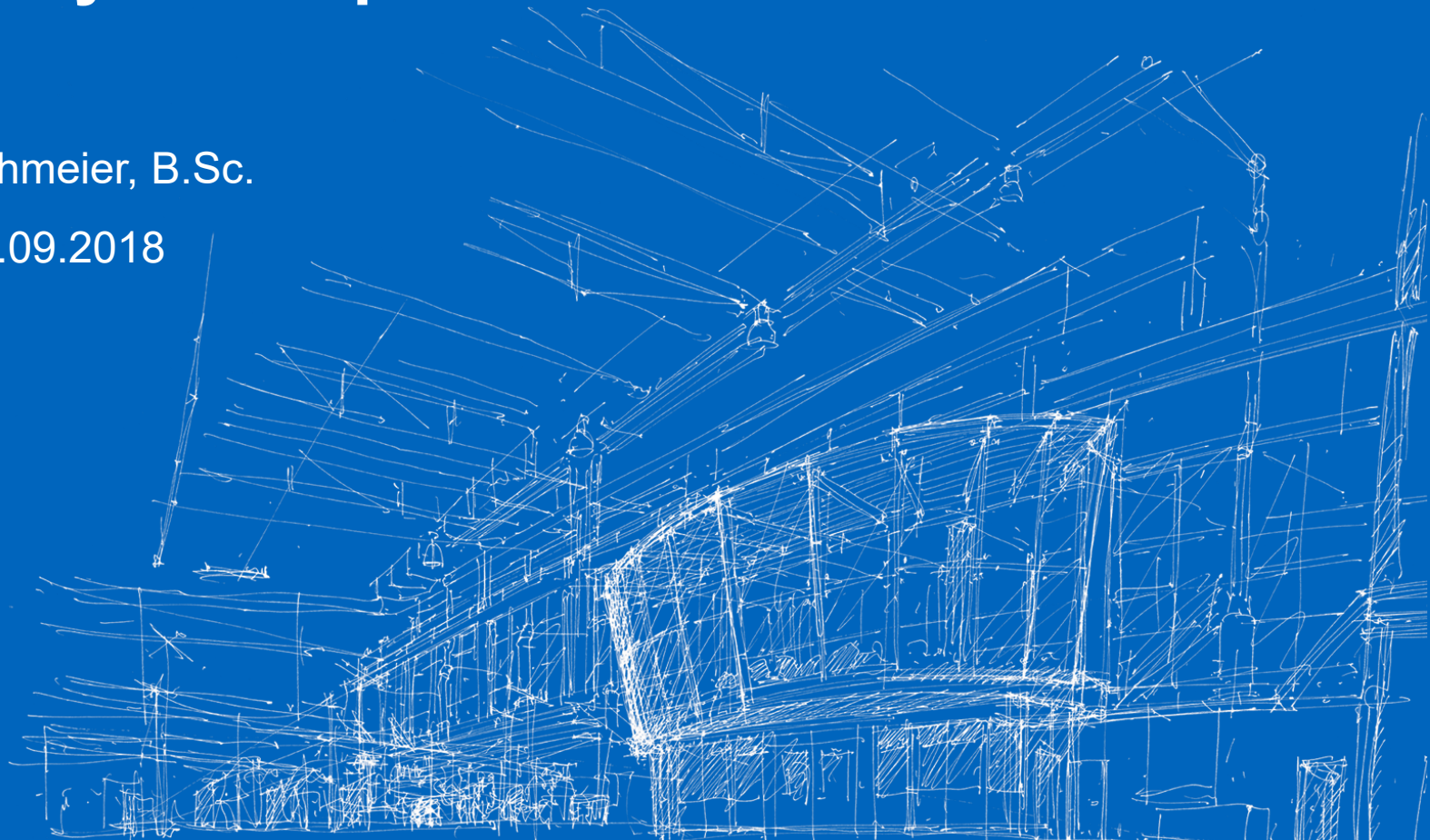


# Development of a patient-specific surgery technique for the minimally invasive osteotomy of the proximal femur in children

Andreas Bachmeier, B.Sc.

Garching, 10.09.2018



*Leitstand des iw. TVR.*

# Introduction

## Relevant angles and exemplary osteotomy of a child

**CCD angle**  
140°  
Source: HEFTI 2007

**Femoral anteversion**  
Source: HEFTI 2007

Source: JOERIS ET AL. 2012

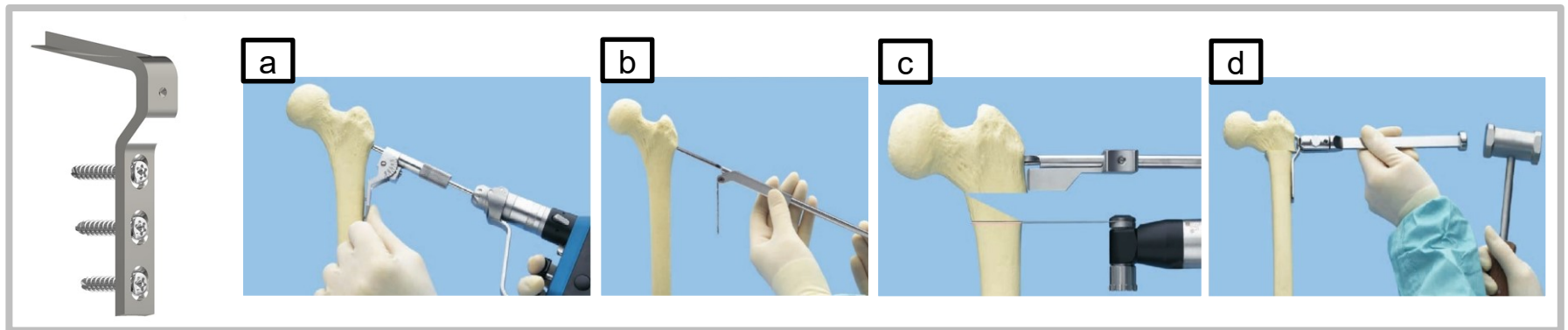
Source: ZHOU ET AL. 2017

**Intertrochanteric Osteotomy**

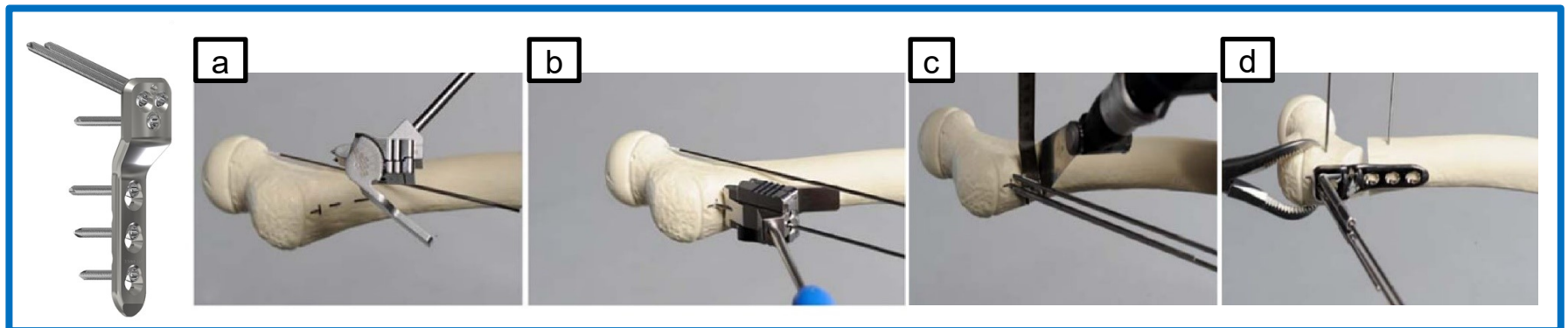
Synthes Blade, **Synthes** and **OrthoPediatics** locking plates

