answer that it could not sustain any upfront cost and the per case costs had to be the same as current reusable laparoscopic instruments. Thus they embarked on designing a system that did this. 200 Cambridge Graduate Engineers have now designed an immaculate system with 5mm robotic arms, each standing on their own small portable modules to be wheeled up to the patient. It uses any standard endoscopic ports and has a surgeon's console with hand controls far more like an Xbox than a cardiac surgeons Castro needle holders. It is very small and portable to any operating room, but the price structure is the real game changer with no up-front costs and instruments that time in hours of use, not number of cases.

But the final king of the future in thoracic surgery will surely be the Intuitive Da Vinci SP surgical System. This finally has FDA approval for urology and is the holy grail for thoracic surgery. With 3 robotic arms and an amazing snake camera all through a single 2.5cm port that spread apart on entering the chest, finally uniportal robotics is here, which will not only make uniportal robotics far more simple for all users but will open up the reality of subxiphoid-only uniportal robotic surgery, which must surely be the least invasive approach in Thoracics possible. Currently subxiphoid uniportal is performed in a very tiny minority of cases due to its extreme technical difficulty, it will now be possible to do this for virtually every thoracic case... as long as you have around \$3-4million to spare!

But finally I would like to caution you against assuming that pure robotics is the only future. We will see a melding of VATS and Robotics with the advent of wristed VATS instruments. I have had the pleasure of using the flexdex surgical instrument (www.flexdex.com) for lobectomy, thymectomy and diaphragm plication. Currently version 1 is only a needle holder, but version 2 will have Maryland graspers with bipolar energy, Cadiere style graspers, hooks, scissors and maybe even suture-cut needle holders. And at only a few hundred dollars each, this brings wristed instrumentation to all VATS Surgeons. They are FDA approved and CE marked.

And this is not the only company working on Wristed Instrumentation. A company called livsmed (www.livsmed.com) from South Korea have been demonstrating a suite of fully wristed instruments that can be used in both hands that seem to be very similar to robotic marylands, graspers and needle holders. They tell me that they already have a full suite of instruments and have performed cases clinically in South Korea although they are not FDA approved or CE marked.

Thus one alternative glimpse of the future is to be having two wristed instruments in your hands and a robotic camera holder such as autolap or freehandsurgical (www.mst-sys.com or www.freehandsurgeon.com) with

a 3D Camera. With this set up you have every element of a robotic system (Wristed instrumentation, control of the camera, 3D vision) and none of the disadvantages (assistant required to perform the stapling, surgeon away from the patient's bedside) and because you do not need an assistant, this set up will actually be cheaper than the VATS surgery offered today, and safer than current robotics!

So the future of minimally invasive surgery is exciting and very fast moving. The future of thoracic surgery will certainly change quickly so we must move with it. I have mentioned some of the novel robotic and wristed VATS instruments that will be available very soon but if I had one piece of advice for all surgeons, it would be to be looking at navigational bronchoscopic systems. The current available system is called Superdimension www.superdimension.com from Medtronic, but new entrants to the market are already coming including the \$700million company called Auris (www.aurishealth.com) who have developed a 'robotic' bronchoscope purely because they see the future of biopsy and ablate. I have also seen a 3mm filament for a bronchoscope with 100x magnification allowing on-table real-time microscopy in the lungs to identify tumour tissue as opposed to inflammation or normal alveoli. These developments are just around the corner. All these systems require general anaesthesia and we must learn the lessons of the cardiac surgeons who were slow to enter the catheter labs and who lost the leadership in TAVI and revascularisation. We must enter the world of bronchoscopy and embrace this more minor procedure with as much enthusiasm as subxiphoid uniportal robotic surgery!