

* ** . , '

*

< >

carbon/graphite ring external fixator) (KRCRF, Korean radiolucent Ilizarov (Smith-Nephew carbon fiber circular external fixator)).

olive, Instron model No. 8500 (axial compression), (anteroposterior and mediolateral bending) 가 .

가 가

llizarov

Ilizarov

Ilizarov

10-14)

(micro-axial motion)^{8,15,24)}

directional),

가

가

(multi-
2,5,8,28)

1951 Ilizarov

Ilizarov

(distraction osteogenesis)

•

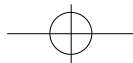
28 (110-744)

Tel : (02) 760-3640

Fax : (02) 760-3367

E-mail : inhoc@plaza.snu.ac.kr

1996-1998



2 • / 13 1

, , ,
(stainless steel)
,
,
(,) 가 ,
(carbon /graphite)
가 , ,
가(高價)
(KRCRF, Korean radiolucent carbon-fiber ring fixator)
KRCRF
Ilizarov
, (外製)
(Smith-Nephew 's carbon fiber circular external
fixator)

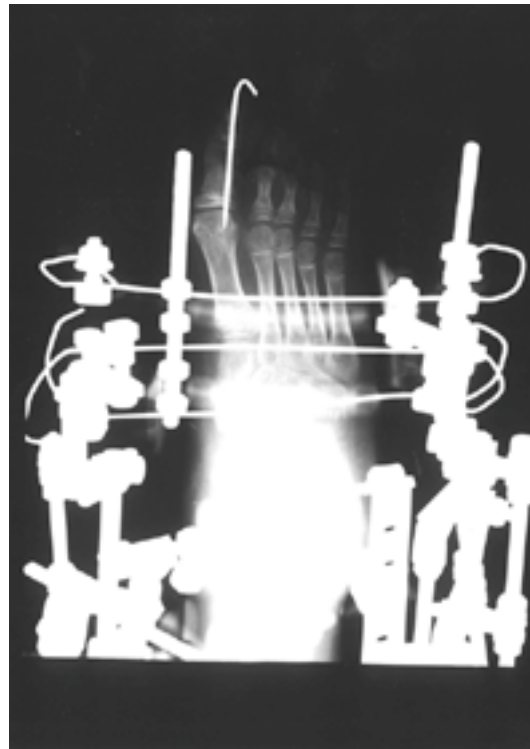


Fig 1. Clinical use of Korean Radiolucent Carbon/Graphite Ring Fixator(KRCRF). Anteroposterior radiograph of the foot with application of KRCRF for deformity correction in a 12-year-old patient shows excellent radiolucency.

1. -
(fixator-pylon complex model test)

1.1.

1.1.1.

406mm, 38mm
, (load
cell) 13mm 2 200mm
1.8mm 8

(Fig. 1). 140mm, 180mm,

1.1.2. (KRCRF,
Korean Radiolucent Carbon/Graphite Ring
Fixator, , DKM)

(Richards, Texas, USA)
. 300mm (threaded rod)
4

KRCRF carbon/graphite Dow epoxy resin
3-dimensional reinforcement ,
(3-dimensional cross-woven
continuous fiber) 가

127mm
60mm (Fig. 3).

Ilizarov
50 60% 가 (Fig. 2),

1.1.3. Ilizarov 140mm,
200mm (Richards, Texas, USA) 2

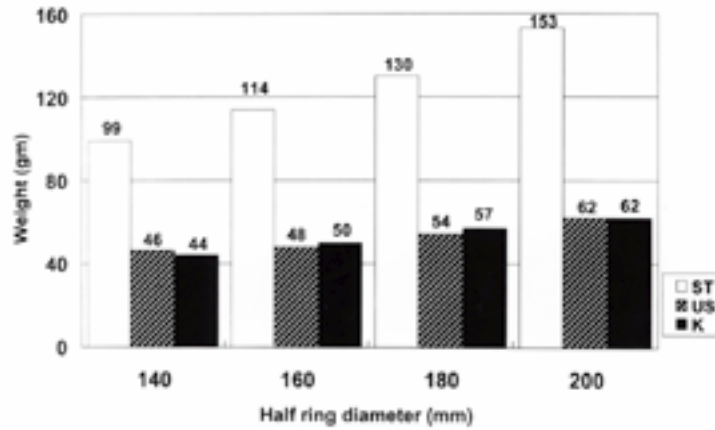
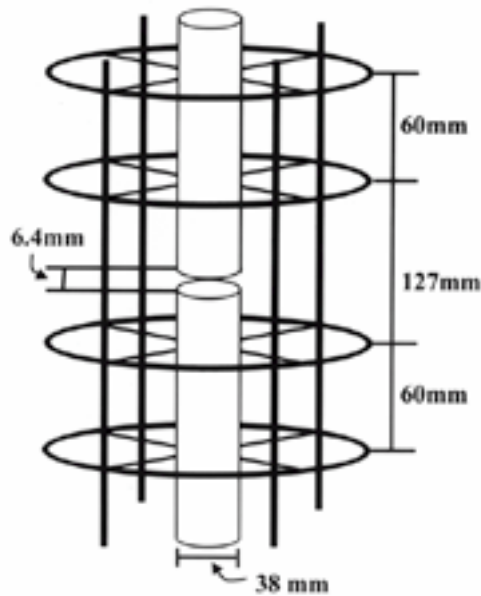