## Current surgery Techniques using blade and locking plates

Surgery technique using a Synthes blade plate (DEPUY-SYNTHES 2016)



Surgery technique using a [Synthes locking plate](#) (ZIEBARTH & SLONGO 2015)



BMBF research project “FOMIPU” and structuring of the thesis

## **FOMIPU: Novel surgery technique for the osteotomy of the femur in children**

- Minimal invasiveness
- Complexity and error reduction
- Patient-specific surgery technique
- Reduced radiation exposure
- Polyaxial and angular stable implants
- Surgery guided by targeting devices

**Polyaxial Implant Design**

**Guided patient-specific and minimally invasive surgery**

System Design

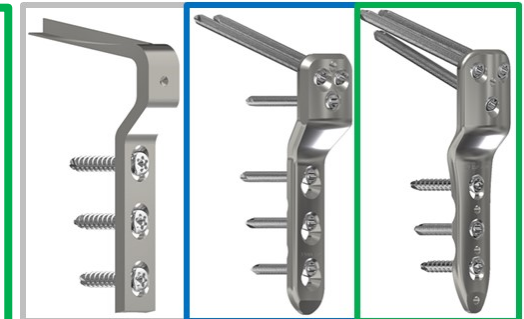
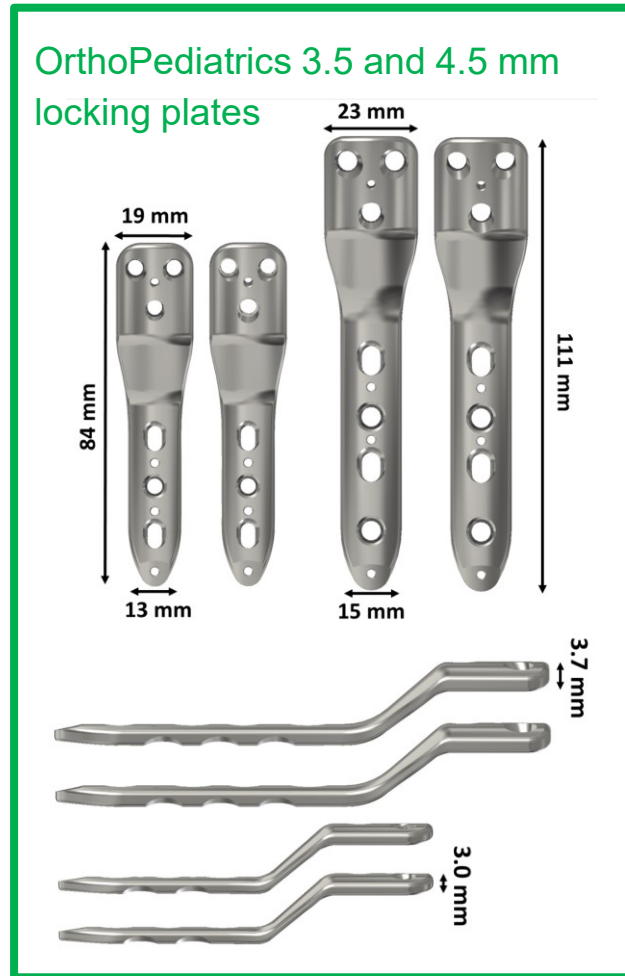
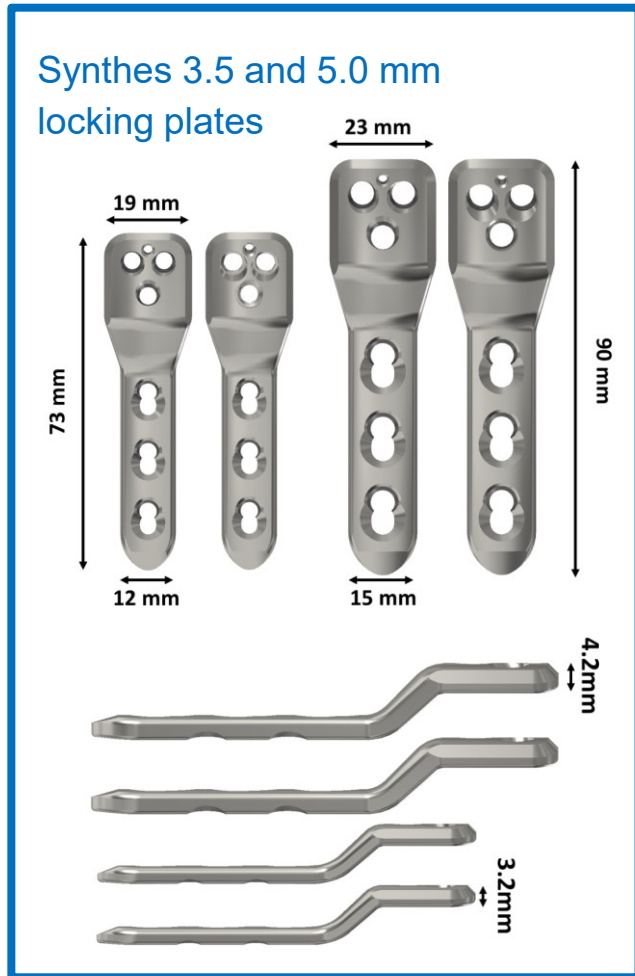
Implant Evaluation

