

# Orthopaedic Implants - The basics of design

## A look into biomaterials - present and future

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Divonne les Bains, FRANCE

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# What I will cover today

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MY BACKGROUND

A QUIZ

HIP FRACTURES

- Biomechanics of the proximal femur
- Implants & materials for the proximal femur

THE FUTURE

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# My background

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## Based

France/Sweden

Mech Eng/Biomedical Eng/Marketing



## Commercial

30 years+ Ortho Implant industry 3 multinational companies

Founder Irish start-ups GPBio Ltd, Biomimetic Innovations Ltd

Self employed medical device consultant France CPP SARL

## Academic (Pro bono)

Direct Applied Research/Translation

EPFL Lausanne Switzerland

Adj Prof Angstrom U Uppsala Sweden

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# Last Company - Stryker Corporation (1997-2011)

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Dr. Homer Stryker  
4. 11.1894 – 5.5.1980



## 1941 The origin of the company

A practicing orthopedic surgeon and brilliant inventor, **Dr. Homer Stryker** developed the **Turning Frame**, a special bed for handling orthopedic patients.

Beside practicing as a doctor, he assembled the Turning Frame in a basement and sold it on his own.



# Stryker Osteosynthesis in Europe



Stryker Osteosynthesis GmbH  
Kiel, Germany  
IM Nails

Stryker Osteosynthesis AG  
Freiburg, Switzerland  
CMF Implants

Stryker Osteosynthesis AG  
Selzach, Switzerland  
Plate & Screw/External Fixation

# My applied research: Bone screws combined with biomaterials, tissue changing drugs and adhesives

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Tobramycin

Zoledronic  
acid

Calcium  
phosphates

Hydroxyapatite  
coatings

Tissue  
adhesives

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# What I focus on today

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Understanding how  
to improve fixation of  
implants in poor quality  
cancellous bone



Something I have  
been working on  
For a very long time



# ACCIDENTS HAPPEN ALL THE TIME

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# And the associated medical devices .....

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Note: most connect to bone with screws.....

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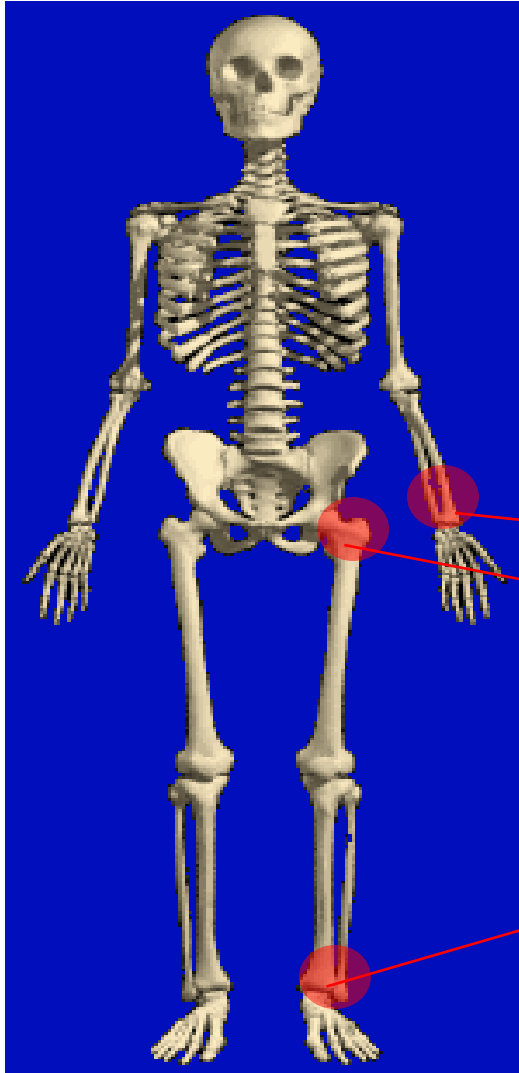
- Biomechanics of the proximal femur
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THE FUTURE



# Fracture Prevalence Quiz 1

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Put which you think  
is most often broken  
1st, 2nd, 3rd

Wrist =

\_\_\_\_\_

Hip =

\_\_\_\_\_

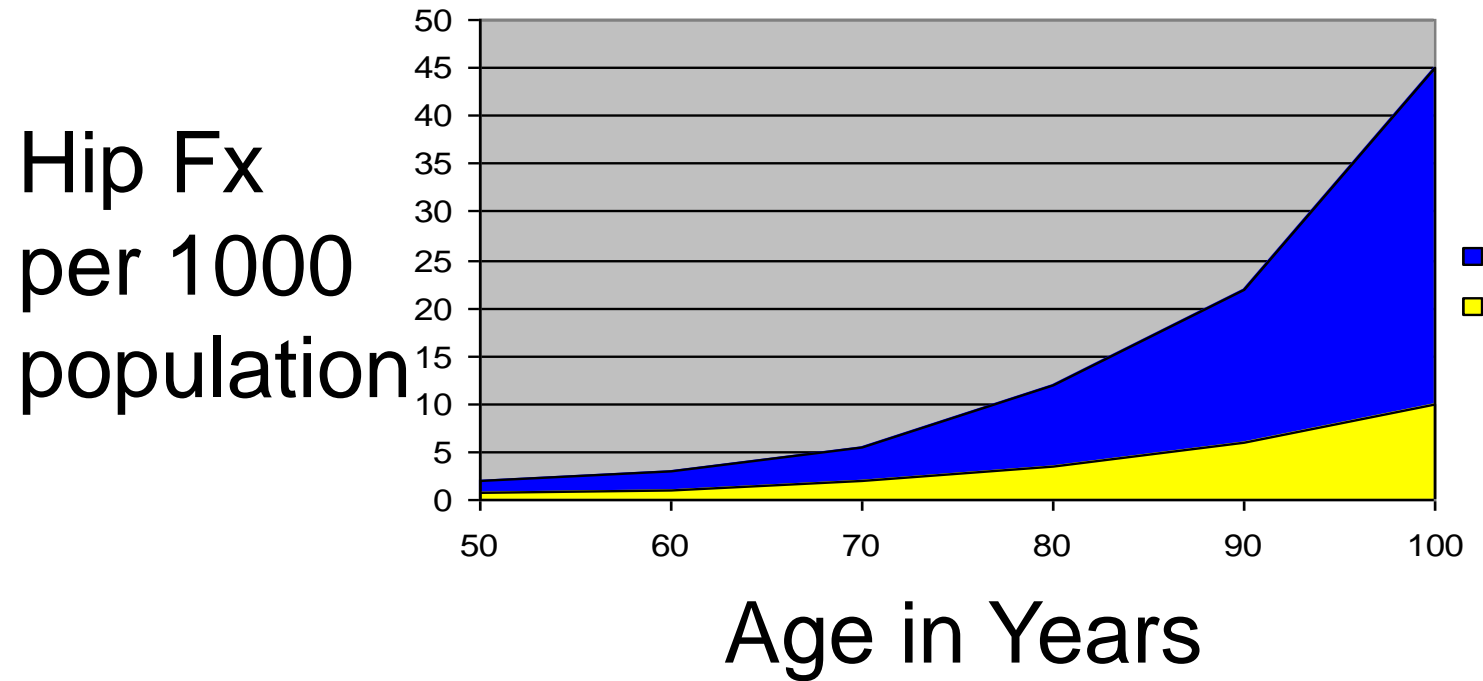
Ankle =

\_\_\_\_\_

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# Fracture Prevalence Quiz 2

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Which graph is male? \_\_\_\_\_

Which graph is female? \_\_\_\_\_

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# Fracture Prevalence Quiz 3

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Which continent will have the most hip fractures by 2050

- 1) Asia
- 2) Europe
- 3) America

Which bone has the highest value in skeletal implants?

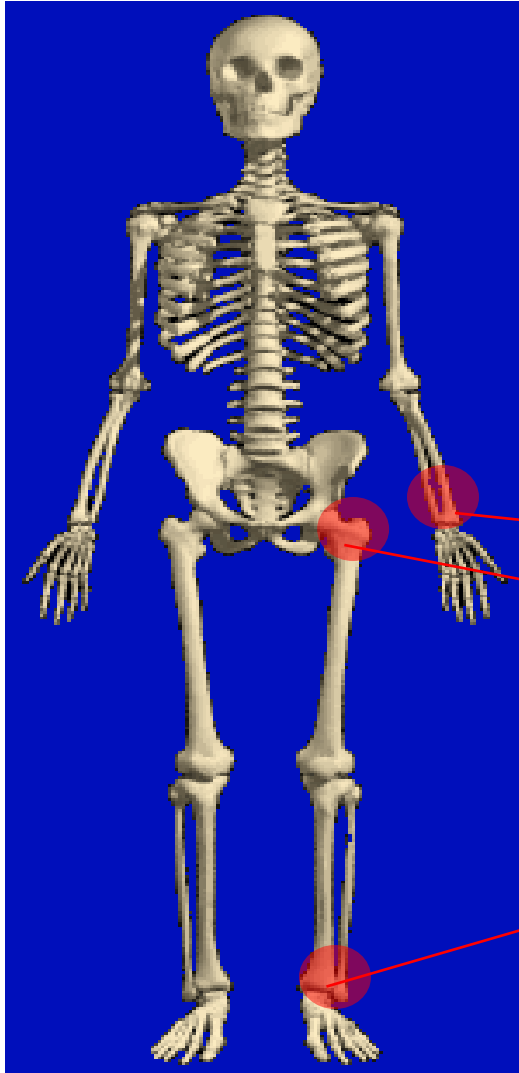
- 1) Tibia
- 2) Femur
- 3) Humerus

What is the most common cause of fractures in the elderly?

