

摩擦学在人工关节的设计及未来发展思考

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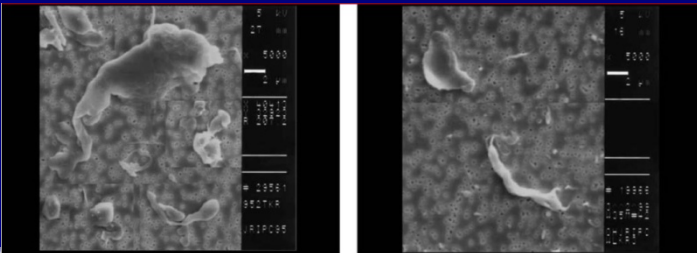
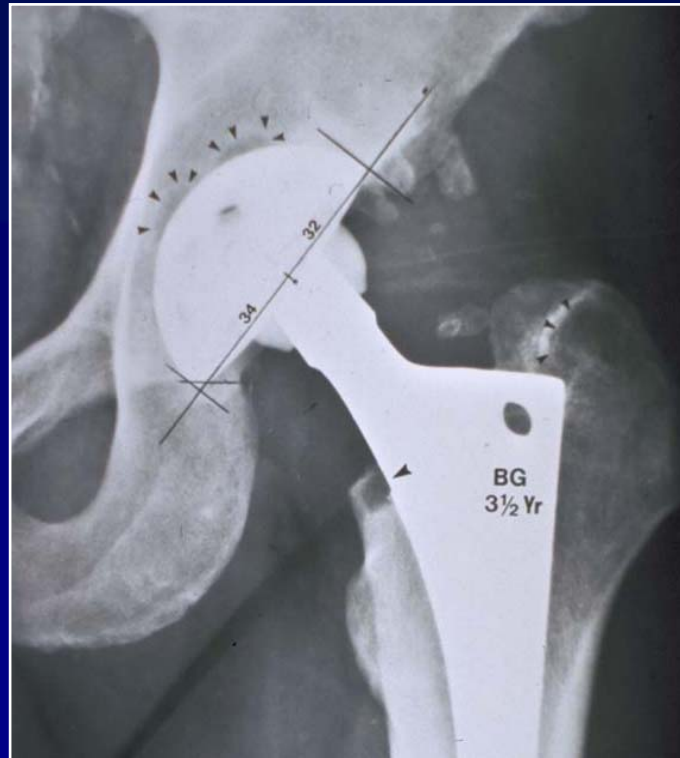
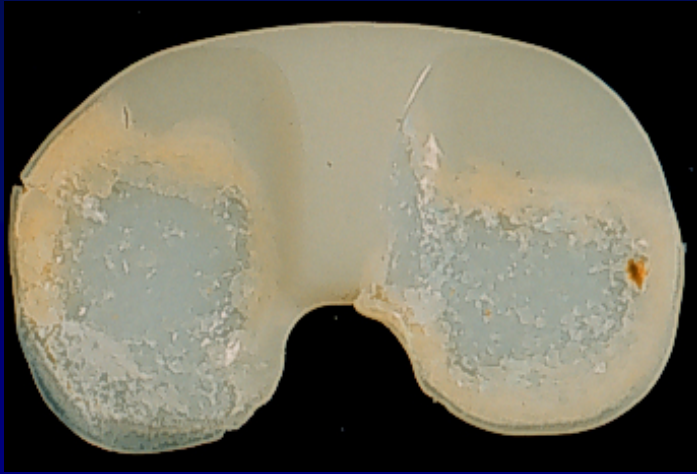
Outline:

1. Major clinical problems
2. Tribology: basic principles
3. Case studies:
 - Diameter in the hip joint: large or small ?
 - Metal-on-metal joints: why some failed ?
4. Future developments

Introduction:

Major Clinical Problems

- *Wear debris* induced osteolysis and loosening



Introduction:

Major Clinical Problems

- Metallic *wear debris* and ions and pseudotumour



Introduction:

Major Clinical Problems

- Fracture/Loss of *lubrication* and squeaking



Stewart et al, JOA, 2003



Dr SARIALI Elhadi



Introduction:

Major Clinical Problems

- Tribology (摩擦学) of Bearing Surfaces
- Study of friction, wear and lubrication, and design of bearings, science of interacting surfaces in relative motion

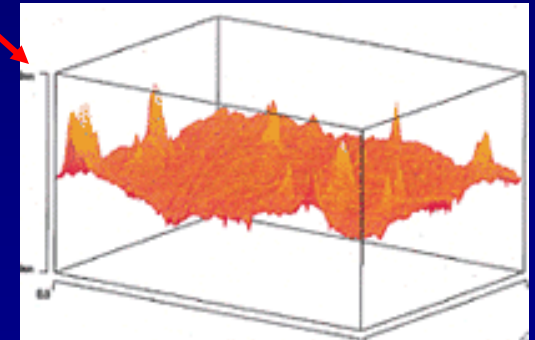
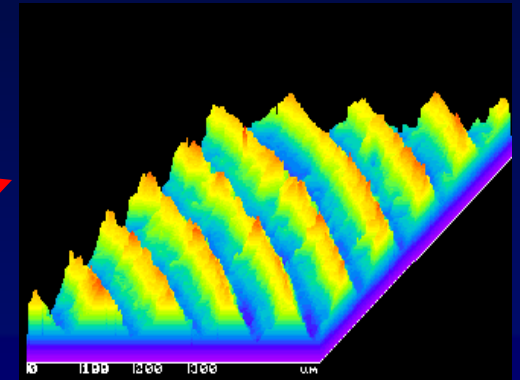
Introduction:

Basic Principles of Tribology

- All surfaces are rough
- Synovial fluid/pseudo-synovial fluid



(www.sinohotel.com/images/travel/category/16.jpg)



- Artificial joints mainly support load + provide motion



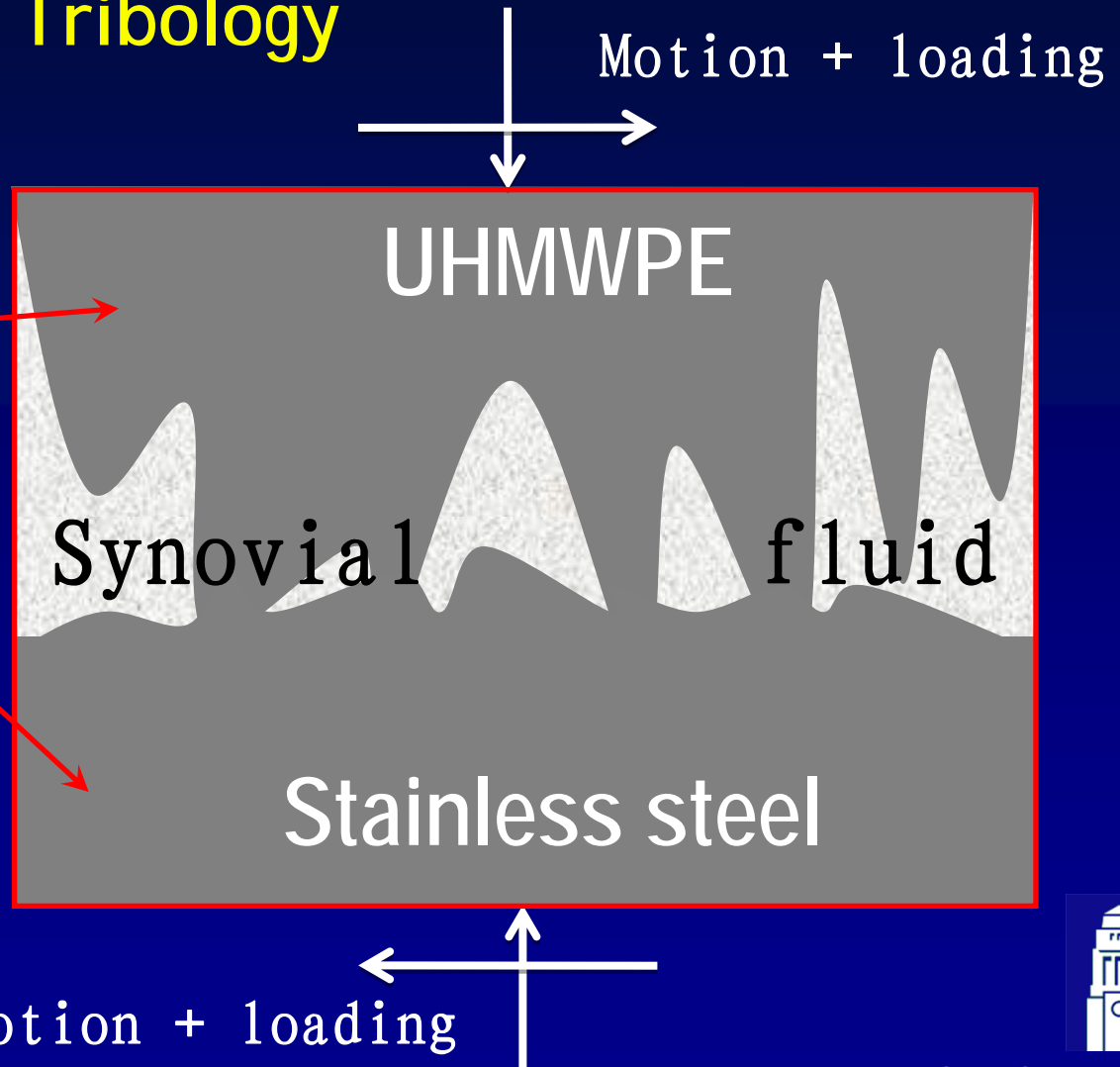
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Introduction:

