

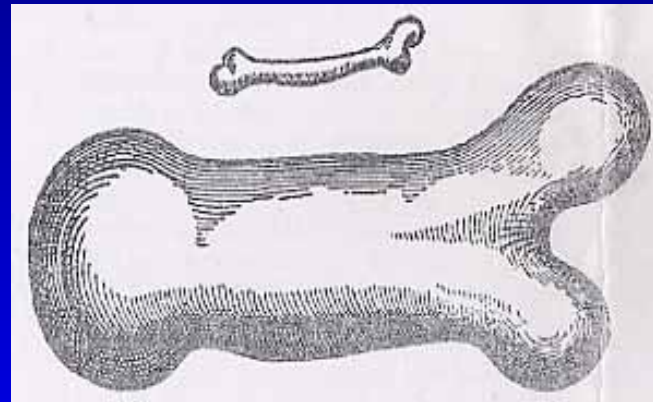
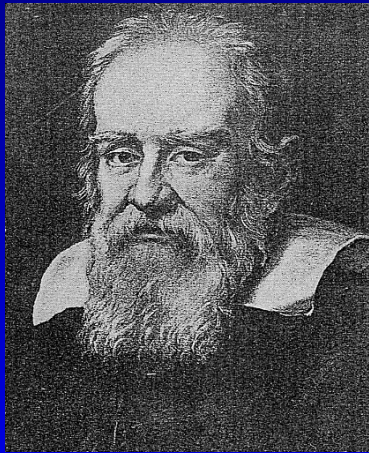
骨梁リモデリングの 生体力学シミュレーション

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理研シンポジウム「生体力学シミュレーション」
2003.5.27-28, 東京

Bone: Structure — Function



Galileo Galilei, 17C

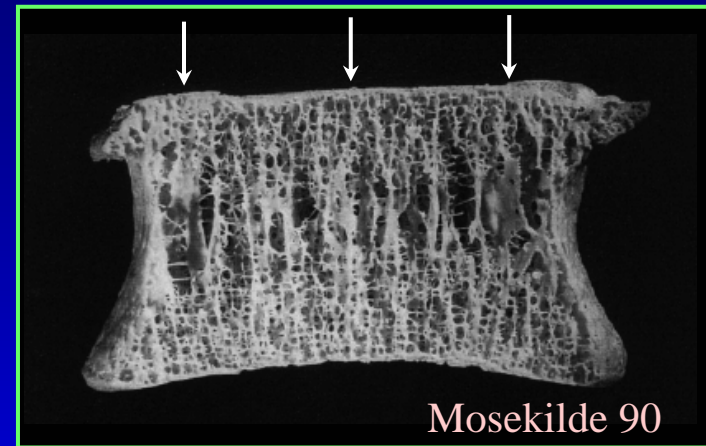
Bone size - specimen size (Ascenzi93)

個体の大きさ → 体重, 筋力, etc. → 骨に加わる荷重 → 骨の大きさ(形態)

Bone: Structure and function (cont.)



Proximal femur
(大腿骨近位部)



Vertebral body
(椎体)

- **Complicated three-dimensional structure**
(External shape, Internal structure)
- **Functional adaptation** to mech. env. (Roux 1881)
- **Load bearing structure**

Computational Biomechanics: Bone Remodeling

Purposes:

- To understand mechanism of adaptive bone remodeling
- To predict remodeling, around bone-implant interface
- To design implant, screw ...
- To apply in bone tissue engineering, design scaffold
- ...

Approaches:

- Phenomenological modeling and simulation “Macro”
- Down toward mechanism at cellular level “Micro”

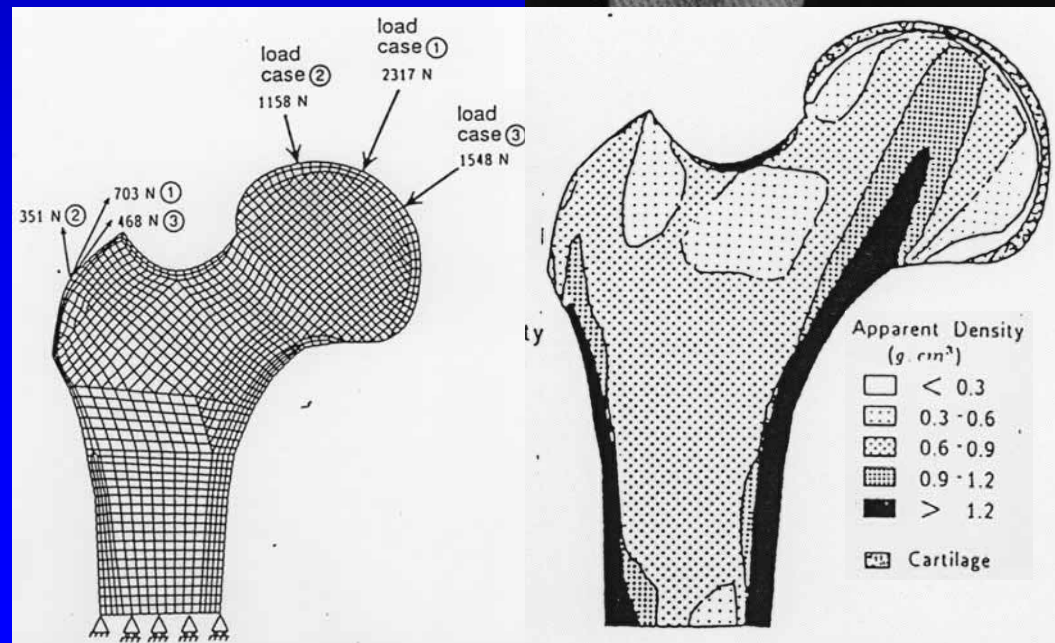
Macroscopic Model: Cowin, Carter *et al.*

Adaptive elasticity (Cowin76)

$$\frac{de}{dt} = a(e) + A(e)_{ij}(\varepsilon_{ij} - \varepsilon_{ij}^0)$$

Self optimization model (Carter87)

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = c(\Psi_b - \Psi_{bAS})$$

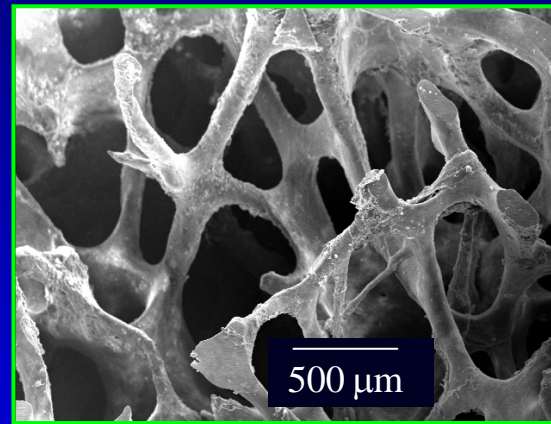


Trabecular adaptation by surface remodeling

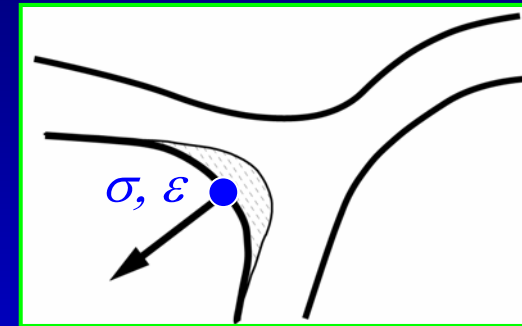
Whole bone (Macro)



Trabecular structure
(骨梁構造)



Single trabecula (Micro)