Fig 2. Comparison of the weight half rings between of Korean radiolucent carbon/graphite ring fixator(K), stainless steel Ilizarov system(ST) and Smith-Nephew carbon fiber circular external fixator(US).



fixator-pylon model assembly

Fig 3. Schematic drawing of ring fixator-pylon complex.

, KRCRF

1.1.4. (Smith-Nephew's carbon fiber circular external fixator, Richards, Texas, USA)

Richards 140mm, 180mm Smith-Nephew (Smith-Nephew's carbon fiber circular external fixator) 2

, KRCRF

1.2.

Nephew Ilizarov KRCRF, Smith-

6.4mm

(dial gauge)

(concentricity)

.4 2 , 8

1.8mm olive

(dynamic)

wire tensioner) 1300 Newton

. olive 90° - 90°

135° - 45°

(fixator-pylon model)

Instron model 8500

(axial compression, anteroposterior and mediolateral bending stiffness)

가

90° - 90° 2

olive , 135° - 45°

135° , 45°

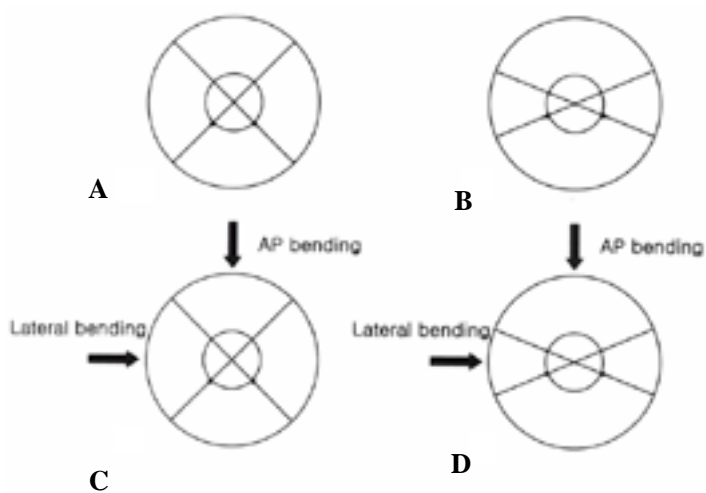
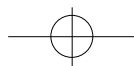


Fig 4. Schematic drawings showing the directions for anteroposterior and mediolateral bending tests. **A :** 90° - 90° configuration fixator-pylon complex model. **B :** 135° - 45° configuration fixator-pylon complex model. **C :** The direction of anteroposterior and mediolateral bending tests in 90° - 90° configuration fixator-pylon complex model. **D :** The direction of anteroposterior and mediolateral bending tests in 135° - 45° configuration fixator-pylon complex model.

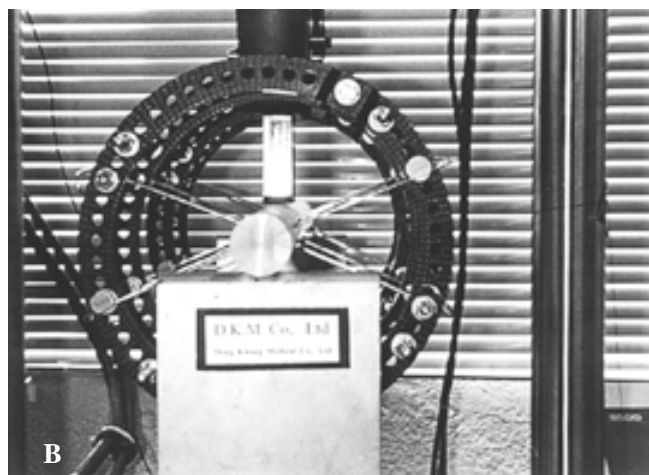
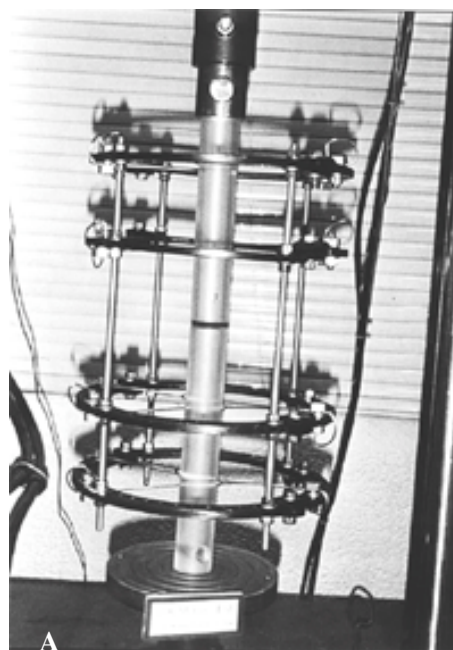