- 1) Road Traffic Accidents
  - 2) Falls at home
  - 3) In line skating
-

# Fracture Prevalence Quiz 1

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Wrist =

\_\_\_\_\_  
Hip =

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ankle =

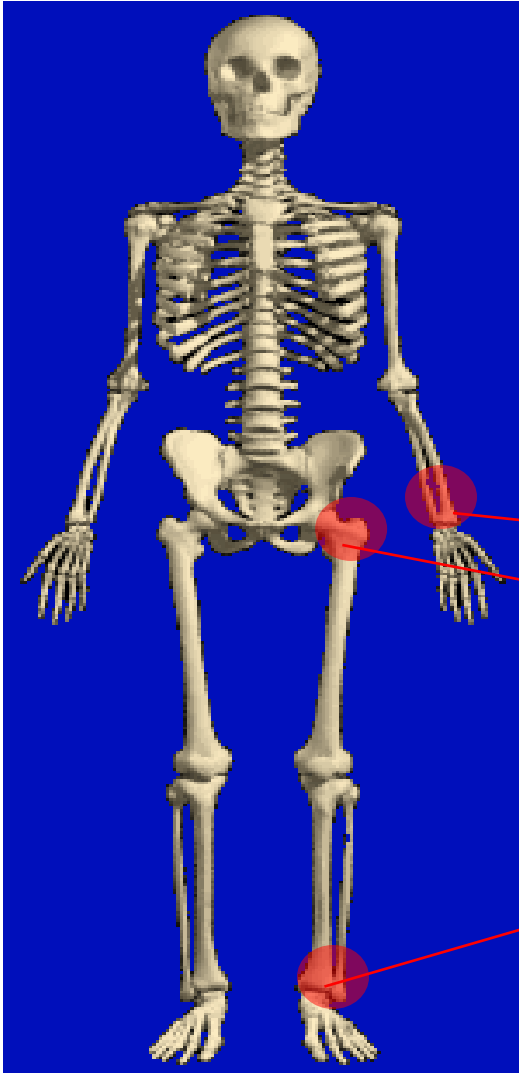
\_\_\_\_\_

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# Fracture Prevalence Quiz 1

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Put which you think  
is most often broken  
1st,2nd,3rd

Wrist =

\_1\_\_\_\_\_

Hip =

\_2\_\_\_\_\_

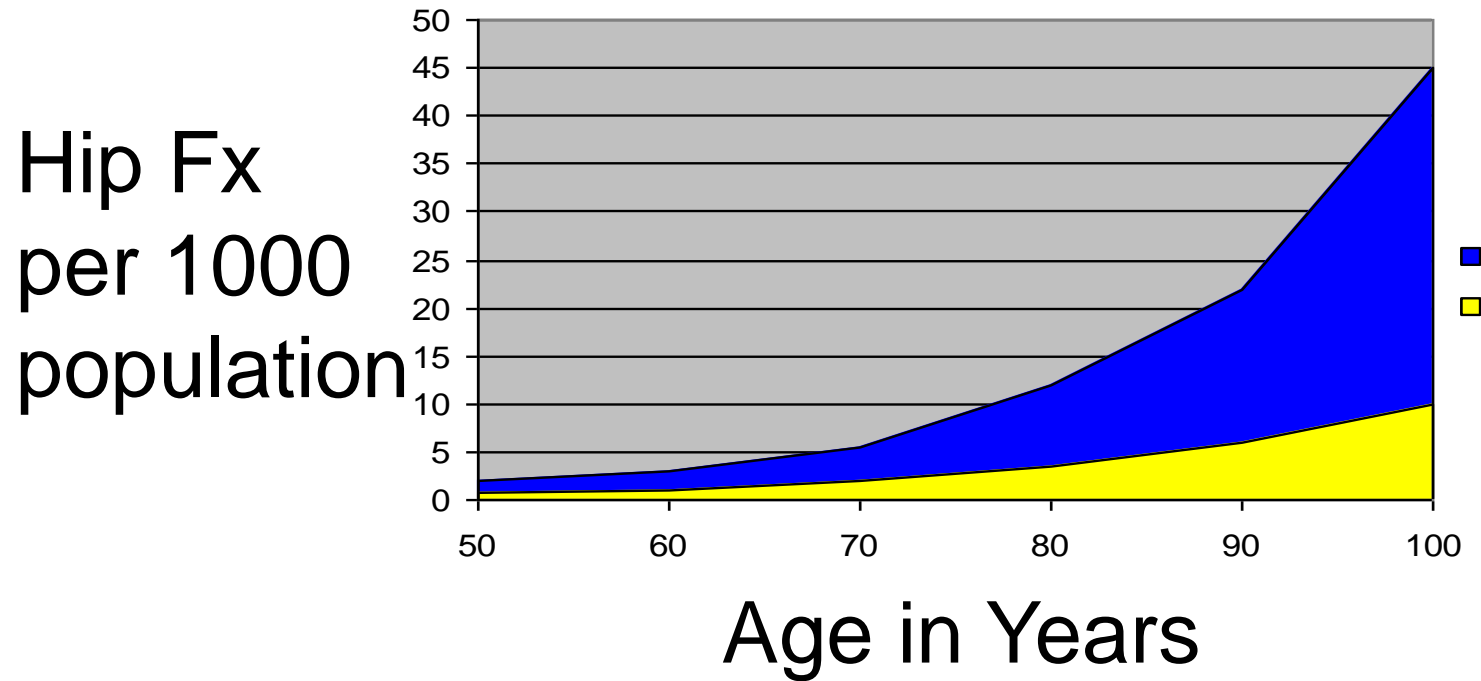
Ankle =

\_3\_\_\_\_\_

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# Fracture Prevalence Quiz 2

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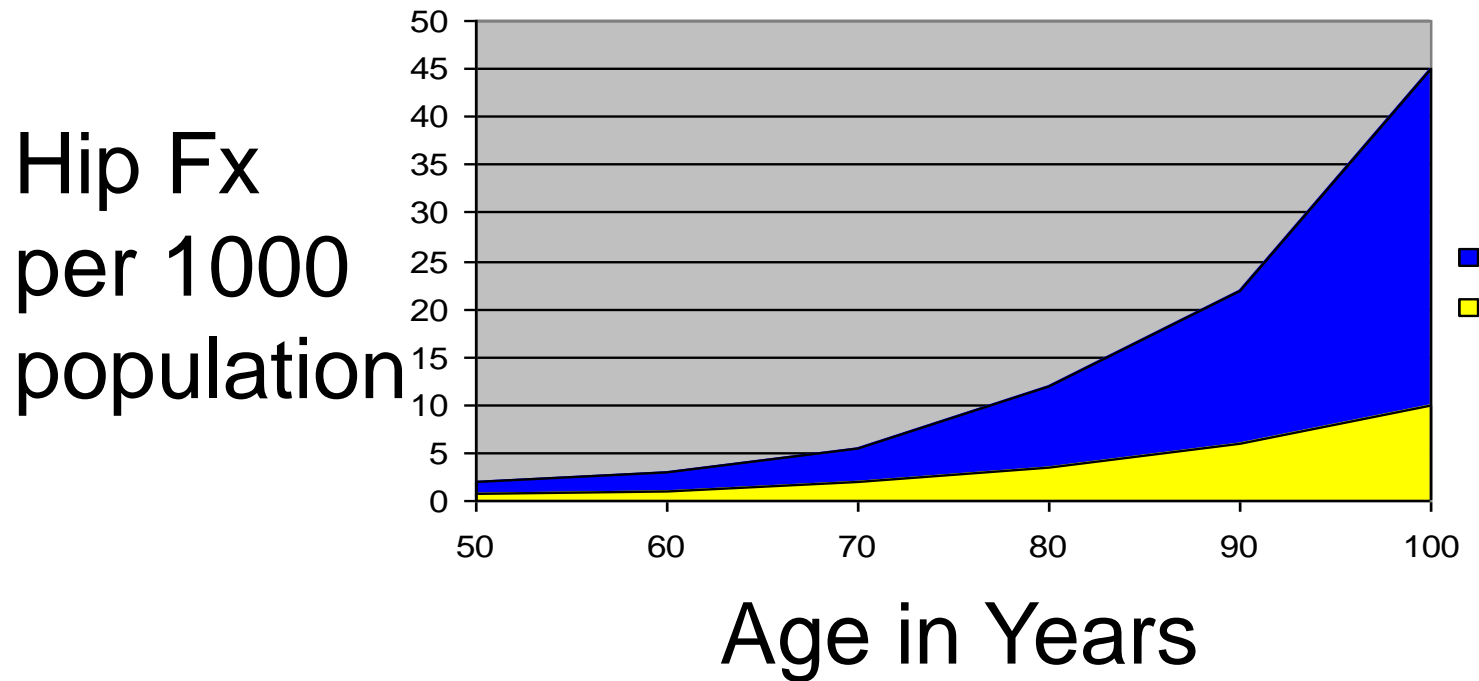
Which graph is male? \_\_\_\_\_

