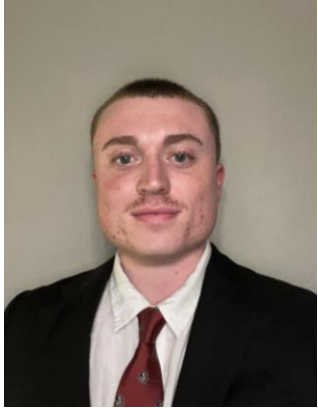


A 3D rendering of a human arm, showing the hand, forearm, and upper arm. The arm is colored in a gradient from blue to white. A red, glowing, cylindrical indenter is positioned against the forearm, with the text "Bone Quality Indenter" overlaid on it.

Bone Quality Indenter

Team Introductions



Grant Giorgi
*Orthopedic
Bioengineer*



Erin Petkus
*Biomaterials and
Biopolymers
Engineer*



Timothy Surface
*Manufacturing
Engineer*



Abrea Green
*Clinical
Engineer*



Tessany Schou
*Materials
Engineer*



Nicholas Vastano
*Bioinstrumentation
Engineer*

Sponsor and Advisor



Project Sponsor

Tom Vanasse

Director of Engineering, Exactech



Academic Advisor

Stephen Arce, Ph.D.

Professor, FAMU-FSU Engineering

Tessany Schou

Objective

Create a functional prototype and complete feasibility testing of a device that assists the surgeon's selection in type of implant used during total shoulder arthroplasty.

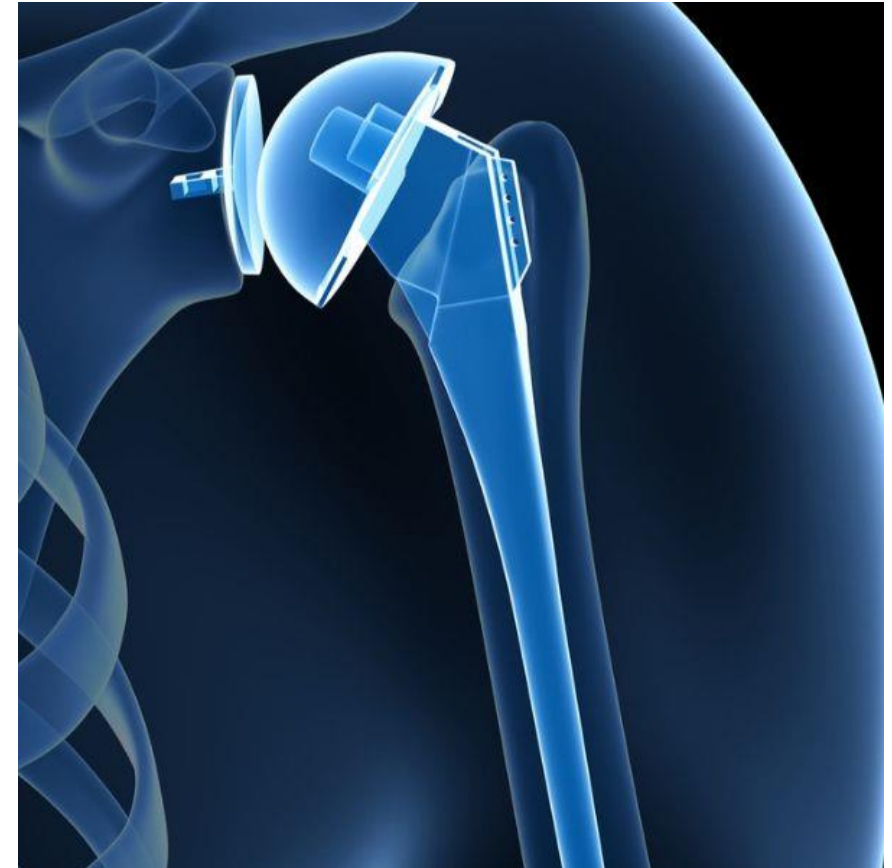
Tessany Schou



Total Shoulder Arthroplasty

Purpose

Eliminate source of pain and dysfunction by replacing shoulder joint with artificial components



