



US006872183B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Sampson et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,872,183 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Mar. 29, 2005**

(54) **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DETECTING PERFORATIONS IN A BODY CAVITY**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/852,648**

(22) Filed: **May 24, 2004**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2004/0215099 A1 Oct. 28, 2004

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 10/400,823, filed on Mar. 27, 2003, now Pat. No. 6,743,184, which is a continuation of application No. 09/710,102, filed on Nov. 10, 2000, now Pat. No. 6,554,780.

(60) Provisional application No. 60/164,482, filed on Nov. 10, 1999.

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **A61B 5/00**; A61M 31/00

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **600/561**; 600/560; 600/587

(58) **Field of Search** 600/560-562, 600/587-591, 593, 101, 104, 105, 135, 153, 156, 158; 606/27, 37, 40, 41, 45, 46, 49; 607/63, 96, 101, 105, 113, 115, 116, 138; 604/20, 23, 26, 27, 65-67, 114, 118, 500, 515, 920

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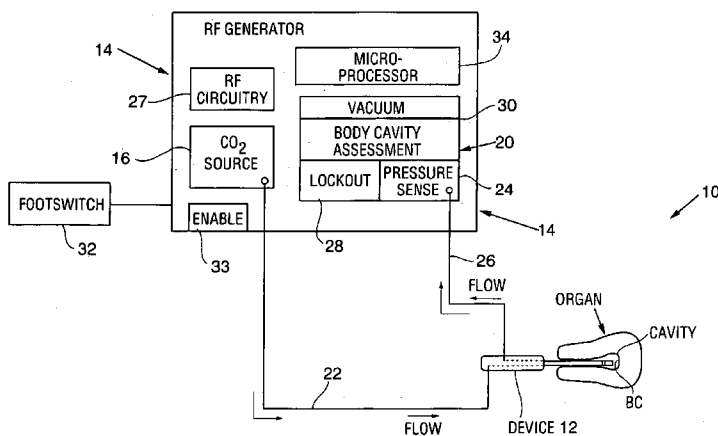
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system and method for detecting perforations in a body cavity. In accordance with the method of the invention, a fluid (liquid or gas) is delivered into a body cavity to slightly pressurize the cavity. A pressure sensing system monitors the pressure within the cavity for a predetermined test period. If cavity pressure is not substantially sustained during the test period, the physician is alerted to further assess the cavity for perforations before initiating treatment within the cavity. In a preferred form of the system, a medical treatment system such as an RF ablation system is provided with perforation detection functionality. The system preferably includes a pre-test and post-test lockout system. The lockout system prevents RF power delivery unless, during a predetermined test period, the pressure sensing system determines that no perforation exists, or unless a previously performed perforation detection procedure determined a perforation was present but the lockout system was subsequently overridden by the physician.

15 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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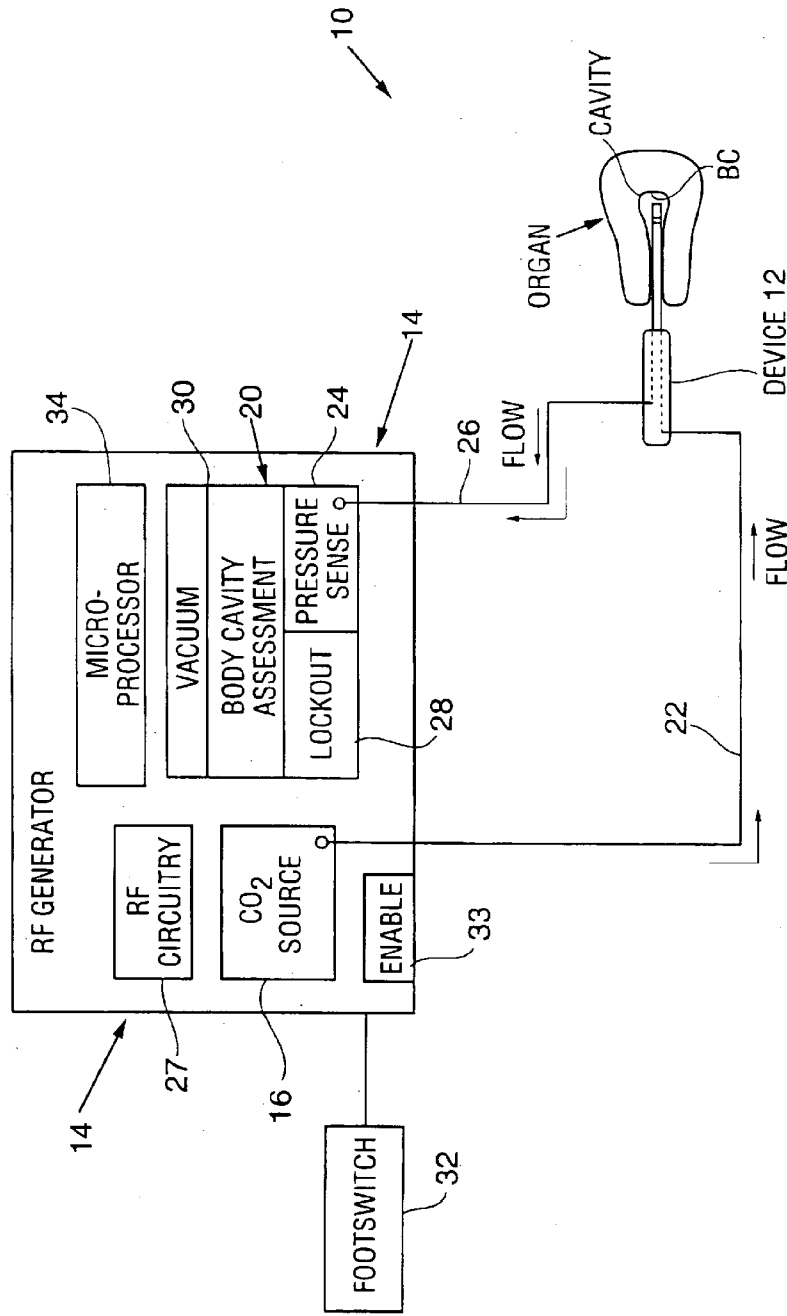


