

## Orthopaedic Implants - The basics of design

## A look into biomaterials - present and future

Eur Ing Prof Philip Procter PhD CEng, CSci,  
Consultant, Medical Device Industry,  
Divonne les Bains, FRANCE

# 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

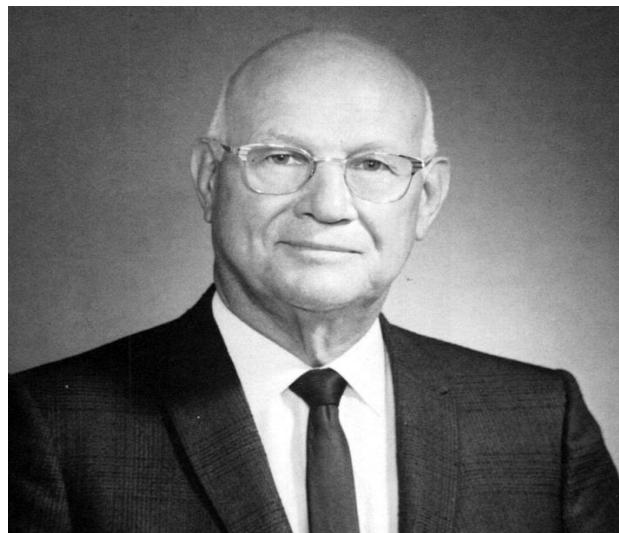
EPFL Lausanne Switzerland

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

# 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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stryker Trauma

# And the associated medical devices .....

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

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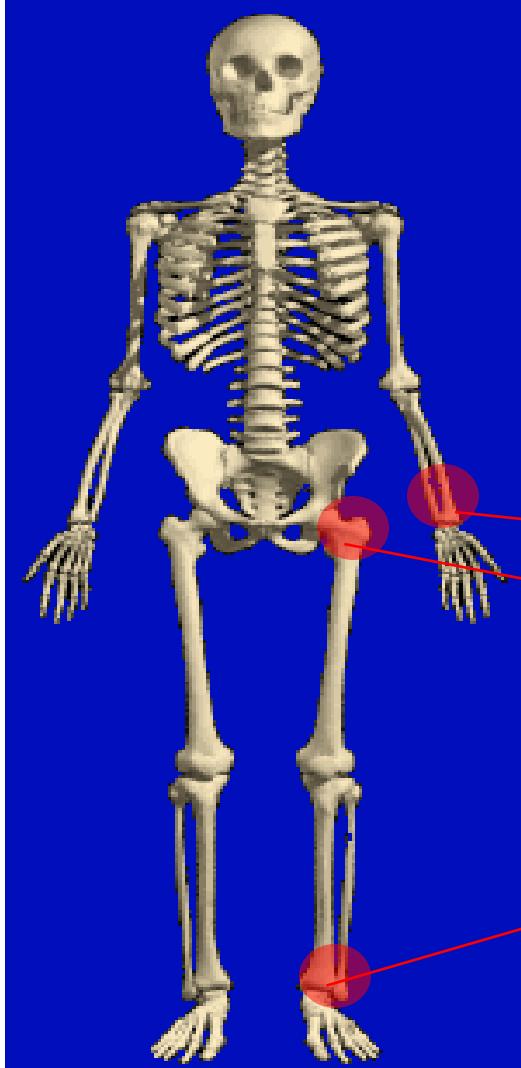
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# Fracture Prevalence Quiz 1



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

Wrist = \_\_\_\_\_

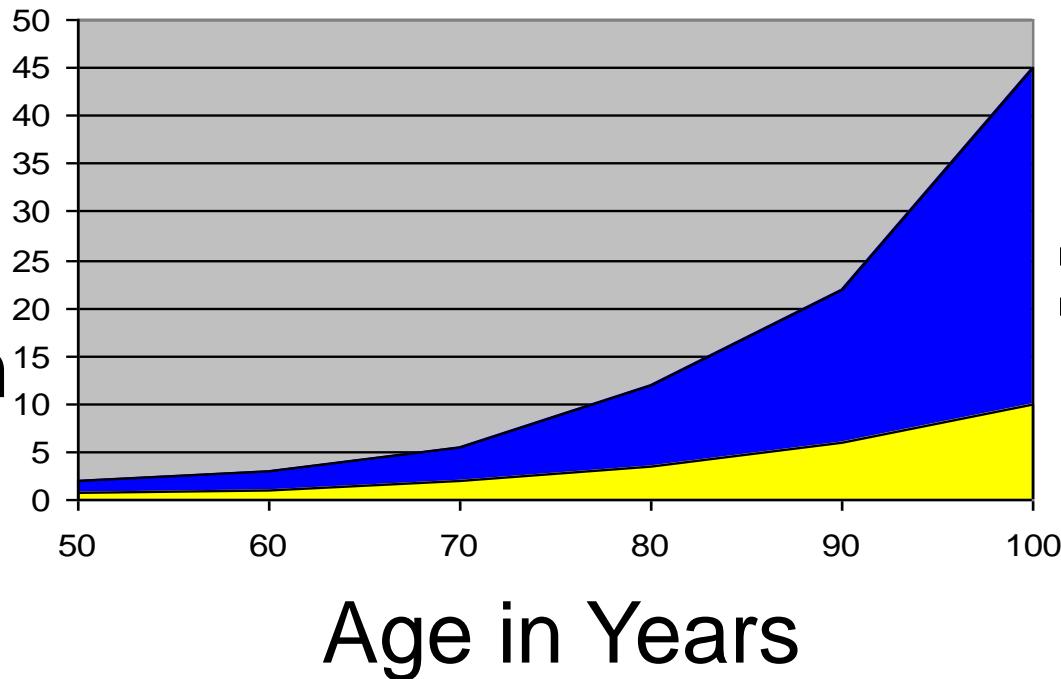
Hip = \_\_\_\_\_

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

# Fracture Prevalence Quiz 2

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Hip Fx  
per 1000  
population



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?

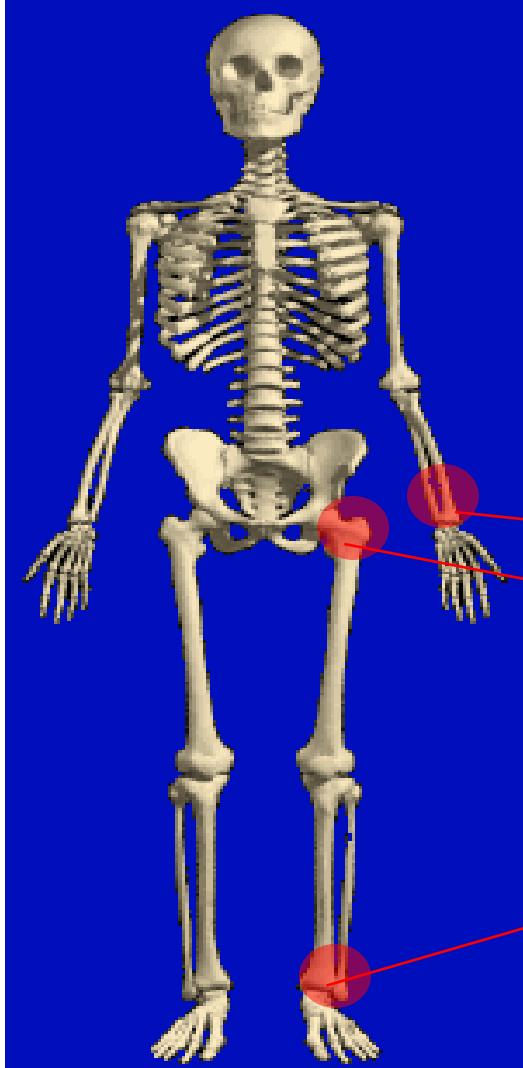
- 1) Tibia
- 2) Femur
- 3) Humerus

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

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

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# Fracture Prevalence Quiz 1



