

Interfragmentary Modulus

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Abstract: Problem statement: Young's modulus and interfragmentary strain (ϵ_{IF}) are the important parameters in bone-plate testing and design. But Young's modulus is not suitable when we use with ϵ_{IF} in the bone-plate testing. **Approach:** This research proposed a study on the Interfragmentary Modulus (IM) as the new parameter for the bone-plate testing. **Results:** The results from the FEM show that the relations of the interfragmentary stress (σ_{IF}) and interfragmentary strain are linear for all cases with the condition of the DCP and the screws material properties are linear and isotropic materials. **Conclusion:** IM are the constant values and we can use IM in the bone-plate testing.

Key words: Interfragmentary modulus, interfragmentary strain, interfragmentary stress, dynamic compression plate, bone fracture

INTRODUCTION

The femur fracture occurs frequently that can be caused due to falls or accidents. When the body weight transmits to the femur, the maximum bending moments occur at the middle points of the femur. This point is the critical points of the bone fracture.

The bone-plate is commonly used in a human bone fracture and an animal bone fracture. There are a lot of researches that use the bone plate in rabbit to study the results or the side effects before using in human (Sharifi *et al.*, 2009; Sadi *et al.*, 2010).

There are various types of the bone plate, the Dynamic Compression Plate (DCP), the Locking Compression Plate (LCP) and etc. The DCP and the fractured femur are fixed by using the conventional screws. The compression force between the DCP and the femur is occurred because the conventional screw cannot lock with the DCP hole (Kanchanomai *et al.*, 2008; Field *et al.*, 2004). The LCP hole is developed to solve this problem. We can use both types of screw whit the LCP hole, the locking screw and the conventional screw. The distance between the fractured femur and the LCP can generate when using the locking screw and the compression force can generate when using the conventional screw (Miller and Goswami, 2007; Stoffel *et al.*, 2003).

When the fracture occurs at the middle part of the femur, the physician will cut the fracture and form a gap of 1-10 mm.

Interfragmentary strain (ϵ_{IF}) is the important parameter of bone healing (Perren, 1979; Comiskey *et al.*, 2010). Interfragmentary strain is defined as the

ratio of the fracture gap displacement after the body load applied and the original fracture gap length as show in Fig. 1.

The Eq. 1 of ϵ_{IF} is:

$$\epsilon_{IF} = \frac{\Delta L}{L} \quad (1)$$

Where:

ΔL = The displacement after the body load W applied
 L = The original fracture gap length

The best ϵ_{IF} ranges from 2-10% (Perren, 1979; Kim *et al.*, 2010).

The DCP stress at the middle of the fracture site is the combine stress of the normal stress and the bending stress. The Eq. 2 of the normal stress is:

$$\sigma = \frac{W}{A} \quad (2)$$

Where:

σ = Normal stress
 W = Body load
 A = Bone plate cross section area

The Eq. 3 of the bending stress is:

$$\sigma_b = \frac{My}{I} \quad (3)$$

Where:

M = Bending moment = We (e = distance from the body load to the centroid of the DCP cross section area)

σ_b = Bending stress

y = The distance from the centroid of the DCP cross section area

I = Moment of inertia of the DCP cross section area

There are a lot of research that study for the bone-plate testing by apply the load W at the femur head and fix the lowest of the femur (Ahmad *et al.*, 2007; Kanchanomai *et al.*, 2008). The fracture gab displacement can measure by using the displacement sensor. The DCP strain at the middle of the fracture site can measure by using the strain gauge and finally we can determine the stress by using the equation of the stress-strain relation.

Can we simplify the bone-plate testing? This is the main idea of this research. Similar the material testing only the applied force and the displacement have been measure and use for construct the graph of stress-strain relation. Young's modulus (E) is the slope of graph when tested material is linear material. The Eq. 4 of stress and strain is:

$$\sigma = E\varepsilon \tag{4}$$

We can set up the standard test of the bone-plates for femur, tibia and etc. This idea will suitable for the bone-plate design in the future

The Eq. 2 is redefined as the interfragmentary stress (σ_{IF}) because only the body load act only bone-plate cross section area at the fracture site.

IF the graph of σ_{IF} versus ε_{IF} is linear. The equation of Infragmentary Modulus (IM) is the slope of the graph. The Eq. 5 of σ_{IF} and ε_{IF} is:

$$\sigma_{IF} = IM\varepsilon_{IF} + k \tag{5}$$

where, k is constant value.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Finite Element Analysis (FEA): The third generation femur of Pacific Research Lab, the 14-hole DCP and the 12 screws are assembled by using Solid Works 2007 as show in Fig. 1 and 2. The Pacific Research Laboratories bone models are usually used in biomechanics research (Stoffel *et al.*, 2003). The assembled model is imported to MSC. Patran 2008 for construct the finite element model. The 4-node tetrahedral is used.

