

Knee Traction Device

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Overview

- Background
- Problem Motivation
- Current Technology
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- Force Analysis
- Design Alternatives
- Design Matrix
- Future Work

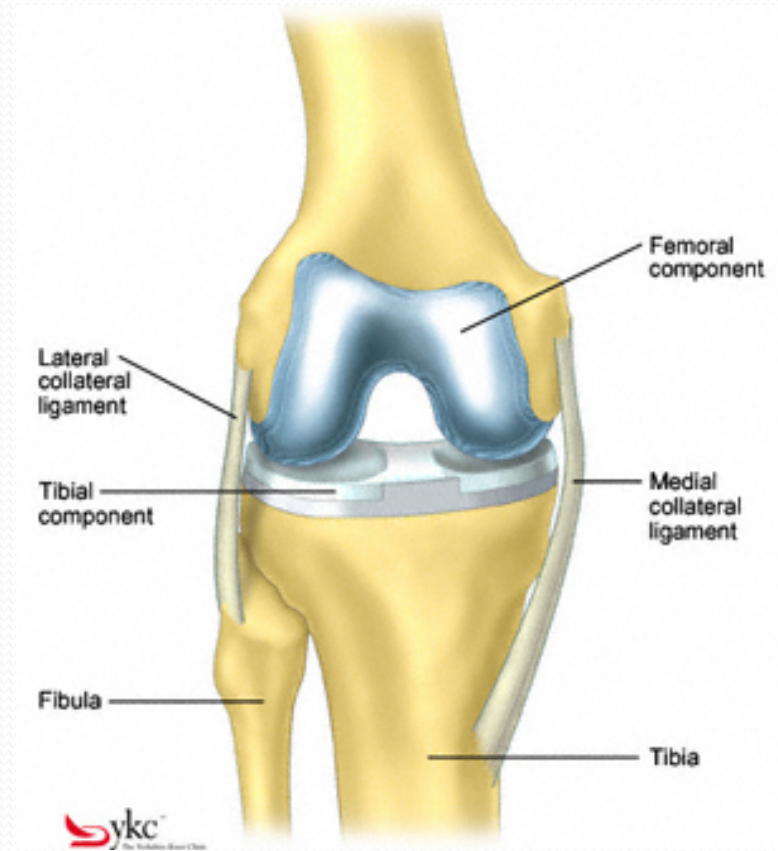
Background

- Osteoarthritis (OA)
 - Progressively degenerative joint disease
 - Affects \approx 14% of US population¹
 - Medical expenses for individuals and insurers reach \approx \$185.5 billion annually²