Concept Development

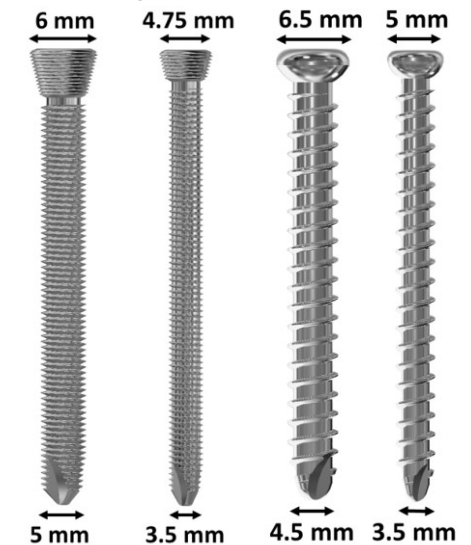
Concept Evaluation

# System Design: State-of-the-art systems

## Blade and angular stable locking plates



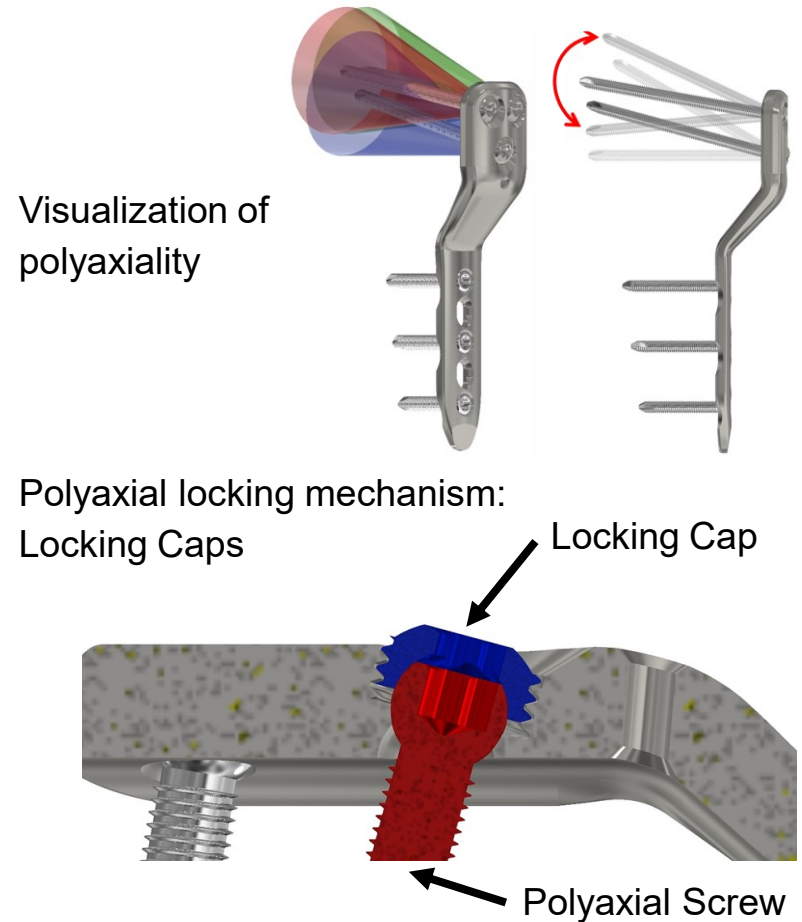
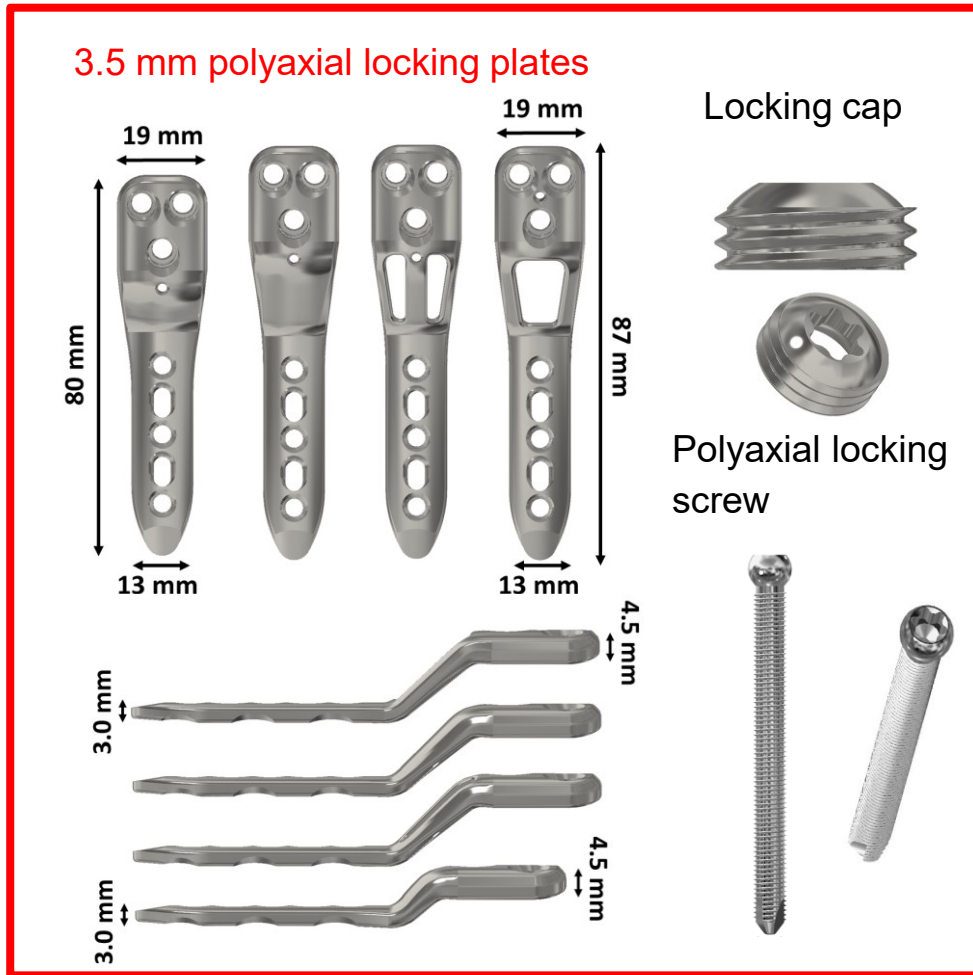
### Locking and cortex screws





