An X-ray image of a human spine, showing several vertebrae. The spine is stabilized with a long, horizontal metal rod (pedicle screw system) and several vertical screws. The image is in grayscale and serves as a background for the text.

Self-measuring orthopedic drill system

Josh Kolz, Sarah Sandock,
Kenneth Xu, & Jack Renfrew

Background: Surgery

- Orthopedic surgery drills
- Plunging
- Measure depth
- Screw & plate placement

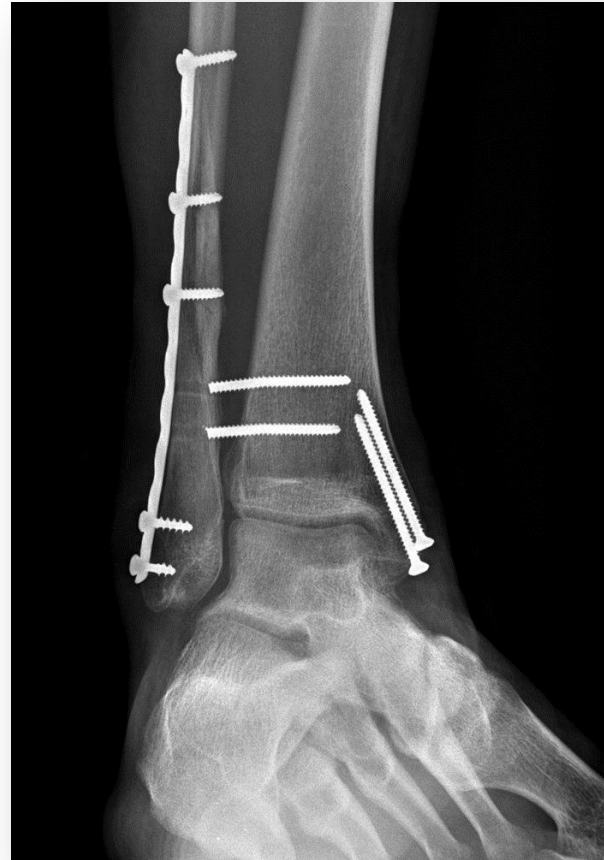


Figure 1. Orthopedic screws and plate [1]

Background: Tools



Figure 2. Orthopedic screws and plate [2]



Figure 3. Tissue protector on long bone [3]