Basic Principles of Tribology



Introduction:

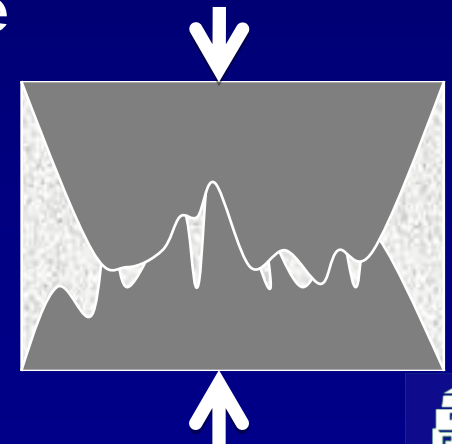
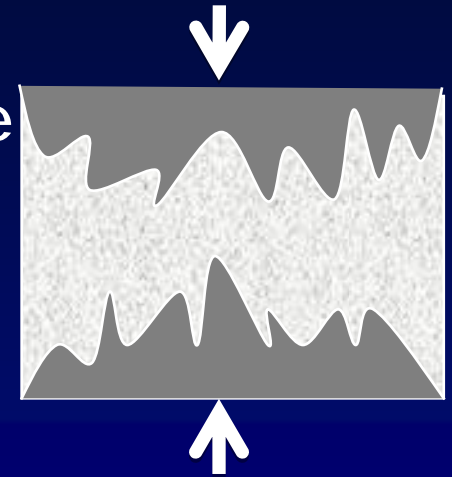
Basic Principles of Tribology

- Fluid film lubrication: two surfaces are completely separated by synovial fluid

Wear ~ 0

- Boundary lubrication: two surfaces are mainly in direct contact

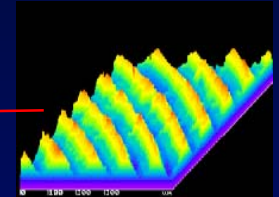
Wear \propto contact area x sliding distance



Diameter of Artificial Hip Joint:

UHMWPE Hips

- UHMWPE roughness↑
- Roughness >> synovial film
- Boundary lubrication
- Wear



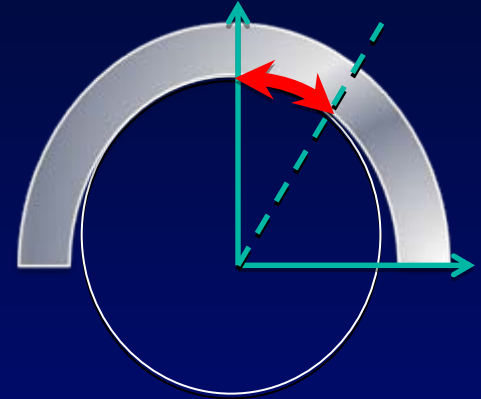
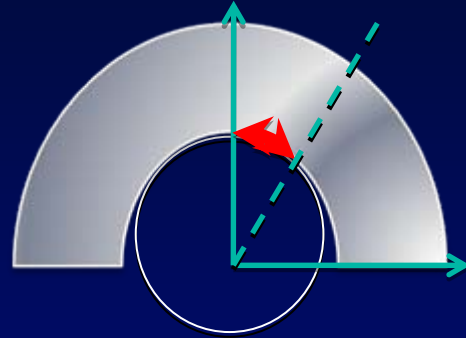
$Wear \propto \text{contact area} \times \text{sliding distance}$



Diameter of Artificial Hip Joint:

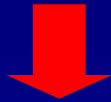
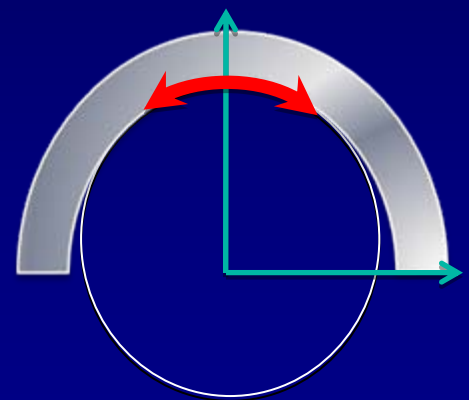
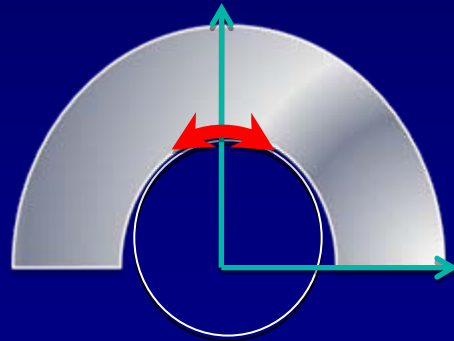
UHMWPE Hips