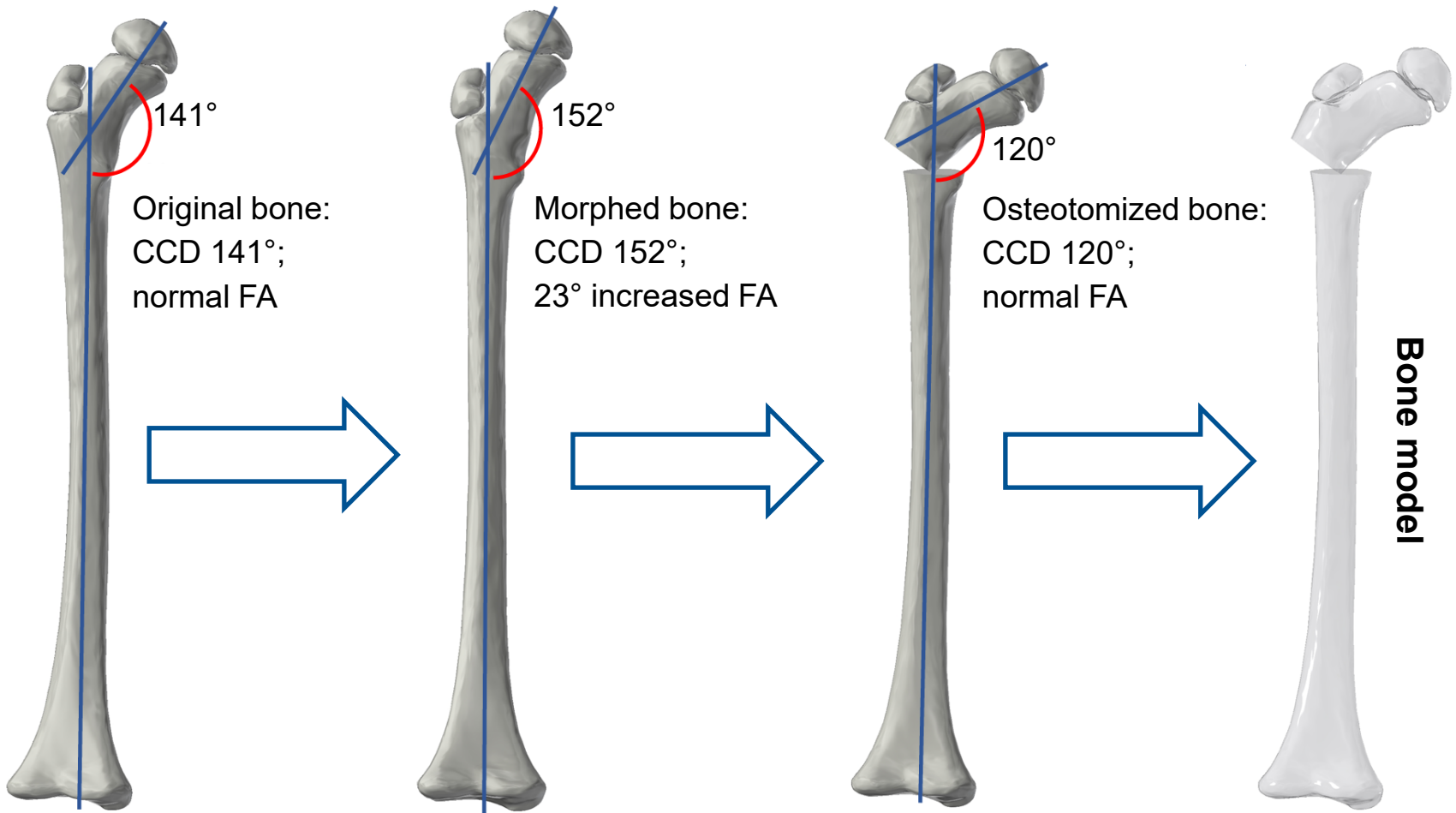
# System Design: Polyaxial system

Parts of the polyaxial system and locking mechanism



# Implant Evaluation: Bone Model Development

Modification and osteotomy of a segmented bone of a seven-year-old child

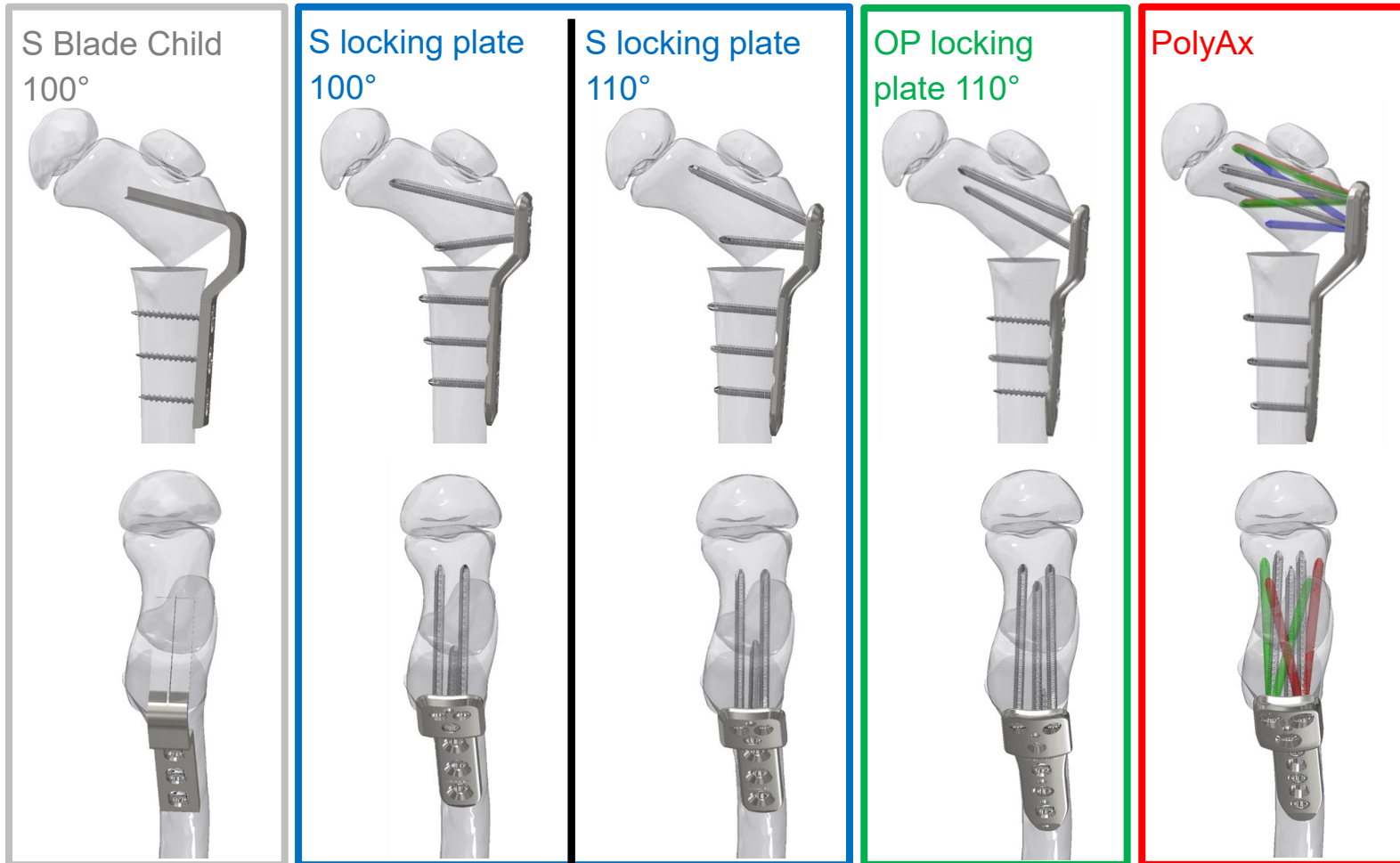


# Implant Evaluation: Virtual Implantation

Anterior and superior views of the implanted systems

S: Synthes

OP: OrthoPedics

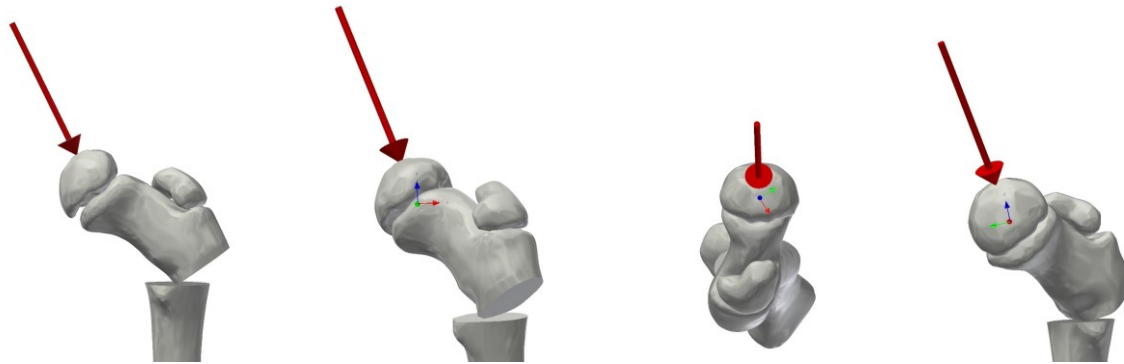




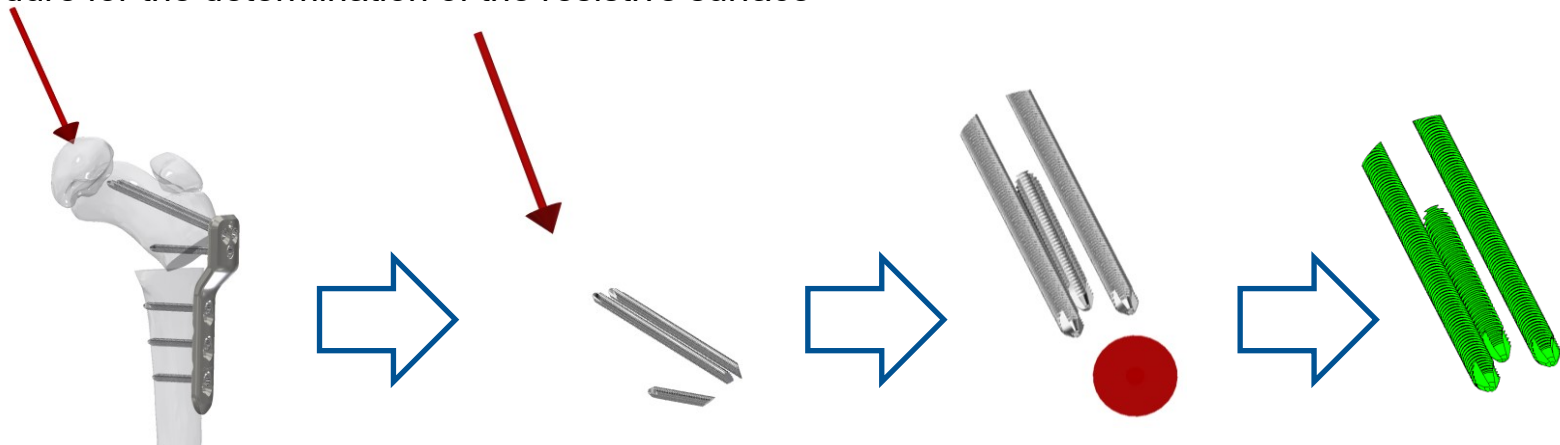
# Implant Evaluation: Biomechanical Cut-Through Resistance

Resulting force vector and resistive surface

Integration of the resulting force vector for the worst-case scenario (“Stairs Down”)



Procedure for the determination of the resistive surface



# Implant Evaluation: Biomechanical Cut-Through Resistance

Virtual implantation of the systems with optimized screw length

1) Blade Child



2) Blade Toddler



3) OP 3.5 110°