Figure 4. Depth gauge client currently uses

Background: Current Practice



Figure 4. Depth preceptor client currently uses



Figure 5. Depth gauge a) before use and b) during measurement

Background: Layers of Bone

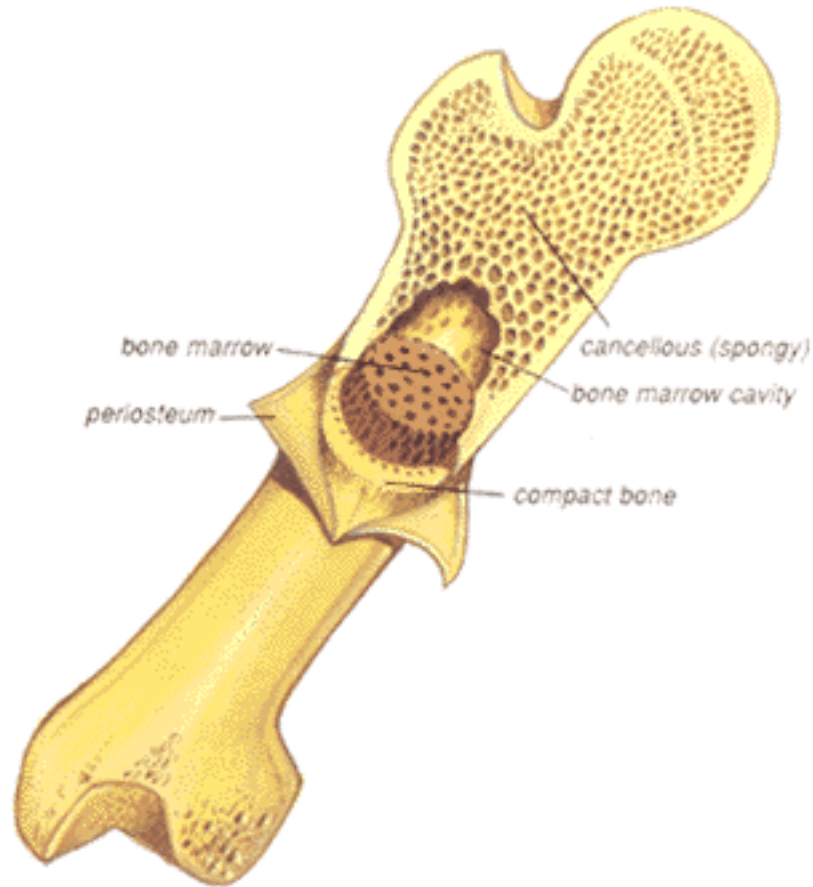


Figure 6 Layered bone model[4]

Major Bone Layers

- Compact bone
- Spongy bone
- Bone marrow

Motivation

- Cutout mechanical depth guage
- Decrease plunging
- Decrease surgical time

Design Criteria

- Accurate detection of depth (+/- 2mm)
- Reduce plunging magnitude (+/-2mm)
- Integrate into current soft tissue protector
- Made using autoclavable material
- Does not compromise drill use or surgeon's vision

Design Alternatives

Mechanical



Figure 7. Hydraulic pump [5]

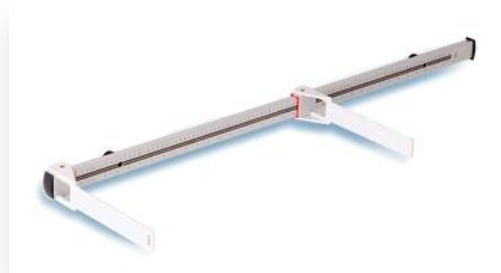


Figure 8. Mechanical slider [6]



Figure 9. Interlocking gears [7]

Electrical

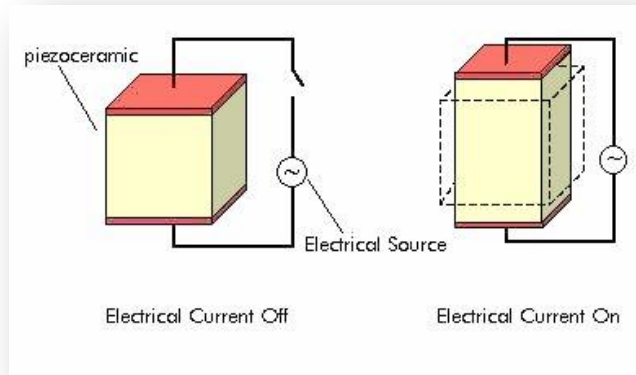


Figure 10. Piezoelectric material [8]



Figure 11. Velocity profiling [9]

DA: Slider

- Slider mechanism attached to the soft tissue protector
- Two sliders
 - First slider zeros
 - Second slider measures

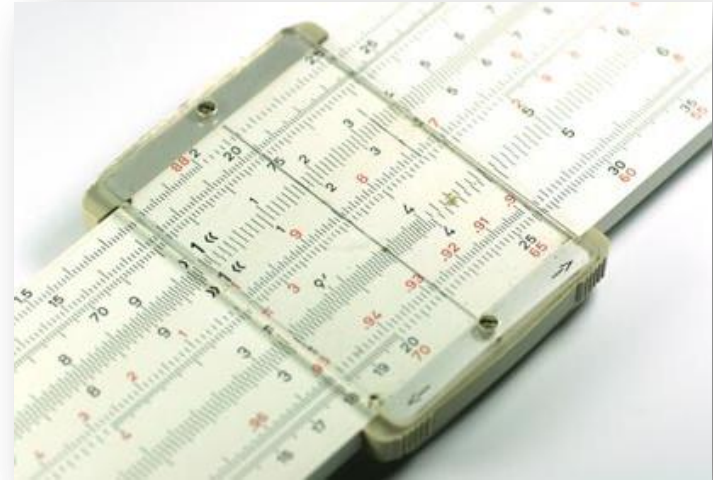


Figure 12. Slide rule design [10]

- ✓ Gives a precise measurement of bone depth
- ✗ Inaccurate measurements due to plunging

