

Utilization of Power Setting in Monopolar Electrosurgery Unit With Additional Blend Modes

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Abstract

There is one fundamental thing that says electrosurgery is dangerous because of the lack of understanding of the monopolar technology in ESU can produce a larger current and will spread more widely throughout the body compared to bipolar. So in this study, the objective of this research is to develop a monopolar electrosurgery unit equipped with an additional mixed-mode and also equipped with a power selection. The contribution of this research is designing power management and adding several modes for the surgical process. The module is calibrated using the ESU Analyzer. This module comes with a choice of low, medium, and high power. And there are also several additional modes including blend 1 and blend 2. After the measurement, the value of the voltage at the inverter input shows the value for blend 1 mode, low 80 V with an error of 0.84%, Medium 90 V with an error of 0.84%, High 104 V with an error of 0.81. %. The measurements show an error of less than 1% for Blend 1 and also in Blend 2, while a cut is less than 3%. The results of this study can be implemented to minimize errors due to a lack of power regulation and mode selection during operation for electrosurgery equipment.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The use of electrosurgery requires an understanding of human body tissues and appropriate power and mode settings to avoid the effects of damage to body tissues [1]. according to research the most basic things that make electrosurgery dangerous is one of them due to lack of understanding of the technology because the monopolar current generated is greater and will spread more widely throughout the body than by bipolar therefore the correct power and mode settings are needed for reducing the risk of injury [2][3]. The heat generated by electrosurgery can also have an impact on the network if the tissue implant is very sensitive to heat because even a little current and voltage passing through the network can damage the network, therefore power management is needed [4]. Understanding how the electric current through the body can help doctors prevent unexpected medical accidents because each part of the body has a different resistance [2], but with the power regulation and cutting mode, each cutting can be done by calculating the resistance of each tissue without damaging another network. An electric scalpel uses the principle of electric

charge jumps in tissue surgery, or electrode contact with tissue is not required. With the effect of stepping electrons that burn tissue, the results of surgery will be more sterile [4]. Through understanding the output characteristics of electrosurgery will enable surgeons to more effectively vary the power output on the device so that power selection settings will not have an impact or negatively affect tissue effects [5][6]. An electrosurgery is a tool used by surgeons to cut tissue and coagulate or to block blood flow and benefits that are not available with standard cold steel scalpels [7] [8][9][10]. The lack of mode is also a factor that is less than the surgical process, therefore variations in modes other than cutting and coagulation are very necessary to match the surgical process to be performed, and also with good power management. In line with technological advances making Electrosurgical is required to be used during the surgical process [11][12]. The frequency range commonly used ranges from 300 kHz to 2.5 MHz [13][14]. ESU operation is divided into 2 (two) modes, namely bipolar and monopolar. A bipolar mode is commonly used in minor surgery for coagulation (freezing) processes. A tweezers-shaped electrode is used to clamp unwanted tissue, then a high-frequency electric current flows from the tip of the electrode

across the network and then to the other end of the electrode [15]. The use of a continuous waveform causes evaporation or cutting of tissue. The continuous waveform causes very rapid heating. By using an intermittent waveform (cut into pieces), more heat will be generated. On the other hand there are also the effects caused including unwanted heating effects that occur around the tissue that is dissected [16][17]. Using a constant waveform, such as "cutting", the surgeon is able to vaporize or cut tissue when the resulting voltage is high enough [18]. In monopolar ESU there are two basic wave forms that form two effects on very different tissues, namely pure cut and coagulation, both of which work in the same frequency and power, thus maintaining constant cutting and freezing [19].

This electrosurgery unit was made in 2000 by Albert where it only uses a frequency generator and pulse control system[20], and in 2009 Ronald made an electrosurgery unit that only observed the impedance caused by the surgical process in a network[21].

Based on the literature study description above, several things need to be developed. Therefore, to complete the previous studies, the purpose of this study is to develop a monopolar electrosurgery unit which completed with additional blend modes. In this study, we will design the cutting mode, coagulation, blend 1, blend 2, and blend 3, because with the addition of modes can also minimize unwanted tissue damage during the surgical process. In this study, we also used the selection for low, medium, and high power, this is also very important in the surgical process because it can help doctors to minimize the damage effects.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Experimental Setup

In this study there are 3 modes, the first is cutting using 100% on duty cycle, the second is Blend 1 using 60% on 40% off duty cycle, and the third Blend 2 uses 50% on 50% off duty cycle, these three modes use low, medium, and high power settings, and uses the output of a frequency generator of 250Khz.

