

Design of a System to Study Human Disc Strains in Torsion and Compression Measured Noninvasively

Valerie Walters

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Advisor: Dawn M. Elliot, PhD

Graduate Student: Jonathon Yoder

SUNFEST Symposium

August 6, 2009

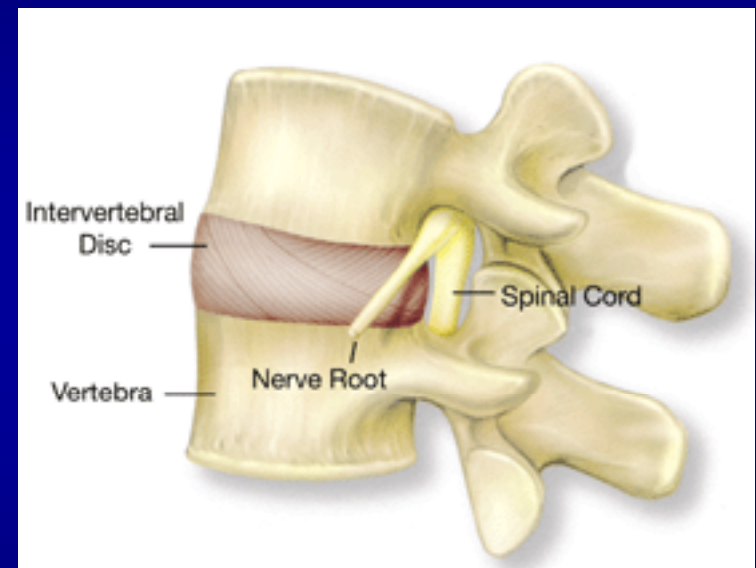


Agenda

- **Intervertebral Disc**
 - Functions
 - Anatomy
 - Disc Degeneration
- **Previous Studies**
- **Objectives**
- **Design Process**
- **Protocols**

Intervertebral Disc

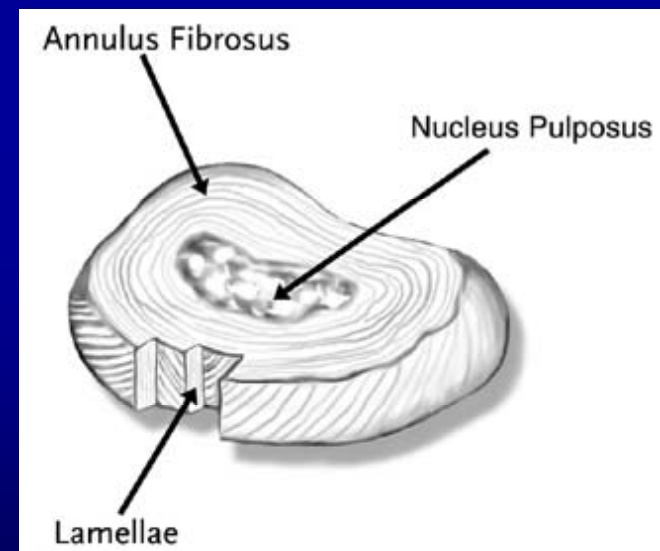
- Spine is made of repeating segments
 - Vertebrae
 - Intervertebral discs (IVDs)
- IVDs purpose:
 - Shock absorber
 - Pivot point
 - Distribute stress



<http://www.zimmerindia.com/z/ctl/op/global/action/1/id/7753/template/PC/navid/7590>