DA: Interlocking gears

- Gear interlocked with grooves in drill bit
 - As gear is moved, it turns a mechanical counter which measures depth
-
- ✓ Gives a precise measurement of bone depth
 - ✓ Gives a digital readout of depth
 - ✗ Inaccurate measurements due to plunging
 - ✗ Friction between gears and drill bit would cause wear
 - ✗ Small gears would be hard to manufacture



Figure 13. Lap counter [11]

DA: Hydraulics

- Uses a non-newtonian fluid to prevent plunging
- Viscosity of fluid increases exponentially with an increase in stress

$$\eta = K\dot{\gamma}^{n-1}$$

η = viscosity

K = material-based constant

$\dot{\gamma}$ = applied shear rate

Dilatant behavior occurs when n is greater than 1

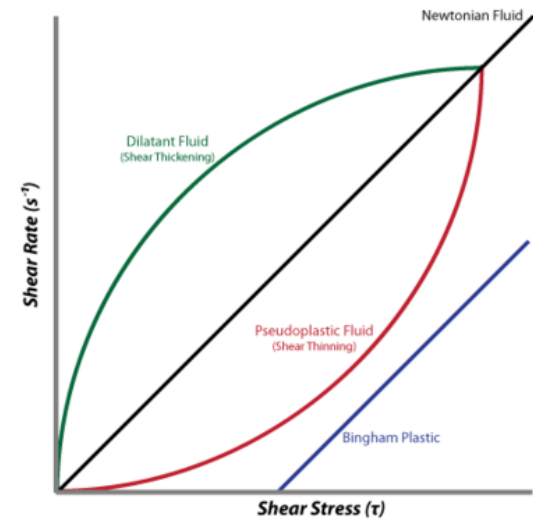


Figure 14. As stress increases, shear rate decreases exponentially causing a thickening of the dilatant fluid. [12]

- ✓ Reduces plunging making measurements more accurate
- ✗ Difficult to maintain initial properties of the material.

DA: Piezoelectric Sensor

- Piezoelectric sensor converts axial force measurement to voltage
 - Voltage processed by a microcontroller
 - Suppresses plunge by feedback control to drill motor
- ✓ Versatility (programmable)
 - ✓ Surpasses resolution requirements
 - ✓ No external modifications to the drill
 - ✗ Algorithm Development
 - ✗ Design Difficulties
 - ✗ Extensive Hardware Implementation

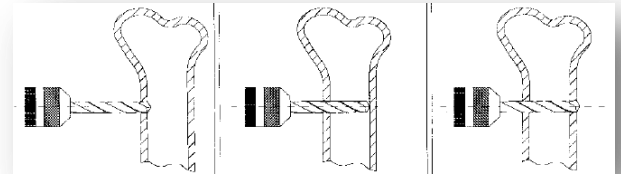
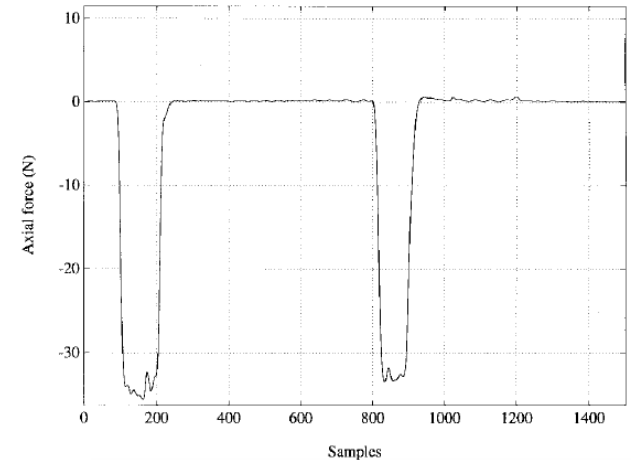


Figure 15. Axial force while drilling through long bone [13]

DA: Velocity profiling

- Velocity profiling will develop characteristic patterns
- Monitor velocity via magnetic flux
- Assuming:
 - constant force on the drill
 - constant cutting rate/rotation
- Logic feedback control over motor