Fig 5. Korean radiolucent carbon/graphite ring fixator(KRCRF)-pylon model under test with Instron model No. 8500 **A :** axial compression test on 200mm diameter KRCRF in 135° - 45° configuration. **B :** anteroposterior(AP) compression test on 200mm KRCRF in 135° - 45° configuration.

(Fig. 4, 5). 3가

2.

(half ring axial compression test)

10
olive 가 1300 Newton
1mm/sec -
curve) - (load-deflection

KRCRF Smith-Nephew
140mm, 160mm, 180mm
Instron model 8500 가
- (load-displacement curve)
(failed load)
(Fig. 6). 3

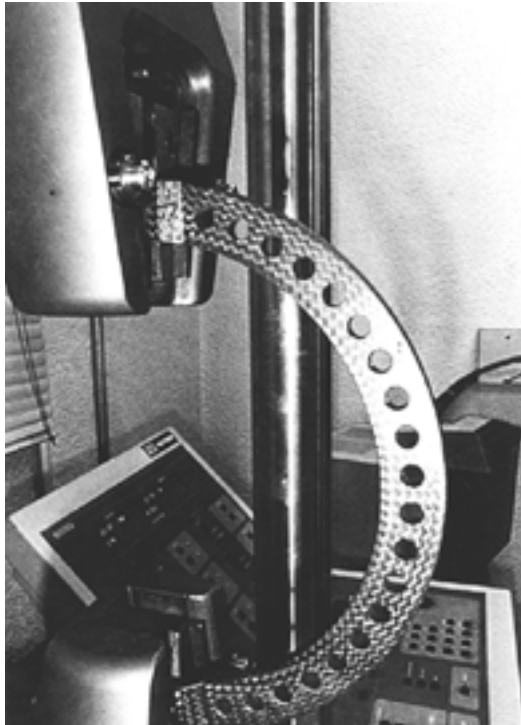


Fig 6. Axial compression test on Korean radiolucent carbon/graphite half ring.

3.
Student t-test, Wilcoxon
rank sum test, ANOVA test, p-value
0.05

1. -
(fixator-pylon complex model test)

1.1. KRCRF Ilizarov
(axial compression stiffness)
140mm KRCRF 7 Ilizarov
90° - 90°
18.8% (p=0.000), 135° - 45°

164% (p=0.000), 200mm
90° - 90° 19.5% (p=0.000),
135° - 45° 1.9% (p=0.002)
(Fig. 7-A). (anteroposterior bending stiffness)
140mm Ilizarov 7 KRCRF
90° - 90° 21.4% (p=0.000), 135° - 45°
13.3% (p=0.002)
, 200mm 90° - 90°
17.2% (p=0.000), 135° - 45°
15.9% (p=0.000) (Fig. 7-B).
(mediolateral bending stiffness) 140mm
Ilizarov 7 KRCRF
90° - 90° 8.7% (p=0.001),
135° - 45° 17.5% (p=0.000)
, 200mm KRCRF 7
Ilizarov 90° - 90°
2.5% (p=0.591), 135° - 45°
9.2% (p=0.068)
(Fig. 7-C).

1.2. KRCRF

(Smith-Nephew's carbon fiber circular external fixator)

(axial compression stiffness)
140mm KRCRF 7 Smith-Nephew
90° - 90°
7.3% (p=0.000), 135° - 45°
3.4% (p=0.002), 180mm
90° - 90° 25.5% (p=0.000), 135° -
45° 10.7% (p=0.000)
(Fig. 8-A). (anteroposterior bending stiffness)
140mm KRCRF 7
Smith-Nephew
90° - 90° 10.5% (p=0.001), 135° -
45° 39.1% (p=0.002)
, 180mm 90° - 90°
16.5% (p=0.000), 135° - 45°
7.4% (p=0.073)
(Fig. 8-B).
(mediolateral bending stiffness)



6 • / 13 1

140mm KRCRF가 Smith-Nephew

90° - 90° 4.9%(p=0.193)

, 135° - 45°

11.1%(p=0.003)

180mm KRCRF가 Smith-Nephew

90° - 90°

18.3%(p=0.000), 135° -

45° 7.7%(p=0.048)

(Fig. 8-C).