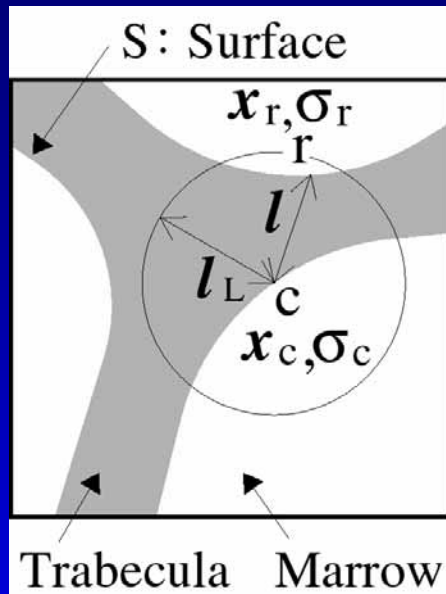
Mech. env. (σ, ϵ)

Struc. Change (✓)

- Trabecular microstructural changes by remodeling
- Local mechanical stimulus (Cowin 91)
- Structural adaptation at macrostructural level (Wolff 1869)
- Hierarchy from micro- up to macro- structure

**Mathematical and Computational Modeling of
Trabecular Surface Remodeling**

Model of Trabecular Surface Remodeling



- Local stress nonuniformity

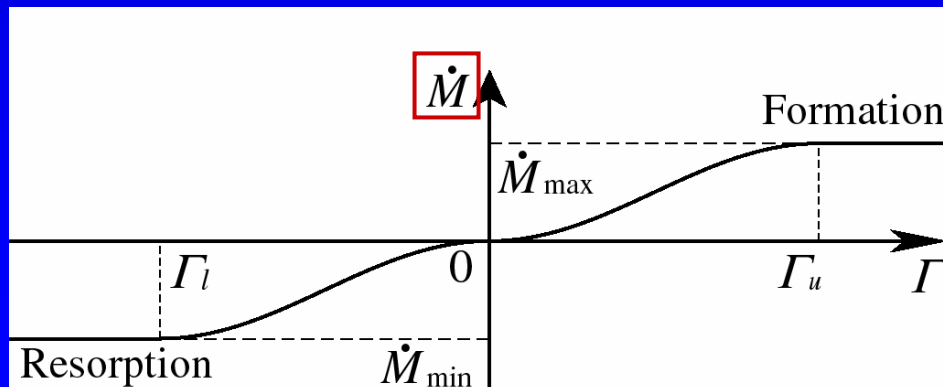
$$\Gamma = \ln(\sigma_c / \sigma_d)$$

→ Driving force of remodeling

- Representative stress

$$\sigma_d = \int_S w(l) \sigma_r dS / \int_S w(l) dS$$

- Surface movement toward uniform stress state



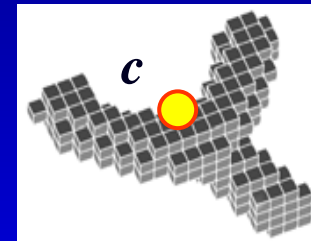
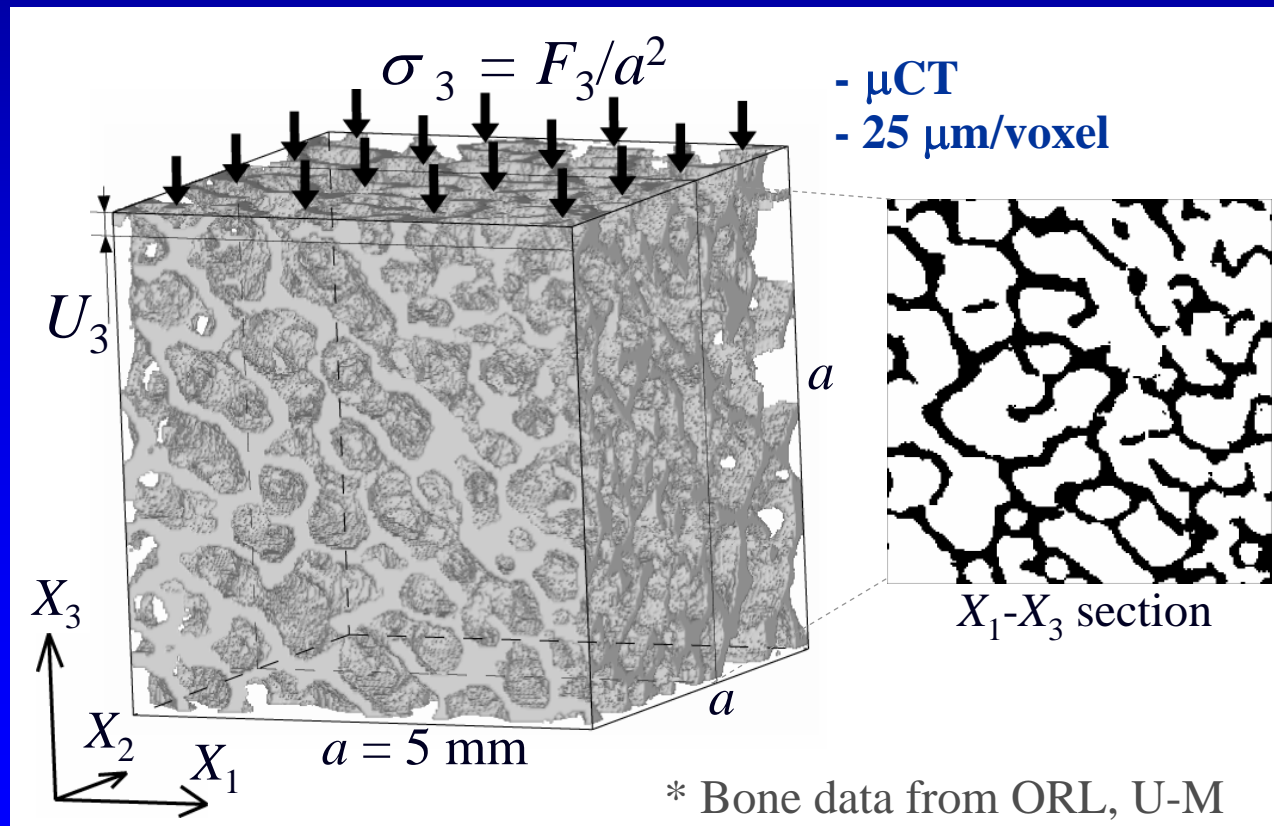
Rate of surface movement

$$\dot{M} = \dot{M}(\Gamma)$$

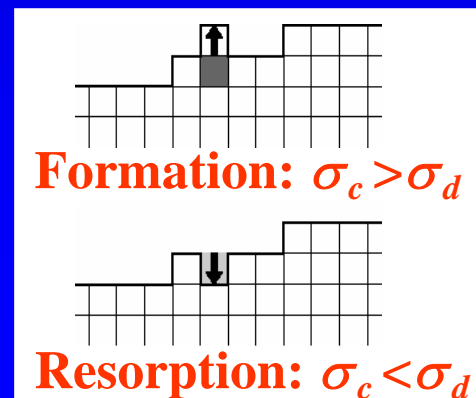
$$= \begin{cases} \Gamma > 0 & \text{(Formation)} \\ \Gamma < 0 & \text{(Resorption)} \end{cases}$$

Digital image-based model of cancellous bone cube combined with large-scale finite element method