FIG. 1

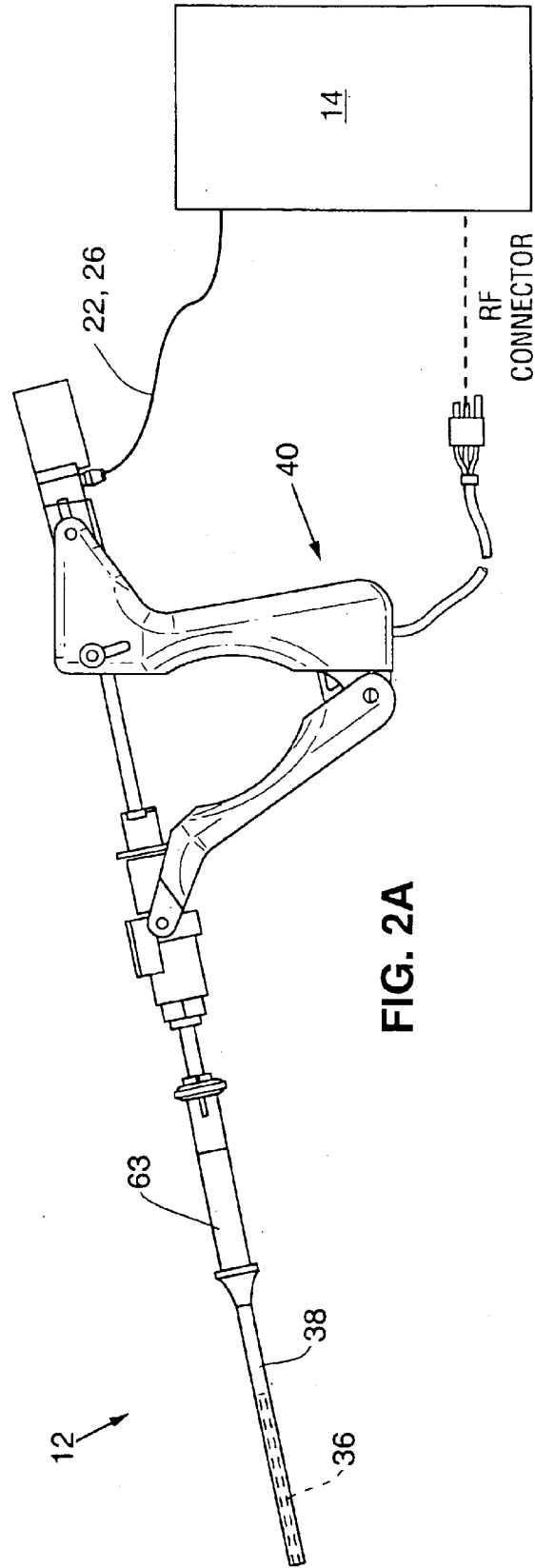


FIG. 2A

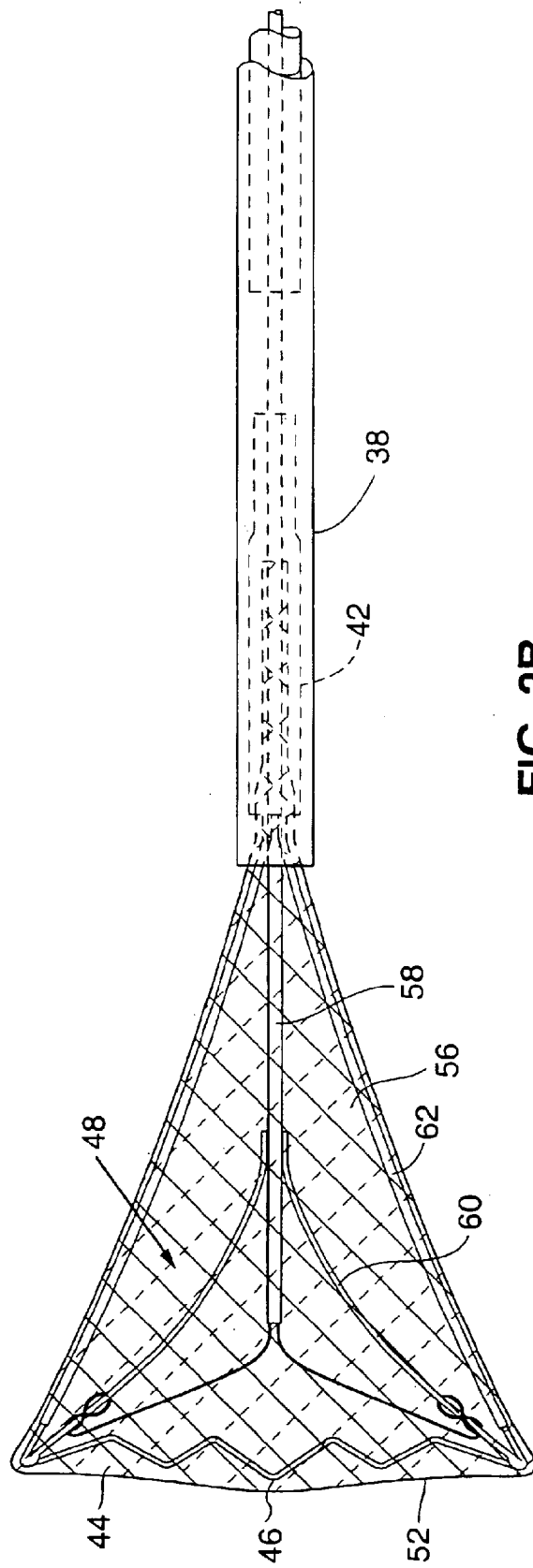


FIG. 2B

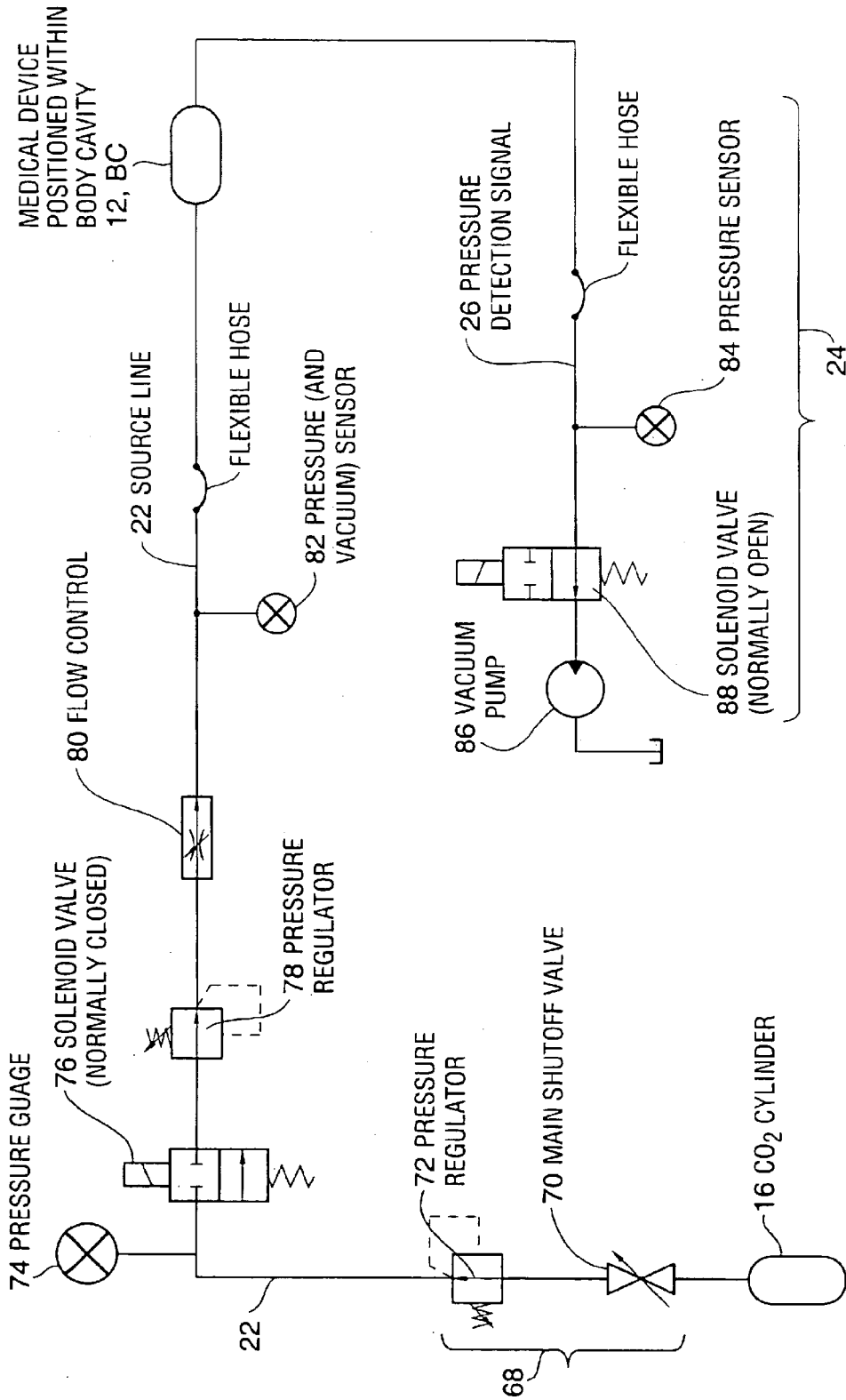


FIG. 3

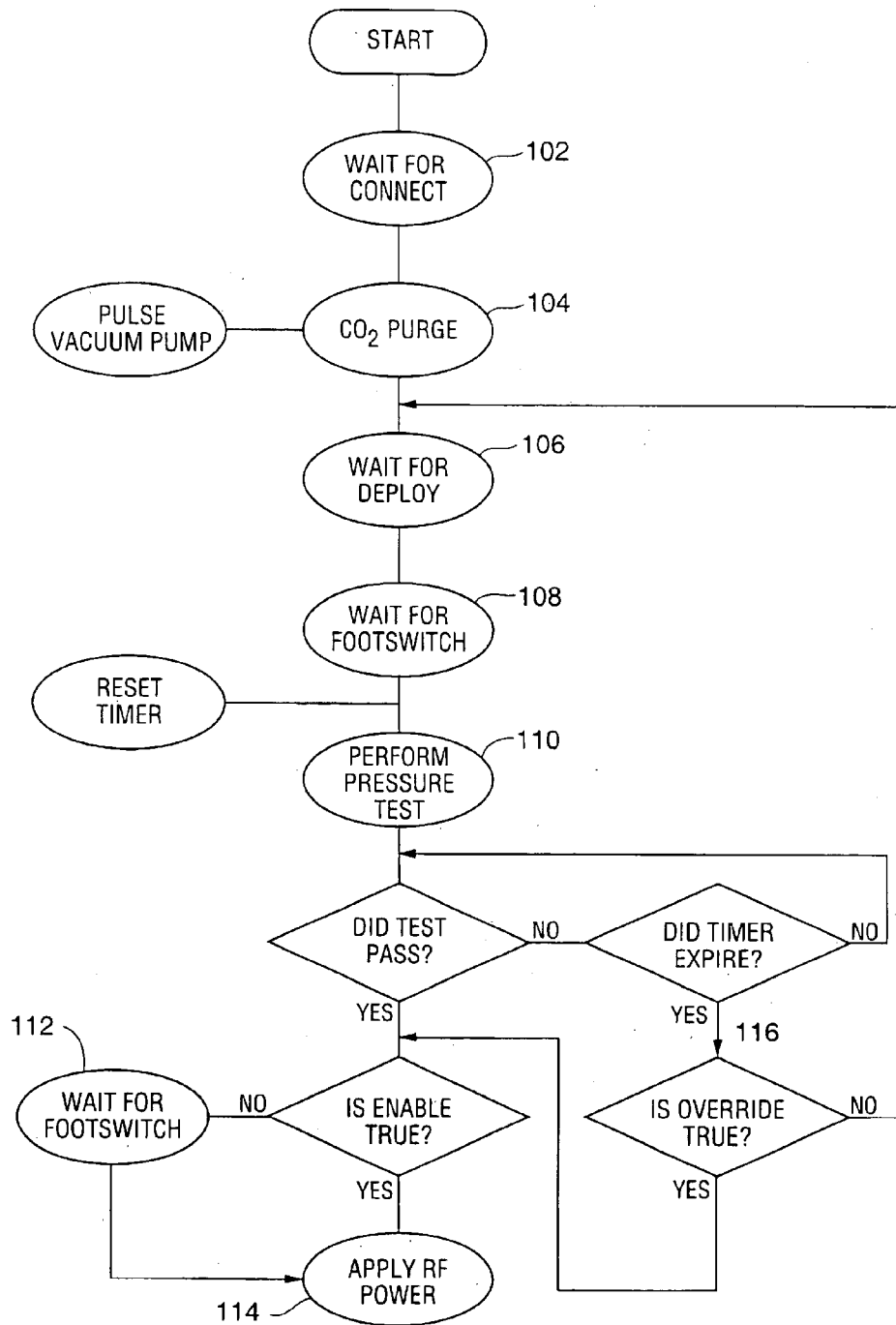


FIG. 4

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DETECTING PERFORATIONS IN A BODY CAVITY

This application continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 10/400,823, filed Mar. 27, 2003, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,743,184, which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 09/710,102, filed Nov. 10, 2000, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,554,780, which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/164,482, filed Nov. 10, 1999.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the field of systems and methods for detecting the presence of perforations in body cavities. More particularly, the present invention relates to a system and method that pressurizes a body cavity and detects whether the body cavity can maintain a pressurized condition

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

There are certain medical procedures that are carried out within a body cavity. One example of such a procedure is tissue ablation. Ablation of the interior lining of a body organ is a procedure which involves heating the organ lining to temperatures which destroy the cells of the lining or coagulate tissue proteins. Such a procedure may be performed as a treatment to one of many conditions, such as chronic bleeding of the endometrial layer of the uterus or abnormalities of the mucosal layer of the gallbladder. Existing methods for effecting ablation include circulation of heated fluid inside the organ (either directly or inside a balloon), laser treatment of the organ lining, and resistive heating using application of RF energy to the tissue to be ablated.

