

# 摩擦学在人工关节的设计及未来发展思考

Zhongmin Jin (靳忠民)

Institute of Advanced  
Manufacturing Technology  
Xi'an Jiaotong University

Institute of Medical and  
Biological Engineering  
University of Leeds



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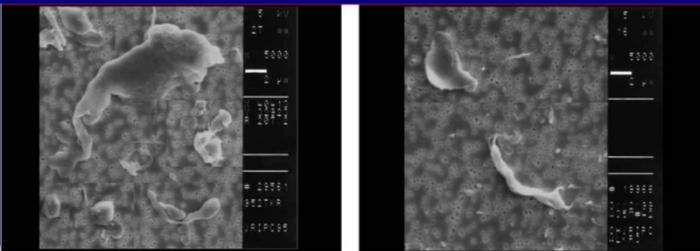
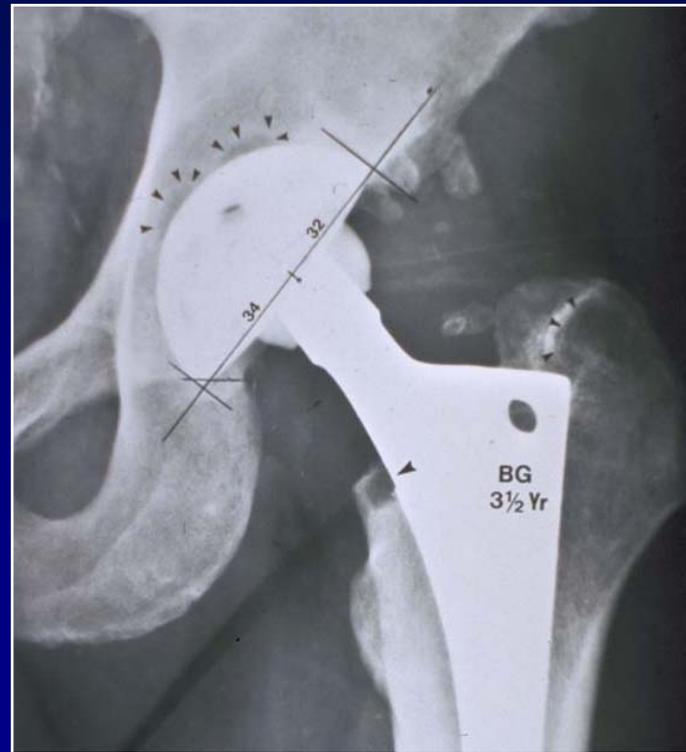
## Outline:

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

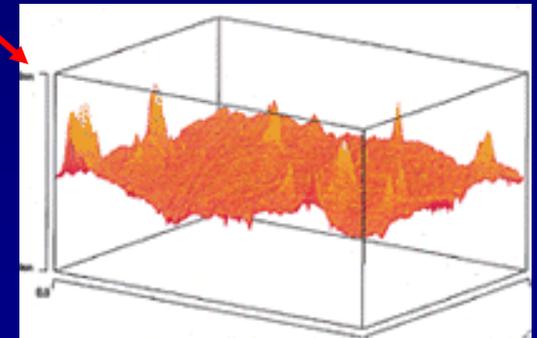
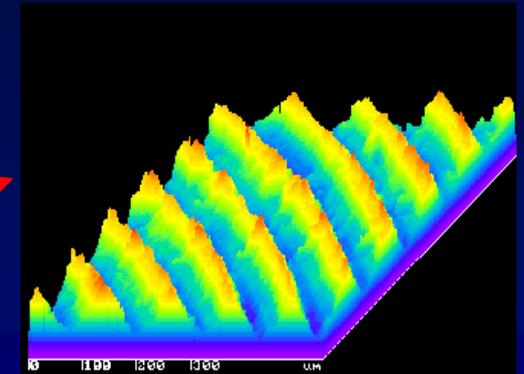
# Introduction:

## Basic Principles of Tribology

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



([www.sinohotel.com/images/travel/category/16.jpg](http://www.sinohotel.com/images/travel/category/16.jpg))



- Artificial joints mainly support load + provide motion



# Introduction:

## Basic Principles of Tribology



# Introduction:

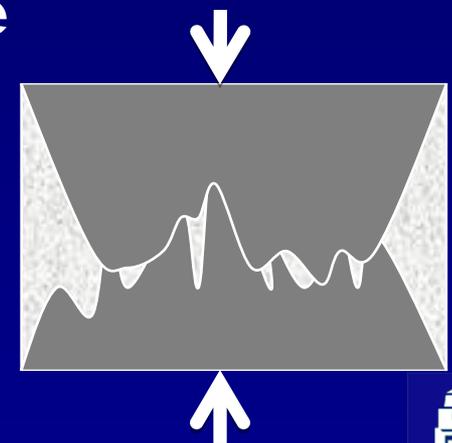
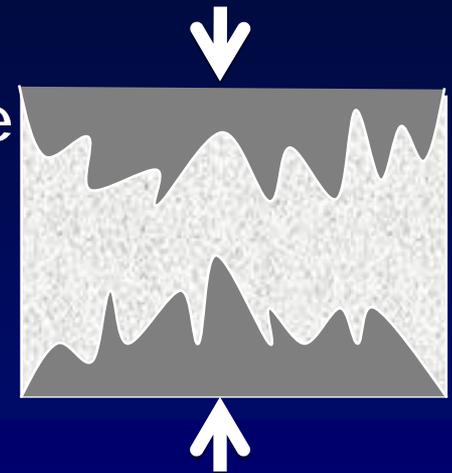
## Basic Principles of Tribology

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

**Wear  $\sim 0$**

- Boundary lubrication: two surfaces are mainly in direct contact

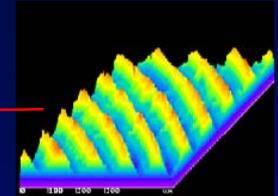
**Wear  $\propto$  contact area x sliding distance**



# Diameter of Artificial Hip Joint:

## UHMWPE Hips

- UHMWPE roughness  $\uparrow$
- Roughness  $\gg$  synovial film
- Boundary lubrication
- Wear

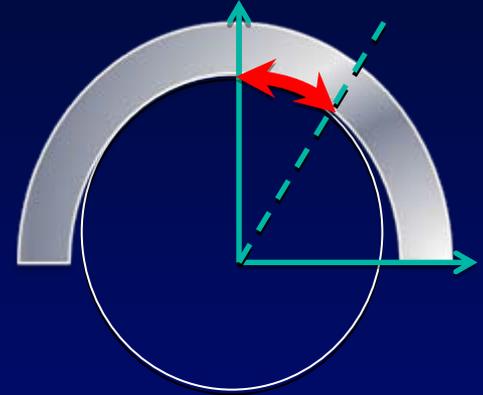
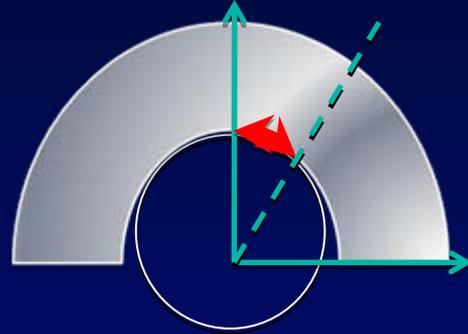