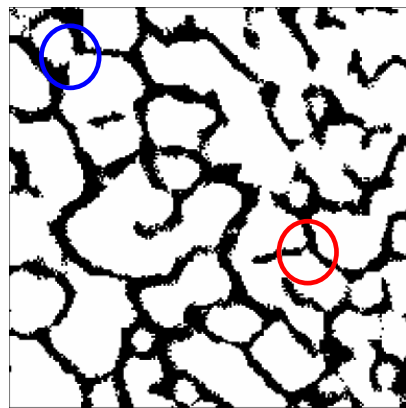
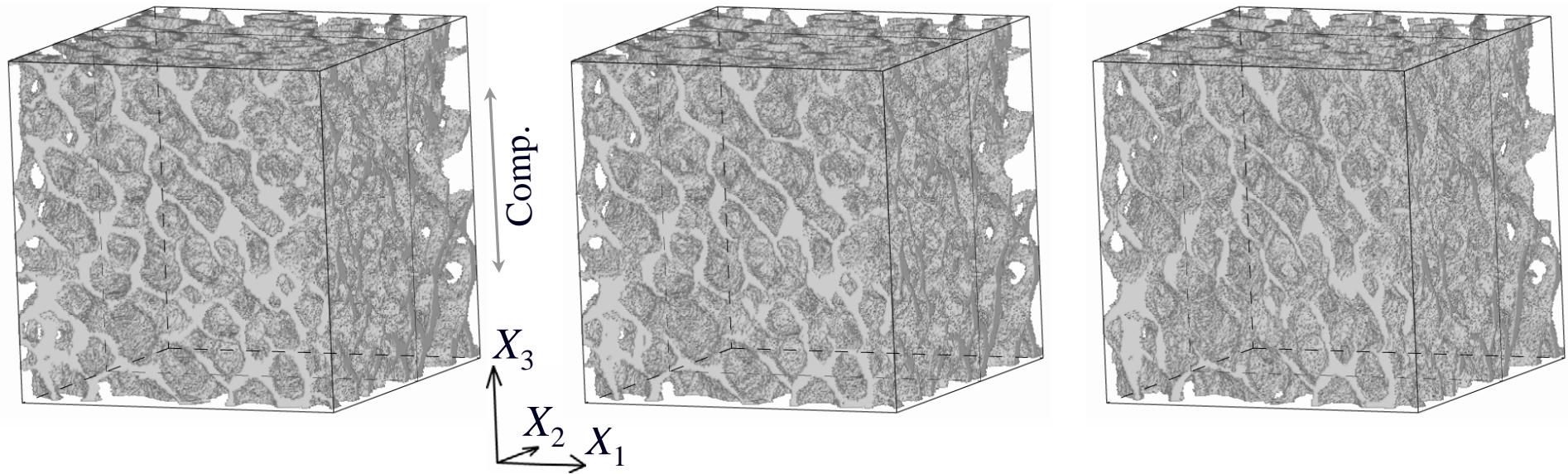
- Canine distal femur under compressive loading (Guldberg97)
- Repetitive calculation of FEM and Morphological changes