Disc Anatomy

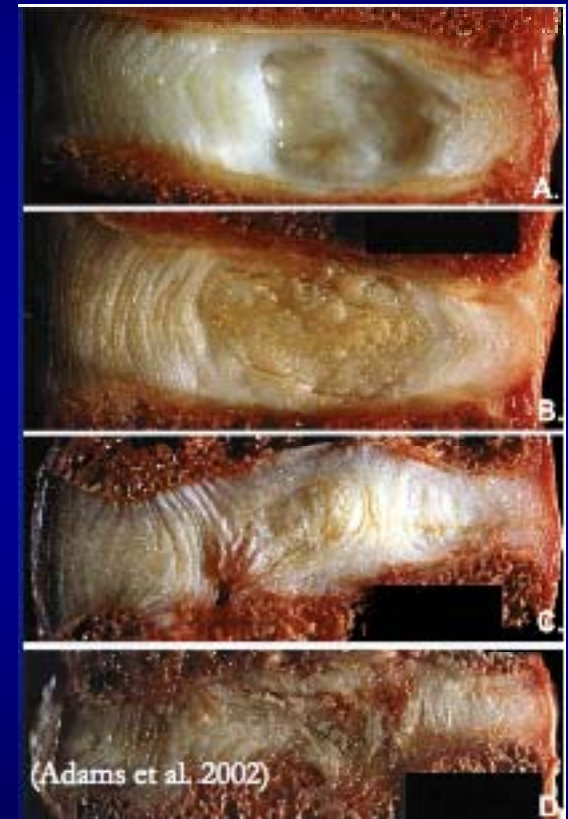
- **Annulus Fibrosus (AF)**
 - Composed of layers of collagen fibers known as lamellae
- **Nucleus Pulposus (NP)**
 - Gelatinous
 - Enclosed by the annulus fibrosus



<http://indyspinemd.com/Images/normalAnat/IntervertebralDisc.jp>

Disc Degeneration

- Structural changes
 - NP loses fluid
 - Becomes semi-gelatinous
 - Tears in the AF
- Advanced signs of aging
- Pain



Previous Studies

- **Farfan *et al* 1970**
 - Failure of joints
 - Non-degenerative discs: 8.81 Nm, 22.6°
 - Degenerative discs: 5.38 Nm, 14.3°
- **McGlashen *et al* 1987**
 - Average angle displacements at 15.7 Nm
 - Non-degenerated, intact: 3.38°, (1.03°)
 - Non-degenerated, isolated: 9.27°, (3.23°)
- **Haughton *et al* 1999**
 - Non-degenerated discs stiffness was twice that of degenerated discs

Limitations of Previous Studies

- **Physical Markers**
 - Move separately from the tissue
 - Disrupt the structural integrity
 - Alter the deformation of the disc
- **Non-weight bearing studies**
 - No compressive force
- **Strain was not quantified**

Objective

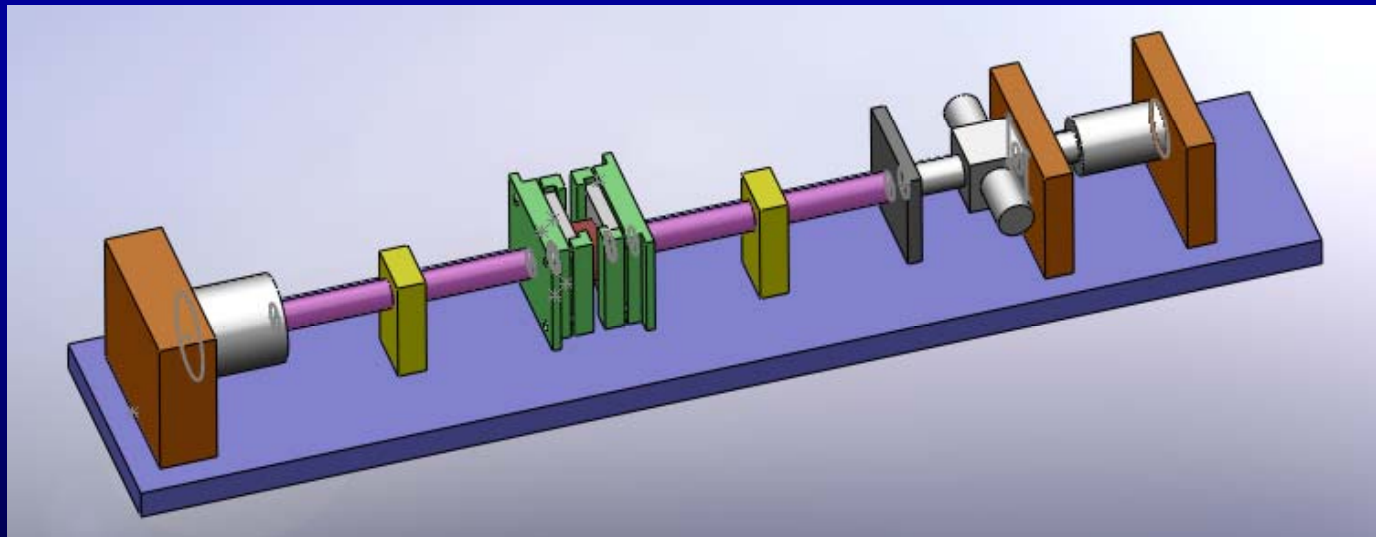
- **Entire Project:**
 - To quantify strain in normal and degenerated human lumbar IVD due to torsion and compression, measured noninvasively using a combination of MRI and ANTS (advanced normalization tools).
- **Summer Project:**
 - To design a device that is MRI compatible and will load the specimen in torsion and compression, simultaneously.