4) S 3.5 110°



5) PolyAx neutral



6) PolyAx up



7) PolyAx down



8) PolyAx div



9) PolyAx down



10) PolyAx div



11) PolyAx rand

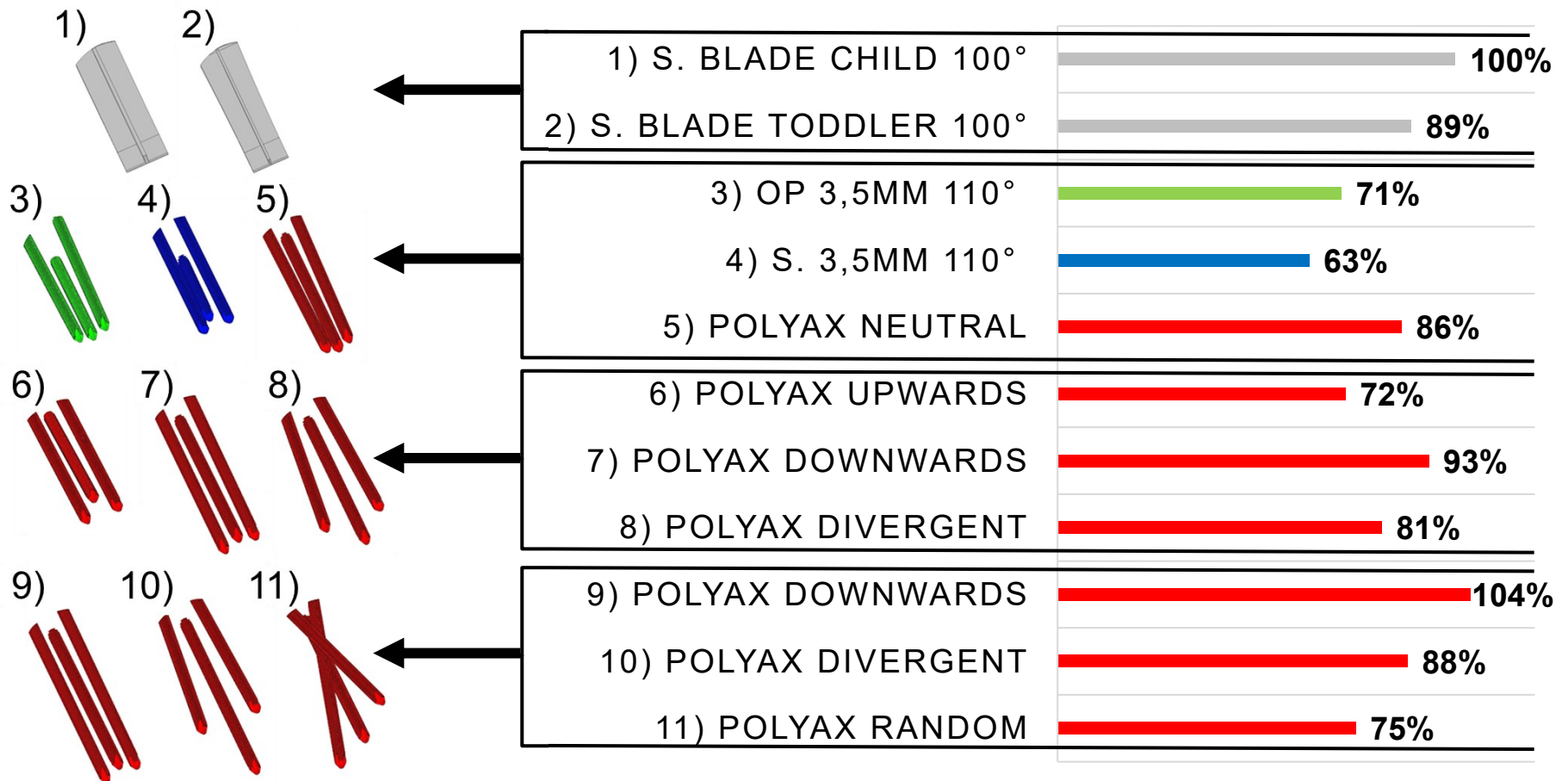


div: divergent; up: upwards; down: downwards; rand: randomly crossed

# Implant Evaluation: Biomechanical Cut-Through Resistance

Evaluation of the resistive surface

## RESISTIVE SURFACE COMPARISON



# Concept Development: Creation

Concepts created by applying the Munich Procedure Model (Münchner Vorgehensmodell)

	<b>Solutions</b>						
<b>subgoals</b>	<b>Concept 1</b>	<b>Concept 2</b>	<b>Concept 3</b>	<b>Concept 4</b>	<b>Concept 5</b>	<b>Concept 6</b>	<b>Concept 7</b>
<b>defined cutting plane (DCP)</b>							
<b>mechanically navigated alignment (MNA)</b>							
<b>polyaxial screw insertion (PSI)</b>							

# Concept Development: Selection

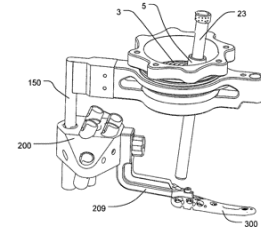
Weighted scoring and selection of the highest rated concepts