Erin Petkus

Types of Implants

Stemmed Implant

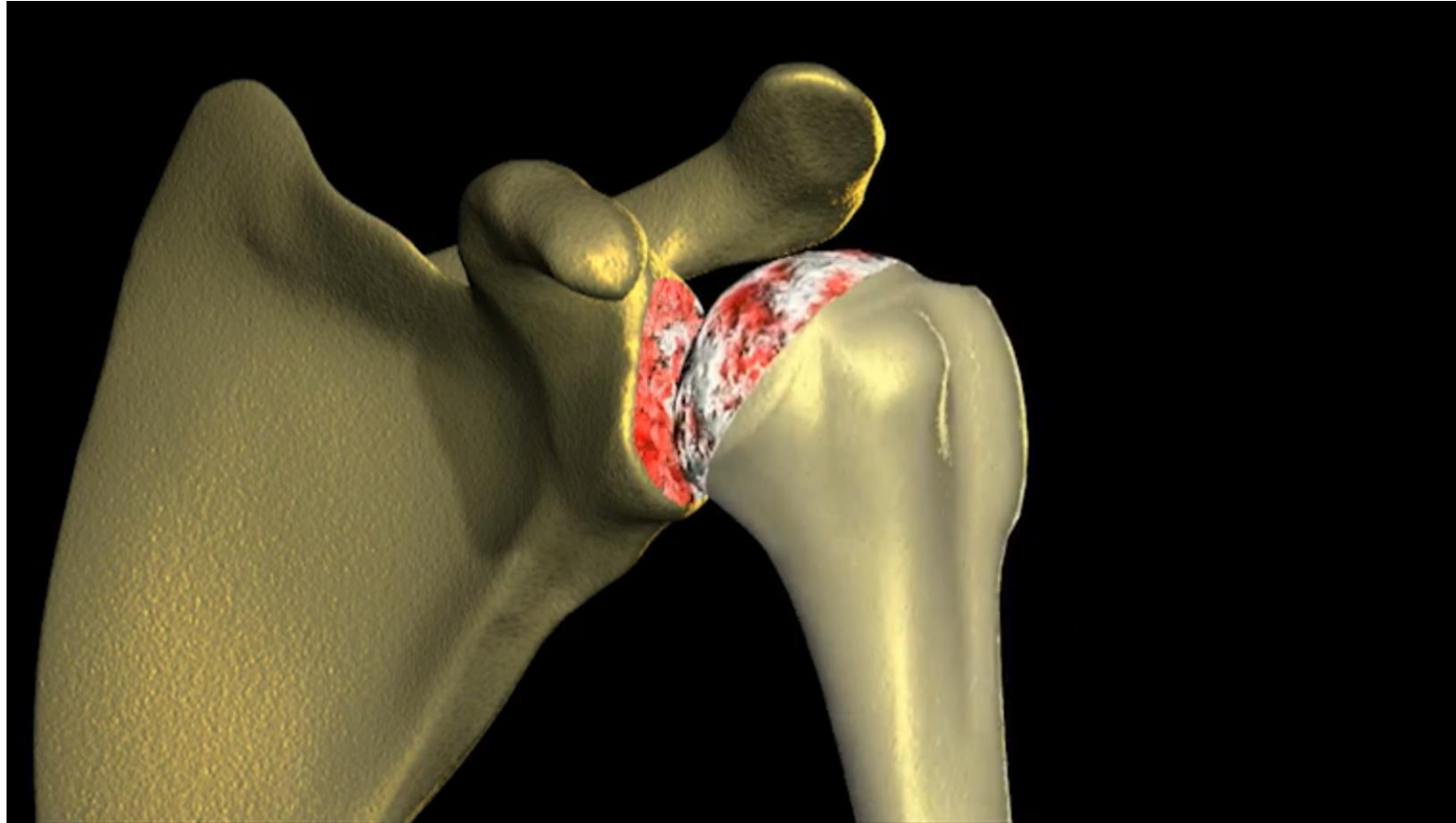


Stemless Implant



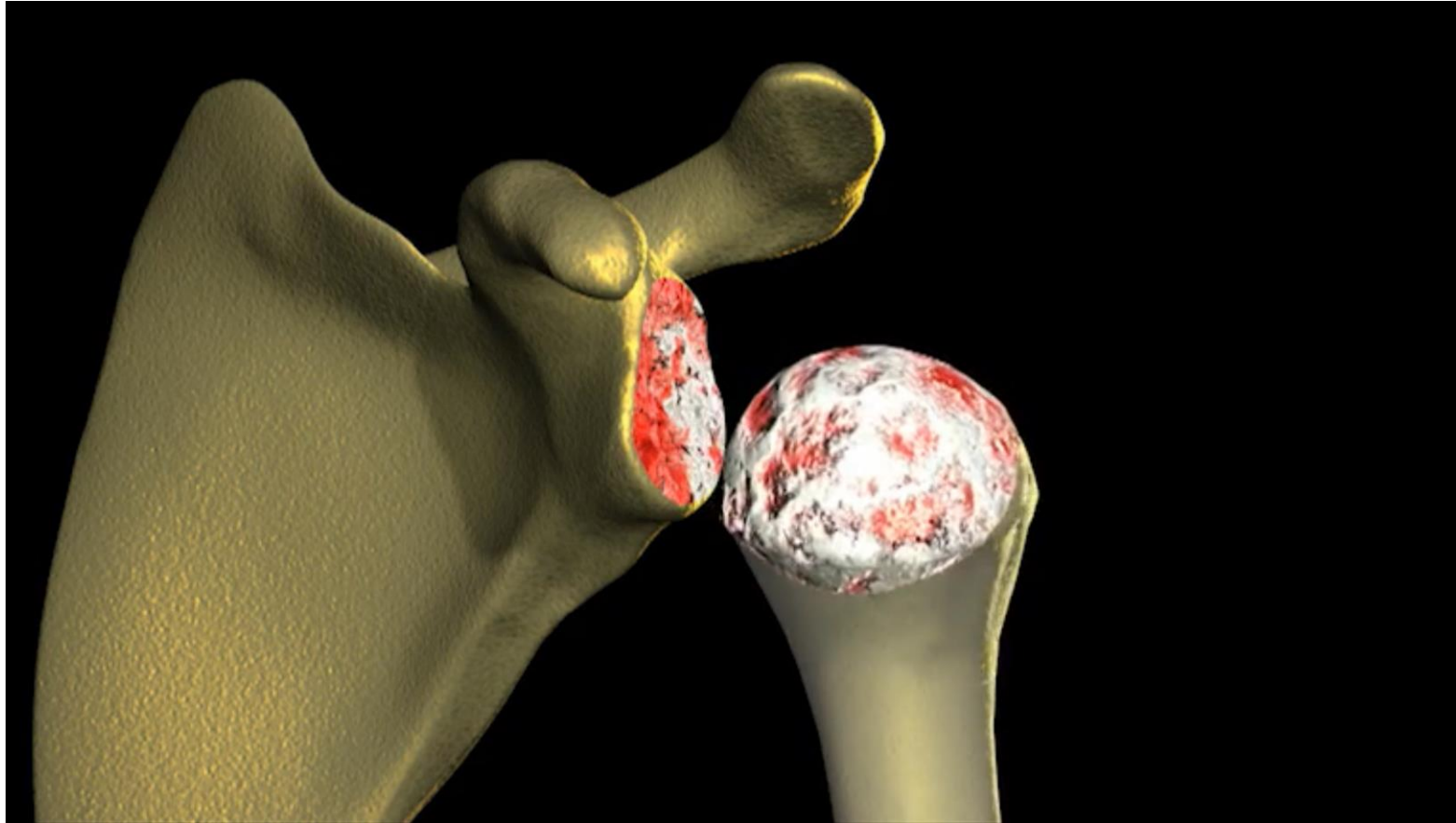
Erin Petkus

The “Thumb Test”



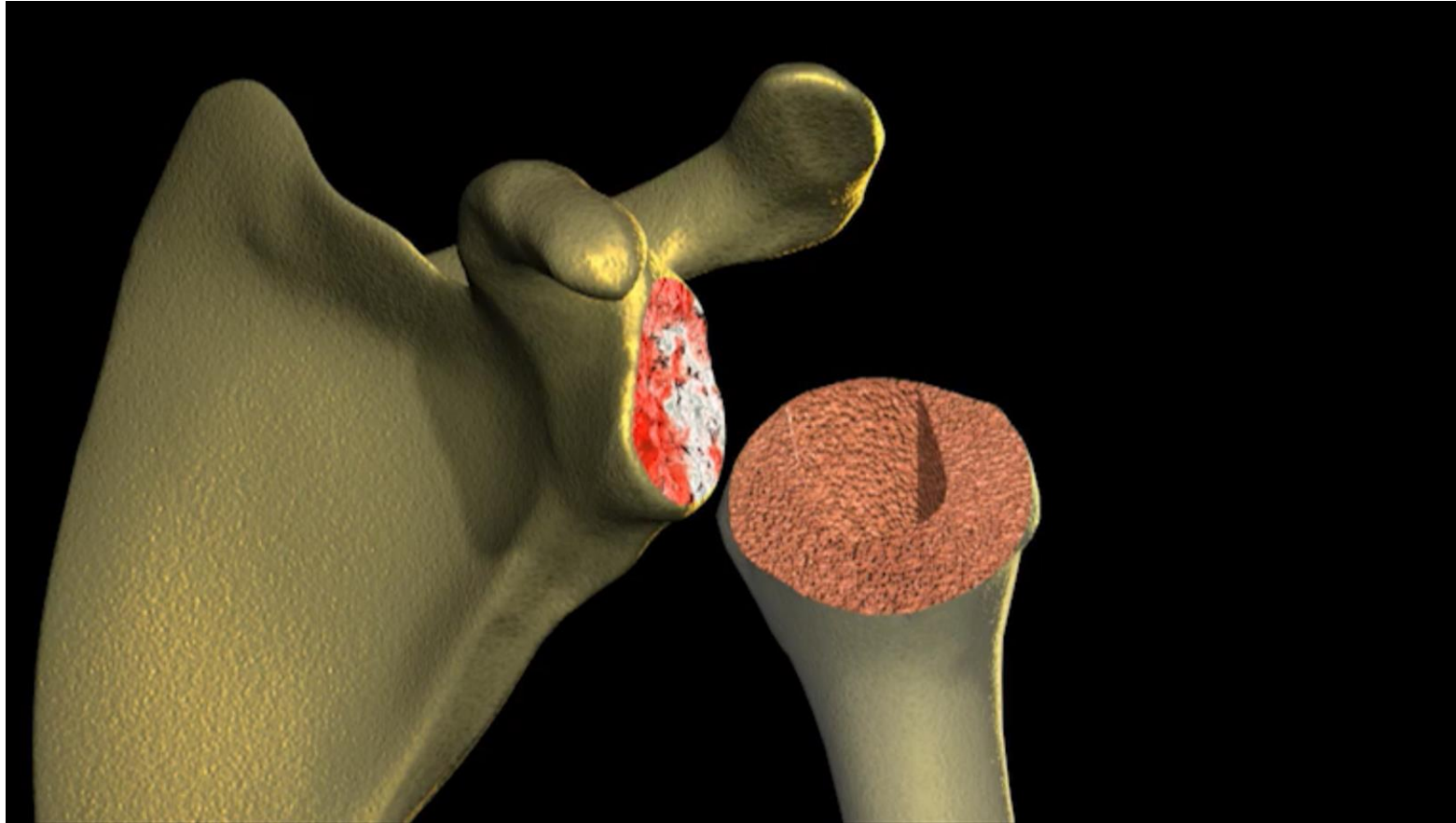
Erin Petkus

The “Thumb Test”



Erin Petkus

The “Thumb Test”



Erin Petkus

Levels of Bone Density/Quality



Erin Petkus

Targets

Compliant
with FDA
regulations

Creates
indentation less
than or equal to
1 in.

Length of
device is
smaller than
6 in.

Reports results
with 95%
accuracy

Device
withstands
temperatures up
to 284°F

Weighs less
than or equal
to 5 lbs.