Criteria

- **MRI compatible torque & compression load cell**
 - Cooper Instruments: LXT-900
- **MRI compatible hydraulic cylinder (linear motion)**
 - Clippard Minimatic: URR-17-1/2
- **MRI compatible rotary actuator**
 - BIMBA
- **No metal components within ~8" of the specimen**

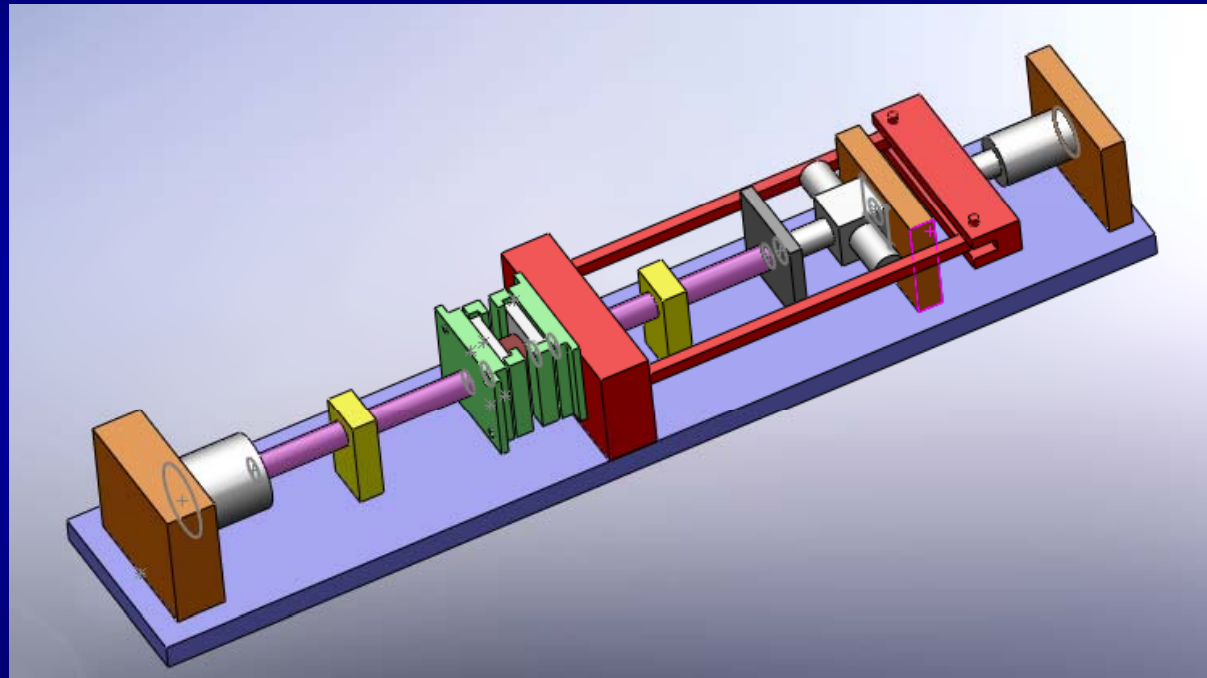
Preliminary Design

- Delrin and PVC plastic
- T-slot grips
- Minimize bending moments
 - Bearing supports