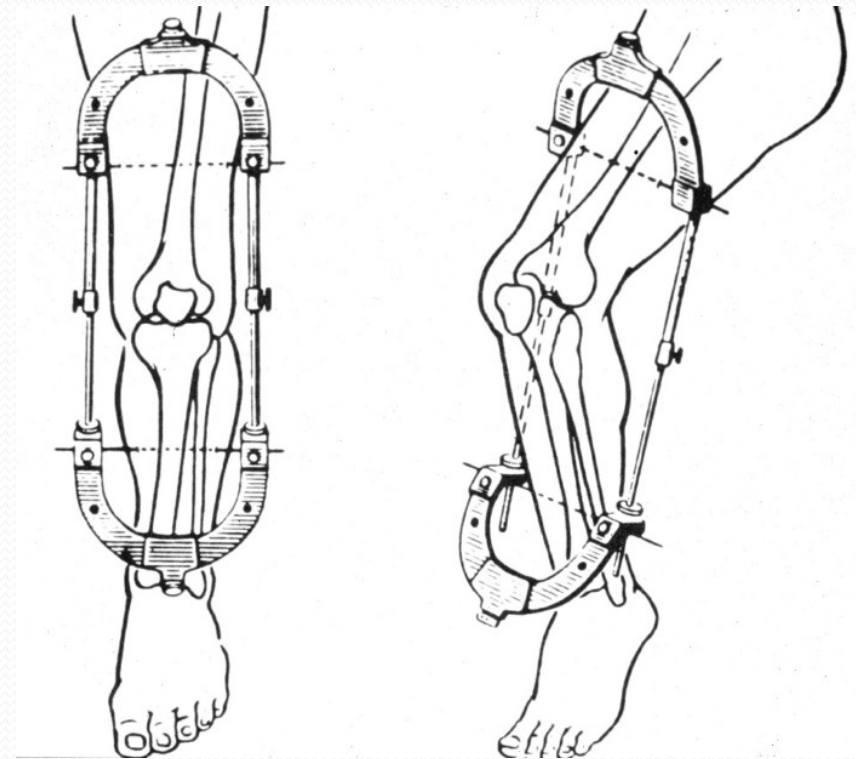
Background

- No true cure widely available
- NSAIDs recommended for pain and swelling
- Total joint replacement is typical
 - Temporary fix lasting only about 10 years
 - Repeated surgeries may be necessary



Background

- Possible alternative: distraction
- Ilizarov surgical distraction (proof of concept)
 - Increases joint space
 - Reduces joint pressure
 - May reverse damaging effects of osteoarthritis³



Problem Motivation

- Osteoarthritis is increasingly prevalent
 - Results in diminished quality of life⁴
 - Great impact on economy
- Current treatments do not solve the problem
- Goal: design device to provide nonsurgical knee distraction
 - Non-invasive therapeutic treatment option
 - Individualized regiment provided by physical therapist
 - In-home use

Analogous Technology

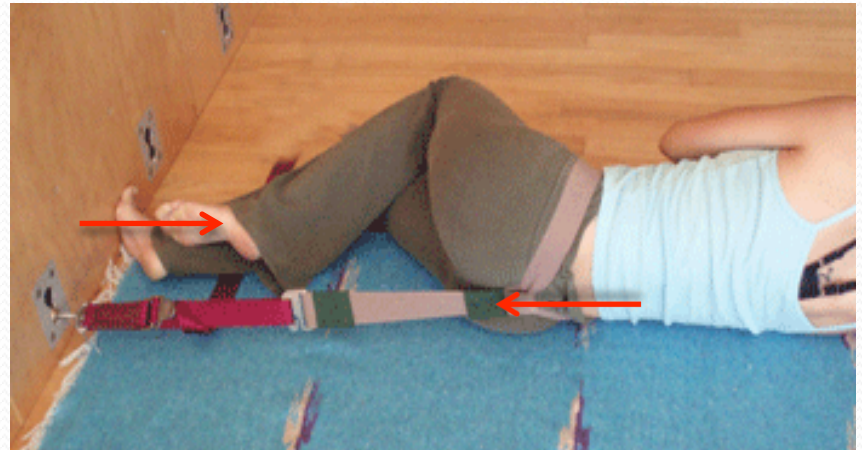
- Cervical Traction
 - User fills bag with water
 - Weight creates traction force to separate the cervical vertebrae
 - Easy, affordable, in-home application



