


# Right Angle Screwdriver

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# Overview

- ▶ Reconstructive surgery of the mandible
  - ▶ Current Screwdriver
  - ▶ Design Requirements
  - ▶ Alternative Designs
  - ▶ Design Matrix
  - ▶ Testing and Future Work
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# Reconstructive surgery of the mandible

- ▶ Broken mandible repaired with use of titanium plates and screws
- ▶ Current procedure uses straight screwdriver
  - Incision made in gums to see screw
  - Incision made to the exterior cheek for screwdriver access
- ▶ Plates left in after surgery



# Current Screwdriver

- ▶ How it works
  - Straight screwdriver
    - Ball bearing handle
    - Interchangeable screw head
- ▶ Pros:
  - Efficient for fastening screws in surgeries other than the mandible
- ▶ Cons:
  - Cannot reach mandible without exterior incision
  - With extra incision, screws are still hard to access



# Design Requirements

- ▶ Create a right angle screwdriver that will eliminate need for an exterior incision
- ▶ Specifications
  - Must fit standard incision size (3–5 cm)
    - Maximum thickness of 1.5 cm
  - Safe and sanitary according to surgery protocol
  - Must supply sufficient torque to seat screw

# Design Idea #1

## ▶ Worm and Wheel Design

- Using gear and rotating thread
- ▶ Pros:
  - Gives high levels of torque
  - Works at a right angle
- ▶ Cons:
  - Surgeon loses “feel” of screw
  - Increases number of turns per screw



# Design Idea #2

## ▶ Bevel Gear

- 2 mitered gears set at a right angle

## ▶ Pros:

- Can be easily enclosed
- Applies sufficient torque

## ▶ Cons:

- Too big for specifications



# Design Idea #3

## ▶ Sprocket and Chain Design

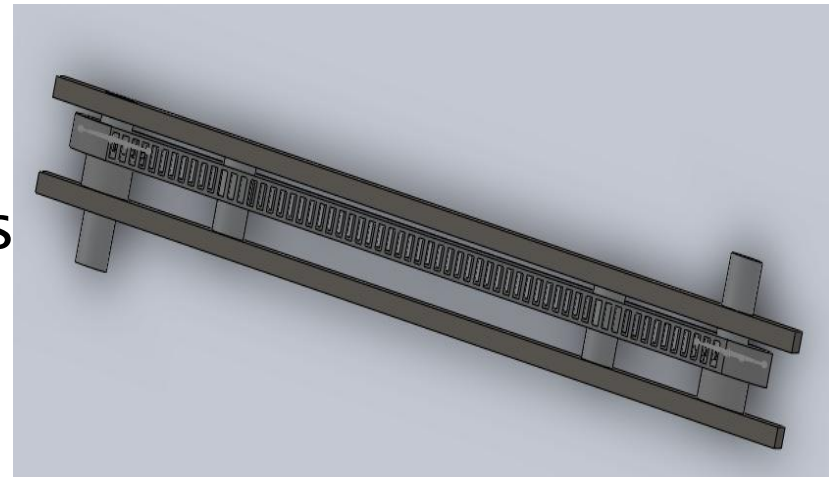
- Two sprockets connected with a chain
- Handle and screw head at opposite ends

## ▶ Pros

- Provides 1:1 torque
- Able to fit in small incisions
- Use existing screw driver for handle and screw head

## ▶ Cons

- Moving parts make it hard to sterilize

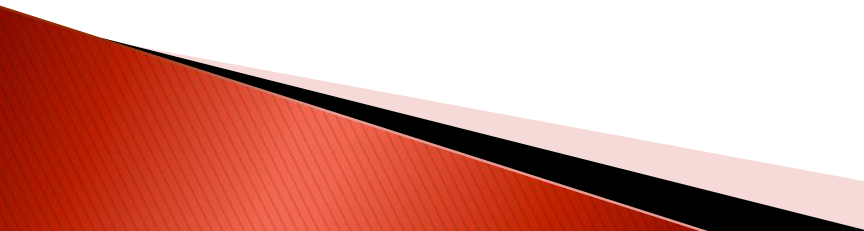




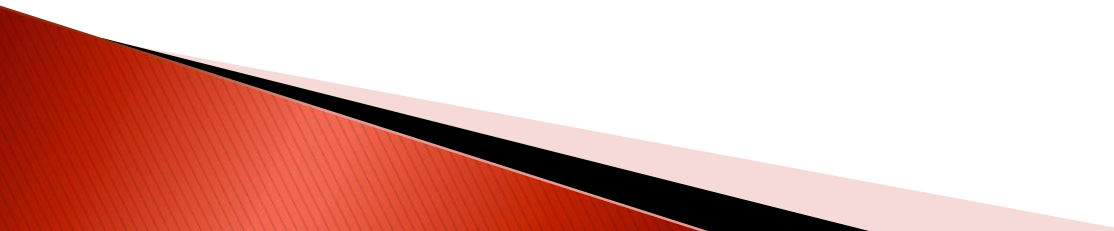
# Design Matrix

Criteria		Possible Designs		
Considerations	Weight	Sprocket and chain	Worm and wheel	Bevel gears
Safety	10	10	10	10
Ease of Use/Ergonomics	20	18	12	13
Size	35	32	32	15
1:1 Torque provided	25	23	12	23
Durability	10	8	10	10
Total	100	91	76	71

# Testing and Future Work

- ▶ Find torque needed to seat screws
  - ▶ Find torque load capacity of prototype
  - ▶ Making the prototype enclosed
  - ▶ Test durability
  - ▶ Design interchangeable screwhead
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Questions?