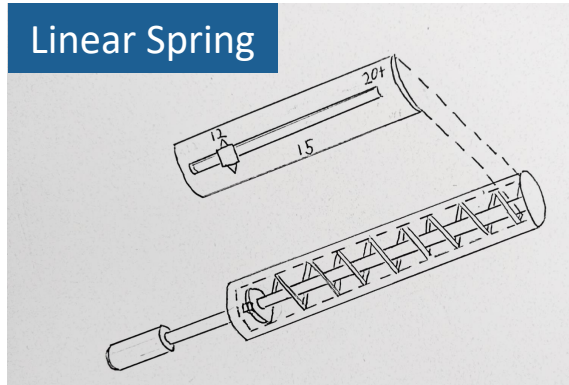
Lifespan
greater than
50 uses



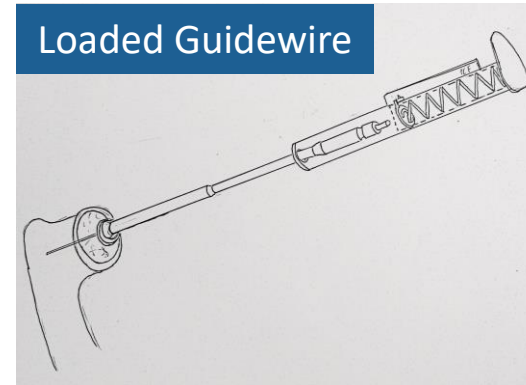
Abrea Green

Concepts

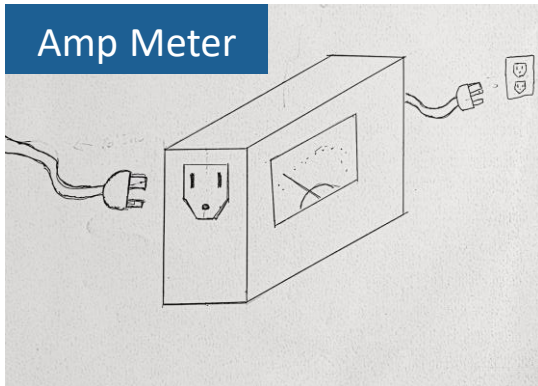
Linear Spring



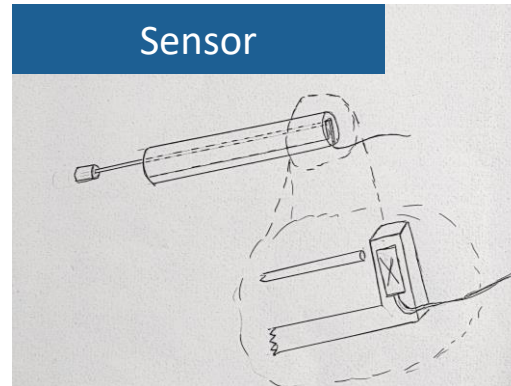
Loaded Guidewire



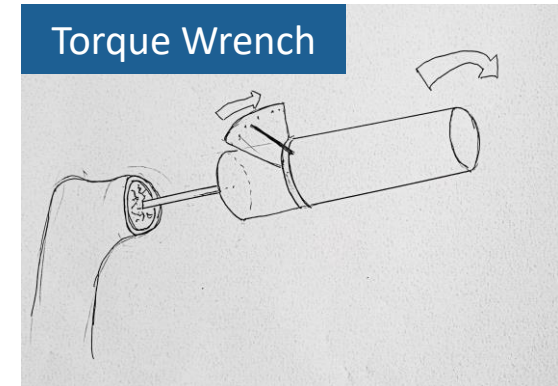
Amp Meter



Sensor



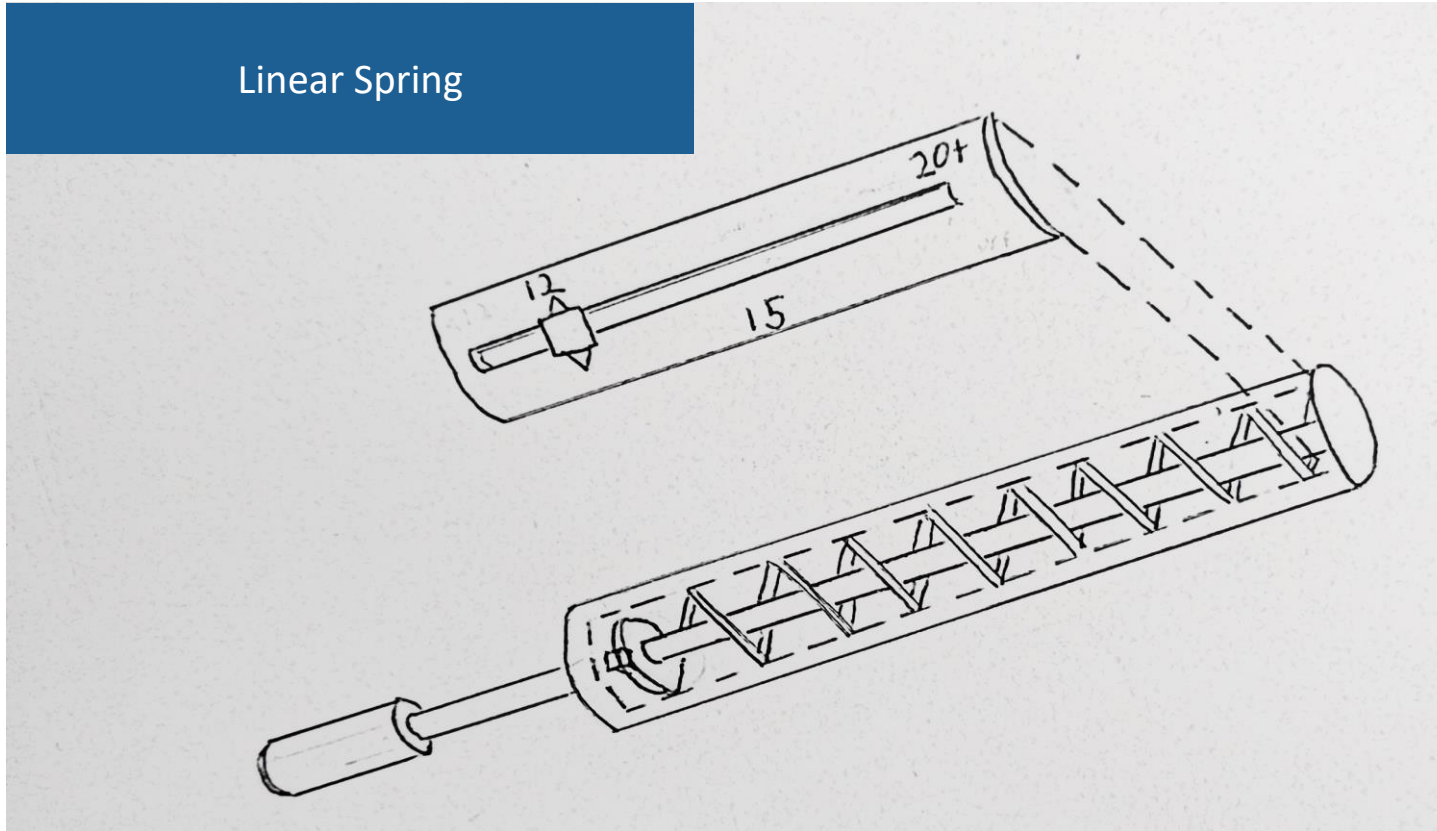
Torque Wrench



Tessany Schou

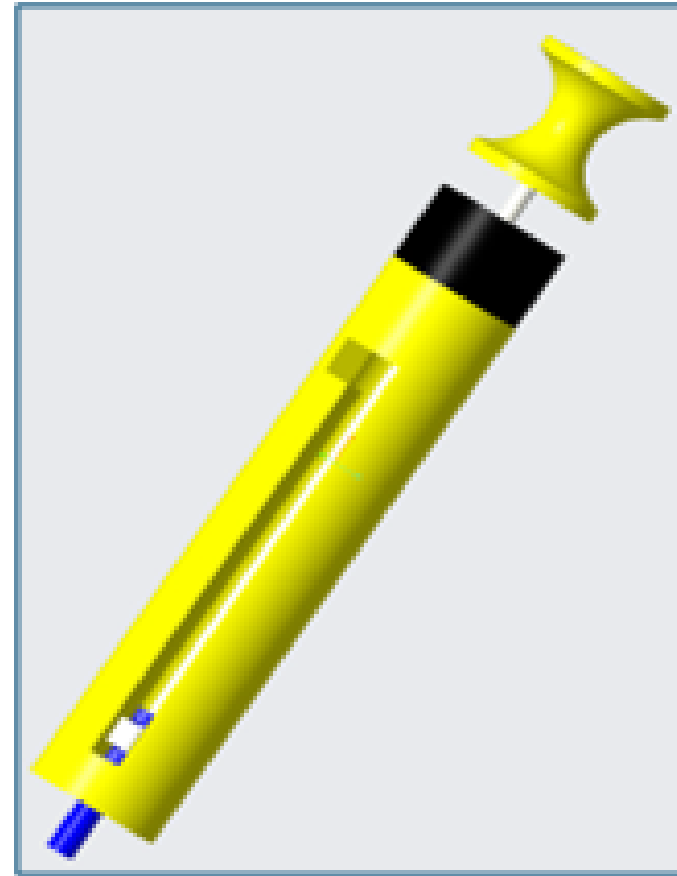
Concept Selection

Linear Spring



Tessany Schou

Rework and 3D Model



Tessany Schou

Classification & Applicable Standards

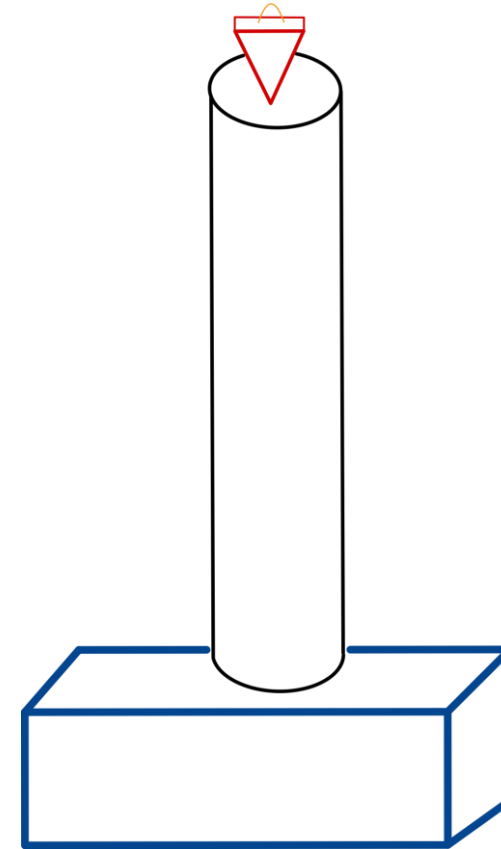


- Class I medical device
 - Exempt or 510K
- Relevant Standards
 - ASTM D-1621
 - ISO 10993-20
 - ISO 17665-1 and -2