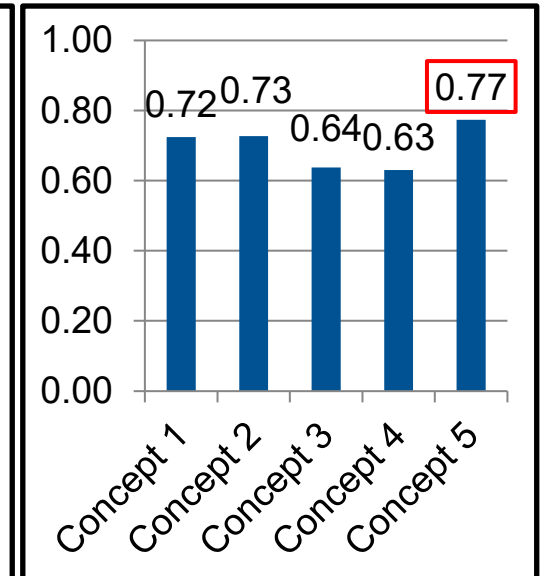
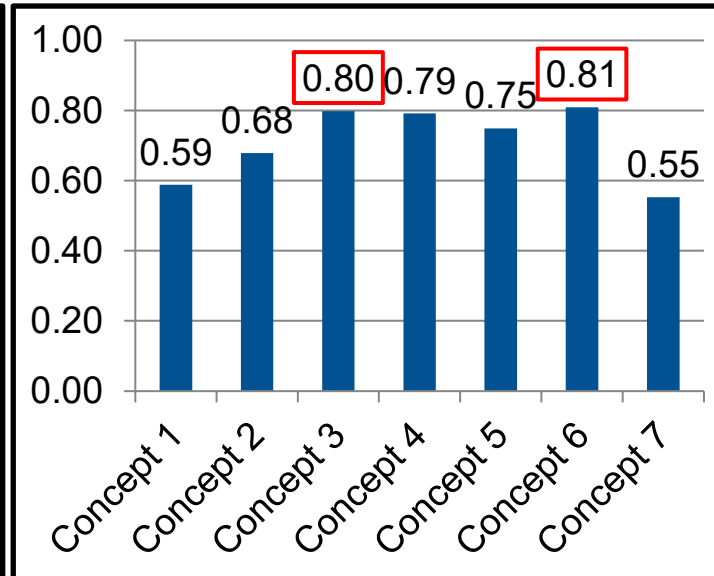
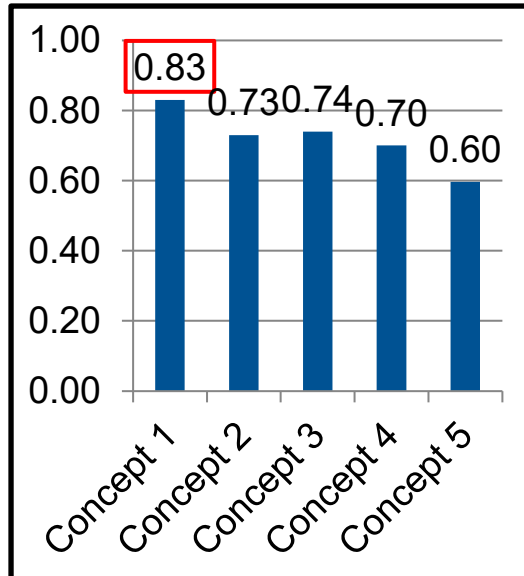
Defined Cutting Plane



