

3D Printing Airway Trainers

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Dan Altschuler, Lance Johnson, Cody Kryzer, Matt Sheridan Client: Dr. Kristopher Schroeder Advisor: Prof. Beth Meyerand



Problem Statement

- Standard airway trainers are somewhat limited
- Abnormal airway practice improves patient outcomes
- No established method for printing airways
- Feasible to transform MRI to STL
- Transfer requires an advanced segmentation process
- Result should have >90% anatomical accuracy



Background

- Dr. Kristopher Schroeder, Department of Anesthesiology
- Clinicians have 15-30 seconds before hypoxia [1]
- 12.7% of intubations fail on the first attempt [1]
- Training directly correlated to patient outcome [2]
- Trainers don't simulate varied endotracheal environments [3]



• Personalized 3D printed airways aren't used



Figure 1: Intubation Diagram [4]

Competing Designs

- A variety of airway manikins exist
 - Babies
 - Swollen craniofacial structure
 - Burn victims
- Trainers often include just one feature of a difficult airway
 - Modular mandible
 - Adjustable neck
 - Inflatable tongue
 - Induced vomiting
 - Pressure sensitive teeth
- High end trainers can cost \$2,000-3,000 [5]





Figure 2: Laerdal Airway Management Trainer [5]



Figure 3: TruCorp Trainer [6]



Figure 4: 7 Sigma Trainer [7]

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Product Design Specifications

- Physiological Accuracy & Material Properties
 - Desired Young's Modulus of 2.3-23 MPa [8]
 - Preferred Shore A hardness of 59.6-91 A [9]
 - Maintain integrity following 20,000 intubation cycles [10]
 - Match human airway in look and texture
- \$750 budget, should aim to minimize process cost
- Process should be repeatable in under 48 hours total







Figure 5: MRI [11]

Figure 6: Segmentation [12]

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Figure 7: 3D Printing [13]



Material #1 - Formlabs Flexible Resin

- Stiff, flexible, and durable SLA filament
- Exclusively printable via Formlabs 3D-printers
- When cured, Young's Modulus of 8.9 MPa [14]
- Shore A hardness of 80.0 A [14]
- \$0.29/g at UW Makerspace [15]



Figure 9: Formlabs Flexible Resin Sample [14]



Material #2 - Silicone Casting With Ecoflex

- Print a mold, then cast in silicone
- Mold can be printed with any 3D printer
- Young's Modulus of 82.7 kPa [16]
- Shore Hardness of 00-50 (~10 A) [17]
- \$0.05/g silicone [18] + \$0.05/g PLA [15]



Figure 10: Silicone Cast [19]



Material #3 - Thermoplastic Polyurethane

- Polyurethane plastic from thermoplastic elastomer family
- Flexible, very durable, and abrasion resistant
- Printable using any FDM 3D Printer
- Young's Modulus of 9.8 ± 0.7 MPa (X-Y) [20]
- 95A shore hardness [21]
- \$0.05/g at UW Makerspace [15]



Figure 11: TPU Print [22]



Design Criteria (Weight)	Design 1: Formlabs 80A Resin [14]		Design 2: Silicone Casting [19]		Design 3: Thermoplastic Polyurethane (TPU) 95A [22]	
Mechanical Properties (25)	5/5	25	2/5	10	4/5	20
Cost (20)	2/5	8	4/5	16	5/5	20
Ease of Fabrication (20)	4/5	16	1/5	4	3/5	12
Durability (15)	5/5	15	3/5	9	4/5	12
Resemblance to Trachea (10)	3/5	6	5/5	10	4/5	8
Printer Availability (10)	2/5	4	5/5	10	4/5	8
Total Score (100)	74		59		80	

Testing

- Measure and compare key anatomical measurements
 - Airway Volume water displacement test
 - Airway Width
- Puncture resistance test
- Cyclical loading test
- Time for intubation with 3D printed airway
 - Compare professionals of varying abilities
 - Use existing models as a control group



Future Work

- Obtain MRI scans of subject in desired positions
- Meet with radiology to learn how to segment
- Make airway manikin modular/adjustable
 - Inflatable tongue, allowing for size variation
 - Adjustable mandible position (overbite, small mouth opening, etc.)
 - Pivoting neck
 - Allow for removal and replacement of 3D print



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