Abrea Green

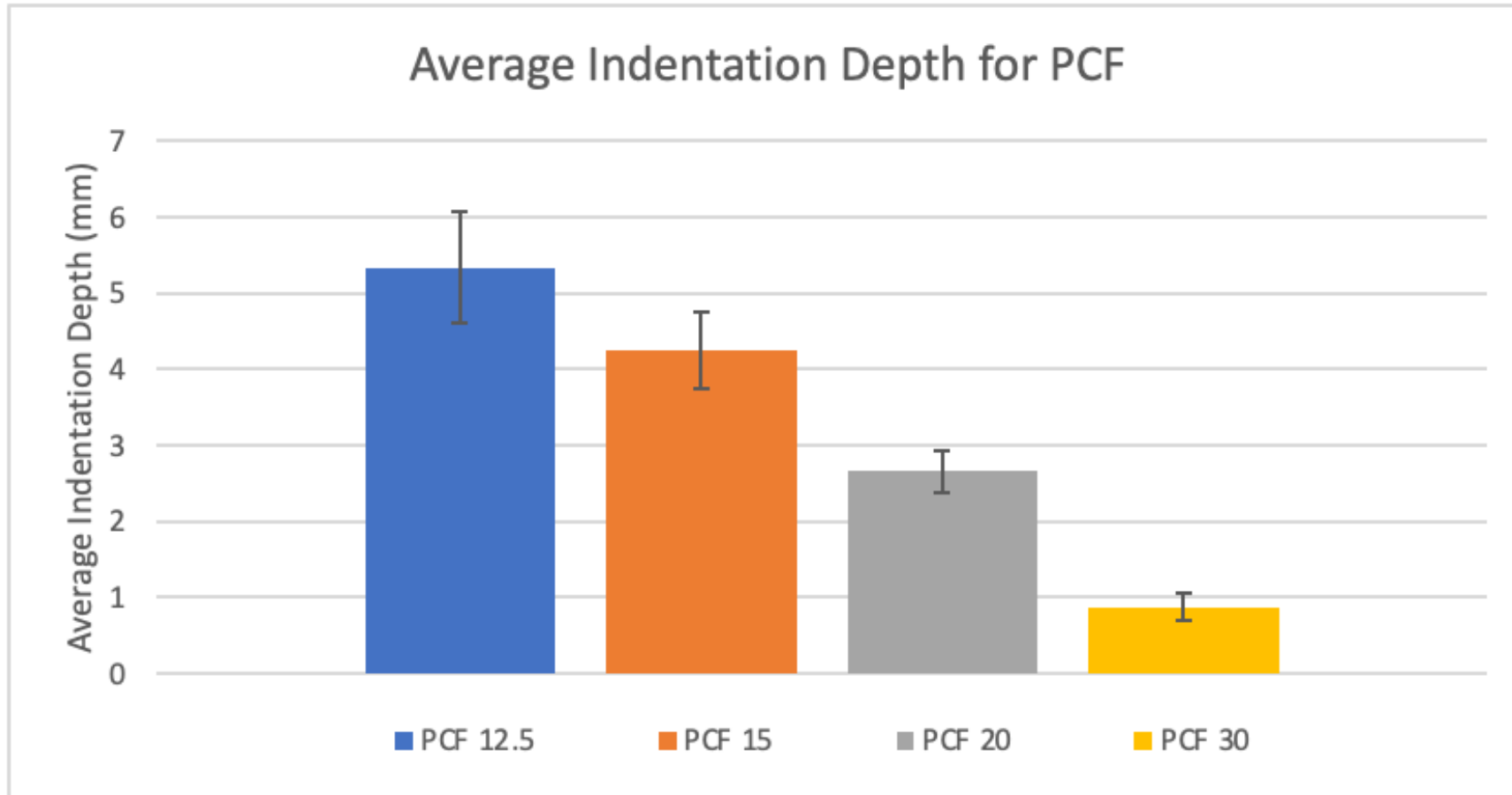
Pyramid Drop Testing Procedure

- Pyramid shaped fishing weights through PVC pipe
 - 3 ounces and 50.75 inches
- Depth measured with calipers
- Force back-calculated for varied PCF



Grant Giorgi

Pyramid Drop Testing Results

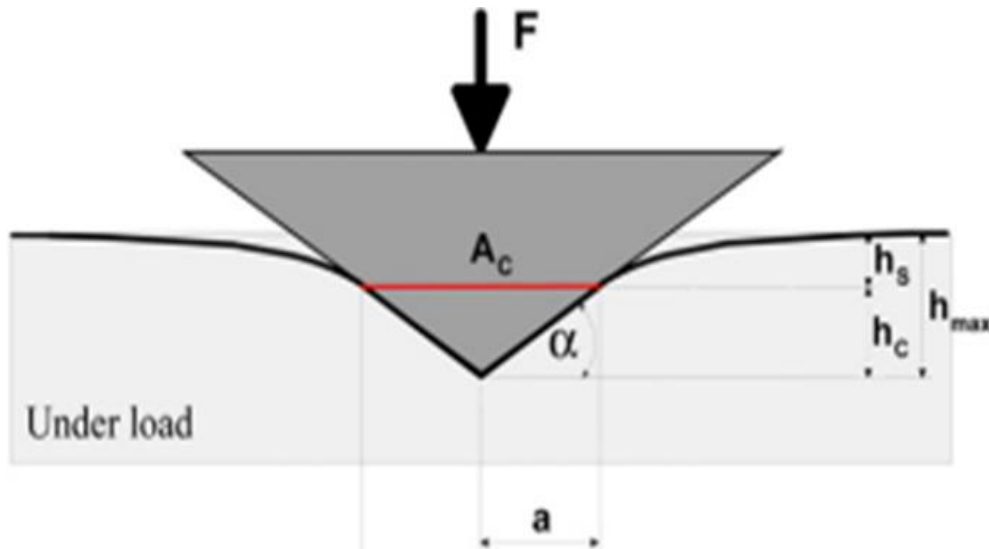


Nick Vastano

Pyramid Drop Testing Results

$$F = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{E^*}{\tan \alpha} \cdot h^m, \quad \text{where}$$

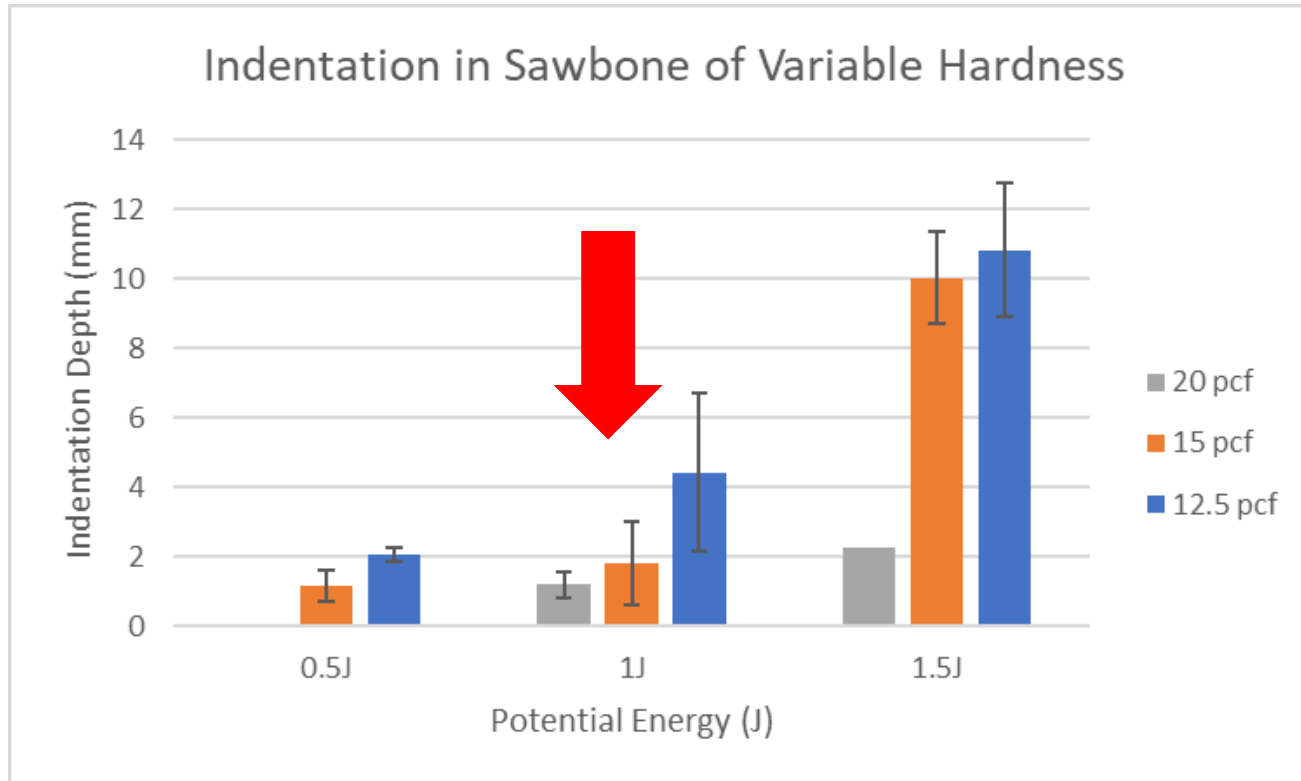
$$E^* = \frac{E}{(1 - \nu^2)} \quad \text{and} \quad m = 2$$



- F: Force (176.9±10% N)
- E*: Young's Modulus of sawbone related to Poisson's ratio
- ν : Poisson's ratio for polyurethane foam = 0.25
- α : Angle of incidence (78 Degrees)
- h: Indentation depth

