

IMPACTION BONE GRAFTING: COMPARISON OF TWO COMPACTION MODES



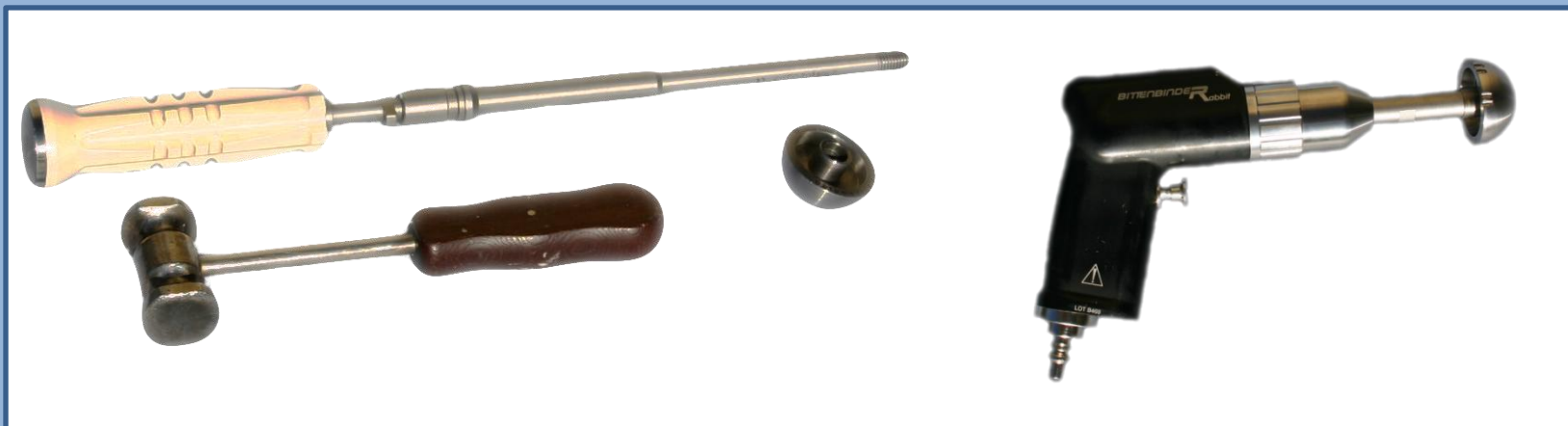
D. Putzer, E. Mayr, C. Haid, A. Reinthaler, M. Nogler
Experimental Orthopaedics, Medical University of Innsbruck

Introduction

- During Total Hip Arthroplasty (THA) bone loss is recovered by using bone chips
- In order to guarantee sufficient mechanical strength, the porous bone chips have to be compacted



Aim of the study: comparison of two different compaction modes for bone impaction grafting in a in vitro study



369 N (SD 95) @ 4,5 Hz ↔ 308 N (SD 115) @ 44 Hz

Materials & Methods

- Cortical and cartilage tissue of human femoral heads were removed with a bone saw
- From the sponges tissue bone chips were prepared using a bone mill
- Filled into a plastic cup which simulated the acetabulum
- Bone mass characteristics were evaluated by 30 measurements taken for each compaction method and for each time step at 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 and 30 [s] of compaction time