- Diameter \uparrow sliding distance \uparrow



+

- Diameter \uparrow contact area: \uparrow



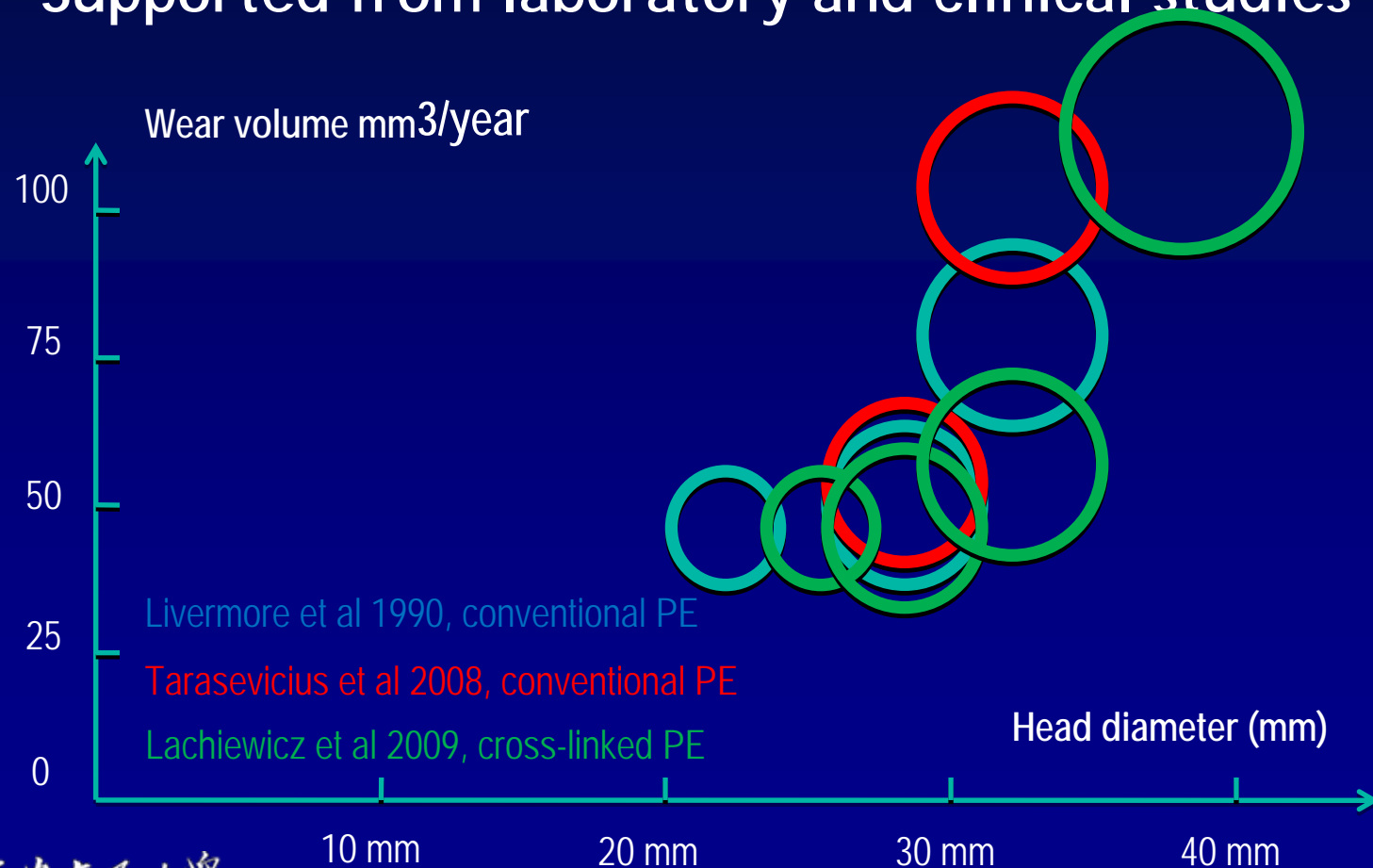
Wear $\uparrow \uparrow$



Diameter of Artificial Hip Joint:

UHMWPE Hips

- Supported from laboratory and clinical studies



Diameter of Artificial Hip Joint:

Metal-on-Metal Hips

- With improved manufacturing, roughness ↓ and accuracy ↑
- High carbon CoCr
- Adequate/optimised clearance
- Clamping and loosening ↓
- Introduced extensively into clinics since 1980s



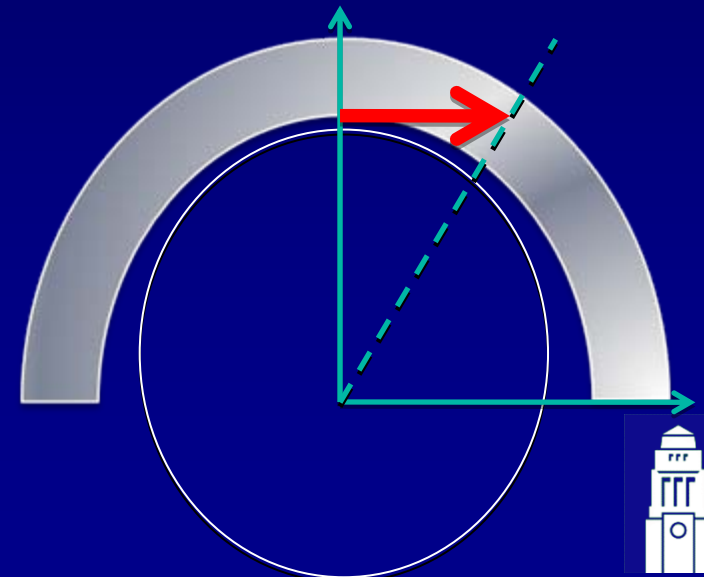
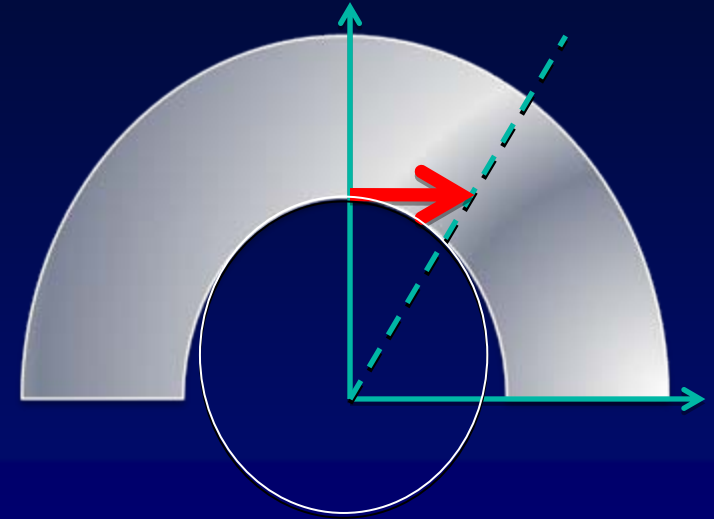
Diameter?

Diameter of Artificial Hip Joint:

Metal-on-Metal Hips

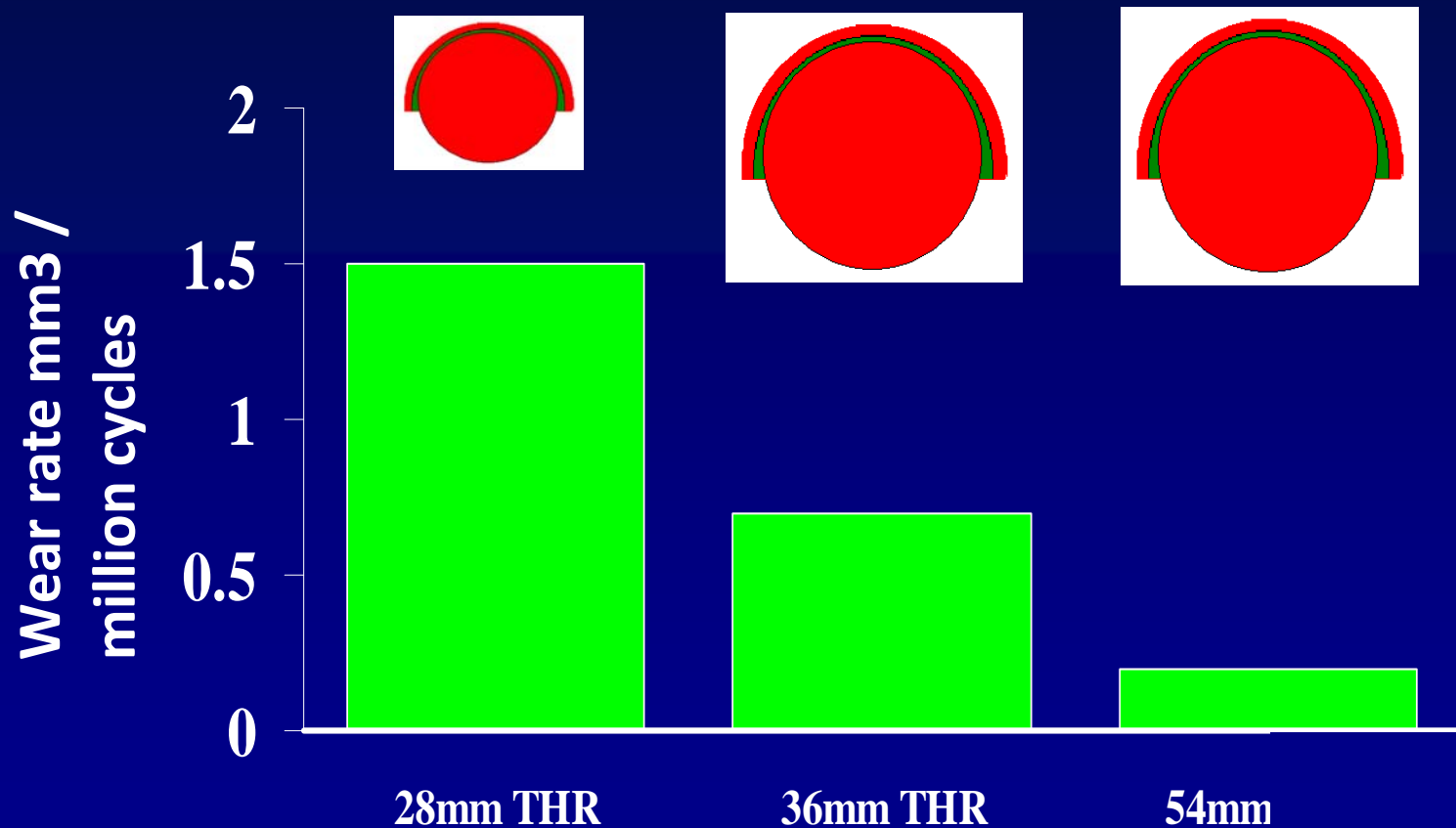
- Increase in diameter increases sliding velocity \uparrow
- Synovial film \uparrow
- Improves lubrication \checkmark
- Sliding distance increased but small effect on wear