Ablation procedures are often carried out without direct endoscopic visualization. For example, ablation of the endometrium typically involves insertion of an elongate ablation device into the patient's cervix without the use of a hysteroscope. As can be appreciated, the presence of a perforation in the uterus could result in inadvertent passage of the ablation device through the perforation and out of the uterus into the bowel. Although events of this nature are rare, the injury that could result from such occurrences make it highly desirable to provide a mechanism by which a physician can evaluate whether perforations are present in a body cavity before a treatment device such as an ablation device is used to deliver power.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a system and method for detecting perforations in a body cavity. In accordance with the method of the invention, a fluid (either liquid or gas) is delivered into a body cavity to slightly pressurize the cavity. A pressure sensing system monitors the pressure within the cavity for a predetermined test period. If cavity pressure is not substantially sustained during the test period, the physician is alerted to further assess the cavity for perforations before initiating treatment within the cavity. In a preferred form of the system, a medical treatment system such as an RF ablation system is provided with perforation detection functionality. The system preferably includes a pre-test lockout feature that prevents RF power delivery unless a perforation detection procedure has been performed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic representation of a perforation detection system utilizing principles of the present invention.

FIG. 2A is a side elevation view of an ablation device that may be used with the system of FIG. 1.

FIG. 2B is a plan view of the RF applicator head of the ablation device of FIG. 2A.

FIG. 3 is a schematic representation of the pneumatic subsystem of the system of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a simplified state diagram illustrating a mode of operation utilizing the perforation detection and lockout features of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A perforation detection system **10** (also referred to as a "body cavity assessment system") utilizing principles of the present invention will be described herein as forming part of an RF ablation system used to ablate tissue within a body cavity such as a uterus. However, it should be appreciated that the perforation detection system **10** may be provided with another type of system used for treatment, or it may be provided independently of a larger treatment system.

Generally speaking, perforation detection system **10** includes a medical ablation device **12** of a type used for tissue ablation, and an RF generator system **14** of the type used to deliver RF ablation energy to an electrode array on ablation device **12**. The RF generator unit, however, is provided with additional components that are used for the body cavity assessment function of the present invention. In particular, the RF generator unit is provided with a fluid/gas source **16** and a body cavity assessment system **20**. Fluid/gas source **16** is fluidly coupled to ablation device **12** via a source line **22**. The ablation device is positionable within a body cavity BC so as to deliver fluid/gas from source **16** through the source line **22** and the ablation device and into the body cavity.

Body cavity assessment system **20** includes a pressure sensing system **24** fluidly coupled to the medical device via pressure detection/signal line **26**. Pressure sensing system **24** monitors the pressure within the body cavity BC while fluid/gas is being (or after it has been) delivered to the body cavity, and detects whether elevated pressure can be maintained above a predetermined threshold level over a predetermined period of time. If it cannot, the user is alerted that there may be a perforation in the organ.

Body cavity assessment system **20** further includes a lockout system **28** that prevents treatment with the ablation device **12** unless body cavity assessment has been performed (pre-test lockout) and that prevents treatment if the body cavity assessment indicates a possible perforation (post-test lockout). The RF generator system **14** is additionally provided with a vacuum system **30** coupled to pressure detection/signal line **26**, RF circuitry **27**, and other components needed to perform the ablation function. A footswitch **32** or other input device controls operation of the RF generator system **14**. A microprocessor or programmable logic device **34** within the RF generator system **14** governs various functions, including the body cavity assessment, lockout, and RF ablation procedures.

Ablation Device

An example of an RF ablation device **12** that may be used with the system **10** is shown in FIG. 2A and 2B. Ablation devices of this type are shown and described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,769,880 and U.S. application Ser. No. 09/103,072, each of which are incorporated herein by reference. A similar device is the Novasure® ablation device available from Novacept, Inc., Palo Alto, Calif. Naturally the perforation detection system may be provided in combination with the other

medical devices as well. Such alternative devices include thermal ablation devices in which heated liquid is circulated through a balloon positioned within the body cavity of interest, or other device used for procedures besides ablation. Alternatively, the system may be provided with two medical devices, one for use in delivering inflation medium and another for use in treating body tissue. As a further alternative, a treatment device may be provided independent of the system **10**.

Ablation device **12** is configured to deliver RF ablation energy to the interior surface of a body cavity, while causing moisture (e.g. steam) generated during ablation to be withdrawn away from the body tissue preferably using suction. This moisture transport feature of the device **12** is advantageous in that removing steam from the ablation site minimizes the amount of thermal ablation that would otherwise be caused by the steam. Greater control over ablation depth is thus achieved by allowing ablation to occur only (or primarily) by RF energy rather than by thermal conduction.

The device **12** includes an RF applicator head **36**, a sheath **38**, and a handle **40**. The applicator head **36** is slidably disposed within the sheath **38** to give the applicator head **36** a streamlined profile (FIG. **2A**) to facilitate insertion of the device into a body cavity (e.g. the uterine cavity). Once the applicator head **36** has been inserted into the body cavity, handle **40** is manipulated to cause the applicator head **36** to extend from the distal end of the sheath **38** and to expand into the position shown in FIG. **2B** as to make contact with body tissue.

Referring to FIG. **2B**, applicator head **36** extends from the distal end of a length of tubing **42** which is slidably disposed within the sheath **3B**. Applicator head **36** includes an external electrode array **44** and an internal deflecting mechanism **46** used to expand and tension the array for positioning into contact with the tissue.

The array **44** is preferably formed of a stretchable metallized fabric mesh which is preferably knitted from a nylon and spandex knit plated with gold or other conductive material. In one array design, the knit is formed of three monofilaments of nylon knitted together with single yarns of spandex. Each yarn of spandex has a double helix of five nylon monofilaments coiled around it.