Which graph is female? \_\_\_\_\_

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# Fracture Prevalence Quiz 2

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Which graph is male? \_\_\_Yellow\_\_\_

Which graph is female? \_\_\_Blue\_\_\_

# Fracture Prevalence Quiz 3

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Which continent will have the most hip fractures by 2050

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# Fracture Prevalence Quiz 3

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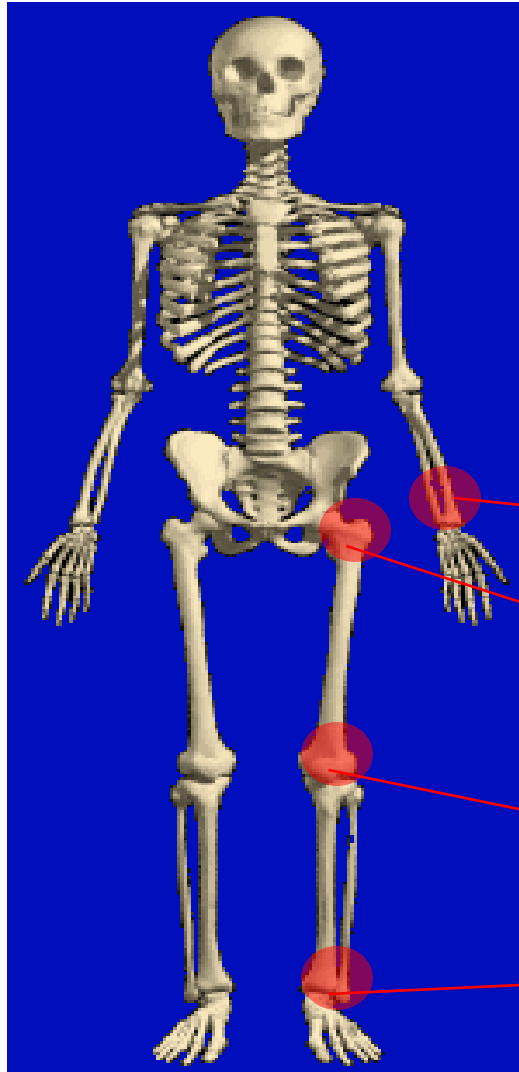
Which bone has the highest value in skeletal implants?

- 1) Tibia
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What is the most common cause of fractures in the elderly?

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-

# How often do bones break?



1st Wrist

2.031 per 1000 pop

2nd Hip

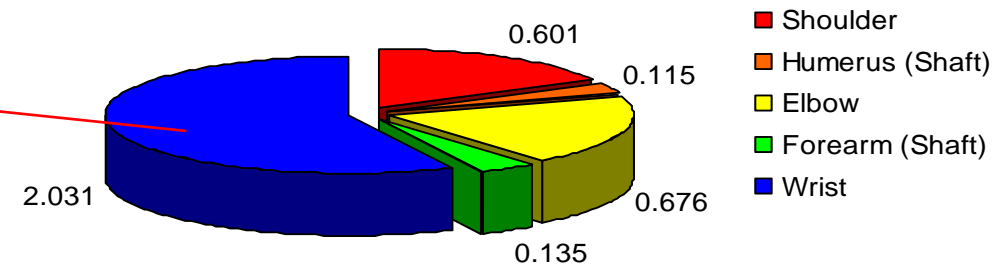
1.460 per 1000 pop

3rd Ankle

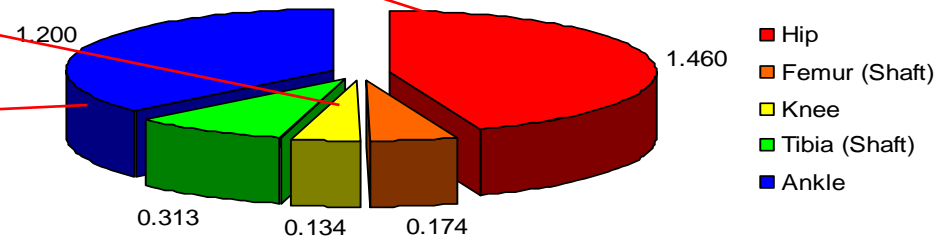
1.200 per 1000 pop

95% of hip fractures get an implant

Fracture Frequency - Upper Limb Fractures per 1000 population per year



Fracture Frequency - Lower Limb Fractures per 1000 population per year



Note: North European Population

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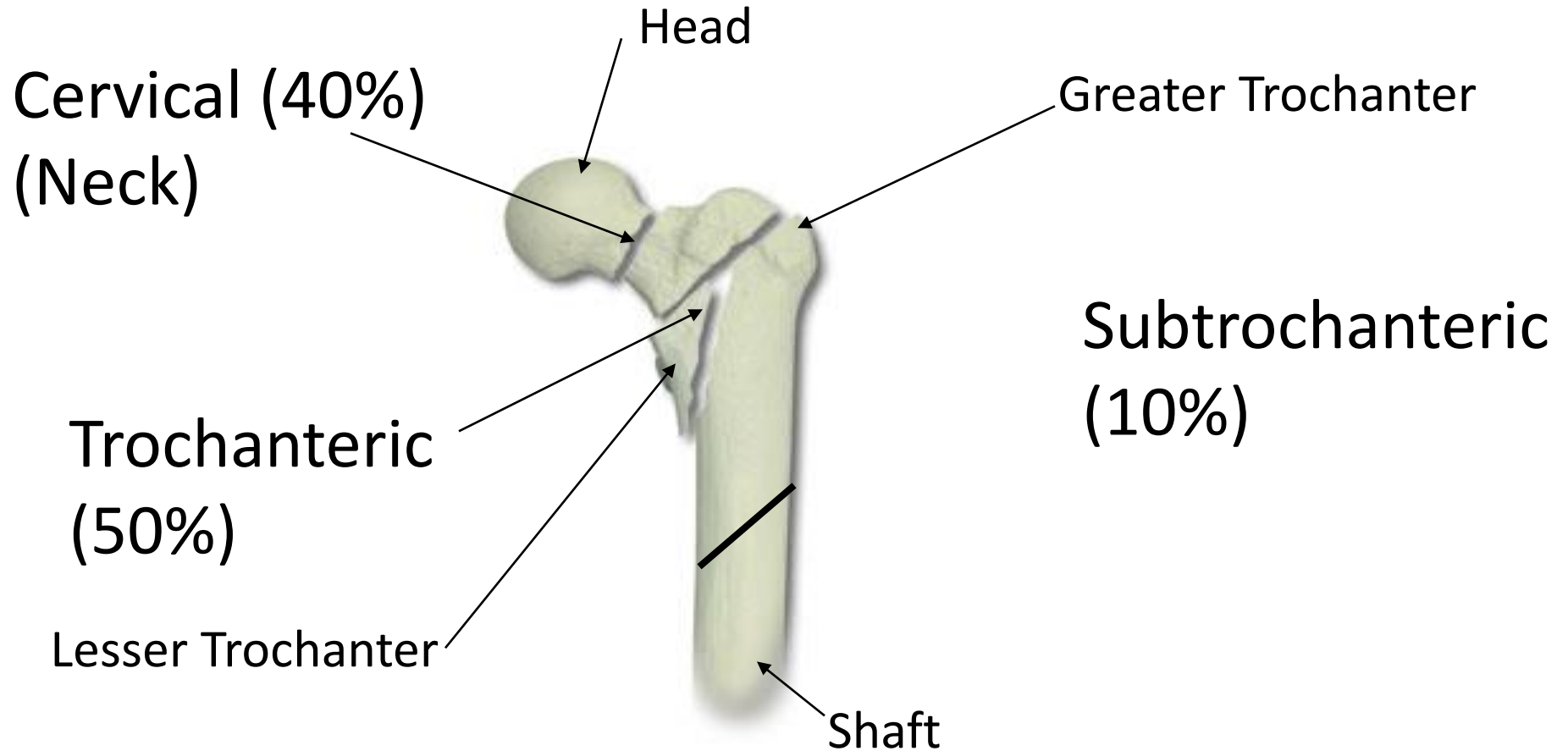