Wear \downarrow



Diameter of Artificial Hip Joint:

Metal-on-Metal Hips



Diameter of Artificial Hip Joint:

- UHMWPE hip: large diameter increases sliding distance and increases wear:

Diameter: small

- MOM hip: large diameter improves lubrication and reduces wear

Diameter: large



Metal-on-Metal Hip Joints:

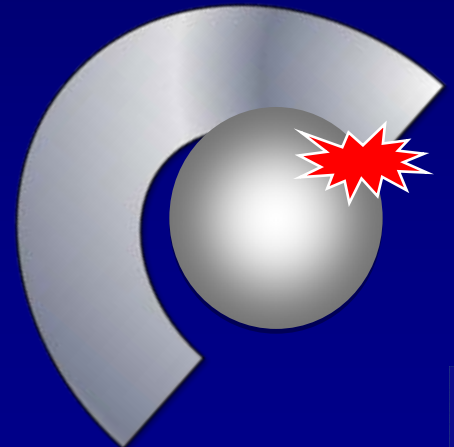
Importance of Contact Mechanics

- Fluid film lubrication depends on ideal contact conditions

Wear ↓

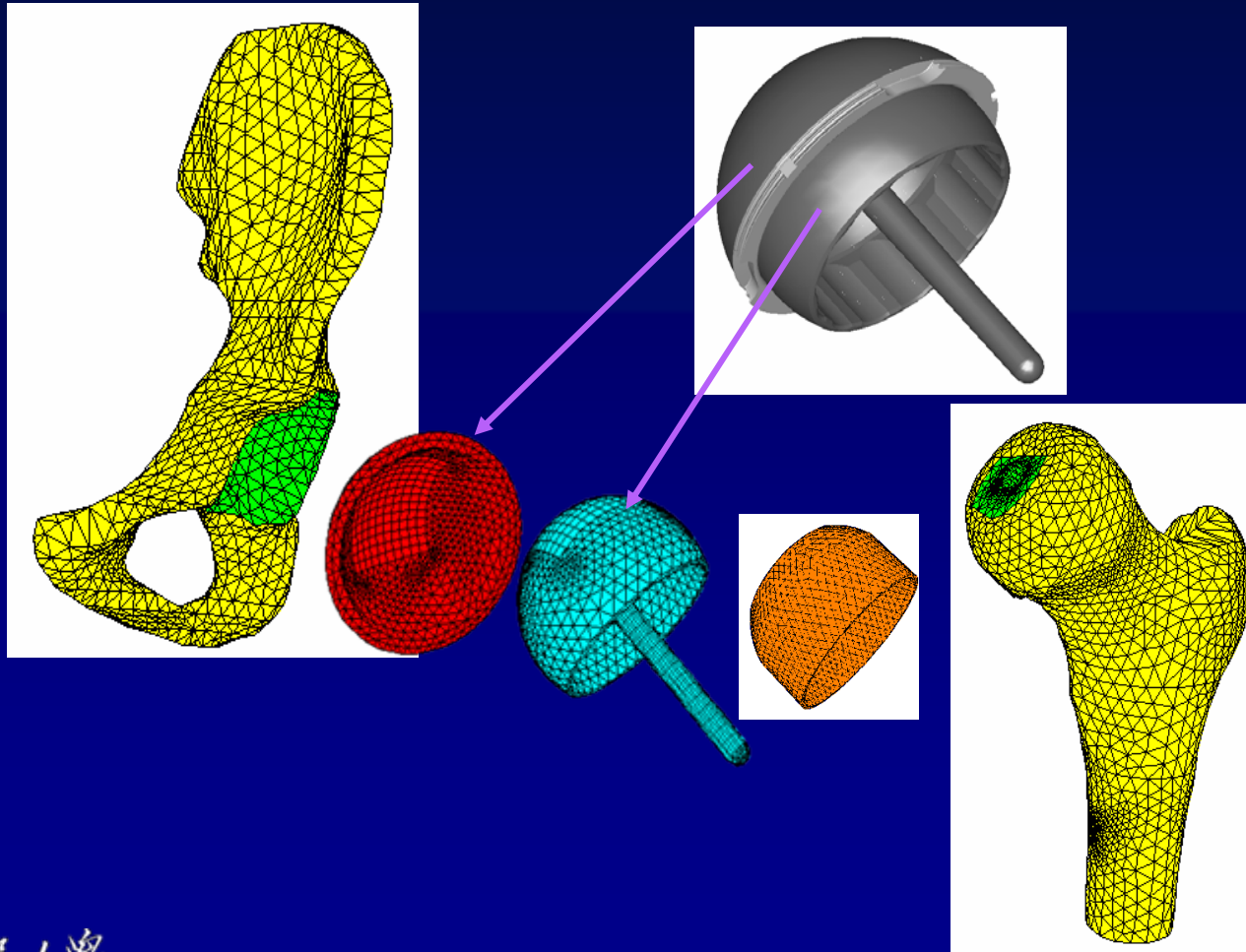
- Adverse contact conditions: edge loading
- Blocks lubricant entry/lubrication ↓
- Stress concentration

Wear ↑ ↑



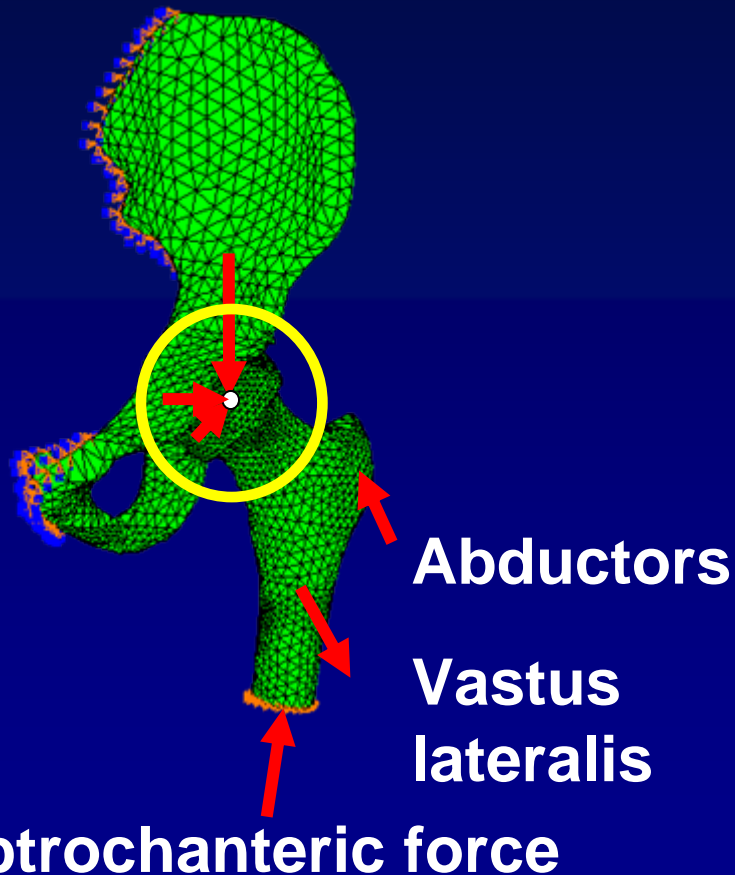
Metal-on-Metal Hip Joints:

Contact Mechanics Modelling (finite element model)



Metal-on-Metal Hip Joints:

Contact Mechanics Modelling (finite element model)