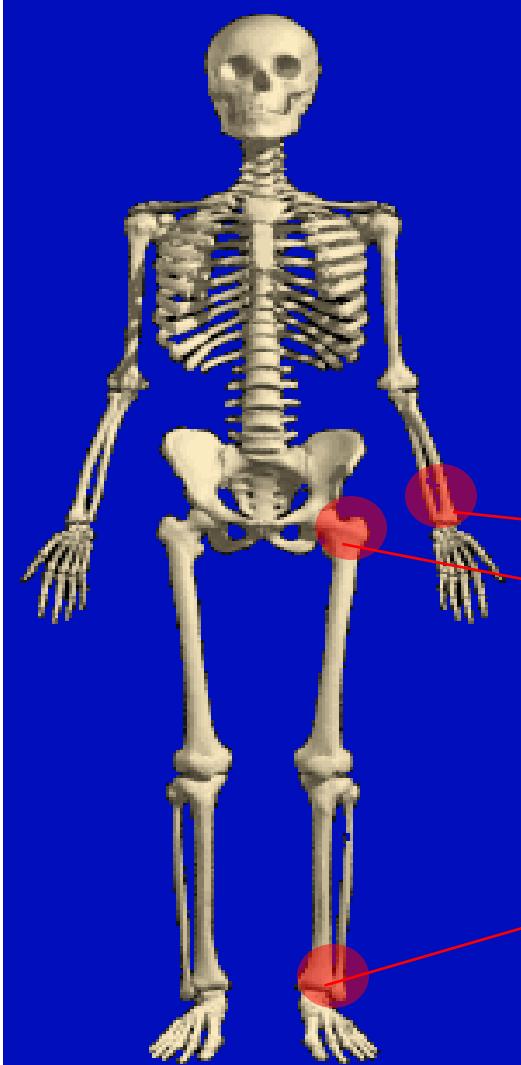
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Wrist = \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

# Fracture Prevalence Quiz 1



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

Wrist =

  1  

Hip =

  2  

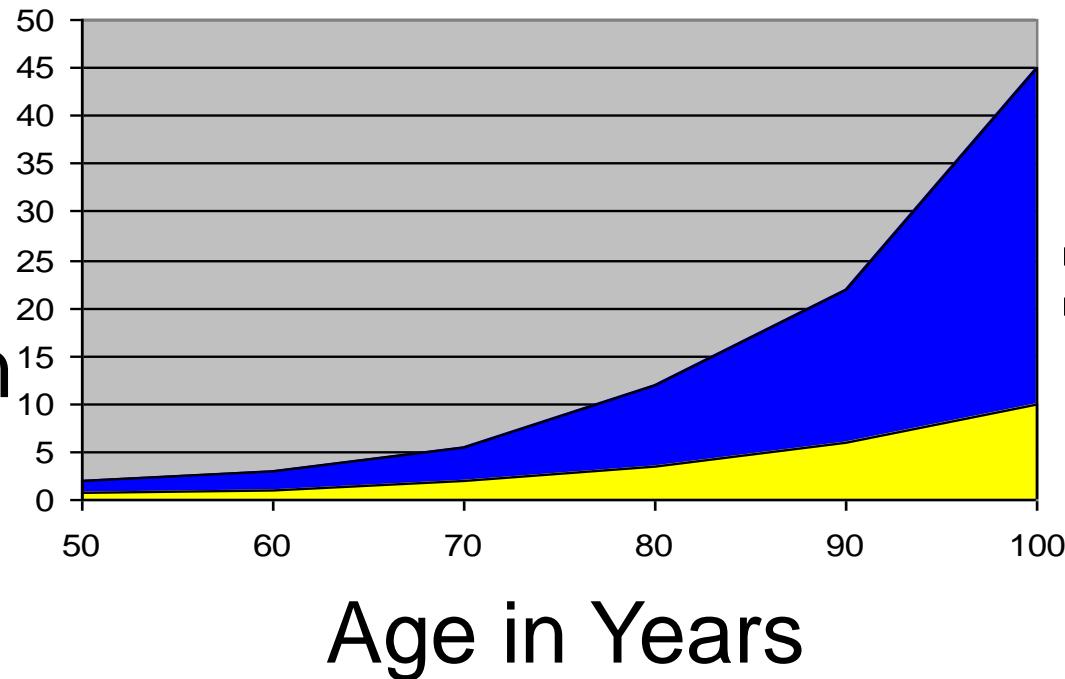
Ankle =

  3

# Fracture Prevalence Quiz 2

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Hip Fx  
per 1000  
population



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

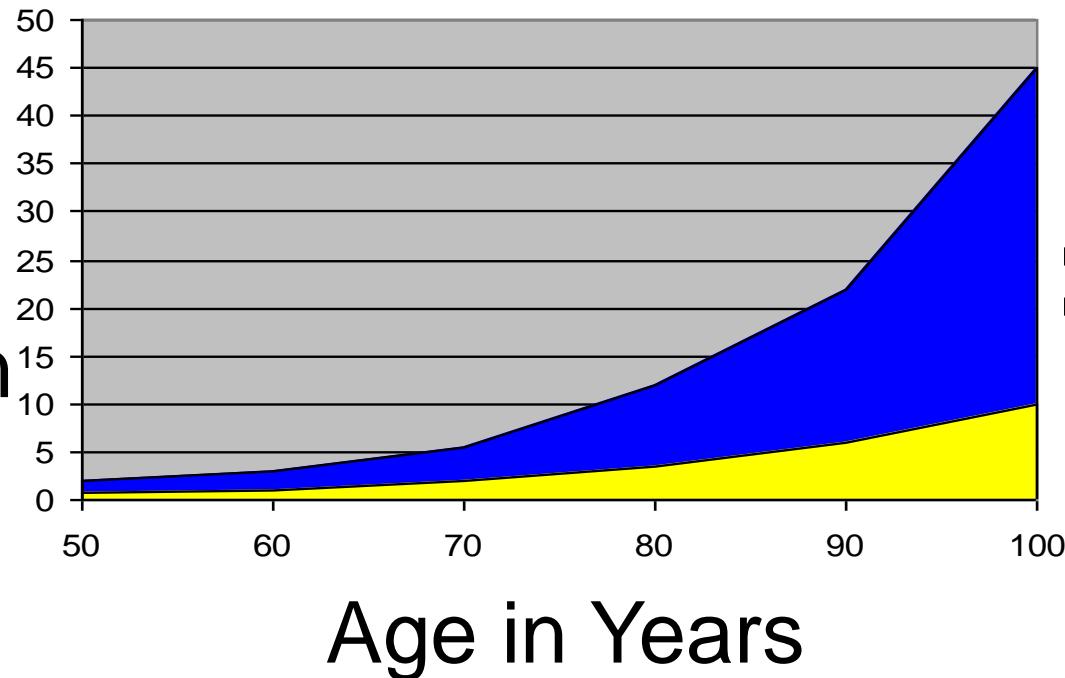
Which graph is female? \_\_\_\_\_

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# Fracture Prevalence Quiz 2

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Hip Fx  
per 1000  
population



Which graph is male? Yellow

Which graph is female? Blue

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# Fracture Prevalence Quiz 3

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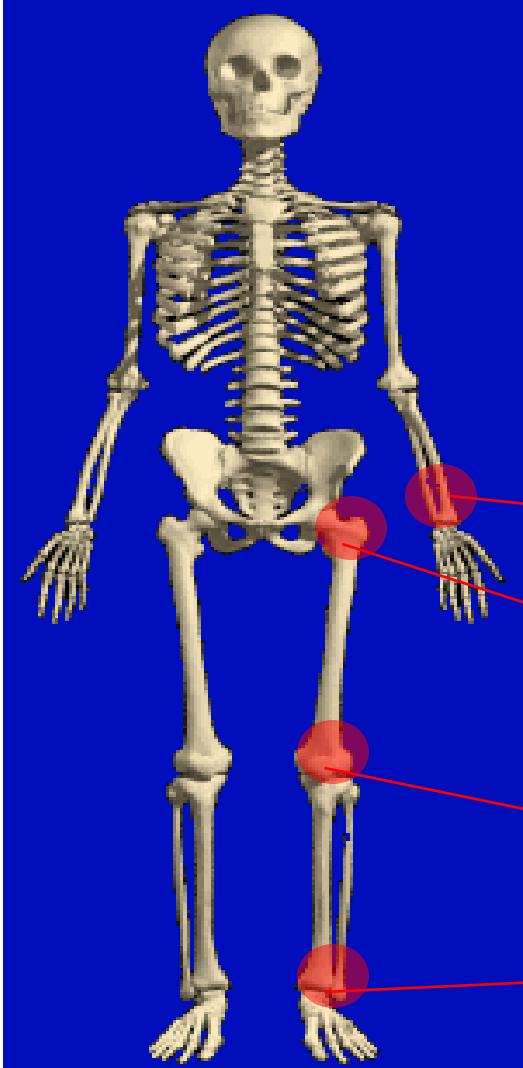
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# How often do bones break?



