

# Scoliosis Simulator



Scoliosis Simulator

Cosette Craig<sup>1,3</sup>, Shadie Ellington<sup>1,2</sup>, Gracia Genero<sup>1,2</sup>, Michelle Karabin<sup>1,3</sup>, Steve Scholmeyer<sup>1,4</sup>, Talia Solomon<sup>1,2</sup> Daniela Delgado<sup>5</sup>, Joel Neely<sup>5</sup>

ENGINEERING Department of Biomedical Engineering, <sup>2</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering, <sup>3</sup> Department of Mechanical Engineering, <sup>4</sup> Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Carnegie Mellon University

<sup>5</sup> School of Design - Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA

## **Proposed Solution: Mechanical & Anatomical Synthetic**

### **Scoliosis Simulator**

#### Final model includes following elements

- User-friendly frame design (Figure 3)
- ABS 3D printed vertebrae w/ infill modeling cortical and cancellous bone (Figure 4)
- Snap-fit vertebrae (Figure 5)
- Torsional springs to model discs (Figure 6)
- Elastic bands as ligaments (Figure 7)



Figure 3: Frame is easily transported for medical device reviews; sliding frame is length adjustable to model different length and curvature of spines

Figure 4: Hard outer shell and less dense infill (See cross hatch pattern) mimic different bone types





easy individual replacement



Figure 7: Torsional vertebrae and give appropriate relative rotation

## **Market Analysis and Patent Search**

#### Market Analysis

- Medical simulation ~ \$2.58 Billion industry in 2022<sup>15</sup>
- Table 2 and Figure 8 show market landscape for reusable spinal model







Table 2: Cost of existing & proposed models

Results of Patent Search

 Patent search yielded two spinal models (Figure 9), 3D printing infill method. disc prosthesis with springs. & artificial ligaments13,14 Risk of infringement is low



Figure 9: Growing spine model<sup>14</sup>

## **Future Work**

- Quantitative testing on drillability of 3D printed vertebrae
- Verification of robustness of snap fit
- · Quantitative testing on mechanical properties of the model to match forces used in correction surgeries

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## Introduction

#### Background

· Scoliosis - spinal deformity with coronal plane curvature greater than 10°<sup>2,12</sup> (Figure 1)

BIOMEDICAL

- Degenerative scoliosis is painful and often requires surgery 1
- 38,000 surgeries/year in the US<sup>1</sup>

Problem

 No devices exist to realistically model deformed spine for surgical preparation

Needs Statement

• "A cost-effective, reusable, and portable way to give engineers and healthcare providers the ability to model varying Cobb angles in preparation for spinal surgery."

## **Testing Results**

#### Ligament testing

- Native ligaments 1.5MPa<sup>6</sup>
- Tensile testing performed on elastic bands; example trial in Figure 2 and results in Table 1

#### Disc testing

- Native discs 5.8 -42.7MPa<sup>5</sup>
- Compression testing performed on rubber sheets: results in Table 1



Figure 2: Load vs. extension curve in tensile testing

Elastic Moduli (MPa)	Average	SD
Yellow (Light)	0.675	0.109
Red (Medium)	1.246	0.180
Blue (Strong)	1.444	0.096
Compressive Moduli (MPa)	Average	SD
30 Duro	99.107	3.509
40 Duro	52.917	6.052

Table 1: Summary of disc and ligament testing with selected materials highlighted







and adjustment

Figure 6: Ligaments add rigidity to spine



springs interconnect

Figure 1: Example of Scoliotic Spine 12