When in its expanded state, the array **44** includes a pair of broad faces **48** (one of which is shown in FIG. **2B**) spaced apart from one another, and narrower side faces (not shown) extending between the broad faces **48** along the sides and distal end of the applicator head **36**, and a distal face **52** extends between the broad faces **48** at the distal end of the applicator head **36**.

Insulating regions (not shown) formed by etching or other techniques on the applicator head divide the mesh into electrode regions.

The array may be divided by the insulated regions into a variety of electrode configurations. In a preferred configuration the insulating regions divide the applicator head into four electrodes by creating two electrodes on each of the broad faces.

Deflecting mechanism **46** and its deployment structure is enclosed within electrode array **44**. External hypotube **58** extends from tubing **42** and an internal hypotube **60** is slidably and co-axially disposed within hypotube **58**. Flexures **62** extend from the tubing **42** on opposite sides of external hypotube **58**. Hypotube **60** is a dual lumen tube that is coupled to the pneumatic subsystem as will be described below.

A plurality of longitudinally spaced apertures (not shown) are formed in each flexure **62**. During use, these apertures allow

moisture to pass through the flexures and to be drawn into the exposed distal end of hypotube **58** using a vacuum source located in the RF generator system **14** and fluidly coupled to hypotube **58**.

Each flexure **62** preferably includes conductive regions that are electrically coupled to the array **44** for delivery of RF energy to the body tissue. For example, strips of copper tape (not shown) or other conductive material may extend along opposite surfaces of each flexure. Conductor leads (not shown) are electrically coupled to the strips and extend through tubing **42** to an electrical cable which is attachable to the RF generator.

During use of the ablation device, the applicator head **36** is inserted into the uterus with the sheath **38** covering the array **44** to compress the applicator head **36** into a streamlined condition. Once the applicator head is within the uterus, the handle is used to withdraw the sheath and to open the array into its deployed position. Vacuum source **30** (FIG. **1**) is activated, causing application of suction to hypotube **60**. Suction helps to draw uterine tissue into contact with the array **44**.

Ablation power is supplied to the electrode array **44** by the RF generator system **14**. The tissue is heated as the RF energy passes from electrodes **56** to the tissue, causing moisture to be released from the tissue. The vacuum source helps to draw moisture from the uterine cavity into the hypotube **60**. Moisture withdrawal is facilitated by the apertures formed in flexures, by preventing moisture from being trapped between the flexures and the lateral walls of the uterus.

Pneumatic Subsystem

The fluid/gas source **16**, pressure sensing system **24**, and associated components are shown in FIG. **3**. Each of the components of the pressure sensing system **24** is preferably coupled to microprocessor **34** of the RF generator system **14** although for clarity the microprocessor is not shown in FIG. **3**. All pressure transducers, solenoid valves, and the vacuum pump are controlled by the microprocessor. As discussed, a programmable logic device may be used in place of the microprocessor, although the term "microprocessor" will be used here for simplicity.

It is also important to note that in the embodiment described below the two lines (source line **22** and pressure detection/signal line **26**) play different roles during RF ablation than for perforation detection. Specifically, the signal line **26** for perforation detection serves as a suction line for ablation. The source line **22** for perforation serves as a vacuum signal line for ablation.

Components along the source line **22** will first be described. Fluid/gas source **16** is preferably a disposable CO₂ cylinder, and may be a 16 gm cylinder providing approximately 850 psi at 25 C. One such example is the Linde medical grade 16 gm cylinder. The cylinder is removably attached to a pressure regulator **68** such as the Leland Model 50033 or equivalent. Regulator **68** includes a main shutoff valve **70** and pressure regulation component **72** which has a control pressure of approximately 60 psi. A pressure gauge **74** such as SenSymb model ASCX100DN or equivalent is fluidly coupled to source line **22**. Pressure gauge **74** monitors the pressure remaining in the fluid/gas source **16** so as to detect when a low volume of fluid/gas remains, or when the user has failed to open the valve **70**.

A solenoid valve **76** is positioned along the source line **22**, downstream of the pressure regulator **68**. Valve **76** remains in a dosed condition, preventing flow of gas through the line **22**, except when a cavity assessment procedure is being

5

carried out. A second pressure regulator **78**, such as an Airtrol R-920 series regulator, is positioned downstream of the valve **76** so as to reduce pressure in line **22** down to approximately 90+/-10 mmHg during a cavity assessment procedure. A flow control orifice **80**, positioned downstream of regulator **78**, limits flow in line **14** to 100+/-10 scc/min (standard cc/min). A pressure sensor **82** downstream of orifice **80** monitors whether the pressure limit (of, for example, approximately 100 mm Hg) has been exceeded. If the limit has been exceeded, an output signal from this sensor causes an audible alarm to be triggered and the solenoid valve **76** is turned off. Downstream of orifice **80**, source line **22** is coupled, using a flexible Tygon® tubing for example, to the introducer sheath **38** (FIG. 2B) of the ablation device **12**. The introducer sheath is located at the internal surface of the body cavity BC (the internal os, for example, in the case of a uterine cavity) so as to deliver gas into the body cavity BC that is to be treated.