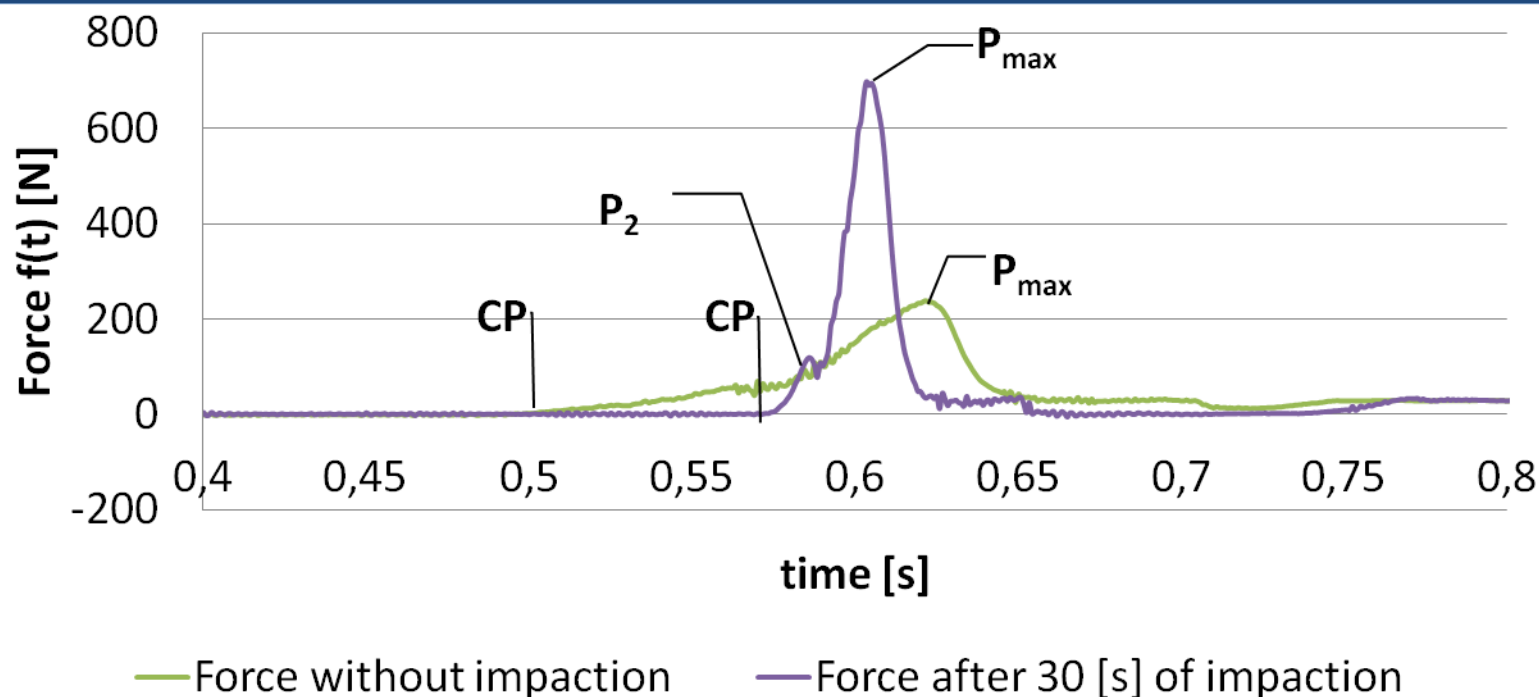
Materials & Methods

Design of the measurement system:

1. Inductive position sensor
 2. Punch
 3. Plastic cup filled with bone chips
 4. Load Cell
 5. Signal amplifier
- Bulk density, impactation hardness, contact stiffness and penetration resistance were the parameters of comparison
 - The non-parametric U-Test was used for statistical analysis.