1.3. KRCRF Ilizarov

140mm

KRCRF

가 90° - 90°

Ilizarov 18.8%

(p=0.000), Smith-Nephew

7.3%(p=0.000)

, 135° - 45°

164%(p=0.000),

3.4%(p=0.002) (Fig. 9-A).

KRCRF가

Ilizarov

90° - 90°

21.4%(p=0.000), 135° - 45°

13.3%(p=0.002)

Smith-Nephew

90° - 90°

10.5%(p=0.001), 135° - 45°

39.1% (p=0.002)

(Fig. 9-B).

KRCRF

Ilizarov

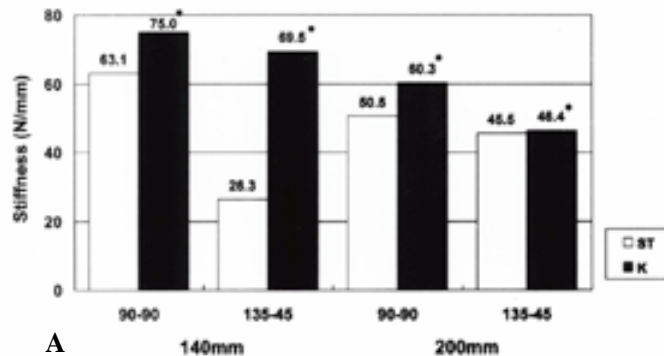
90° - 90°

8.7%(p=0.001), 135° - 45°

17.5%(p=0.000)

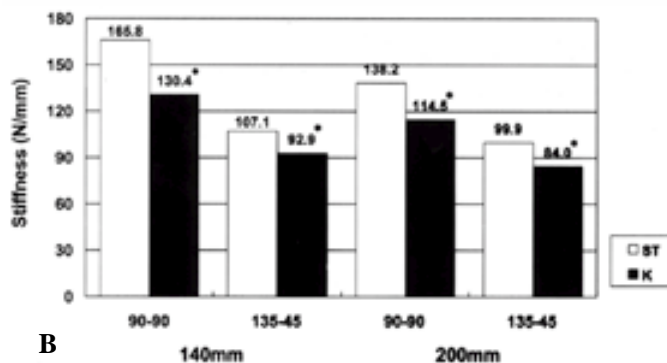
Smith-Nephew

90° - 90°



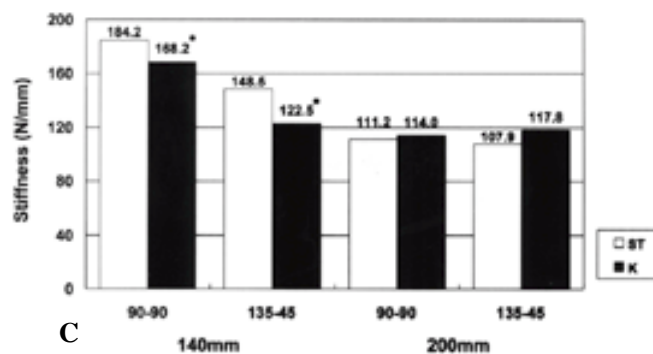
A

Axial Compression



B

A-P bending



C

Lateral bending

Fig 7. Comparison of the results of the fixator-pylon complex between Korean radiolucent carbon/graphite ring fixator(K) and stainless steel Ilizarov system(ST). **A** : axial compression stiffness. **B** : anteroposterior bending stiffness. **C** : mediolateral bending stiffness.

* means statistical significance.

