Universal Surgical Drain



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Client:

• Ramzi Shehadi, MD

Presentation Outline



- Client Background
- Problem Definition
- Existing Technology
- Client Requirements
- Design Alternatives
- Design Matrix
- Prototype Fabrication
- Future Work
- Acknowledgements
- Questions

Client Background

• Ramzi Shehadi, MD

- Plastic Surgeon for Dean Clinic
- Specializes in breast reconstruction surgery
- Currently treats abscesses using the Penrose surgical drain
 - Frequency of ~10 cases/yr
 - Interested in creating a more efficient and patient friendly surgical drain

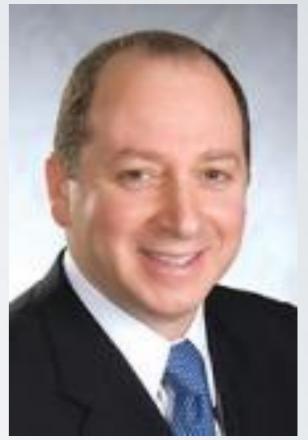


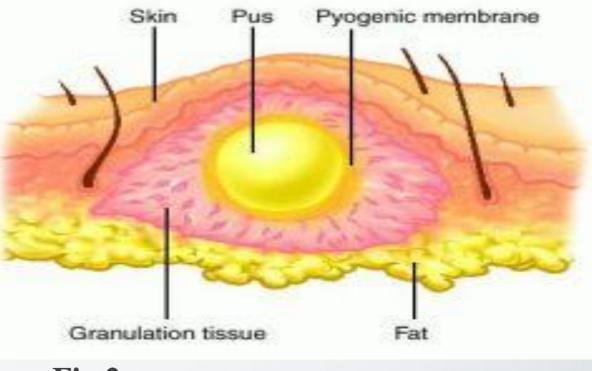
Fig 1



Problem Definition



- Boils and abscesses are localized infections under the skin that result in pus accumulation
 - Local infection can lead to systemic infections
 - Pressure from pus build-up inhibits tissue perfusion
 - Healing time ranges from 2 weeks to 3 months
- Current method is painful, requires suturing and specialized nursing care
 Skin Pus Pyogenic



Existing Technology

- Penrose Drain natural rubber (latex) tube packed into incised abscess
- Variations on surgical tubes (US 3957054, 3860008)
- Method and device for draining abscesses (US 5232440)
- KCI VAC foam dressing with continuous negative pressure

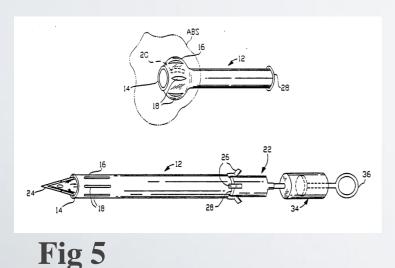








Fig 3

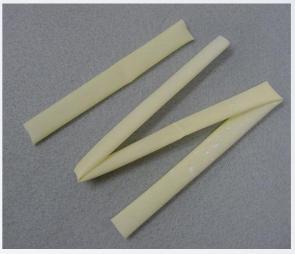
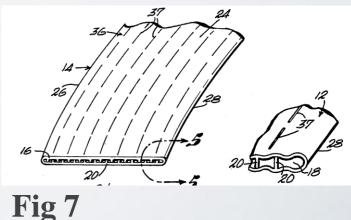


Fig 4





Client Requirements



- Develop a surgical drain that passively drains subcutaneous abscesses
- Reduce the cost, time and pain associated with the current treatment method
- Specific requirements:
 - o Drain must be compatible with various sizes of abscesses
 - Patient must be able to insert and remove drain as needed
 - Material should be non-latex medical grade silicone rubber