B. Materials and Device

This study uses CMOS ICs (CD4069B, Texas Instrument, America) as high-frequency generators, MOC (4N35, Agilent Technologies, America), regulator circuits or MOSFET drivers (740B, Fairchild Semiconductor, America) as AB-type current amplifiers, ferrite type transformers: 42-M58802P01 as a voltage amplifier before entering the electrode. Microcontrollers (Nano, Arduino, Italy) are used as microcontrollers to regulate PWM output and power selection. IC frequency to voltage (LM2907, Texas Instrument, USA) to convert the frequency to voltage. Using a Digital Oscilloscope (Textronic, DPO2012, Taiwan) is used to measure and regulate the output of a frequency generator.

C. Trial

In this study, the measurements of all series were carried out using a digital oscilloscope.

D. The Diagram Block

When the switch is on then the input voltage from the PLN to the switch to activate the DC power supply, then the whole series will get a voltage from the DC supply. The input comes from the footswitch which functions as a switch to perform surgery with cutting and blend modes with the buzzer indicator sounding in addition to using the push button found on the handpiece. Next, the cutting and blend button function as a mode regulator on ESU. The power selection button is used to adjust power via the microcontroller as we wish and then it will be displayed on the character LCD for cutting mode power selection. Next, to set the pulse or duty cycle in coagulate mode and blend mode, there is a pulse control block that is set through the microcontroller. For cutting duty cycle that is 100% on, blend 1 duty cycle that is 60% on, and blend 2 duty cycle 50% on.

Because the surgery process uses a high frequency and has been determined, there is a block generator circuit that produces a high frequency, the oscillator. From the oscillator block then entered the pulse regulator block and will be processed in the driver block that has been done before the power settings. Then after processing through the driver block will then enter the ferrite transformer circuit. Ferrite transformer in the above series of blocks functions as an increase in the output voltage of the driver. Then the output of the ferrite transformer will enter the passive electrode and can be used for the surgical process. (Fig. 1).

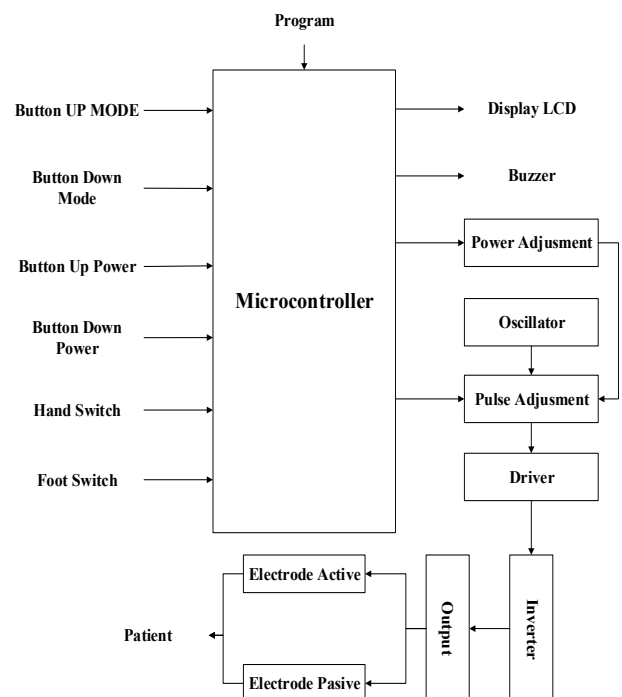


Fig 1. The diagram block of Electrosurgery Unit Monopolar

E. The Flowchart

The flow chart proposed method in Fig. 2 When the switch is on, the character LCD screen will start to be initialized. On the

LCD screen, the characters will display the power selection parameters in the cutting and blend mode. Some buttons are low, medium, and high which function to choose the power regulator which will then be displayed on the LCD character screen for cutting mode. When the footswitch is pressed the tool will work with the appearance of power on the LCD character screen complete.