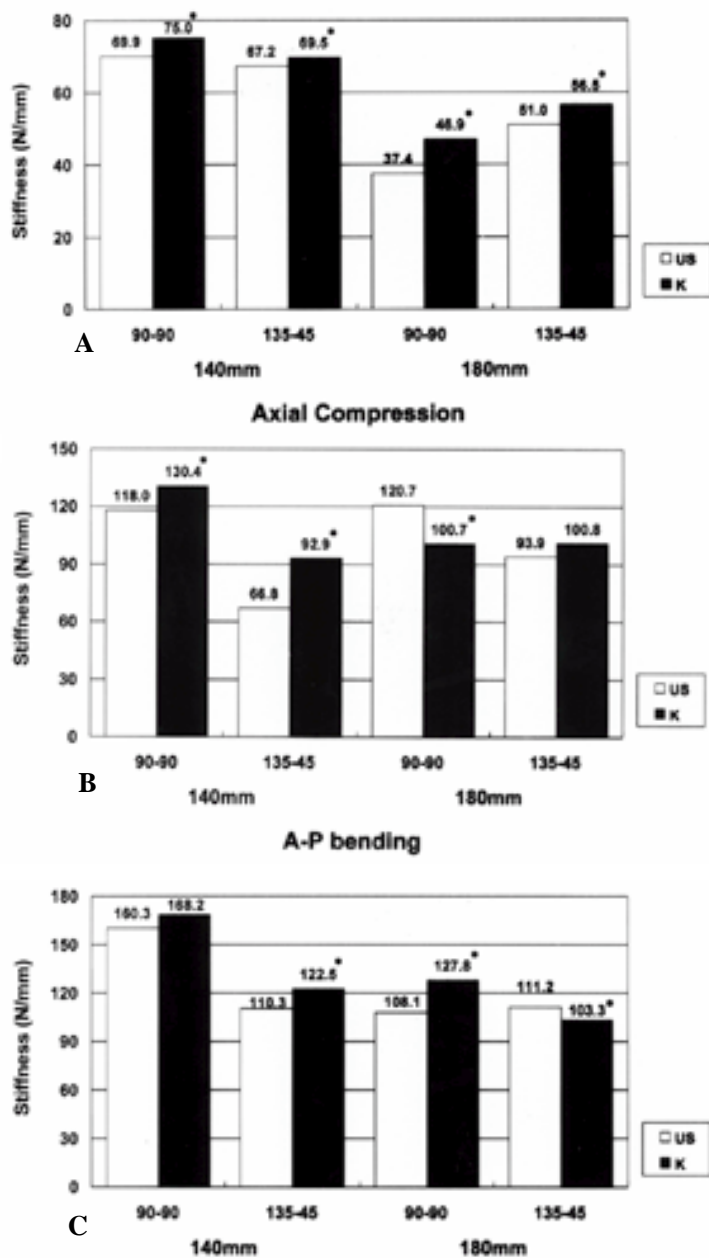
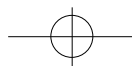


Fig 8. Comparison of the results of the fixator-pylon complex between Korean radiolucent carbon/graphite ring fixator(K) and Smith-Nephew carbon fiber circular external fixator(US). **A** : axial compression stiffness. **B** : anteroposterior bending stiffness. **C** : mediolateral bending stiffness. * means statistical significance.

4.9%($p=0.193$), 135 $^{\circ}$ - 45 $^{\circ}$,
11.1%($p=0.003$)
(Fig. 9-C).

1.4. KRCRF

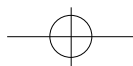
90 $^{\circ}$ - 90 $^{\circ}$,
200mm KRCRF
가 140mm 19.5%, 135 $^{\circ}$ -
45 $^{\circ}$ 200mm
KRCRF가 140mm 33.3%
90 $^{\circ}$ - 90 $^{\circ}$,
200mm KRCRF가
140mm 12.2%,
32.2%, 135 $^{\circ}$ - 45 $^{\circ}$,
200mm KRCRF가
140mm 9.6%,
3.8% (Fig. 10).

2.

(half ring axial
compression test)

KRCRF Smith-
Nephew
140mm 1.4%,
160mm 21.5%,
180mm 28.0%,
140mm
(Fig. 11-A).
(load-displacement curve)
KRCRF가 Smith-
Nephew
(Fig. 11-B).

(biological factor)
(mechanical factor)



8 • / 13 1

(diastasis) , , ,
3,4,,10-14)
(displacement)가
13)
(micro-axial
motion)
1,7,9,16-19,23,24,26,27,29)
(translational shear)
(bending)
6).
Ilizarov 가 가
8). Ilizarov
(transfixing)
8,15,25)
Orthofix
가 , (multi-
directional), 가 ,