Alternative #1: The 'A' Drain

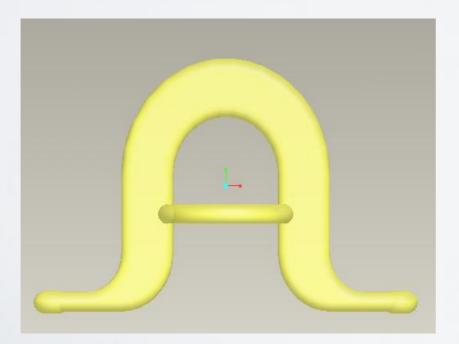


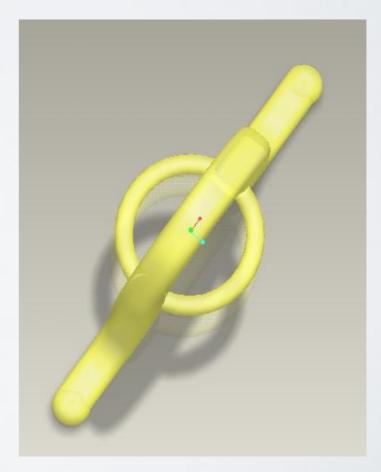
Advantages

- Adaptable to different incision depths
- Circular spring eliminates high stress points

• Disadvantages

- Compressed from bottom during insertion and removal
- Removal of drain could be painful
- High profile above wound





Alternative #2: Scissor Frame

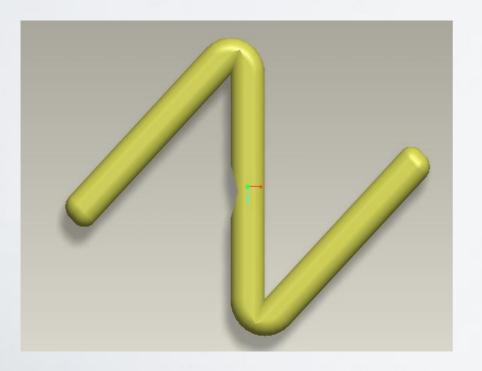


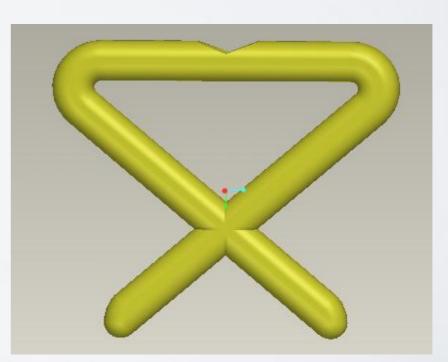
• Advantages

- Pinched at top of drain during insertion and removal
- Low profile, rests securely on skin surface
- Middle cross prevents premature incision closure

• Disadvantages

- Possible pain from compression inside abscess cavity
- More intricate design; requires material tension, stress on notch





Alternative #3: Spool

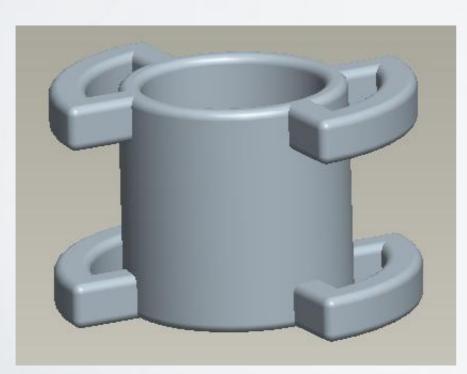


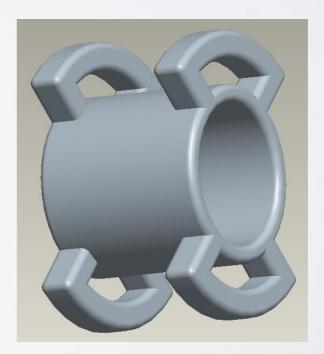
• Advantages

- Held snugly in place
- Hollow center provides access for irrigation, wound draining

• Disadvantages

- Relatively difficult to insert, painful to remove
- Not universal due to different abscess depths





Design Matrix



	Fabrication 0.2	Ease of Use/ Patient Comfort 0.3	Efficacy 0.35	Universality 0.15	Total 1.0
The 'A' drain	7	8	7	9	7.6
Scissor Frame	8	9	8	6	8.0
Spool	5	6	8	7	6.65

Prototype Fabrication



• Create mold using lost-wax casting method



• 10A and 30A two-part silicone mix from NuSil

Future Work



- Fabricate all design concept prototypes using lost wax casting method
- Preliminary evaluation of prototypes, redesign as necessary
- Test with cadavers, animals and/ or bench-top models

Special Thanks To...



- Ramzi Shehadi, MD
- Willis Tompkins, PhD
- Sarah Gong, PhD
- John Kao, PhD
- Greg Gion, MMS, CCA
- Julie Harber NuSil Technical Sales

References

Figures

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Questions?

