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Doerr et al.

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(54) **ERGONOMIC MULTI-FUNCTIONAL
HANDLE FOR USE WITH A MEDICAL
INSTRUMENT**

USPC 606/1, 130, 135-148, 205-211
See application file for complete search history.

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **A61B 17/00** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC A61B 17/00; A61B 17/00234; A61B
17/0218; A61B 17/0469; A61B 17/12013;
A61B 17/1285; A61B 17/29; A61B
2017/00265

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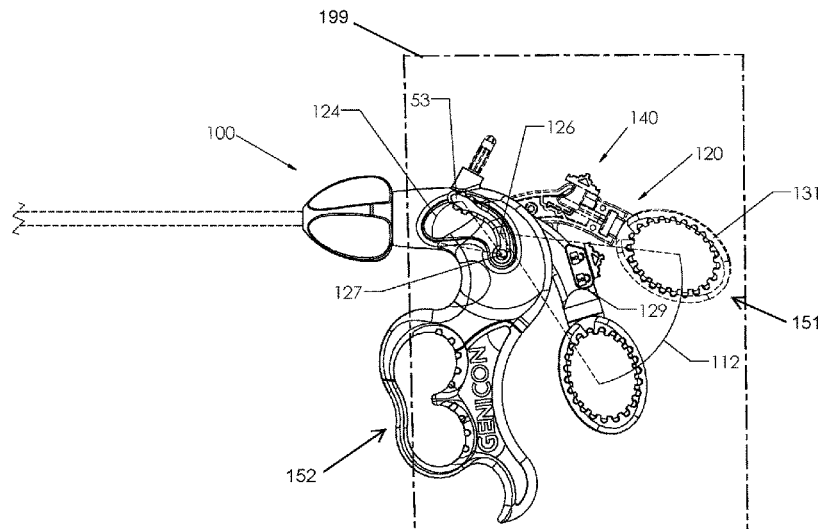
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A multi-functional handle manipulates a medical instrument and includes a body capable of being gripped by a hand of a user and further capable of being in communication with the medical instrument. In non-limiting exemplary embodiments, the handle may include one or more of a first trigger assembly, a second trigger assembly and a third trigger assembly. The body may also include a first portion and a second portion coupled thereto such that the second portion is displaced relative to the first portion. At least one of the first portion, second portion and first trigger assembly is capable of manipulating the medical instrument. Non-limiting exemplary embodiments also include one or more of a primary digit-receiving member, a secondary digit-receiving member, and a tertiary digit-supporting member for facilitating ergonomic operation of the handle.

10 Claims, 25 Drawing Sheets



Page 2

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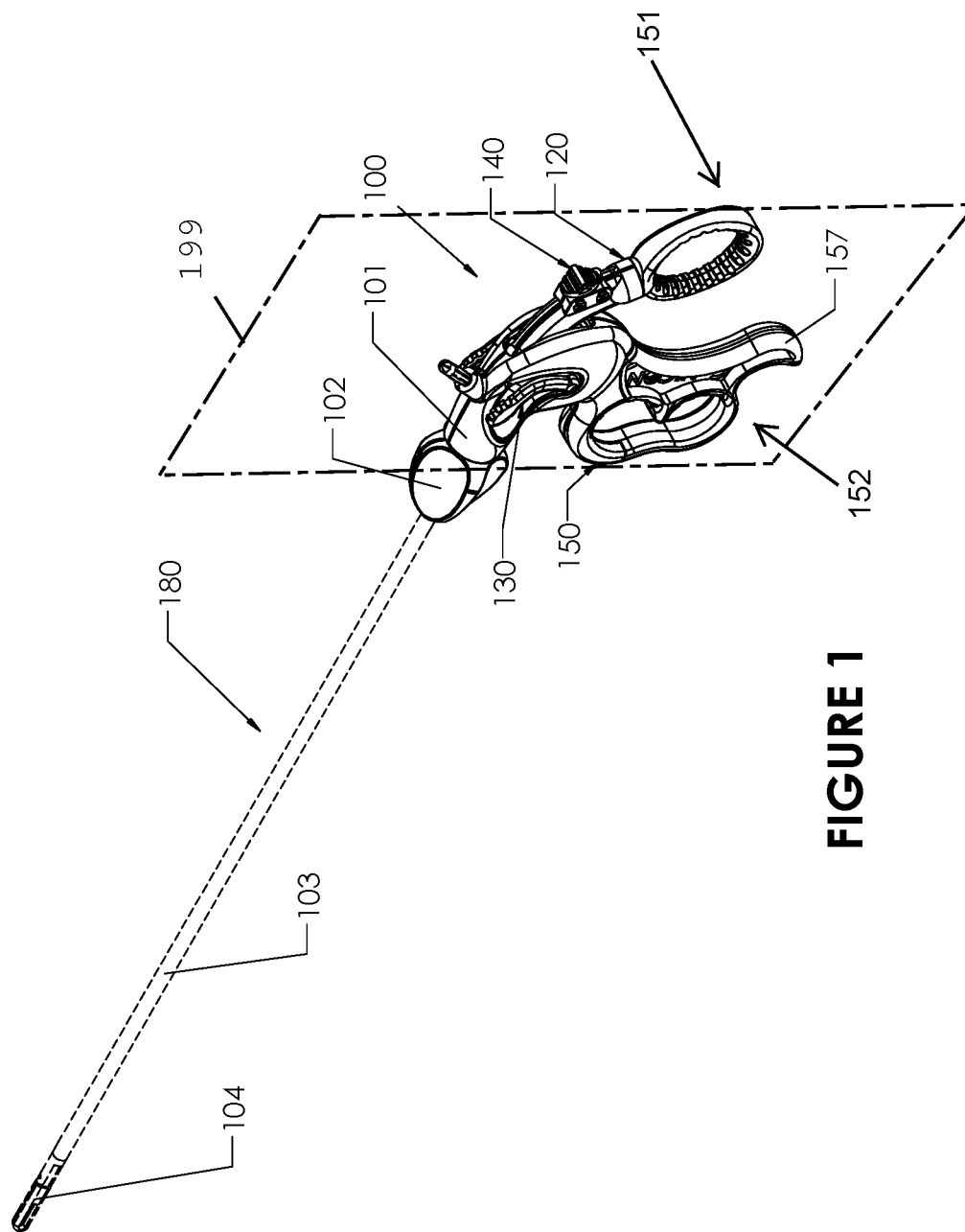