Subtrochanteric force



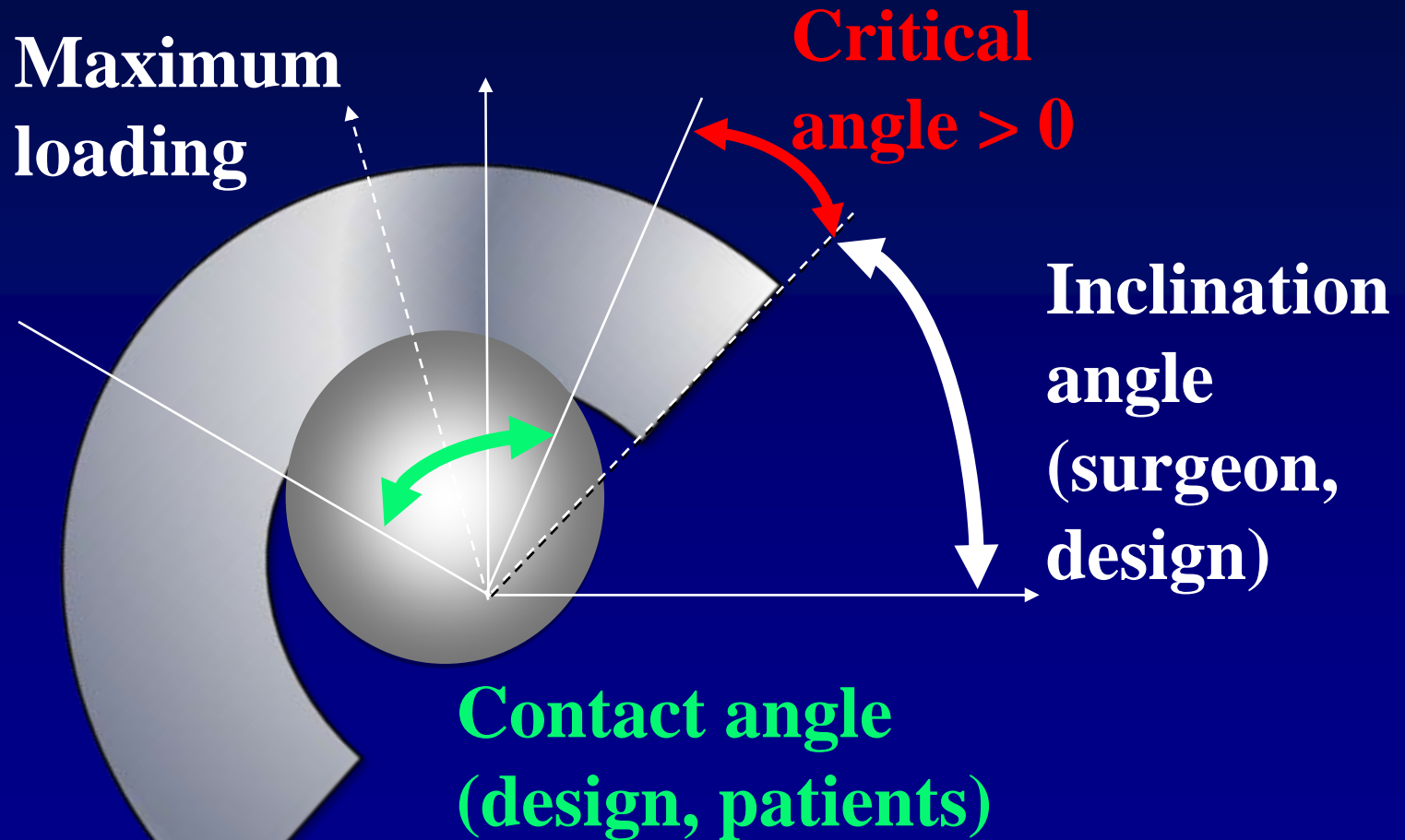
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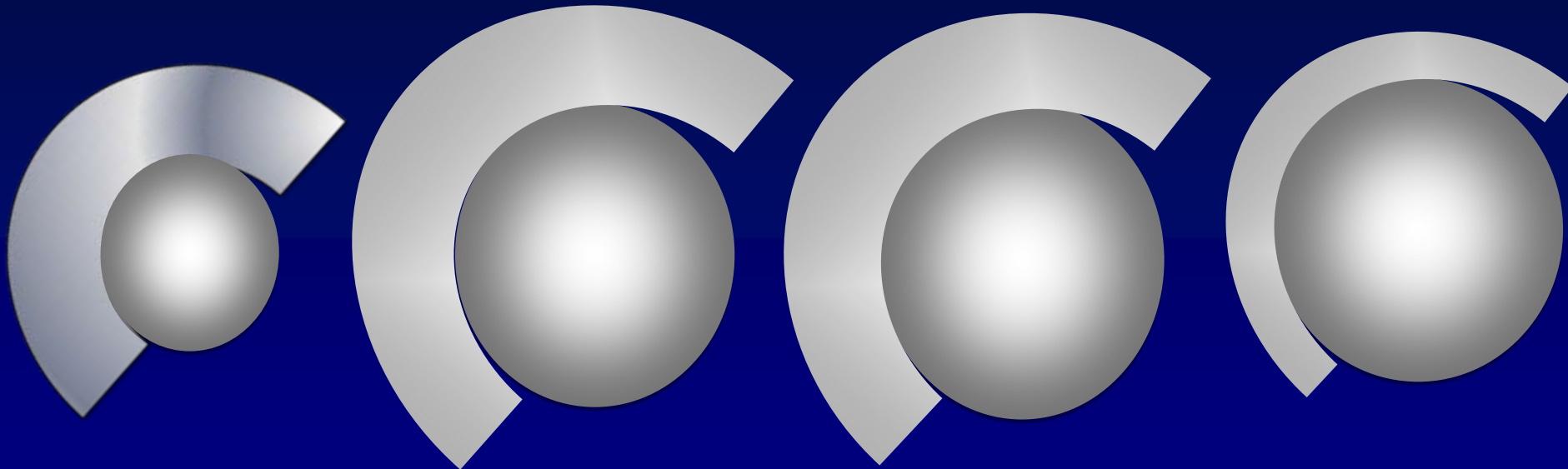
Metal-on-Metal Hip Joints:

Contact Mechanics Modelling



Metal-on-Metal Hip Joints:

Different MOM Hip Designs



28 mm THR

50 mm SR

50 mm SR

**Reduced
clearance**

50 mm SR

**Reduced
thickness**

Lubrication

Bone



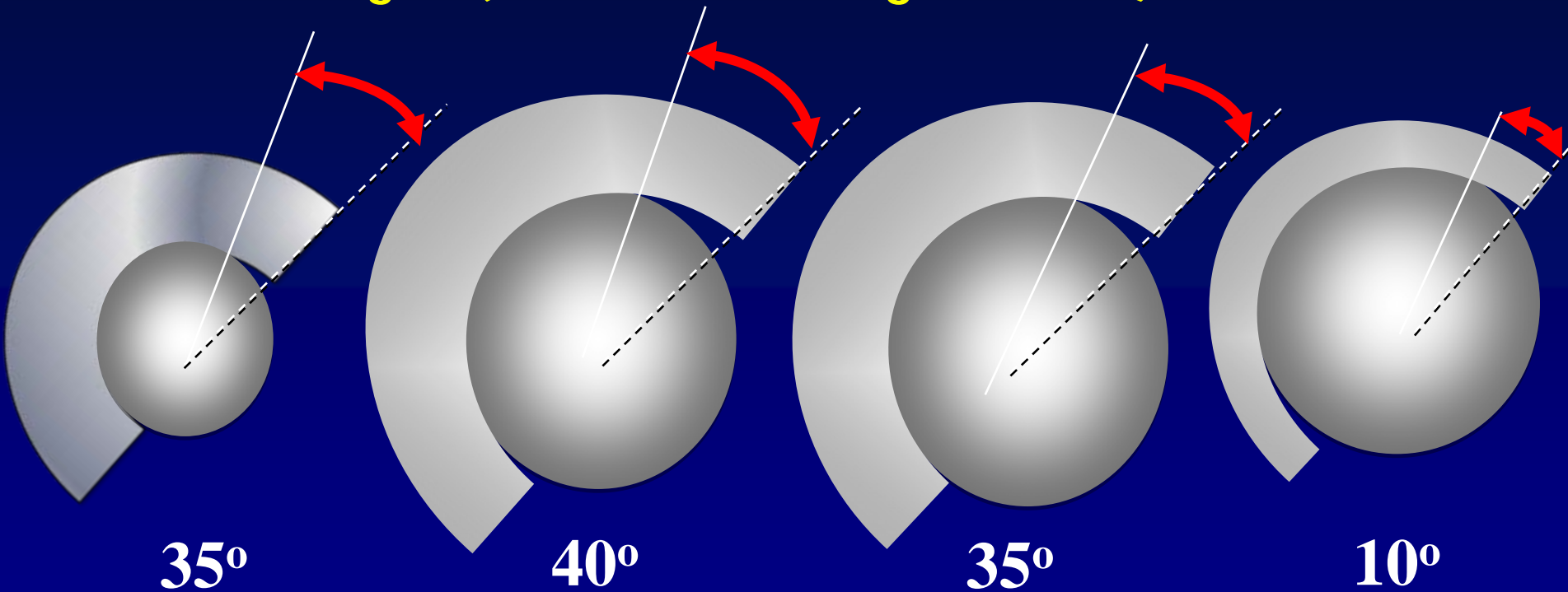
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Metal-on-Metal Hip Joints:

Critical Angle (inclination angle = 45°)



If inclination angle becomes 55° , reduced clearance/thickness cup will lead to edge contact



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Metal-on-Metal Hip Joints:

Metal-on-Metal Hip Joints

- Problems are design specific
 - Thickness
 - Clearance
- It is important to optimise tribology
 - Promote lubrication
 - Avoid edge loading

Future Developments:

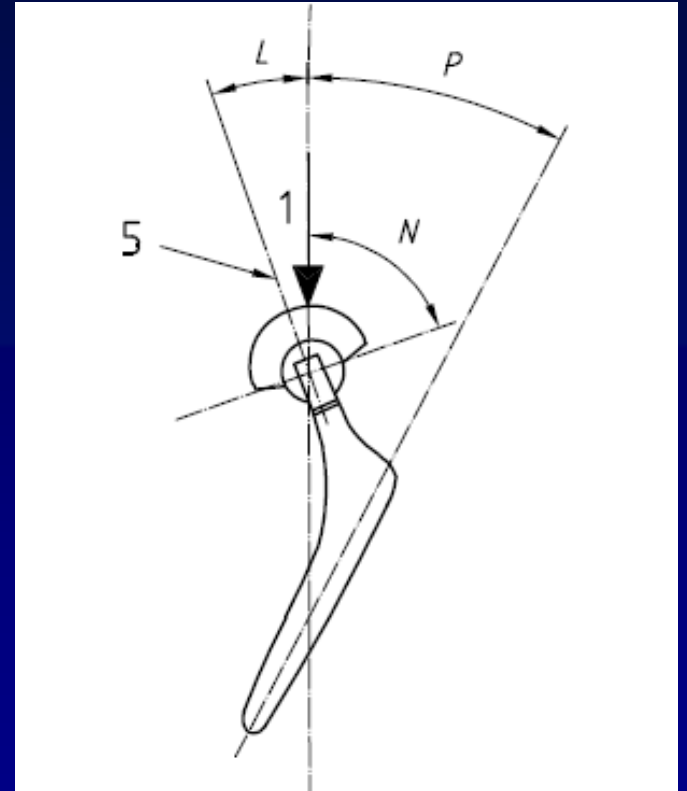
- Pre-clinical testing:
- Reduce risks
- Short-term simulation: long-term outcomes
- Reduce costs associated with;
 - Manufacturing
 - Clinical re-calls
 - Revision!

Future Developments:

- Current wear simulator testing:
- ISO standards
 - Hip: ISO 14242-1/2
 - Knee: ISO 14243-1/2/3
 - Spine: ISO 18192-1
- Regulatory requirements
 - CE marking (Design Examination Certificate)
 - FDA (510k)
 - SFDA ?

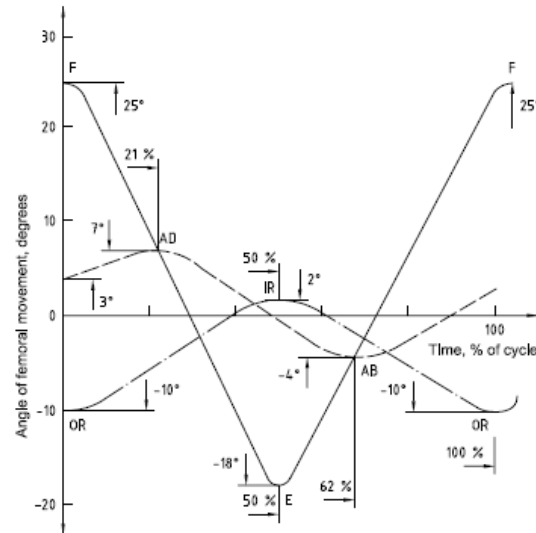
Future Developments:

- Benchmarking under ideal conditions (ISO): hip
 - Loading through the centre of the cup and the head
 - Position of the cup: 60 degrees to the loading axis



Future Developments:

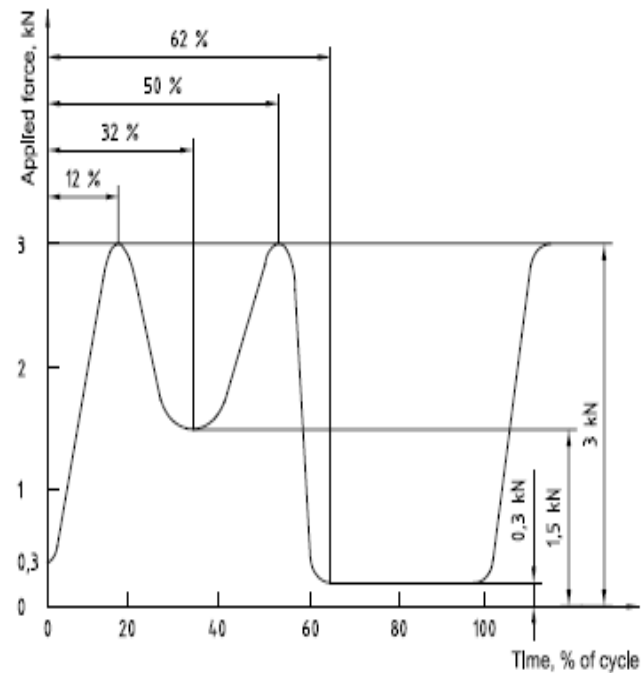
- Benchmarking under ideal conditions (ISO): hip



Key

AB - Abduction
AD - Adduction
E - Extension
F - Flexion
IR - Inward rotation
OR - Outward rotation

Time, % of cycle $\pm 1\%$	0	21	50	82	100
Angle of flexion (+) or extension (-) $\pm 3^\circ$	25		-18		25
Angle of adduction (+) or abduction (-) $\pm 3^\circ$	3	7		-4	3
Angle of inward (+) or outward (-) rotation $\pm 3^\circ$	-10		2		-10



Time, % of cycle ($\pm 3\%$)	0	12	32	50	62	100
Applied force, kN ($\pm 90\text{ N}$)	0,3	3,0	1,5	3,0	0,3	0,3