*Wear  $\propto$  contact area  $\times$  sliding distance*

# Diameter of Artificial Hip Joint:

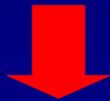
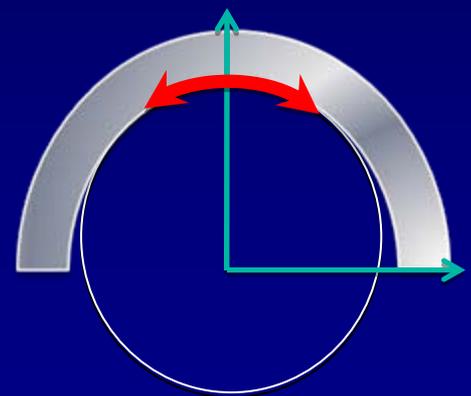
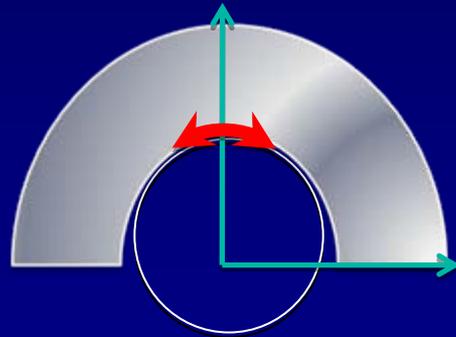
## UHMWPE Hips

- Diameter  $\uparrow$  sliding distance  $\uparrow$



+

- Diameter  $\uparrow$  contact area:  $\uparrow$



Wear  $\uparrow \uparrow$





# Diameter of Artificial Hip Joint:

## 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



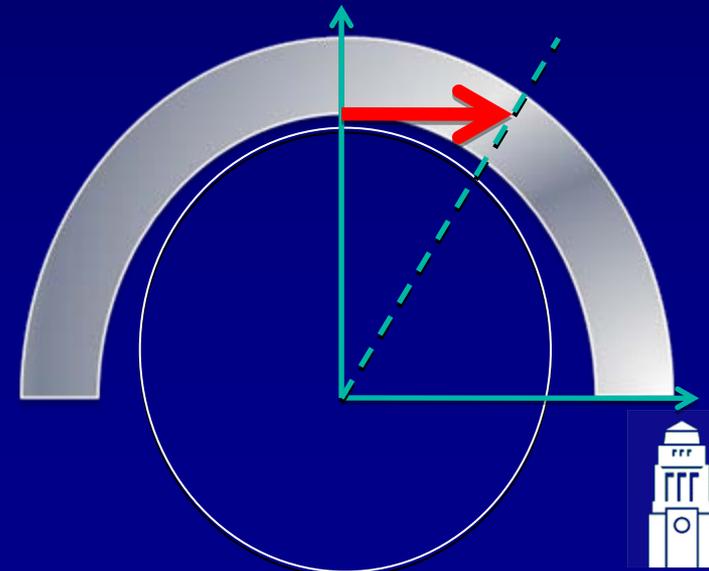
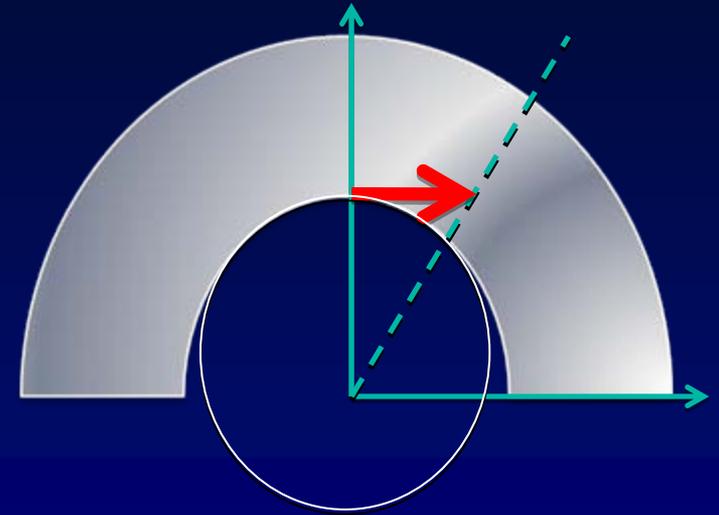
*Diameter?*

# Diameter of Artificial Hip Joint:

## Metal-on-Metal Hips

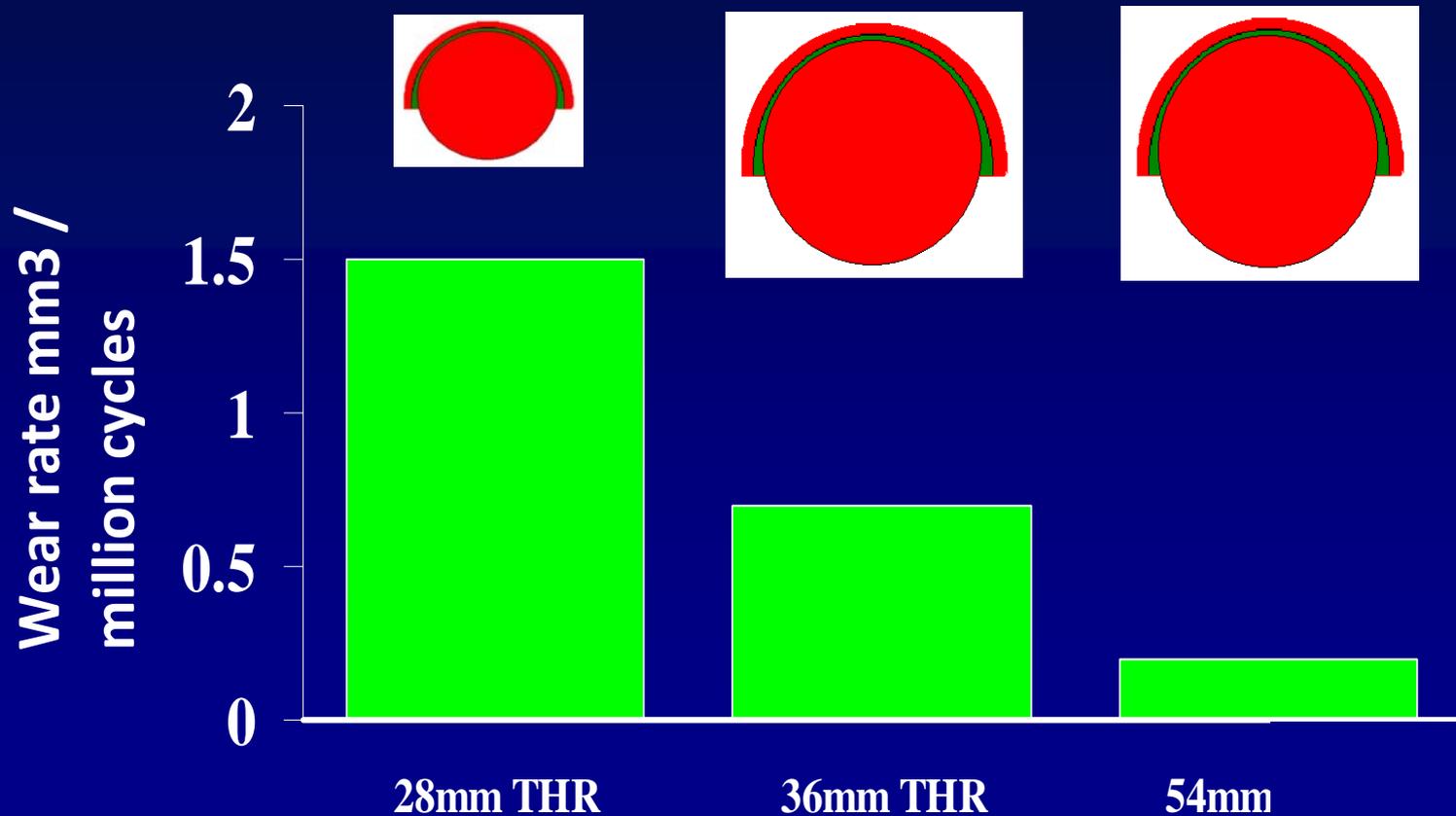
- Increase in diameter increases sliding velocity  $\uparrow$
- Synovial film  $\uparrow$
- Improves lubrication  $\checkmark$
- Sliding distance increased but small effect on wear

