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: ,
 : (Polaris, Northern Digital, Canada) 30
 , 4 (Sawbone, USA) 16 6.5 mm
 : 0.76±0.33 mm, 1.43±0.42 mm 16
 가
 : 가 ,
 : , , , , ,

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* 2002 .
 * 2002 .

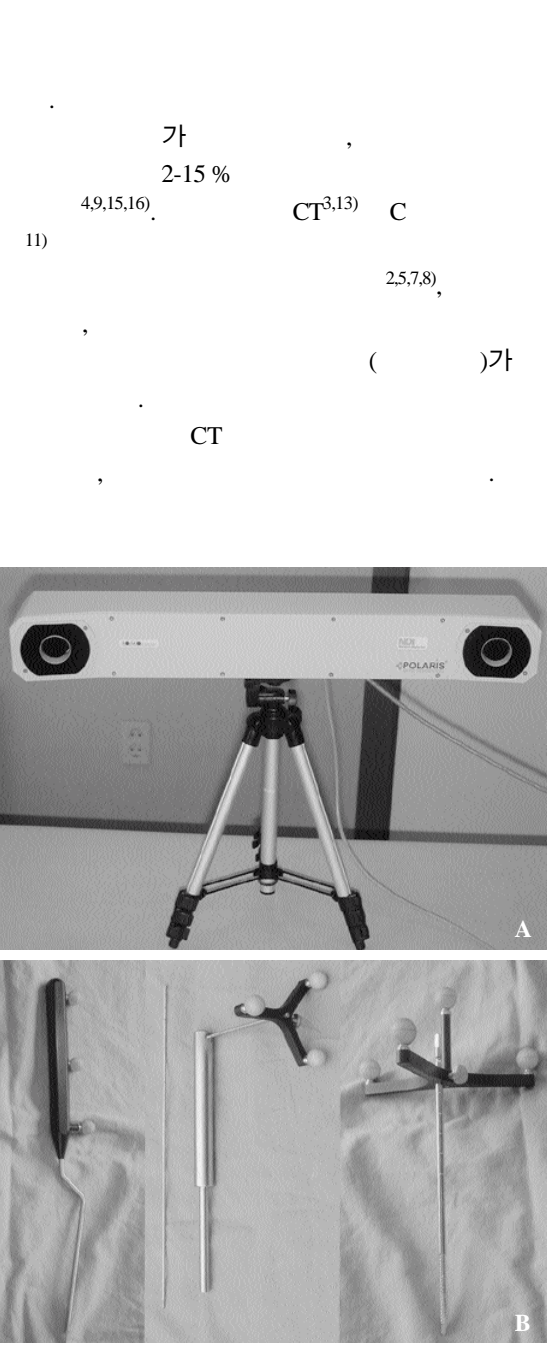


Fig 1. The hardware components of the developed navigation system are shown. **A:** The optical tracker has two optical lenses. **B:** Three navigated instruments are shown. The left one is a probe, the middle a guide pin sheath with a guide pin, and the right a dynamic reference base.

1. (personal computer)
Windows 2000 Professional(Microsoft, USA)
, Pentium IV 2.0 GHz 1 GB
(Polaris optical tracking system,
Northern Digital, Canada, Fig. 1A)
(optical
marker, Fig. 1B) (real-time)
, 3
, 3-6

가 가
(Fig. 1B).
(guide pin sheath)
(dynamic reference base)

2. (planning software)
(navigation software)

, CT
(multiplanar reformatting) 3
() ,

18)

CT 3

CT (3

) (patient-to-image registration) (hybrid (1) registration) CT 4-6 1-2 (Fig. 1B) 가 가 3A). 3 (Fig. 2A). (matching) (paired point registration) (Fig. 2B), (surface 가 가 registration) (CT 가 3) CT 가 3 (2) 3. CT (,) (reconstruction incremental) 1.5- 2 mm CT , 5 , 10 가

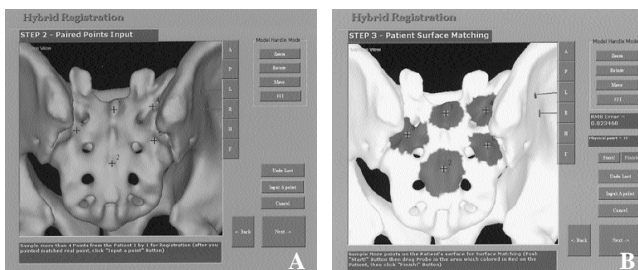


Fig. 2. The user interface of hybrid registration is shown. **A.** First, paired point registration is carried out, which approximately matches 4-6 points on real bones with those on computer images. **B.** Then, surface registration is carried out by additionally inputting 10-12 arbitrary points.

