



# ISTB – Institute for Surgical Technology and Biomechanics

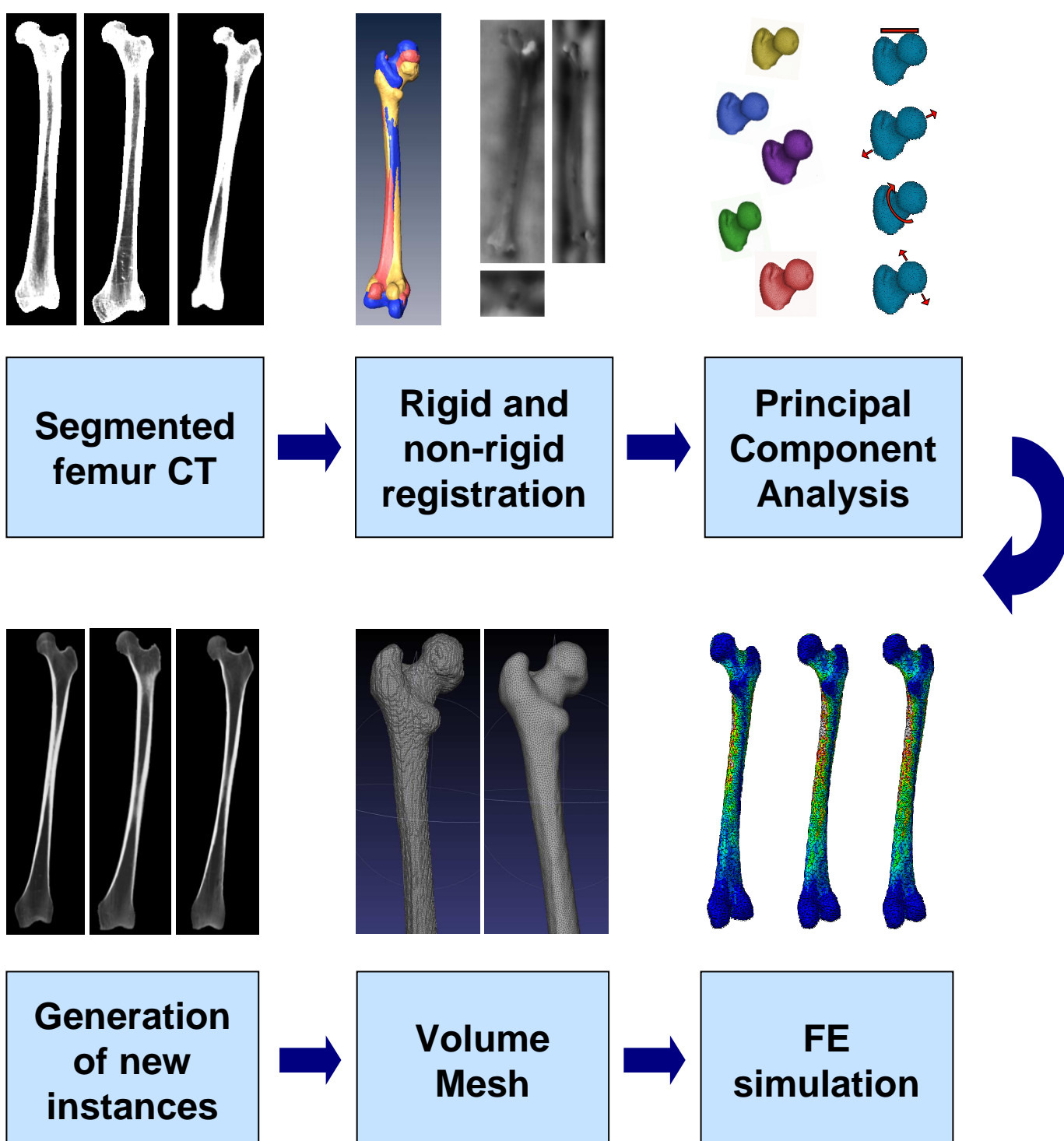
Project Id: 5 – The Virtual Skeleton Database

