February 10, 2023

Improved Method of Securing Surgical Drains

Team Members: Dana Stumpfoll (Team Leader) Lauren Heller (BSAC) Rebekah Makonnen (BPAG) Abdoulahi Bah (BWIG) Oscar Zarneke (Communicator)

Client: Dr. Katie Kalscheur Advisor: Dr. Tracy Jane Puccinelli



Overview of Presentation

- 1. Problem Statement
- 2. Client
- 3. Design Constraints
- 4. Design Impact
- 5. Current Design
- 6. Testing Results
- 7. Timeline
- 8. Budget
- 9. Acknowledgements and References



0

Problem Statement

- Design a device that secures the surgical drain in place and reduces the tension on the suture site
 - Clip opening modification to prevent drain tubing impingement
 - Ensure that design works in various conditions mimicking daily activities
- Safety and sterility for clinical use
 - Attachment of clip using different adhesive methods
 - Sterilization of fabricated product
 - Packaging for long term storage and extended shelf life

Client

- Dr. Katie Kalscheur
- Instructor in UW-Madison Engineering Department
- Presented the project concept with hope to aid others experiencing drain-related pain

Design Constraints

- Compatible with any type of surgical drain
- Accessible drainage site
- Operate effectively at body temperature 98.3 +/- 4.0 °F [1]
- Water and sweat resistant
- Materials used cannot interfere with natural wound healing
- Can be utilized without need for replacement for up to a week

0

Design Impact

- Estimated 47.8 million drains sold in 2020, projected to reach
 59.7 million by 2030 [2]
- In a study **7 out of 104** (6.6%) of sutured drains fell out unintentionally 3 days after insertion [3]
 - Reinsertion leads to more discomfort and higher risk of infection
- Risk of infection increases by **76.2%** with each additional week past 21 days [4]



Competing Designs

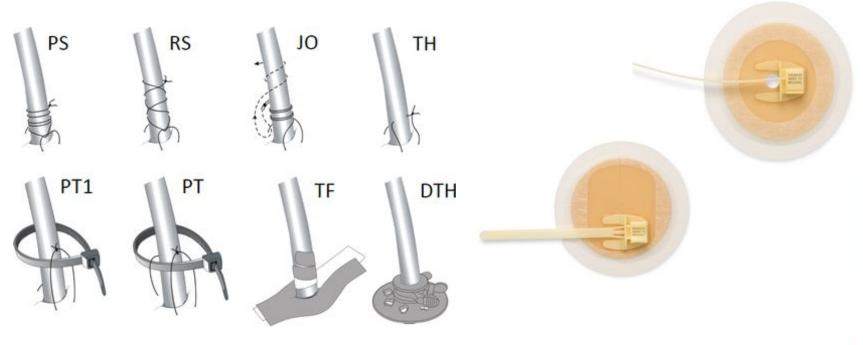


Figure 2: Drain tube attachment devices from Hollister Incorporated [6]



Current Design

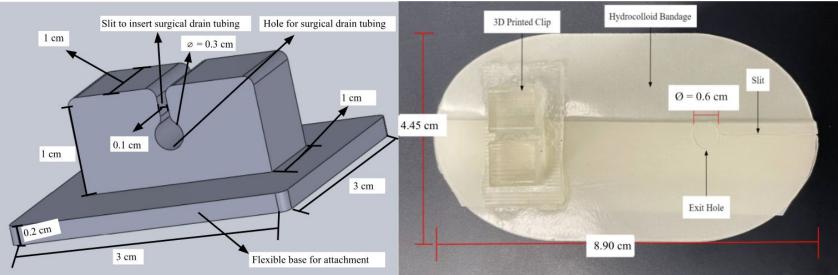


Figure 3: Clip design with dimensions.

Figure 4: Top view of final prototype highlighting the important features.

Current Design

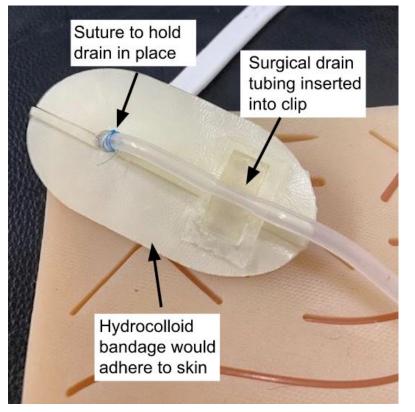


Figure 5: Design system placed on drain site mimicked using a suture kit.



Previous Testing Results

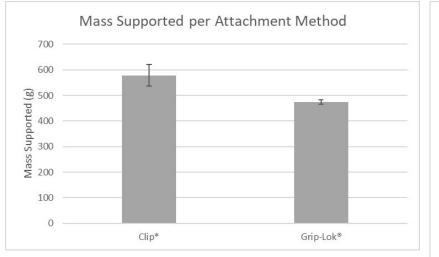


Figure 6: The mass supported (in g) of a 3D-printed clip and Grip-Lok® when attached to a Jackson Pratt surgical drain. The clip supported more mass than the Grip-Lok® (p=0.0261).