# Introduction

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## Types of Hip Fracture



Each fracture type has different biomechanics

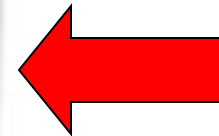
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# Introduction

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## The Biomechanical Problem

How to connect this

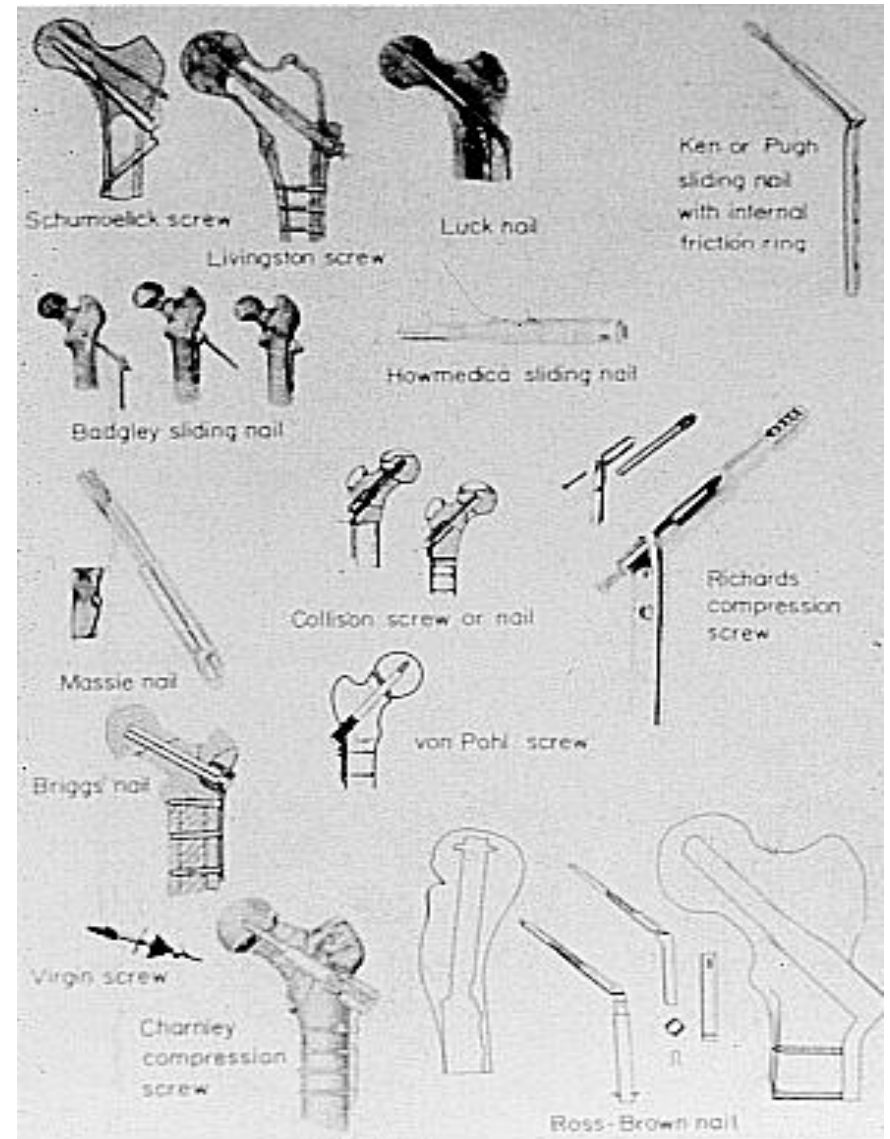


To this

# Introduction

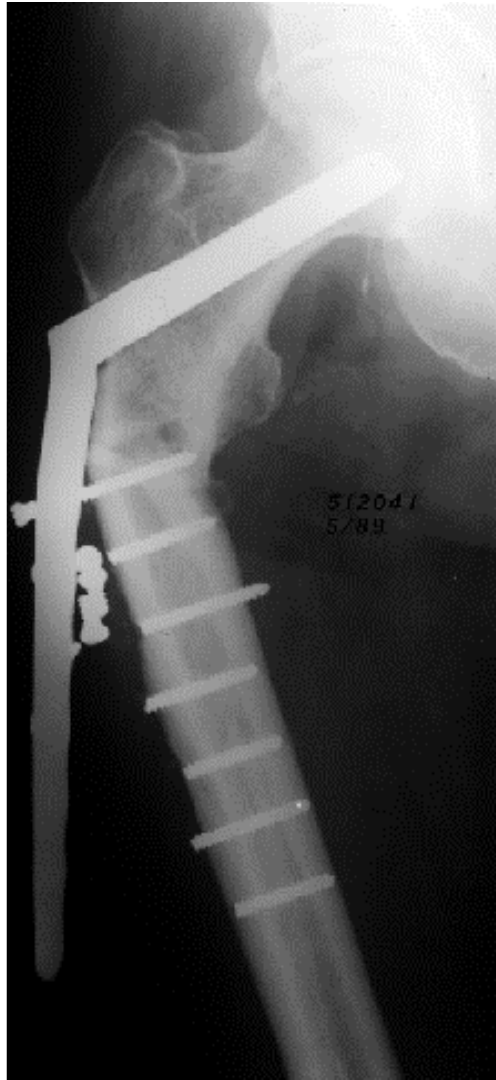
Up to 1990's Hip fractures were treated mainly by screw and plate devices

There were 2 types of failure



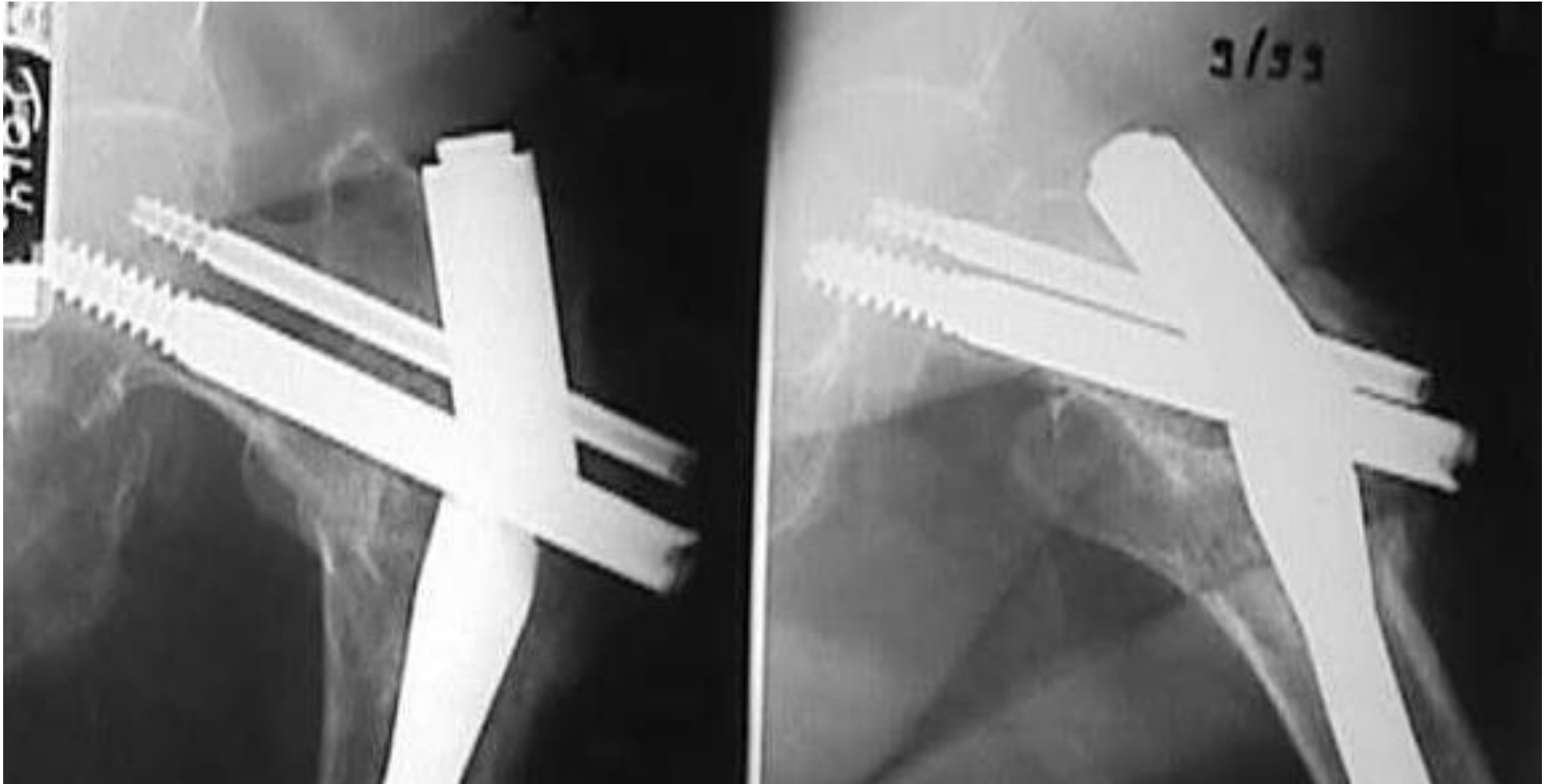
# Implant Failure

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# Implant Failure

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# Bone Failure

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Screw Cuts Out Through Bone



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Compression Hip Screw - Gold Standard  
Worked well in stable uncomplicated fx  
Worked less well in unstable complex fx