Mechanically Navigated  
Realignment



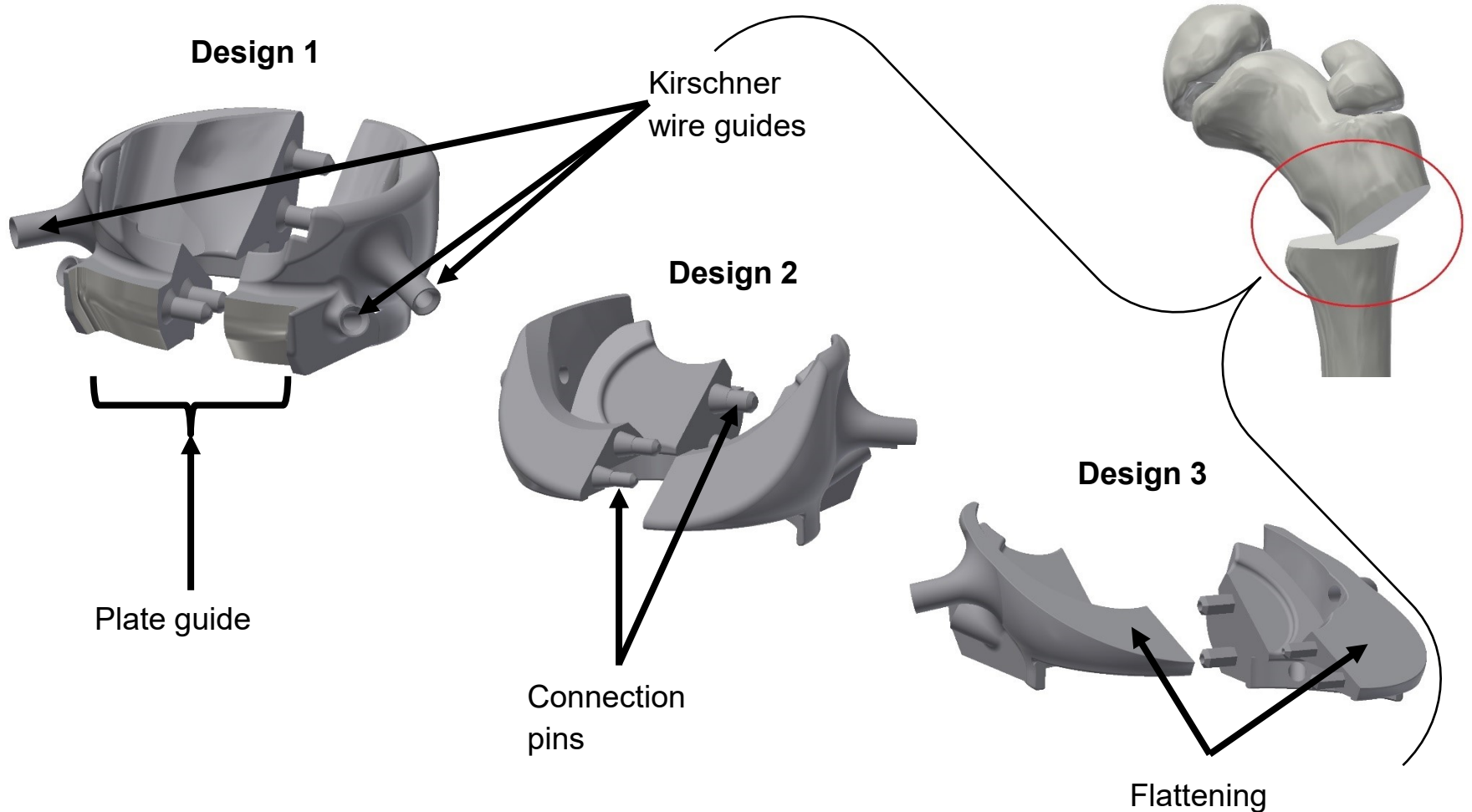
Polyaxial Screw Integration





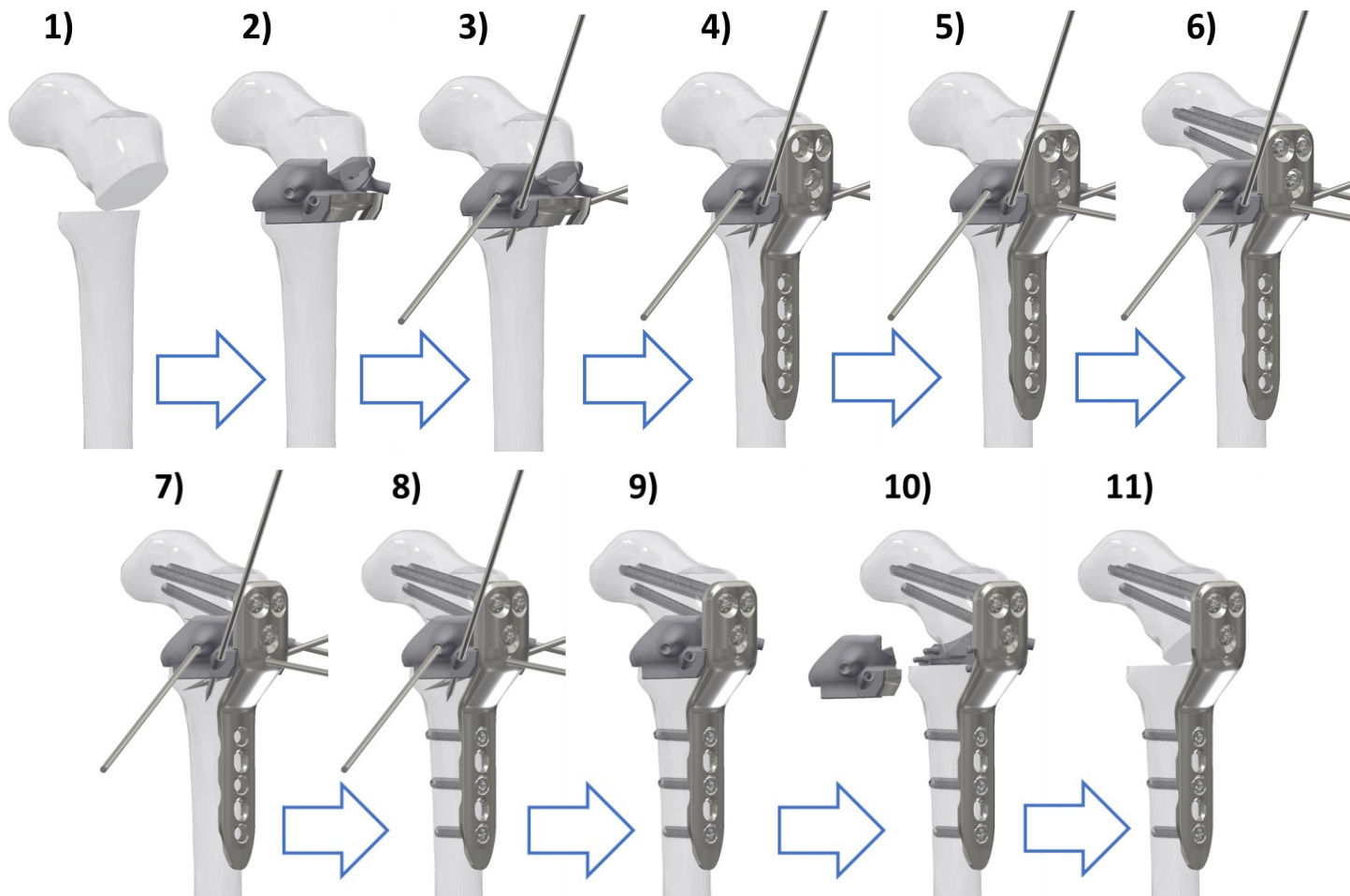
# Concept Development: Mechanically Navigated Realignment

Patient-specific osteotomy guide (combination of Concept 3 and 6)



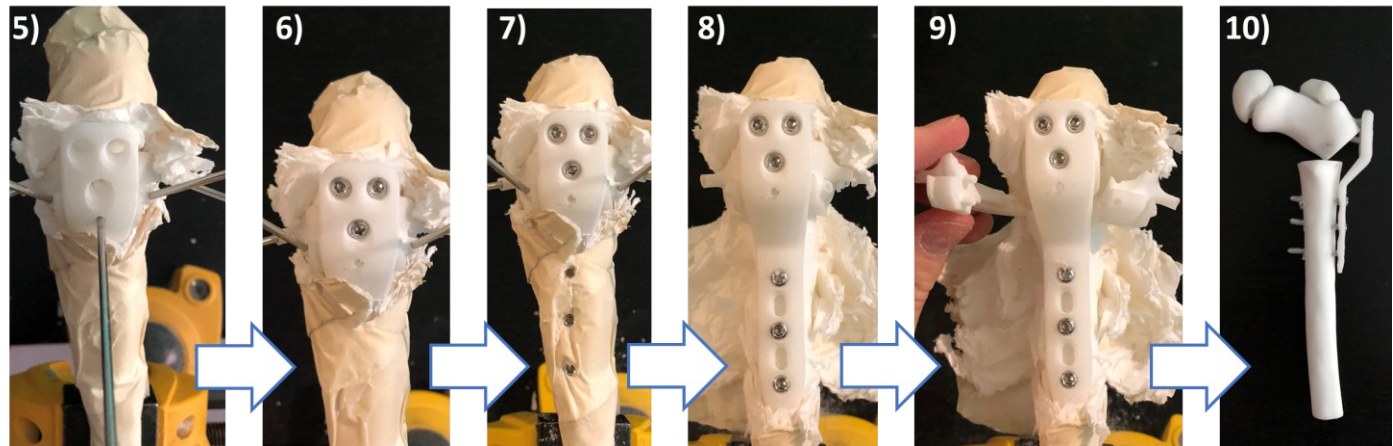
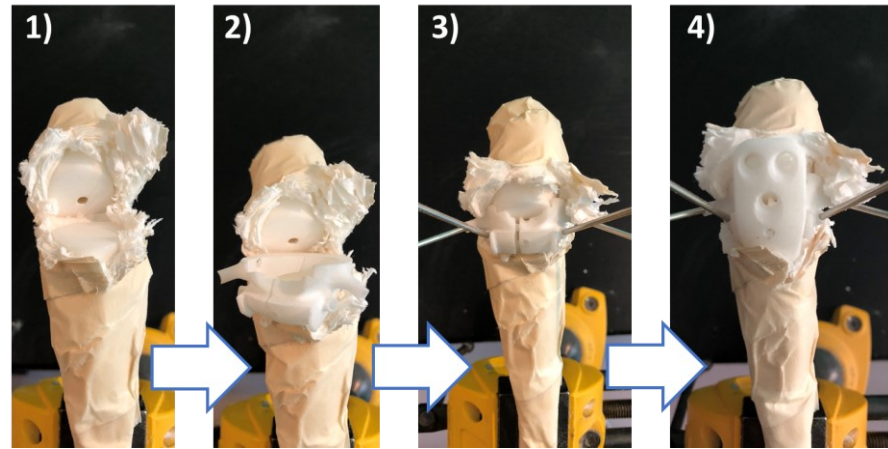
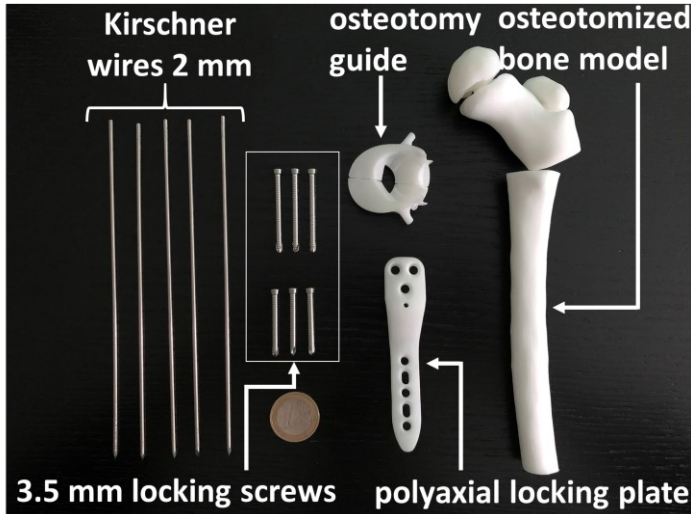
# Concept Development: Final Surgery Technique