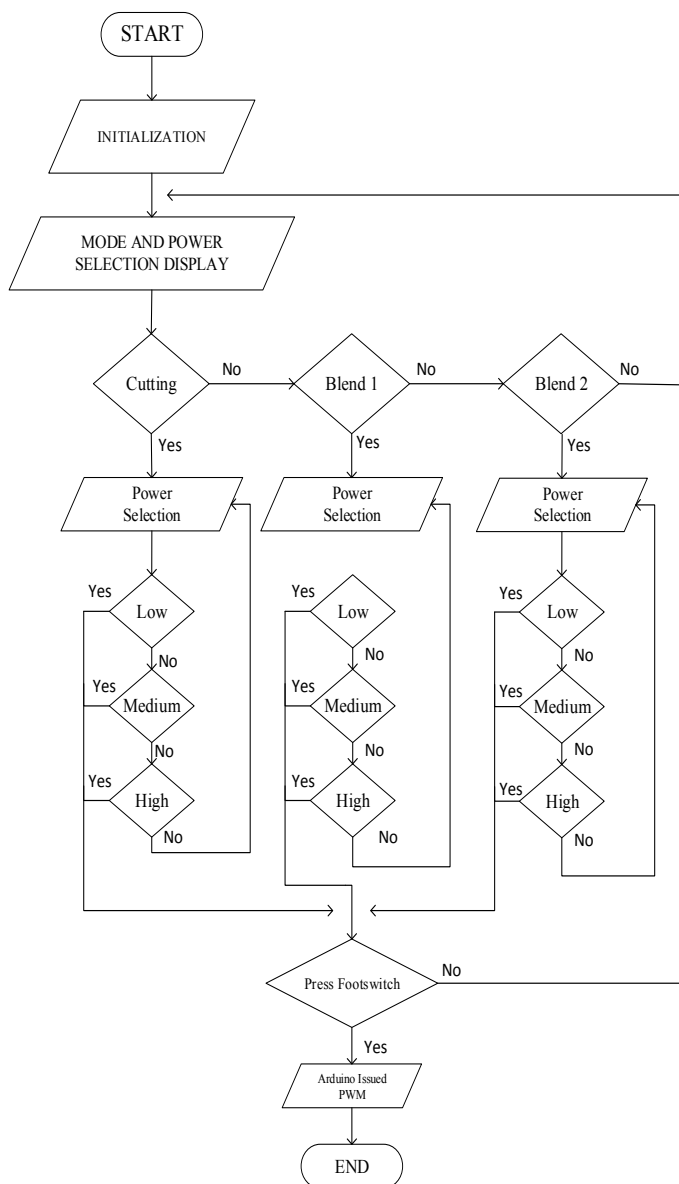


Fig 2. The Flowchart of Electrosurgery Unit Monopolar

F. Circuit

1) Circuit of Oscillator

In Fig. 3 the 250 kHz oscillator circuit is the main pulse generator that works continuously. In this design, the author uses

NOT gate with IC CMOS CD 4069 as a high-frequency generator that will be used in this monopolar electrosurgery unit. The high frequency used is 250 kHz. These pulses are square/square pulses. The oscillator circuit with NOT gate is also called Schmitt Trigger. The output is in the form of a rectangular pulse with the output condition switching from high to low and returning to high condition.

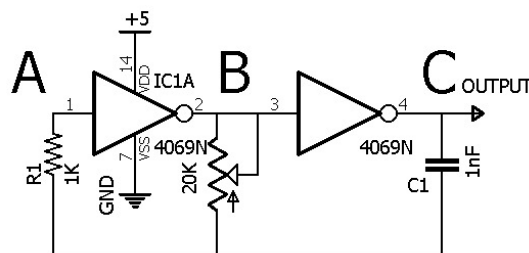


Fig 3. Circuit of oscillator

2) The Power Regulator Driver Circuit

The power regulator driver circuit in Fig. 4. This circuit will combine the power that has been regulated by the power regulator with the frequency that has been set by the pulse (duty cycle) by the pulse regulator circuit with the IRF540 Mosfet refrigerator.