Material properties: The DCP and the screws are made of metals such as Stainless Steel (SS) and titanium alloys (Ti) are commonly used to treat bone fractures (Fouad, 2011; Kim *et al.*, 2010).

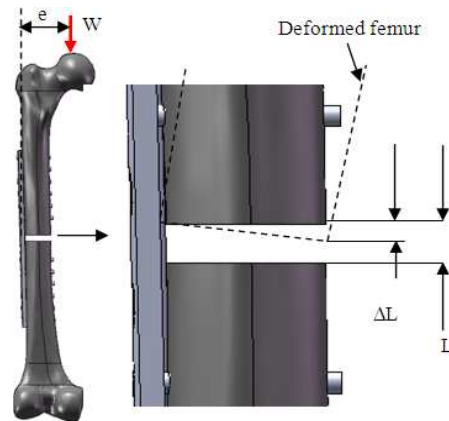


Fig. 1: The deformation of the fractured femur

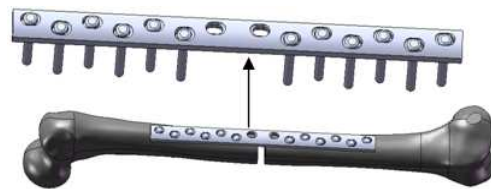


Fig. 2: The femur, DCP and screw assembly



Fig. 3: Boundary condition of the FEM model

Table 1: Material properties

	Young's modulus (GPa)	Poission's ratio
SS	193.0	0.3
Ti	193.0	0.3
Cortical bone	17.0	0.3
Cancelous bone	0.7	0.2

Table 2: The contact surface types

Surface 1	Surface2	Type
DCP	Screw	Glue
DCP	Cortical bone	Touch
Screw	Cortical bone	Glue
Screw	Cancelous bone	Glue
cortical femur	Cancelous bone	Glue

SS and Ti are used for study the effect of changing the material properties. The material properties of SS, Ti, cortical bone and cancelous bone are shown in Table 1 (Fouad, 2011; Stoffel *et al.*, 2003).

Boundary condition: We apply the body load W of 50 N, 100 N, 150 N, 200 N, 250 N, 300N, 350 N, 400N, 450N and 500 N at the femur head. The fracture gab Length (L) is 10 mm. Fixed displacement condition is applied at the lowest of the femur in finite element model as show in Fig. 3. The contact surface types are show in Table 2.

The finite element models from MSC. Patran 2008 r1 are solved by MSC. Marc for nonlinear finite element problems.

RESULTS

The displacement of the femur from FEA is shown in Fig. 4. The result of ΔL , σ_{IF} and ϵ_{IF} are shown in Table 3 and 4.

From Fig. 5 and 6 we can determine the equations of σ_{IF} and ϵ_{IF} . The graph slopes is the values of IM as show in Table 5.

By eliminating the last constant terms of the σ_{IF} and ϵ_{IF} equations in Table 5 we can reconstruction the σ_{IF} and ϵ_{IF} equations as shown in Table 6.

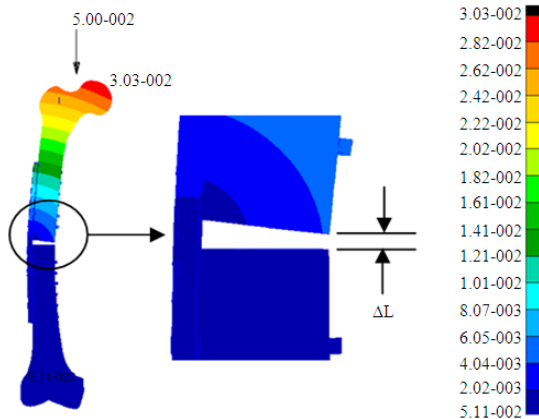


Fig. 4: The displacement of the femur

Table 3: The results of ΔL , σ_{IF} and ϵ_{IF} (DCP and screws are made of Ti)

W (N)	ΔL (mm)	σ_{IF} (MPa)	ϵ_{IF}
50	0.617	0.67	0.0617
100	1.218	1.34	0.1218
150	2.133	2.01	0.2133
200	3.013	2.68	0.3013
250	3.794	3.35	0.3794
300	4.335	4.02	0.4335
350	4.936	4.69	0.4936
400	5.530	5.36	0.5530
450	6.144	6.03	0.6144
500	6.746	6.70	0.6746