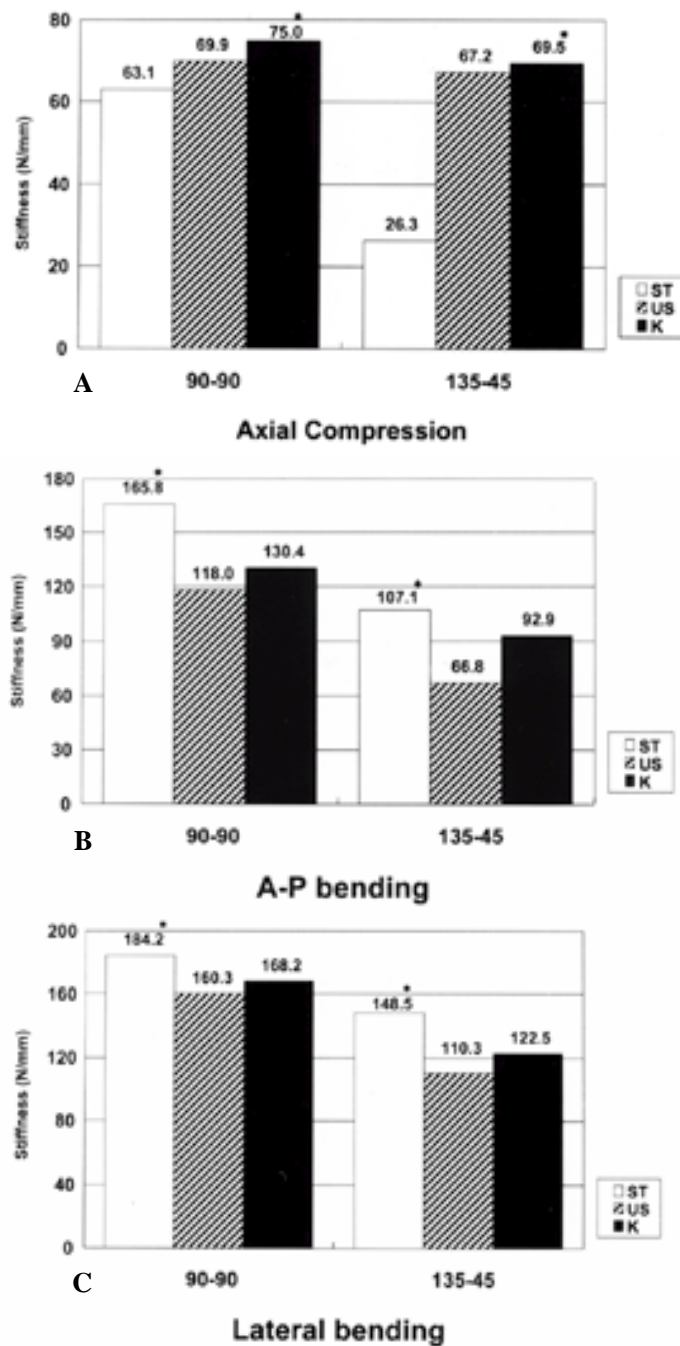


Fig 9. Comparison of the results of the fixator-pylon complex between Korean radiolucent carbon/graphite ring fixator(K), stainless steel Ilizarov system(ST) and Smith-Nephew carbon fiber circular external fixator(US) thes the ring diameters of 140mm. **A** : axial compression stiffness. **B** : anteroposterior bending stiffness. **C** : mediolateral bending stiffness. * means statistical significance.

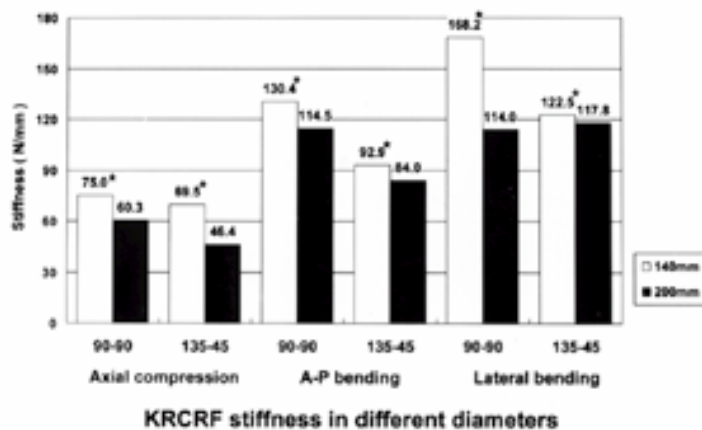
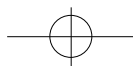


Fig 10. comparison of the results of axial compression, anteroposterior and lateral bending tests between 140mm and 200mm diameter Korean radiolucent carbon/graphite ring fixators.
* means statistical significance.

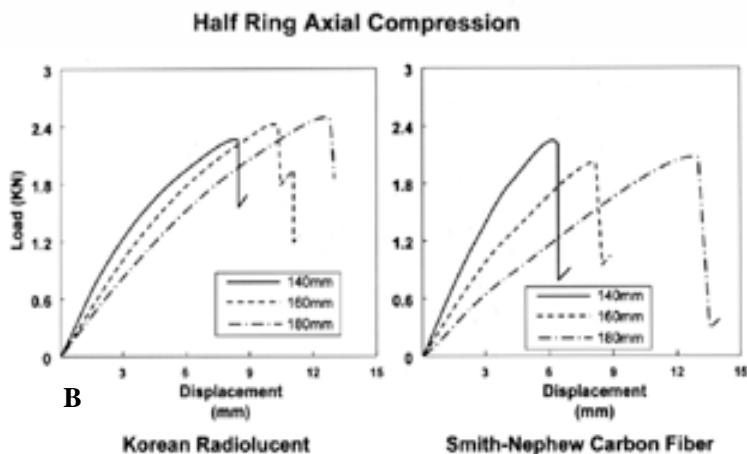
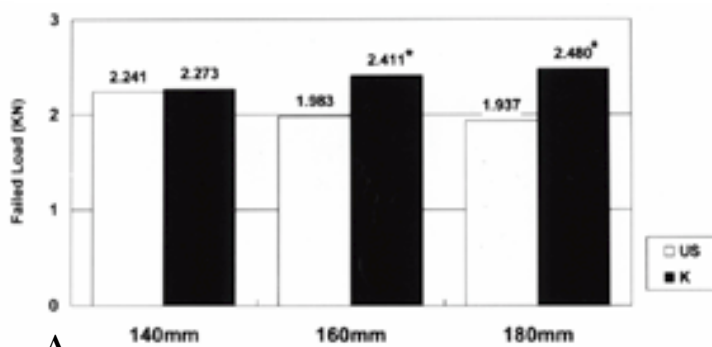


Fig 11. Comparison of axial stiffness of half ring of Korean radiolucent carbon/graphite ring fixator with that of Smith-Nephew carbon-fiber circular external fixator on axial compress. **A** : Failed load. **B** : Load-displacement curve.
* means statistical significance.