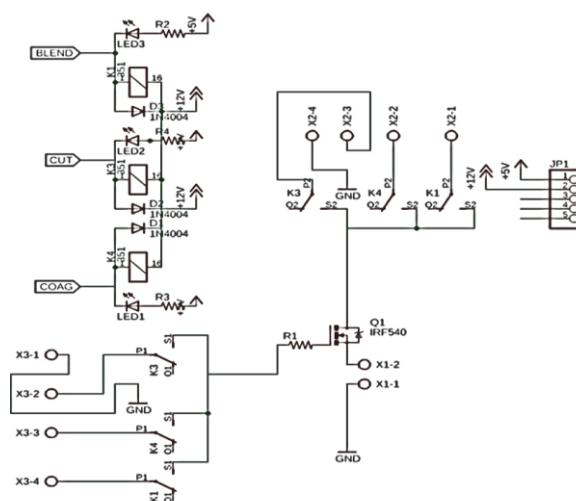


Fig 4. The power regulator driver circuit

3) The pulse control circuit

The pulse regulating circuit in Fig. 5 is a circuit that functions to adjust the shape of the main pulse, which was originally continuous to be non-continuous because it is cut by a pulse with a working cycle of 100% on cutting, and 60% on 40% off for blend 1, and 50% on 50% off on blend 2. To adjust the duty cycle used by the PWM generated by the microcontroller to control the 4503N ic.

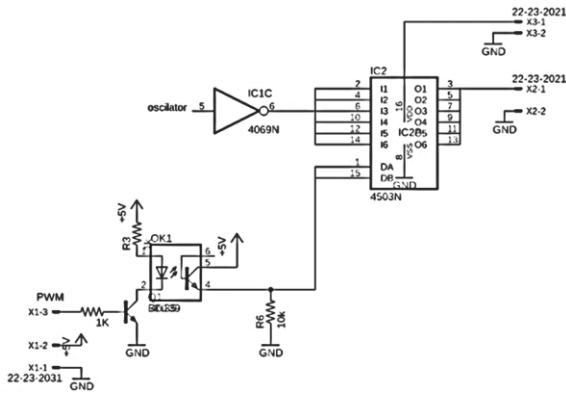


Fig 5. The pulse control circuit

4) Power Management Circuit

The power Management circuit in Fig.6 is a circuit that functions to regulate the output frequency amplitude of the transformer. With IC LM2907 as a frequency converter to voltage. The frequency is controlled through a microcontroller circuit.

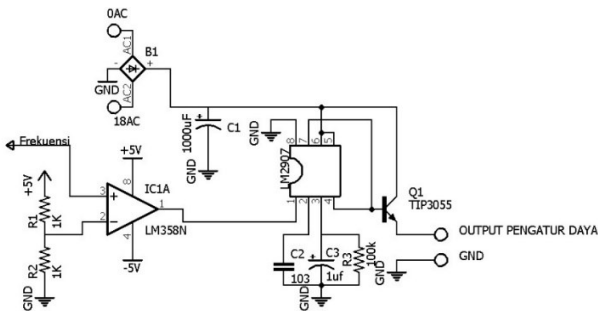


Fig 6. Power management circuit

5) Inverter circuit

An inverter circuit in Fig.7 is a circuit used to convert a 94 Volt DC voltage into a high voltage A. in the circuit there is the IRF740 MOSFET which is used for high voltage drivers.

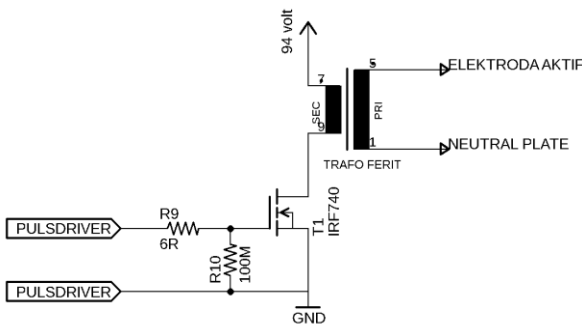


Fig 7. Inverter circuit

III. RESULTS

A. Electrosurgery Design

there is an image appearing outside Fig. 8 visible handpieces and footswitch as a switch to activate the existing mode and there is also a ground plate that functions as a media attached to the patient, then at Fig. 9, there are several circuits including a microcontroller, oscillator circuit, power regulator, pulse circuit control, power management, and an inverter circuit.



Fig 8. Electro-surgery Unit



Fig 9. The circuit in the electro-surgery unit

B. The measurement results of the frequency generator using a digital oscilloscope

Measurements are made at the oscillator output which is affected by the resistance value of the multiturn and capacitor. Measurement using an oscilloscope in TABLE I. with an error of 0.0016% and a graph deviation of Figure 10 is 1.14. and in figure 11 you can see the oscilloscope display with square wave and 250Khz frequency. The voltage that is read on the digital oscilloscope on TABLE 2 is cutting with the voltage setting at low power being 170V, medium 180V, and high 190V so that the resulting error can be seen above, on TABLE 3 is blend mode 1 with setting the voltage at low power 80V, medium 90V, and 100V high so that the resulting error can be seen in the table above, and the last in TABLE 4 blend mode 2 with the voltage setting at low power is 80V, medium 90V, and high 100V so that the error obtained as shown in the table above.