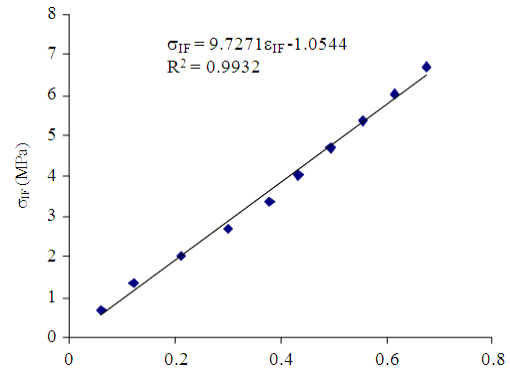


Fig. 5: The σ_{IF} and ϵ_{IF} curve fitting (DCP and screws are made of Ti)

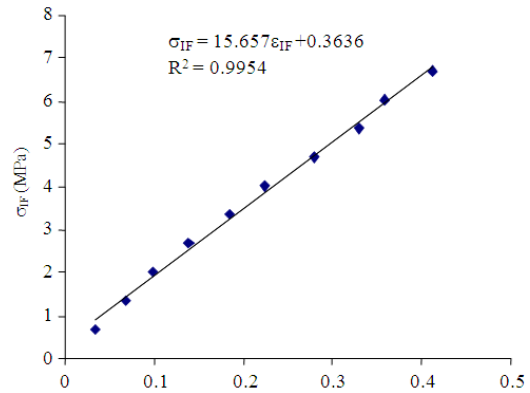


Fig. 6: The σ_{IF} and ϵ_{IF} curve fitting (DCP and screws are made of SS)

Table 4: The results of ΔL , σ_{IF} and ϵ_{IF} (DCP and screws are made of SS)

W (N)	ΔL (mm)	σ_{IF} (MPa)	ϵ_{IF}
50	0.346	0.67	0.0346
100	0.674	1.34	0.0674
150	0.985	2.01	0.0984
200	1.380	2.68	0.1380
250	1.846	3.35	0.1846
300	2.229	4.02	0.2229
350	2.791	4.69	0.2791
400	3.290	5.36	0.3290
450	3.585	6.03	0.3585
500	4.103	6.70	0.4103

Table 5: The equations of σ_{IF} and ϵ_{IF}

Material	Equation of σ_{IF} and ϵ_{IF}	IM (MPa)
Ti	$\sigma_{IF} = 9.7271\epsilon_{IF} - 0.0544$	9.7271
SS	$\sigma_{IF} = 15.657\epsilon_{IF} + 0.3636$	15.6570

Table 6: The new equations of σ_{IF} and ϵ_{IF}

Material	Equation of σ_{IF} and ϵ_{IF}	IM (MPa)
Ti	$\sigma_{IF} = 9.7271\epsilon_{IF}$	9.7271
SS	$\sigma_{IF} = 15.657\epsilon_{IF}$	15.657

Table 7: The percentage error of the new equation (Ti)

ϵ_{IF}	σ_{IF} (MPa)	New σ_{IF} (MPa)	%err
0.1	0.92	0.97	5.92
0.2	1.89	1.95	2.88
0.3	2.86	2.92	1.90
0.4	3.84	3.84	1.42
0.5	4.84	4.86	1.13
0.6	5.78	5.84	0.94
0.7	6.75	6.81	0.81
0.8	7.73	7.78	0.70
0.9	8.70	8.75	0.63
1.0	9.67	9.73	0.56

Table 8: The percentage error of the new equation (SS)

ϵ_{IF}	σ_{IF} (MPa)	New σ_{IF} (MPa)	%err
0.1	1.93	1.57	18.75
0.2	3.50	3.13	10.40
0.3	5.06	4.70	7.18
0.4	6.63	6.26	5.49
0.5	8.19	7.83	4.44
0.6	9.76	9.39	3.73
0.7	11.32	10.96	3.21
0.8	12.89	12.53	2.82
0.9	14.45	14.09	2.52
1.0	16.02	15.66	2.27

The new equations have the percent error (%err) as shown in Table 7 and 8.

DISCUSSION

The results of IM are constant values and the equations of σ_{IF} and ϵ_{IF} from the graph are linear equations. From the %err of Ti material we can use IM similar the Young's modulus in the standard material testing, but % error of SS material is unacceptable at low values of ϵ_{IF} . The linear equation of σ_{IF} and ϵ_{IF} in Eq. 5 is suitable for the bone-plate testing more than Eq. 4.

If we have more experimental of bone-plate testing in the future and use IM for standard bone-plate testing, IM will be the important parameter in biomechanics.

However, in this research used only linear and isotropic material (SS and Ti). The results in this research will be wrong if the bone-plate made of nonlinear material or anisotropic material.

CONCLUSION

IM are the constant values and we can use IM in the bone-plate testing.

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