

NECK EXTENDER & FLEXOR FOR USE DURING FLUOROSCOPIC IMAGING

Naomi Chesler, Ph.D. Department of Biomedical Engineering

From base of skull to between shoulders

Supports and facilitates head movement

Siemen's Fluoroscopy Machine

Rotating neck forward and backward

Protects spinal cord from injury

First seven vertebrae, including atlas and axis

A. BOUMEESTER, V. RAJU, S. SAMRETH, P. STROHM UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING

DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

FINAL DESIGN & PROTOTYPE

Victor Haughton, M.D. **UW Department of Radiology**



ABSTRACT

In order to measure cervical disk health reliably, a prototype has been built to facilitate natural neck extension and flexion during a lateral fluoroscopic examination. The prototype includes a linear actuator, frame, headboard and control system to achieve the desired neck motion safely while being controlled from a remote location. There is no current device on the market that meets these needs.

MOTIVATION

Currently, technicians must manually move the patient's neck during fluoroscopy; this process is time-consuming, error-prone, and also exposes hospital staff to unnecessary X-ray radiation. The goal this semester was to design a portable, motorized device that promotes natural neck movement safely during fluoroscopy examinations. These examinations will assist in diagnosing abnormal cervical vertebrae movement.

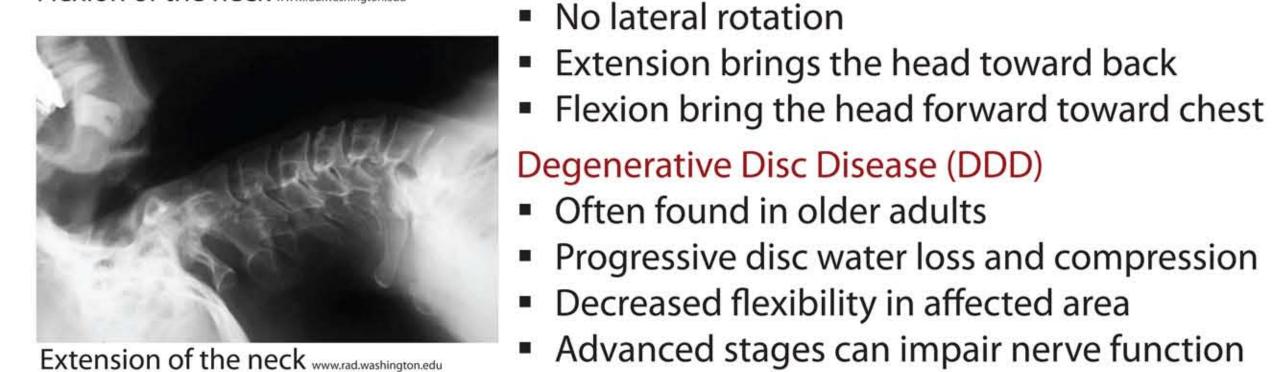
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Extension & Flexion

and mobility



Flexion of the neck www.rad.washington.edu



Fluoroscopic Imaging

- Dynamic, real time, X-ray imaging
- Imaging is a diagnostic tool for assessing anatomical injuries and conditions
- Distinguishes between tissues by density and composition
- Spinal vertebrae imaging useful for diagnosing DDD
- Patient exposure to radiation kept low by technique of using short rapid bursts during procedure
- High mass attenuation materials, like metals, block image

Performance

- 45° of extension and flexion from a horizontal position
- Steady rate of rotation (approximately 1 ° /sec)
- Allow rotation to occur about a natural anatomic center
- Pose no risk to staff, patients, or other equipment
- No lateral obstruction of neck during imaging

Control System

Sketch of Prototype, to scale

Device, front view

- Remote control operable from another room
- Protected from damage due to humidity, fluid spills, etc Provide feedback to staff on angle of extension or flexion

- Easily installed and removed from imaging table
- Padded to ensure patient comfort and safety
- Made of radio-translucent materials like plastics, not metal
- Durable enough to withstand daily use for several years
- Appealing and professional appearance
- Prototype within budget of \$200-250

Large red button easy to use

Power Switch

Panic Button & Doctor's Controls

Patient's Panic Button

Linear Actuator

9 V standard

toggle switch

SPST rocker switch, ON / OFF

Average 1.0 A current draw

Wired to power switch and

Rated to safely handle 12 V DC

- Can handle up to 12 V DC and 30 A
- Large red surface easy to use and understand
- Incorporated into handheld control stick

SPST rocker switch, ON and OFF positions

Rated to handle up to 12 V DC and 30 A

Provide or cut power when needed

 Patient can immediately stop rotation if he or she experiences pain or discomfort



Momentary DPDT Toggle Switch

through linear actuator

Toggle itself is easy to use

Rated for up to 12 V DC and 20 A

Intuitive up and down controls

Full Range of Motion Times for 9V and 12V Batteries

Provides bidirectional control of current

headboard

Made out of ¾" thick wood

from horizontal position

¼" rod threaded through hole in

2" diameter wheels free to roll as

shaft, metal spacers and end pieces

Headboard & Hinge

Roller Guide

 Three pieces are attached by screws and metal supports, forming a Z configuration

Base of actuator bolted to a metal flange, in

Roller wheels attached to top of actuator to

allow smooth movement and support of

Connected to control circuit, which allows

bidirectional (up and down) movement

turn bolted to wood frame base

Attached to the headboard, linear actuator, and examination table

165 lb load capacity with a 12" stroke length

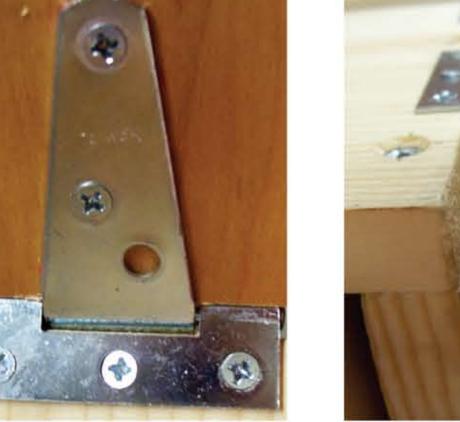
Device in Two Positions, side views

Connected to wood frame by metal hinges Tapered end allows +/-45 degrees of rotation

Hinge, top view

headboard rises and falls, providing support

Roller Guide, front view



Hinges, side view

Shaft runs up or down depending on direction of current

Frame Base Components, side view

Schematic of circuitry wiring and components

Open circuit means no power loss when actuator not moving

FUTURE WORK

TOGGLE SWITCH

(UP/ OFF/ DOWN)

¥ BATTERY

- Pursue alternative materials options for frame and hinge construction to maximize stress tolerance and maintain high image quality
- Incorporate head stabilizer and pad into design for steadiness and comfort of
- Interface with computerized system that controls movement and provides digital angle feedback to the hospital staff during the examination
- Adapt design to incorporate an AC to DC converter or rechargeable power source
- Test prototype with various load sizes in preparation for human testing

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank:

- Professors Block and Ranallo for presenting us with information about fluoroscopy
- Professor Fronczak for his help with mechanical specifications of our design
- Professor Chesler for her advice and guidance throughout the design process
- Dr. Haughton for the opportunity to implement our skills in a real-world application

Advisor