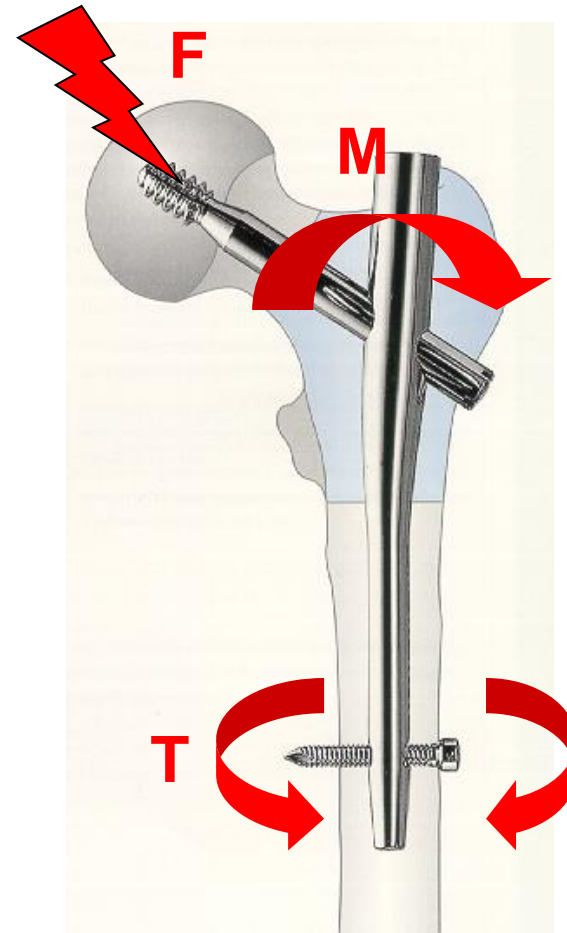
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# Biomechanical Goal 1990

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To combine biomechanical advantages of an axial weight bearing device with those of a compression hip screw.



# Forces & Moments Exercise

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## Forces

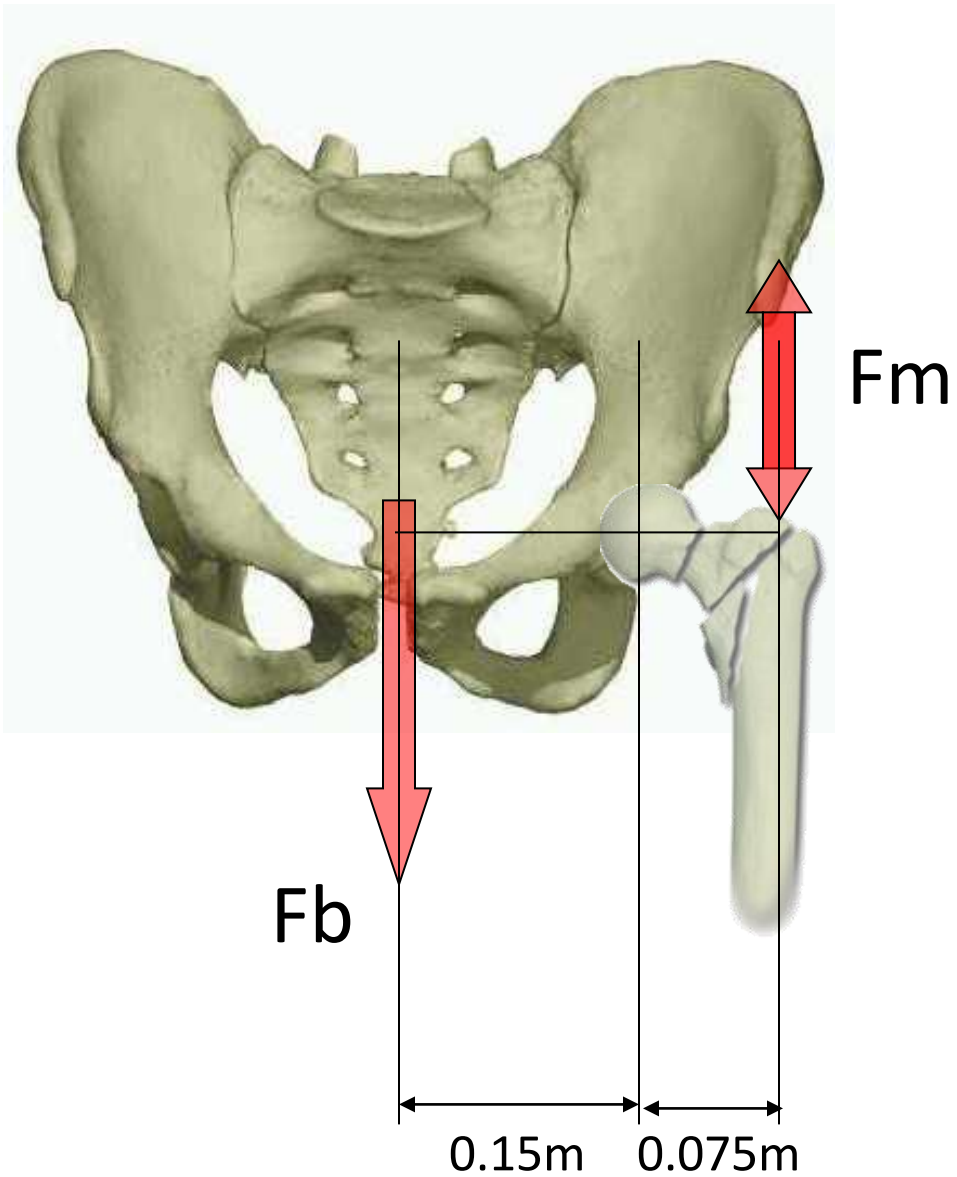
- Measurement Newton
  - » 1kg equivalent 10N

## Moments

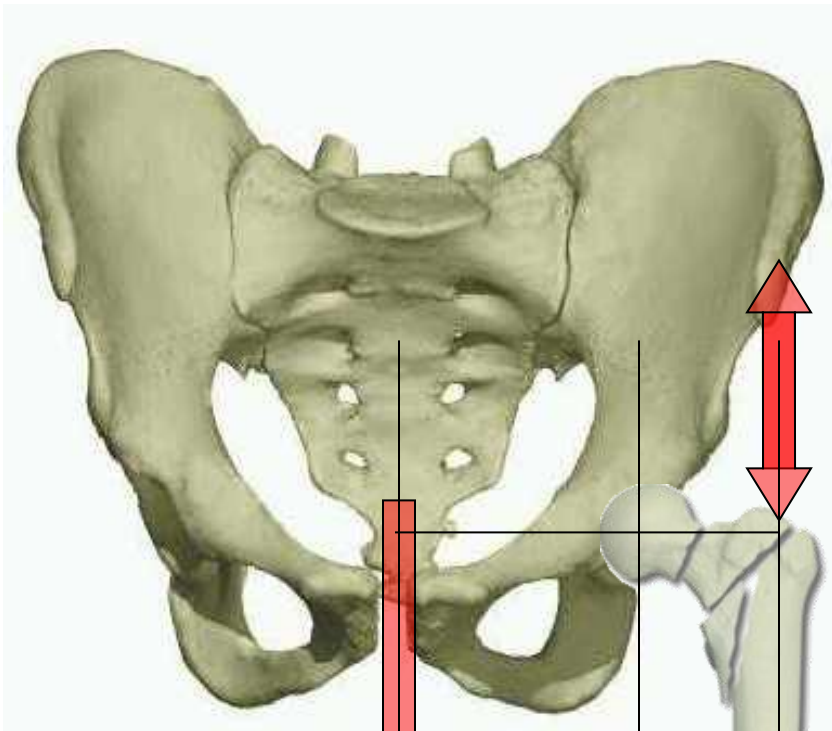
- Measurement Newton metre
  - » 1 kg held at 1metre equivalent to 10Nm

