Robotic neurosurgery systems

see https://moffitt.org/media/4327/352.pdf

Technically, surgical robots can be divided into passive or active systems. A passive system is one in which the surgeon provides the physical energy to drive the surgical tool [1].

Some commonly used robots available for neurosurgery are the neuromate (Renishaw Mayfield, Lyon, France), Pathfinder (Prosurgics, High Wycombe, United Kingdom), the NeuroArm (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada), the SpineAssist (MAZOR Robotics, Orlando, Florida), and Renaissance (MAZOR Robotics).

Da Vinci robot

MARS

Mazor robotics

Neuromate stereotactic robot (Renishaw, Gloucestershire, UK)

PUMA 200

Rosa

Stealth Autoguide

see Robotic Stereotaxy systems.

1)
Mckay-Davies I, Bann S, Darzi A. Robotics in surgery. Student BMJ. 2002;10:215–258.