FIGURE 1

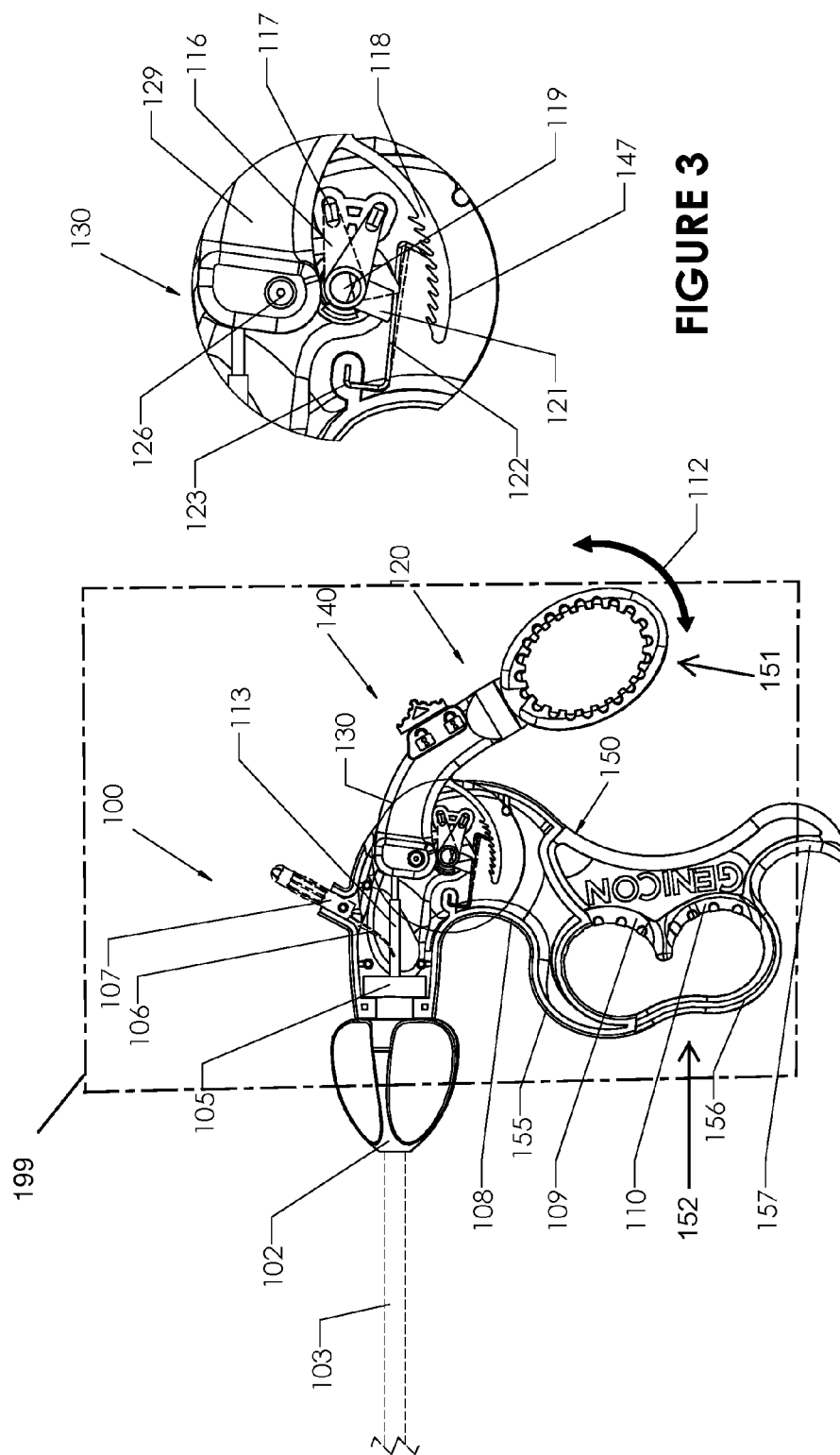


FIGURE 2

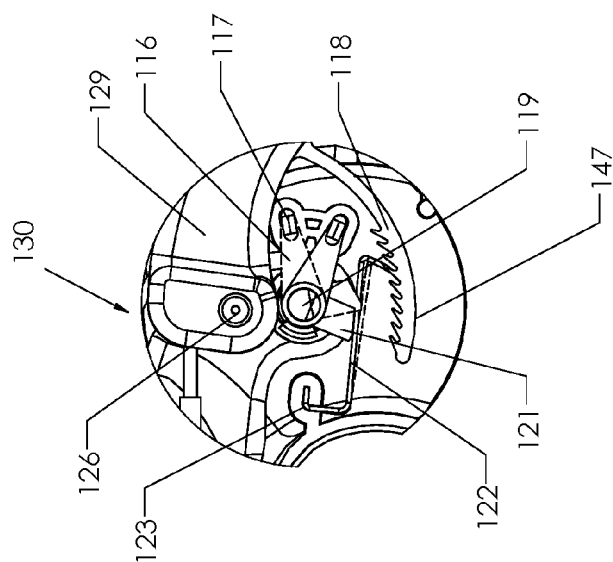


FIGURE 3

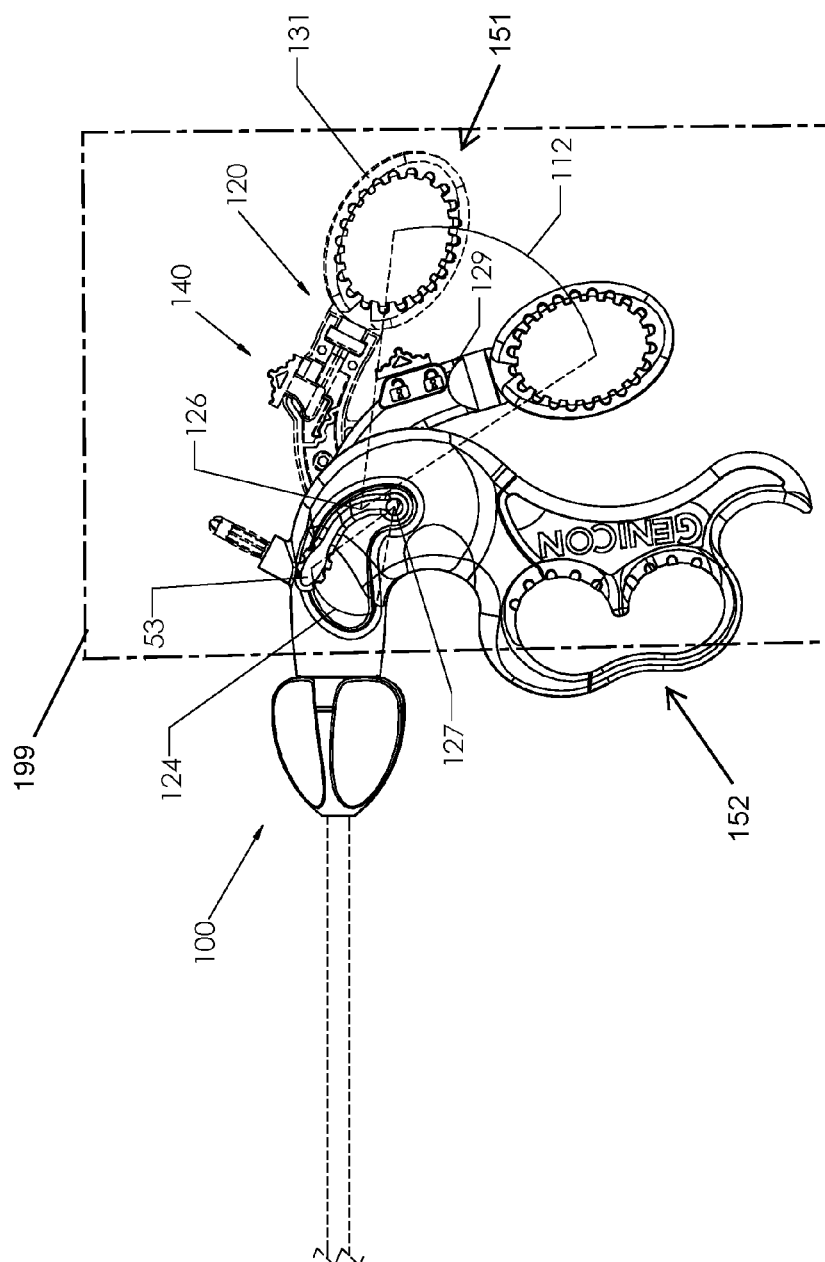


FIGURE 4

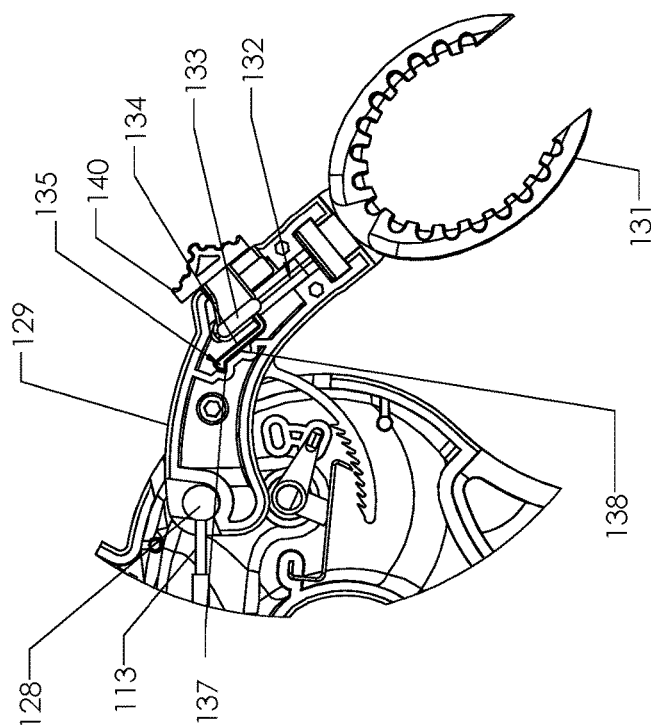


FIGURE 6

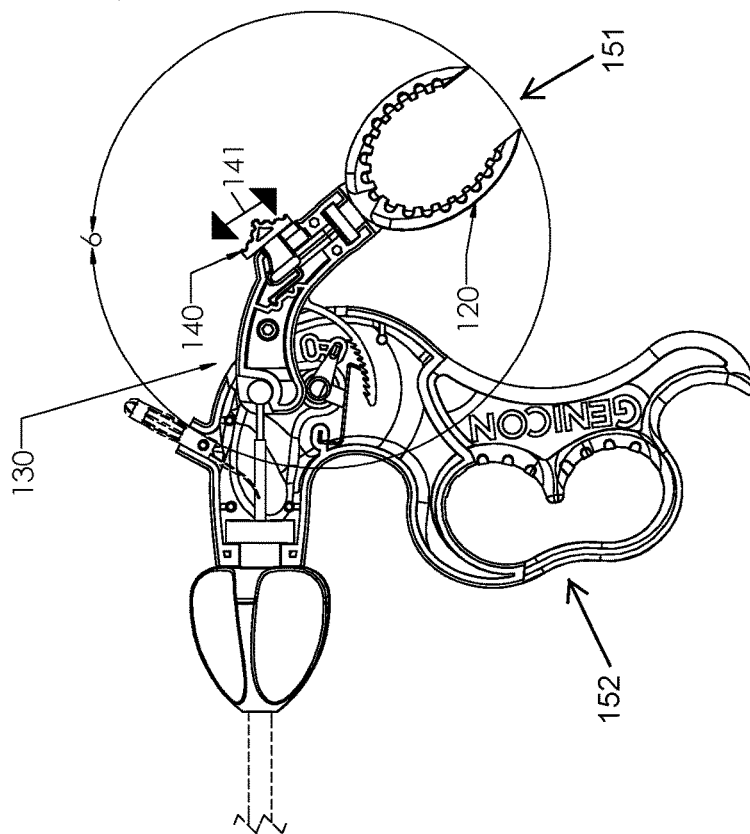
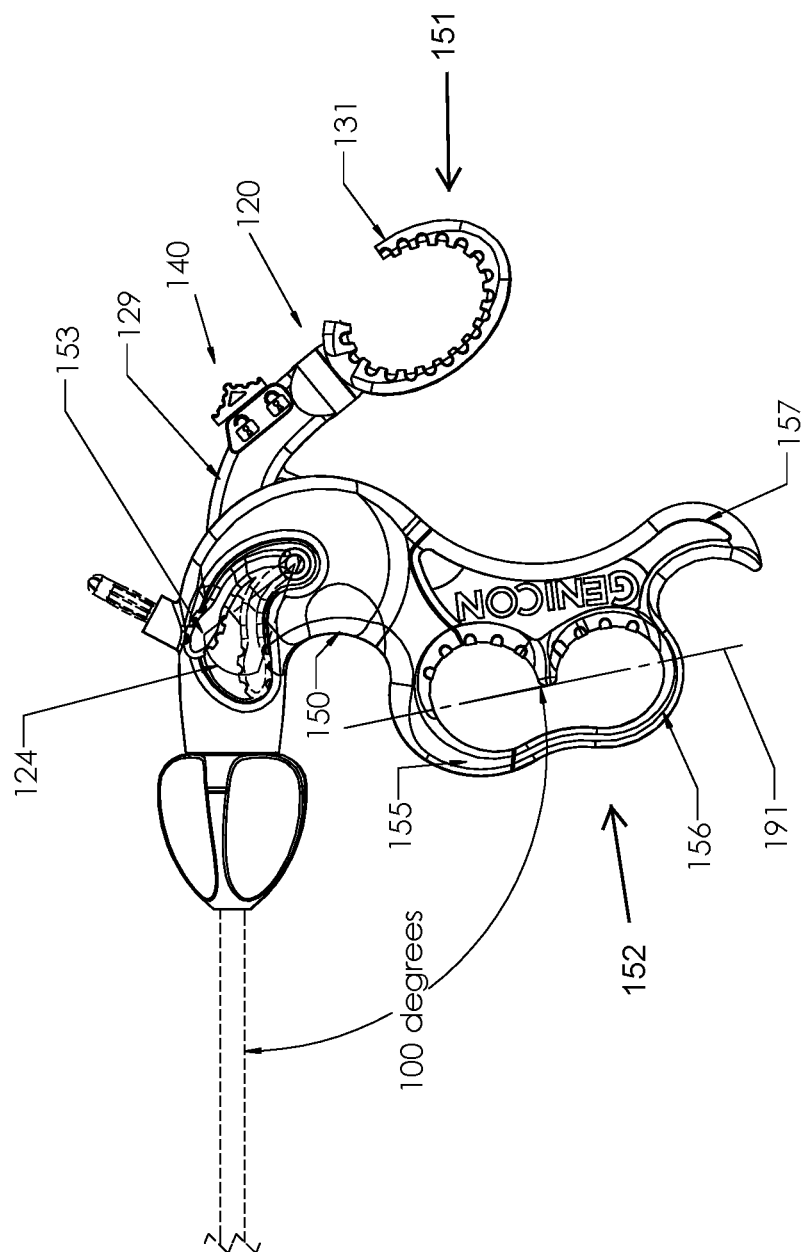