가 , 가

2,5,8,28)

Ilizarov

,가 ,
가

20,21)

(biocom

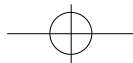
patible material)

, graphite-
reinforced resin composite

22)

,가 , x-ray
gamma-ray 가

가

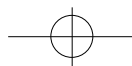


10 • / 13 1

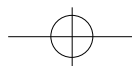
가 , , 가 ,
가 (外製) 가(高
價)
(KRCRF, Korean carbon/graphite reinforced fiber
radiolucent carbon-fiber ring fixator) (KRCRF)
Ilizarov Ilizarov
(外製) Smith-
Nephew
KRCRF
Ilizarov , (外製)
(Smith-Nephew 's carbon fiber
external fixator)
, Ilizarov
(外製)
(Smith-Nephew 's carbon fiber external fixator)
, KRCRF
, Ilizarov
(外製)
(Smith-Nephew 's carbon
fiber external fixator)
가
(micro-axial motion)
,
가
가
, KRCRF Ilizarov
, (外製) Ilizarov
(Smith-Nephew 's carbon fiber external
fixator) Smith-
Nephew
가
carbon/graphite reinforced fiber
Ilizarov
(外製)
Nephew

REFERENCES

- 1) Aro HT, Kelly PJ, Lewallen DG and Chao EY :
The effects of physiologic dynamic compression on
bone healing under external fixation. *Clin Orthop*,
256:260-273, 1990.



- 2) **Aronson J, Johnson E and Harp JH** : Local bone transportation for treatment of intercalary defects by the Ilizarov technique. Biomechanical and clinical considerations. *Clin Orthop*, 243:71-9, 1989.
- 3) **Bagnoli G and Paley D** : The compression-distraction apparatus of Ilizarov: Fundamental theoretical principles and mechanical characteristics. The Ilizarov method. SPA, Milan, Italy, *Masson Italia Editore*:1-18, 1986.
- 4) **Canadell J** : Bone lengthening, Experimental results. *J Pediatr Orthop Part B*, 2:8-10, 1993.
- 5) **Catagni MA, Bolano L and Cattaneo R** : Management of fibular hemimelia using the Ilizarov method. *Orthop Clin North Am*, 22:715-722, 1991.
- 6) **Churches AE and Howlett CR** : The response of mature cortical bone controlled time varying loading. In : Cowin SC ed. Mechanical properties of bone. Vol 45. New York, *ASME publication*, AMD:69-80, 1981.
- 7) **Egger EL, Gottsauner-Wolf F, Palmer J, Aro HT and Chao EY** : Effects of axial dynamization on bone healing. *J Trauma*, 34:185-192, 1993.
- 8) **Fleming B, Paley D, Kristiansen T and Pope M** : A biomechanical analysis of the Ilizarov external fixator. *Clin Orthop*, 241:95-105, 1989.
- 9) **Goodship AE and Kenwright J** : The influence of induced micromovement upon the healing of experimental tibial fractures. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 67-B:650-5, 1985.
- 10) **Ilizarov GA** : Basic principles of transosseous compression and distraction osteosynthesis. *Orthop Traumatol*, 10:7-14, 1975.
- 11) **Ilizarov GA** : Clinical application of the tension-stress effect for limb lengthening. *Clin Orthop*, 250:8-26 1990.
- 12) **Ilizarov GA** : General principles of transosteal compression and distraction osteosynthesis. In: proc. of Scientific Session of the Institutes of Traumatology and Orthopedics. *Leningrad*, 35-9, 1968.
- 13) **Ilizarov GA** : The tension-stress effect on the genesis and growth of tissues. Part I. The influence of stability of fixation and soft-tissue preservation. *Clin Orthop*, 238:249-81, 1989.
- 14) **Ilizarov GA** : The tension-stress effect on the genesis and growth of tissues: Part II. The influence of the rate and frequency of distraction. *Clin Orthop*, 239:263-85, 1989.
- 15) **Kay PR and Ross ERS** : Clinical measurement of the types of motion occurring in the Orthofix dynamic external fixator. In: Bone lengthening, Spain, *Universidad de Navarra*: 137-152, 1990.
- 16) **Kenwright J and Goodship AE** : Controlled mechanical stimulation in the treatment of tibial fractures. *Clin Orthop*, 241:36-47, 1989.
- 17) **Kenwright J, Richardson JB, Cunningham JL, et al.** : Axial movement and tibial fractures. A controlled randomised trial of treatment. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 73-B:654-659, 1991.
- 18) **Kenwright J, Richardson JB, Goodship AE, et al.** : Effect of controlled axial micromovement on healing of tibial fractures. *Lancet*, 22:1185-1187, 1986.
- 19) **Kristiansen T, Fleming B, Neale G, Reinecke S and Pope M** : Comparative study of fracture gap motion in external fixation. *Clin Biomech*, 2:191-196, 1981.
- 20) **Lee DY, Choi IH, Chung CY, Cho T and Park YK** : Biomechanical analysis of translucent hexagonal external fixator. *J of Korean Fractures Society*. 2:379-387, 1997.
- 21) **Lee DY, Choi IH, Chung CY, Hwang KC and Kim SJ** : Adjustable hexagonal external fixator. *J of Korean Orthop Surgery*, 6:2176-2187, 1993.
- 22) **Litsky AS and Spector M** : Biomaterials. In: Simon SR ed. Orthopaedic Basic Science. *The American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons*, 447-486, 1994.
- 23) **Noordeen MH, Lavy CB, Shergill NS, Tuite JD and Jackson AM** : Cyclical micromovement and fracture healing. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 77-B:645-8, 1995.
- 24) **Ostrum RF, Chao EYS, Bassett CAL, Brighton CT, Einhorn TA, Lucas TS, Aro HT and Spector M** : Bone injury, regeneration, and repair.