1st Wrist

2nd Hip

3rd Ankle

95% of hip fractures get an implant

2.031 per 1000 pop

1.460 per 1000 pop

1.200 per 1000 pop

0.601

0.115

0.676

0.135

0.2031

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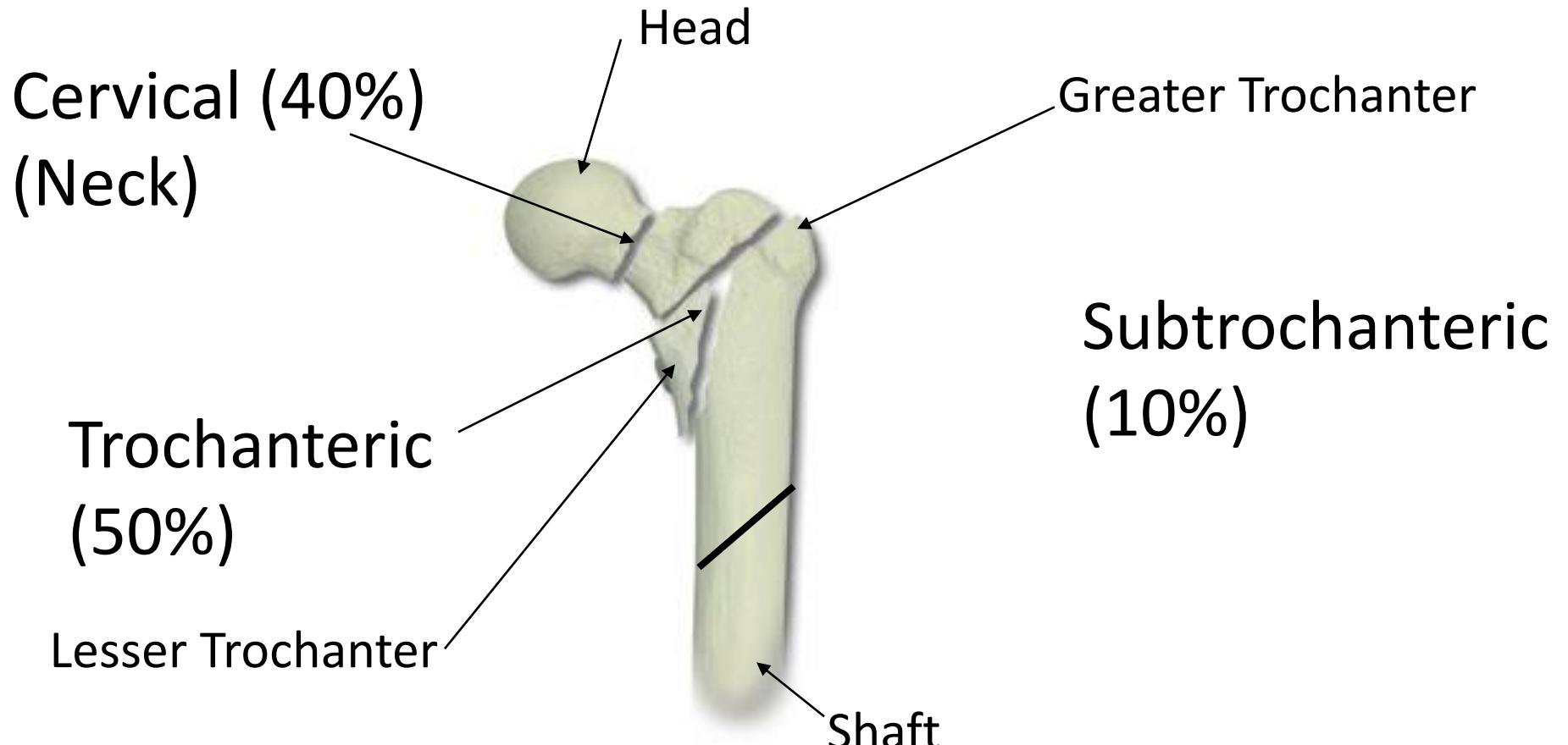
THE FUTURE



# Introduction

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## Types of Hip Fracture



Each fracture type has different biomechanics

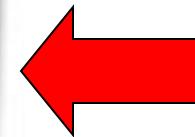
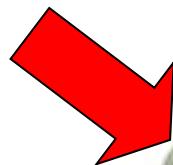
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# Introduction

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## The Biomechanical Problem

How to connect this



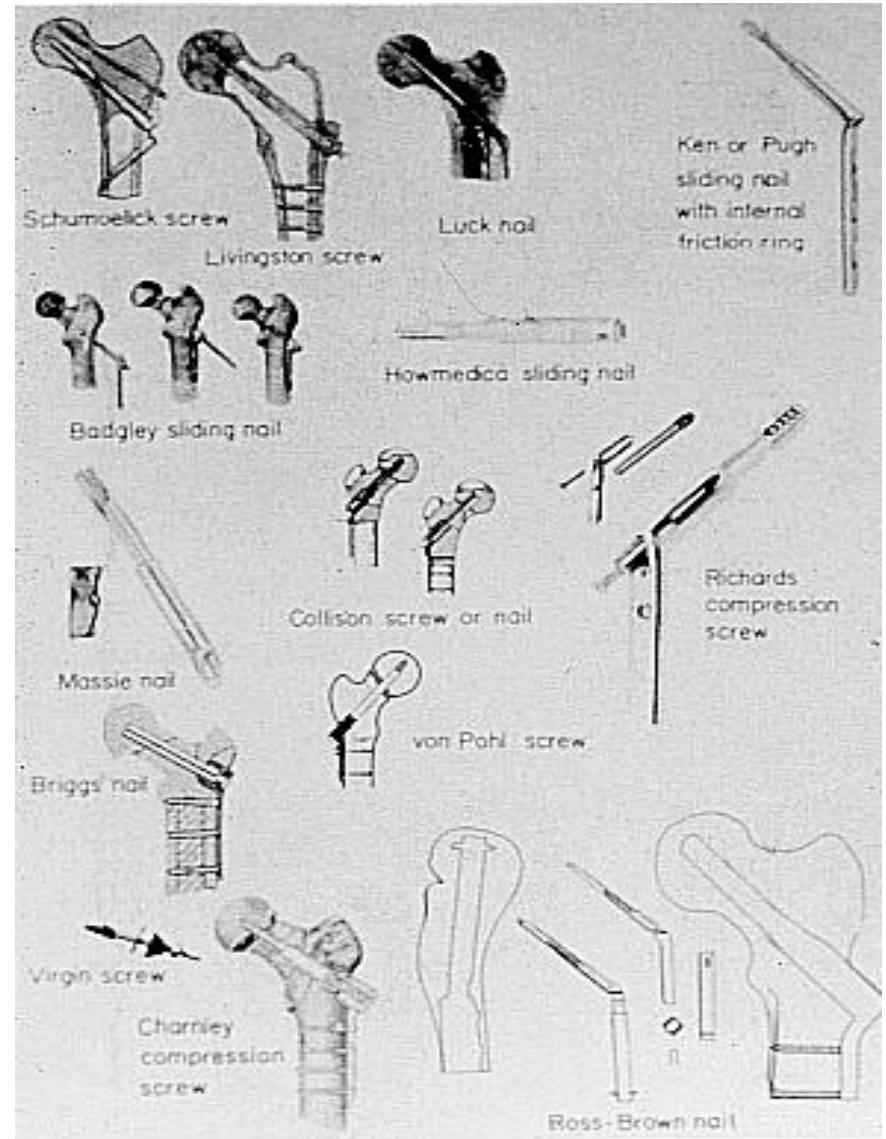
To this

# Introduction

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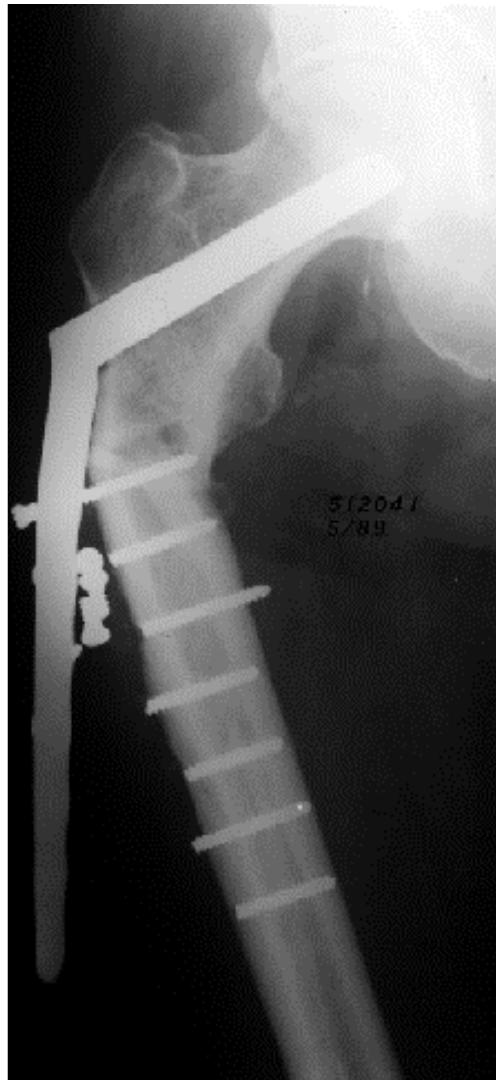
Up to 1990's Hip fractures  
were treated mainly by  
screw and plate devices