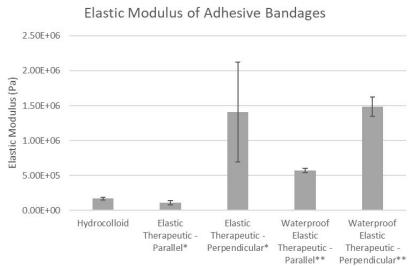


Figure 7: The elastic modulus of adhesive bandages as determined by an MTS machine. The parallel and perpendicular directions of the elastic therapeutic tape and waterproof elastic therapeutic tape were significantly different (p=0.0348 and p=0.000398, respectively).



Previous Testing Results

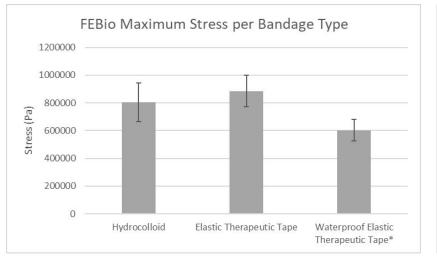


Figure 8: The maximum stress in each adhesive bandage as calculated by FEBio. Maximum stress was significantly different, determined by ANOVA (p=0.0246).

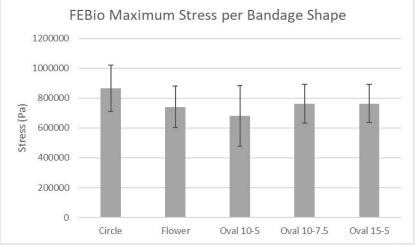
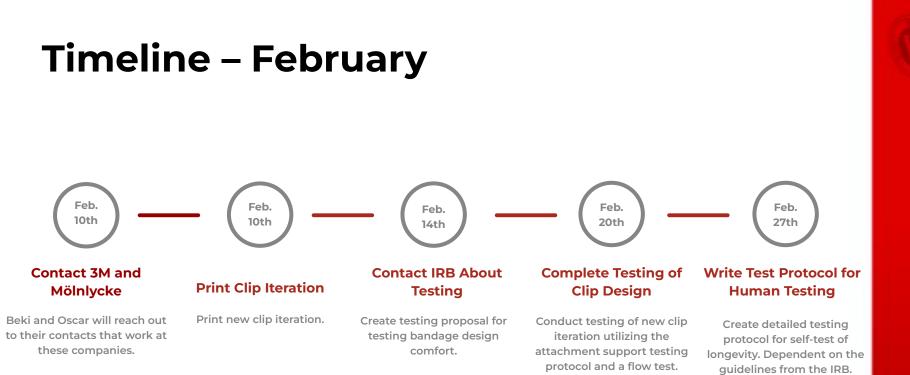


Figure 9: The maximum stress of various adhesive bandage shapes as calculated by FEBio. Maximum stress was not significantly different, determined by ANOVA (p=0.583).





Timeline – March



Timeline – April/May



User Manual and Sterilization

- Explore sterile packaging outsourcing
- A user manual providing detailed instructions will be created
 - Attachment & Removal
 - Maintenance
 - Safety
 - Ingredients
 - Expiration date / Shelf life

Budget

	Items Purchased	Total
Bandages	Hydrocolloid dressing, silicon bandage, elastic therapeutic tape, waterproof bandages	\$90.48
Attachment Methods	Griplok, velcro, cable clip, 3D printed clip prototypes	\$150.24
Miscellaneous	Practice suture kit	\$27.99
	Last Semester:	\$268.71
Adhesives	3M/Mölnlycke Adhesive	TBD
Bandages	Hydrocolloid dressing	\$30.00
Attachment Methods	3D printed clip	\$100.00
Total Estimated Cost:		\$398.71

References

[1] "Fever: First aid," Mayo Clinic, 11-Jun-2022. [Online]. Available:

https://www.mayoclinic.org/first-aid/first-aid-fever/basics/art-20056685.

[2] "Surgical drains market statistics, Growth Drivers: Forecast- 2030," *Allied Market Research*. [Online]. Available:

https://www.alliedmarketresearch.com/wound-drainage-surgical-drains-market-A07517.

- [3] R. Asciak *et al.*, "Chest drain fall-out rate according to suturing practices: A retrospective direct comparison," *Respiration*, vol. 96, no. 1, pp. 48–51, 2018.
- [4] Chen CF, Lin SF, Hung CF, Chou P. Risk of infection is associated more with drain duration than daily drainage volume in prosthesis-based breast reconstruction: A cohort study. Medicine (Baltimore). 2016 Dec;95(49):e5605. doi: 10.1097/MD.0000000000005605. PMID: 27930584; PMCID: PMC5266056.
- [5] Y. Ringel, O. Haberfeld, R. Kremer, E. Kroll, R. Steinberg, and A. Lehavi, "Intercostal chest drain fixation strength: comparison of techniques and sutures," BMJ Military Health, vol. 167, no. 4, p. bmjmilitary-2020-001555, Oct. 2020, doi: 10.1136/bmjmilitary-2020-001555.
- [6] "Tube Attachment Devices | Critical Care Products | Hollister US," www.hollister.com, 2022. https://www.hollister.com/en/products/Critical-Care-Products/Tube-Securement/Tube-Attachment-Devices#