FIGURE 5



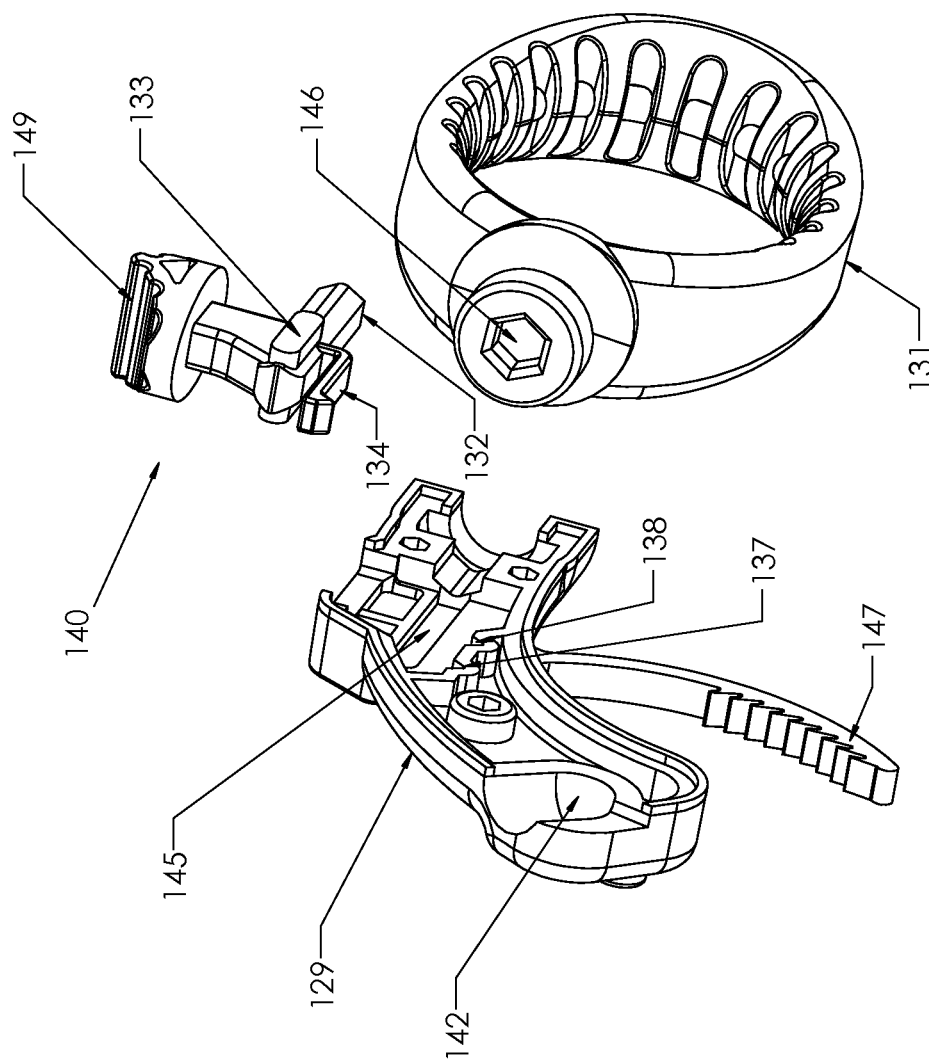


FIGURE 9

FIGURE 8

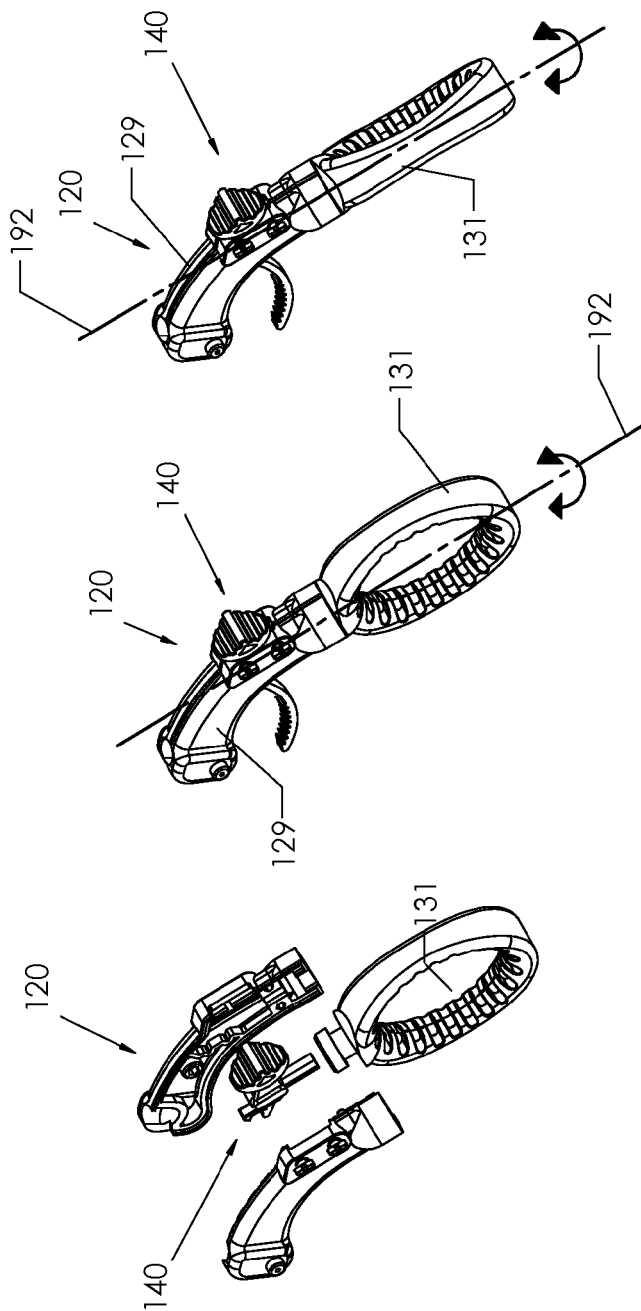


FIGURE 10B

FIGURE 10A

FIGURE 10

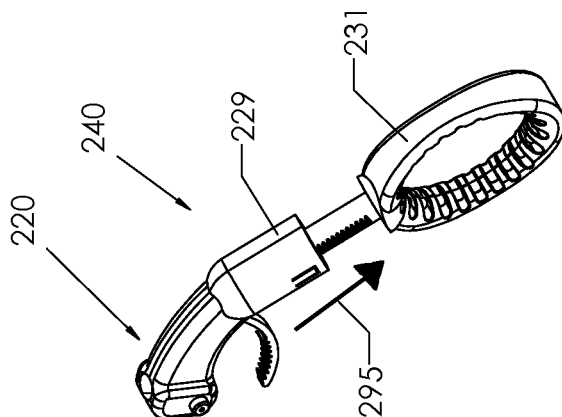


FIGURE 11B

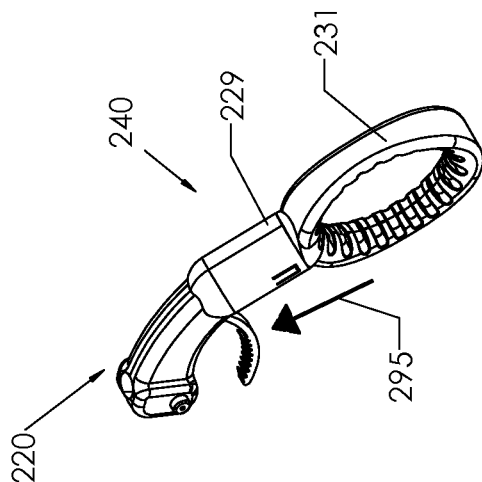


FIGURE 11A

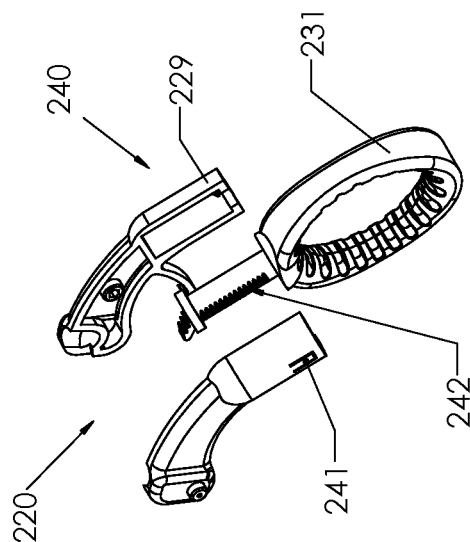


FIGURE 11

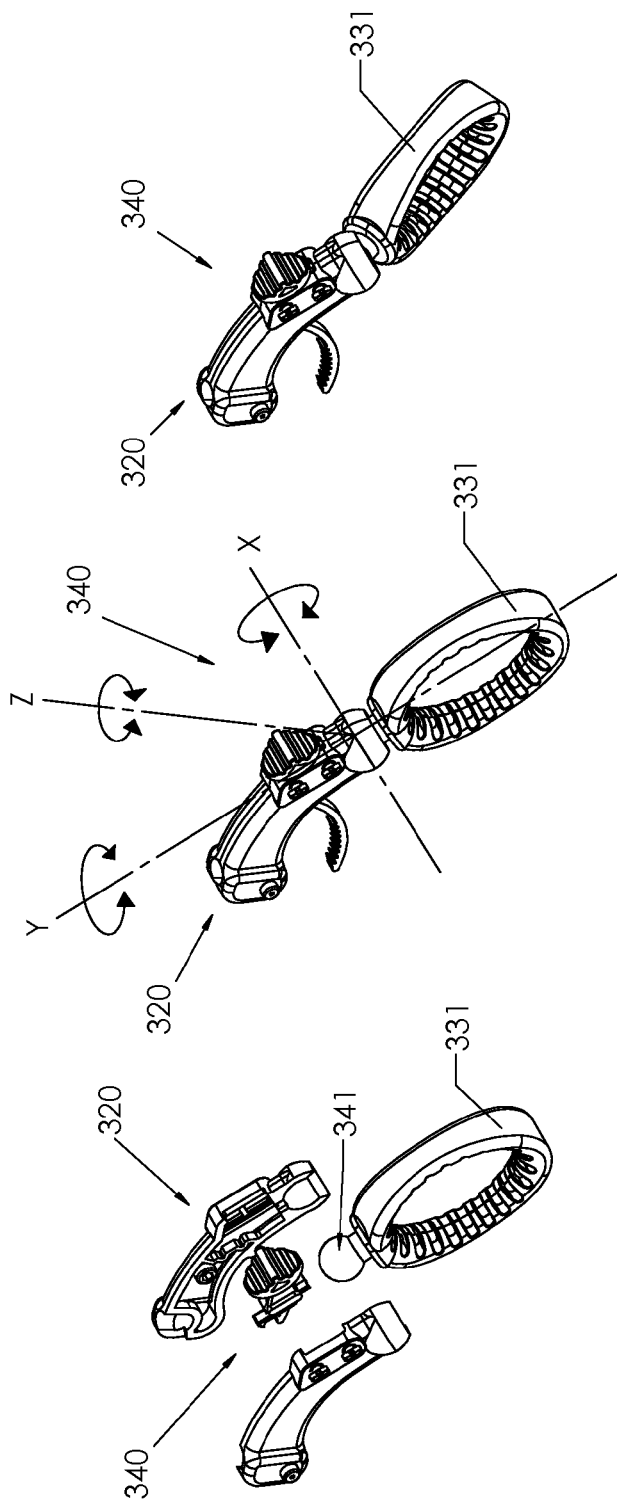


FIGURE 12

FIGURE 12A

FIGURE 12B

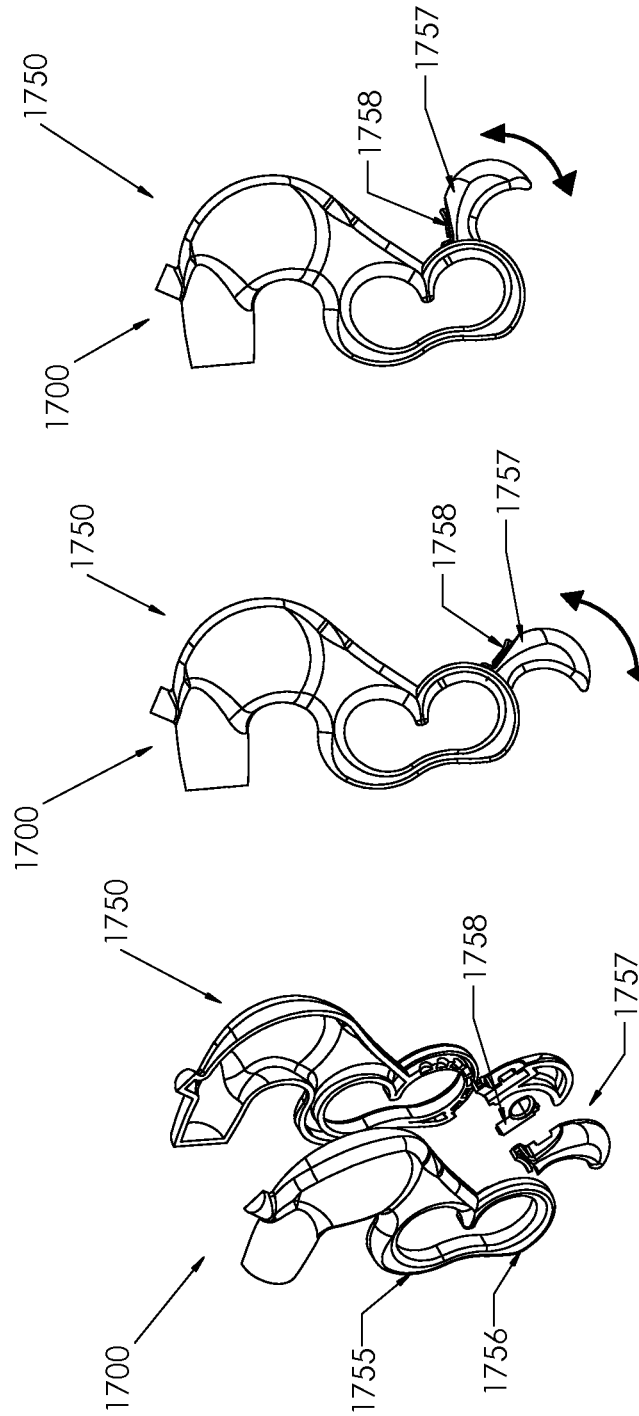
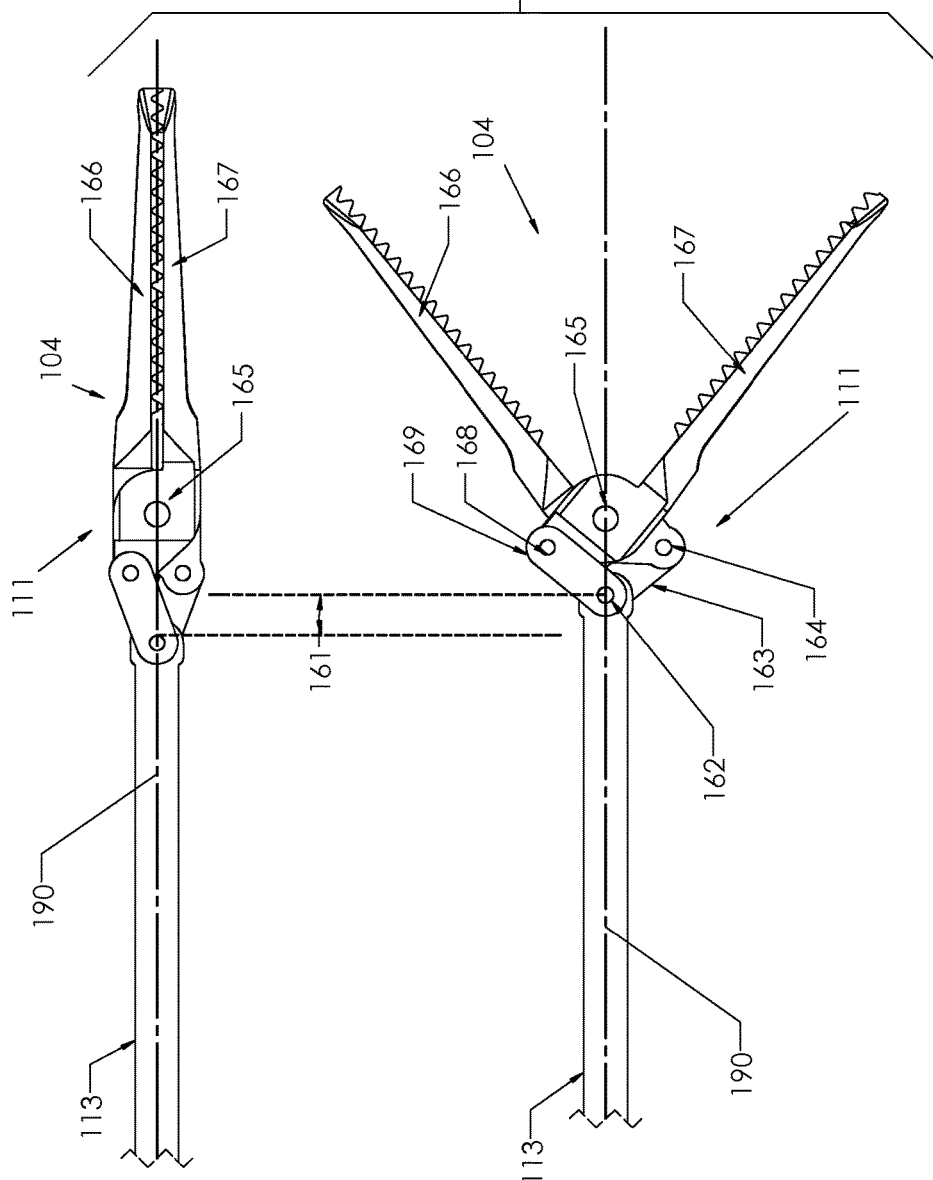