There were 2 types of failure



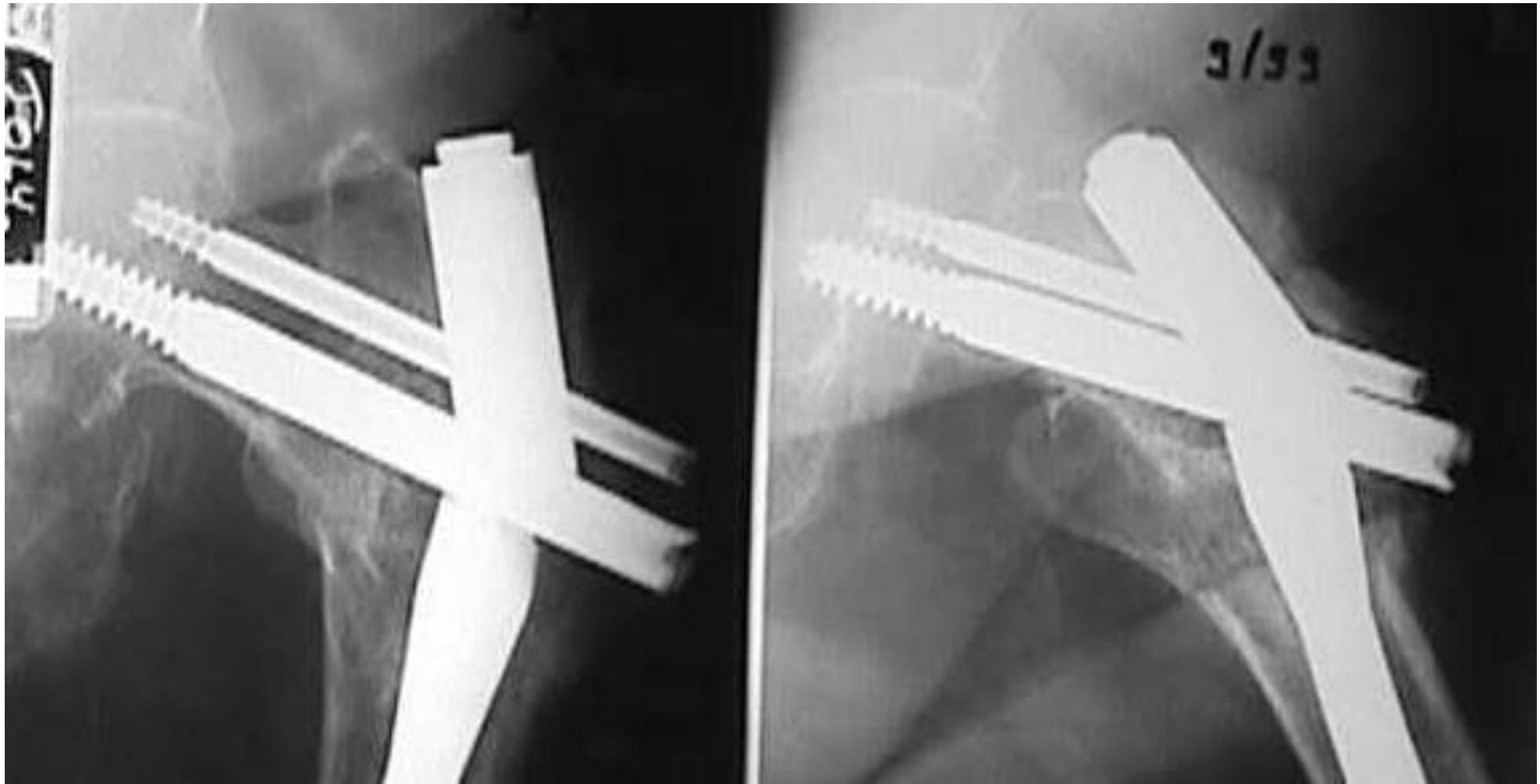
# Implant Failure

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# Implant Failure

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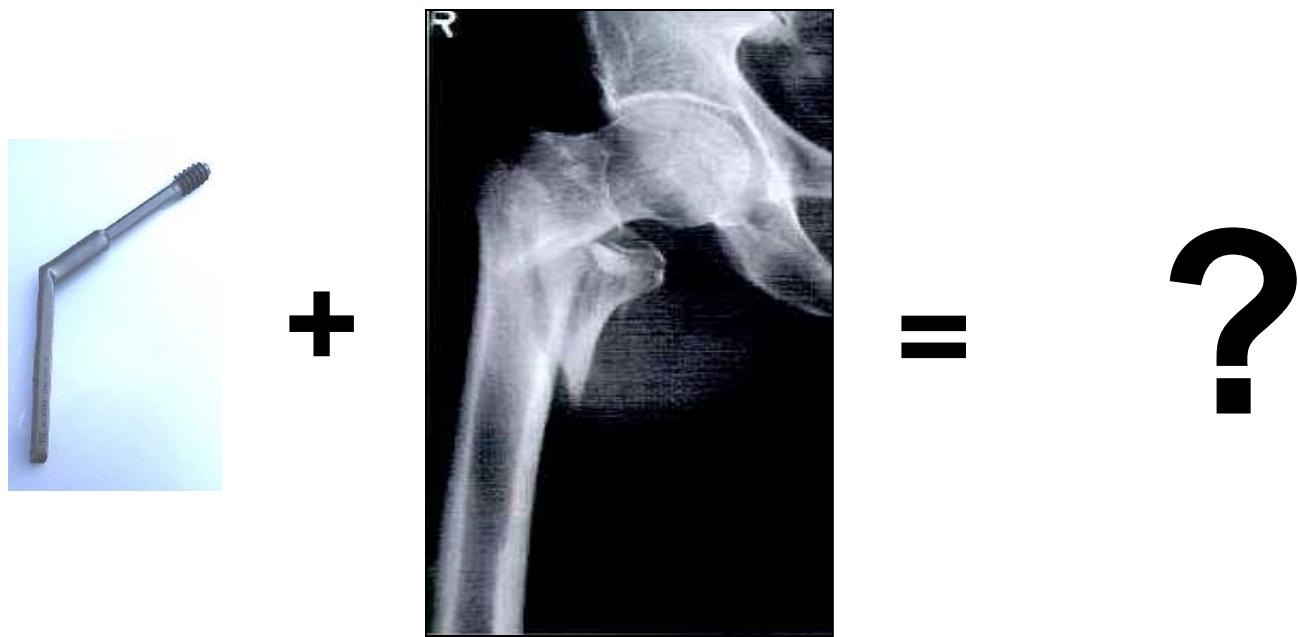


# Bone Failure

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Screw Cuts Out Through  
Bone



Compression Hip Screw - Gold Standard

Worked well in stable uncomplicated fx

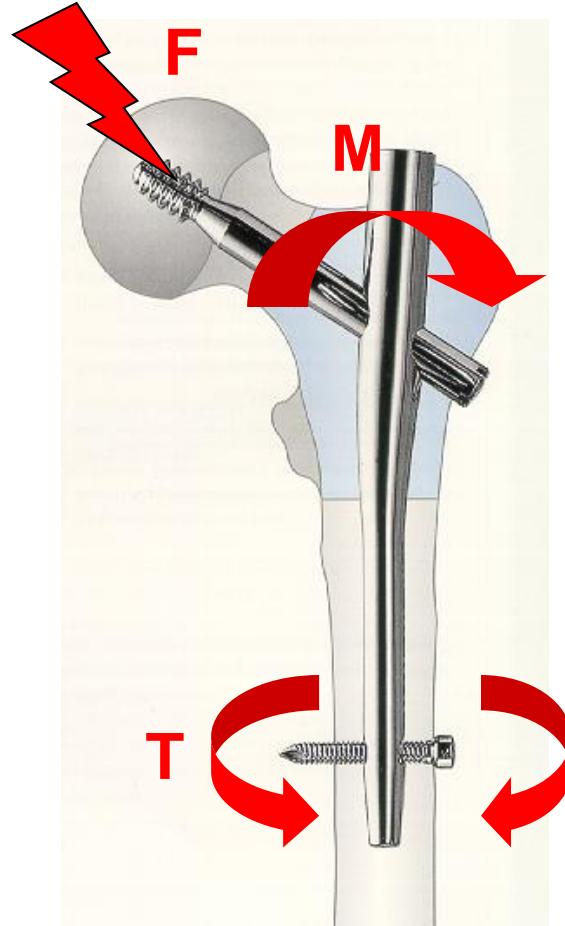
Worked less well in unstable complex fx

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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