σ_c : Stress at point c
 σ_d : Representative stress around c

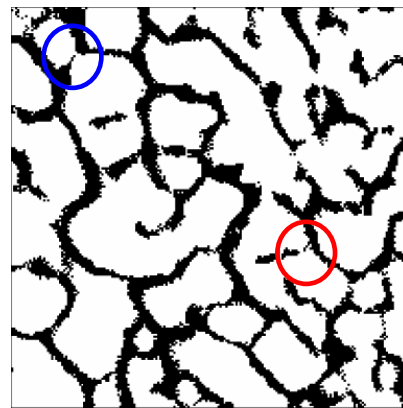


Trabecular structural changes under compressive loading

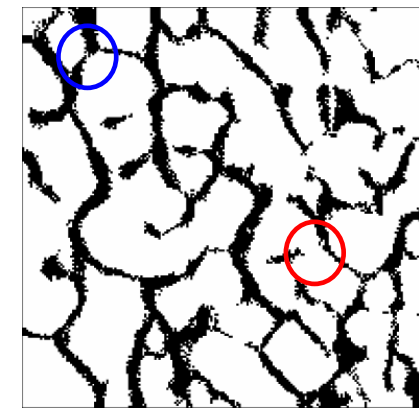


10th step

Formation
Resorption

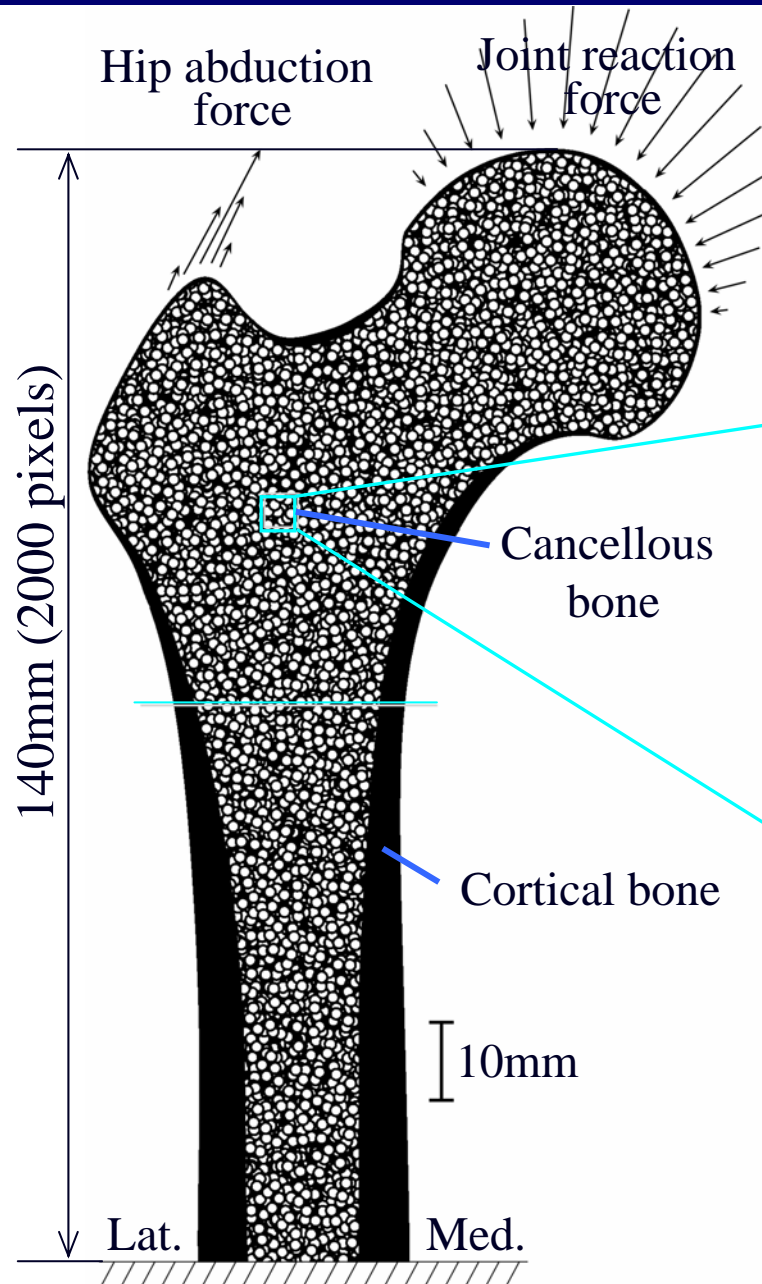


20th step



50th step

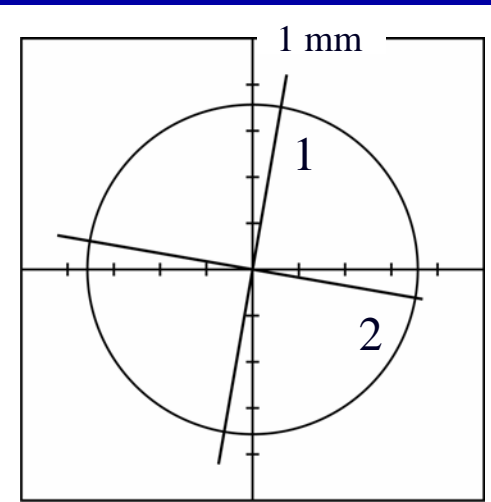
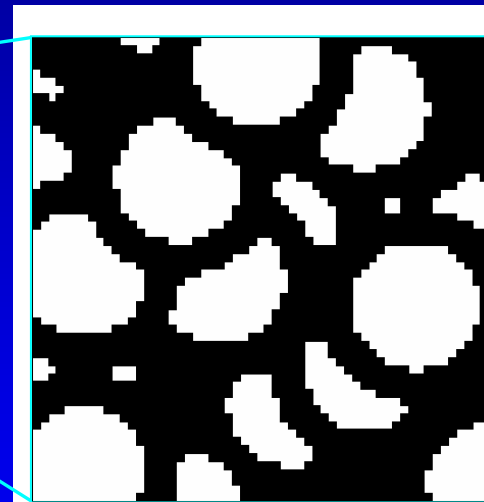
Pixel FE model of proximal femur



- Bone part: 0.67 million elements
- Pixel size: 70 μm

4mm \times 4mm

Fabric ellipse



$$H_1 = 714\mu\text{m}, H_2 = 713\mu\text{m}$$
$$H_1/H_2 = 1.00$$

*Model parameters

(1) Threshold values: $\Gamma_u = 1.0$, $\Gamma_l = -2.0$

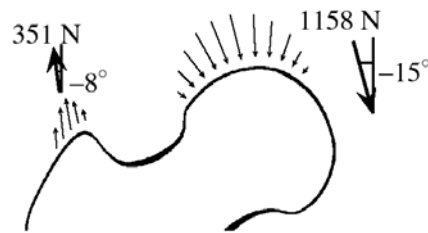
(2) Sensing distance: $l_L = 1.0\text{mm}$ (14 pixels)

Trabecular surface remodeling for proximal femur

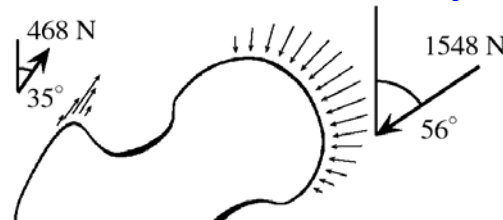
(1) One-legged stance: 6000/day



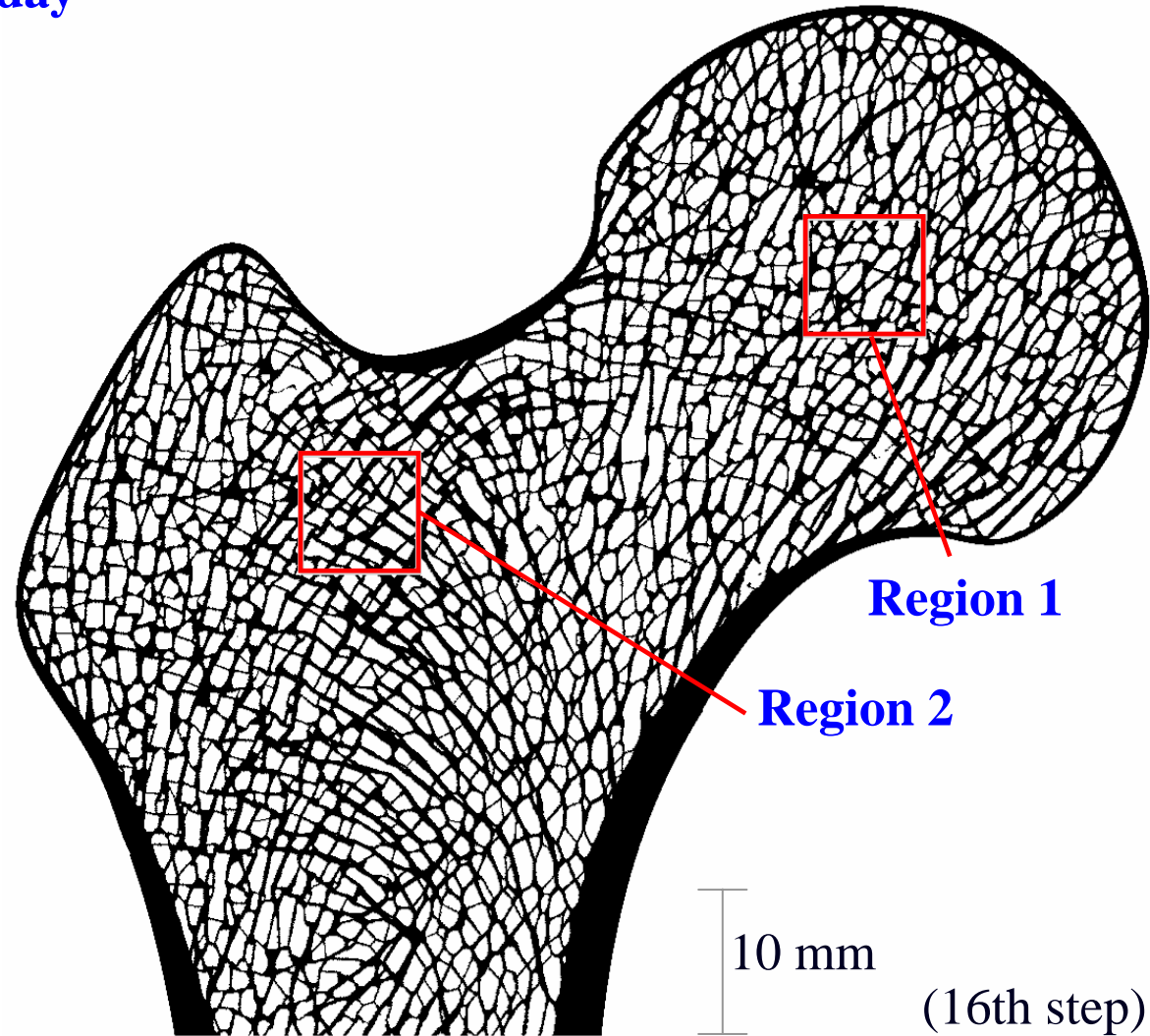
(2) Abduction: 2000/day



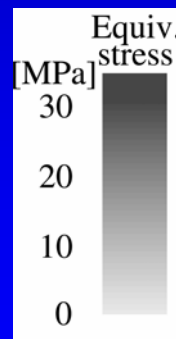
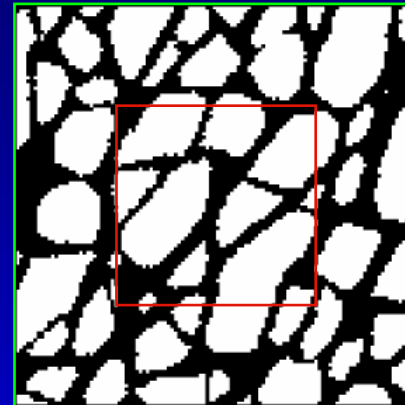
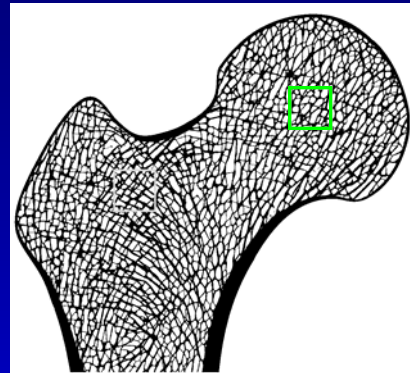
(3) Adduction: 2000/day