FIGURE 13B

FIGURE 13A

FIGURE 13

FIGURE 14



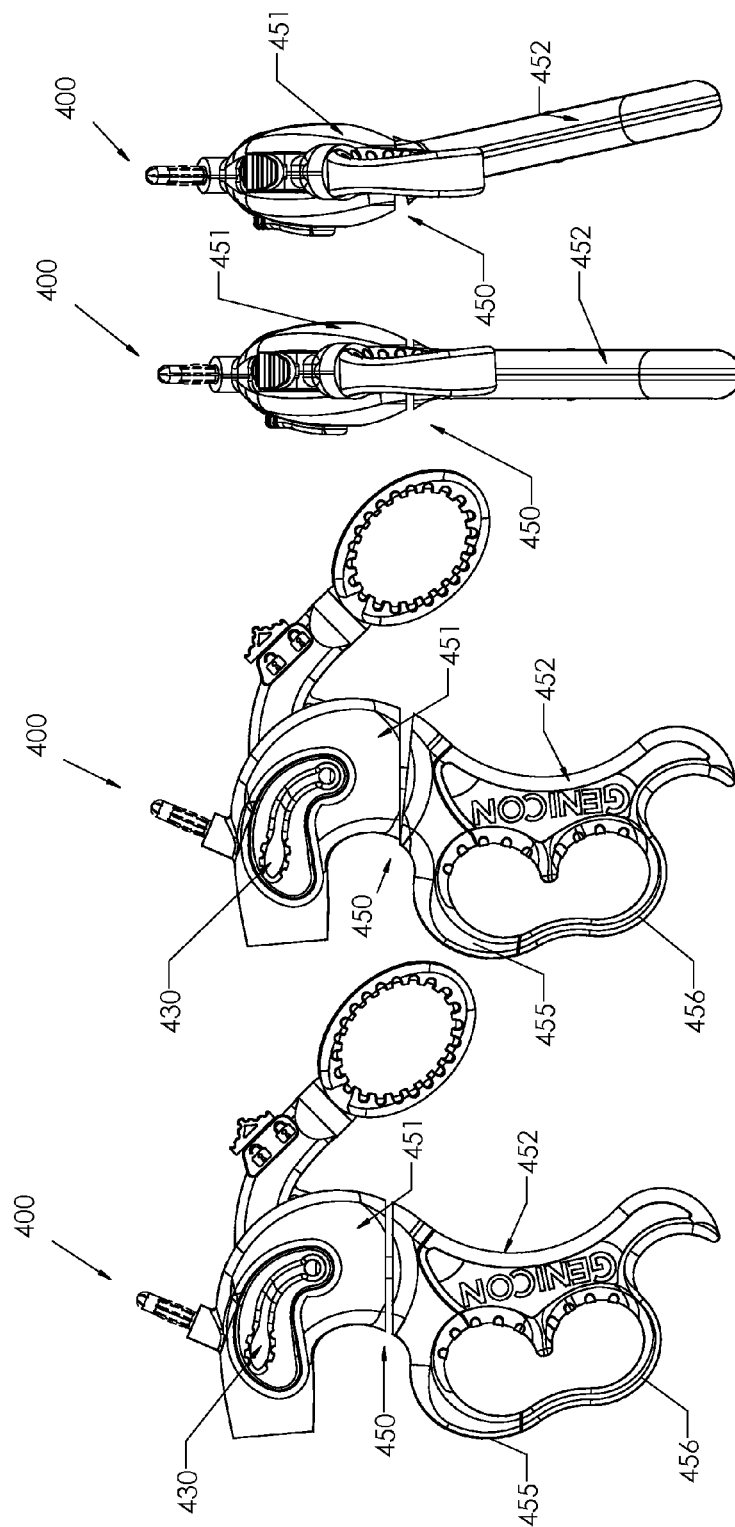


FIGURE 15C

FIGURE 15B

FIGURE 15A

FIGURE 15

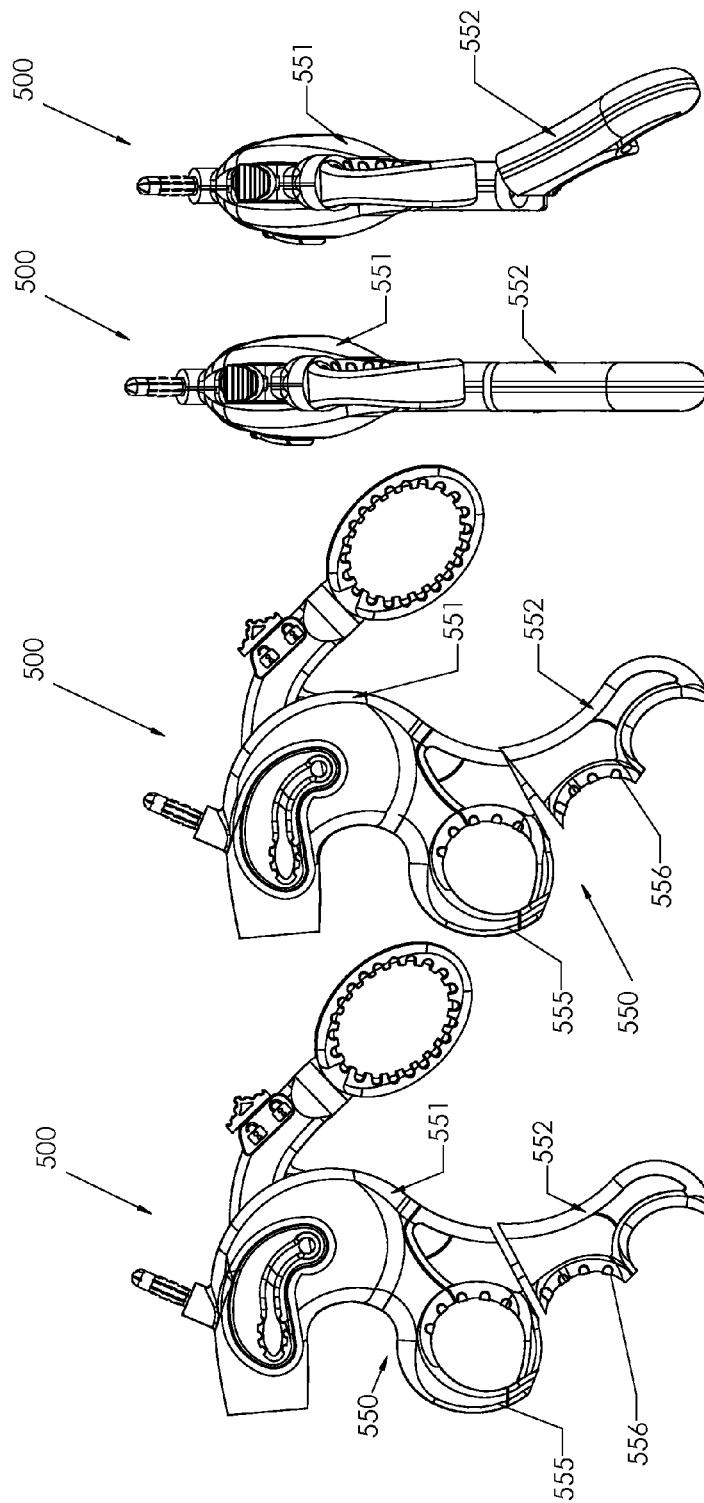


FIGURE 16C

FIGURE 16B

FIGURE 16A

FIGURE 16

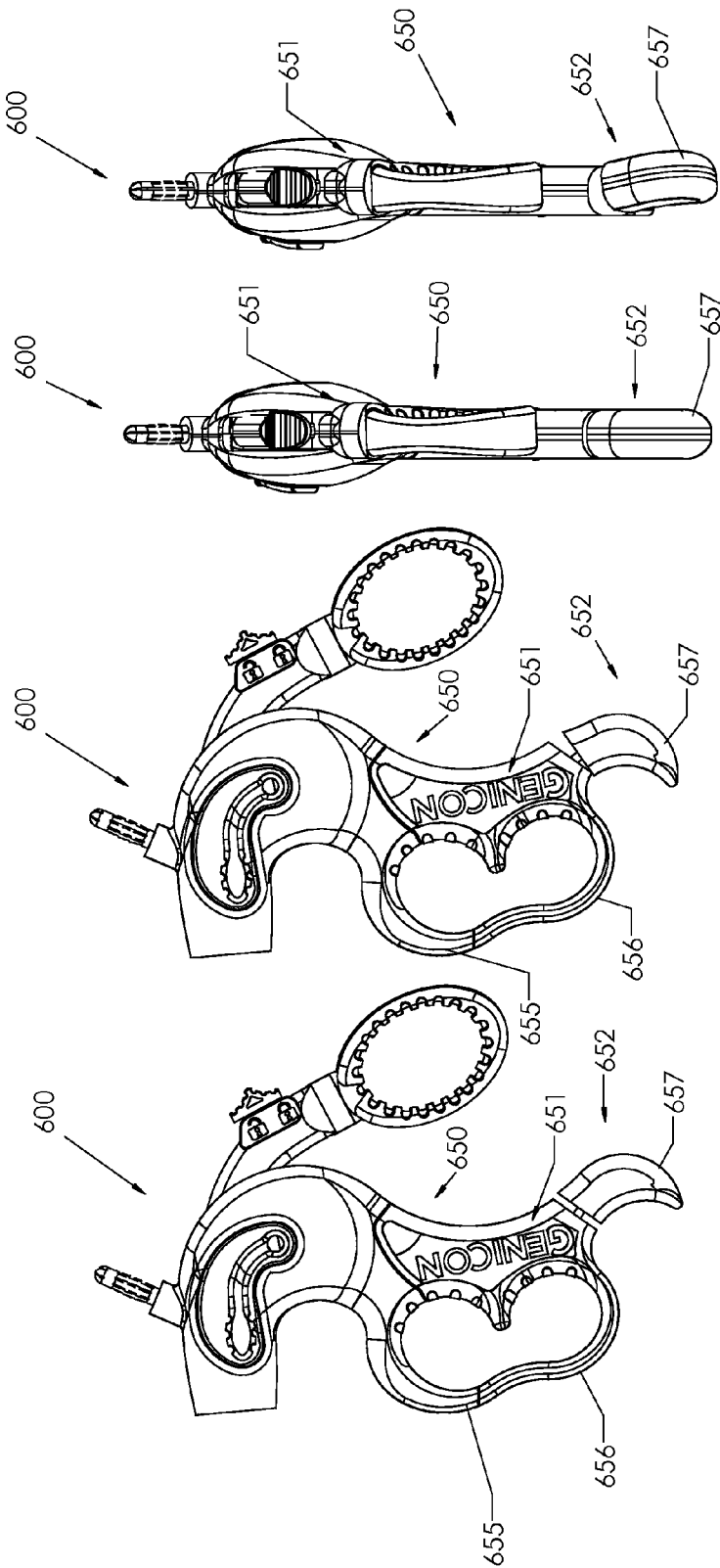


FIGURE 17A FIGURE 17B FIGURE 17C FIGURE 17D

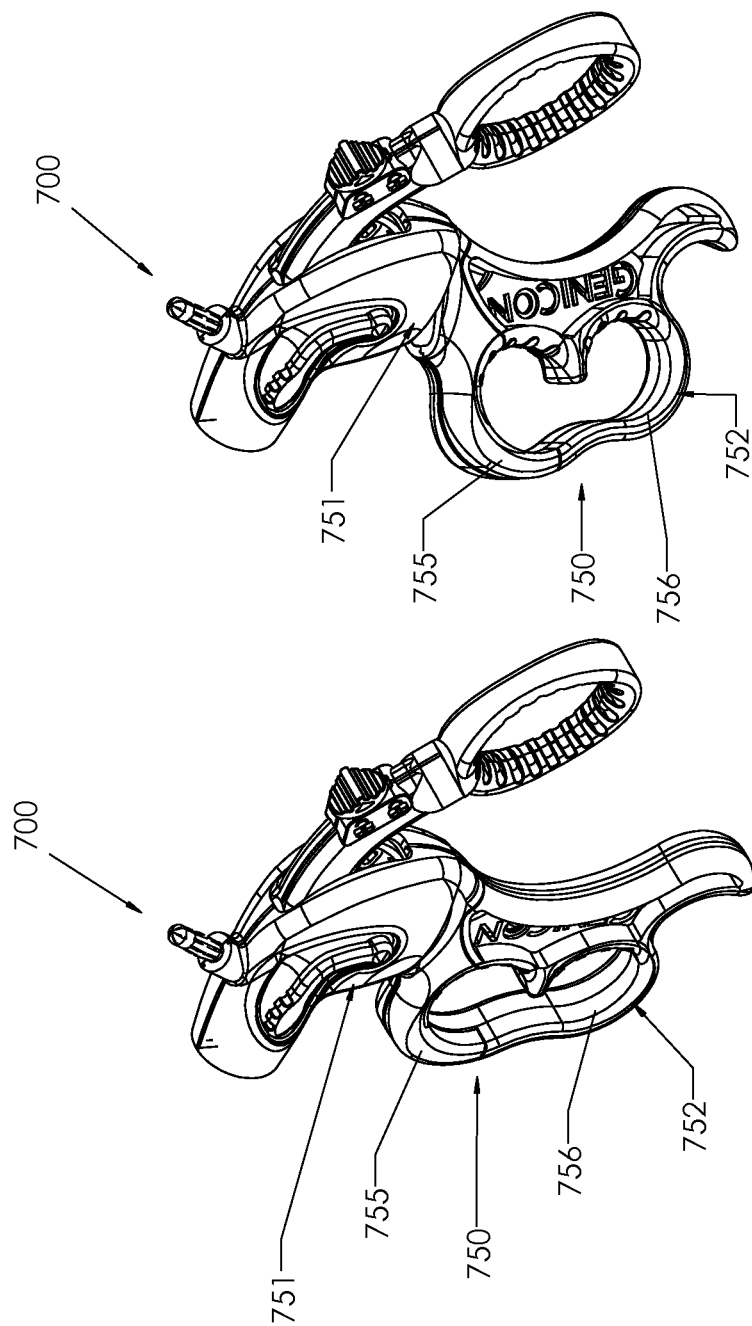


FIGURE 18A

FIGURE 18

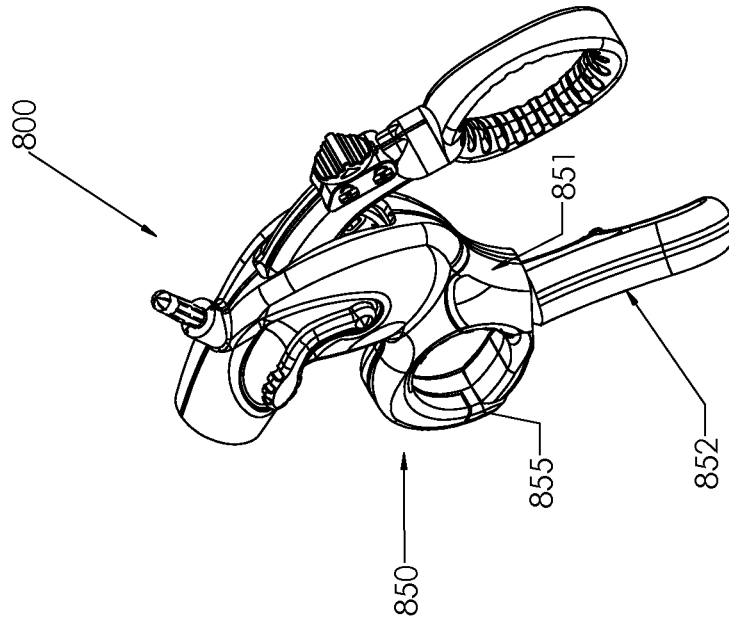


FIGURE 19A

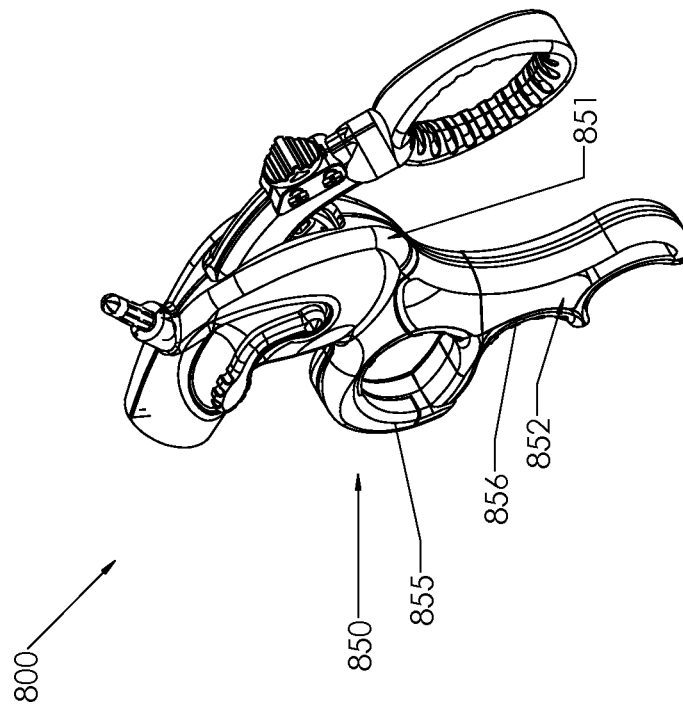


FIGURE 19

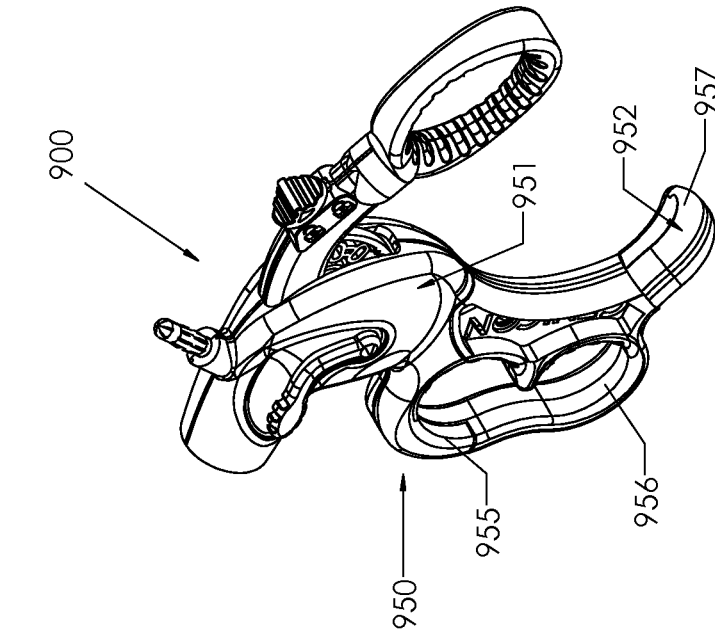


FIGURE 20A

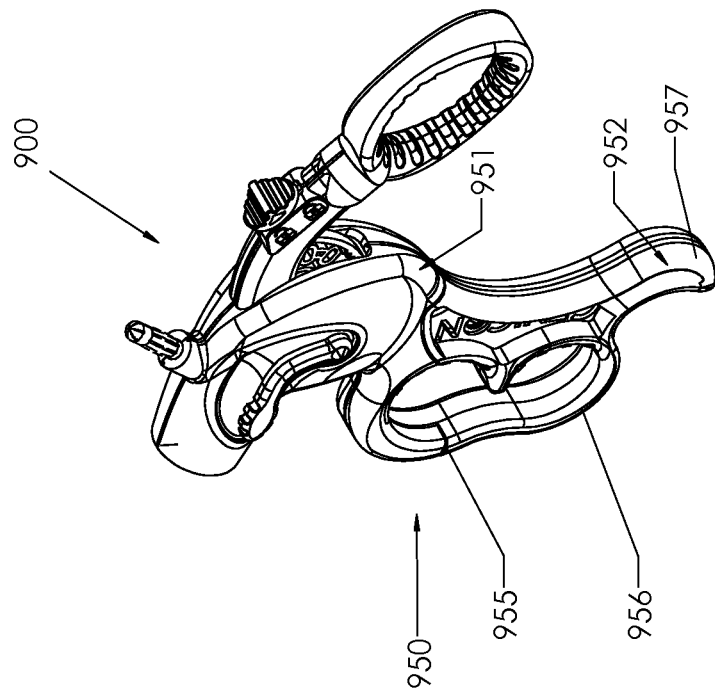


FIGURE 20