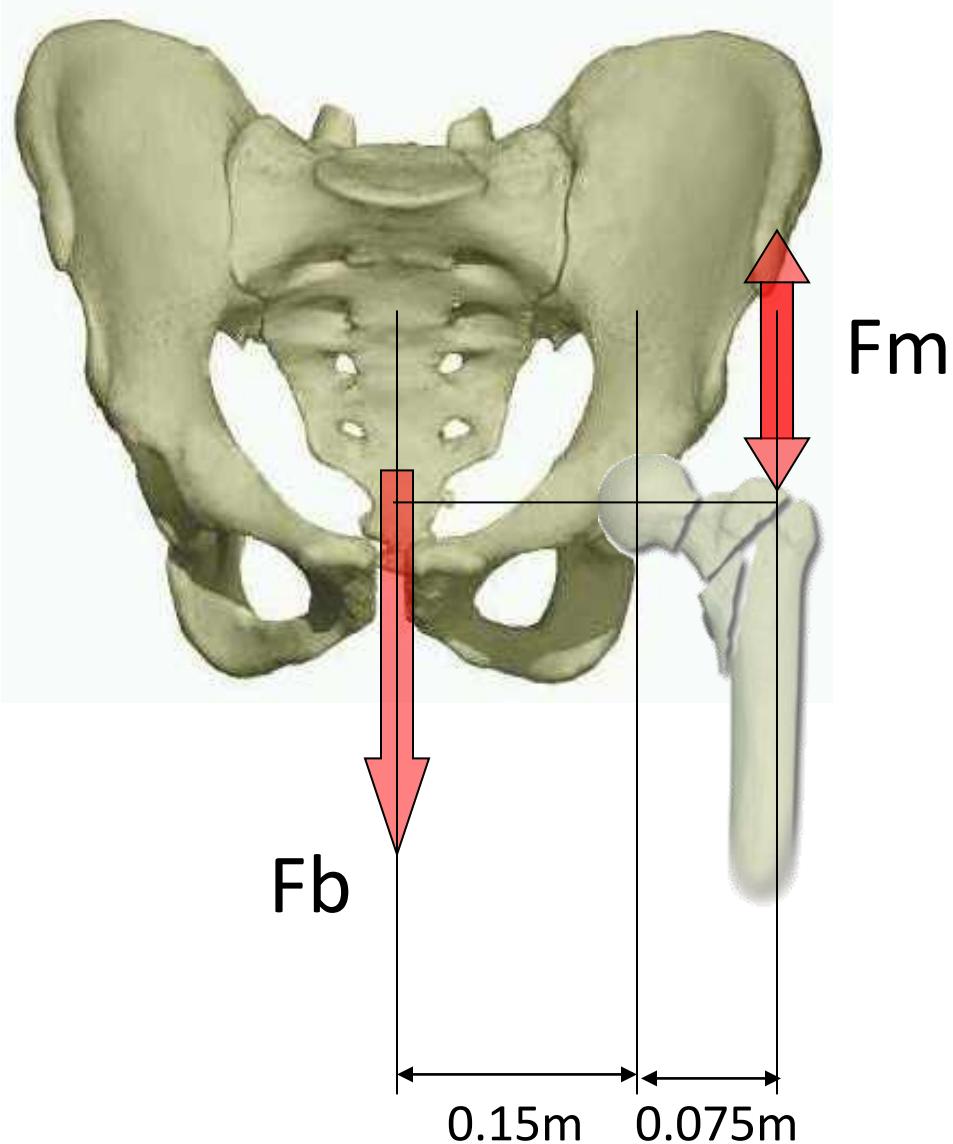
- Measurement Newton
  - » 1kg equivalent 10N

## Moments

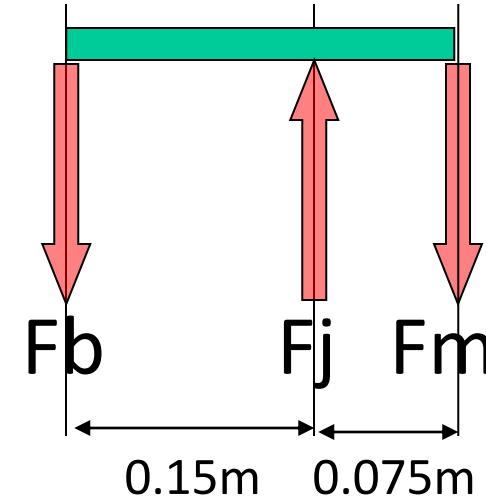
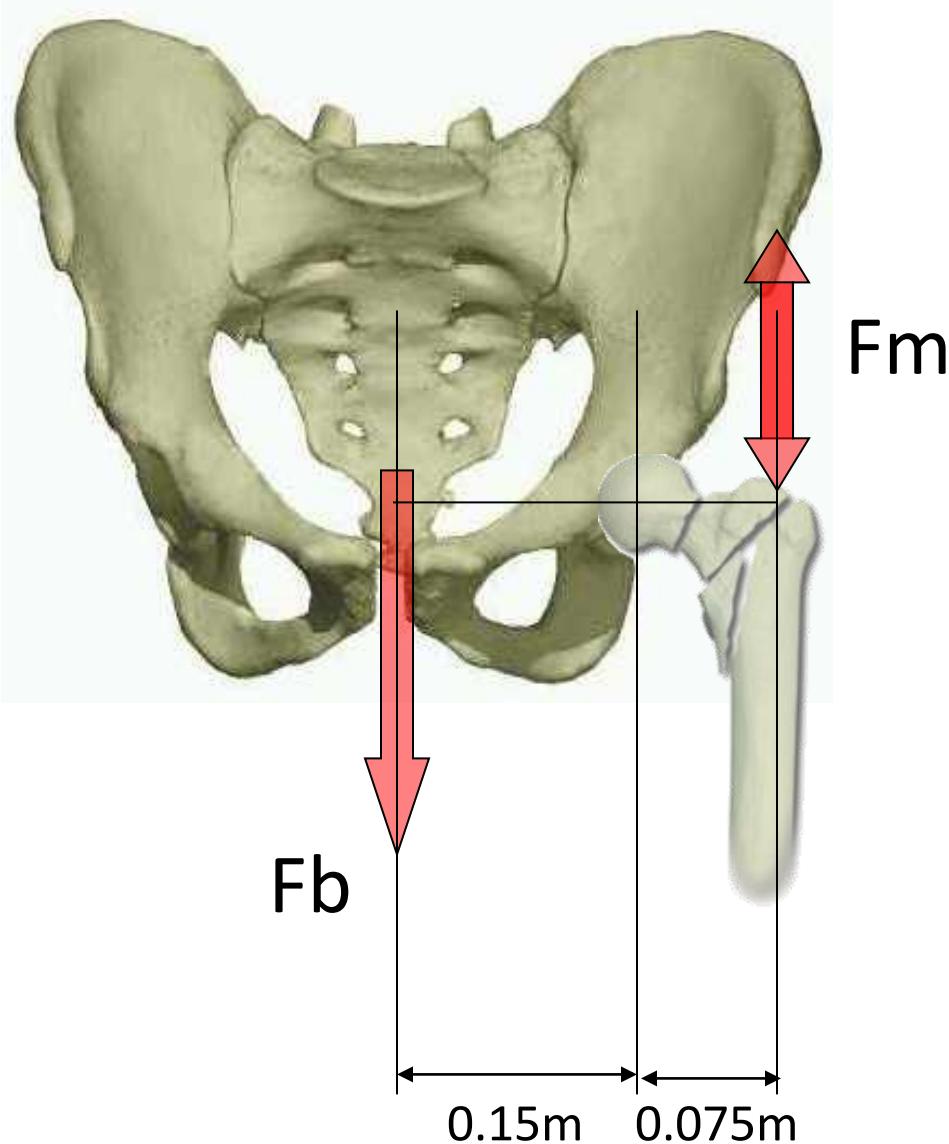
- Measurement Newton metre
  - » 1 kg held at 1metre equivalent to 10Nm