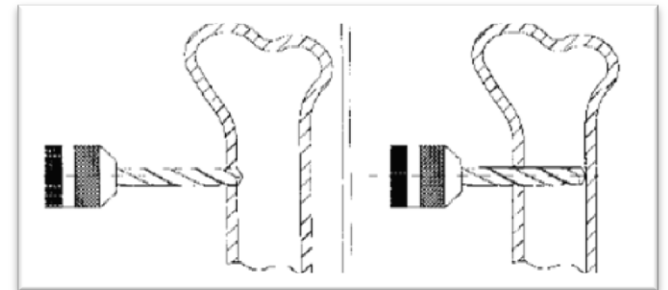
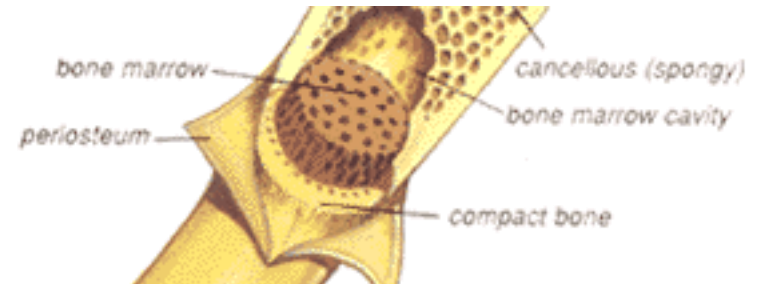


Figure 16. Drilling through long bone [13]

- ✓ Versatility (programmable)
- ✓ Surpasses resolution requirements
- ✗ Design Difficulties
- ✗ Extensive Hardware Implementation

Design Matrix

Table 1. Design Matrix

	Prevent Plunging (30)	Accurate Measure (30)	Manurafact- urable (10)	Feasible (10)	Client Input (20)	Total
Hydraulic	24	15	10	10	20	79
Slider	8	25	10	10	20	73
Cog	8	25	7	10	15	65
Piezo	28	10	2	3	5	48
Mag	28	30	5	2	10	75