Picture from http://www.physiosupplies.com.au/fitness/A_Traction_300.jpg

Analogous Technology

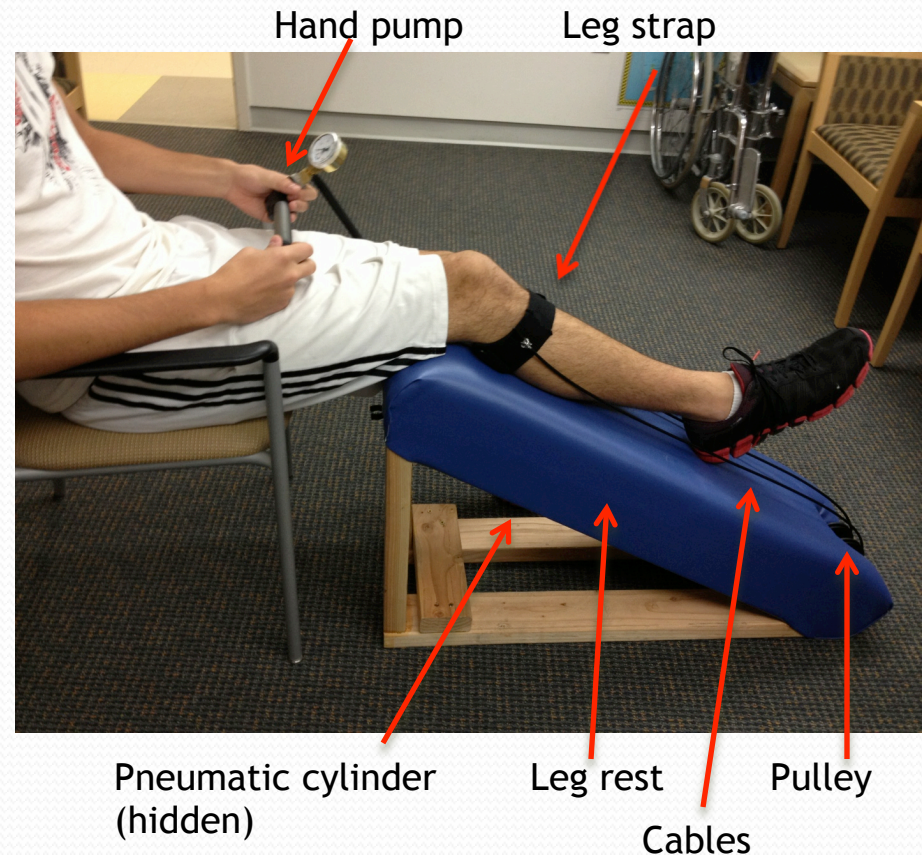
- Lumbar Traction
 - User fastens band around the waist
 - Band attaches to wall
 - User presses feet against wall, creates tension
 - Easy, cost effective traction device



Picture from: <http://www.burtonreport.com/images/Spinal%20Stretch.jpg>

Current Technology

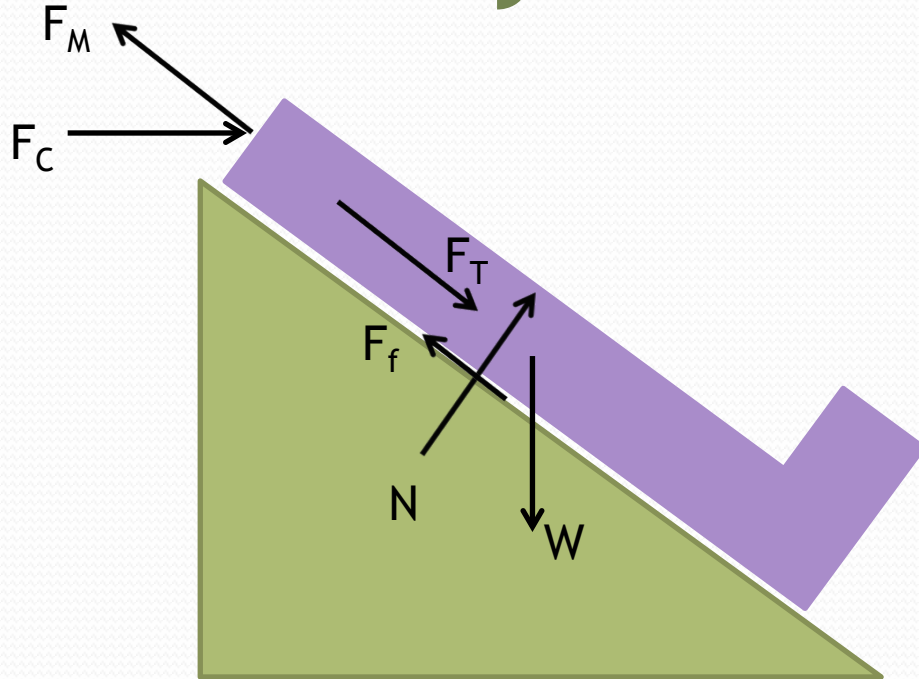
- Previous Design Group Prototype
 - User sits on chair of appropriate height
 - Knee flexion angle fixed at 30°
 - Strap attaches directly below knee
 - Pneumatic pump induces traction force
 - Pros: easily operated, cost effective
 - Cons: bulky, heavy, non-adjustable