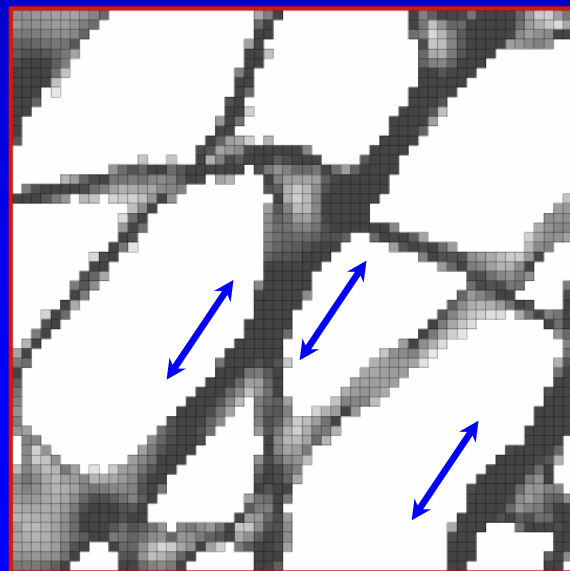
* Boundary condition:
Beaupré 1990



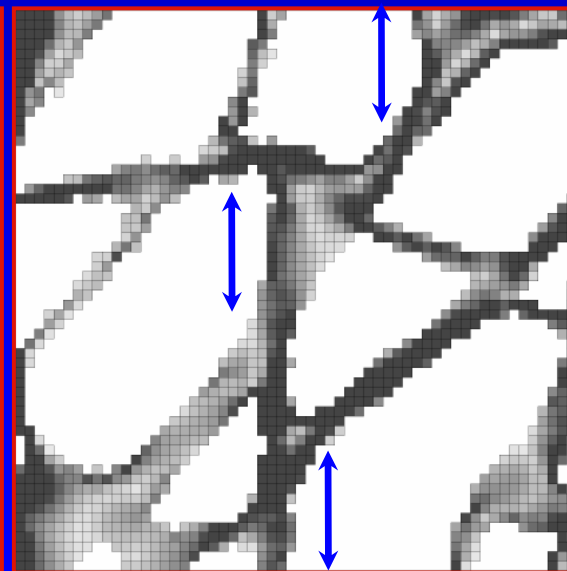
Mechanical environment at trabecular level



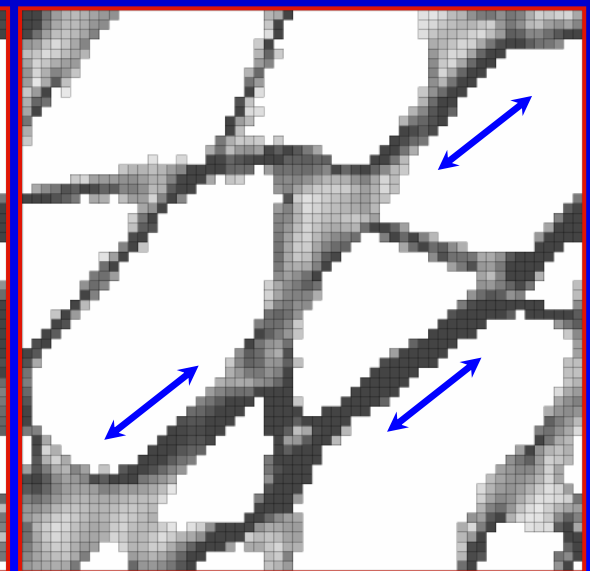
1mm



One-legged stance



Abduction



Adduction

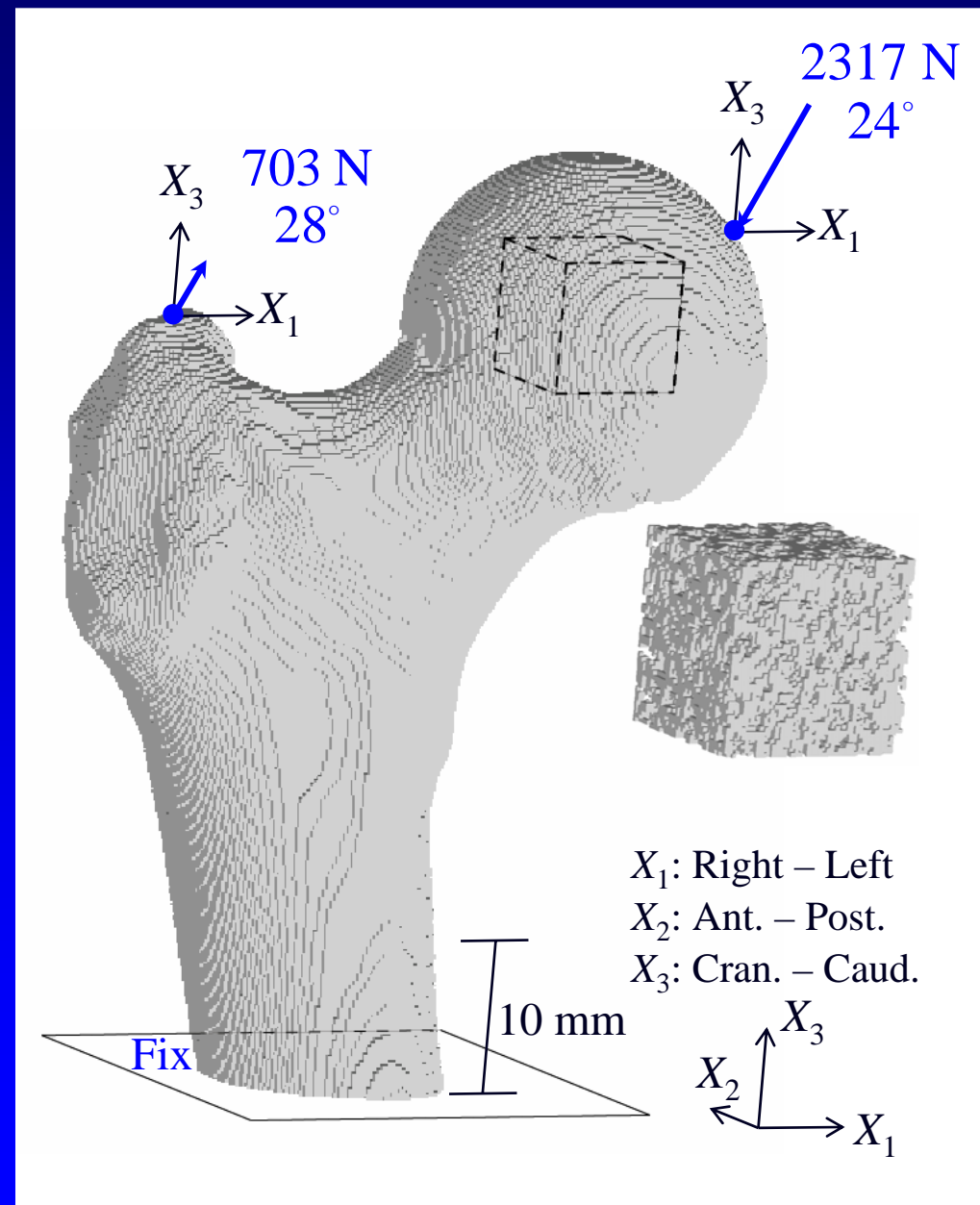
Image-based model of human proximal femur

- CT image data



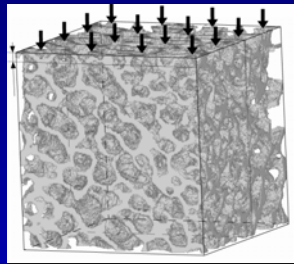
(Research systems inc.)