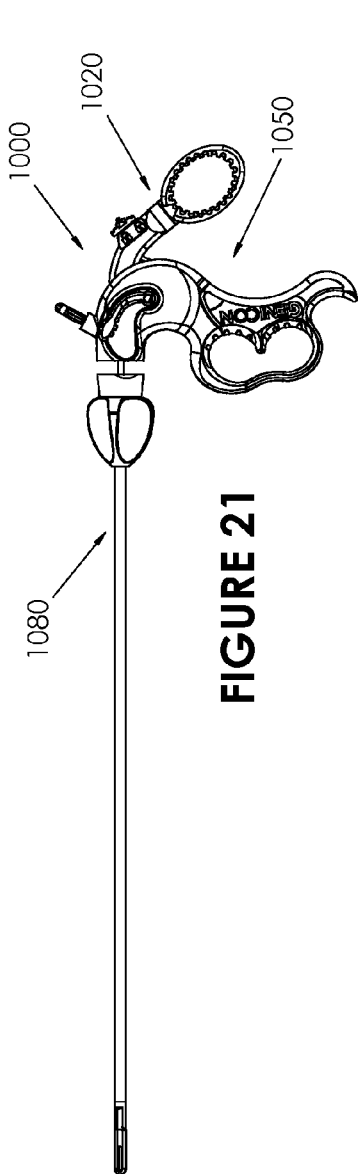


FIGURE 21

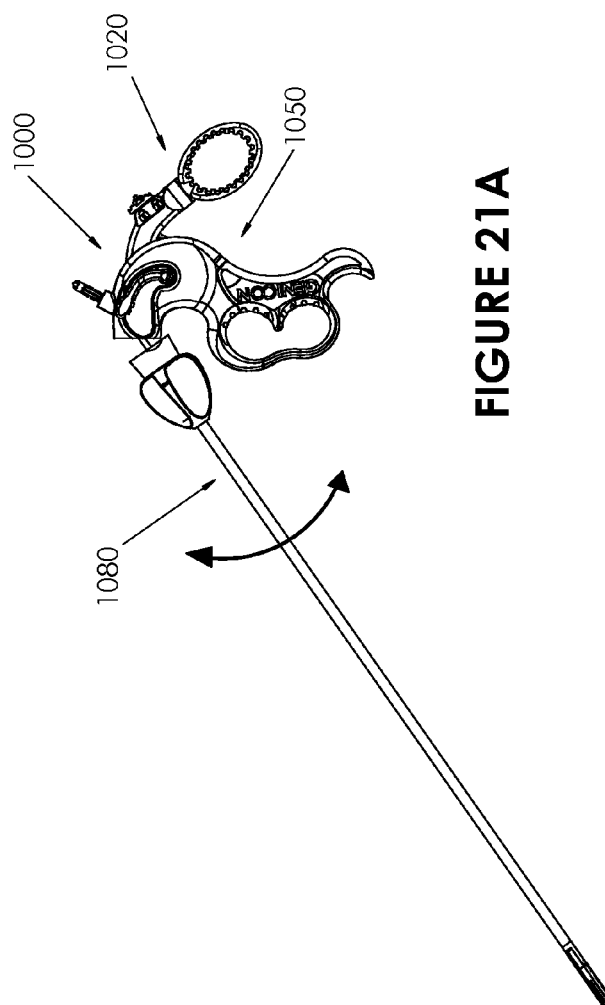


FIGURE 21A

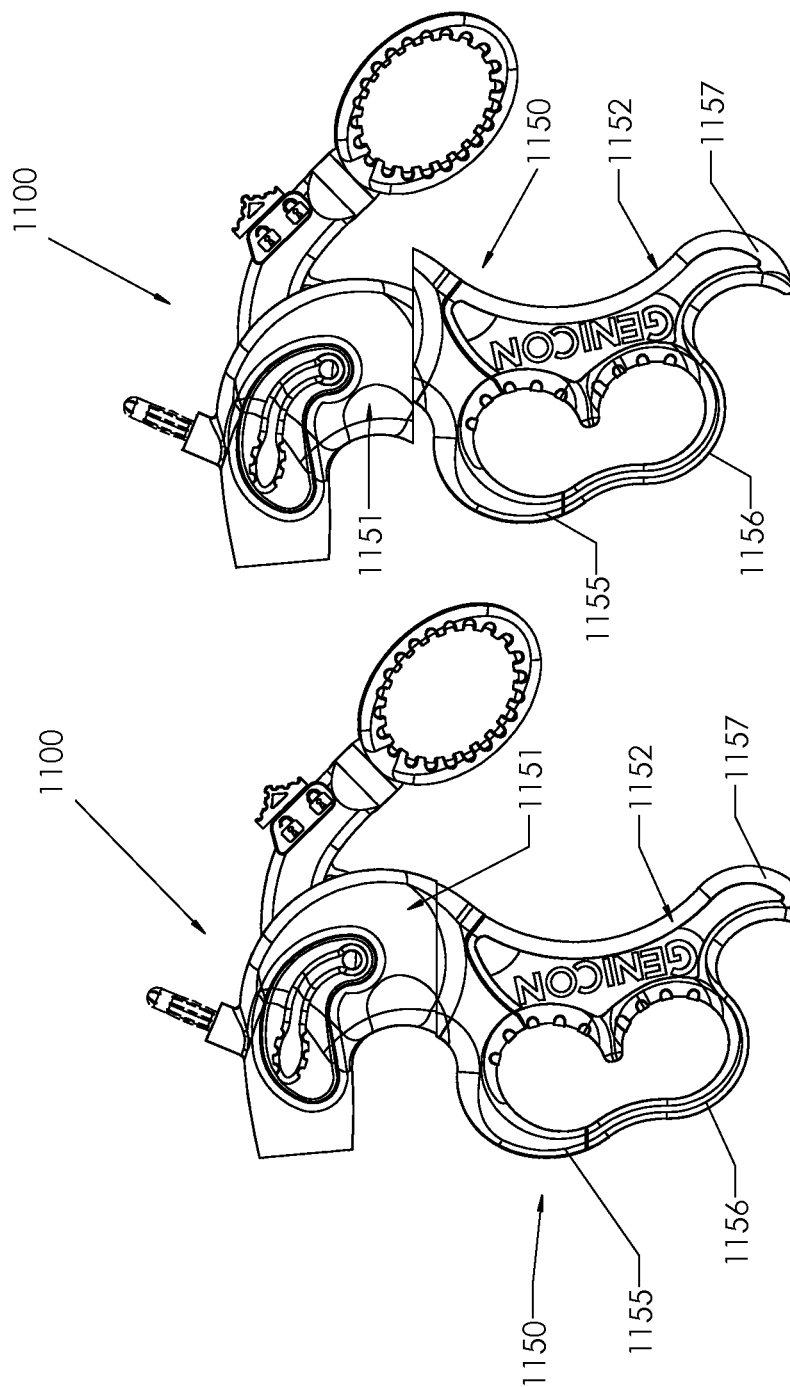


FIGURE 22A

FIGURE 22

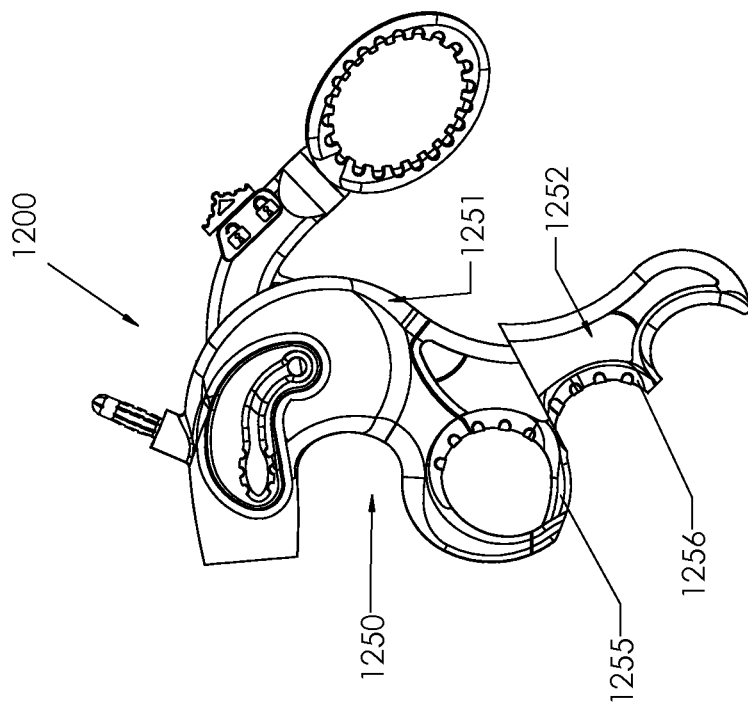


FIGURE 23A

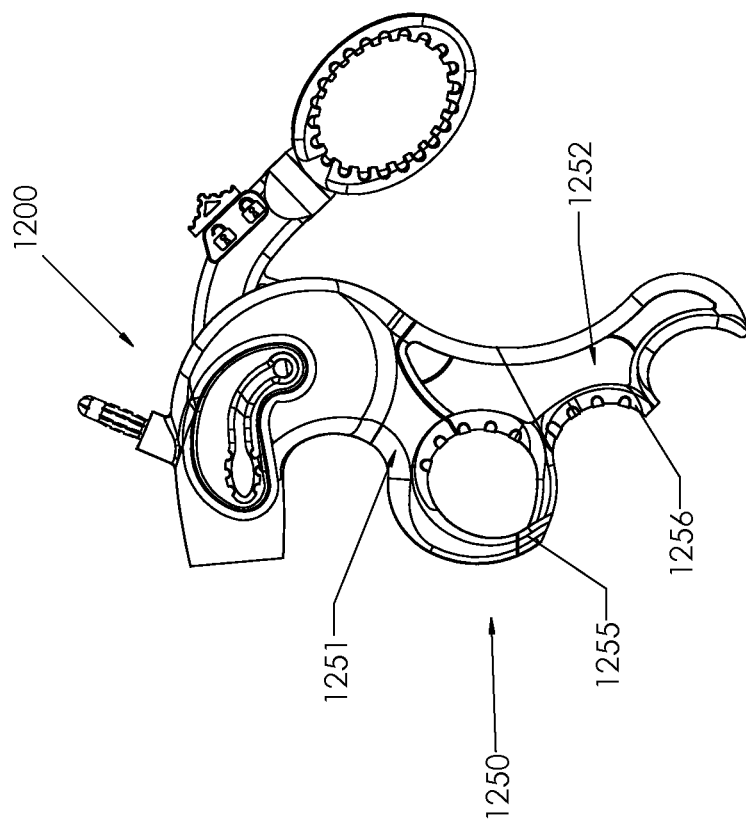


FIGURE 23

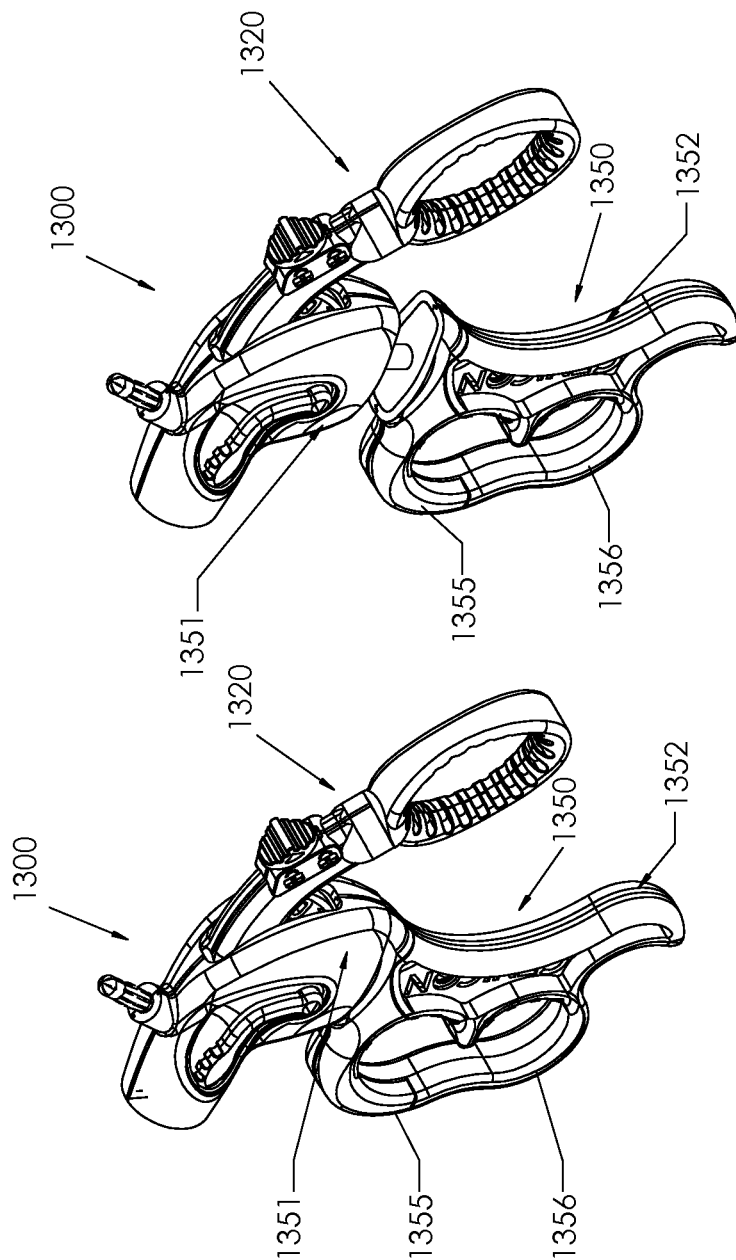


FIGURE 24A

FIGURE 24

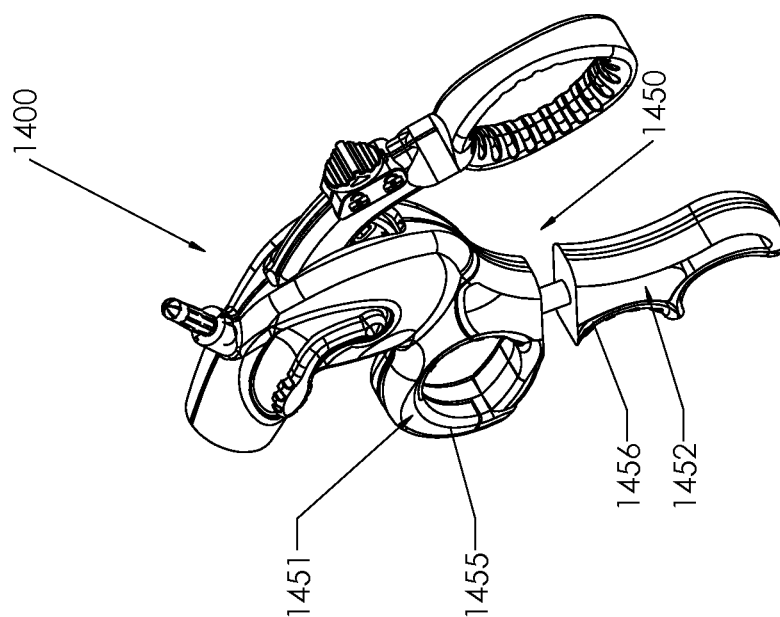


FIGURE 25A

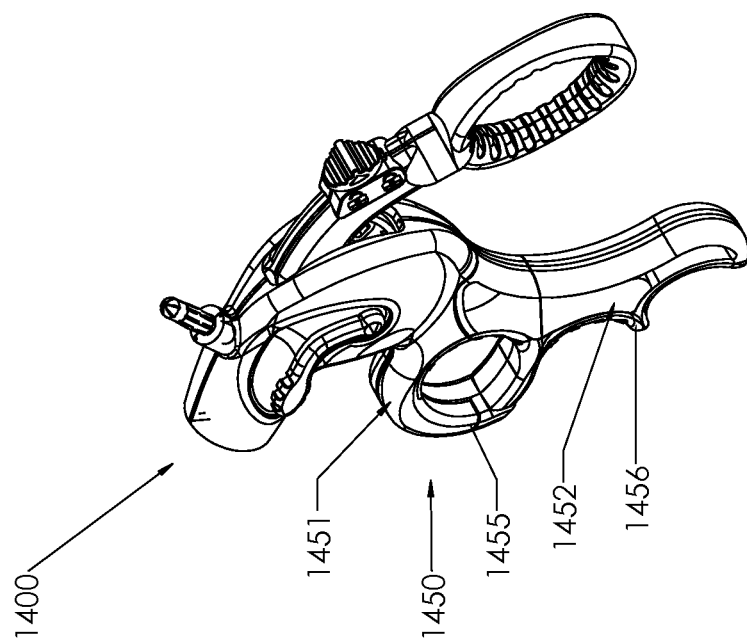


FIGURE 25

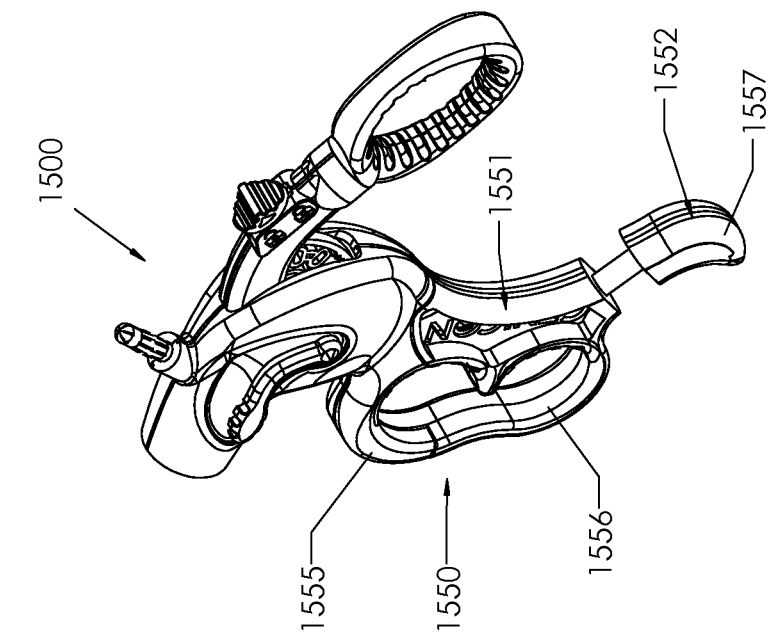


FIGURE 26A

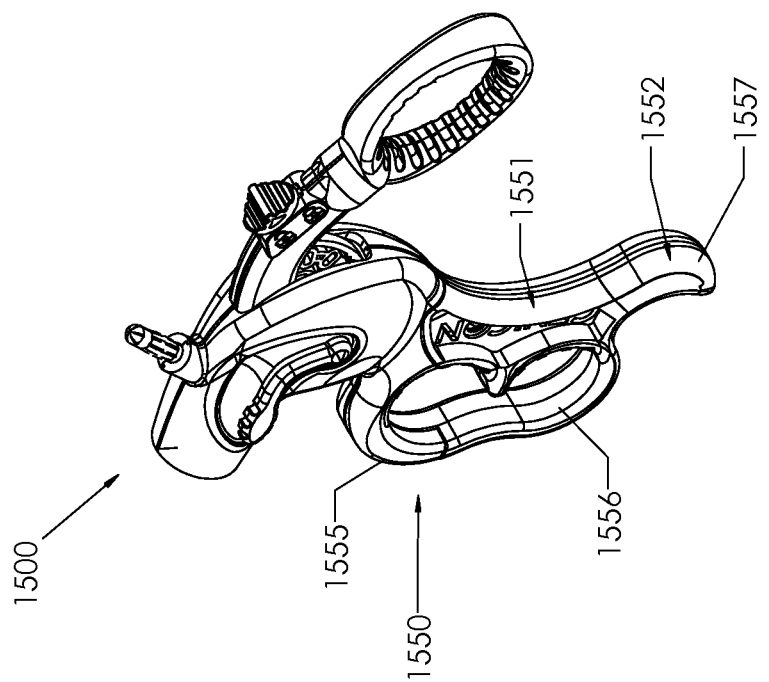
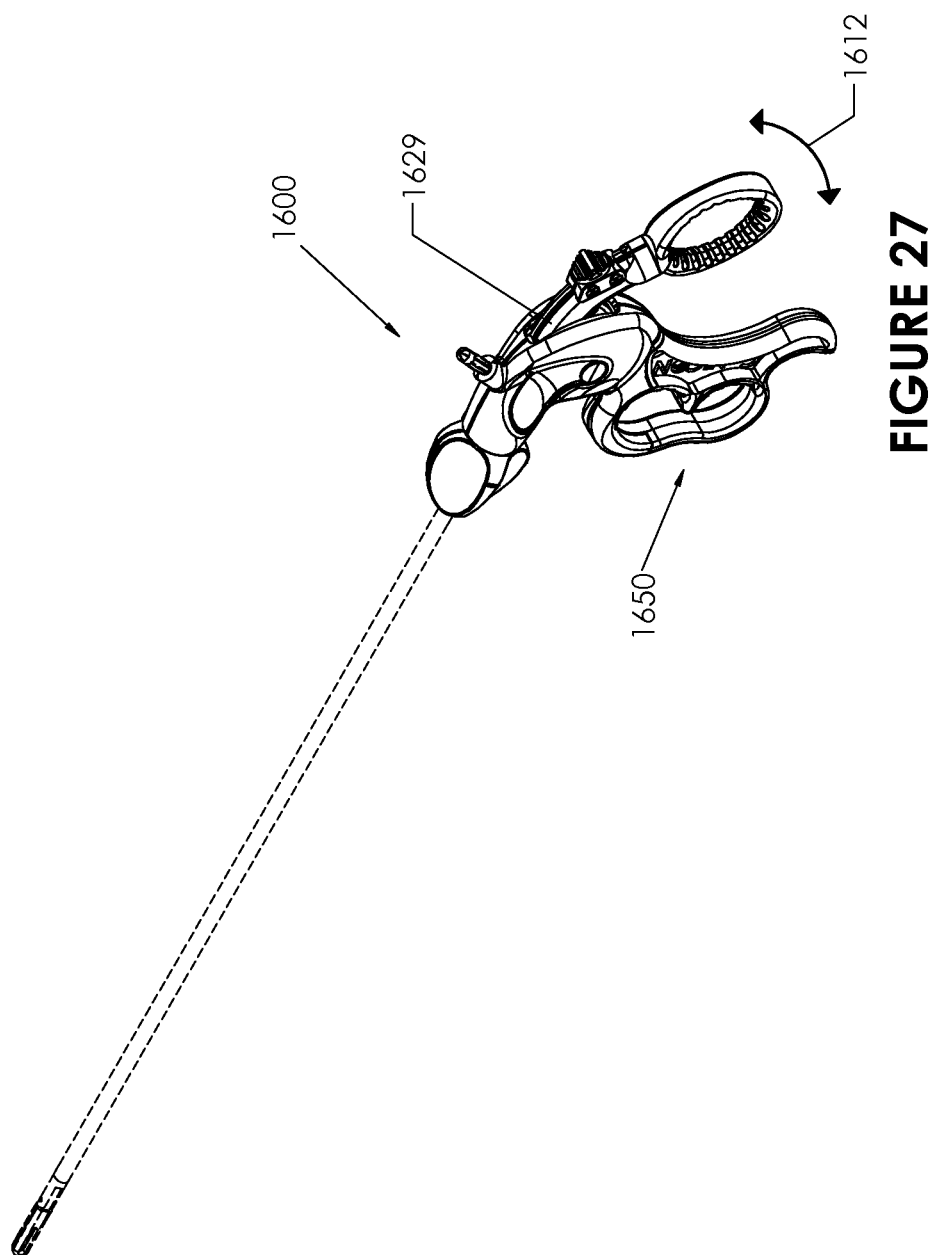