Design Requirements

- Adjustable height and force
- Maintain angle around 30° , i.e. “open-pack” position
- Lightweight - easily maneuverable
- Intended for daily home use
- Inexpensive - \$400 budget
- Easy to operate
 - Suitable for wide range of patients

Force Analysis



F_T = Force of traction

F_M = Force of tendons, muscles, and ligaments in knee

F_C = Internal joint contact force

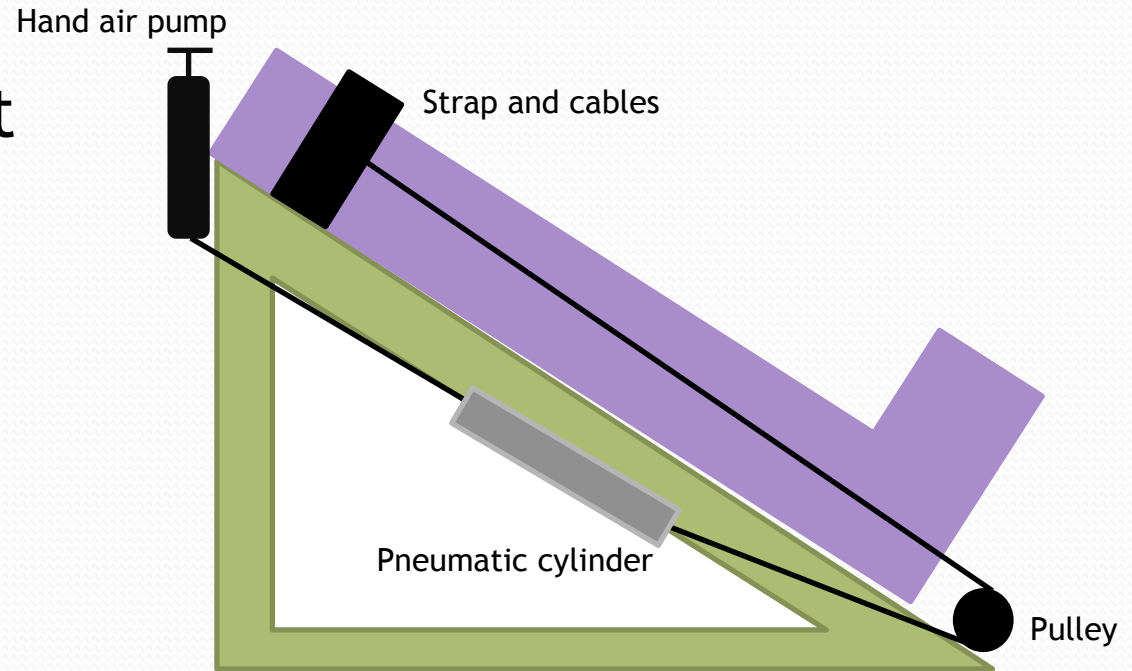
F_f = Friction force