# Hip Force Example

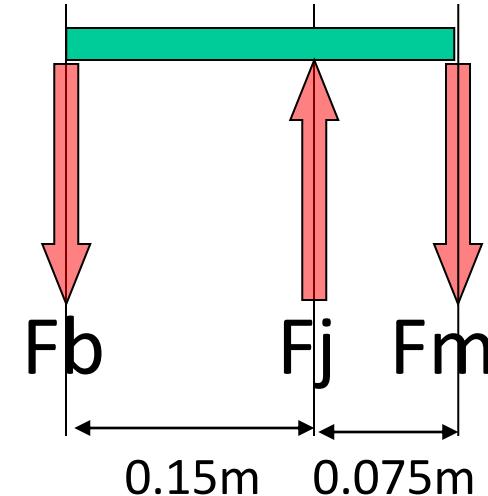
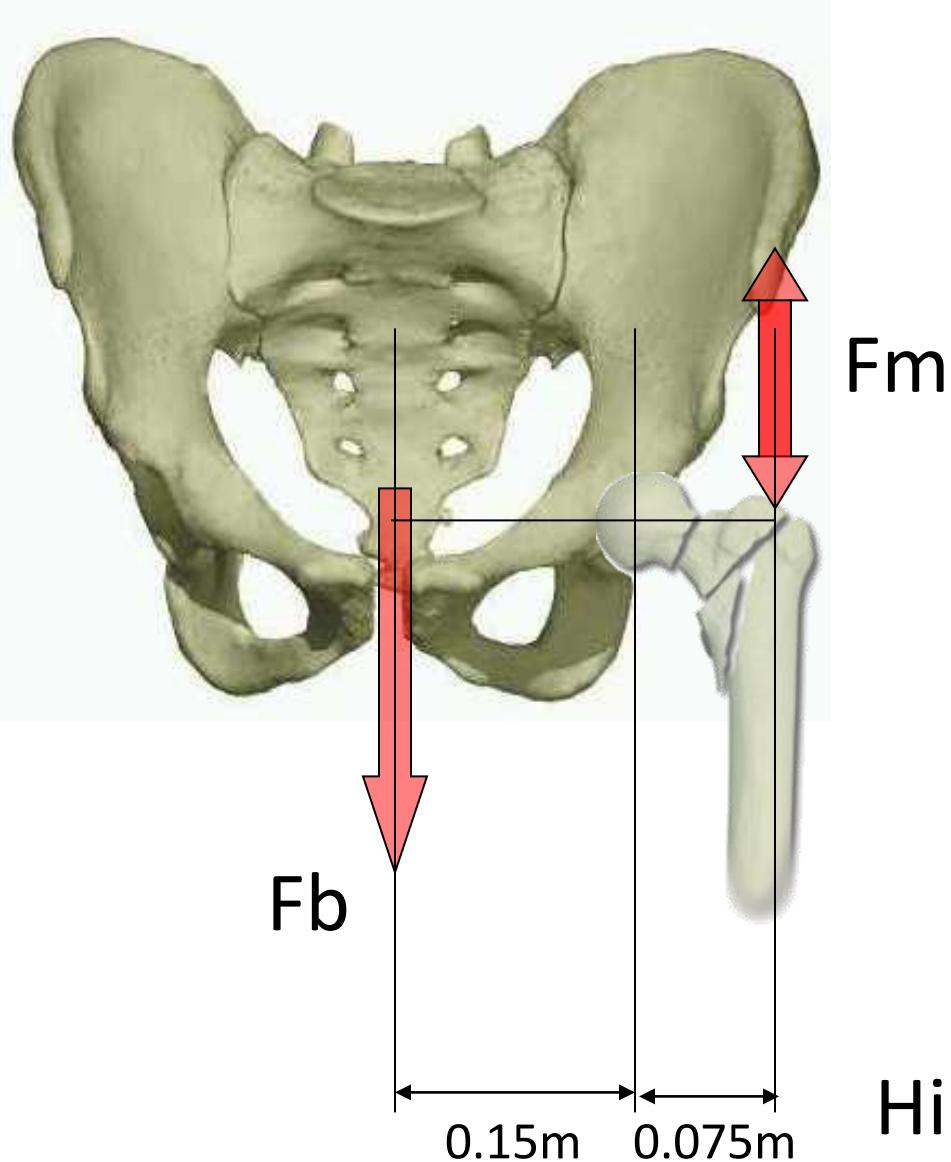
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# Hip Force Example



# Hip Force Example



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

$$F_m = 2 F_b$$

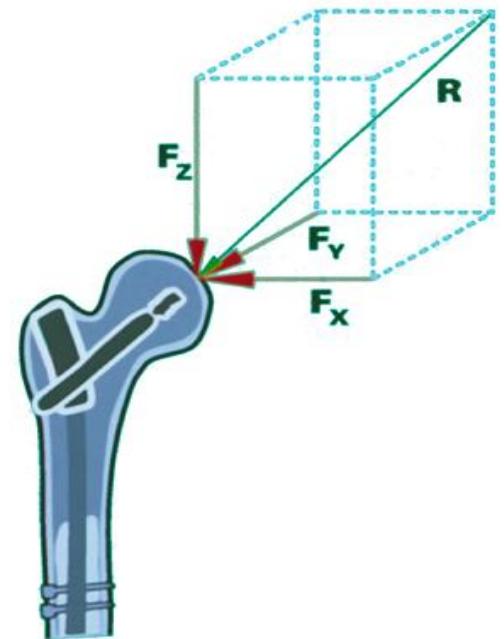
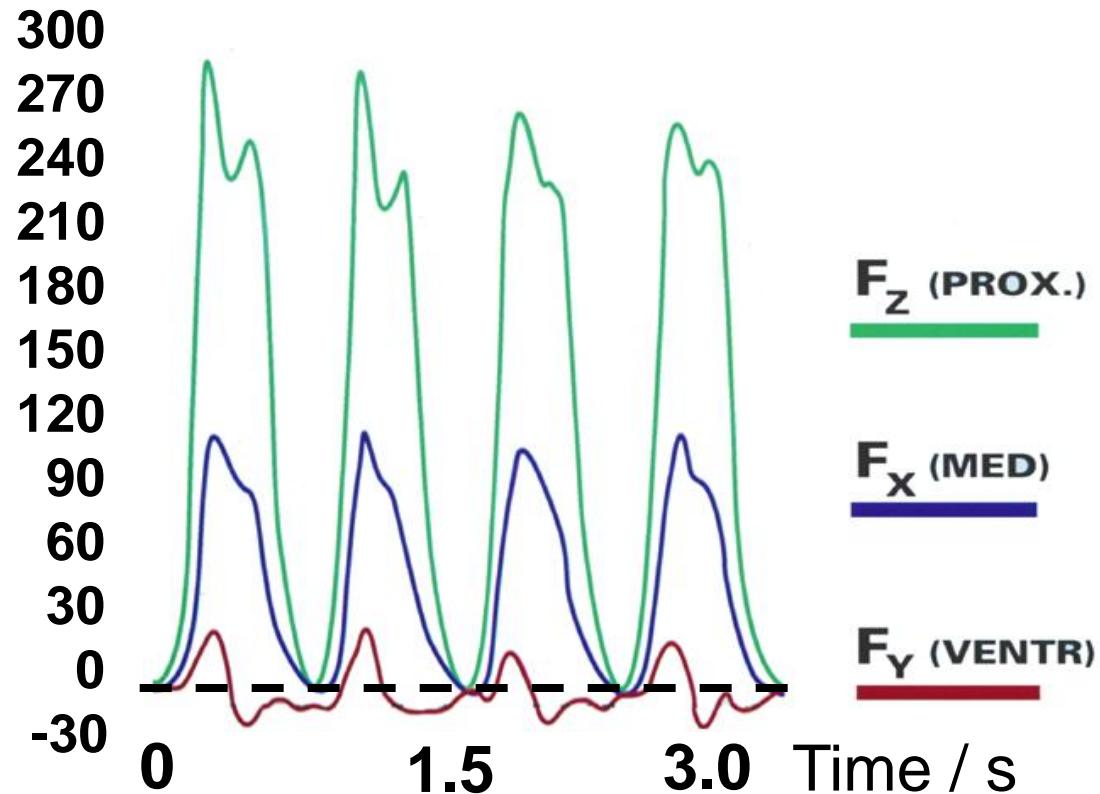
$$\sum F \quad F_j = F_b + F_m$$

$$F_j = F_b + 2F_b$$

Hip force is 3 times Body Weight

# Hip Joint Force (Bergmann)

Force % BW



# Implant Materials

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<i>Type</i>	<i>Composition</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.