FIGURE 26



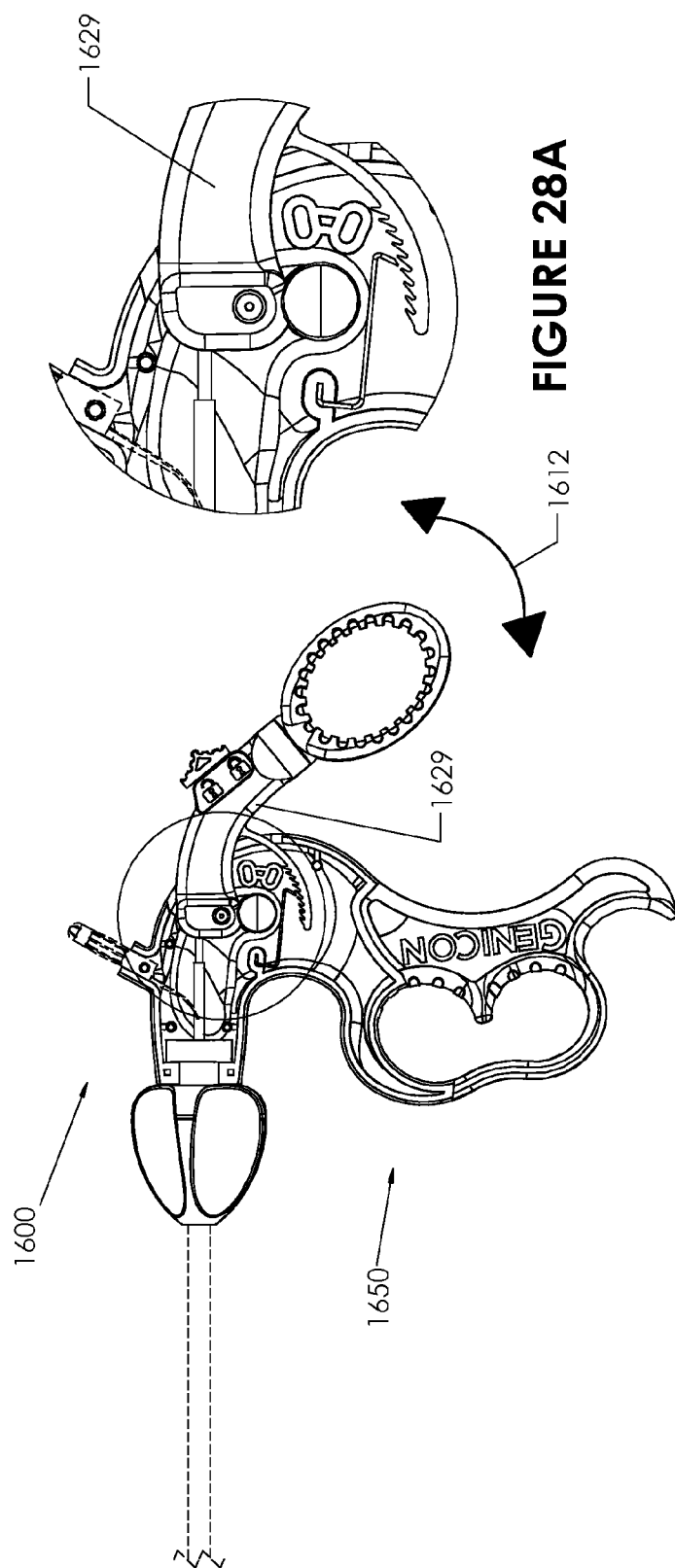


FIGURE 28

FIGURE 28A

1

ERGONOMIC MULTI-FUNCTIONAL HANDLE FOR USE WITH A MEDICAL INSTRUMENT

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

Not Applicable.

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

Not Applicable.

REFERENCE TO A MICROFICHE APPENDIX

Not Applicable.

BACKGROUND OF NON-LIMITING EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENT(S) OF THE PRESENT DISCLOSURE

Technical Field

These non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) relates to medical instrument handles and, more particularly, to an ergonomic multi-functional handle used to manipulate a medical instrument such as an electrosurgical, monopolar, laparoscopic instrument, for example, while reducing user fatigue.

Prior Art

Surgery is a learned skill requiring many years of training to develop an understanding of medical procedures, disease processes and healing that far exceed the basic medical principles. The surgeon must develop hand-to-eye coordination and acquire skills utilizing a variety of highly specialized medical instruments. The medical instruments and tools are an extension of the surgeon's hand. The surgeon's ability to perform the medical procedures with instruments and tools designed to benefit skill is paramount to the successful outcome for the patient. To enhance the medical performance to better serve the patient means developing instrument handles which are responsive, sensitive and ergonomically designed to benefit the natural motions of the human hand.

For example, laparoscopic instruments have been heavily developed for use by surgeons during medical procedures since around 1980s. There are many advantages of laparoscopic surgery compared with open procedure. These advantages include: reduced hemorrhaging which reduces needing a blood transfusion, smaller incision which reduces pain and shortens the recovery time of the patient, reduced scarring, reduced chances of needing pain medication, reduced hospital stays and quicker return to everyday life, and reduced risk of contamination and infection. Disadvantages of a laparoscopic procedure include: limited range of motion in the medical site, poor depth perception by the surgeon, and often laparoscopic tools are not perceived as moving in the same direction as the surgeon's hands.

In a variety of medical devices used for a diversity of medical or non-medical procedures, devices are designed with a dedicated handle or proximal end and a distal or actuation end. Typically medical device handles prescribe how they will be held in the hand by the layout of their handle shape or position of digit retaining portions. In instruments that contain loops, such as can be found in scissors type devices or grasping type devices, the loops are used for opening and closing the end effector, whether that

2

is a scissors, grasper, clamp or similar device. In medical devices and more specifically minimally invasive or laparoscopic devices, a wide variety of angles of use can be generated. Typically a digit-looped device locks the digits and hand into a single orientation that can only function comfortably across a limited range of angles. Both in angles distal or away from the user and oblique angles or angles acutely to the side of the user, devices with digit loops move beyond their effective comfort range and promote hand stress and fatigue. This stress and discomfort is the result of creating unnatural hand postures. These hand postures can create severe wrist adduction or flexion causing discomfort and a loss of strength or leverage to operate the device. In certain instruments such as instruments used for minimally invasive or laparoscopic dissection, a surgeon may operate a looped device for long periods of time, across a wide range of angles.

In other conventional instruments, the handle comprises two holes for insertion of middle digit in one ring and digit in the other ring. The sizes of these rings are often small and not optimized for all types of hand sizes. This method in which the whole instrument is supported by only a thumb and finger and in which case, the hand and wrists make a very awkward and unnatural angle with respect to the angle of use is often very cumbersome to the surgeon and extended use of instrument in this position causes severe fatigue and hand pain. This results in painful situations during extended surgeries.

Accordingly, a need remains for an ergonomic medical instrument handle to overcome at least one of the above-noted shortcomings. The non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) satisfies such a need by providing an ergonomic medical instrument handle that is convenient and easy to use, lightweight yet durable in design, versatile in its applications, and designed for easily and conveniently enabling a user to articulate his/her digit while operating the medical instrument handle and thereby reduce fatigue and discomfort during extended medical procedures.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF NON-LIMITING EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENT(S) OF THE PRESENT DISCLOSURE

In view of the foregoing background, it is therefore an object of the non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) to provide an ergonomic multi-functional handle used to manipulate a medical instrument such as an electrosurgical, monopolar, laparoscopic instrument, for example, while reducing user fatigue. These and other objects, features, and advantages of the non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) are provided by a multi-functional handle for manipulating a medical instrument. Such a multi-functional handle includes a body capable of being gripped by a hand of a user and capable of being in communication with a medical instrument. Such a body includes a first portion and a second portion coupled thereto such that the second portion is displaced relative to the first portion. In this manner, one of the first portion and the second portion is capable of manipulating the medical instrument.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the multi-functional handle further includes a first trigger assembly. Such a first trigger assembly preferably includes an actuation arm, and a primary digit-receiving member coupled to the actuation arm. The first trigger assembly is pivotally coupled to the body in such a manner that the actuation arm is capable of actuating the medical instrument independently from movement of the primary digit-receiving member. In

3

this manner, the primary digit-receiving member is selectively displaced between alternate orientations relative to a position of the body and relative to a position of the actuation arm, respectively.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, when each of the first portion, second portion and first trigger assembly are present, both the first trigger assembly as well as one of the first portion and second portion operates the medical instrument.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, when each of the first portion, second portion and first trigger assembly are present, either the first trigger assembly operates the medical instrument or one of the first portion and second portion operates the medical instrument.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the primary digit-receiving member is selectively displaced between alternate orientations relative to a position of the body and relative to a position of the actuation arm, respectively.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the primary digit-receiving member is linearly reciprocated along a linear travel path extending outwardly from a proximal end of the actuation arm.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the primary digit-receiving member is freely articulated about an x-axis, y-axis and z-axis.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the multi-functional handle further includes a secondary digit-receiving member attached to the body.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the secondary digit-receiving member is fixedly coupled to the body.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the multi-functional handle further includes a tertiary digit-supporting member attached to the body.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the tertiary digit-supporting member is fixedly coupled to the body.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the tertiary digit-supporting member is pivotally coupled to the body.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the tertiary digit-supporting member is pivotally coupled to the second portion and extends proximally away therefrom.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the tertiary digit-supporting member is resiliently coupled to the second portion thereby returning to an equilibrium position after being biased to an offset position.

The present disclosure further includes a method of utilizing a multi-functional handle for manipulating a medical instrument. Such a method includes the steps of: obtaining and gripping a body in a hand of a user wherein the body includes a first portion and a second portion coupled thereto; and displacing the second portion relative to the first portion such that one of the first portion and the second portion manipulates a medical instrument.

There has thus been outlined, rather broadly, the more important features of non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) of the present disclosure so that the following detailed description may be better understood, and that the present contribution to the relevant art(s) may be better appreciated. There are additional features of the non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) of the present disclosure that will be described hereinafter and which will form the subject matter of the claims appended hereto.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE NON-LIMITING EXEMPLARY DRAWINGS

The novel features believed to be characteristic of non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) of the present disclosure

4

are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. The non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) of the present disclosure itself, however, both as to its organization and method of operation, together with further objects and advantages thereof, may best be understood by reference to the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing a multi-functional handle for use with a medical instrument, in accordance with the non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s);

FIG. 2 is a partially exposed side elevational view illustrating the interrelationship between the internal components of the multi-functional handle shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is an enlarged view of the second trigger assembly shown in FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is an enlarged side elevational view illustrating articulation of a first trigger assembly about a first pivot axis, and articulation of the second trigger assembly about a second pivot axis;

FIG. 5 is an exposed view illustrating the interrelationship between the first trigger assembly, second trigger assembly and third trigger assembly;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged view of section 6, taken in FIG. 5, illustrating the interrelationship between the first trigger assembly, second trigger assembly and third trigger assembly;

FIG. 7 is an enlarged side elevational view illustrating articulation of the second trigger assembly about the second pivot axis and articulation of the medical instrument along an arcuate path proximate to said body;

FIG. 8 is an enlarged perspective view illustrating the interrelationship between the major internal components of the third digit assembly;

FIG. 9 is an enlarged perspective view illustrating a receiving aperture of the digit-receiving member;

FIG. 10 is an exploded view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of the first and third trigger assemblies shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 10A is a perspective view of the first and third trigger assemblies illustrated in FIG. 10, wherein the digit-receiving member is oriented at an aligned position;

FIG. 10B is a perspective view of the first and third trigger assemblies illustrated in FIG. 10, wherein the digit-receiving member is oriented at an angularly offset position;

FIG. 11 is an exploded view illustrating an alternate embodiment of the first and third trigger assemblies wherein the digit-receiving member is linearly adjustable relative to the actuation arm;

FIG. 11A is a perspective view of the first trigger assembly illustrated in FIG. 11, wherein the digit-receiving member is oriented at a retracted position relative to the actuation arm;

FIG. 11B is a perspective view of the first trigger assembly illustrated in FIG. 11, wherein the digit-receiving member is oriented at an extended position relative to the actuation arm;

FIG. 12 is an exploded view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of the first and third trigger assemblies;

FIG. 12A is a perspective view of the first and third trigger assemblies illustrated in FIG. 12, wherein the digit-receiving member is oriented at an aligned position (intersection of an x-axis, y-axis, and z-axis);

FIG. 12B is a perspective view of the first and third trigger assemblies illustrated in FIG. 12, wherein the digit-receiving member is angularly offset about the x-axis, y-axis, and z-axis shown in FIG. 12A;

5

FIG. 13 is an exploded view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of the secondary digit-receiving member and tertiary digit-supporting member, shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 13A is a perspective view of the digit-retaining members illustrated in FIG. 13, wherein the tertiary digit-supporting member is oriented at an equilibrium position;

FIG. 13B is a perspective view of the digit-retaining members illustrated in FIG. 13A, wherein the tertiary digit-supporting member is oriented at an angularly articulated position;

FIG. 14 is an enlarged side elevational view showing articulation of the medical instrument between open and closed positions;

FIG. 15 is a side elevational view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment including a bifurcated body having a lower portion displaced relative to an upper portion thereof;

FIG. 15A is a side elevational view illustrating the lower portion angularly displaced relative to the upper portion;

FIG. 15B is a rear elevational view of the displaced lower portion illustrated in FIG. 15;

FIG. 15C is a rear elevational view of the angularly displaced lower portion illustrated in FIG. 15A;

FIG. 16 is a side elevational view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment including a bifurcated body having a lower portion displaced relative to an upper portion thereof;

FIG. 16A is a side elevational view illustrating the lower portion angularly displaced relative to the upper portion;

FIG. 16B is a rear elevational view of the displaced lower portion illustrated in FIG. 16;

FIG. 16C is a rear elevational view of the angularly displaced lower portion illustrated in FIG. 16A;

FIG. 17 is a side elevational view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment including a bifurcated body having a lower portion displaced relative to an upper portion thereof;

FIG. 17A is a side elevational view illustrating the lower portion angularly displaced relative to the upper portion;

FIG. 17B is a rear elevational view of the displaced lower portion illustrated in FIG. 17;

FIG. 17C is a rear elevational view of the angularly displaced lower portion illustrated in FIG. 17A;

FIG. 18 is a perspective view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment including a bifurcated body having a lower portion pivotally coupled to an upper portion thereof;

FIG. 18A is a perspective view illustrating the lower portion of FIG. 18 pivotally rotated relative to the upper portion;

FIG. 19 is a perspective view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment including a bifurcated body having a lower portion pivotally coupled to an upper portion thereof;

FIG. 19A is a perspective view illustrating the lower portion of FIG. 19 pivotally rotated relative to the upper portion;

FIG. 20 is a perspective view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment including a bifurcated body having a lower portion pivotally coupled to an upper portion thereof;

FIG. 20A is a perspective view illustrating the lower portion of FIG. 20 pivotally rotated relative to the upper portion;

FIG. 21 is a side elevational view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment including a medical instrument pivotally coupled to the body of the handle;

6

FIG. 21A is a side elevational view illustrating the medical instrument of FIG. 21 pivotally rotated relative to the body of the handle;

FIG. 22 is a perspective view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment including a bifurcated body having a lower portion adjustably coupled to an upper portion thereof;

FIG. 22A is a perspective view illustrating the lower portion of FIG. 22 linearly displaced relative to the upper portion;

FIG. 23 is a perspective view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment including a bifurcated body having a lower portion adjustably coupled to an upper portion thereof;

FIG. 23A is a perspective view illustrating the lower portion of FIG. 23 linearly displaced relative to the upper portion;

FIG. 24 is a perspective view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment including a bifurcated body having a lower portion adjustably coupled to an upper portion thereof;

FIG. 24A is a perspective view illustrating the upper portion of FIG. 24 linearly displaced relative to the lower portion;

FIG. 25 is a perspective view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment including a bifurcated body having a lower portion adjustably coupled to an upper portion thereof;

FIG. 25A is a perspective view illustrating the lower portion of FIG. 25 linearly displaced relative to the upper portion;

FIG. 26 is a perspective view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment including a bifurcated body having a lower portion adjustably coupled to an upper portion thereof;

FIG. 26A is a perspective view illustrating the lower portion of FIG. 26 linearly displaced relative to the upper portion;

FIG. 27 is a perspective view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of the handle without use of a second triggering assembly (ratchet locking mechanism);

FIG. 28 is a partially exposed view of the body shown in FIG. 27 wherein portions of the second trigger assembly have been removed; and

FIG. 28A is an enlarged view of the exposed portion identified in FIG. 28.

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the figures are not intended to be drawn to any particular scale; nor are the figures intended to illustrate every non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) of the present disclosure. The present disclosure is not limited to any particular non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) depicted in the figures nor the shapes, relative sizes or proportions shown in the figures.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF NON-LIMITING EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENT(S) OF THE PRESENT DISCLOSURE

The present disclosure will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) of the present disclosure is shown. The present disclosure may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) set forth herein. Rather, such non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) are provided so that this application will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the

true spirit and scope of the present disclosure to those skilled in the relevant art(s). Like numbers refer to like elements throughout the figures.

The illustrations of the non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) described herein are intended to provide a general understanding of the structure of the present disclosure. The illustrations are not intended to serve as a complete description of all of the elements and features of the structures, systems and/or methods described herein. Other non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) may be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s) upon reviewing the disclosure. Other non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) may be utilized and derived from the disclosure such that structural, logical substitutions and changes may be made without departing from the true spirit and scope of the present disclosure. Additionally, the illustrations are merely representational and are to be regarded as illustrative rather than restrictive.