# Hip Force Example

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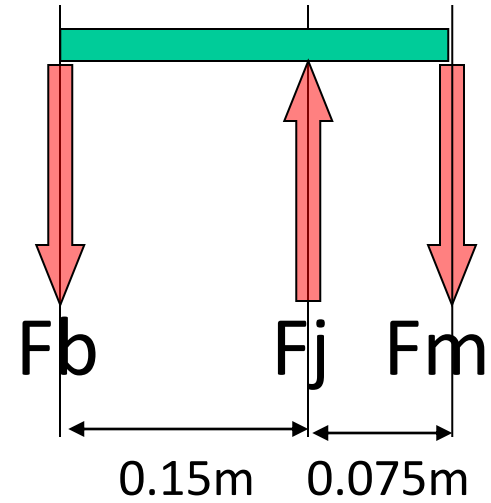


# Hip Force Example



$F_b$

0.15m 0.075m



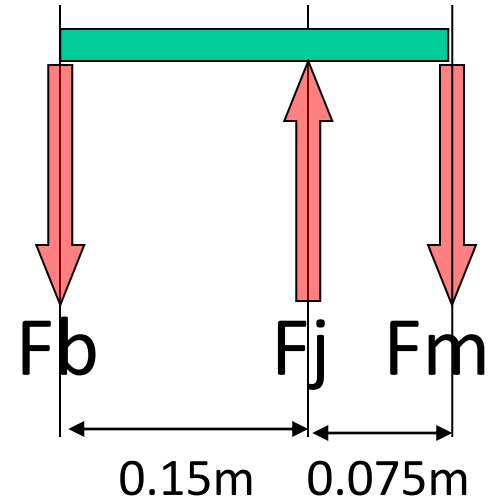
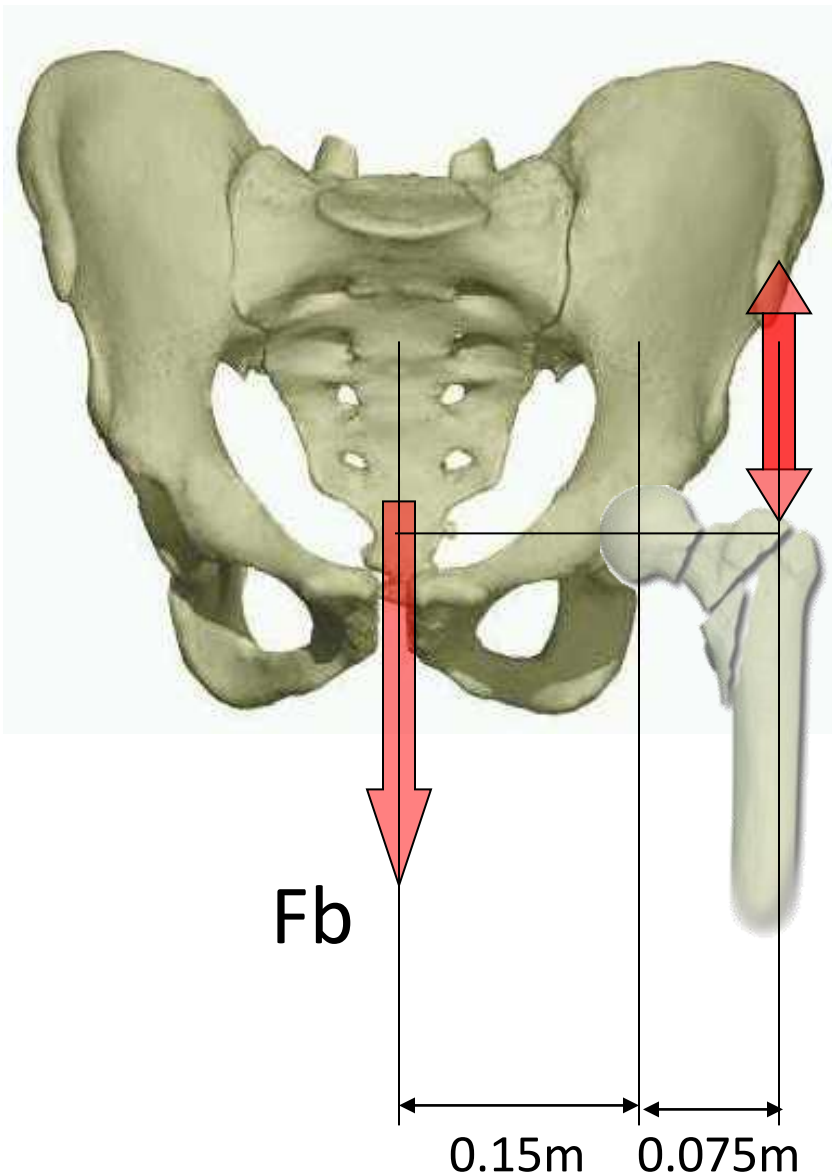
$F_b$

$F_j$

$F_m$

0.15m 0.075m

# Hip Force Example



$$\Sigma M \quad F_m \times 0.075 = F_b \times 0.15$$

$$F_m = 2 F_b$$

$$\Sigma F$$

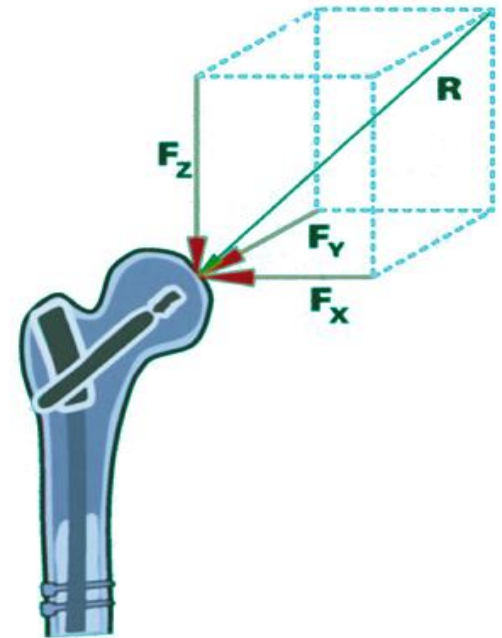
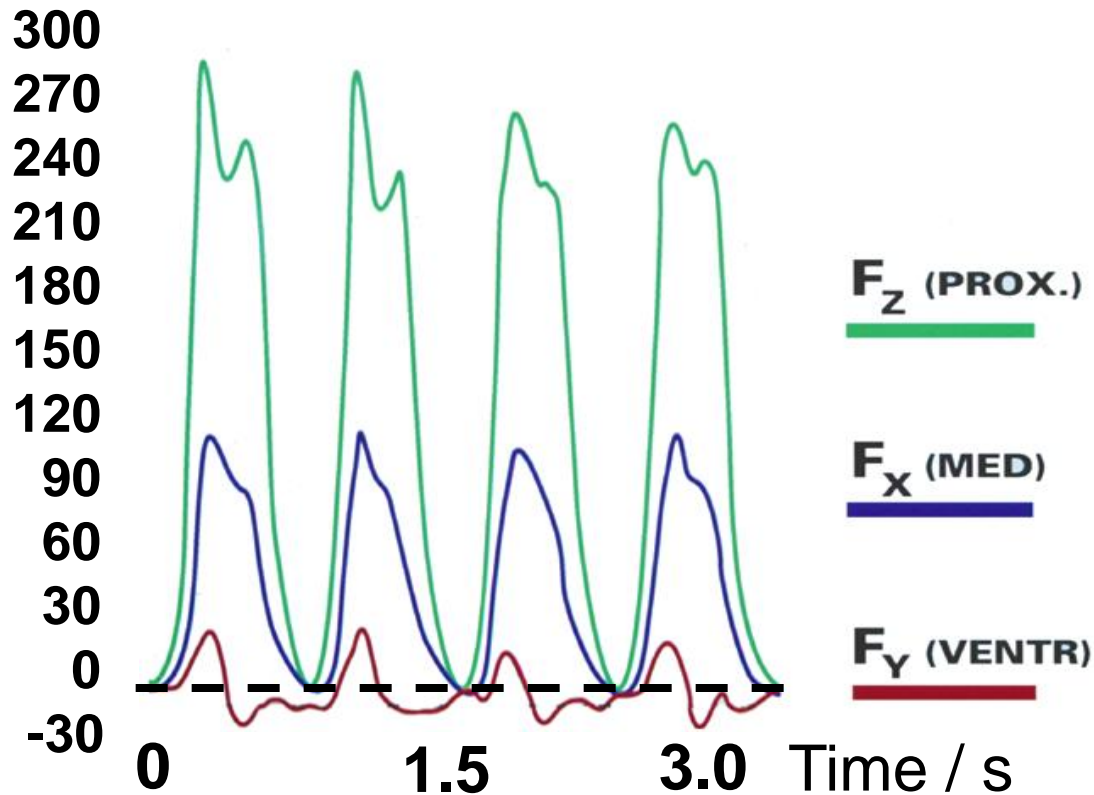
$$F_j = F_b + F_m$$

$$F_j = F_b + 2F_b$$

Hip force is 3 times Body Weight

# Hip Joint Force (Bergmann)

Force % BW



# Implant Materials

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<i>Composition</i>										
<i>Type</i>	<b>C</b>	<b>Mn</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Cr</b>	<b>Ni</b>	<b>Mo</b>	<b>Fe</b>	<b>Al</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>Ti</b>
<b>316 LVM</b> ISO 5832-1	0.03	2.0	0.1	18	13	3	bal.	-	-	-
<b>Orthinox</b> ISO 5832-9	0.06	3.0	0.4	21	10	2.5	bal.	-	-	-
<b>Ti 6Al 4V</b> ISO 5832-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	6	4	bal.