Nick Vastano

Flat Point Testing Results

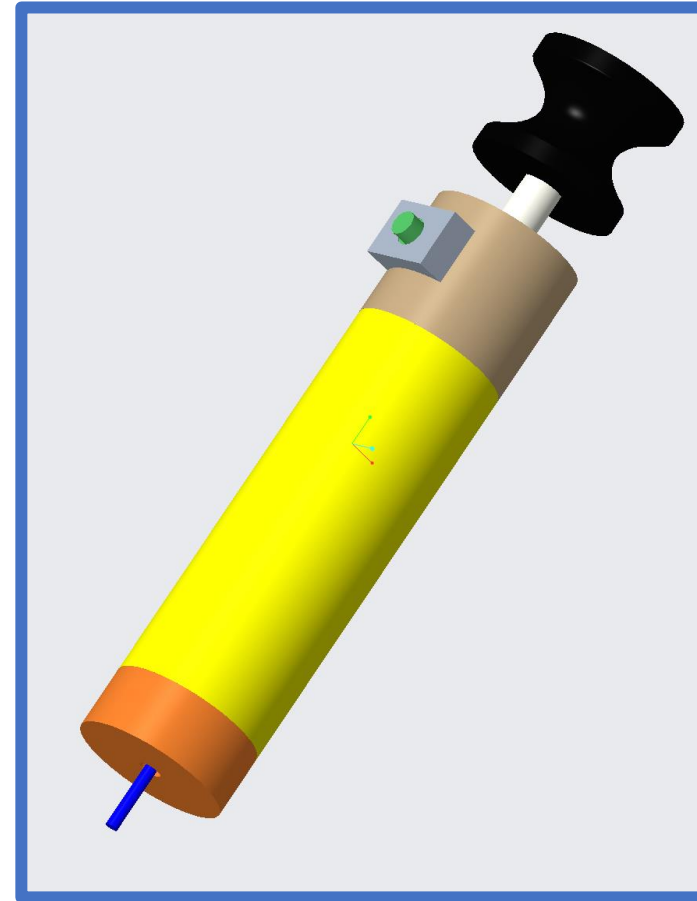


$$PE = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

- Largest indentation depth at 1.5J
- No indentation of 20 PCF at 0.5J
- Target PE = 1J