Turning to the components along the pressure detection line **26**, the pressure signal line **26** is fluidly coupled, using a Tygon® tubin for example, to the lumen of hypotube **60**. Downstream of the medical device **12** is a pressure sensor **84**, such as the Sensym ACSX05DN. During a cavity assessment procedure, sensor **84** monitors pressure in the pressure signal line **26** and delivers the signal to microprocessor **34**. Microprocessor **34** (or other electronic means such as the programmable logic device mentioned previously) then determines if pressure in the body cavity BC has failed to achieve a predetermined threshold (indicating a perforation in the body cavity) or if it has and maintained the threshold for a predetermined time period (indicating that the body cavity has no perforation). In this capacity, the microprocessor or (programmable logic device) serves as a feedback means that activates a notification signal to alert a user if the pressure monitored by the pressure sensor fails to rise and remain above a predetermined level during a predetermined amount of time. The microprocessor may initiate various forms of notification signals, such as visual or auditory signals.

Further downstream of the pressure sensor **84** is a vacuum pump **86**. While not needed for perforation detection, vacuum pump **86** is used to carry out the moisture transport function of the medical device **12** described in the section entitled Ablation Device above.

A second solenoid valve **88** lies upstream of the vacuum pump **86**. Valve **88** remains open at all times except during cavity assessment. Because the exhaust line of the vacuum pump may not be air-tight when it is not operating (including during the cavity assessment procedure) the valve **88** is provided to close the pressure signal line against leaks through the vacuum pump.

A simplified state diagram illustrating operation of the system is shown in FIG. 4. Operation begins with valve **76** in the closed condition, and with valve **88** in the opened condition. In preparation for use of the system, a CO₂ cylinder **16** is connected to the appropriate receiving device on the RF Generator's pneumatic subsystem (FIG. 3). The power to the generator is switched on. Pressure gauge **74** detects the pressure in the portion of pressure/monitoring line **22** extending between CO₂ cylinder **16** and valve **76**. If the user has failed to open the main CO₂ shutoff valve **70**, or if the pressure detected by gauge **74** is less than the specified pressure, an audible alert will sound, indicating a low-gas condition. Assuming no low-gas condition is detected, the user will connect the ablation device **12** to the RF generator system **14**.

The system remains in a "WAIT FOR CONNECT" condition, step **102**, until the user connects the ablation

6

device **12** to the RF generator system. When the ablation device is plugged in, it actuates a microswitch or similar feature, which alerts the microprocessor that the ablation device has been connected. Connection of the device automatically starts the "CO₂ PURGE" cycle, step **104**. During the purge cycle, valve **76** is opened to permit the flow of CO₂ through the device to drive air from the device. The purge cycle lasts for a duration sufficient to purge the air from the system, approximately 10 seconds. During the purging cycle the user is alerted by audible and visual indicators not to insert the device into the body cavity in order to prevent air from being delivered into the body. As a safety precaution, the vacuum pump that is part of the RF Controller is pulsed every few seconds during purging. If the user has inserted the ablation device into a body cavity during purging, the vacuum pump will draw out air that is delivered to the body.

During the purge cycle and device insertion into the body cavity, the ablation device is dosed, such that the poles of the electrode array are in contact with each other. A low voltage signal is applied to the ablation device which senses that the poles are in contact by detecting a DC short. After the completion of the purging cycle the system waits for the device to be deployed within the patient, step **106**, by monitoring for the end of the DC short condition. Once the user inserts the device into the uterine cavity and opens the array, the system detects that a DC short condition is no longer present. As a safety precaution, the perforation detection cycle cannot be initiated until the DC short condition is eliminated. In this way the last operation to be performed before the application of RF energy is the perforation detection cycle.

From the completion of the purge cycle to the initiation of the perforation detection test, a continuous, low level flow of CO₂ is circulated through the ablation device to keep the source and pressure signal lines open and free from blockage.

Next, the system waits for the user to depress the footswitch **32**, "WAIT FOR FOOTSWITCH", step **108**. Once the footswitch has been depressed, a 30-second timer is initialized ("RESET TIMER") and the perforation detection test, ("PERFORM PRESSURE TEST") **110** begins. Valve **88** is energized to close off the vacuum pump **86** to avoid loss of pressure through it. If it was not already opened, valve **76** is opened, allowing CO₂ to flow into the body cavity via medical device **12**. When the pressure at gauge **84** rises and remains above 50 mmHg for 4 seconds, the test has passed and the system moves to a "PASSTHROUGH" state. (It should be noted that the system may alternatively pressurize the cavity and then detect whether the monitored pressure falls below a predetermined level within a predetermined time period, indicating that a perforation may be present.) As illustrated in FIG. 4, the "PASSTHROUGH" condition cannot be reached unless the body cavity assessment has been performed. In this capacity, the perforation detection system circuitry and logic components function as a pre-test lockout means.

In the "PASSTHROUGH" condition the CO₂ is turned off and the vacuum pump is re-enabled by re-opening valve **88**. If the ENABLE button **33** has been pressed (automatic mode), RF power **114** ("APPLY RF POWER") will be delivered automatically to the array **44** once the cavity assessment cycle has been completed and passed. If the ENABLE button has not been depressed (semiautomatic mode), the system moves through the "PASSTHROUGH" state and waits for footswitch actuation **112** ("WAIT FOR FOOTSWITCH"). The user must press the button to enable the RF generator and then press the foot switch **32** to deliver RF power **114**.