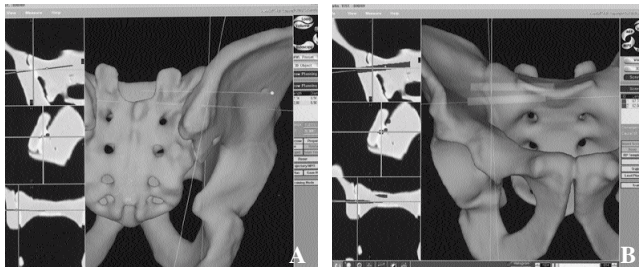


Fig. 3. The user interface of planning software is shown. **A.** The trajectory of a screw can be planned using three-dimensional and multi-planar images. **B.** Virtual postoperative images can be reconstructed at any time during planning.

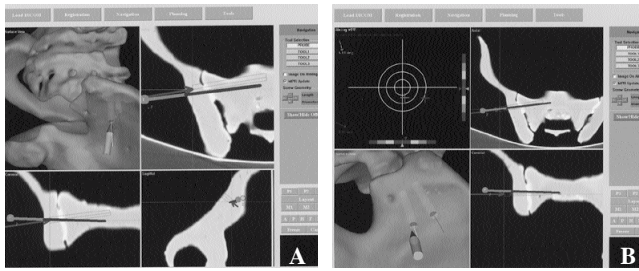


Fig. 4. The user interface of navigation software is shown. **A.** The central axis of a navigated instrument is displayed on multi-planar and three-dimensional images along with a preoperatively planned trajectory. **B.** Our autopilot function can guide a surgeon to insert screws easily as planned (the left upper windows).

3 10 가 , 가 가 CT (Fig 4A).

(Model number 1301, Sawbones, USA) 80 26G , 3-4 mm ,

CT , (slice thickness) 3 mm, (table feed) 3 mm/ , (rotation time) 0.75 , 1.5 mm CT

(registration error) (target localization error) (root mean squares error, RMSE)

(i=1, 2, 3...n) 3 Xi (autopilot) 가 가 Yi T ,

(Fig 4B).

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n ((T X_i - Y_i)^2 / n)}$$

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C¹¹⁾ CT
 3,13) 2002 CT
 , 80 1 가
 (iliac fossa) 가
 , C
 , 30 (,
) 7), , ,
 5. 가 4,12,14,17),
 (Model number 1301, Sawbones, USA) 16).
 CT , 4
 , 2 16 , CT
 1 2,5,8) C 7)가
 6.5 mm
 3 cm가 가 CT
 가
 CT
 (1 mm)^{1,5,6,10)} 1-3
 mm . CT
 , CT 가 (0.76 ± 0.33 mm ,
), 3
 가 (, CT 가 CT
) 1.43 ± 0.42 CT(multi-detector CT)
 mm .
 16 CT
 , 가

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Abstract

Development of a Computer-assisted Surgery System for Screw Fixation of the Sacro-iliac Joint

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Purpose : The purposes of this study were to develop a computer-assisted surgery system for percutaneous screw fixation of the sacro-iliac joint and to evaluate its accuracy.

Materials and Methods : We have developed a navigation system composed of an optical tracking device (Polaris, Northern Digital, Canada) and a personal computer. The registration error and target localization error at hybrid registration were measured using a phantom. The errors were measured 30 times for each. Sixteen 6.5 mm cannulated screws were inserted into four plastic bone models (Sawbones, USA), and the accuracy was evaluated.

Results : The registration error was 0.76 ± 0.33 mm, and the target localization error was 1.43 ± 0.42 mm. All of the 16 screws were inserted well across the sacro-iliac joint, and there was neither penetration of the cortical bones nor collision between screws or washers.

Conclusion : The accuracy of the developed system was similar to existing ones, and its usefulness and helpfulness was proven with screw insertion into plastic bone models.

Key Words : sacro-iliac joint, separation, screw fixation, computer-assisted surgery system, intraoperative navigation system

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