Abrea Green

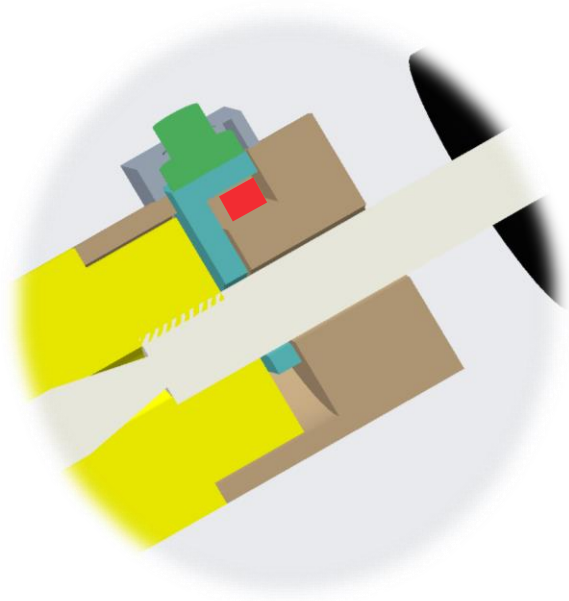
Design Refinement



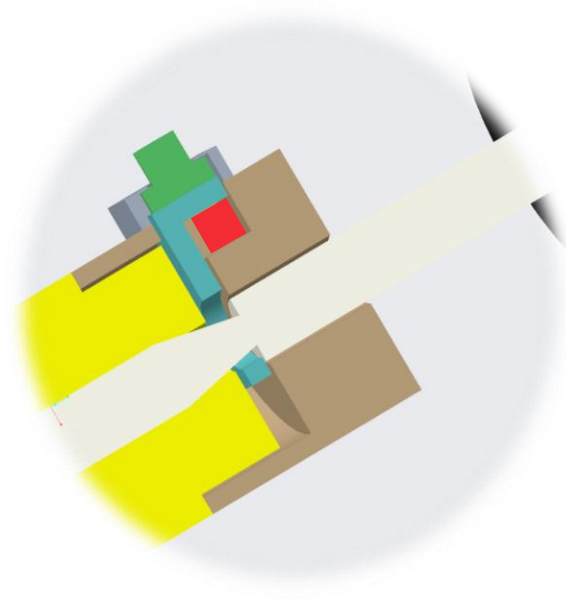
Tessany Schou

Current Method of Release

Free Position



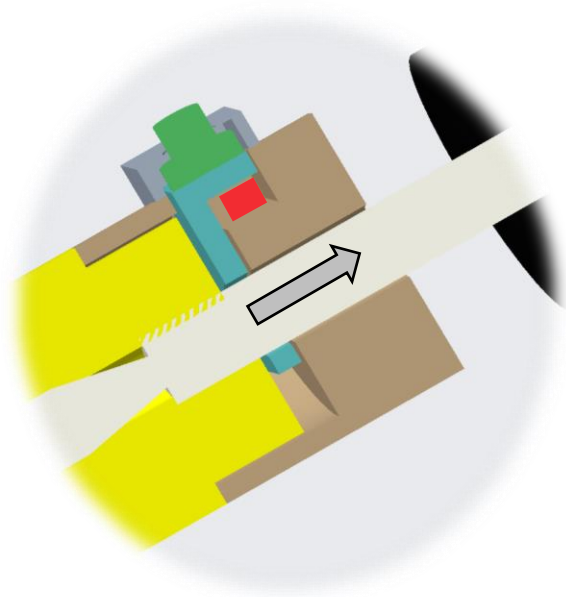
Loaded Position



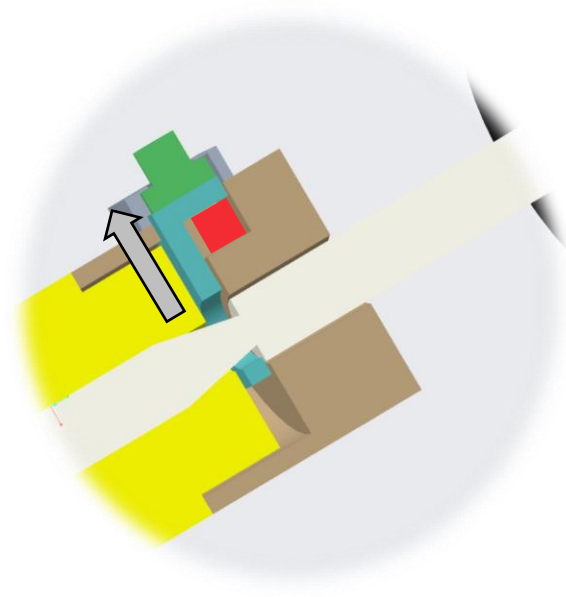
Tessany Schou

Current Method of Release

Free Position

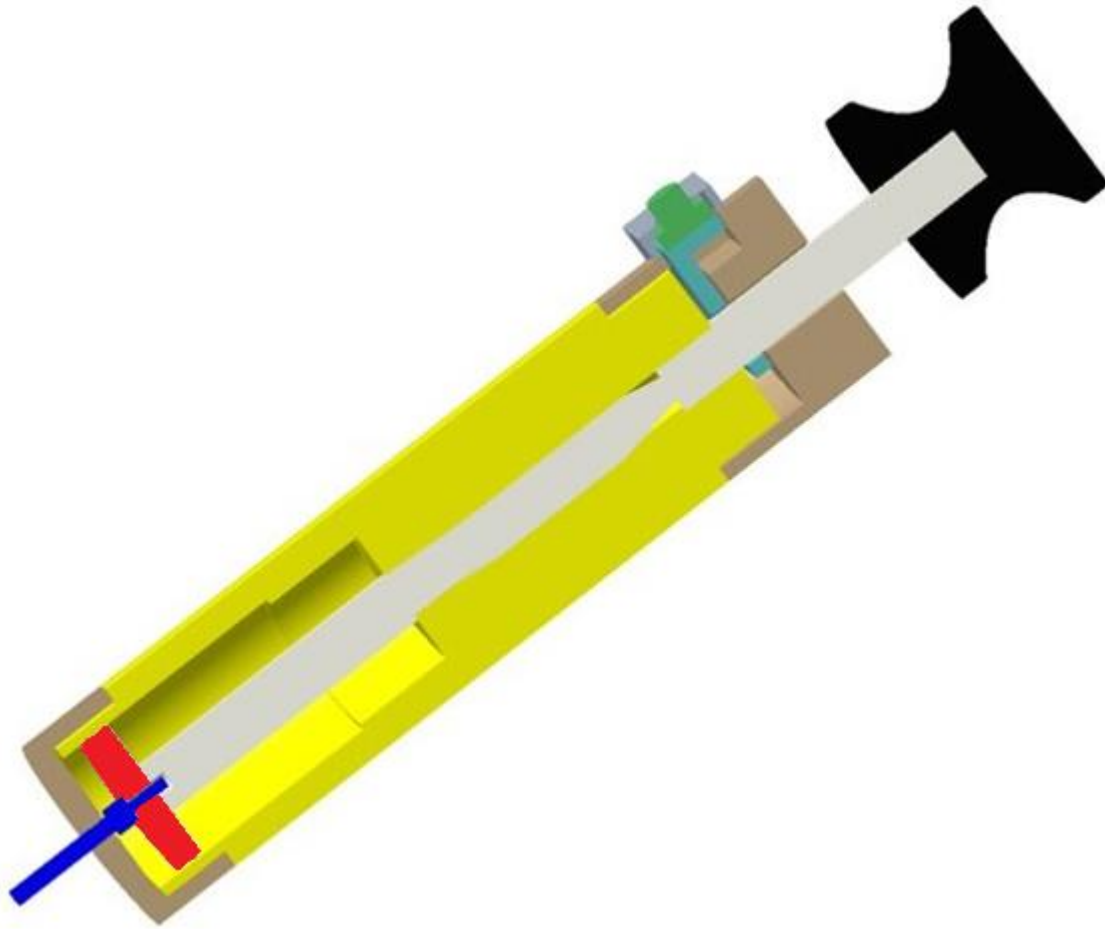


Loaded Position



Tessany Schou

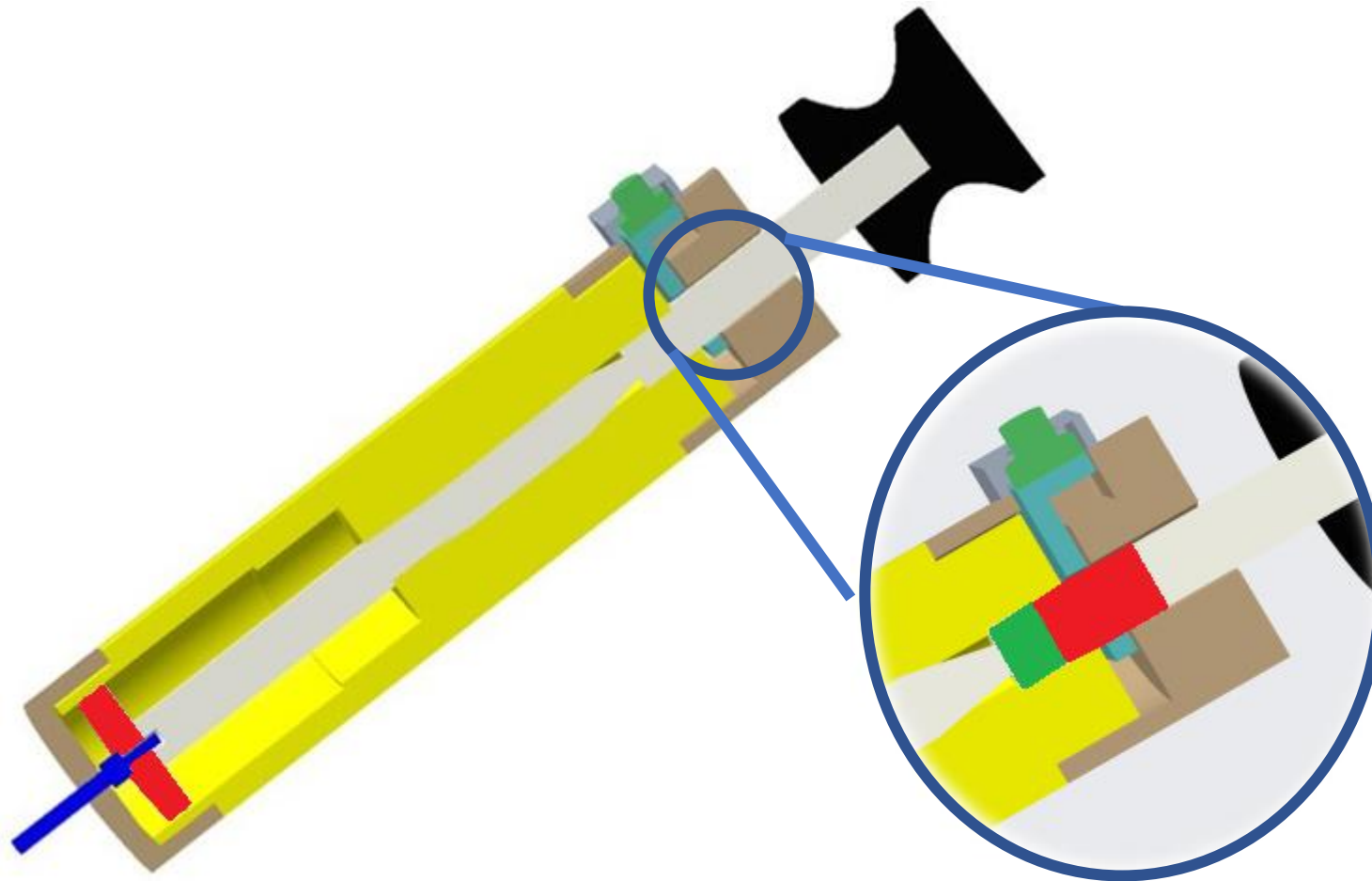
Internal Design



- Visit to Machine shop
 - Feedback on design
- Changes
 - Removable tip
 - "Washer"
 - Sealing
 - Welding