Materials & Methods



- Bulk density

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V_{CP}}$$

- Penetration Resistance

$$R = \frac{mgH}{\Delta z A}$$

- Impaction hardness

$$H = \frac{P_{\max}}{A}$$

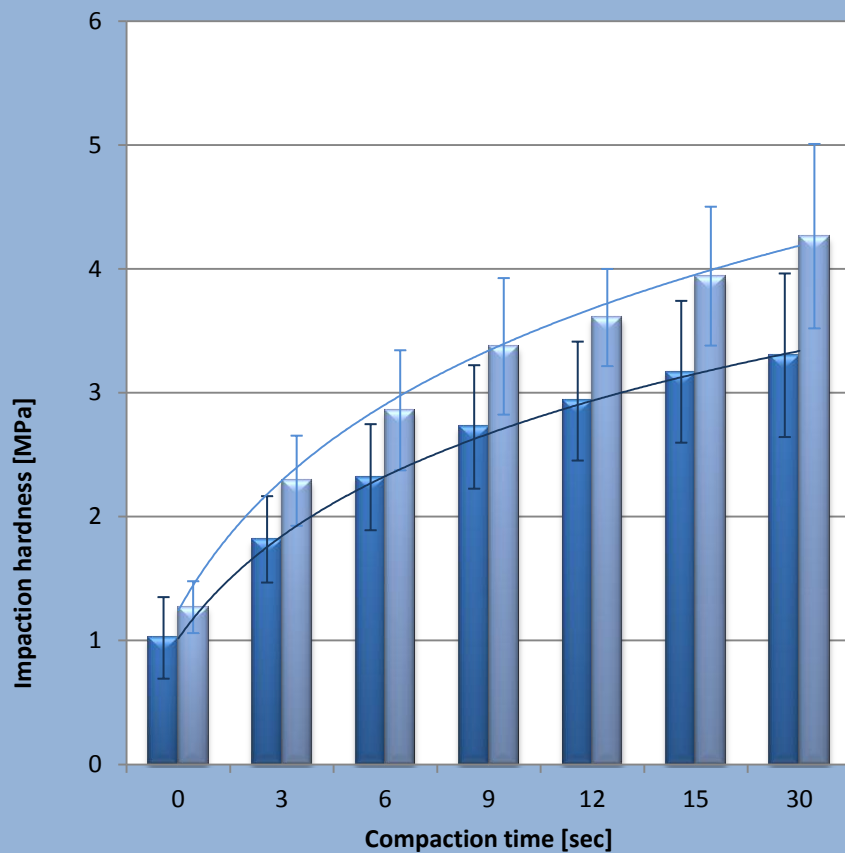
- Contact stiffness

$$H_s = \frac{P_2}{A}$$



Results

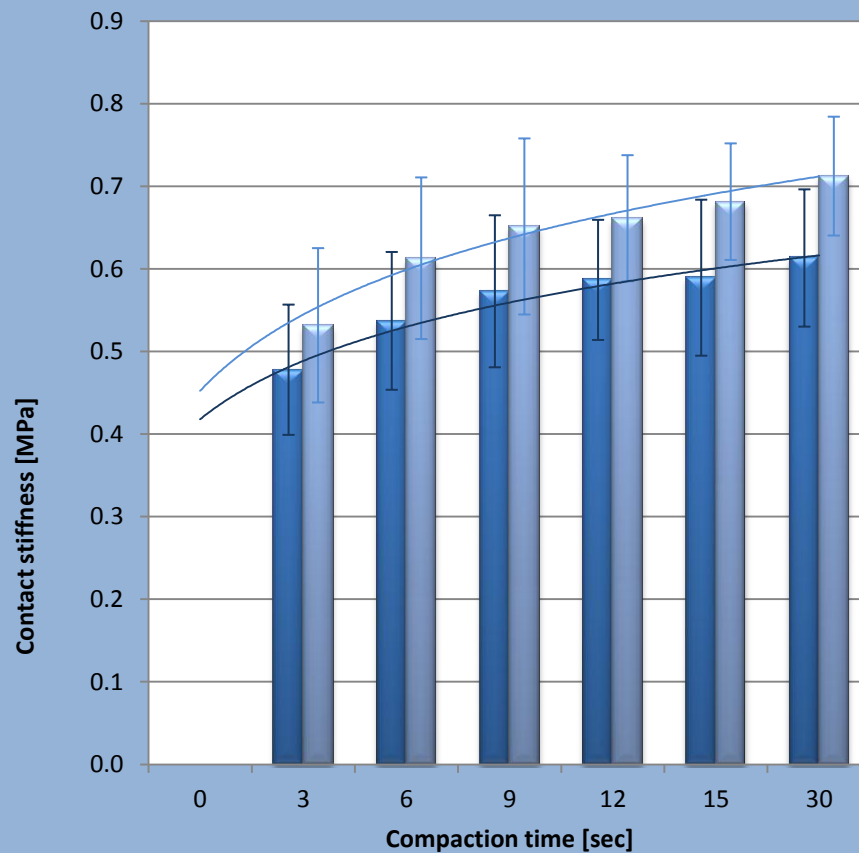
Impaction hardness



Manual impactation
Pneumatic impactation
Trendline manual impactation
Trendline pneumatic impactation

($p < 0.001$)

Contact stiffness



Manual impactation
Pneumatic impactation
Trendline manual impactation
Trendline pneumatic impactation

($p < 0.01$)