Other  $\leq$  0.5%

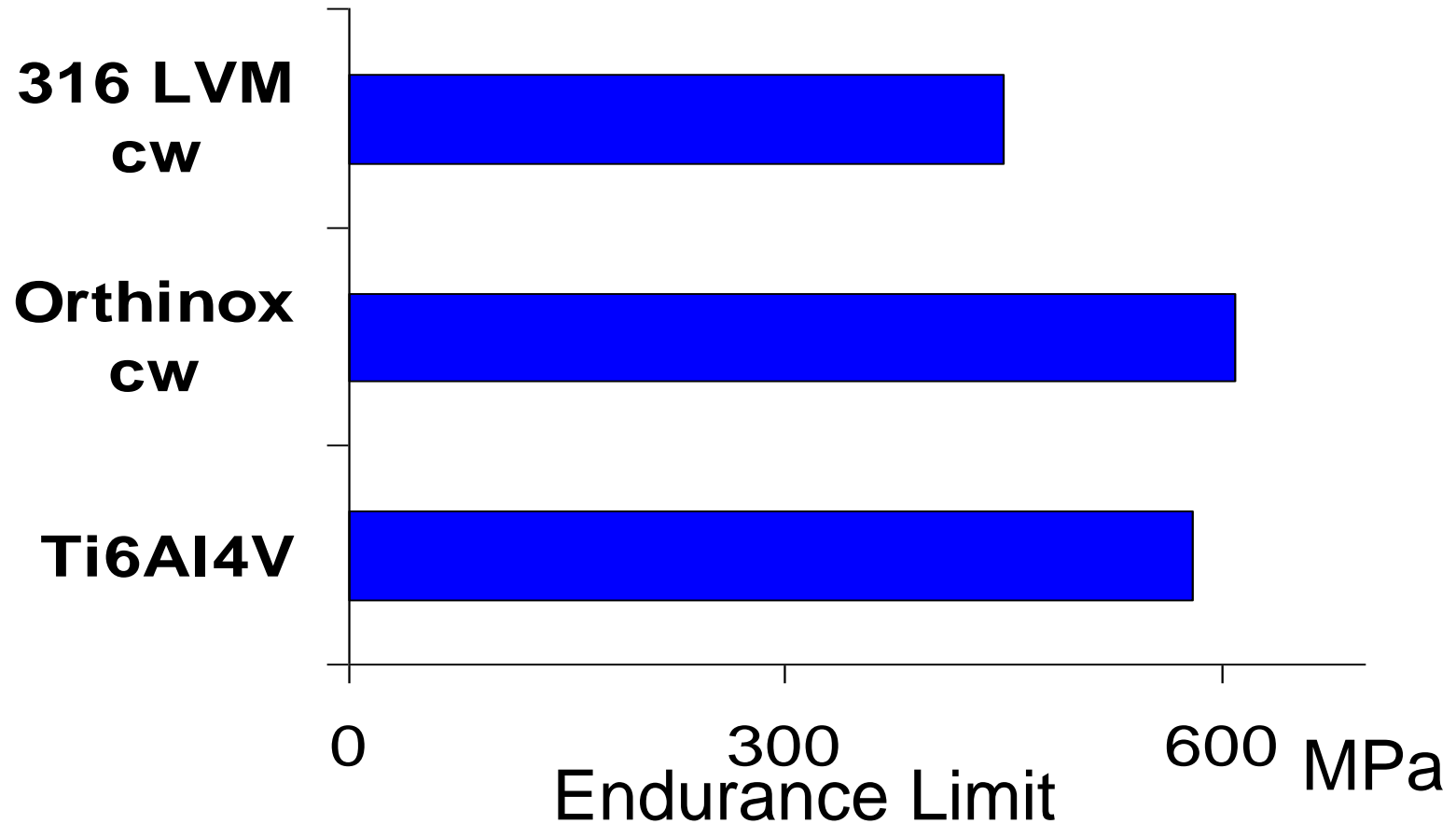
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# Fatigue Strength

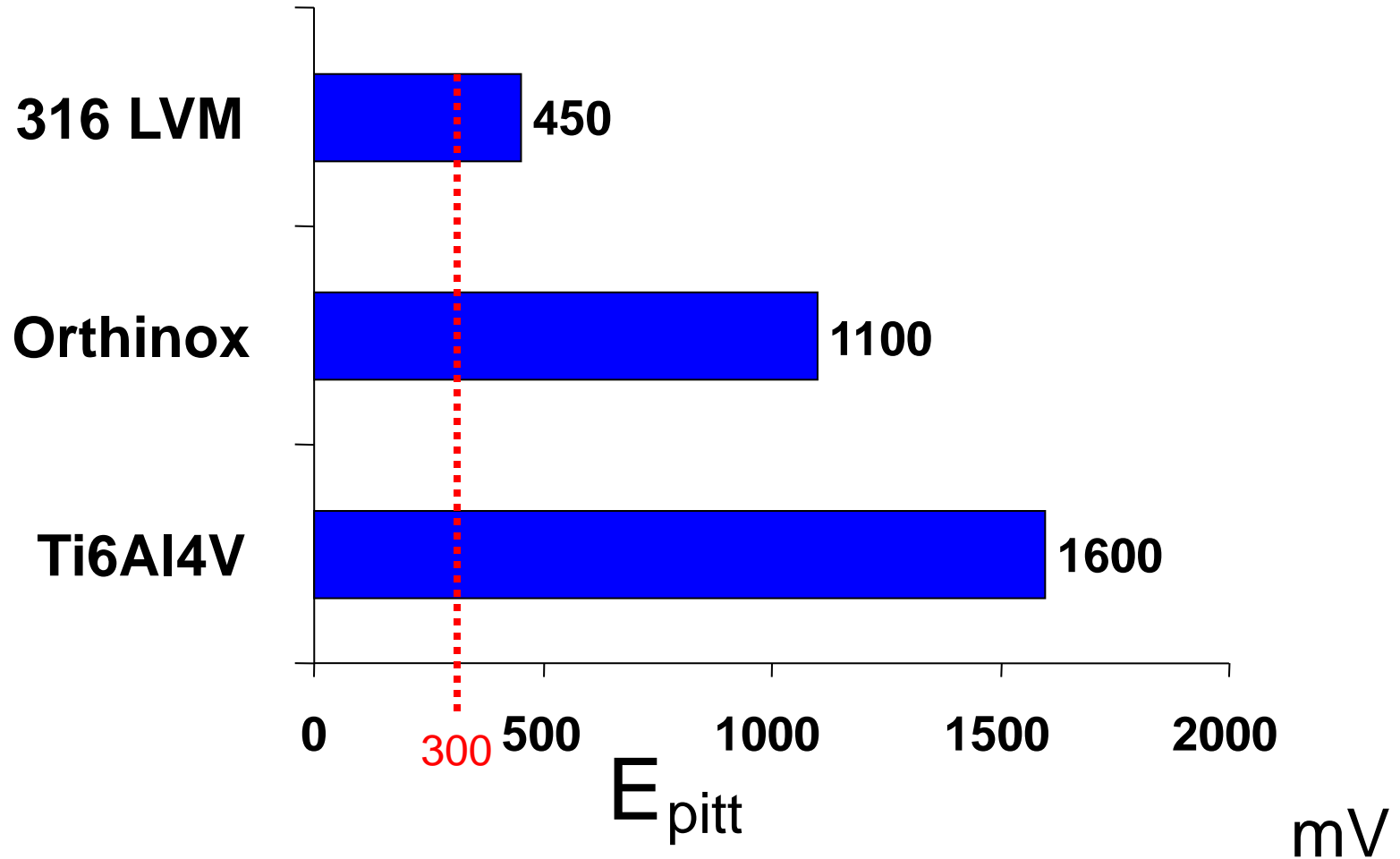
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Rotating bending, smooth surface