Final Design: Hydraulic Slider

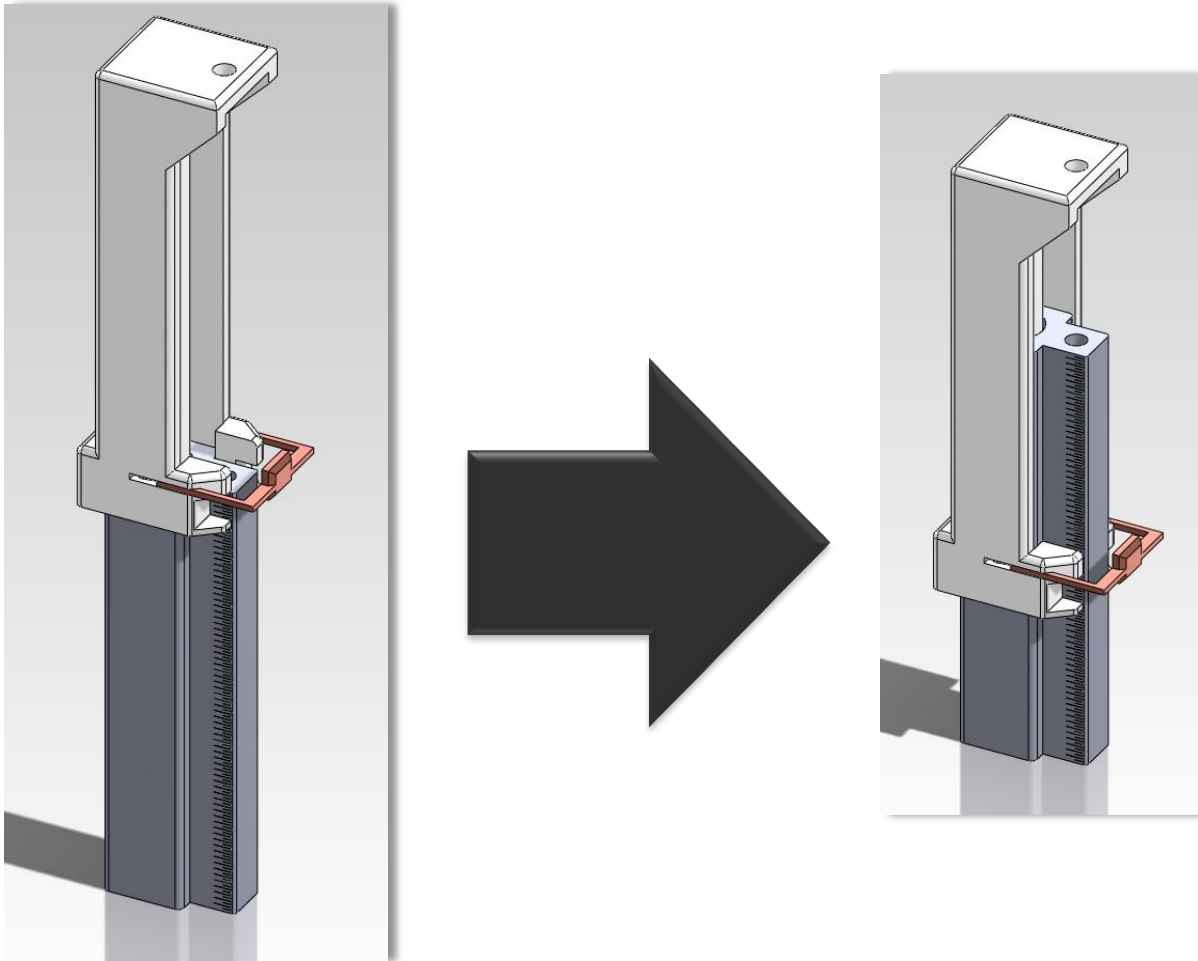


Figure 17. Our hydraulic design (solidworks) in positions: a) fully extended and b) mid-drilling