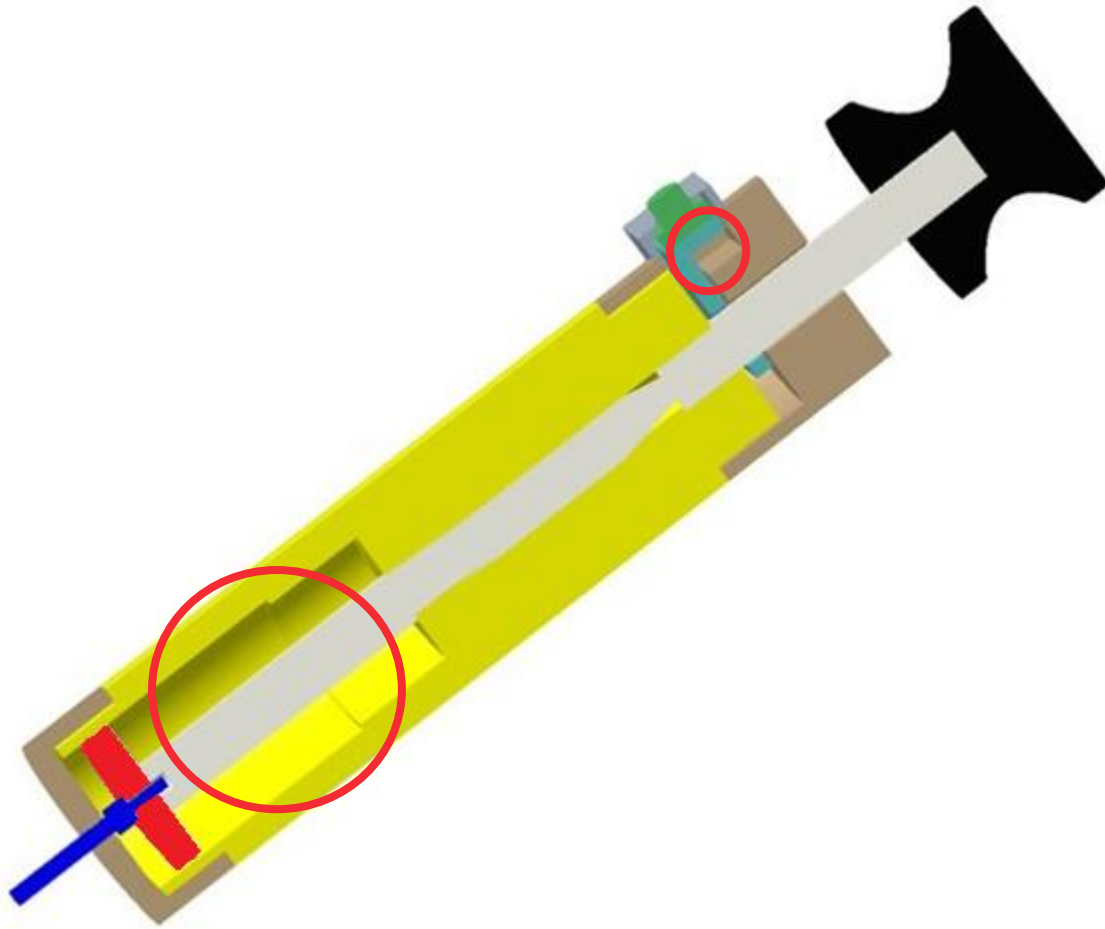
Timothy Surface

Readout



Timothy Surface

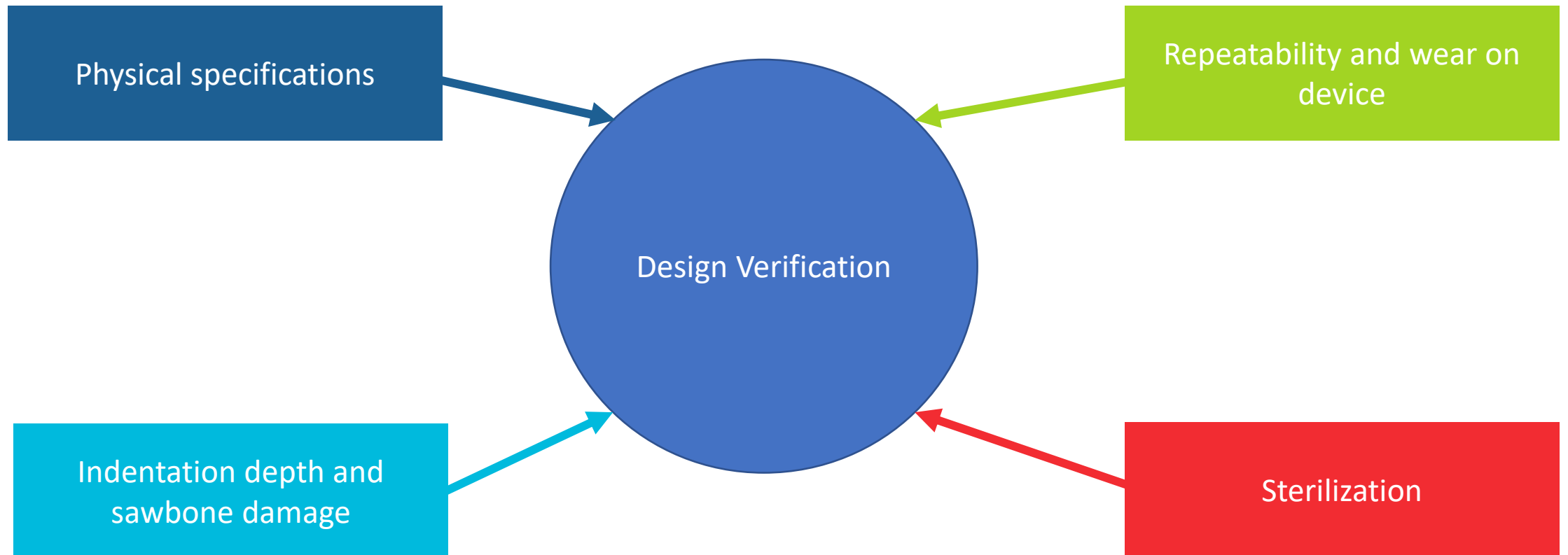
Components and Ordering



- Housing and Caps
- Rod
- Tip
- Button Components
- Spring

Timothy Surface

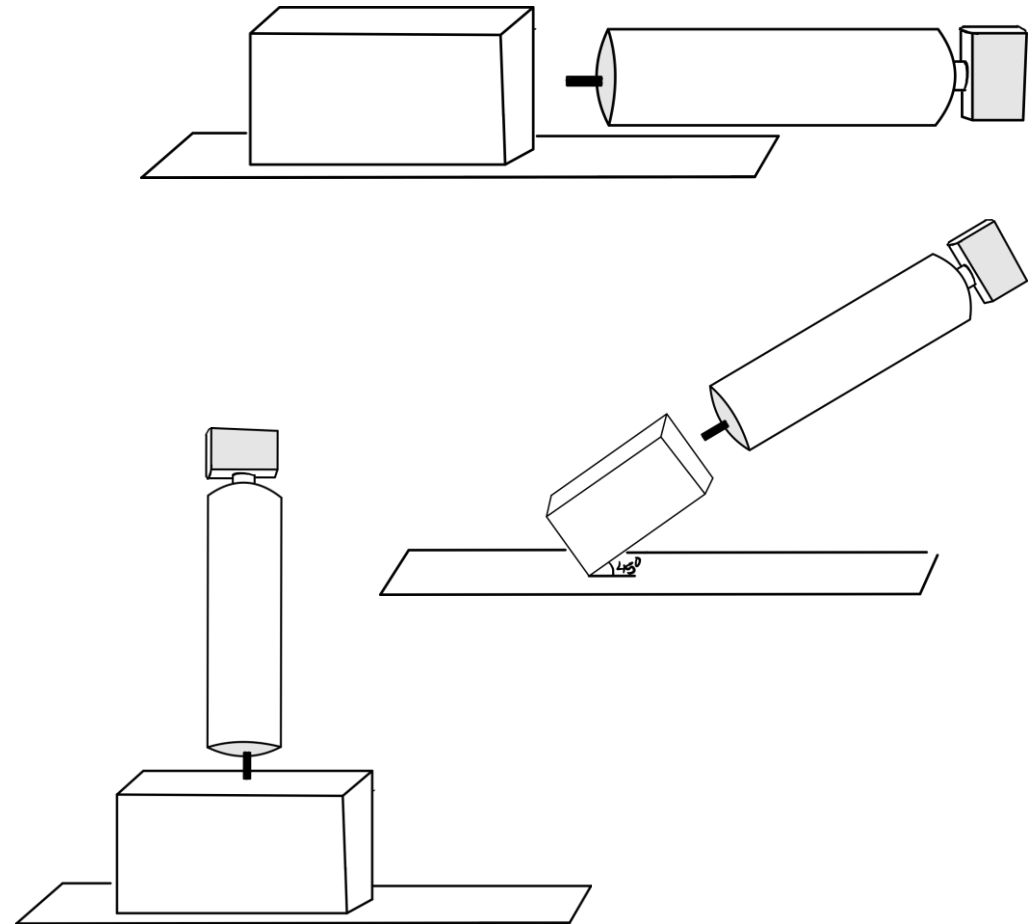
Validation Testing



Timothy Surface

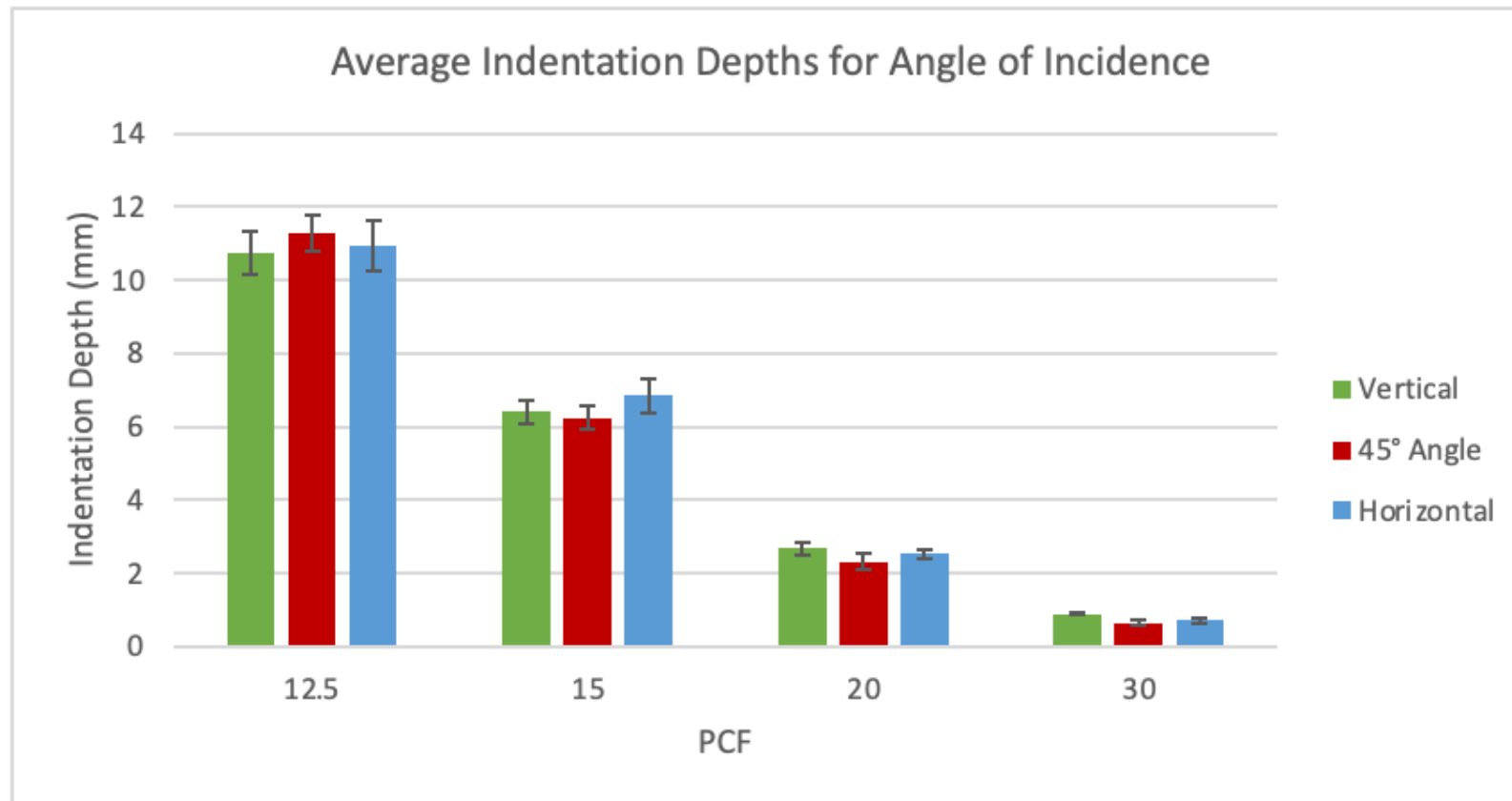
Validation Testing

1. Loaded spring into completed prototype
2. Fired into 4 different PCF sawbone blocks with 3 different orientations:
 - Horizontal
 - 45° Angle
 - Vertical
3. Indentation depth was measured using calipers