One or more embodiment(s) of the disclosure may be referred to herein, individually and/or collectively, by the term “non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s)” merely for convenience and without intending to voluntarily limit the true spirit and scope of this application to any particular non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) or inventive concept. Moreover, although specific embodiment(s) have been illustrated and described herein, it should be appreciated that any subsequent arrangement designed to achieve the same or similar purpose may be substituted for the specific embodiment(s) shown. This disclosure is intended to cover any and all subsequent adaptations or variations of other embodiment(s). Combinations of the above embodiment(s), and other embodiment(s) not specifically described herein, will be apparent to those of skill in the relevant art(s) upon reviewing the description.

References in the specification to “one embodiment(s)”, “an embodiment(s)”, “a preferred embodiment(s)”, “an alternative embodiment(s)” and similar phrases mean that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment(s) is included in at least an embodiment(s) of the non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s). The appearances of the phrase “non-limiting exemplary embodiment” in various places in the specification are not necessarily all meant to refer to the same embodiment(s).

Directional and/or relationary terms such as, but not limited to, left, right, nadir, apex, top, bottom, vertical, horizontal, back, front and lateral are relative to each other and are dependent on the specific orientation of an applicable element or article, and are used accordingly to aid in the description of the various embodiment(s) and are not necessarily intended to be construed as limiting.

The non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) is/are referred to generally in FIGS. 1-28A and are intended to provide an ergonomic multi-functional handle 100 used to manipulate a medical instrument 180 such as an electrosurgical, monopolar, laparoscopic instrument, for example, while reducing user fatigue. It should be understood that such non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) may be used to manipulate many different types of medical instruments 180, and should not be limited to the uses described herein.

Referring initially to FIG. 1, in accordance with the non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s), a perspective view showing a multi-functional handle 100 for use with a medical instrument 180 is disclosed. Such a handle 100 includes a body 150 having a plurality of digit-receiving members (primary digit-receiving member 131, secondary digit-receiving members 155, 156 and tertiary digit-supporting member 157) and a first trigger assembly 120 opera-

tively coupled to second trigger assembly 130. A third trigger assembly 140 locks the primary digit-receiving member 131 at a desired position relative to the body 150.

The term digit, as used in the present disclosure, is intended to mean any portion(s) of a user's hand, thumb, metacarpals, phalanges, fingers, etc. The terms “first position” and “second position” mean both up and down positions relative to each other for permitting and prohibiting movement of the first trigger assembly 120. For example, the “first position” can be either the up position or down position. The “second position” can be either the up position or down position, so long as it is not the same as the “first position.”

In preferred embodiments, as shown in FIGS. 1-26A, the ergonomic multi-functional handle 100 may be operated with a second trigger assembly 130 (described herein below).

In a preferred embodiment, as shown in FIGS. 27-28A, the ergonomic multi-functional handle 100 may be operated without the second trigger assembly 130 (described herein below).

FIGS. 1-28A illustrate various embodiments of a multi-functional handle 100 for manipulating a medical instrument 180. Such a multi-functional handle 100 includes a body 150 capable of being gripped by a hand of a user and further capable of being in communication with a medical instrument 180 via a distal end 101 equipped with a rotation knob 102 as well as a first trigger assembly 120 (described in more detail herein below). The secondary digit-receiving members 155, 156 may include a curvilinear distal outer surface 108 having a concave radius of curvature suitable sized and shaped to receive a user digit thereagainst. Curvilinear surfaces 109, 110 may be ribbed or otherwise corrugated to receive one or more user digits. Such surfaces 108, 109, 110 may be portions of complete loops and/or incomplete loops. Body 150 includes a first portion 151 and a second portion 152 coupled thereto such that the second portion 152 is displaced relative to the first portion 151. In this manner, one of the first portion 151 and the second portion 152 is capable of manipulating the medical instrument 180. The terms “first portion” 151 and “second portion” 152 may include upper and lower portions of the body 150, which may include one or more of the primary digit-receiving member 131, secondary digit-receiving member 155, 156, and tertiary digit-supporting member 157. Also, the “first portion” 151 and/or the “second portion” 152 may be formed from deformably resilient material and/or rigid plastic.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, as shown in FIGS. 1-26A, the multi-functional handle 100 further includes a first trigger assembly 120. Such a first trigger assembly 120 preferably includes an actuation arm 129, and the primary digit-receiving member 131 coupled to the actuation arm 129. The first trigger assembly 120 is pivotally coupled to the body 150 in such a manner that the actuation arm 129 is capable of actuating the medical instrument 180 independently from movement of the primary digit-receiving member 131. In this manner, the primary digit-receiving member 131 is selectively displaced between alternate orientations relative to a position of the body 150 and relative to a position of the actuation arm 129, respectively.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, when each of the first portion 151, second portion 152 and first trigger assembly 120 are present, both the first trigger assembly 120 as well as one of the first portion 151 and second portion 152 operates the medical instrument 180.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, when each of the first portion 151, second portion 152 and first trigger

assembly 120 are present, either the first trigger assembly 120 or at least one of the first portion 151 and second portion 152 operates the medical instrument 180.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the primary digit-receiving member 131 is selectively displaced between alternate orientations relative to a position of the body 150 and relative to a position of the actuation arm 129, respectively.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the primary digit-receiving member 131 is linearly reciprocated along a linear travel path extending outwardly from a proximal end of the actuation arm 129.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the primary digit-receiving member 131 is freely articulated about an x-axis, y-axis and z-axis.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the multi-functional handle 100 further includes at least one secondary digit-receiving member 155, 156 attached to the body 150.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the secondary digit-receiving member 155, 156 is fixedly coupled to the body 150.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the multi-functional handle 100 further includes a tertiary digit-supporting member 157 attached to the body 150.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the tertiary digit-supporting member 157 is fixedly coupled to the body 150.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the tertiary digit-supporting member 157 is pivotally coupled to the body 150.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the tertiary digit-supporting member 157 is pivotally coupled to the second portion 152 and extends proximally away therefrom.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the tertiary digit-supporting member 157 is resiliently coupled to the second portion 152 thereby returning to an equilibrium position after being biased to an offset position.

The present disclosure further includes a method of utilizing a multi-functional handle 100 for manipulating a medical instrument 180. Such a method includes the steps of: obtaining and gripping a body 150 in a hand of a user wherein the body 150 includes a first portion 151 and a second portion 152 coupled thereto; and displacing the second portion 152 relative to the first portion 151 such that one of the first portion 151 and the second portion 152 manipulates a medical instrument 180.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, as perhaps best shown in FIGS. 1 and 14, the first trigger assembly 120 is operatively coupled to the medical instrument 180 (e.g., laparoscopic tool 180). The medical instrument 180 includes a rectilinear drive rod 113 having a proximal end operatively coupled to the handle 100, as will be explained in more detail hereinbelow. A distal end of the drive rod 113 contains a linkage assembly 111 operatively coupled to a conventional jaw assembly 104. One skilled in the art understands the conventional operation of such components. The linkage assembly 111 includes a first link lever 163 and a second link lever 169 pivotally coupled to opposite sides of the distal end of the drive rod 113. Manipulation of the drive rod 113—via first trigger assembly 120—causes articulated of the first and second link levers 163, 169 about a common fulcrum axis 162 at the distal end of the drive rod 113. Such first and second link levers 163, 169 are also pivotally coupled to first jaw 166 and second jaw 167, at joints 164, 168, respectively. First and second jaws 166, 167 are pivotally coupled to each other via a jaw pin 165. In this manner, when the distal end of the drive rod 113 is linearly

urged—along distance 161—towards the first and second jaws 166, 167, the first and second link levers 163, 169 are caused to pivot along first rotational directions, away from a longitudinal axis 190 of the drive rod 113. Such pivotal movement urges apart the first and second jaws 166, 167 to an open position. Retraction of the drive rod 113—along distance 161—away from the jaw pin 165 causes the first and second link levers 163, 169 to articulate towards the longitudinal axis 190 of the drive rod 113 and thereby articulate the first and second jaws 166, 167 towards a closed position.

Referring to FIG. 2, in a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, a partially exposed side elevational view illustrating the interrelationship between the internal components of the multi-functional handle 100 shown in FIG. 1, is disclosed. The first trigger assembly 120 operates the medical instrument 180 wherein the rectilinear drive rod 113 is housed within the shaft 103. A proximal end of the drive rod 113 is attached to a distal end of the actuation arm 129. Such a drive rod 113 may be connected to the actuation arm 129 via a ball/socket joint 128, 142 or other fastener suitable for reciprocating the drive rod 113 along a linear travel path 161 defined parallel to the longitudinal axis 190 of the shaft 103 (as perhaps best shown in FIG. 14). FIGS. 6 and 8 illustrate the drive rod ball joint 128 and actuation arm 129 ball socket 142. Articulation of the first trigger assembly 120 is effectuated by manual manipulation of the actuation arm 129 along the arcuate path illustrated by the arrow 112. Connection between the actuation arm 129 and drive rod 113 is spaced from the first pivot axis 126 about which the first trigger assembly 120 pivots. A rotation knob joint 105 is attached to the drive rod 113 at a distal location of the body 150 so that the medical instrument 180 can be selectively articulated via rotation of the actuation arm 129 at a proximal end of the body 150. Of course, alternately, the position of the actuation arm 129 may be located at a distal end of body 150.

Referring to FIG. 2, in a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, an electrical current may be supplied to the medical instrument 180 via a high-frequency (HF) connector plug 107 extending outwardly and away from a top of the body 150. A HF connector lead 106 is communicatively coupled to the connector plug 107 and travels downward into a hollow cavity of the body 150 wherein it maintains electrical communication with the drive rod 113.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, an energy source such as a tissue-altering energy source may be communicatively coupled to the handle 100. Exemplary tissue-altering energy sources may generate a heat signal, acoustic signal, microwave signal, light signal, etc., as well-understood by one of ordinary skill in the art. Each tissue-altering energy source may include different components for interfacing with the body 150 and/or the medical instrument 180. Thus, the HF connector plug 107 and lead 106 are not a necessity and are merely provided as an illustrative example; not restrictive.

Referring to FIG. 3, in a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, an enlarged view of the second trigger assembly 130, taken in FIG. 2, is disclosed. As noted above, the second trigger assembly 130 permits selective articulation of a portion—actuation arm 129—of the first trigger assembly 120 along the arcuate path 112 for manipulating the medical instrument 180 (e.g., jaws). Of course, one skilled in the art understands a variety of medical instruments 180 may be manipulated by movement of the first trigger assembly 120.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the second trigger assembly 130 is employed to selectively lock the

11

actuation arm 129 at alternate positions, as desired. Thus, while the first trigger assembly 120 permits operation of the medical instrument 180, the second trigger assembly 130 enables the user to lock the first trigger assembly 120 at a desired position thereby preventing further manipulation of the medical instrument 180.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, as perhaps best shown in FIGS. 3, 4 and 7, the second trigger assembly 130 preferably includes a ratchet cam shaft 119 formed at the second pivot axis 127. A ratchet trigger 153 is statically coupled to the ratchet cam shaft 119 and is disposed exterior of the body 150. The ratchet trigger 153 pivots about the second pivot axis 127 thereby causing a ratchet cam shaft arm 116 to articulate in a corresponding direction. For example, when the ratchet trigger 153 is rotated clockwise, the ratchet cam shaft arm 116 also rotates clockwise; and visa-versa.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, a ratchet cam shaft snap fit 117 is formed at an end of the ratchet cam shaft arm 116 and locks to a snap fit anchor bracket 117 statically housed within the body 150. For example, the snap fit anchor bracket 117 may be friction locked, magnetically locked, or locked via other suitably ways, without departing from the true spirit and scope of the present disclosure. A ratchet pawl cam 121 is statically mated to the ratchet cam shaft arm 116 such that it selectively displaces one end of a ratchet pawl 122. The ratchet pawl 122 has an opposite end anchored to a ratchet pawl attachment boss 123 located distally of the first pivot axis 126. In this manner, articulation of ratchet trigger 153 along a first rotational direction causes ratchet pawl cam 121 to urge ratchet pawl 122 towards a ratchet arm 147 having a serrated surface. A proximal end of the ratchet pawl 122 engages the ratchet arm 147 teeth 118 and the ratchet cam shaft snap fit 117 locks the ratchet trigger 153 at a locked position. Such cooperation between the ratchet pawl 122, ratchet arm 147 and ratchet cam snap fit 117 prohibit premature or undesirable movement of the ratchet trigger 153, thereby maintaining the medical instrument 180 at a desired orientation.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, rotation of ratchet trigger 153 in an opposite direction releases the ratchet cam snap fit 117 and disengages the ratchet pawl 122 from the ratchet arm 147. Such disengagement permits the ratchet arm 147 to articulate in sync with the actuation arm 129 of the first trigger assembly 120 thereby permitting manipulation of the medical instrument 180 as desired.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, FIG. 4 illustrates an enlarged side elevational view of the multi-functional handle 100 for articulation of the first trigger assembly 120 about the first pivot axis 126. During manipulation of the medical instrument 180, the first trigger assembly 120 articulates about the first pivot axis 126 and along a first arcuate path 112 while the ratchet trigger 153 is at a lowered position (e.g., unlocked position). To prohibit manipulation of the medical instrument 180, the ratchet trigger 153 articulates along a second arcuate travel path 124, and about a second pivot axis 127 offset from the first pivot axis 126. When the ratchet trigger 153 is articulated to a raised position (e.g., locked position), the actuation arm 129 is prohibited from rotating along the arcuate path 112. As noted herein above, raised/lowered positions maybe first/second positions and visa-versa.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, FIGS. 5 and 6 are cross-sectional views showing the interrelationship between the first trigger assembly 120, second trigger assembly 130 and third trigger assembly 140. FIG. 8 is an

12

enlarged perspective view illustrating the interrelationship between the third trigger assembly 140 and the actuation arm 129. FIG. 9 is an enlarged perspective view illustrating the receiving aperture 146 of the primary digit-receiving member 131. With reference to FIGS. 5-6 and 8-9, the digit locking switch is referred to as the third trigger assembly 140. Such a mechanism permits selective movement of the primary digit-receiving member 131, which may be a loop, for example. Of course, the primary digit-receiving member 131 may be a variety of shapes and should not be construed as limited to only a loop shape.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, the third trigger assembly 140 is operably coupled to the actuation arm 129 and primary digit-receiving member 131 of the first trigger assembly 120. The third trigger assembly 140 includes a switch 149 that is linearly reciprocated along a slot 145 formed in the actuation arm 129. The switch 149 is partially inserted into the actuation arm 129 and has a switch follower 133 statically mated thereto. A switch snap fit arm 134 extends downwardly and distally from the switch follower 133, traveling along a path 141 aligned substantially parallel to the reciprocating motion of the switch 149 above. A switch snap fit 135 is formed at a distal end of switch arm 134. Grooves 137, 138 are formed within an interior wall of the actuation arm 129. Such grooves 137, 138 are aligned substantially parallel to the linear path 141 wherein, when the switch snap fit 135 is positioned in a proximal groove 137, the switch arm 134 is locked and prohibited from movement. When the switch snap fit 135 is slidably inserted in the distal groove 138, a locking shaft 132 is displaced outwardly from a receiving aperture 146 thereby permitting movement of the primary digit-receiving member 131. Although, the locking shaft 132 has a hexagonal shape with a corresponding hexagonally shaped receiving aperture 146, any number of interlocking shapes may be used to prohibit movement of primary digit-receiving member 131. The primary digit-receiving member 131 is coupled to the actuation arm 129 via a joint for maintaining the receiving aperture 146 within the actuation arm 129 during movement of the primary digit-receiving member 131; prevents primary digit-receiving member 131 from disengaging the locking shaft 132.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, with reference to FIGS. 4 and 7, an enlarged perspective view illustrating articulation of the ratchet arm 153 about the second pivot axis 127 is disclosed. Also, a reference line 191 is shown passing through the secondary digit-receiving members 155, 156 located along a medial portion of the body 150. Such illustration in FIG. 7 shows an optional movement of the medical instrument 180 along approximately a 100 degree arcuate path. See also FIGS. 21 and 21A for further illustration of the medical instrument 180 movement relative to the medial portion of the body 150.

In a non-limiting exemplary embodiment, FIG. 10 is an exploded view of the third trigger assembly 140 (e.g., locking switch) communicatively coupled to the primary digit-receiving member 131—of the first trigger assembly 120—shown in FIG. 1. FIG. 10A is a perspective view of the third trigger assembly 140 illustrated in FIG. 10, wherein the primary digit-receiving member 131 is oriented at an aligned position. FIG. 10B is a perspective view of the third trigger assembly 140 illustrated in FIG. 10, wherein the primary digit-receiving member 131 is oriented at an angularly offset position. While FIG. 10B illustrates partial articulation of the primary digit-receiving member 131, it is understood that the primary digit-receiving member 131 can be articu-

13

lated along 360 degree clockwise and counter clockwise paths defined about longitudinal axis 192 passing through the actuation arm 129.

