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Metaverse-integrated XR technology for conveying optimal techniques and spatial maneuvers in robotic and laparoscopic hepatobiliary pancreatic surgery

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INTRODUCTION

In hepatobiliary and pancreatic procedures involving traditional robotic and laparoscopic surgeries, challenges often arise in spatial orientation. Surgical success hinges on the effective communication of optimal techniques and spatial maneuvers. This study investigates the use of metaverse and extended reality (XR) technology to improve spatial awareness and to create an innovative training method for the acquisition of surgical skills. It aims to evaluate the effect of an XR-enhanced surgical support system, combined with metaverse capabilities, on enhancing spatial visualization, surgical precision, and training efficiency in both robotic and laparoscopic hepatobiliary pancreatic surgeries.

RESULTS

The metaverse-XR system effectively captured and replayed surgeons' movements, introducing a novel training approach whereby implicit surgical techniques could be physically internalized. This strategy decreased the time needed to acquire mastery in surgical skills. The system proved to be efficient in both robotic and laparoscopic procedures, ensuring precise holographic representations of the liver, biliary tract, and pancreas, and aiding in collaborative planning. The setup time averaged 5 minutes without leading to an increase in postoperative complications.





Spatial immersive tele-surgery training

relives skilled techniques using metaverse and XR

When we recorded and re-experienced the procedure of a skilled surgeon as physical movements in the XR space,

<u>METHOD</u>

This study encompassed 20 hepatobiliary pancreatic surgeries conducted within an XR-supported environment. Surgeons' hand movements were spatially and temporally recorded within the metaverse, facilitating postoperative re-experience and analysis.

This immersive method, enhanced by patient-specific 3D-CT holographic projections, aimed to diminish the learning curve associated with complex surgical maneuvers.



improving the efficiency of surgery and contributing to the formalization of tacit knowledge, which is nonverbal information.



Hybrid OR Intra-ope 3D imaging

Mixed Reality (MR) is an overlay of synthetic content hat is anchored to and interacts with objects in the real world—in real time. Mixed Reality experiences exhibit occlusion, in that the computer-generated objects are visibly obscured by objects in the physical environment.





Conclusions

Our cross-platform XR collaboration App enabled holographic telepresence through



Intra-operative chola

Recording surgeons' movement → in the metaverse



remotely

<u>REFERENCE</u>

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 The spatial surgical image-guided simulation provided better anatomical reference tool as a tailor made guidance

in MIS surgeries, and contribute to medical safety and accuracy, lessinvasiveness and improvement of the medical education. This was also useful for recording

and for handing down surgical skills to the next generation. W ex ur th no

augmented reality, turning any operation rooms into a 3D workspace.

With our system, users connect remotely and express ideas seamlessly using avatars, unlocking a new level of computing that is not confined by space, no matter what device they are using.

CONCLUSIONS

Integrating metaverse and XR technologies into robotic and laparoscopic hepatobiliary pancreatic surgeries introduces a groundbreaking training paradigm.

It not only enhances spatial awareness and precision during surgeries but also offers a potent tool for skill acquisition and mastery, setting the stage for the development of advanced surgical training methods.



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