N = Normal force

W = Weight of leg

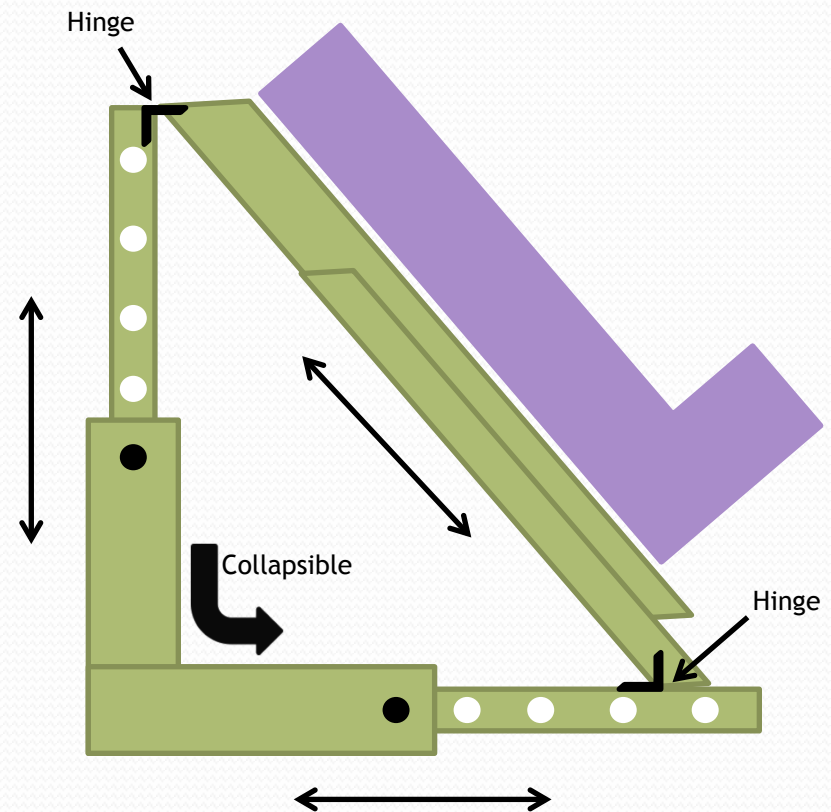
Overall Design Concept

- Collapsible
- Height adjustment
- Pneumatic force applicator
- Pulley system



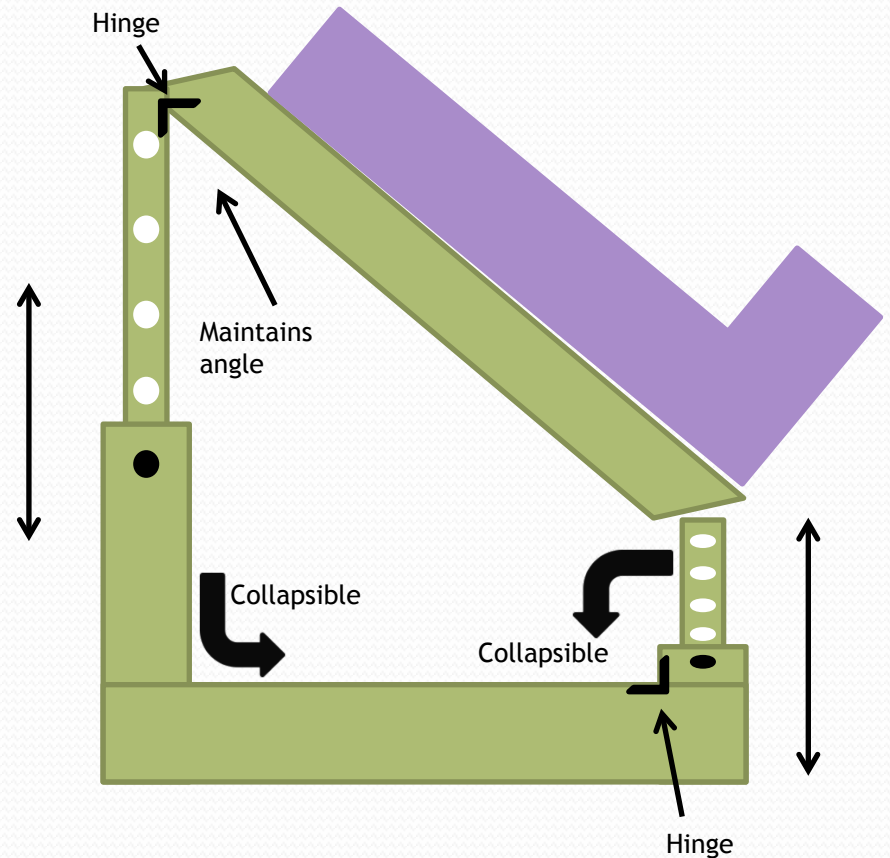
Design 1: Three-Sided Adjustment

- Sliding channel apparatus for leg rest
- Walker/crutch mechanism
 - Adjustable height and length by set intervals
 - Numbered alignment system with reference chart
- Fully adjustable
 - Height, length, and angle