In the event the cavity assessment test is not passed after the **30** second timer has expired, an audible tone sounds and visual indicators flash. The system remains in a TEST FAIL state, step **116**, and awaits further action by the user. If the user presses the foot switch, the system re-sets to the initial ready state, step **108**, with the CO₂ flow off. The user may attempt the cavity assessment sequence as many times as desired. As FIG. **4** illustrates, the perforation detection system circuitry and logic components function as a post-test lockout means preventing delivery of RF power using the ablation device if the body cavity assessment is run but not passed.

Alternatively, after one or more cavity assessment procedures has been performed and failed, the user may choose to activate a form of override means to override the post-test lockout means and cause the system to deliver RF energy despite the cavity assessment test having been failed. To do so, the user will press and hold the ENABLE button **33** for six seconds. Note that the pressure check must be attempted at least one time before this feature is available. If the user overrides the cavity assessment, the system moves to the "PASSTHROUGH" state to wait for footswitch step **112**.

If at any time during the above sequence, the user should dose the ablation device, a DC short will be detected in the electrode array by the RF generators DC short detection circuitry. Closing the device causes the state of the perforation test to change to fail, and the system resets to the "WAIT FOR DEPLOY" state, step **106**. The system will then require that cavity assessment be performed again once the array is reopened. This assures that the last step performed before the application of RF energy is the perforation detection test: if the user, after having successfully completing the test, decides to close and remove the device for any reason, the perforation detection test must be performed again once the device is deployed in the body cavity. This requirement also prevents a user from abusing the system by running cavity assessment with the device outside the body, and then inserting the device, overriding the test, and ablating without having ever performed cavity assessment within the body cavity.

For additional safety, the perforation detection system preferentially uses CO₂, though other gases or liquids, such as normal saline, may be used. The pressure and flow limits follow well known guidance documents for insufflators. In the case of uterine perforation detection, the limits follow hysteroflator guidance documents. Though other configurations are possible, the cavity to be assessed should be in series between the source and pressure signal lines. In this manner, any kinked tubing or other problems will not lead to a false test result. Additionally, the system is capable of detecting perforations exceeding the range of sizes of devices normally inserted into body cavities (from say 15 mm down to less than 1 mm diameter).

In order to reliably detect perforations in uterine cavities, the pressure threshold in that case is preferentially kept below the average cracking pressure of the fallopian tubes.

There are several features that improve the system's ease of use. Firstly, the physician can start or stop the perforation test at any time in the sequence. Secondly microprocessor **34** is capable of distinguishing the difference between a device that is closed versus a device that is undergoing slight motion in the body cavity, thus reducing the likelihood that a passed test condition will be overturned. Finally, the system includes a collar assembly **63** in FIG. **2a** which is capable of sealing the entry into the body cavity BC if leaks are determined to exist, thus reducing the likelihood of a false test failure.

Although the forgoing description is with reference to a perforation detection system having a device usable to ablate tissue within a uterus, the present invention is applicable to perforation detection within other body cavities, and to perforation detection systems having medical devices useful

for procedures other than ablation. In addition, although the system is described with reference to a particular embodiment, many other configurations are suitable for implementing the teachings of the invention. Those having ordinary skill in the art will certainly understand from the embodiment disclosed herein that many modifications are possible without departing from the teachings hereof. All such modifications are intended to be encompassed within the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of ablating a uterus, comprising the steps of: inserting an ablation device into a uterus; flowing an inflation medium into the uterus; monitoring for the presence of a perforation in the uterus using a pressure sensor; and treating the interior of the uterus using the ablation device.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the treating step includes delivering electrical energy to the tissue.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein the electrical energy is RF energy.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the treating step includes delivering thermal energy to the tissue.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the flowing step includes: passing an inflation medium through the ablation device and into the uterus; and the monitoring step includes monitoring a pressure within the uterus for a predetermined amount of time.
6. The method of claim 1, further including the step of: if a perforation is detected in the monitoring step, providing feedback alerting a user to the presence of a perforation in the uterus.
7. The method of claim 1, further including the step of preventing performance of the treating step until after the monitoring step has been carried out.
8. The method of claim 1, further including the steps of: suspending performance of the treating step if a perforation is detected in the monitoring step; detecting an override signal from a user input device; and permitting treatment of the uterus using the ablation device following detection of the override signal.
9. A method of detecting a perforation in a uterus, comprising the steps of: passing an inflation medium into the uterus; monitoring for the presence of a perforation in the uterus using a pressure sensor; if no perforation is detected during the monitoring step, permitting ablation of the uterus using an ablation device; and if a perforation is detected during the monitoring step, preventing ablation of the uterus.
10. The method of claim 9, further including the step of: if a perforation is detected during the monitoring step, detecting an override signal from a user input device and permitting treatment of the uterus using the ablation device following detection of the override signal.
11. The method of claim 9, further including the step of: if a perforation is detected during the monitoring step, activating a notification signal alerting the user to the presence of a perforation in the uterus.
12. The method of claim 9, wherein the inflation medium is introduced using a medical device separate from the ablation device.
13. The method of claim 9, wherein the inflation medium is introduced using the ablation device.
14. The method of claim 9, wherein the ablation device is an RF ablation device.
15. The method of claim 9, wherein the ablation device is a thermal ablation device.