



# Stereoscopy-based Computerized Evaluation of Microneurosurgery Skills

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## Introduction Neurosurgical Procedures

- Complex procedures
- Margin of error is very low: Lethal consequences
- MIS: Microscopic & Endoscopic Surgery
- Rising health costs

**Iatrogenic errors** have drawn increasing attention to surgical techniques and dexterity of the surgeons, that require elaborate and effectual training, especially, **Micro-surgical techniques.**

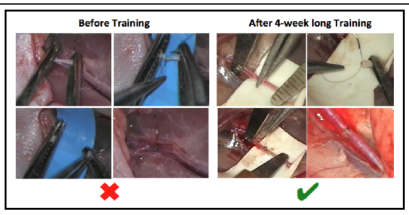
- Dural Repair
- Nerve and Blood Vessel Anastomosis

## Global Scenario

- Europe, US & Japan: 1 neurosurgeon: 75,000
- South Asia & Africa: 1 neurosurgeon: 10,00,000

But most of the institutions in the world, lack facilities for continuing education and skills training in neurosurgery.

**No validated skills training/clinical curriculum: Neurosurgery Apprenticeship Model:** No longer occupy the first place in advanced surgical disciplines like neurosurgery.



## 2 Step Methodology: Neurosurgery Skills Training Facility

**Step I:** Formulation, standardization & validation of skills training curriculum of neurosurgery MCh & DNB

SKILLS	SR1 (3 YEAR MCH)/ SR3 (6 YEAR MCH) SUTURING ON SYNTHETIC AND SEMI-SYNTHETIC MODELS (4-0 TO 10-0)	SR2 (3 YEAR MCH)/ SR4 (6 YEAR MCH) NERVE ANASTOMOSIS	SR3 (3 YEAR MCH) SR 5+ POST MCH (6 YEAR MCH) VESSEL ANASTOMOSIS
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### Basic Microsuturing Course on Synthetic & Semi-synthetic Material:-

Suture	Material	Magnification
4-0	Silk	2.72
		4.08
5-0	Silk	4.08
		6.8

### Advanced Microsuturing Course on Synthetic & Semi-synthetic Material:-

Suture	Material	Magnification
7-0	Monofilament	6.8
		10.88
9-0	Monofilament	6.8
		10.88
10-0	Monofilament	12
		10.88
		12



**Step II:** Computerized Evaluation & Assessment System to grade the surgical skills of Neurosurgeons

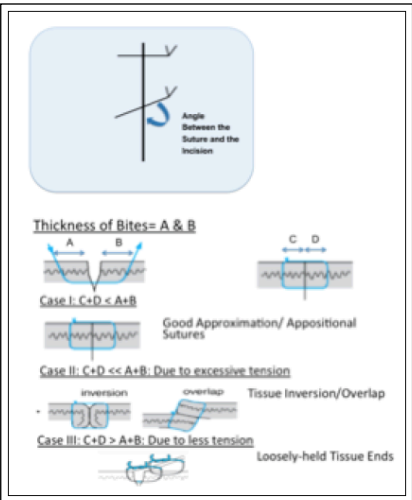
- Un-biased Grading
- Quantitative Analysis
- Individually-Collectively
- Un-supervised & Supervised learning

## Assessment Methodology: Broken into Components

- Angle/Direction of Knot wrt Cut
- Inter-sutural Distance
- Thickness of the Bites w/d Approximation"
- Instrument Depth

Notable characteristics:  
Microsurgical techniques

- Effectualness
- Eye-hand Co-ordination
- Dexterity

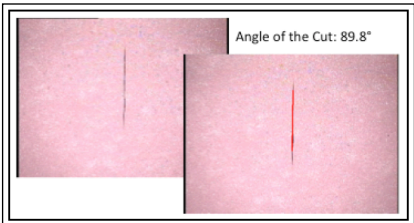


## Image Processing Techniques

- Multi-resolution Approach
- Plane Induced Parallax
- Projective Depth
- Morphological operations
- Tracking Algorithms

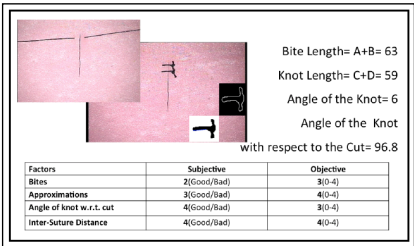
## Results

I. Cut Inclination & Length



II. Length of Bites (A+B)

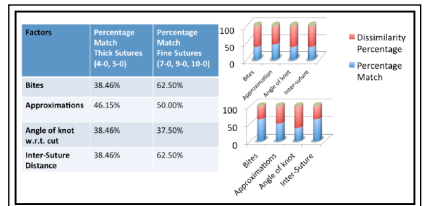
III. Knot Inclination and Length



IV. Instrument Projective Depth



## Computerized Objective Evaluation Vs. Subjective Evaluation



**Objective analysis done by the computerized evaluation system has proven to be more accurate and a better judge of microsuturing techniques/performance.**

## References

- McWilliams A. Medical Robotics and Computer Assisted Surgery. BCC Research. Market Research Report HLC036B. 2006. Norwalk, CT: BCC. Available at: <http://www.bccresearch.com/report/HLC036B.html>. Accessed January 5, 2011.
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## Conclusions

Objectivized assessment of micro-neurosurgical skills using stereoscopic technologies has shown an evident improvement in the standards of evaluation. This method of instruction helps the trainees improvise their surgical skills targeted-ly, resulting in foreshortening and strengthening their