Preliminary Design

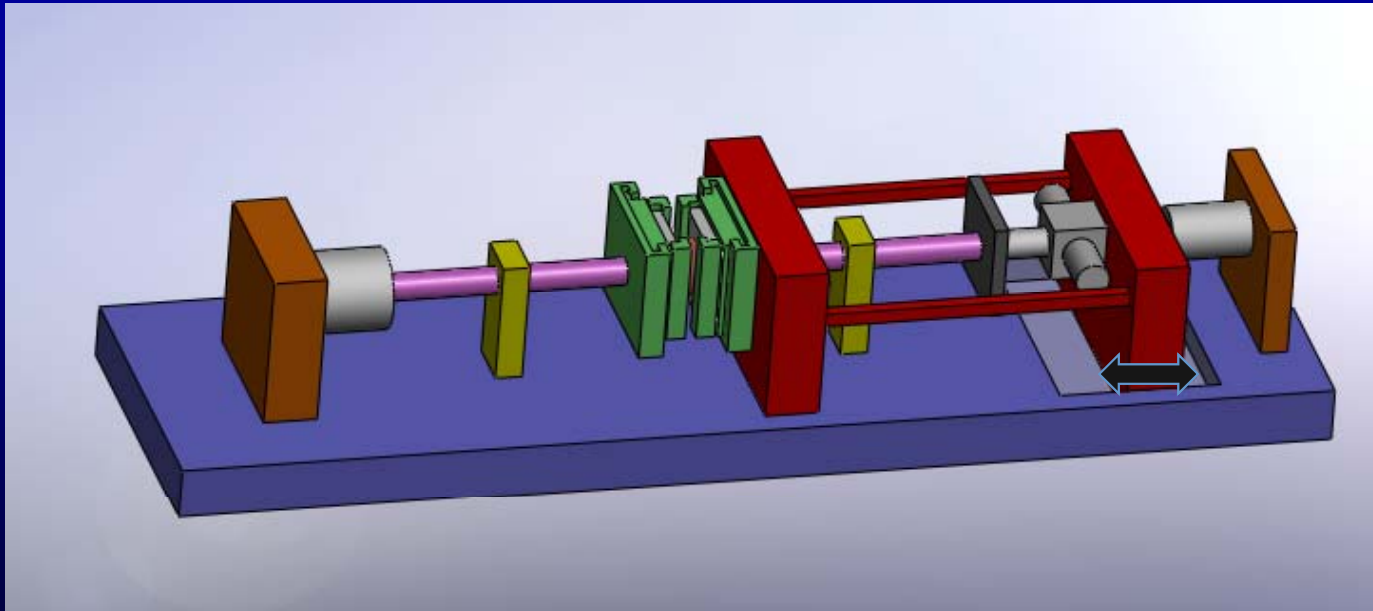
- Mimics current compressive device