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:

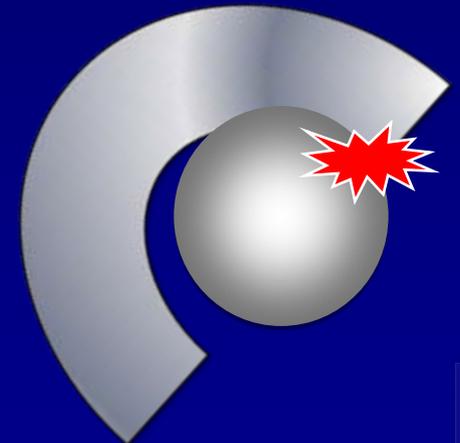
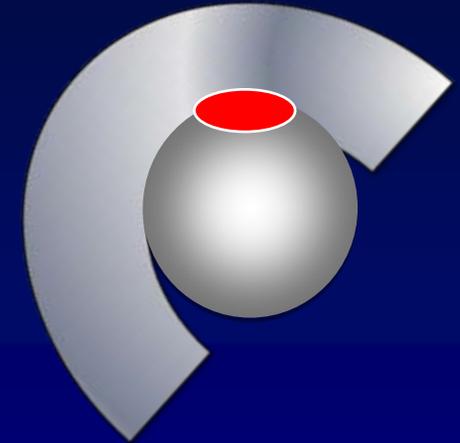
## Importance of Contact Mechanics

- Fluid film lubrication depends on ideal contact conditions

Wear ↓

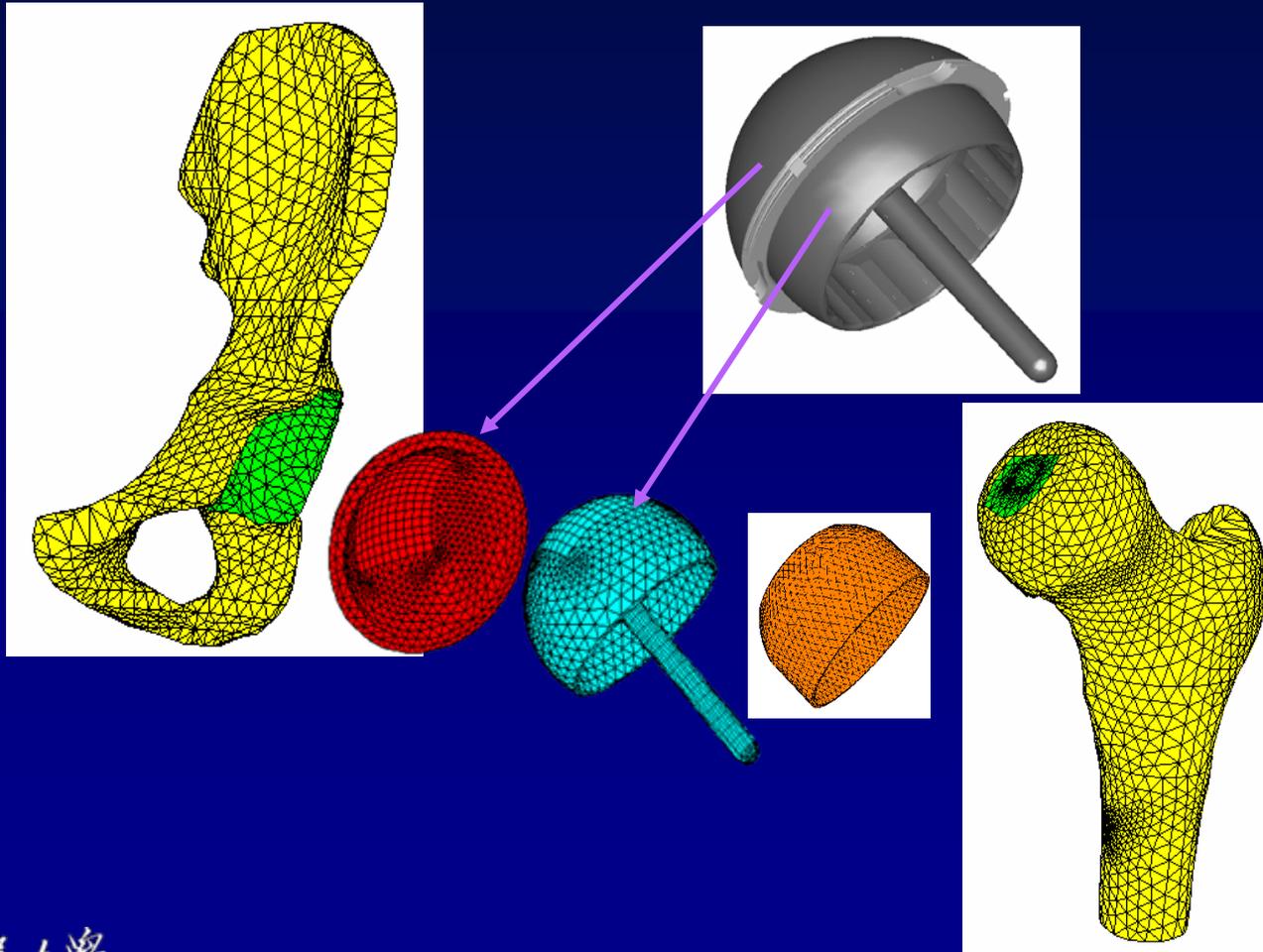
- Adverse contact conditions: edge loading
- Blocks lubricant entry/lubrication ↓
- Stress concentration