- One million voxels
- 250 μm /voxel
- Isotropic structure
- Volume fraction of cancellous bone: 0.51

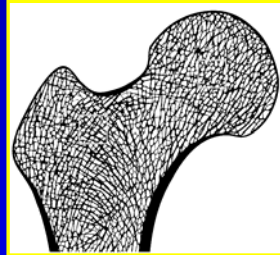


Future works

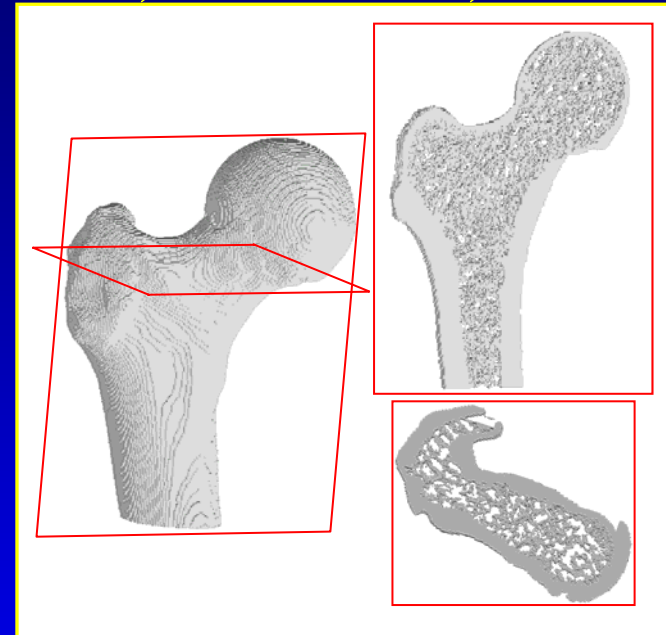
3D, bone tissue, fine



2D, whole bone, fine



3D, whole bone, coarse



3D, whole bone, fine

Under construction ...

- Imaging
- Morph. modeling
- L.S. FEM
- ...

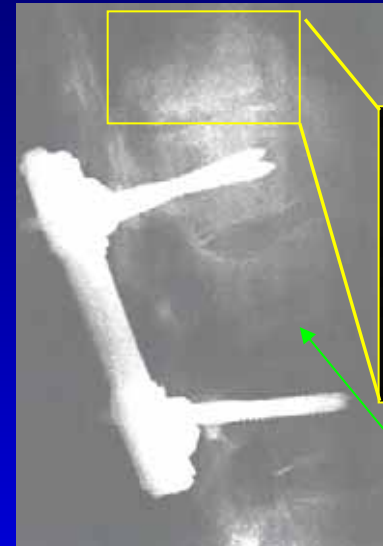
**Evaluation and Design of Bone-Implant
with Trabecular Remodeling Simulation**

Evaluation of trabecular structural change around spinal fixation screw

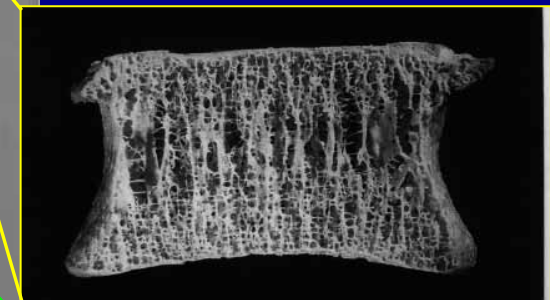
- **Spinal reconstruction**
for Neoplasm, Fracture, ...

- **Fixation Screw**

- Infection
- Fatigue fracture (Bone, Screw)
- Loosening Order of month-year



Meyer & Cotler (1991)



Mosekilde (1990)

Disorder

- **Time-course change in bone structure by remodeling**

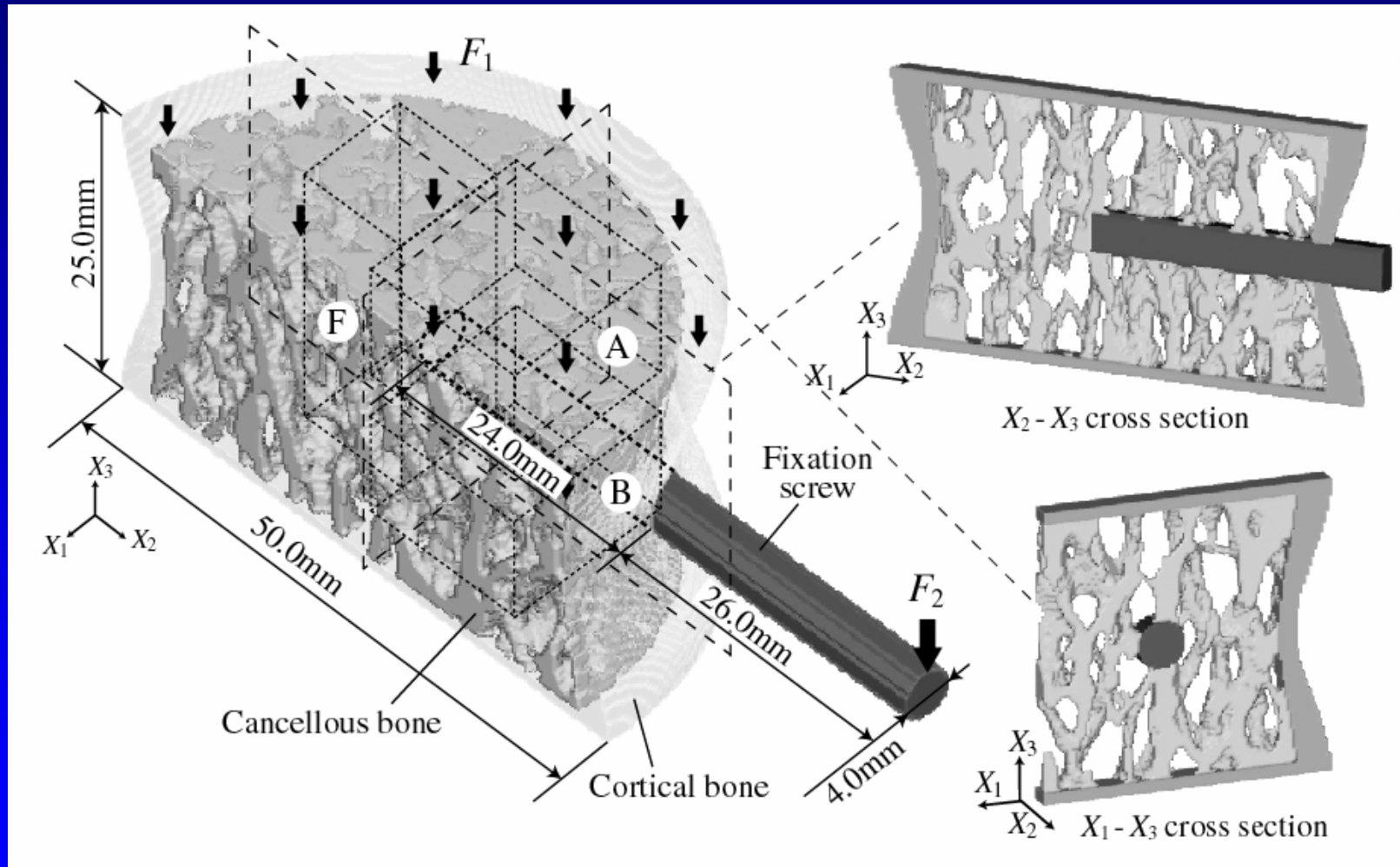
(1) Change in mechanical environment of bone