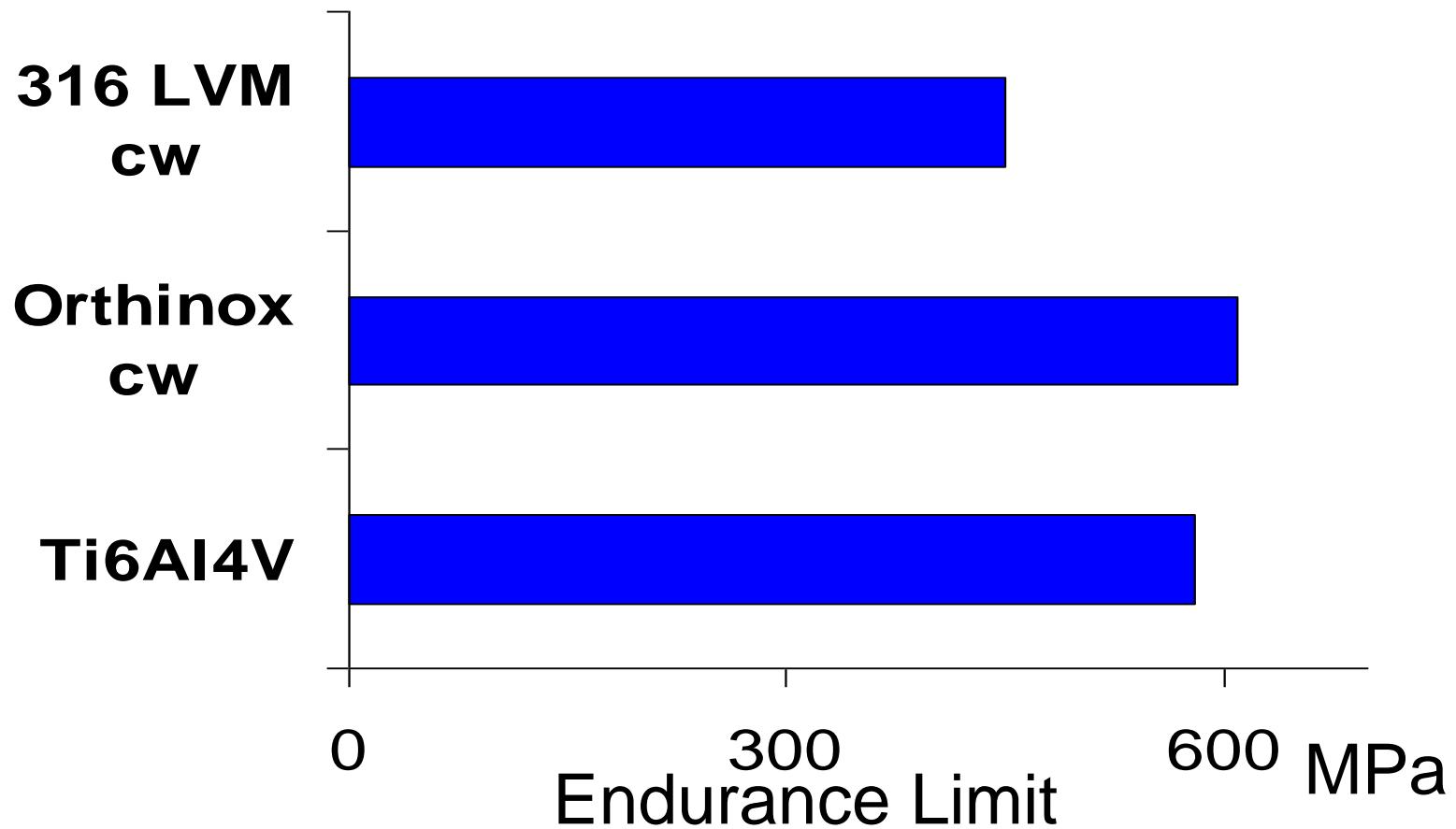
Other  $\leq 0.5\%$

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# Fatigue Strength

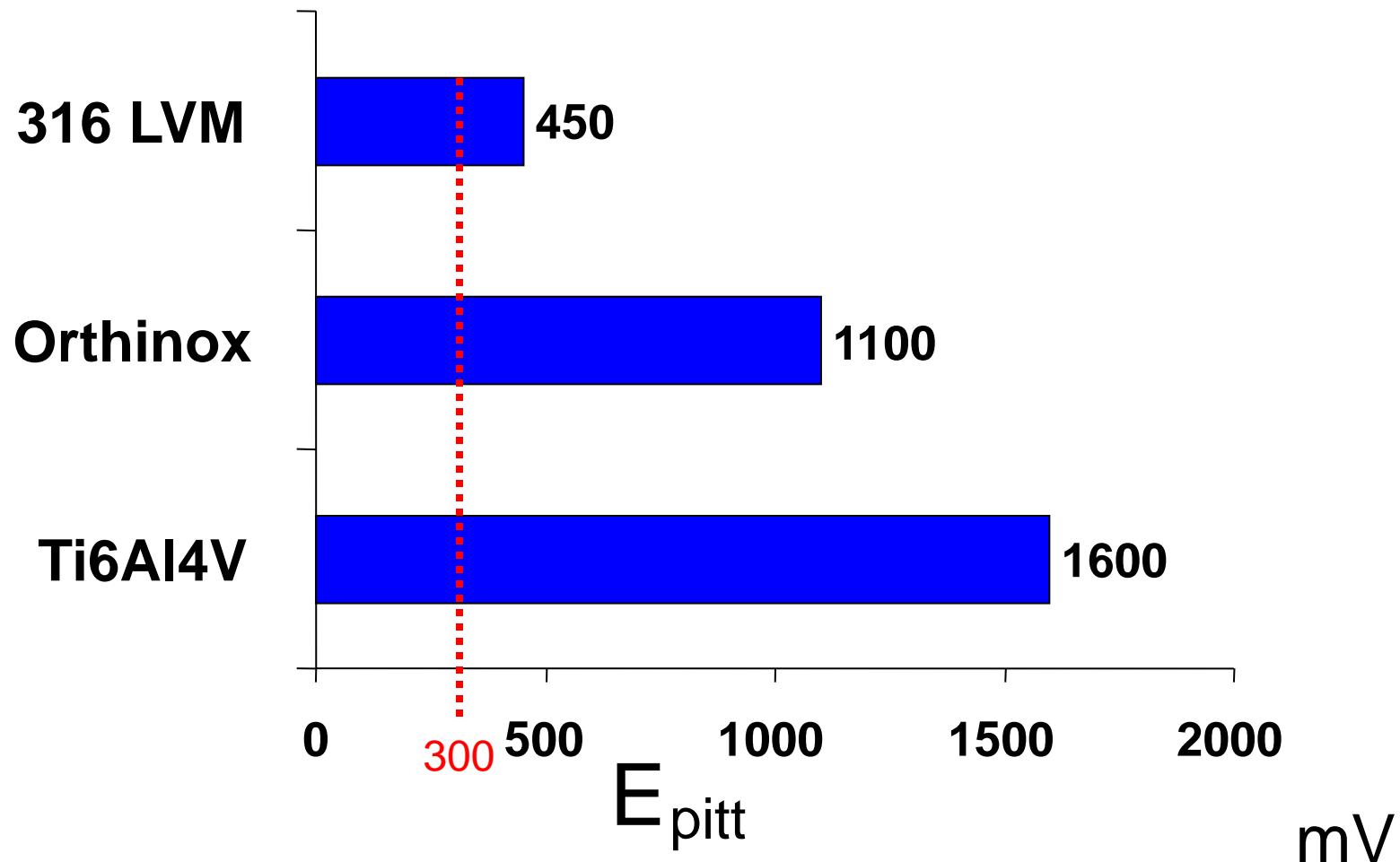
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Rotating bending, smooth surface