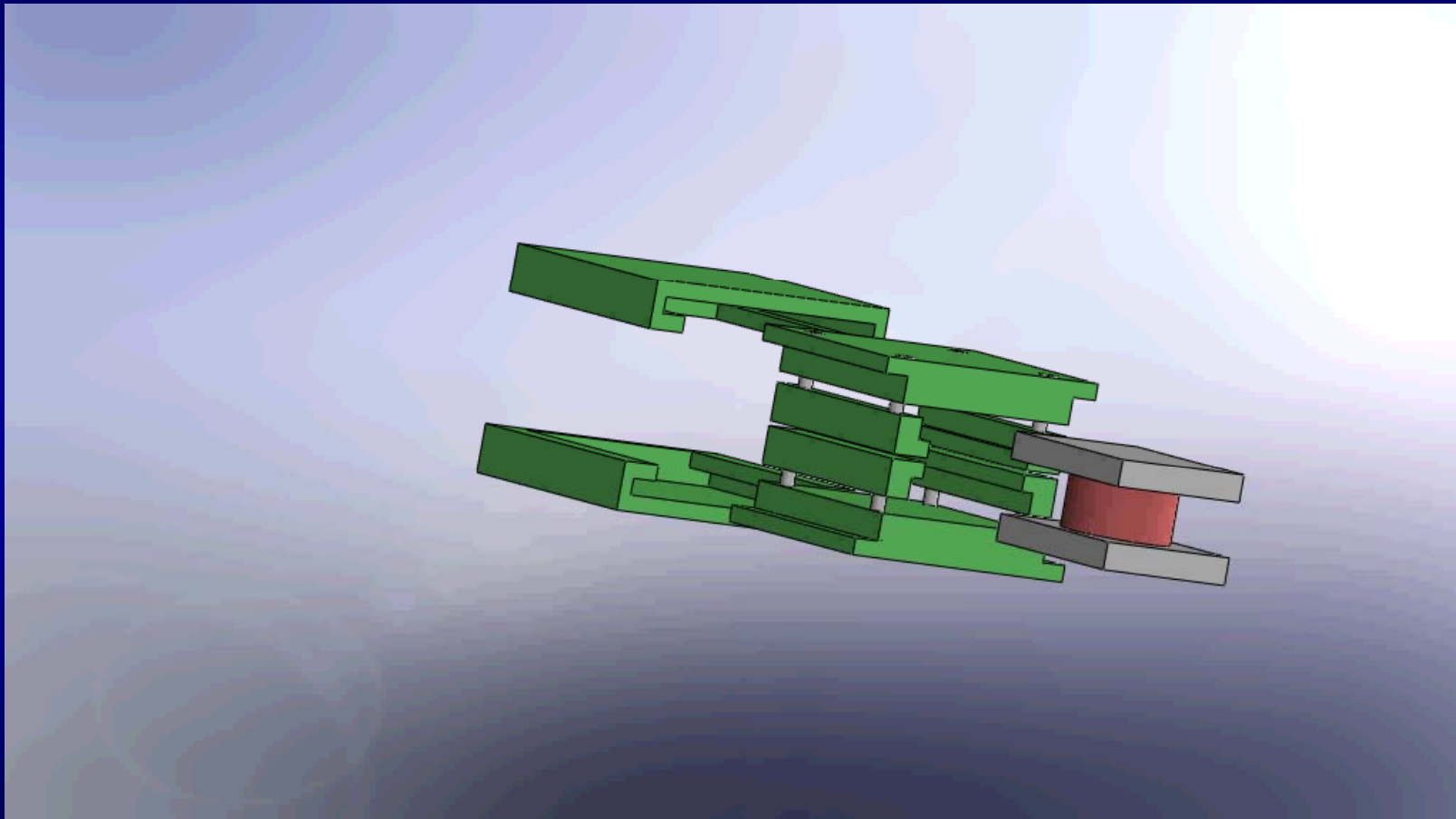
- Issue:
 - Delrin rod would be loaded in tension