(2) Adaptive bone remodeling

(3) Change in bone morphology

↳ Important for proper fixation

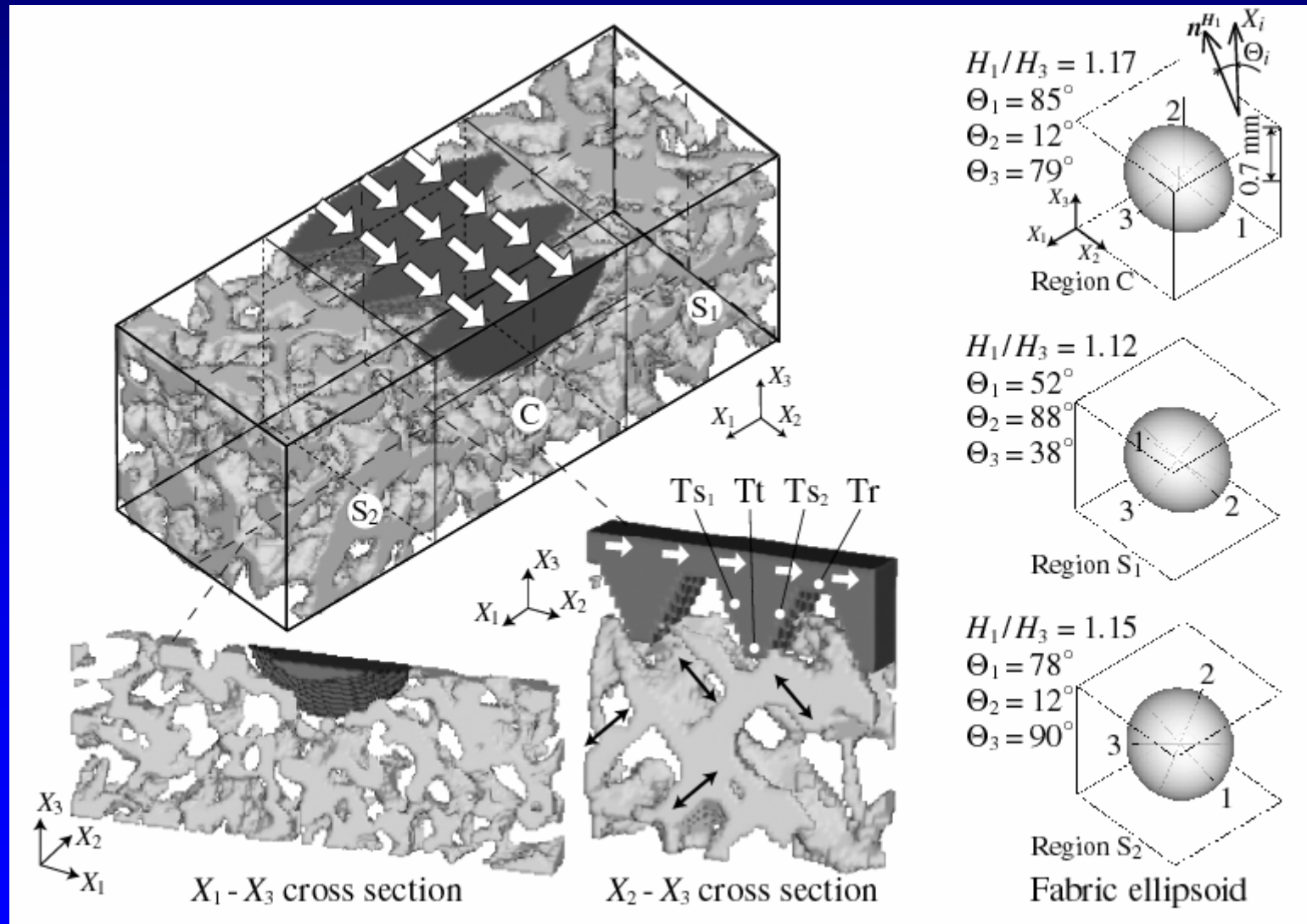
Voxel model of a vertebral body with a fixation screw



* Isotropic elastic material:

Bone ($E_b = 20$ GPa, $\nu_b = 0.3$), Screw ($E_s = 200$ GPa, $\nu_s = 0.29$)

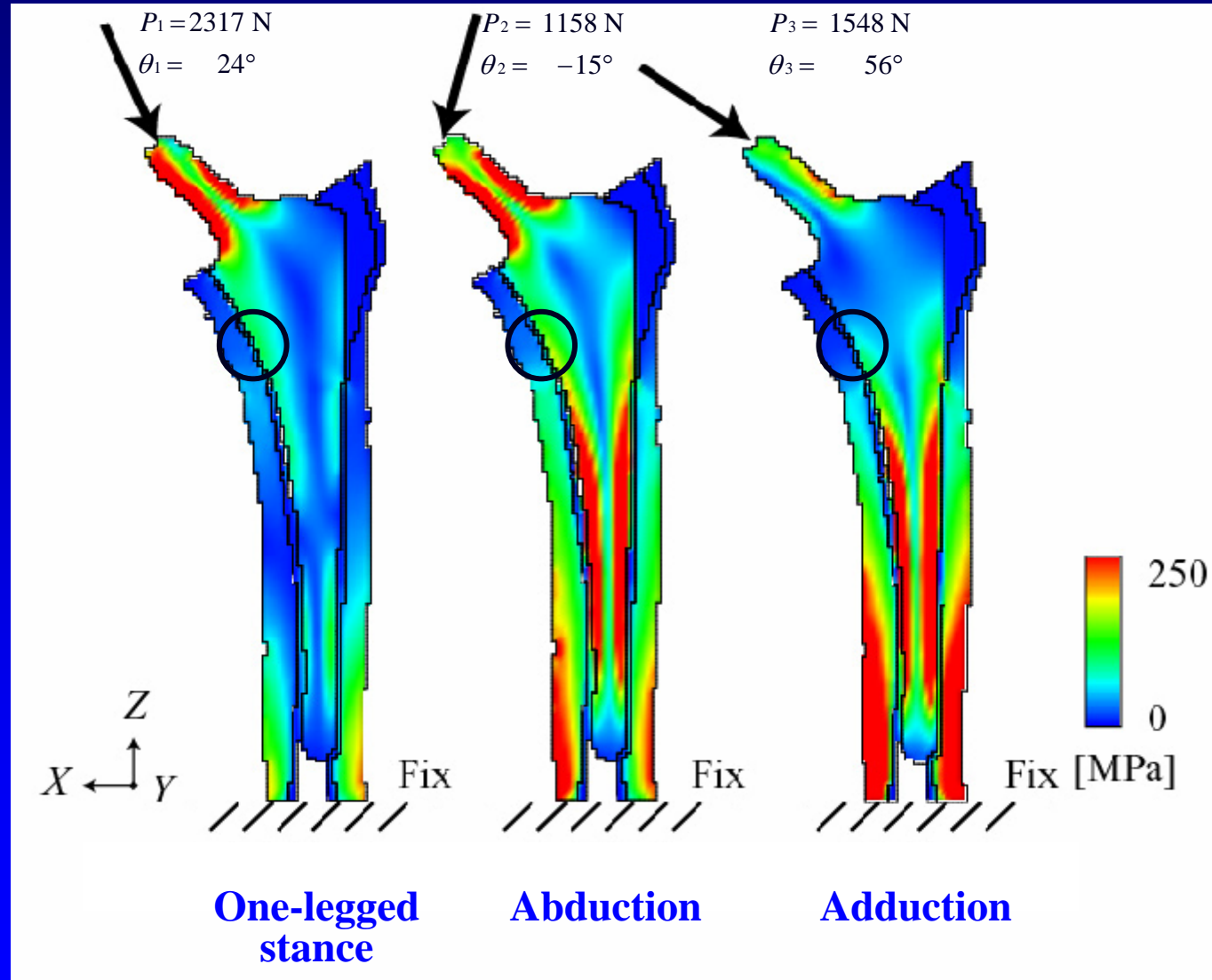
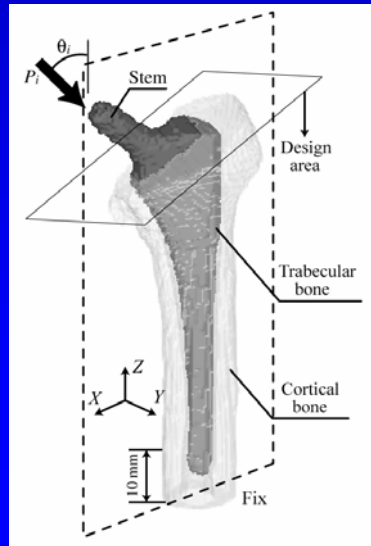
Trabecular structural changes near bone-screw interface: shear loading case



