

Background

- Silicone oil aerosol spray is used by anesthesiologists and doctors
- Lubricant applied to inside and outside of tubes during surgeries
- Some devices requiring lubrication:
 - Bronchoscopes
 - Double lumen endotracheal tubes
 - Airway exchange catheters
 - Laryngeal mask airways



Fig 1 – Rusch Silkospray used by anesthesiologists.

Problem Statement

- A different effective method of applying the silicone oil lubricant is sought
- Current method of application causes:
 - Slippery work environment
 - Risk for cryogenic burns
 - Release of particles into air that can be inhaled

Design Requirements

Alternative methods of applying the silicone oil must:

- Make use of current aerosol spray
- Not allow lubricant into external environment
- Prevent hazardous work conditions
- Lubricate tubes 2.5 to 9 mm internal diameter
- Lubricate devices up to13.7 mm outer diameter

Silicone Oil Applicator

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Final Design









Fig 2 – In two pieces for discounted manufacturing



Fig 4 – The nozzle protrudes through the top hole

Final Design: Enclosed Box

- Contains overspray
- Allows for lubrication of inside and outside of devices
 - 2 holes for coating outside of devices
 - 1 hole for coating inside of devices
- Ridges "snap" box onto spray can
- Slanted angle allows aerosol nozzle to protrude
- Gaskets prevent spray from escaping
- 2 pieces for injection molding
- Cotton pads absorb excess silicone oil
- Ergonomically friendly
- Disposable
- Materials: High-density polyethylene for the body (transparent); FDA approved silicone for the gasket.

[4]Conrad, F. (1994). "Surgical and other aerosols-Protection in the operating room." *Professional Safety*. 39.8: 28. Proquest Research Library. Retrieved 22 September 2011. [5]Grimes, C., Aughwane, P., Klein, M. (2010). "A reaction to silicone spray." *Endoscopy*. 42: E128. doi: 10.1055/s-0029-1243985 [6] High Island Health. (2011). "Lubricant Applicator." http://www.highisland.com/detail.php?bid=&productid=7

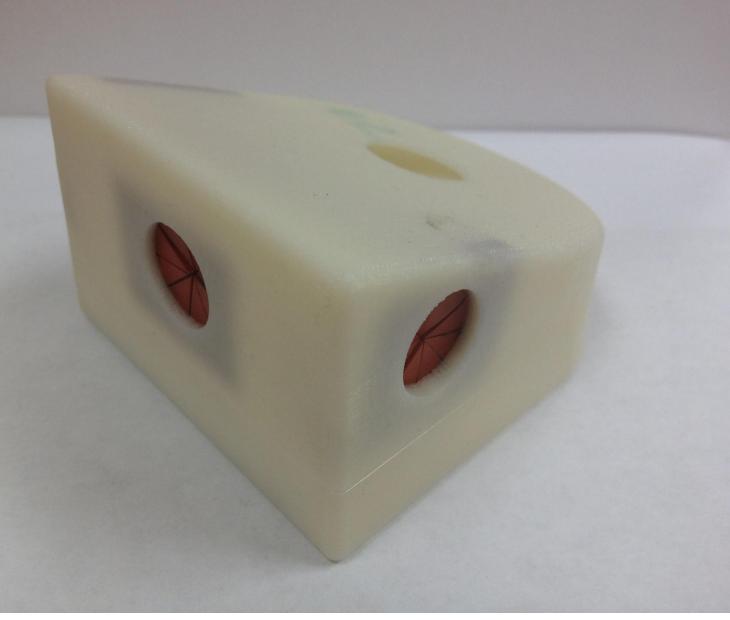
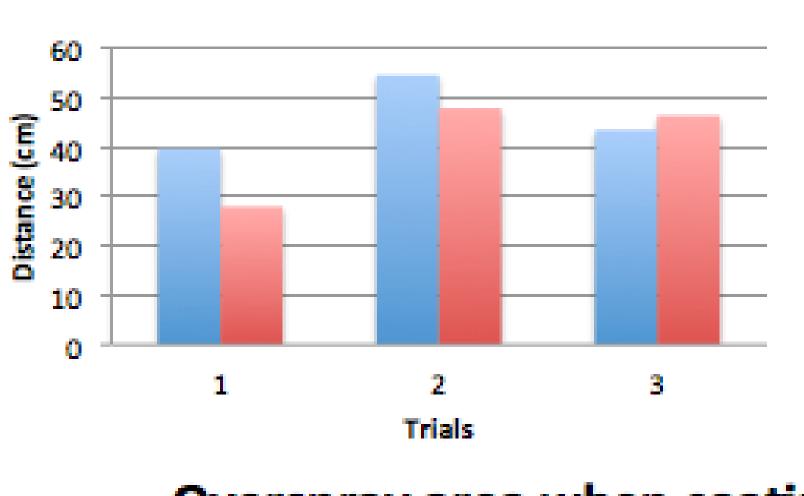


Fig 3 – Two parts snap together



Fig 5 - The front hole fits a universal 15mm adaptor.