Design

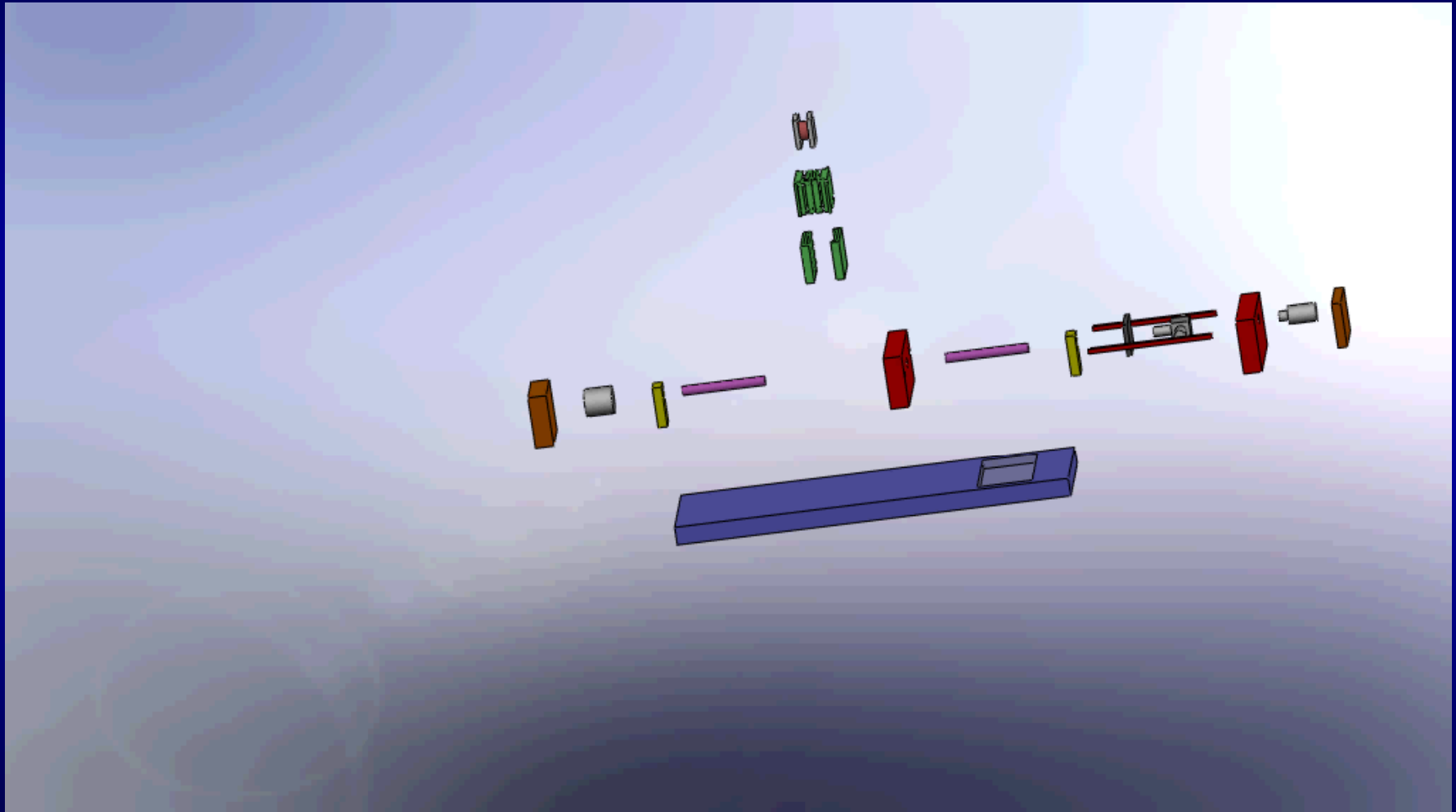
- Current Design
- Issues:
 - Exact dimensions are unknown
 - Will be determined by MRI testing