Wear ↑ ↑



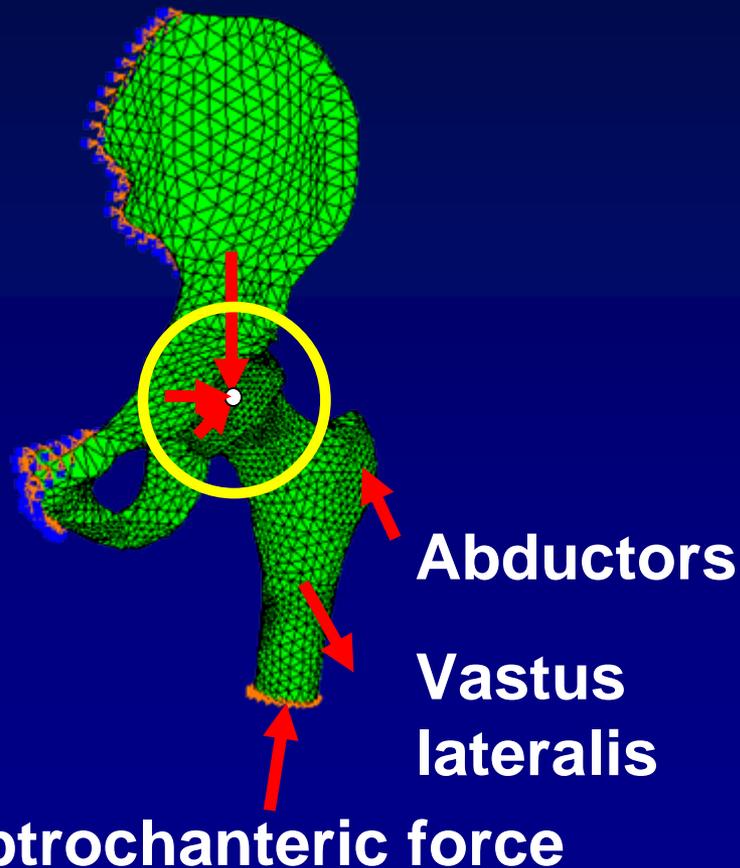
# Metal-on-Metal Hip Joints:

## Contact Mechanics Modelling (finite element model)



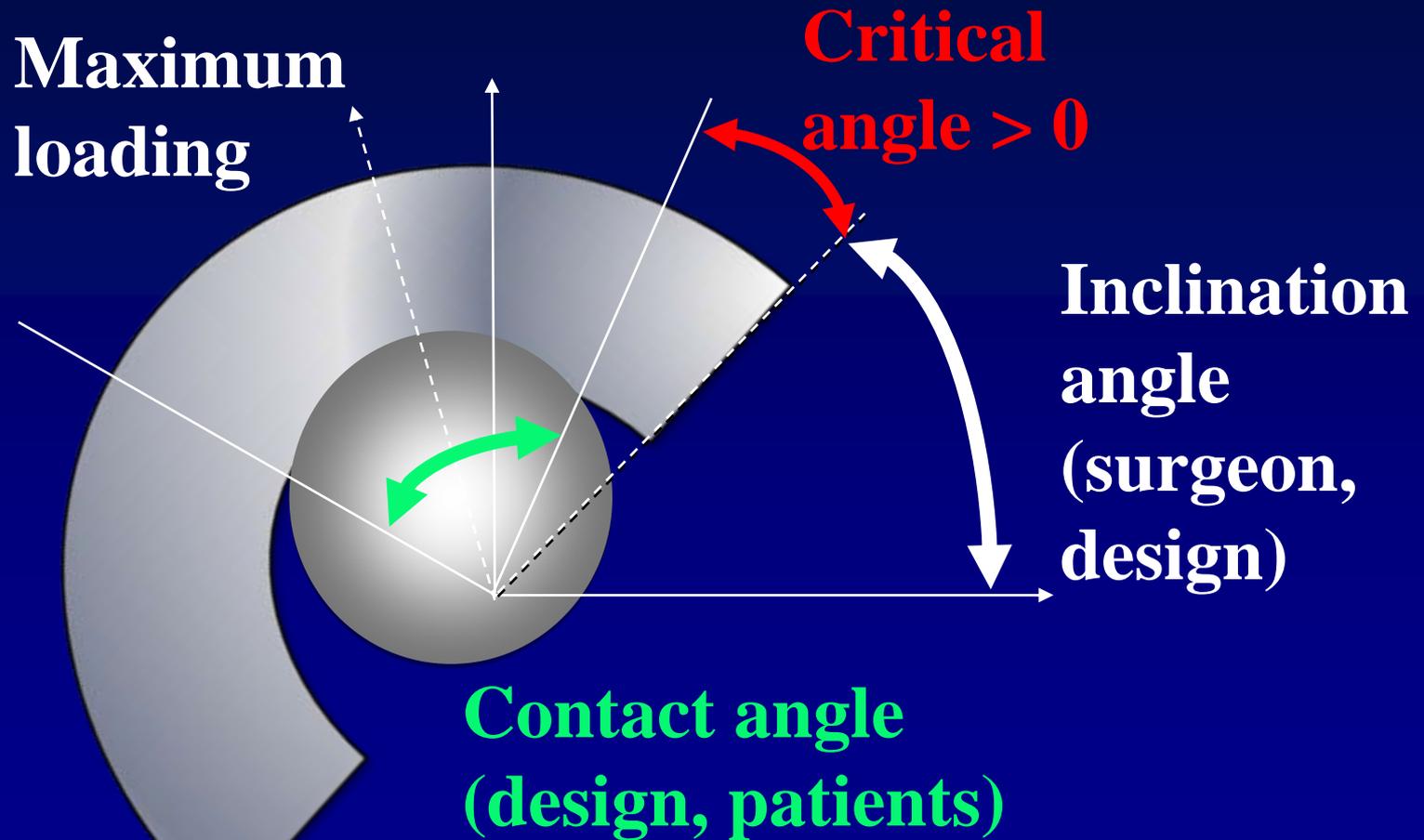
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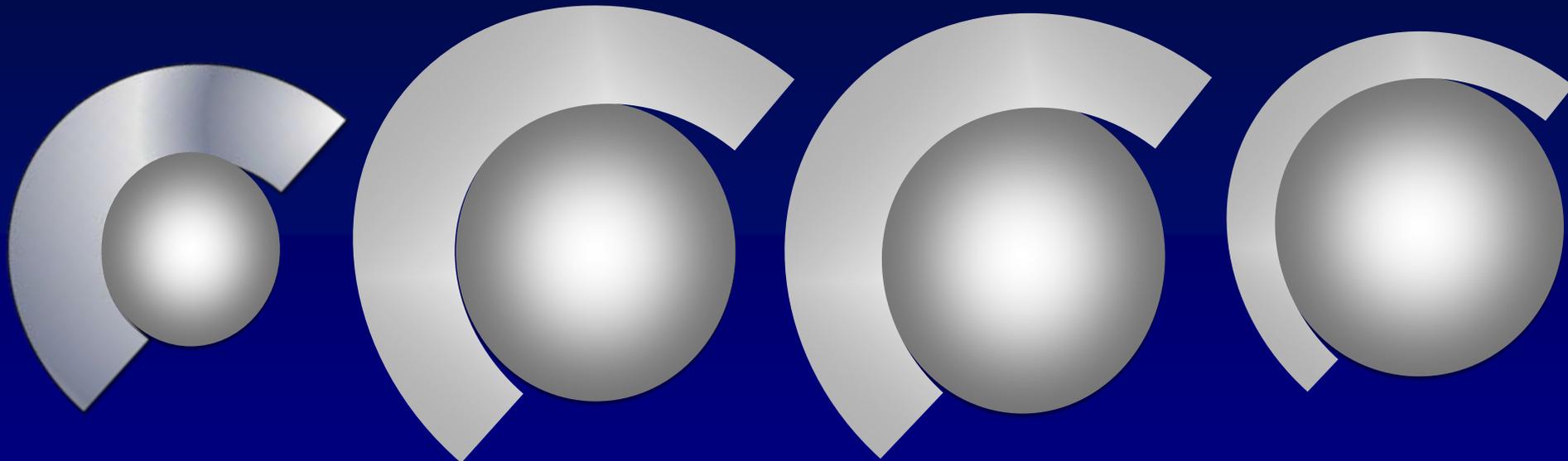
# Metal-on-Metal Hip Joints:

## 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**

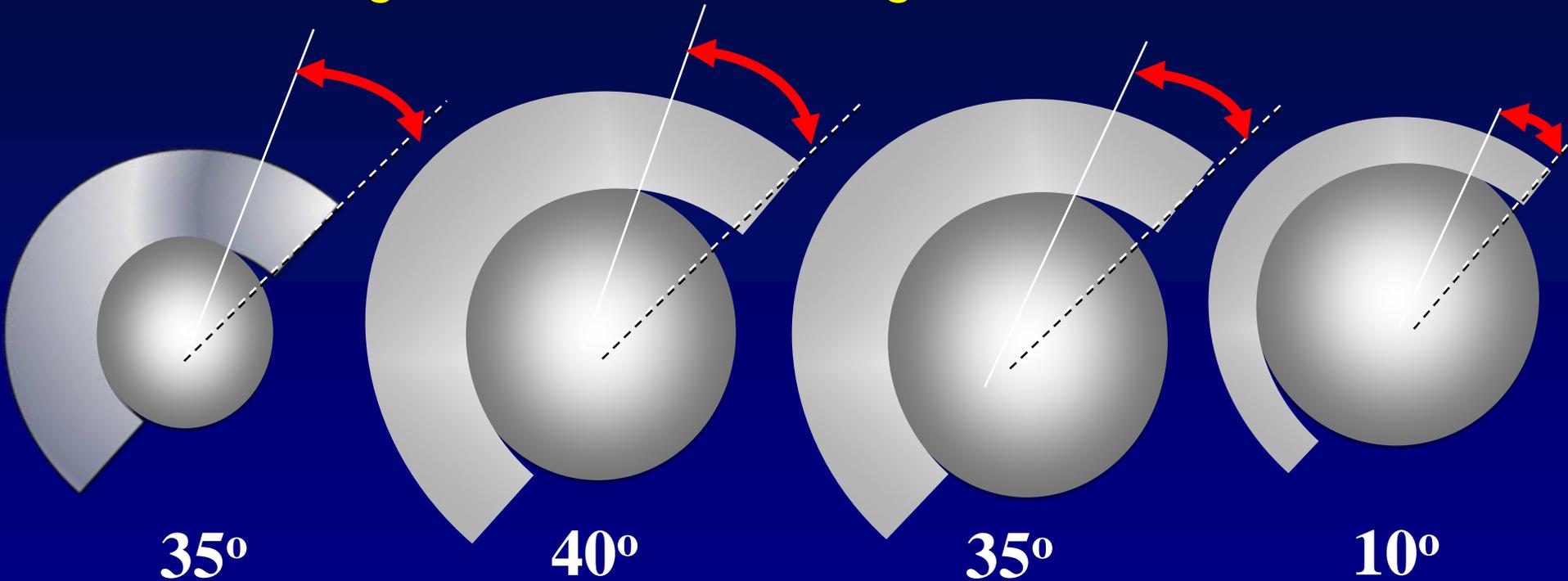
**Bone**



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# Metal-on-Metal Hip Joints:

Critical Angle (inclination angle =  $45^\circ$ )



**If inclination angle becomes  $55^\circ$ , reduced clearance/thickness cup will lead to edge contact**



# 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:

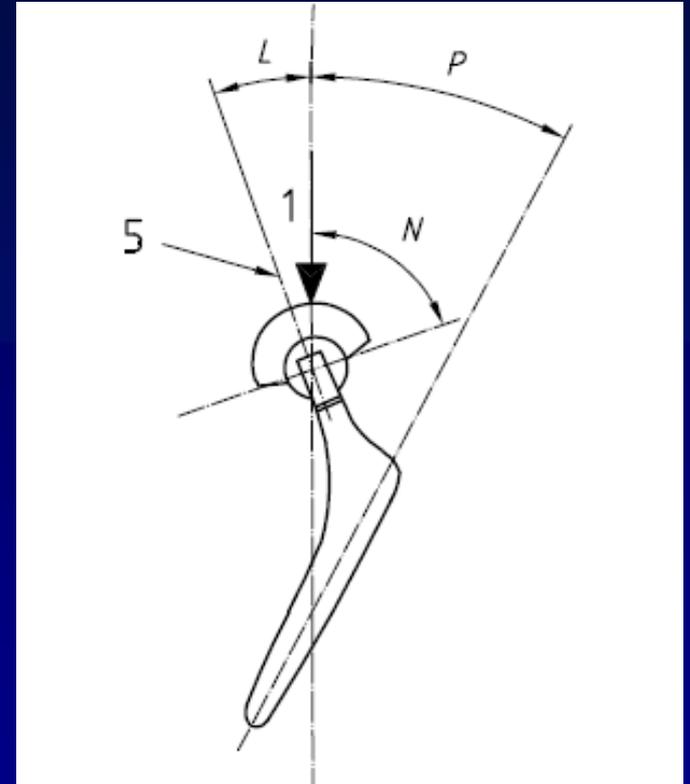
- Pre-clinical testing:
- Reduce risks
- Short-term simulation: long-term outcomes
- Reduce costs associated with;
  - Manufacturing
  - Clinical re-calls
  - Revision!

# 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 ?

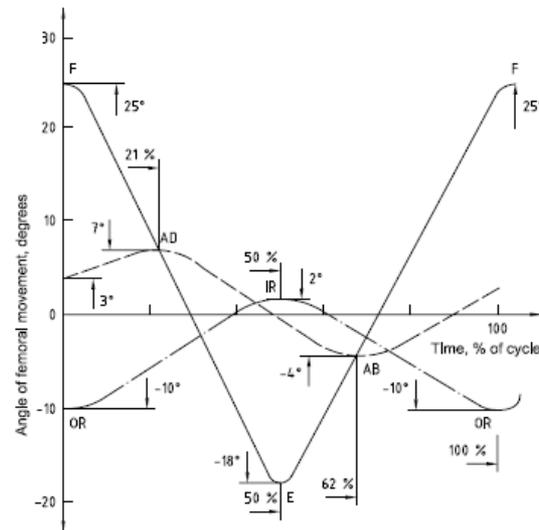
# Future Developments:

- 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:

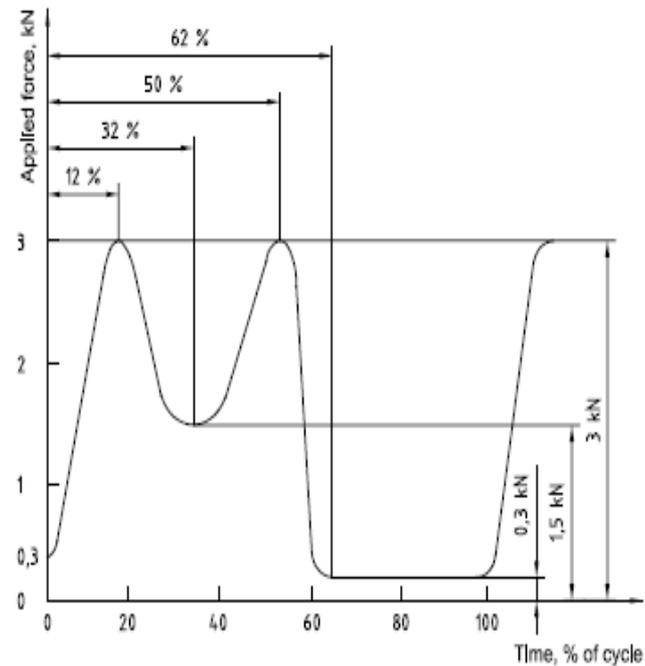
- Benchmarking under ideal conditions (ISO): hip



**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

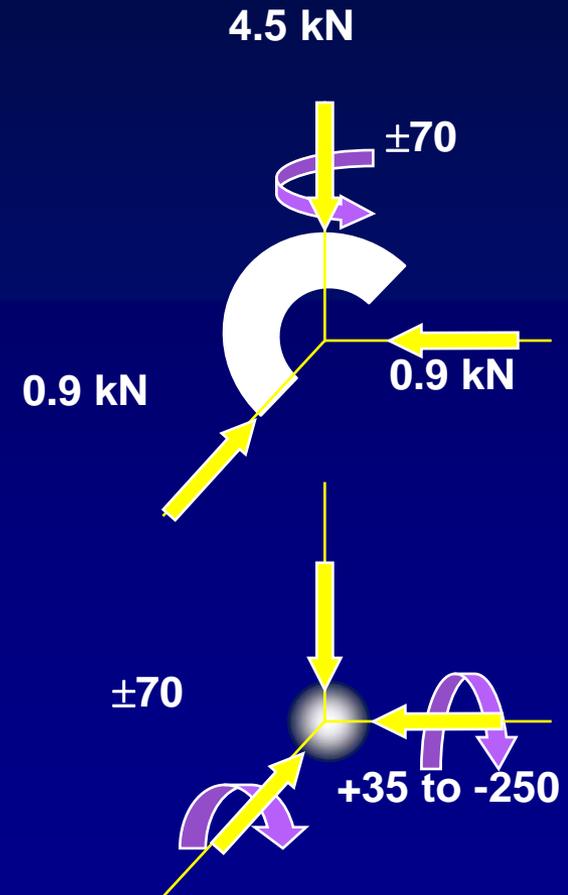


Time, % of cycle ( $\pm 3\%$ )	0	12	32	50	82	100
Applied force, kN ( $\pm 90\text{ N}$ )	0,3	3,0	1,5	3,0	0,3	0,3



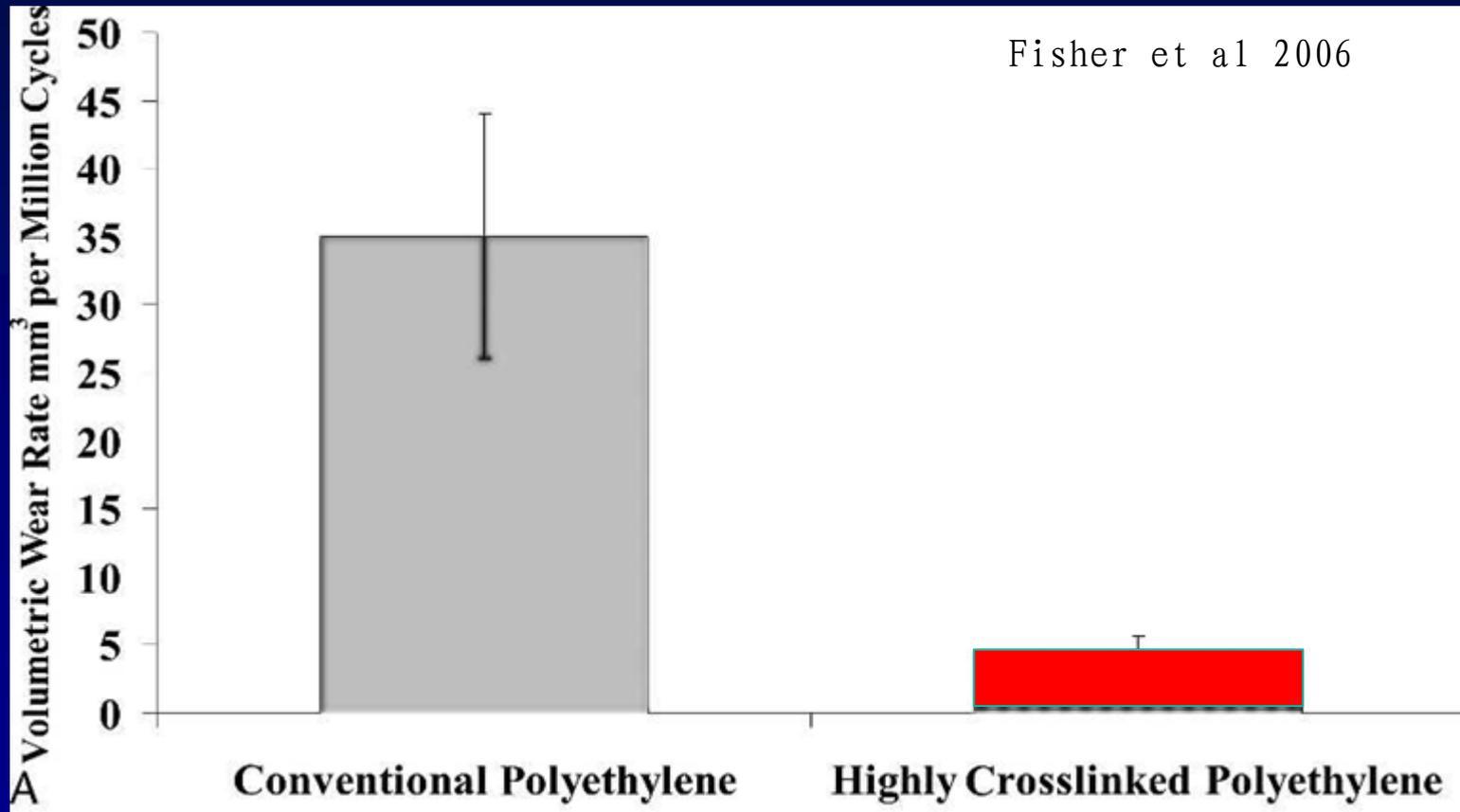
# Future Developments:

- Current wear simulator testing: hip



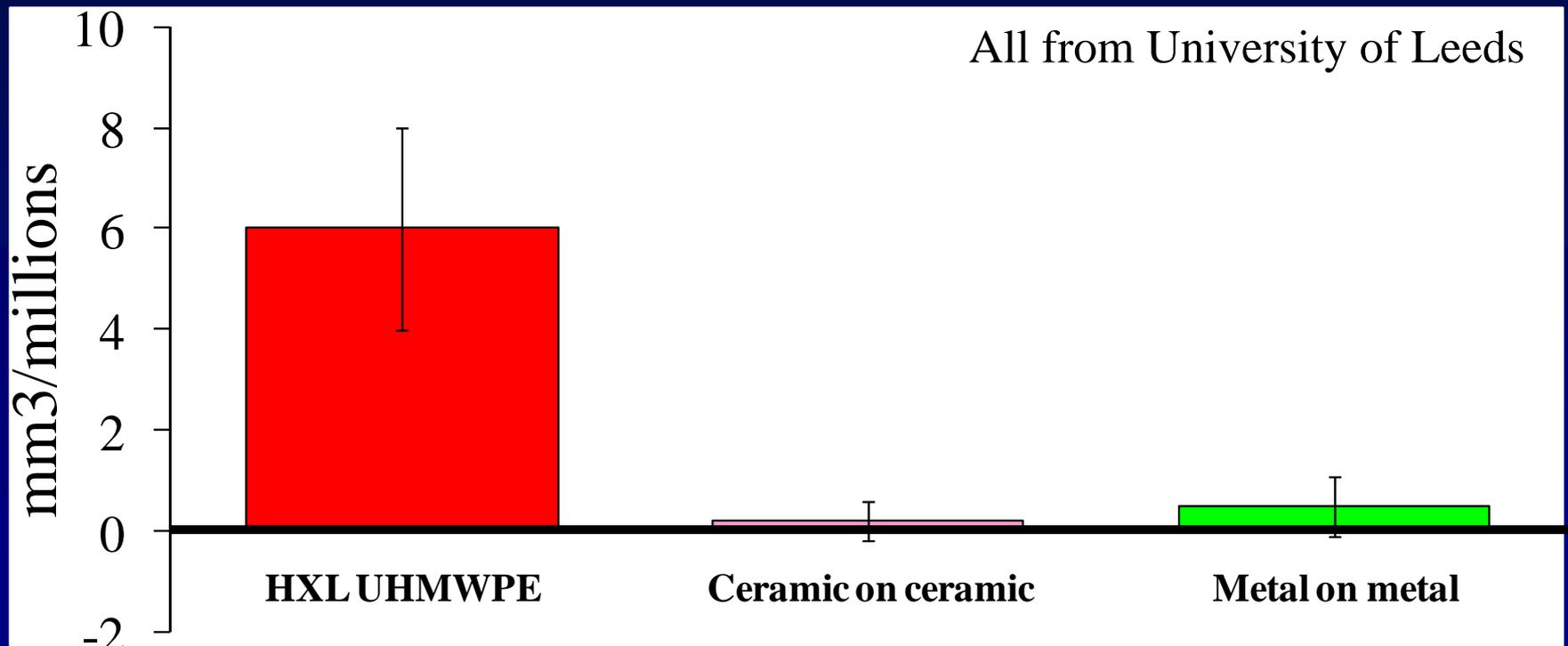
# Future Developments:

- Introduction of new bearing surfaces: hip



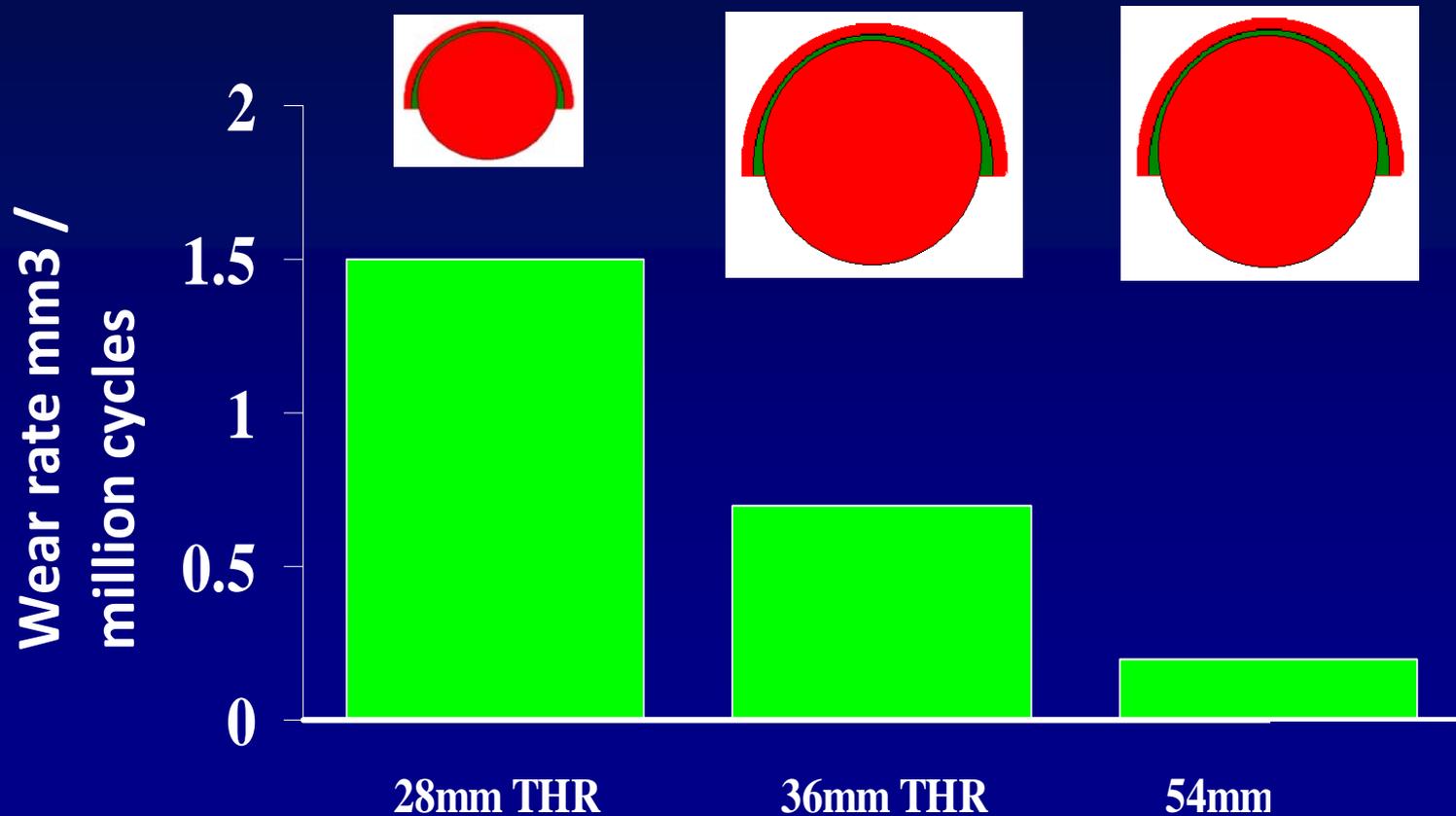
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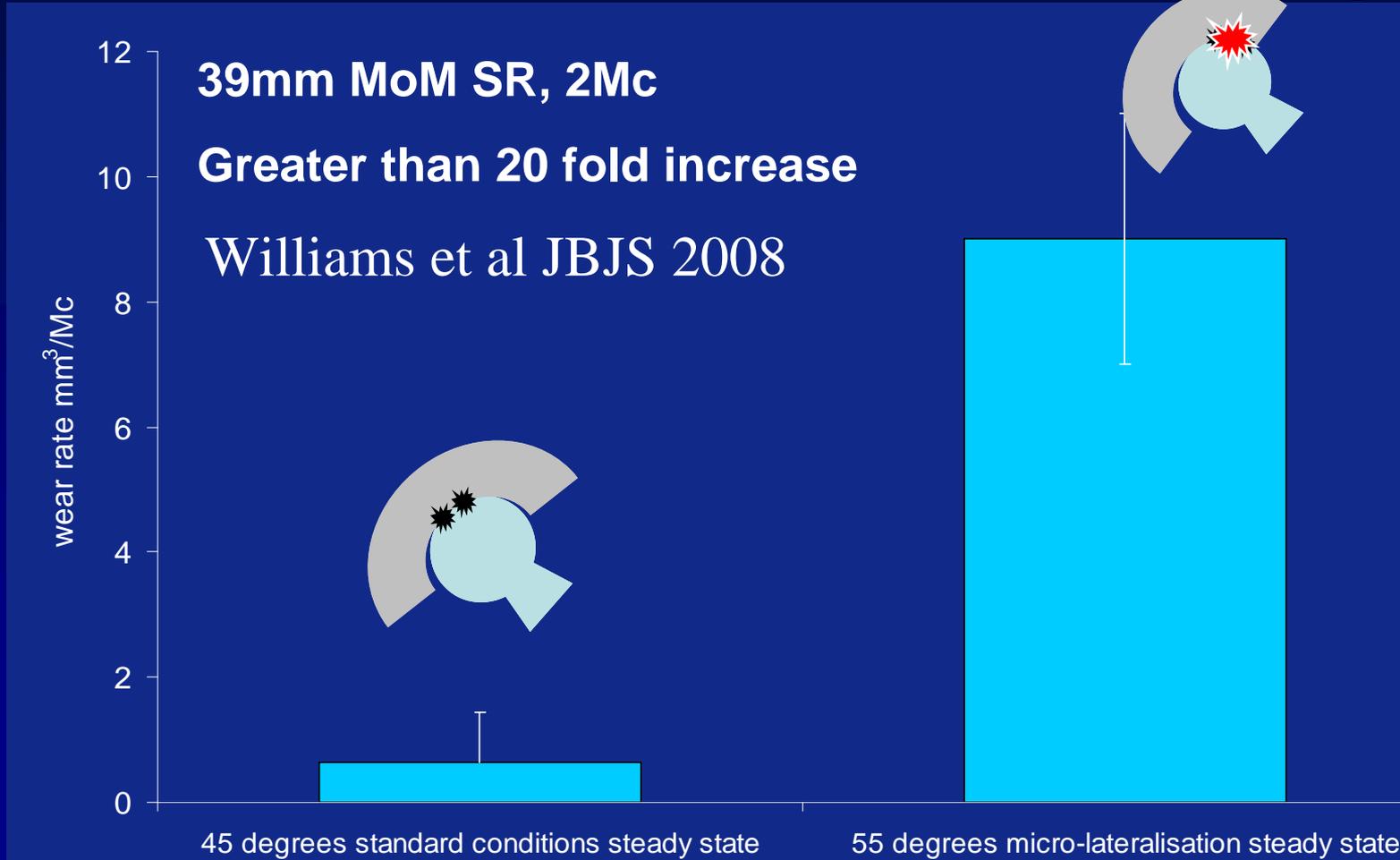
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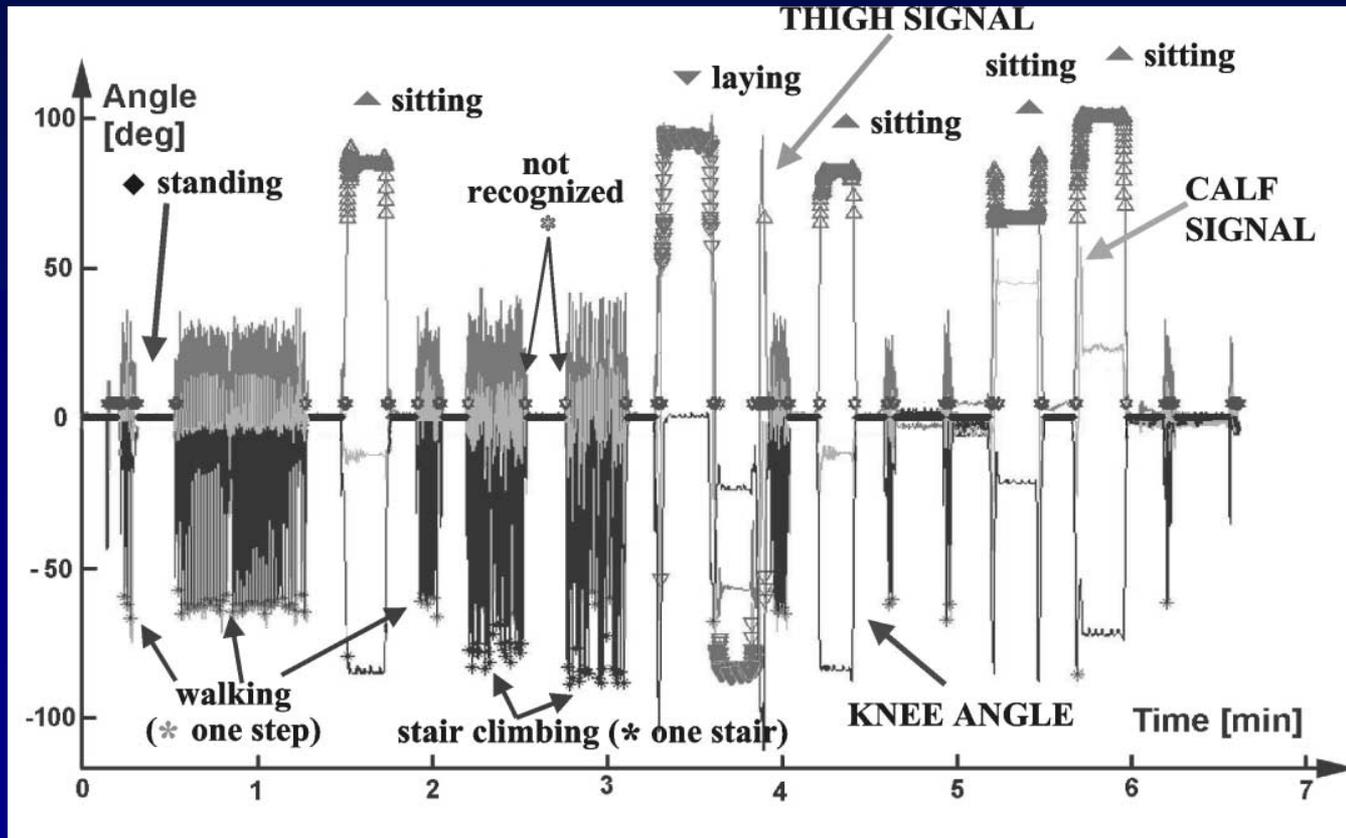
# Future Developments:

- Problems with Current Simulator testing: hip



# Future Developments:

- Patient activities



Morlock et al J Biomech 2001

# 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)

B.H. Lu and D.C. Li (Xian)

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