Abdominal Hernia/Pannus Support Device

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Project Introduction

Prospective Consumers:

- Patients with large abdominal hernias
- Obese patients with large pannus

Current Health Issues:

- Sensitive skin/scarring
- Heavy tissue mass/no support
- Lack of circulation
- Back problems/muscle strain

Patient Before/After Abdominal Hernia Repair Surgery



Left: Front view of patient C.V. 14 months after abdominal exploration for blunt trauma. Note the extreme protrusion of the viscera. Right: Front view of patient C.V. 14 months after abdominal wall reconstruction.

http://design42.blogspot.com

Background of Hernia/Pannus Support Device

Current Solutions:

- Maternity brace
- Abdominal binders

Existing Ineffective Designs:

- Do not fit all body types
- Lack lifting force
- Tighten around sensitive skin
- Difficult to clean/use

Current Support Devices





https://www.strutpatent.com

Past Ineffective Designs





Problem Statement

Develop a prosthetic that will

• Provide a lifting support

- Pannus
- Hernia Sac
- 5-100 lbs
- Materials
 - Washable
 - Breathable
 - Skin-friendly
 - Durable

Adaptable for market production

Specifications

- Prototype is specific for Dr. Greenberg's patient
- Awaiting measurements
 - Shoulder width
 - Shoulder to hip
 - Pannus/hernia maximum circumference
 - Waist circumference under pannus/hernia
 - Length of pannus/hernia
 - Width of back
 - Weight
 - Height

Design Components

- Straps over shoulder
- Support belt
- Lifting of hernia/pannus
- Side abdominal support





Drawn by Cody Williams

Materials - Rubber Band

- Would create lifting force
- More bands, more distribution
- Different bands for different lifts
- Could incorporate into material
- Foreseen difficulties putting on
- Not breathable



Drawn by Cody Williams

Materials - Elastic Fabric

- Very customizable, easy to work with
- Breathable
- Washable as is
- Basis of current devices
- Not much lifting force
- Stretch over time

Materials - Rigid Fabric

- Allows transfer of forces
- Little to no stretch
- Durable
- Breathable
- Needs alternate lifting force

Materials Design Matrix

Criteria	Rubber Band	Elastic Fabric	Rigid Fabric
Effectiveness (30)	25	15	22
Safety(20)	10	17	17
Comfort(15)	5	13	13
Maintenance(15)	6	13	13
Ease of Use (15)	6	10	13
Cost Effectiveness (5)	1	3	3
Total (100)	53	71	81

Fastening - Buckle

- Affordable
- Easy to use
- Easy to conceal



http://www.plasticimpex.com

- Ineffective at maintaining support
- Easily breakable

Fastening - Ratchet

- Effective at maintaining support
- Safe
- Durable
- Heavier



http://www.cargoequipmentcorp.c

Fastening - Winding

Easily concealableEasy to use

 Ineffective at maintaining support
Difficult to acquire



http://www.google.com/patents/US201103037

Fastening Mechanisms Design Matrix

Criteria	Buckle	Ratchet	Winding
Effectiveness (30)	15	28	22
Safety(20)	10	17	14
Concealability (15)	13	8	13
Maintenance(15)	13	13	4
Ease of Use (15)	13	12	12
Cost Effectiveness (5)	4	5	2
Total (100)	68	83	67

Proposed Design

Upon further consideration multiple aspects were chosen:

- Rigid fabric for the support below the hernia, the belt, and suspenders
- Elastic fabrics for the hernia containment



Proposed Design

Upon further consideration multiple aspects were chosen:

- Ratchets for fastening the various straps
- Shoulder straps distribute load
- Put belt on below hernia and lift up



Created by Cody Williams

Conclusions

The proposed design should provide optimal lifting support and weight distribution.

Comfort and ease of use should make it realistic for everyday use until surgery.

Once the materials are finalized, ready to begin prototype development.

Future Work

- Obtain measurements from Dr. Greenberg
- Prototype proposed design
- Safety testing
- Request clients' approval
- Have Dr. Greenberg deliver device to patient and obtain feedback
- Alter prototype to patient's requests
- Finalize product
- Patent?

References

- 1. http://design42.blogspot.com
- 2. http://www.strutpatent.com
- 3. http://www.plasticimpex.com
- 4. http://www.cargoequipmentcorp.co
- 5. http://www.google.com/patents/US20110303782