FIG. 11 is an exploded view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of a linearly adjustable primary digit-receiving member 231 (e.g., along linearly reciprocating path 295 extending from actuation arm 229). FIG. 11A is a perspective view of the first trigger assembly 220 illustrated in FIG. 11, wherein the primary digit-receiving member 231 is oriented at a retracted position. FIG. 11B is a perspective view of the first trigger assembly 220 illustrated in FIG. 11, wherein the primary digit-receiving member 231 is oriented at an extended position. The third trigger assembly 240 may include a detent or other fastener to frictionally engage a tab 241 with a plurality of indentations 242 formed along a neck of the primary digit-receiving member 231.

FIG. 12 is an exploded view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of an angularly adjustable primary digit-receiving member 331. FIG. 12A is a perspective view of the first trigger assembly 320 illustrated in FIG. 12, wherein the primary digit-receiving member 331 is oriented at a longitudinally aligned position. FIG. 12B is a perspective view of the first trigger assembly 320 illustrated in FIG. 12, wherein the primary digit-receiving member 331 is oriented at an angularly offset position. Thus, the third trigger assembly 340 may include a ball/socket joint 341. While FIG. 12B illustrates partial articulation of the primary digit-receiving member 331, it is understood that the primary digit-receiving member 331 can be articulated about x, y and z axes (e.g., ball/socket joint 341).

FIG. 13 is an exploded view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of tertiary digit-supporting member 1757 employed by the multi-functional handle 1700 shown in FIG. 1. FIG. 13A is a perspective view of the tertiary digit-supporting member 1757 illustrated in FIG. 13, wherein the digit-supporting member 1757 is oriented at an equilibrium position relative to the body 1750. FIG. 13B is a perspective view of the tertiary digit-supporting member 1757 illustrated in FIG. 13, wherein the tertiary digit-supporting member 1757 is oriented at an articulated offset position. While FIG. 13B illustrates partial articulation of the tertiary digit-supporting member 1757, it is understood that the tertiary digit-supporting member 1757 can be selectively articulated along clockwise and counter clockwise paths relative to the secondary digit-receiving members 1755, 1756 of body 1750. A snap fit fastener 1758 may be employed to selectively lock the tertiary digit-supporting member 1757 at desired locations.

FIG. 15 is a side elevational view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of the handle 400 including a bifurcated body 450 having a lower portion 452 displaced relative to an upper portion 451 thereof. FIG. 15B is a rear elevational view of the displaced lower portion 452 illustrated in FIG. 15. FIG. 15A is a side elevational view illustrating the lower portion 452 angularly displaced relative to the upper portion 451. FIG. 15C is a rear elevational view of the angularly displaced lower portion 452 illustrated in FIG. 15A. In such an embodiment, the bifurcated region of the body 450 is located intermediately of the second trigger assembly 430 and secondary digit-receiving members 455, 456. The connection between the upper portion 451 and lower portion 452 of the body 450 may be friction fitted, such as a snap-fit arrangement or via a detent, for example. A resilient coupling may also be employed for causing the lower portion 452 to automatically return to an equilibrium position from a tensioned position. It is noted

14

that the lower portion 452 of the body 450 can be articulated about x, y and z axes (e.g., ball/socket joint). Of course, the upper portion 451 may move relative to a stationary lower portion 452 as well.

FIG. 16 is a side elevational view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of the handle 500 including a bifurcated body 550 having a lower portion 552 displaced relative to an upper portion 551 thereof. FIG. 16B is a rear elevational view of the displaced handle 500 illustrated in FIG. 16. FIG. 16A is a side elevational view illustrating the lower portion 552 angularly displaced relative to the upper portion 551. FIG. 16C is a rear elevational view of the angularly displaced lower portion 552 illustrated in FIG. 16A. In such embodiments, the bifurcated region of the body 550 separates the secondary digit-receiving members 555, 556 from each other. The connection between the upper portion 551 and lower portion 552 of the body 550 may be friction fitted, such as a snap-fit arrangement or via a detent, for example. A resilient coupling may also be employed for causing the lower portion 552 to automatically return to equilibrium from a tensioned position. It is noted that the lower portion 552 of the body 550 can be articulated about x, y and z axes (e.g., ball/socket joint). Of course, the upper portion 551 may move relative to a stationary lower portion 552 as well.

FIG. 17 is a side elevational view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of the handle 600 including a bifurcated body 650 having a lower portion 652 displaced relative to an upper portion 651 thereof. FIG. 17B is a rear elevational view of the displaced handle 600 illustrated in FIG. 17. FIG. 17A is a side elevational view illustrating the lower portion 652 angularly displaced relative to the upper portion 651. FIG. 17C is a rear elevational view of the angularly displaced handle 600 illustrated in FIG. 17A. In such embodiments, the bifurcated region is located intermediately of the secondary digit-receiving members 655, 656 and the tertiary digit-supporting member 657. Thus, the tertiary digit-supporting member 657 is moved relative to stationary secondary digit-receiving members 655, 656. The connection between the upper portion 651 and lower portion 652 of the body 650 may be friction fitted, such as a snap-fit arrangement or via a detent, for example. A resilient coupling may also be employed for causing the lower portion 652 to automatically return to an equilibrium position from a tensioned position. It is noted that the lower portion 652 of the body 650 can be articulated about x, y and z axes (e.g., ball/socket joint). Of course, the upper portion 651 may move relative to a stationary lower portion 652 as well.

FIG. 18 is a perspective view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of the handle 700 including a bifurcated body 750 having a lower portion 752 pivotally coupled to an upper portion 751 thereof. FIG. 18A is a perspective view illustrating the lower portion 752 of FIG. 18 angularly offset relative to the upper portion 751. In such an embodiment, the bifurcated region is located intermediately of the second trigger assembly 730 and secondary digit-receiving members 755, 756. The connection between the upper portion 751 and lower portion 752 of the body 750 may be friction fitted, such as a snap-fit arrangement or via a detent, for example. A resilient coupling may also be employed for causing the lower portion 752 to automatically return to an equilibrium position from a tensioned position. It is noted that the lower portion 752 of the body 750 can be articulated about x, y and z axes (e.g., ball/socket joint). Of course, the upper portion 751 may move relative to a stationary lower portion 752 as well.

15

FIG. 19 is a perspective view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of the handle 800 including a bifurcated body 850 having a lower portion 852 pivotally coupled to an upper portion 851 thereof. FIG. 19A is a perspective view illustrating the lower portion 852 of FIG. 19 angularly offset relative to the upper portion 851. In such an embodiment, the bifurcated region separates the secondary digit-receiving members 855, 856 from each other. The connection between the upper portion 851 and lower portion 852 of the body 850 may be friction fitted, such as a snap-fit arrangement or via a detent, for example. A resilient coupling may also be employed for causing the lower portion 852 to automatically return to an equilibrium position from a tensioned position. It is noted that the lower portion 852 of the body 850 can be articulated about x, y and z axes (e.g., ball/socket joint). Of course, the upper portion 851 may move relative to a stationary lower portion 852 as well.

FIG. 20 is a perspective view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of the handle 900 including a bifurcated body 950 having a lower portion 952 pivotally coupled to an upper portion 951 thereof. FIG. 20A is a perspective view illustrating the lower portion 952 of FIG. 20 angularly offset relative to the upper portion 951. In such an embodiment, the bifurcated region is located intermediately of the secondary digit-receiving members 955, 956 and the tertiary digit-supporting member 957. The connection between the upper portion 951 and lower portion 952 of the body 950 may be friction fitted, such as a snap-fit arrangement or via a detent, for example. A resilient coupling may also be employed for causing the lower portion 952 to automatically return to an equilibrium position from a tensioned position. It is noted that the lower portion 952 of the body 950 can be articulated about x, y and z axes (e.g., ball/socket joint). Of course, the upper portion 951 may move relative to a stationary lower portion 952 as well.

FIG. 21 is a side elevational view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment including a medical instrument 1080 pivotally coupled to the body 1050 of the handle 1000. FIG. 21A is a side elevational view illustrating the medical instrument 1080 of FIG. 21 angularly offset relative to the body 1050 of the handle 1000. In such an embodiment, the bifurcated region is located between a proximal end of the medical instrument 1080 and the first trigger assembly 1020. The connection between the medical instrument 1080 and first trigger assembly 1020 may be friction fitted, such as a snap-fit arrangement or via a detent, for example. A resilient coupling may also be employed for causing the medical instrument 1080 to automatically return to an equilibrium position from a tensioned position. It is noted that the medical instrument 1080 can be articulated about x, y and z axes (e.g., ball/socket joint). Of course, the handle 1000 may move relative to a stationary medical instrument 1080 as well.

FIG. 22 is a perspective view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of the handle 1100 including a bifurcated body 1150 having a lower portion 1152 adjustably coupled to an upper portion 1151 thereof. FIG. 22A is a perspective view illustrating the lower portion 1152 of FIG. 22 linearly displaced relative to the upper portion 1151. In such an embodiment, the bifurcated region is located intermediately of the secondary digit-receiving member 1155, 1156 and the tertiary digit-supporting member 1157. The connection between the upper portion 1151 and lower portion 1152 of the body 1150 may be friction fitted, such as a snap-fit arrangement or via a detent, for example. A linearly resilient coupling may also be employed for causing the lower portion 1151 to automatically return to an equilibrium

16

position from a tensioned position. Additionally a worm gear or other suitable mechanical and/or electromechanical mechanism may be employed. It is noted that the lower portion 1152 of the body 1150 can be articulated about x, y and z axes (e.g., ball/socket joint). Of course, the upper portion 1151 may move relative to a stationary lower portion 1152 as well.

FIG. 23 is a perspective view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of handle 1200 including a bifurcated body 1250 having a lower portion 1252 adjustably coupled to an upper portion 1251 thereof. FIG. 23A is a perspective view illustrating the lower portion 1252 of FIG. 23 linearly displaced relative to the upper portion 1251. In such an embodiment, the bifurcated region separates the secondary digit-receiving members 1255, 1256 from each other. The connection between the upper portion 1251 and lower portion 1252 of the body 1250 may be friction fitted, such as a snap-fit arrangement or via a detent, for example. A linearly resilient coupling may also be employed for causing the lower portion 1252 to automatically return to an equilibrium position from a tensioned position. Additionally a worm gear or other suitable mechanical and/or electromechanical mechanism may be employed. It is noted that the lower portion 1252 of the body 1250 can be articulated about x, y and z axes (e.g., ball/socket joint). Of course, the upper portion 1251 may move relative to a stationary lower portion 1252 as well.

FIG. 24 is a perspective view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of handle 1300 including a bifurcated body 1350 having a lower portion 1352 adjustably coupled to an upper portion 1351 thereof. FIG. 24A is a perspective view illustrating the upper portion 1351 of FIG. 24 linearly displaced relative to the lower portion 1352. In such an embodiment, the bifurcated region is located intermediately of the first trigger assembly 1320 and secondary digit-supporting members 1355, 1356. The connection between the upper portion 1351 and lower portion 1352 of the body 1350 may be friction fitted, such as a snap-fit arrangement or via a detent, for example. A linearly resilient coupling may also be employed for causing the lower portion 1352 to automatically return to an equilibrium position from a tensioned position. Additionally a worm gear or other suitable mechanical and/or electromechanical mechanism may be employed. It is noted that the lower portion 1352 of the body 1350 can be articulated about x, y and z axes (e.g., ball/socket joint). Of course, the upper portion 1351 may move relative to a stationary lower portion 1352 as well.

FIG. 25 is a perspective view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of handle 1400 including a bifurcated body 1450 having a lower portion 1452 adjustably coupled to an upper portion 1451 thereof. FIG. 25A is a perspective view illustrating the lower portion 1452 of FIG. 25 linearly displaced relative to the upper portion 1451. In such an embodiment, the bifurcated region separates the secondary digit-receiving members 1455, 1456 from each other. The connection between the upper portion 1451 and lower portion 1452 of the body 1450 may be friction fitted, such as a snap-fit arrangement or via a detent, for example. A linearly resilient coupling may also be employed for causing the lower portion 1452 to automatically return to an equilibrium position from a tensioned position. Additionally a worm gear or other suitable mechanical and/or electromechanical mechanism may be employed. It is noted that the lower portion 1452 of the body 1450 can be articulated about

17

x, y and z axes (e.g., ball/socket joint). Of course, the upper portion **1451** may move relative to a stationary lower portion **1452** as well.

FIG. **26** is a perspective view illustrating a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of handle **1500** including a bifurcated body **1550** having a lower portion **1552** adjustably coupled to an upper portion **1551** thereof. FIG. **26A** is a perspective view illustrating the lower portion **1552** of FIG. **26** linearly displaced relative to the upper portion **1551**. In such an embodiment, the bifurcated region is located intermediately of the secondary digit-receiving members **1555**, **1556** and the tertiary digit-supporting member **1557**. The connection between the upper portion **1551** and lower portion **1552** of the body **1550** may be friction fitted, such as a snap-fit arrangement or via a detent, for example. A linearly resilient coupling may also be employed for causing the lower portion **1552** to automatically return to an equilibrium position from a tensioned position. Additionally a worm gear or other suitable mechanical and/or electromechanical mechanism may be employed. It is noted that the lower portion **1552** of the body **1550** can be articulated about x, y and z axes (e.g., ball/socket joint). Of course, the upper portion **1551** may move relative to a stationary lower portion **1552** as well.

Referring to FIGS. **27-28A**, a non-limiting exemplary embodiment of the handle **1600** is illustrated wherein at least a portion of the second trigger assembly is removed from the body **1650** and non-operable such that the actuation arm **1629** freely articulates along an arcuate path **1612** without selectively locking at alternate positions.

While non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) has/have been described with respect to certain specific embodiment(s), it will be appreciated that many modifications and changes may be made by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s) without departing from the true spirit and scope of the present disclosure. It is intended, therefore, by the appended claims to cover all such modifications and changes that fall within the true spirit and scope of the present disclosure. In particular, with respect to the above description, it is to be realized that the optimum dimensional relationships for the parts of the non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s) may include variations in size, materials, shape, form, function and manner of operation.

The Abstract of the Disclosure is provided to comply with 37 C.F.R. §1.72(b) and is submitted with the understanding that it will not be used to interpret or limit the scope or meaning of the claims. In addition, in the above Detailed Description, various features may have been grouped together or described in a single embodiment for the purpose of streamlining the disclosure. This disclosure is not to be interpreted as reflecting an intention that the claimed embodiment(s) require more features than are expressly recited in each claim. Rather, as the following claims reflect, inventive subject matter may be directed to less than all of the features of any of the disclosed non-limiting exemplary embodiment(s). Thus, the following claims are incorporated into the Detailed Description, with each claim standing on its own as defining separately claimed subject matter.

The above disclosed subject matter is to be considered illustrative, and not restrictive, and the appended claims are intended to cover all such modifications, enhancements, and

18

other embodiment(s) which fall within the true spirit and scope of the present disclosure. Thus, to the maximum extent allowed by law, the scope of the present disclosure is to be determined by the broadest permissible interpretation of the following claims and their equivalents, and shall not be restricted or limited by the above detailed description.

What is claimed as new and what is desired to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A multi-functional handle for manipulating a medical instrument, said multi-functional handle comprising:

a body capable of being gripped by a hand of a user and capable of being in communication with a medical instrument, said body comprising a first portion and a second portion coupled thereto such that said second portion is displaced relative to said first portion;

a first trigger assembly comprising

an actuation arm, and

a primary digit-receiving member coupled to said actuation arm,

wherein said primary digit-receiving member is selectively displaced between alternate orientations relative to a position of said body and relative to a position of said actuation arm, respectively;

wherein one of said first portion, said second portion and said first trigger assembly is capable of manipulating the medical instrument;

wherein said first trigger assembly is pivotally coupled to said body in such a manner that said actuation arm is capable of actuating the medical instrument independently from movement of said primary digit-receiving member.

2. The multi-functional handle of claim 1, wherein said primary digit-receiving member is linearly reciprocated along a linear travel path extending outwardly from a proximal end of said actuation arm.

3. The multi-functional handle of claim 1, wherein said primary digit-receiving member is freely articulated about an x-axis, y-axis and z-axis.

4. The multi-functional handle of claim 1, further comprising:

a secondary digit-receiving member attached to said body.

5. The multi-functional handle of claim 4, wherein said secondary digit-receiving member is fixedly coupled to said body.

6. The multi-functional handle of claim 4, further comprising:

a tertiary digit-supporting member attached to said body.

7. The multi-functional handle of claim 6, wherein said tertiary digit-supporting member is fixedly coupled to said body.

8. The multi-functional handle of claim 6, wherein said tertiary digit-supporting member is pivotally coupled to said body.

9. The multi-functional handle of claim 6, wherein said tertiary digit-supporting member is pivotally coupled to said second portion and extends proximally away therefrom.

10. The multi-functional handle of claim 6, wherein said tertiary digit-supporting member is resiliently coupled to said second portion thereby returning to an equilibrium position after being biased to an offset position.

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