Procedure of the implemented surgery technique



# Concept Evaluation: Physical surgery execution

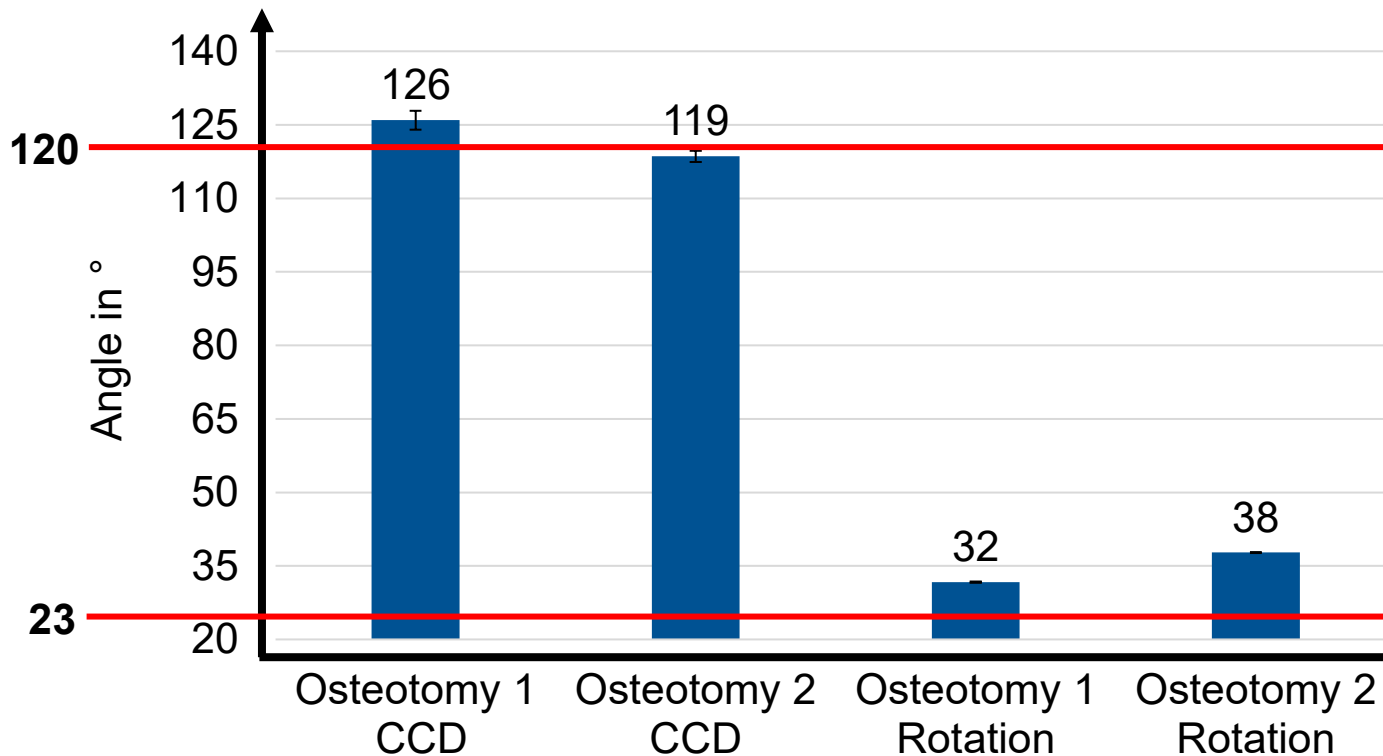
Additively manufactured system and osteotomy procedure



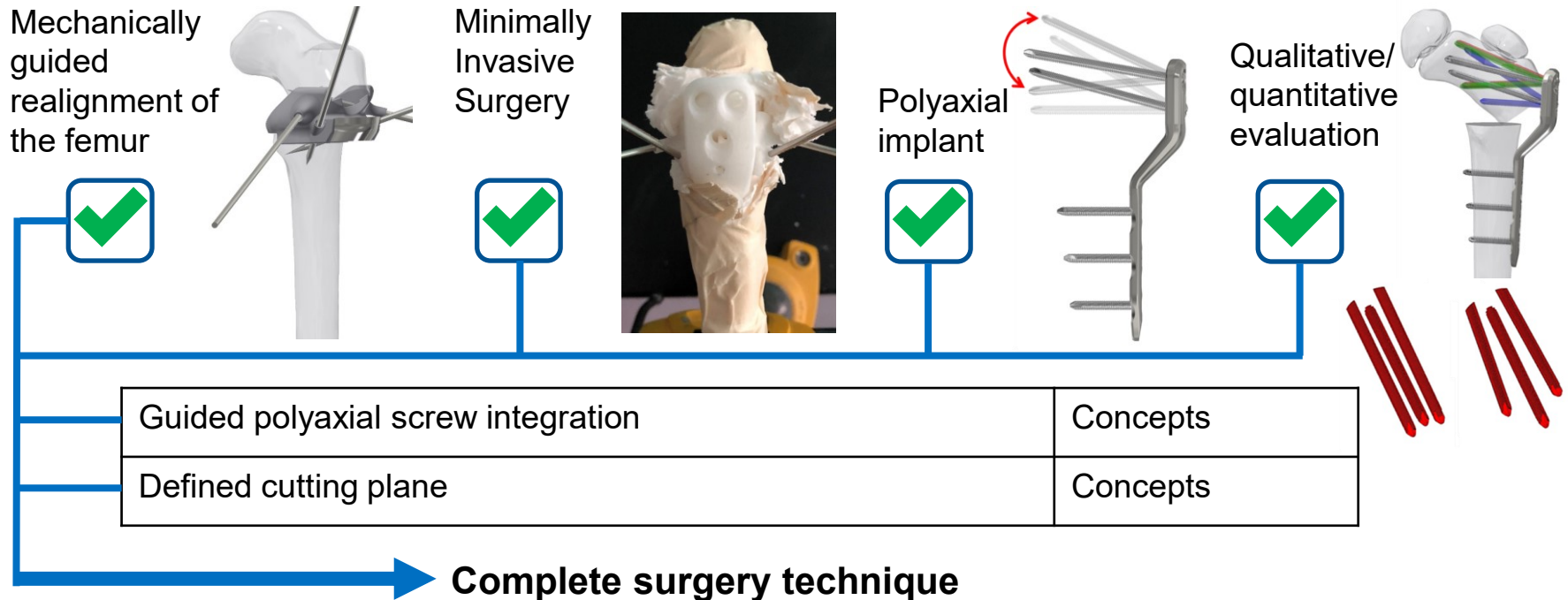
# Concept Evaluation: Results

Resulting angles and errors

Preoperatively planned angles: **120°** CCD angle and **23°** relative rotation



## Target attainment and limitations of the applied methods



### Limitations

1) Guide design based on CT data	2) Plastic parts for physical evaluation
3) Virtual implantation based on one bone	4) Transferability of cut-through evaluation