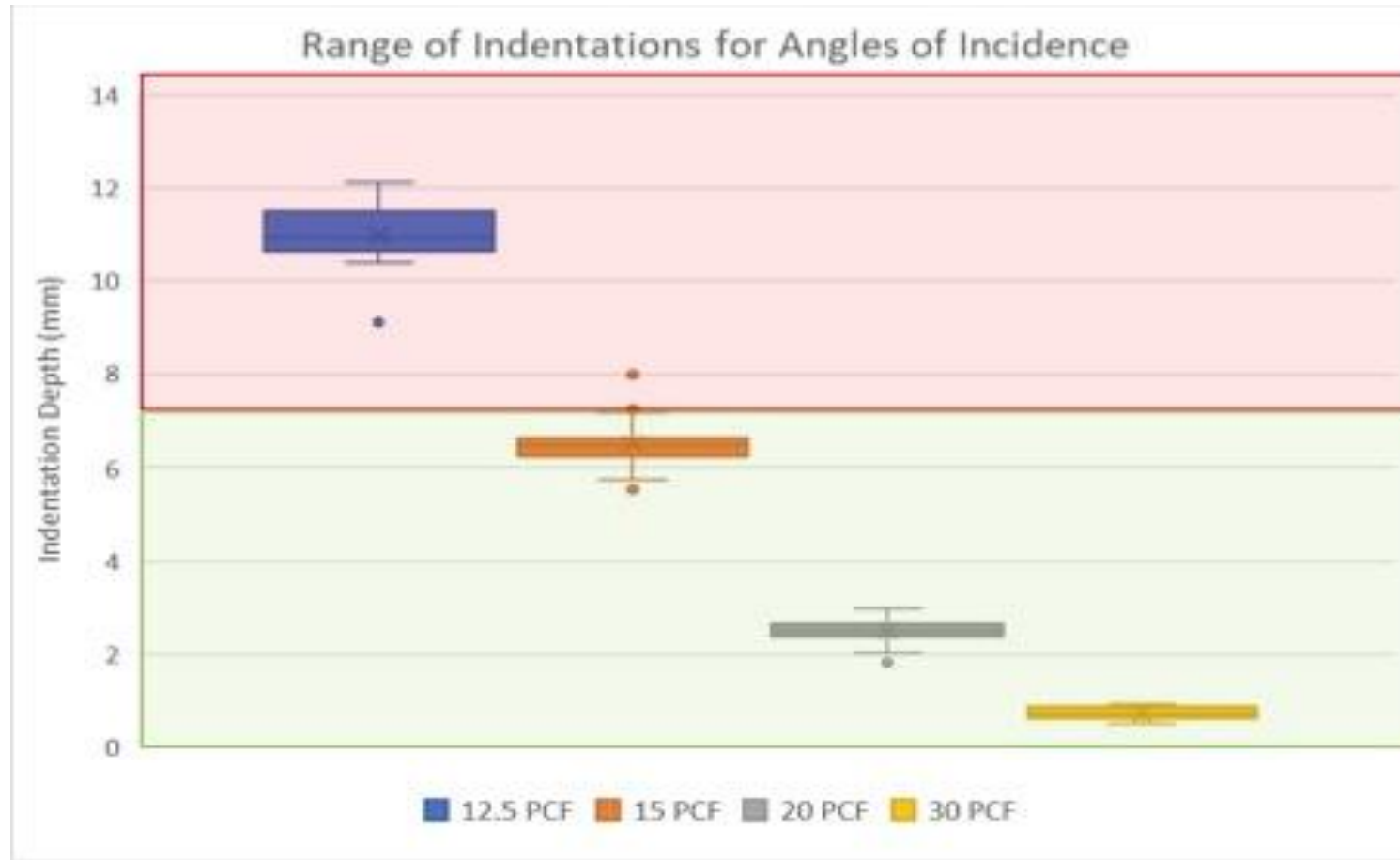
Grant Giorgi

Validation Testing Results



Grant Giorgi

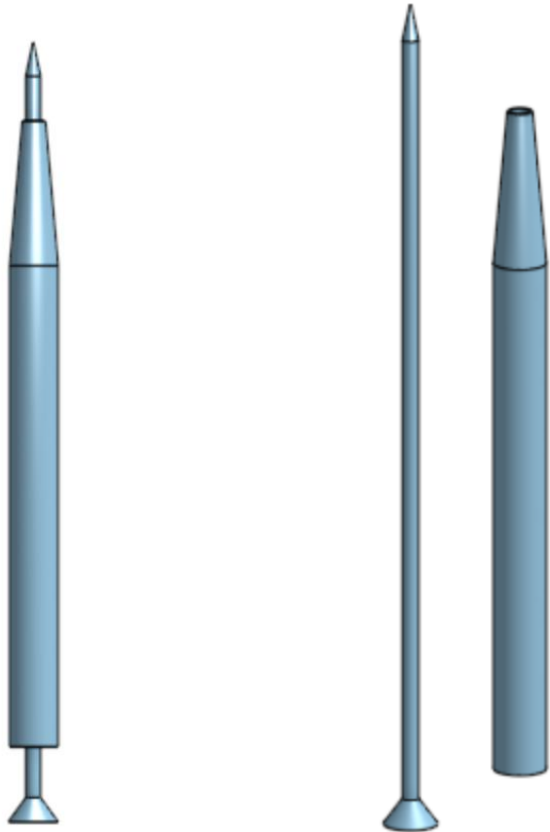
Validation Testing Results



} Stemmed

} Stemless

Depth Gauge



- Diameter is small enough to provide measurements from the device
- Simplistic and cost-efficient design
- Sterilizable

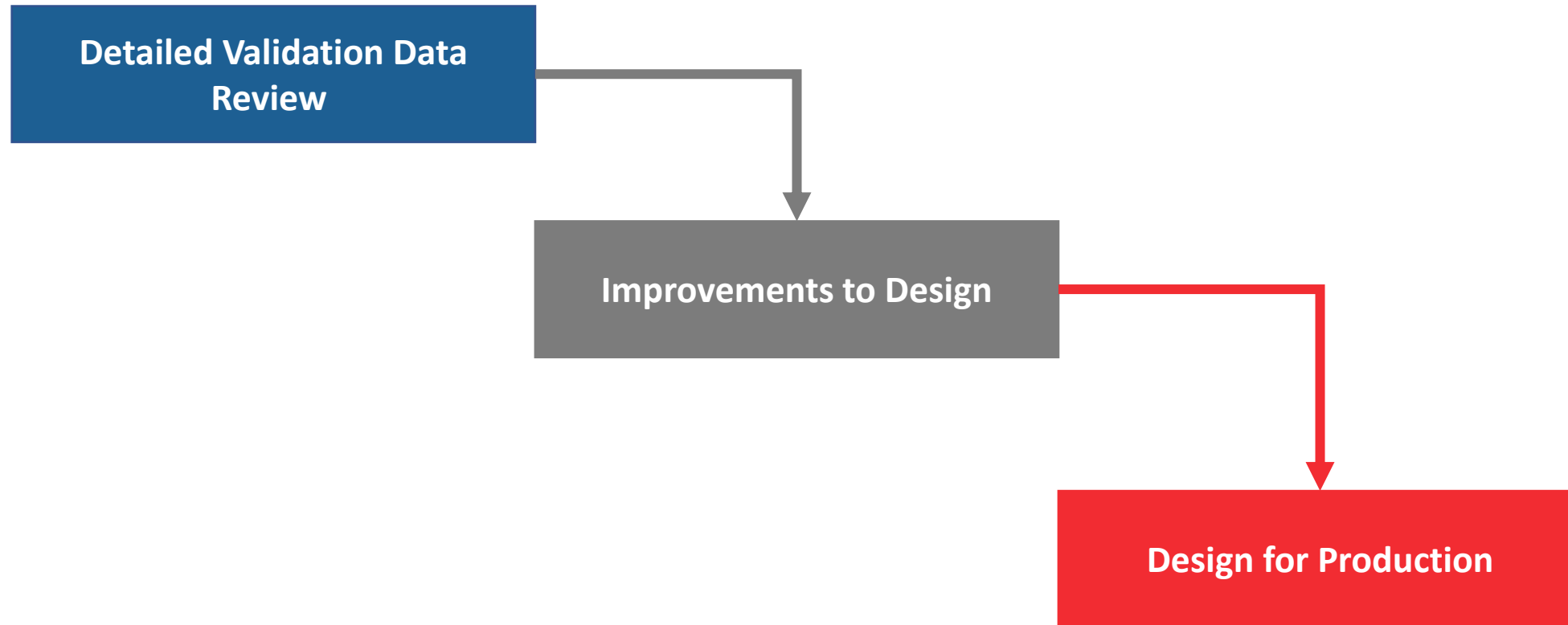
Erin Petkus

Validation Testing Results

Target	Validation
Compliant with FDA regulations	Exempt or 510k
Device withstands temperatures up to 284 °F	Yes
Creates indentation less than or equal to 1 in.	Yes
Weighs less than or equal to 5lbs	Yes
Length of device is smaller than 6 in.	Yes
Lifespan greater than 50 uses	Yes
Reports results with 95% accuracy	Yes

Timothy Surface

Future Work



Timothy Surface

Lessons Learned



Nothing works correctly the first time



Everything takes longer than you expect



Spending time planning early on saves time later



Talk to experts

Timothy Surface

4 Most Important Points

1. Project is to develop a device to measure bone quality.
2. Prototype completed
3. Conducting validation testing
4. Incorporating changes into a final design

Timothy Surface



Reference

Anastasio, Okafor, C., Garrigues, G. E., Klifto, C. S., Lassiter, T., & Anakwenze, O. (2021). Stemmed versus stemless total shoulder arthroplasty: a comparison of operative times. *Seminars in Arthroplasty*, 31(4), 831–835. <https://doi.org/10.1053/j.sart.2021.05.013>

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Reeves, J. M., Vanasse, T., Roche, C., Athwal, G. S., Johnson, J. A., Faber, K., & Langohr, D. G. (2017). *Proximal Humeral Density Correlations: Are We “Thumb Testing” in the Right Spot?* ORS.

Timothy Surface

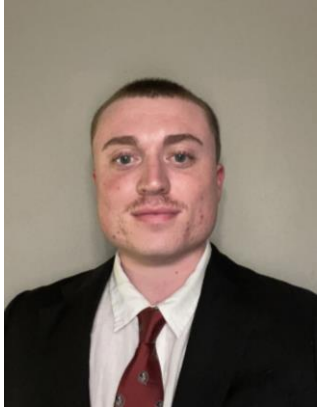
Reference

Zdravkovic, Kaufmann, R., Neels, A., Dommann, A., Hofmann, J., & Jost, B. (2020). Bone mineral density, mechanical properties, and trabecular orientation of cancellous bone within humeral heads affected by advanced shoulder arthropathy. *Journal of Orthopaedic Research*, 38(9), 1914–1919.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/jor.24633>

Timothy Surface



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