# 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**

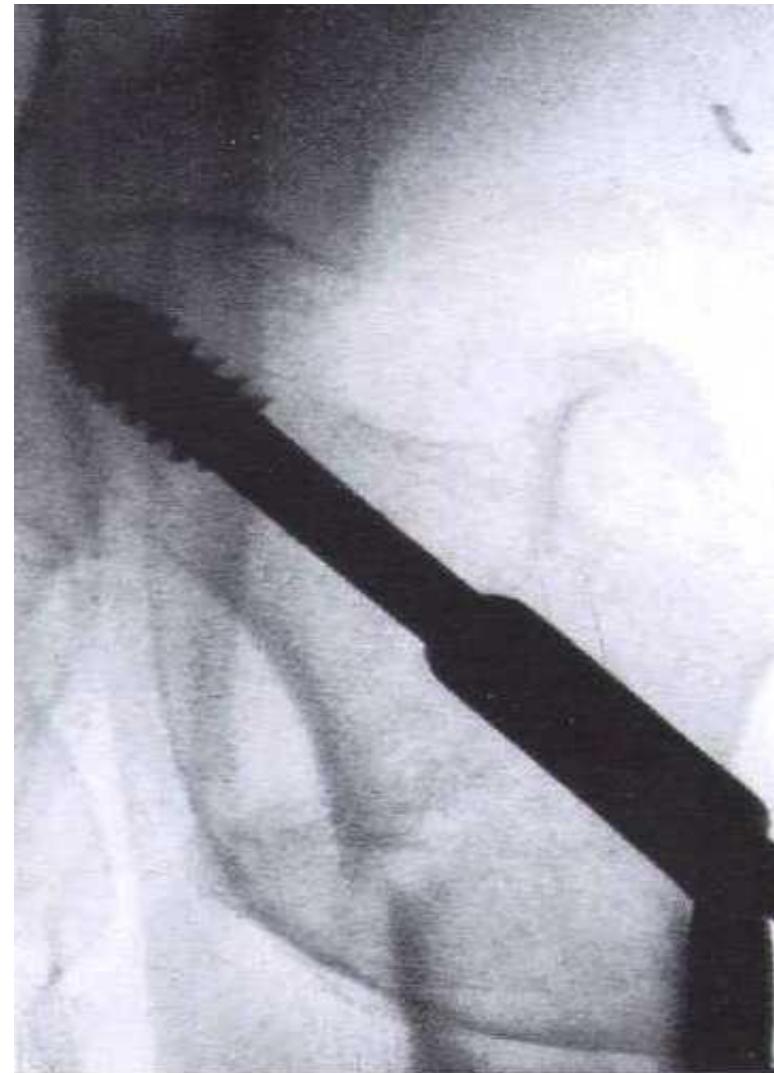
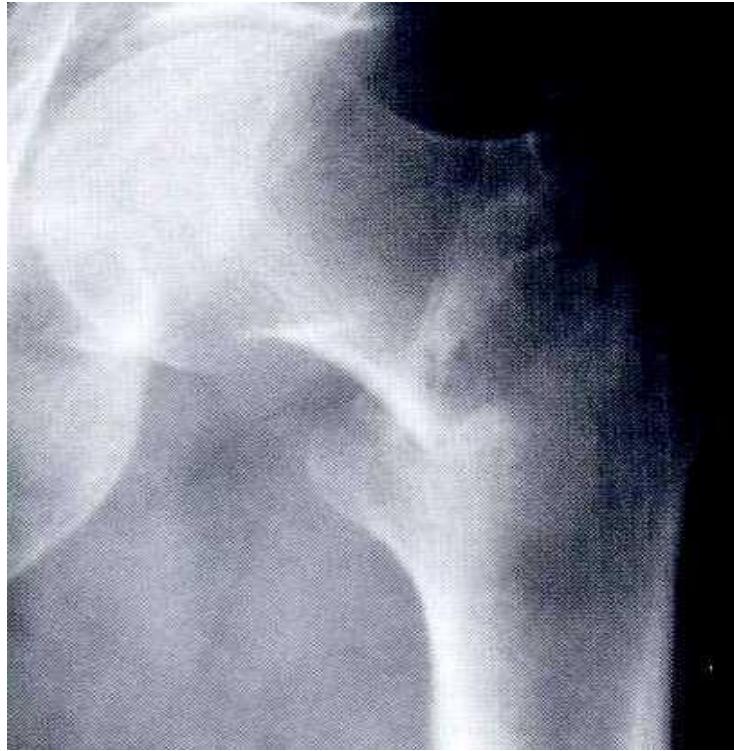


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# Pertrochanteric Fracture

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Stable



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# Segmented prox. femoral Fracture

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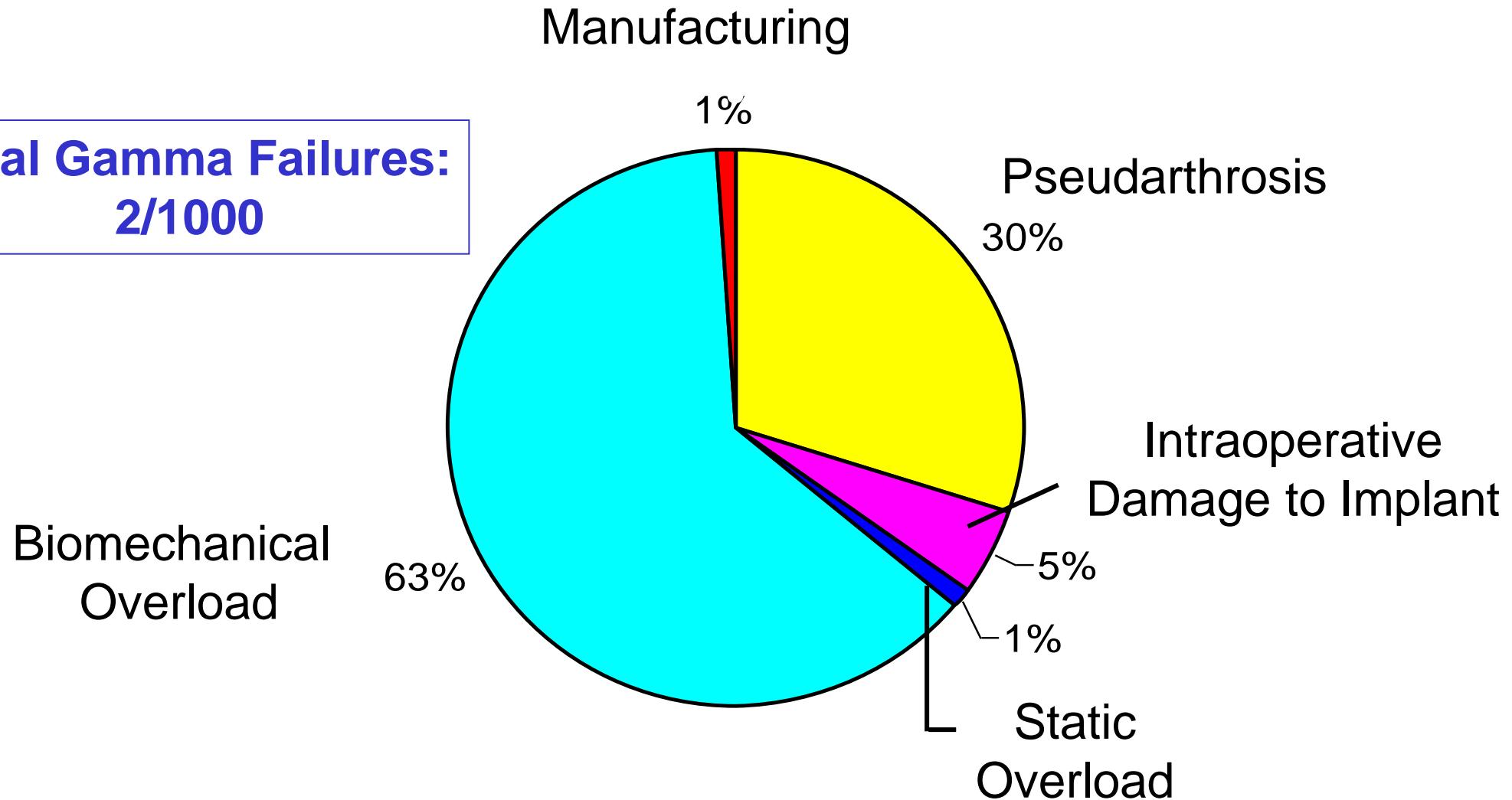
Unstable



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# Implant Failure

**Total Gamma Failures:**  
**2/1000**



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