Final Design: Hydraulic Slider v2.0

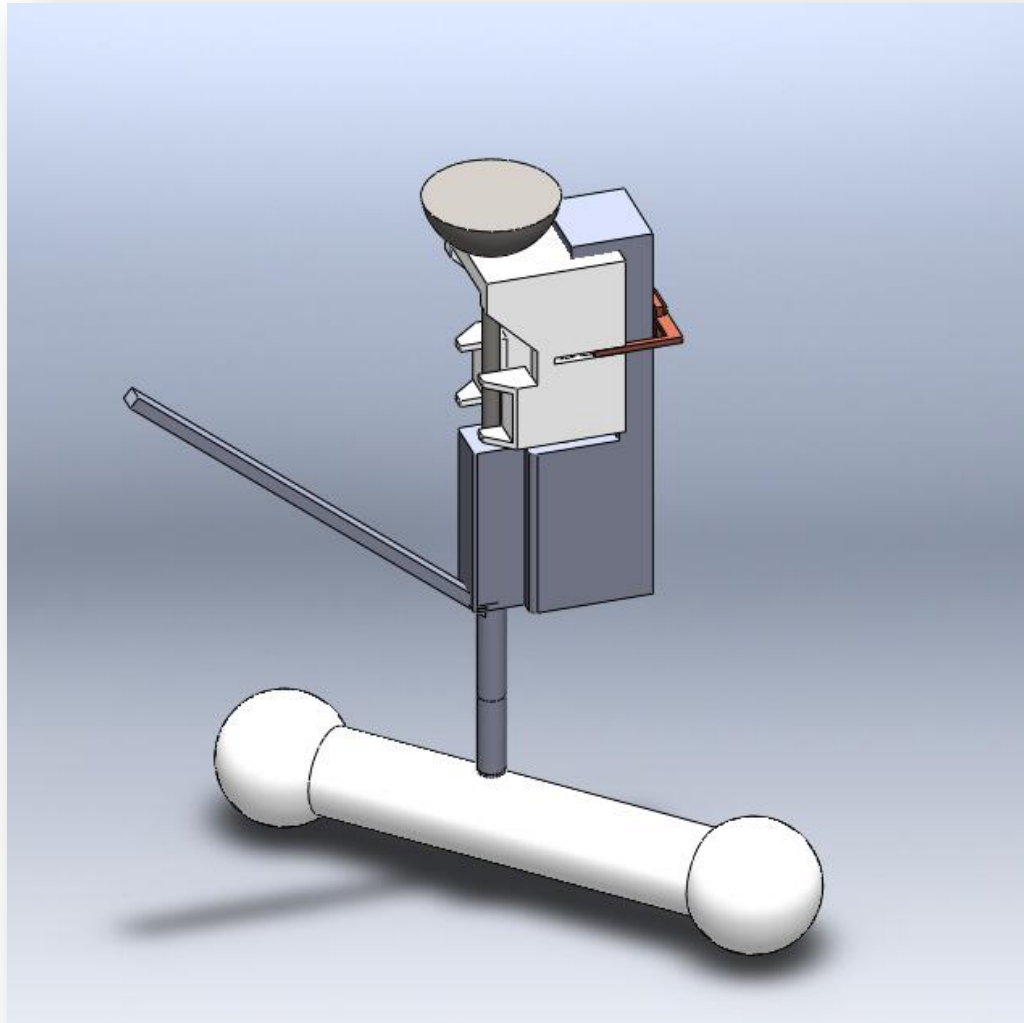


Figure 18. Our hydraulic design (solidworks) v2.0

Final Design: Hydraulic Slider v2.0

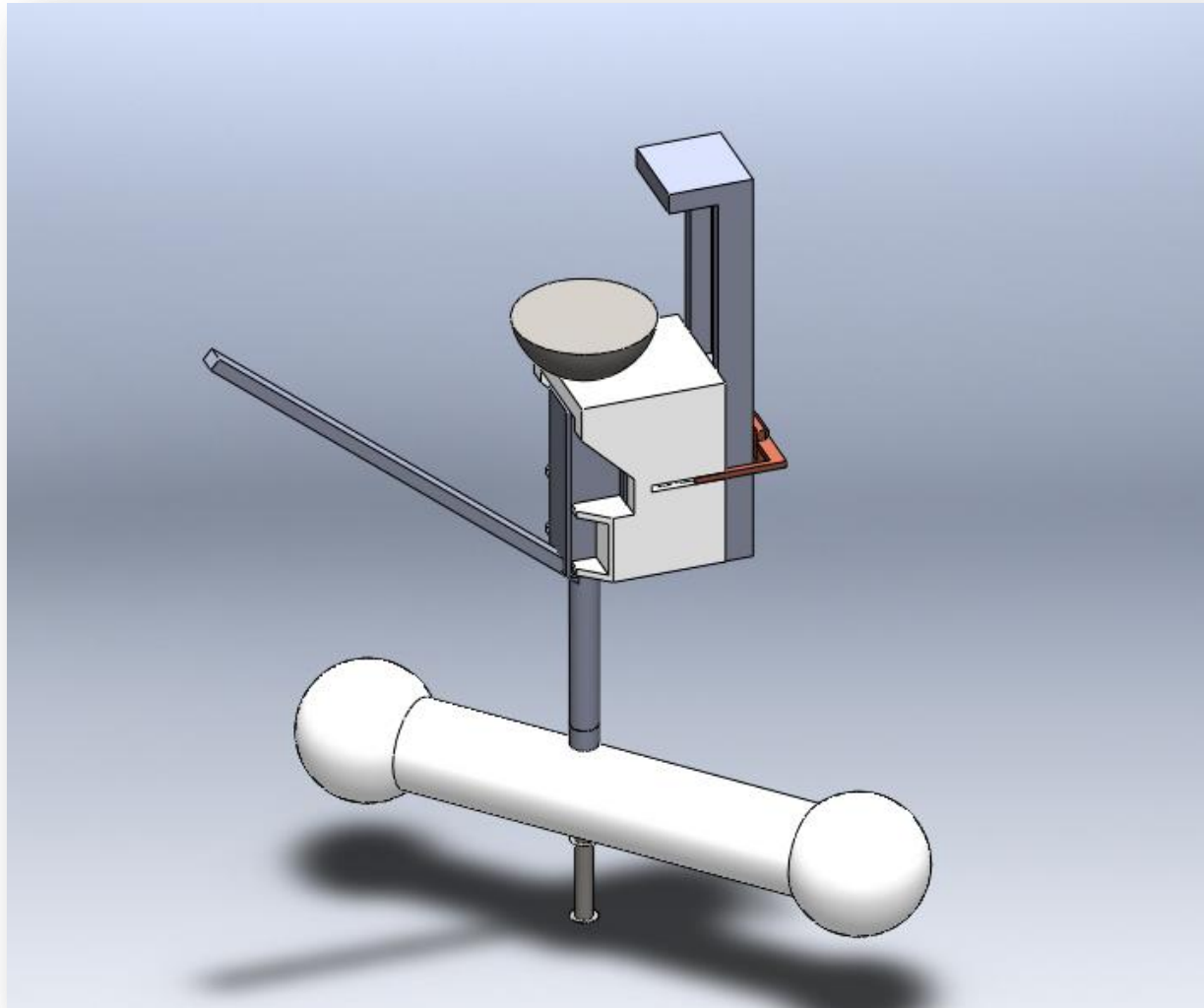


Figure 19. Our hydraulic design (solidworks) v2.0 in its lowered position.