- In; Simon SR ed. Orthopaedic Basic Science. *The American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons*, 277-323, 1994.
- 25) **Paley D** : Biomechanics of the Ilizarov external fixator. Operative principle of Ilizarov: 33-41, Medisurgical video, Milan, *Italy*, 1991.
- 26) **Rubin CT and Lanyon LE**: Regulation of bone formation by applied dynamic loads. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 66-A:397-402, 1984.
- 27) **Steen H, Fjeld TO, Bjerkreim I, Tevik A, Aldegheri R and Trivella G** : Limb lengthening by diaphyseal corticotomy, callus distraction, and dynamic axial fixation. An experimental study in the ovine femur. *J Orthop Res*, 6:730-5, 1988.
- 28) **Testworth K, Krome J and Paley D** : Lengthening and deformity correction of the upper extremity by the Ilizarov technique. *Orthop Clin North Am*, 22:689-713, 1991.
- 29) **Wolf JW Jr, White AA 3d, Panjabi MM and Southwick WO** : Comparison of cyclic loading versus constant compression in the treatment of long-bone fractures in rabbits. *J Bone Joint Surg* 63-A:5, 805-10, 1981.

Abstract

Biomechanical Analysis of Korean Radiolucent Carbon/Graphite Ring Fixator

In Ho Choi, M.D., Jun kyung Kim, Ph.D. *, Kui won Choi, Ph.D. **,
Chin Youb Chung, M.D., Tae-Joon Cho, M.D., Ki Seok Lee, M.D.

*Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Seoul National University College of Medicine,
Polimer Composite Laboratory * and Biomedical Research Center
Korea Institute of Science and Technology **, Seoul, Korea*

Purpose : The mechanical stiffness of Korean radiolucent carbon/graphite ring fixator(KRCRF) was analyzed and compared with those of conventional stainless steel Ilizarov system and the Smith-Nephew carbon fiber circular external fixator.

Material and Methods : The transfixing olive pins of the circular fixator on the acryl pylon were assembled in 90°- 90° and 135°- 45° configuration, respectively. And the fixator- pylon model was loaded with Instron model No. 8500 in three testing modes: axial compression, anteroposterior(AP) bending and lateral bending.

Results : As compared with stainless steel Ilizarov fixator, the KRCRF was significantly more stiff on the axial compression test regardless of the ring size(140 mm and 200 mm diameters) and transfixation configuration. But, it was less stiff on the anteroposterior(AP) and lateral bending tests. When compared with the Smith-Nephew carbon fiber circular external fixator, the KRCRF was generally more stiff on the axial compression, AP and lateral bending tests regardless of the ring size(140 mm and 180 mm diameters) and configuration, except the AP bending stiffness in 90°- 90° configuration and lateral bending stiffness in 135° - 45° configuration on the 180 mm diameter frame.

Conclusion : Considering the radiolucency, weight and biomechanical stiffness, we think that the KRCRF is an excellent substitute for the imported circular fixators made of stainless steel or carbon/graphite.

Key Words : Korean Radiolucent Carbon/Graphite Ring Fixator, Biomechanical Analysis