

IMPROVED MODEL OF THE BRAASCH-BUMPUS PUNCH INSTRUMENT¹

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The rapid advance in transurethral prostatic surgery, in the past few years, has caused a wide spread and growing interest among the profession.

It is this keen interest which prompts me to report a number of improvements I have made on the "Braasch-Bumpus Punch," and by virtue of which I feel the procedure can be carried out more easily and effectively.

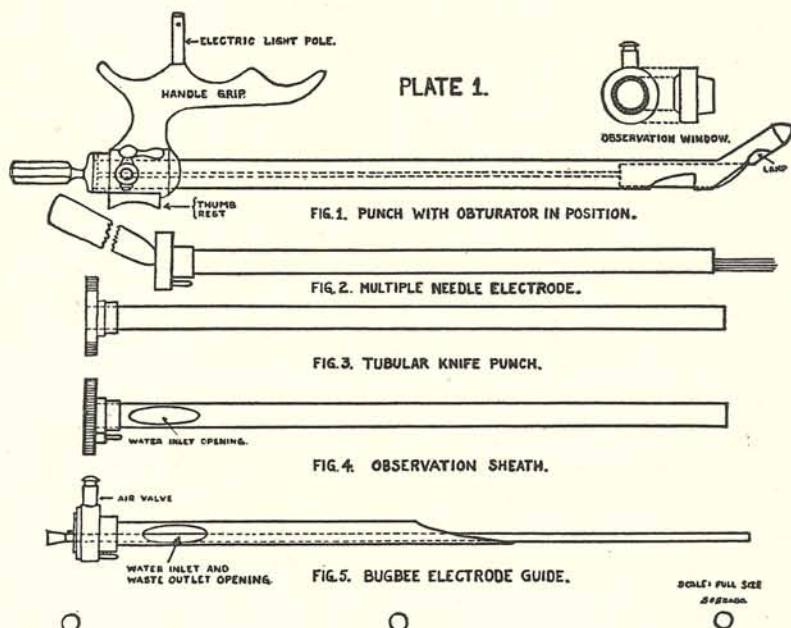
The accompanying diagrams will serve to illustrate and explain more adequately than words the improvements I wish to bring out.

This instrument has been employed now in 27 cases without a death; in 2 cases, however, it was necessary to operate the second time in order to remove more tissue; the pathological report in 4 of these cases was carcinoma.

These improvements have been made possible through the coöperation of Dr. H. C. Bumpus, now of Pasadena, California, Dr. Sheard of the Physics Department, Mayo Clinic, and Mr. T. Maijgren of the Electro Surgical Instrument Company of Rochester, New York. I am also indebted to Dr. S. E. Szabo, Dayton, Ohio, for the excellent drawings.

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¹Submitted December 14, 1934. (Publication deferred until instrument had been manufactured and tried out in a series of cases.—EDITOR)



Gives the essential parts of the instrument.

FIG. 1. Is a side view of the punch instrument with the obturator in position, bringing out clearly the "handle grip." This improvement prevents undue trauma to the dorsum of the penis, along with giving better leverage and control of the distal, or cutting end of the instrument.

FIG. 2. Is a side view of the multiple needle electrode which is used to seal off the major portion of the small bleeders and oozers before the actual cutting takes place.

FIG. 3. Is a side view of one of the tubular knife punches, with a square end piece, to facilitate the production of a circular cutting motion.

FIG. 4. Is a side view of a thin tubular observation sheath, which, when in position, closes the fenestra at the cutting end of the instrument. The water inlet opening is shown in the sketch.

FIG. 5. Is a side view of a special guide to carry the Bugbee electrode used in controlling small spurters, and is equipped with a pinch button air valve to eliminate the troublesome air bubble which tends to gravitate up into the window of the eye piece.

PLATE 2.

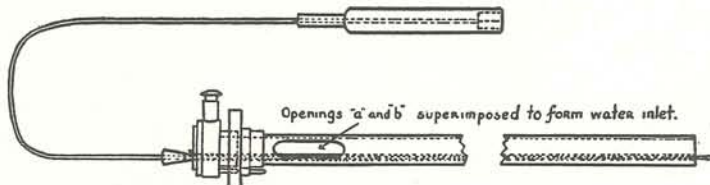


FIG. 1. Observation Sheath, Special Guide, and Bugbee Electrode.

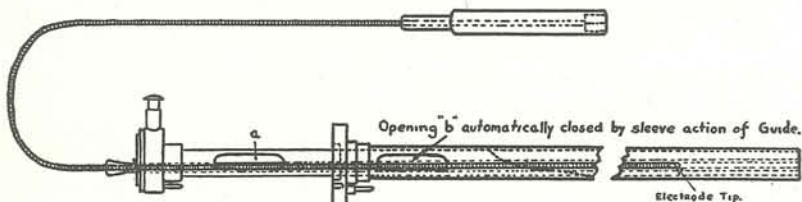


FIG. 2. Same as above with Special Electrode Guide partially pulled out.

SCALE: FULL SIZE
S.F.S.M.B.C.

Shows two sketches of the observation sheath, electrode guide, and Bugbee electrode, with the length abbreviated as shown by the break in the instrument.

FIG. 1. Is a lateral view of the Bugbee electrode and guide in place within the observation sheath, both of which, in turn, are slipped into the instrument proper, and ready for operation. Note that openings *a* and *b* of the electrode guide and observation sheath, respectively, are in exact apposition, forming the opening for the water inlet.

FIG. 2. Is a lateral view of the Bugbee electrode with its guide partially pulled out. The opening *b* in the observation sheath is automatically closed, and simultaneously, opening *a* in the guide is exposed to the outside, permitting the contents of the bladder to be evacuated. The observation sheath remains undisturbed in the instrument proper, avoiding trauma to the newly incised areas. Thus, irrigation of the bladder may be carried on at will with little, if any, disturbance to the bladder neck.