Final Design: Locking Mechanism

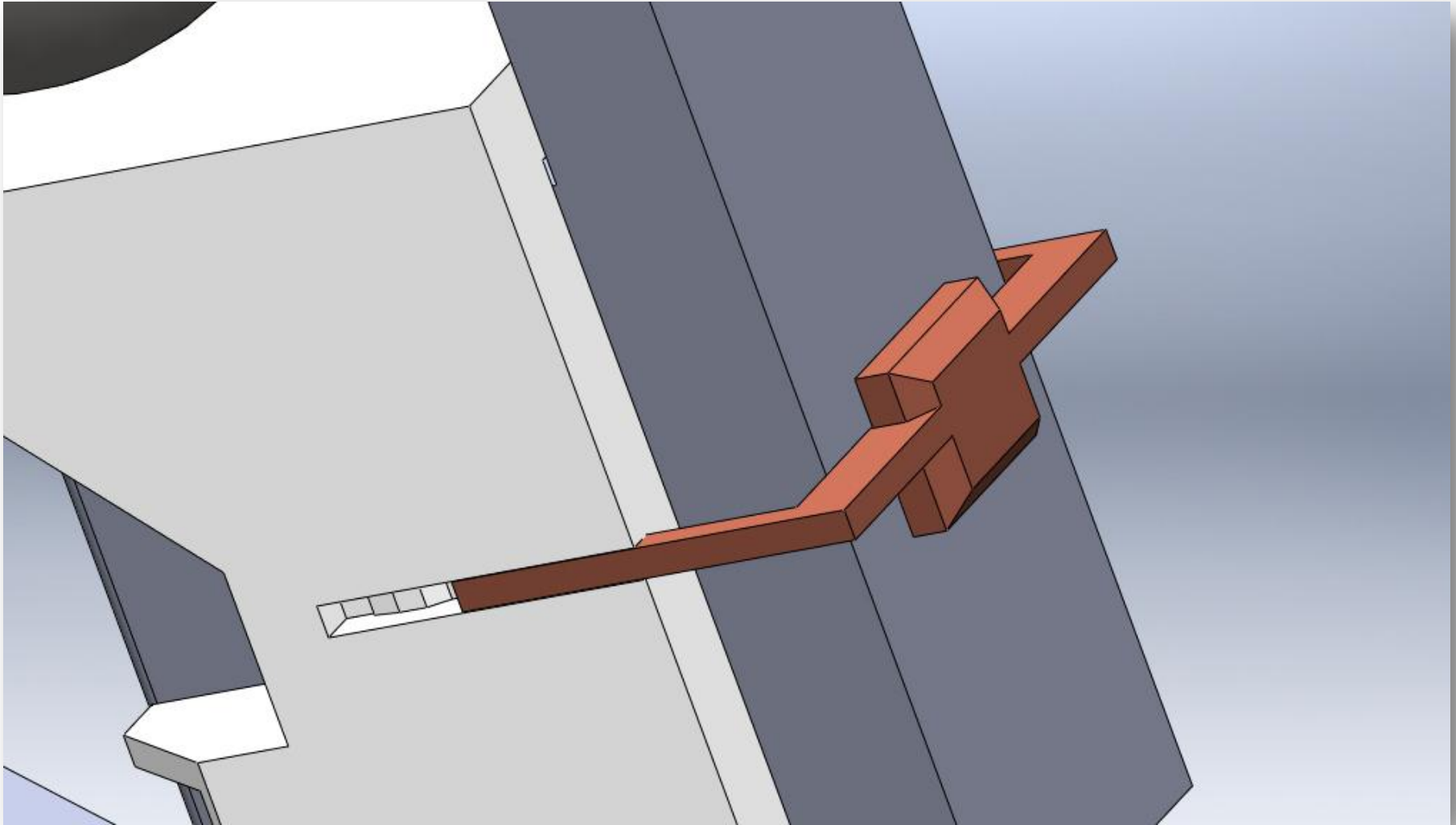


Figure 20: Close-up of the locking mechanism

Final Design: Locking Groove

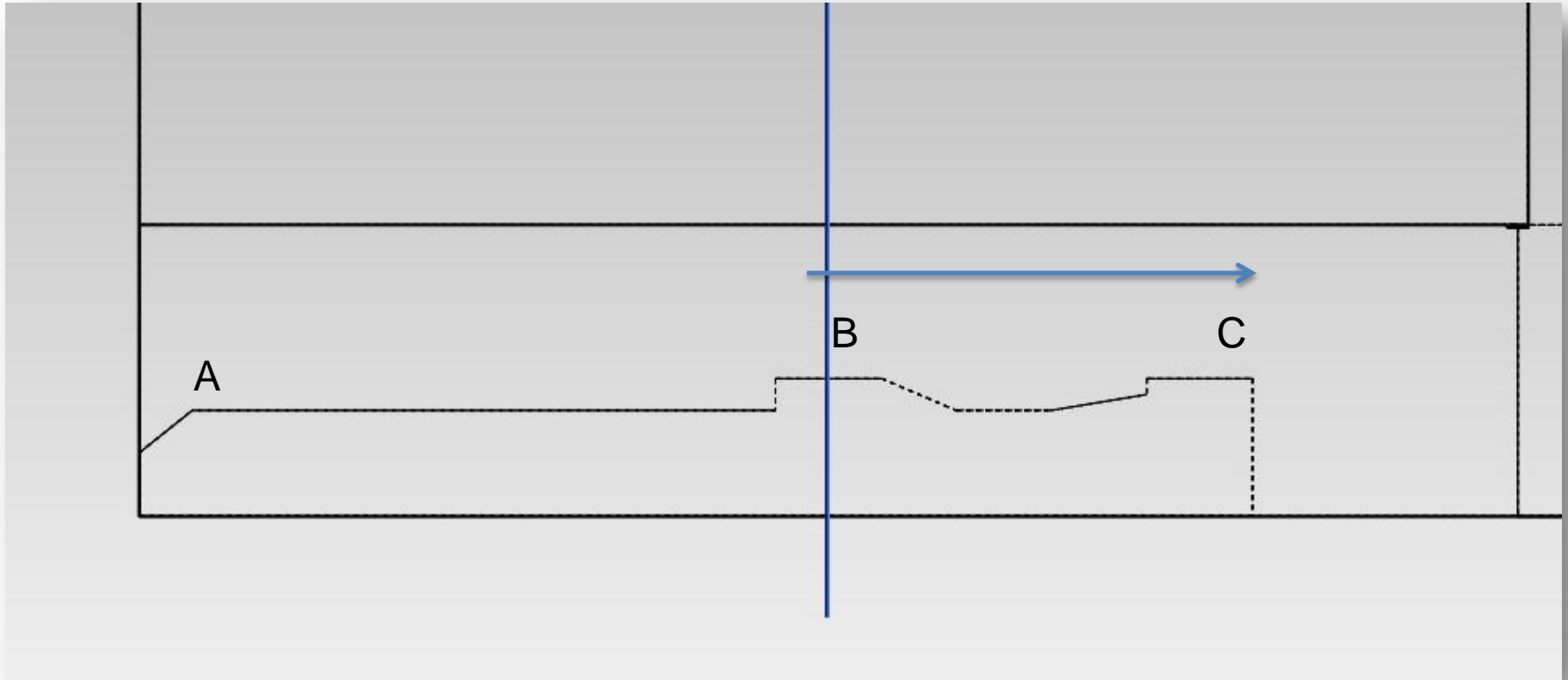


Figure 21: Close-up of the locking Groove

Future Work

- Complete Solidworks design
- Testing
 - Axial force
 - Non-newtonian fluid
- 3-D print prototype
- Test prototype



Figure 22. 3D printer [14]

Acknowledgements

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**Eamon
Bernardoni**



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Pictures

- [0] title slide - <http://0.tqn.com/d/orthopedics/1/0/w/1/pilonpostop.jpg>
- [1] <http://www.silverfishlongboarding.com/forum/longboard-videos-photos/67128-silverfish-hall-meat-58.html>
- [2] http://img.diytrade.com/cdimg/125566/8070293/0/1235444712/Wire_and_Pin_Drill.jpg
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