Workpackage: 3 – Statistical Finite Element Modeling for the VSD

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## Project Description

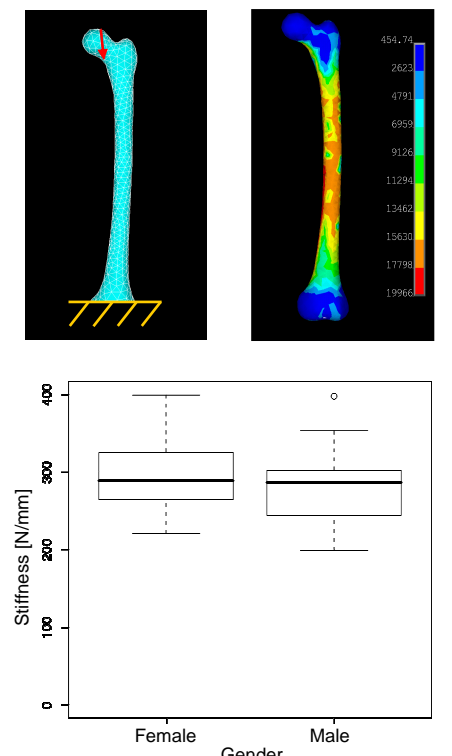
Finite element models developed from CT data are commonly used to evaluate the mechanical performance of bones without taking into account variations of bone geometry and material properties. Using Statistical Shape Modeling bone anatomical variations can be included in mechanical simulations.



## Results

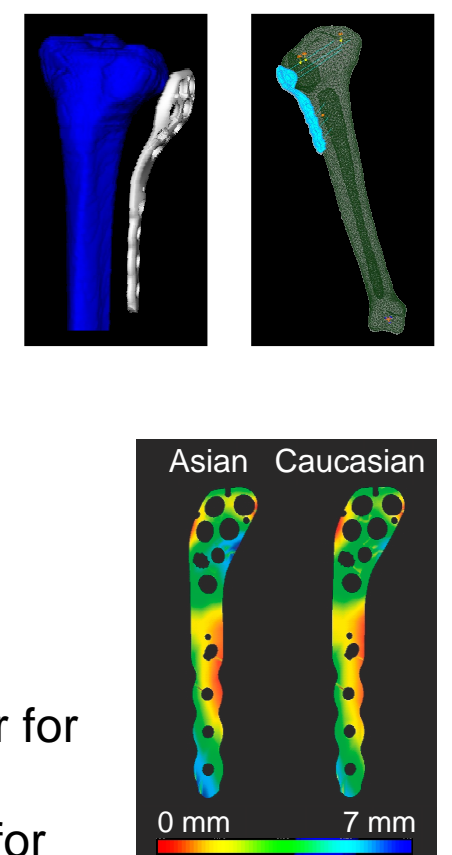
### Assessment of Bone Stiffness

- Caucasian femur CT images  
57 for males; 80 for females
- Statistical Shape Model  
4 modes - 40 instances for each gender
- 10-node tetrahedral mesh
- Bone:  $E = 6.85 \pm 1.49$  GPa;  $\nu = 0.3$
- $L = 800$  N; distal part constrained
- No statistical difference between male and female  
Limitation: same length and density for all bones



### Implant Design

- 43 Caucasian tibia CT images
- 47 Asian tibia CT images
- Statistical Shape Model  
2 modes - 13 instances for each ethnic group
- 10-node tetrahedral mesh
- Bone:  $E = 15.52 \pm 1.93$  GPa,  $\nu = 0.3$
- Implant:  $E = 110$  GPa,  $\nu = 0.3$
- $L = 1600$  N; distal part constrained
- Bone-implant average distance higher for Asian
- Stress in the plate statistically higher for Asian ( $p < 0.05$ )



## Summary

**Motivation:** To exploit the mechanical information available in medical images and to establish tools to integrate biomechanical information into the Virtual Skeleton Database

**Algorithms:** Demons Registration, Principal Component Analysis, Finite Element Analysis

**Materials:** ITK, VTK, MRFSurface, NetGen, Abaqus

**Datasets:** CT images

**Output:** CT images of virtual bones and their mechanical evaluation

**Needs:** More mechanical simulation on shape and shape-intensity new instances