Design Grips



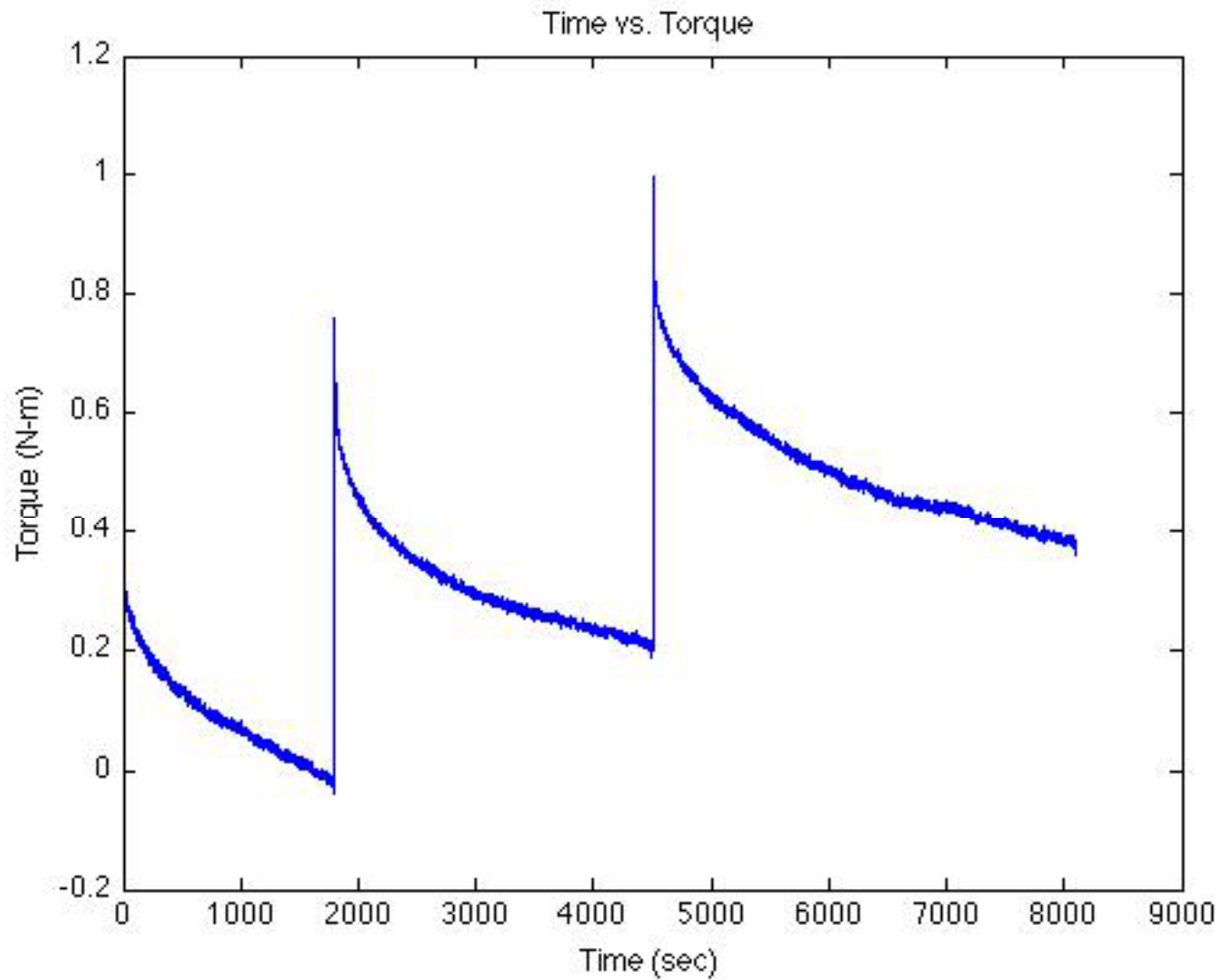
Design



Protocol

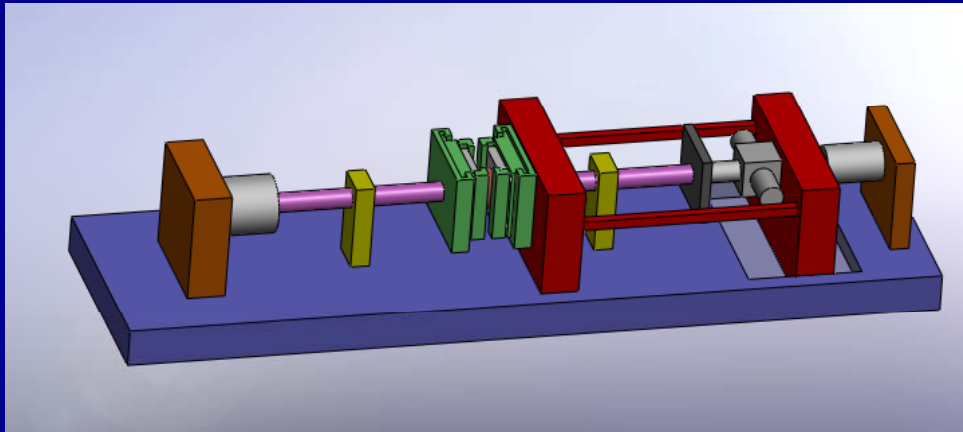
- **Constant compressive load, 750 N**
 - Average disc area: 1560 mm²
 - Desired Stress: 0.48 MPa
- **Displacement control will be used for the torsion**
 - 2°, 4°, and 6°
 - Common displacements *in vivo*

Preliminary Tests



Conclusions

- The Design
 - Exact dimensions are unknown



- Testing Protocol
 - Late-stage development

Thank You

- **National Science Foundation**
 - Jan Van der Spiegel / SUNFEST
- **McKay Orthopedic Research Laboratory**
 - Dawn M. Elliot, PhD
 - Jonathon Yoder



Thank You

Supported by the

**National
Institutes
of Health**



NIAMS

National Institute of Arthritis and
Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases

MCKAY ORTHOPAEDIC RESEARCH LAB

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



Penn

McKay Orthopaedic Research Laboratory