I

M

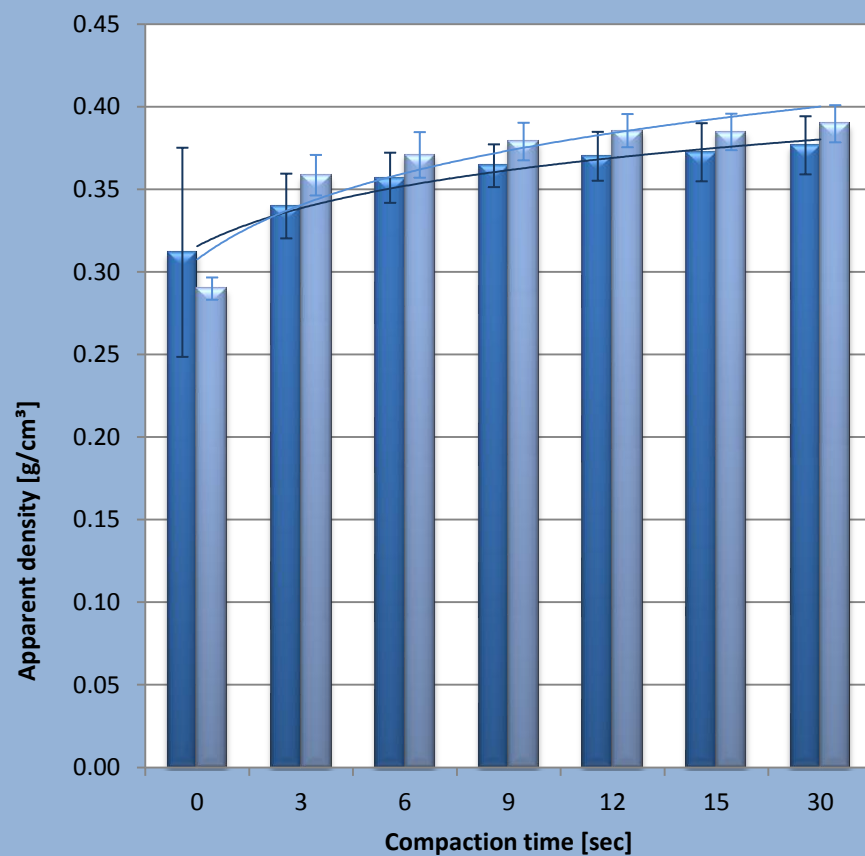
R

C



Results

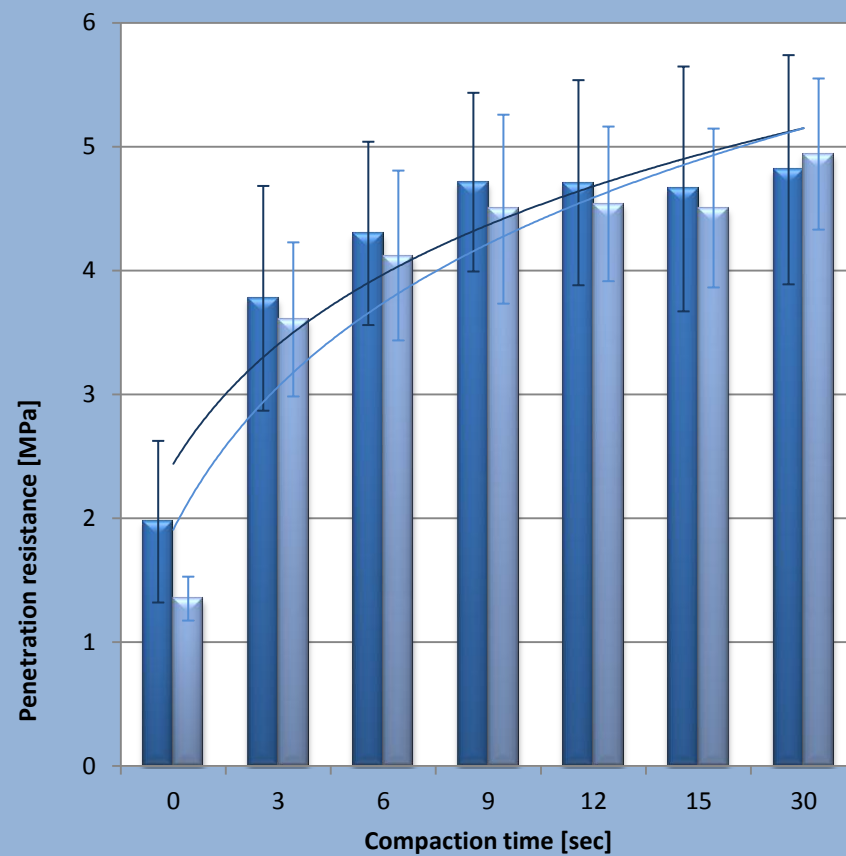
Apparent density



Manual impactation
Pneumatic impactation
Trendline manual impactation
Trendline pneumatic impactation

($p < 0.01$)

Penetration resistance



Manual impactation
Pneumatic impactation
Trendline manual impactation
Trendline pneumatic impactation

($p < 0.8$)



Conclusion

- Manual impactions shows more variable results and depends greatly on the experience of the surgeon
- Pneumatic impaction of morsellised bone chips achieves higher density values in less time with less force applied



This might reduce the risk of fractures!

- Pneumatic impaction shows more reproducible results than manual impaction
- Standardisation of the impaction process for acetabular bone defects



Density reference value for optimal ingrowth of osteocytes?

I

M

R

C



Thank you!