TABLE I. MEASUREMENT TABLE OF 250KHZ OSCILLATOR OUTPUT

Oscillator circuit	
Measurement	Oscilloscope Display (kHz)
1.	250
2.	249
3.	252
4.	251
5.	250
Mean	250.4

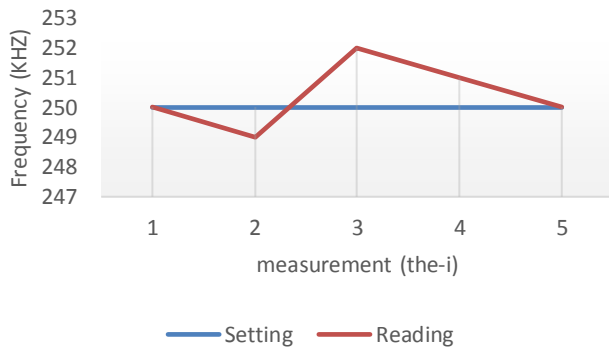


Fig 10. Frequency Output

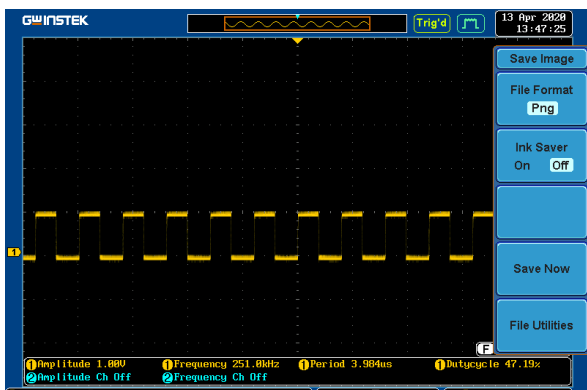


Fig 11. Frequency output measurement Digital Oscilloscope

C. Measurement on the module

TABLE II. MEASUREMENT ELECTROSURGERY UNIT MODE CUTTING

INPUT INVERTER		
POWER	Voltage (V)	Error (%)
LOW	164.4	2.88
MEDIUM	177	3.03
HIGH	189.8	2.86

TABLE III. MEASUREMENT ELECTROSURGERY UNIT MODE BLEND 1

INPUT INVERTER		
POWER	Voltage (V)	Error (%)
LOW	83.6	0.84
MEDIUM	91.6	0.83
HIGH	104.8	0.81

TABLE IV. MEASUREMENT ELECTROSURGERY UNIT MODE BLEND 2

INPUT INVERTER		
POWER	Voltage (V)	Error (%)
LOW	82.8	0.83
MEDIUM	93.6	0.85
HIGH	105	0.81

IV. DISCUSSION

The results of electrosurgery research with blend 1, and blend 2 modes can be seen in TABLE 3 and TABLE 4 where it can be seen that the error value is less than 1%, for TABLE 2 mode cutting the error value is less than 3%, it means that the use of power settings and modes used are running well, in this study using a frequency to voltage converter circuit, a pulse regulator circuit, a power regulator circuit and also a frequency generator that produces an output of 250Khz, and this frequency generator circuit as can be seen in TABLE 1 the error obtained is less than 1%. Albert and Webster in 2000 [20] carried out a similar study using frequency generators, to observe changes to the network with a given power. and in this research using low, medium, and high power settings and there are several additional modes such as blend 1 and blend 2. In practice, the use of power settings and correct selection of modes can minimize unwanted tissue damage during surgery, but the weakness in this study is still not using power settings with predetermined values.

V. CONCLUSION

In this study aims to make power settings and also several modes to minimize tissue damage during surgery, the power settings applied in this study are good enough to produce an error value of less than 1% for blend 1 and blend 2, but cutting mode error value less than 3%, in this study can also make a simple oscillator circuit which can produce high frequencies, all modules can be controlled using footswitch and hand switch to cut, in this study the power settings used are three types of low, medium, and high which can be applied to several cutting, blend 1 and blend 2 modes. In short, this study illustrates the difference in the signal produced in each mode due to the use of different duty cycle in each mode, and also the effect on power settings. For the development that can be done in subsequent studies is the addition of more modes and also the power that can be determined with the appropriate value.

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