Shape design for artificial hip joint stem

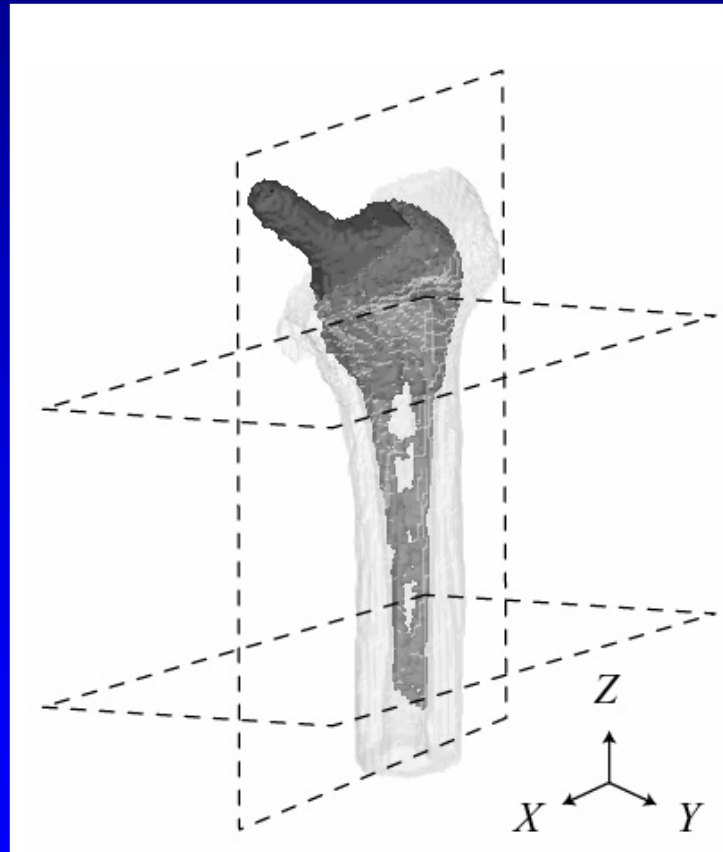


(Kobe Steel Ltd.)

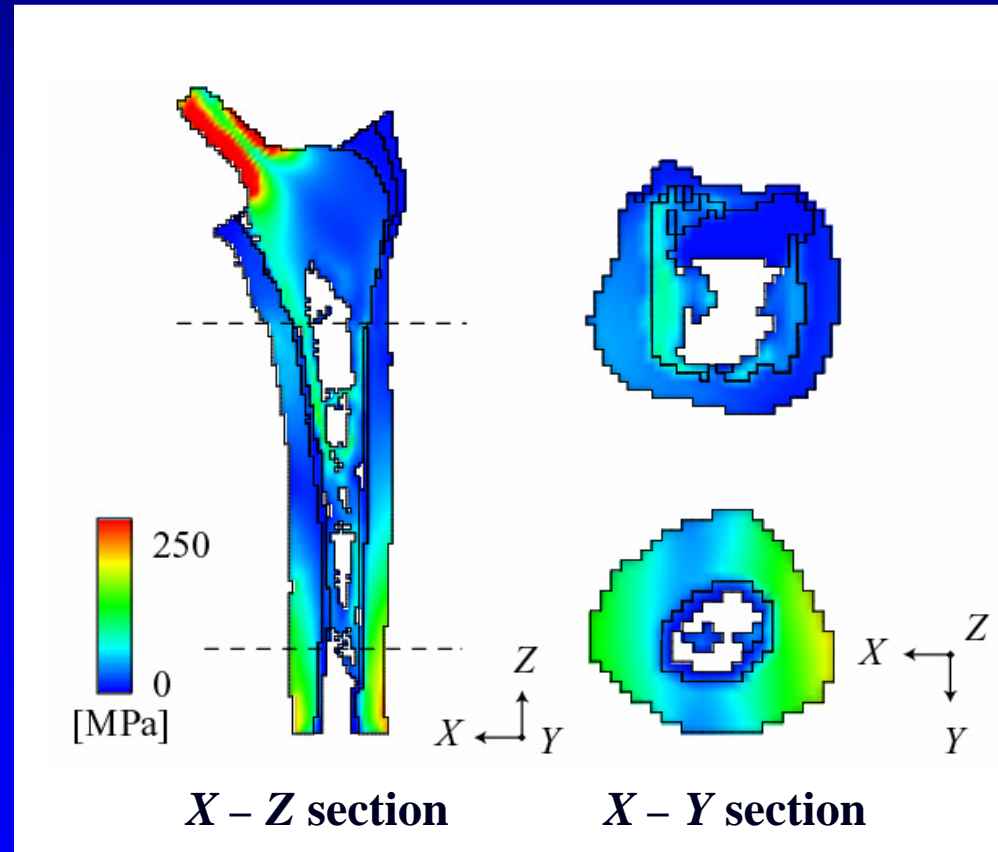


Change in stem shape and equiv. stress

Loading case $L1 : L2 : L3 = 3 : 1 : 1$



Stem Shape

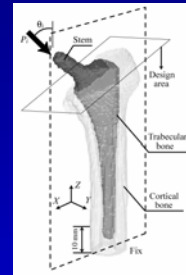


Equivalent Stress

Computational design system for bone implant

**Individual modeling
of bone and implant**

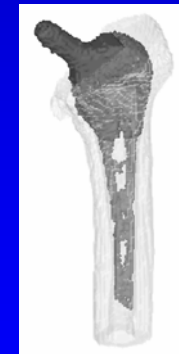
Medical image, 3D CAD data



**Evaluation
of implant**



**Design of
stem shape**



**Choice of the
implant type**

**Manufacturing directly
from image-based model**

Summary

- Trabecular remodeling simulation with digital image-based model combined with large-scale finite element method
- Application to the simulation method to evaluation and design of bone-implant