- Current wear simulator testing: hip



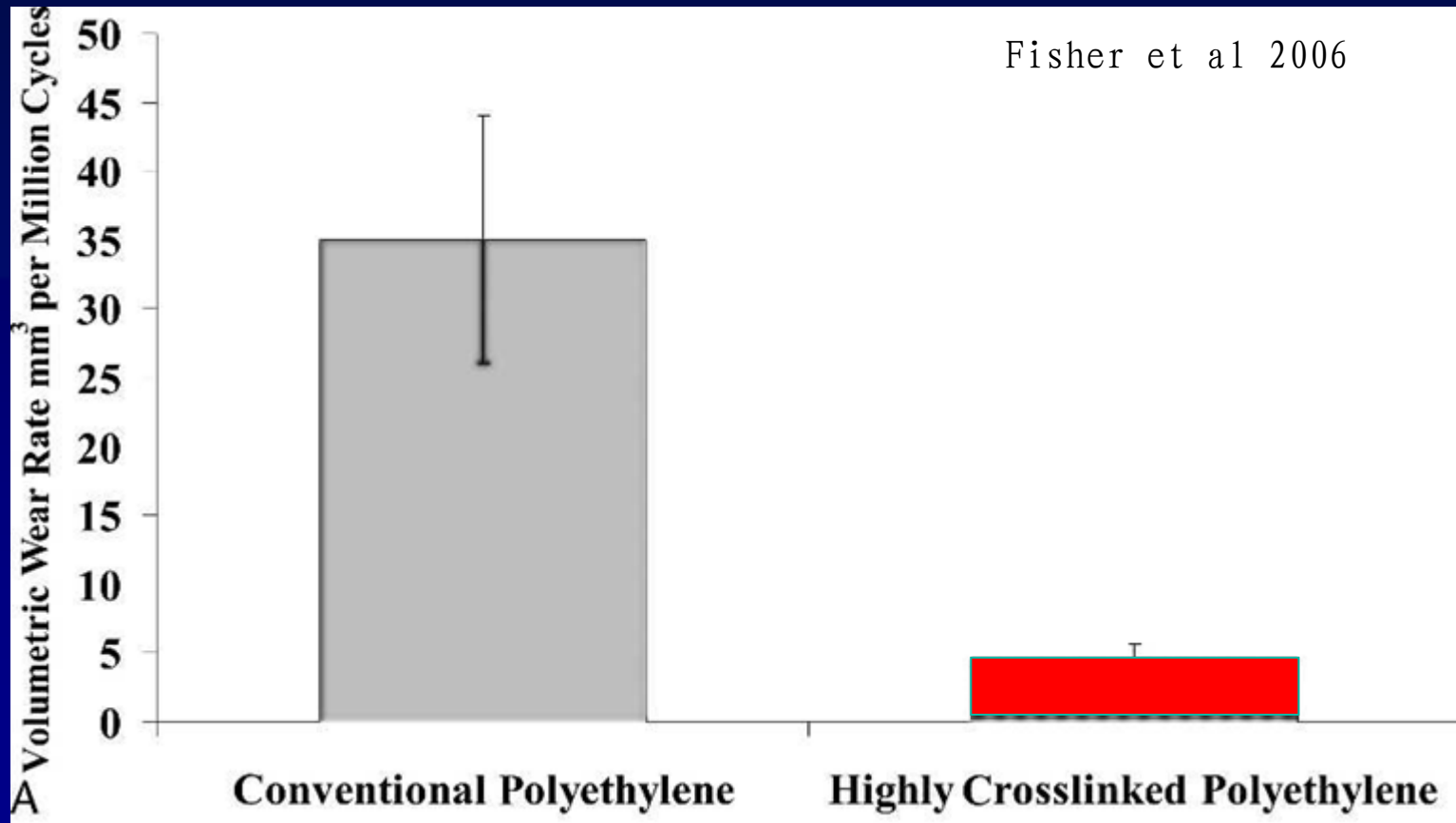
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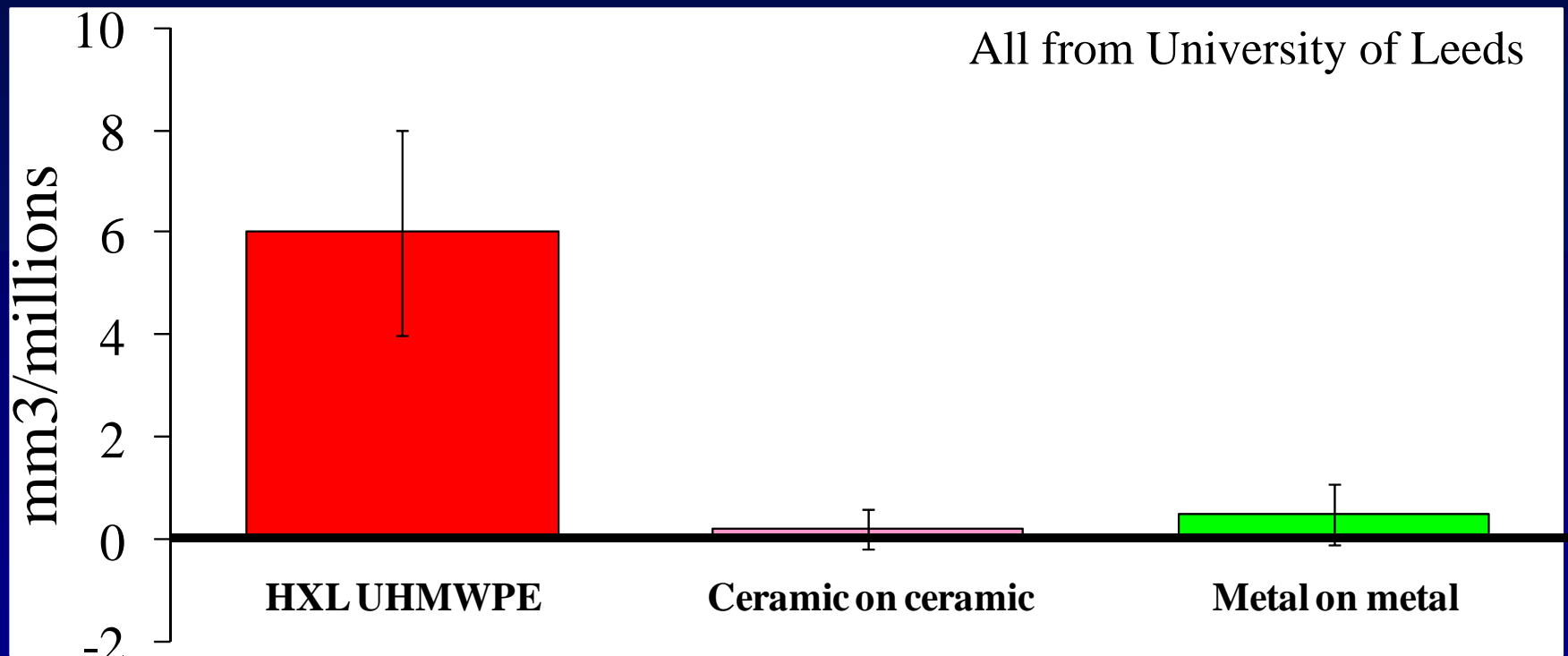
Future Developments:

- Introduction of new bearing surfaces: hip



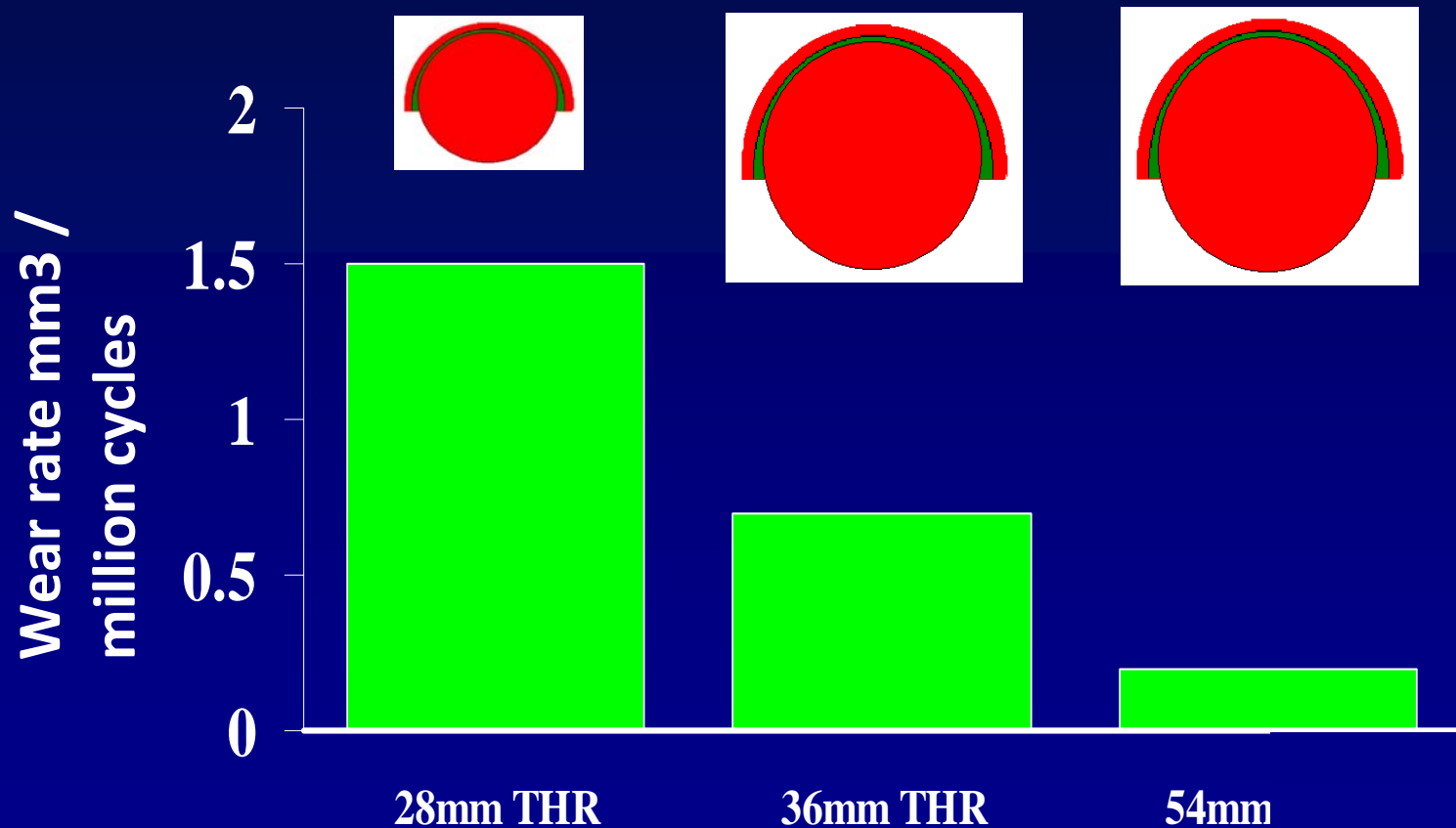
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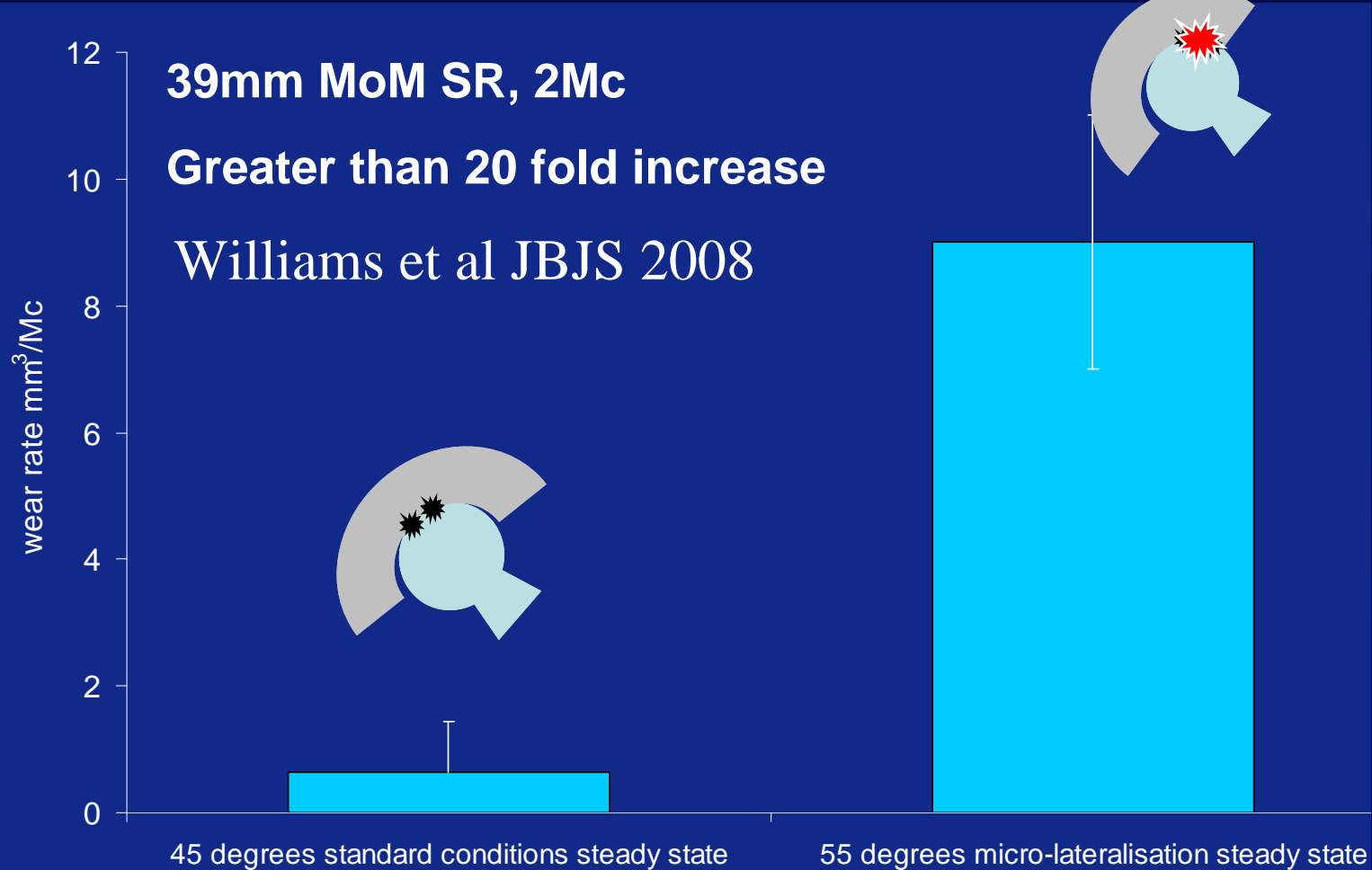
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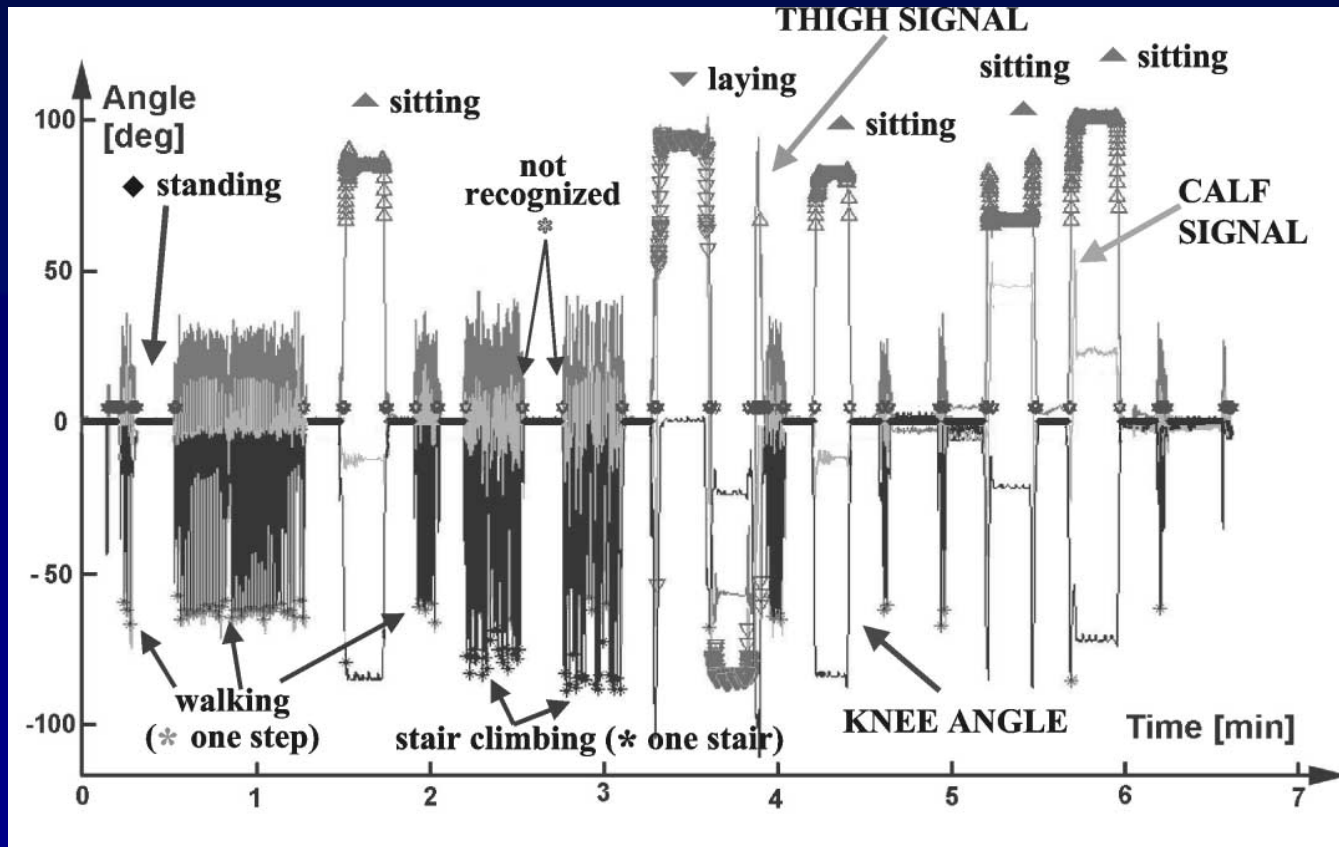
Future Developments:

- Problems with Current Simulator testing: hip



Future Developments:

- Patient activities



Morlock et al J Biomech 2001



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Future Developments:

- Patient activities



Future Developments:

- Importance of principles of tribology & freedom for clinicians
- Importance of joint simulation as part of pre-clinical testing
- Focus on the failure/mitigation and achieve extreme reliability
- Close collaborations between engineers and clinicians
- Importance of establishment of a pre-clinical testing platform



Thank you!



Co-authors

J. Fisher and E. Ingham (Leeds)

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