for the microwave EM radiation based on the microwave detection signal.

25. Electrosurgical apparatus according to any preceding claim, wherein the distal end of the probe comprises a bipolar emitting structure comprising a first conductor spatially separated from a second conductor, the first and second conductors being arranged to act:

as active and return electrodes respectively to convey the RF EM radiation by conduction, and

as an antenna or impedance transformer to convey the microwave EM radiation by radiation.

26. Electrosurgical apparatus according to any preceding claim, wherein the first frequency is a stable fixed frequency in the range 10 kHz to 300 MHz and the second frequency is a stable fixed frequency in the range 300 MHz to 100 GHz, the second frequency being at least an order of magnitude higher than the first frequency.

27. An isolating circuit for electrosurgical apparatus for resection of biological tissue, the isolating circuit comprising:

a combining circuit having a first input connectable to receive radiofrequency (RF) electromagnetic (EM) radiation having a first frequency from an RF channel, a second input connectable to receive microwave EM radiation having a second frequency that is higher than the first frequency from a microwave channel, and an output in communication with the first and second inputs for conveying the RF EM radiation and the microwave EM radiation to a common signal pathway, and

a waveguide isolator connected to isolate the microwave channel from the RF EM radiation,

wherein the waveguide isolator comprises a conductive input section, a conductive output section which mates with

the input section to define a waveguide cavity within a volume enclosed by the input and output sections, and a DC isolation barrier arranged between the input and output sections,

wherein the output from the combining circuit includes a signal conductor and a ground conductor, and

wherein the isolating circuit comprises a capacitive structure between the ground conductor of the output from the combining circuit and the conductive input section of the waveguide isolator, the capacitive structure being arranged to inhibit coupling of the RF EM energy and leakage of the microwave EM energy.

28. An isolating circuit according to claim 27, wherein the capacitive structure is provided by the DC isolation barrier and a microwave choke formed on the input section of the waveguide isolator.

29. Electrosurgical apparatus according to claim 28, wherein the inner and outer sections of the waveguide isolator define a cylindrical body, and wherein the microwave choke comprises an annular channel extending axially from the distal end of the inner section of the waveguide isolator.

30. Electrosurgical apparatus according to any one of claims 27 to 29, wherein the DC isolation barrier includes a rigid insulating spacer element mounted between the inner and outer sections of the waveguide isolator.

for the microwave EM radiation based on the microwave detection signal.

25. Electrosurgical apparatus according to any preceding claim, wherein the distal end of the probe comprises a bipolar emitting structure comprising a first conductor spatially separated from a second conductor, the first and second conductors being arranged to act:

as active and return electrodes respectively to convey the RF EM radiation by conduction, and

as an antenna or impedance transformer to convey the microwave EM radiation by radiation.

26. Electrosurgical apparatus according to any preceding claim, wherein the first frequency is a stable fixed frequency in the range 10 kHz to 300 MHz and the second frequency is a stable fixed frequency in the range 300 MHz to 100 GHz, the second frequency being at least an order of magnitude higher than the first frequency.

27. An isolating circuit for electrosurgical apparatus for resection of biological tissue, the isolating circuit comprising:

a combining circuit having a first input connectable to receive radiofrequency (RF) electromagnetic (EM) radiation having a first frequency from an RF channel, a second input connectable to receive microwave EM radiation having a second frequency that is higher than the first frequency from a microwave channel, and an output in communication with the first and second inputs for conveying the RF EM radiation and the microwave EM radiation to a common signal pathway, and

a waveguide isolator connected to isolate the microwave channel from the RF EM radiation,

wherein the waveguide isolator comprises a conductive input section, a conductive output section which mates with