Distance spray travels when coating the inside of tubes



Overspray area when coating the ouside of tubes

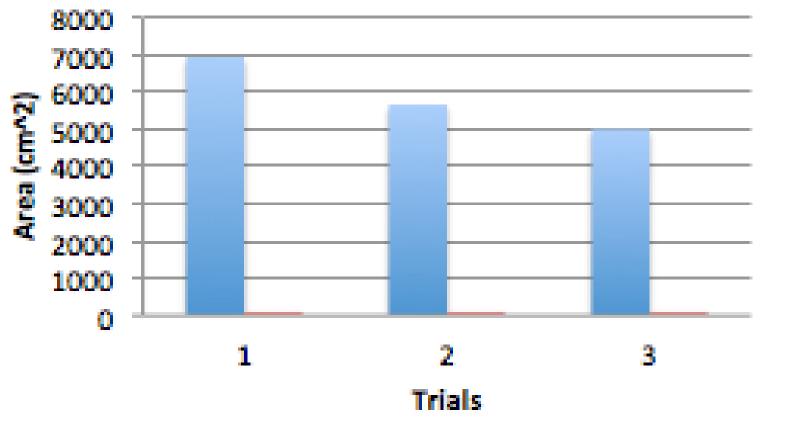


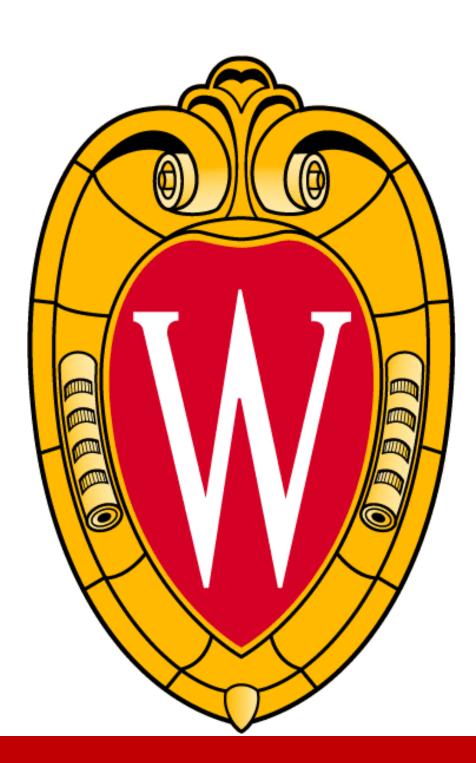
Fig 6 – Testing results: Overspray reduction and distance traveled

- Niche market in the clinics
- No FDA approval required
- Patentable design endorsed by clients and advisors
- Established contact with manufacturers and partnership with business associates
- Financial potentials:

 - Low startup cost: \$72,096 by financial forecast • Estimate 85% market penetration in 3 years
 - Break-even within 12 months



[7]MS Company. (2011). "Material Safety Data Sheet for Silicone Grease Lubricant." http://www.imscompany.com/msds/100585-100586-100830.pdf [8]Lacour, M. and Le Coultre, C. (1991). "Spray Induced Frostbite in a Child: A new hazard with novel aerosol propellants." Pediatric Dermatology. 8:207-209. [9]Moser, S. (1999). "Aerosol-Induced Frostbite Injury." Resource Library-The CBS Interactive Business Network. [10](2011). "Rusch Silkospray." Teleflex Medical Inc. http://www.teleflex.com [11]Silicone and Silicon. (2006). Accessed 21 September 2011. http://www.silicon-silicone.com



Testing

Curent method Prototype

> Current method Prototype

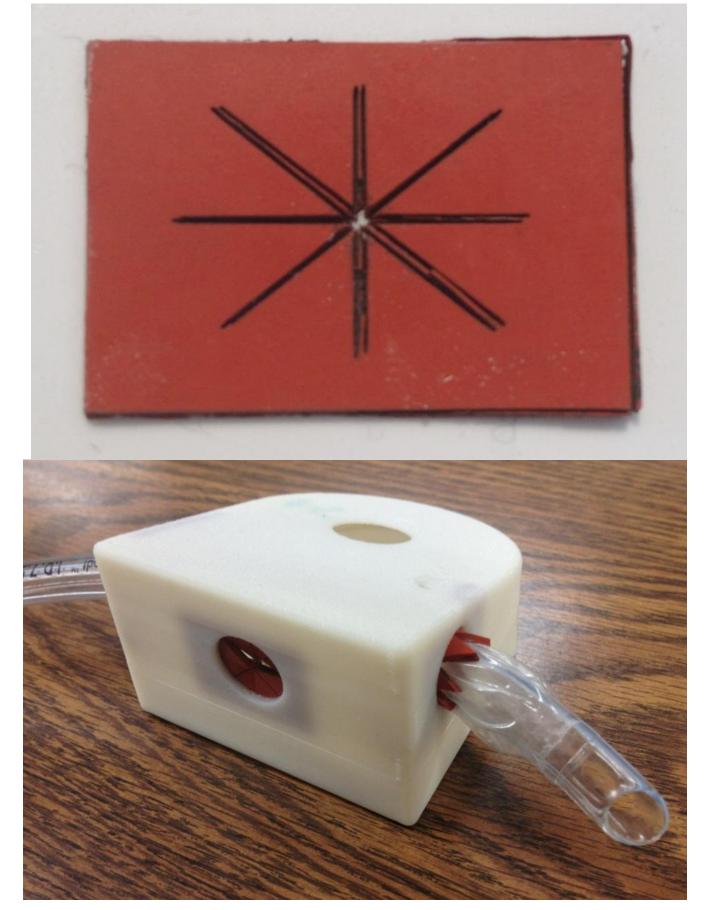


Fig 7 – The silicone gaskets were tested with 1cm diameter rod. The rods went through the gaskets 75 times without fatigue.

Business Potential

• Market potential: 1.1 million thoracic and bronchoscopic procedures performed in the US annually

^{[1]3}M. (2010). "Material Safety Data Sheet for Silicone Lubricant."

http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/mediawebserver?mwsId=SSSSSuUn_zu8l00xl_BPxm1Ov70k17zHvu9lxtD7SS [3]Camp, D., Ateaque, A., Dickson, W. A. (2003). "Cryogenic burns from aerosol sprays: a report of two cases and review of the literature." British Association of Plastic Surgeons. 56: 815–817. doi:10.1016/j.bjps.2003.08.009