# Corrosion

## Pitting Potentials



# Implant options today

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Compression Hip Screw



IM Nail



Cannulated Screw

# Fracture of femoral Neck

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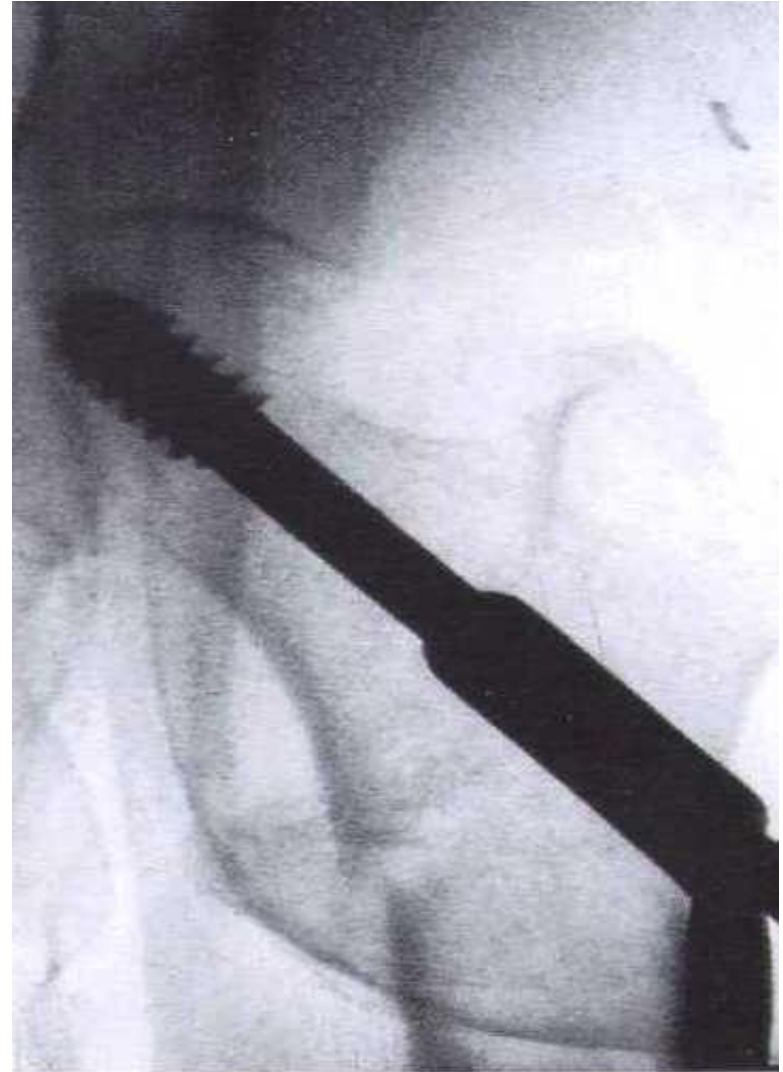
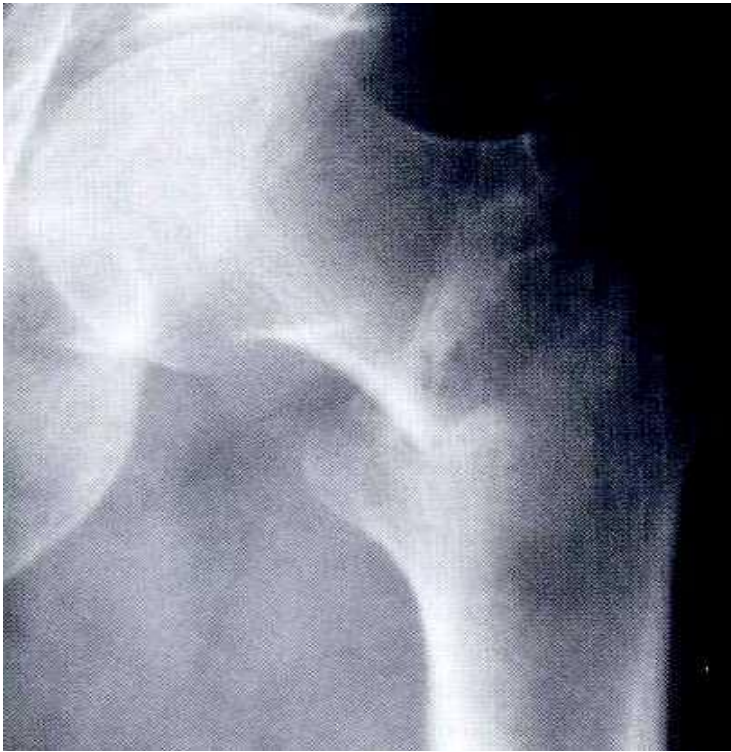
## Garden II



# Pertrochanteric Fracture

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Stable



# Segmented prox. femoral Fracture

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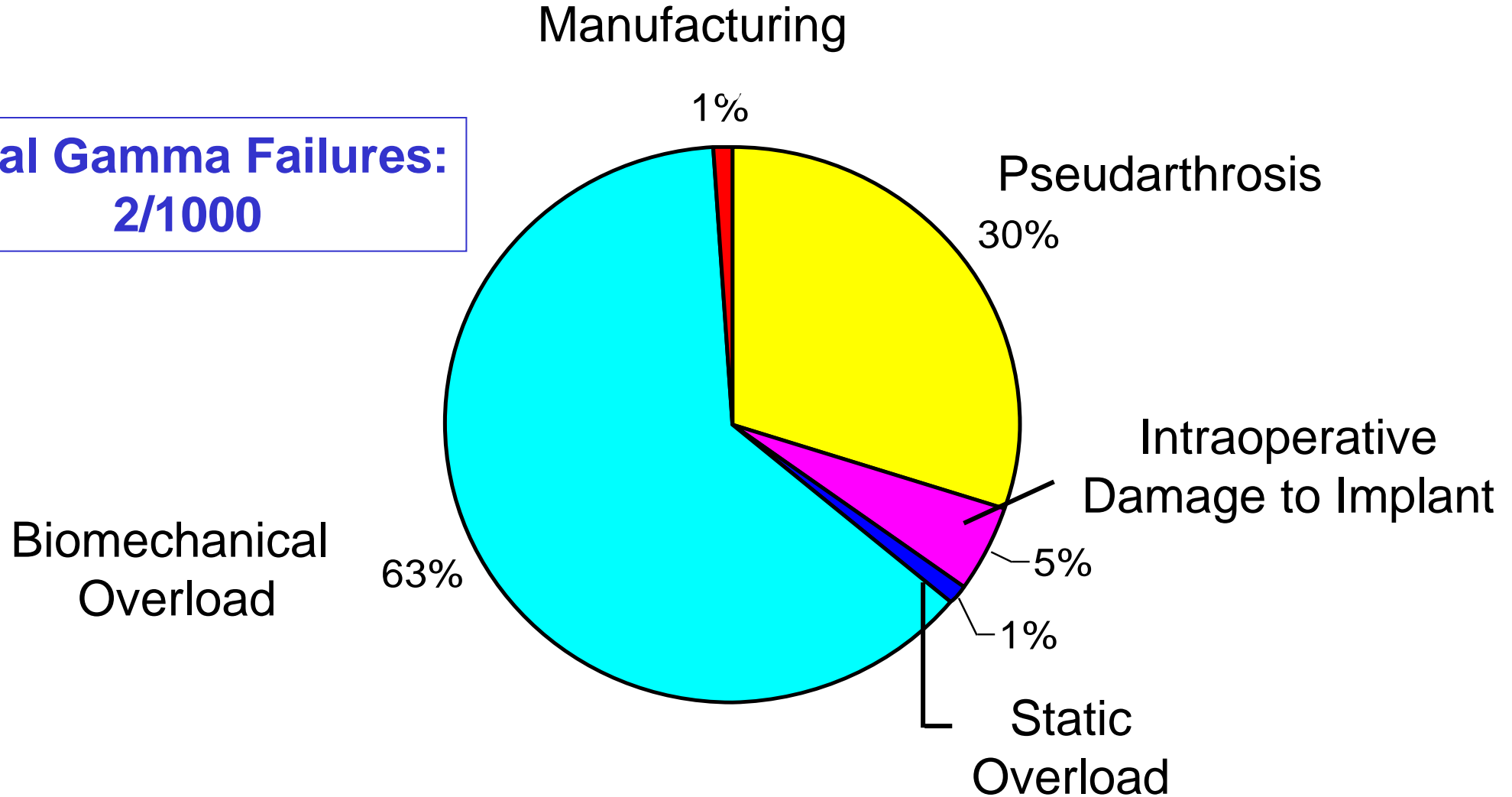
Unstable



# Implant Failure

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**Total Gamma Failures:  
2/1000**





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