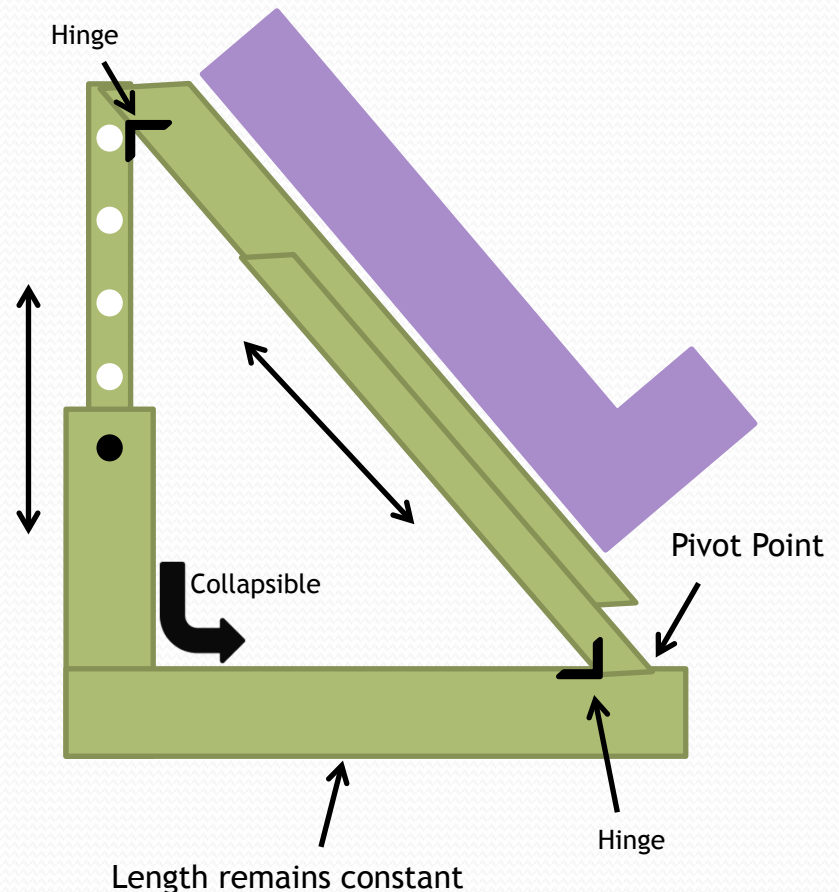
Design 2: Fixed Platform

- Fixed leg rest angle
 - 30° from horizontal
- Both ends vertically adjustable
 - Accommodates many chair heights



Design 3: Pivoting Platform

- Two adjustable sides, coupled system
 - Allows for variable height or angle
- Average chair height (19") will correspond to angle of 30°



Design Matrix

Category	Weight	Three-Sided Adjustment	Fixed Platform	Pivoting Angle
Height Adjustability	30	30	30	25
Ease of Use	25	10	20	25
Portability	20	15	10	15
Ease of Fabrication	15	0	5	10
Angle Adjustability	10	10	0	5
TOTAL	100	65	65	80

Future Work

- Build device
 - Cost of project to date: \$0
 - Estimated cost of final prototype: \$350*
- Subject testing
 - User feedback
 - Force consistency
- Marketability
 - FDA approval

Acknowledgments

- Ms. Kim Skinner (Client)
- Professor Mitch Tyler (Advisor)
- Kelsi Bjorklund, Jacob Stangl, Taylor Lamberty, Amy Martin, Lindy Couwenhoven (Previous design team)



Questions?

References

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4. <http://www.jrheum.org/content/31/12/2433.full.pdf>