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一、中文摘要

鎖定內釘已廣泛地應用於股骨骨折，但鎖定螺絲仍常有破壞的情形發生，特別是遠端的股骨骨折。本研究主要分成兩個架構(1)有限元素分析；(2)機械測試實驗去探討內釘皮質骨接觸對整個鎖定內釘應力的影響。建立三維有限元素模型去模擬鎖定內釘植入股骨骨折的情形。施加700N的力量在股骨頭上，施力的方向通過膝關節中心，且遠端股骨底端為完全拘束。本論文之有限元素模型分為完全結合界面模型與接觸界面模型。刪除元素用來模擬不同位置的骨折以表示不同內釘皮質骨接觸的情形，並使用 ANSYS 去求解鎖定內釘上的應力。機械測試實驗主要是探討內釘皮質骨接觸對鎖定內釘穩定度的影響。將鎖定內釘植入股骨並分成四組，分別在 isthmus 下 1cm、5cm 及 isthmus 上 1cm、9cm 處將股骨橫切開以模擬骨缺損的情形。每組遠端螺絲的位置皆在 isthmus 下 7 公分的位置。本實驗以位移控制，促動器以 5mm/min 的速率往下移動。在完全界面模型，鬆質骨對遠端內釘的應力影響不大，主要是內釘皮質骨接觸的影響。在內釘皮質骨無接觸情形的內釘應力較高。在接觸界面模型，遠端螺絲及內釘的應力也受內釘皮質骨接觸的影響，且內釘及鎖定螺絲的應力隨著接觸長度的增加而逐漸減少。將內釘打到遠端皮質骨發現可減低鎖定內釘及鎖定螺絲的應力。在機械測試實驗，亦發現內釘及鎖定螺絲的應力隨著接觸長度的增加而逐漸減少。所以我們發現內釘皮質骨接觸是影響鎖定內釘應力的主要因素。

關鍵詞：有限元素分析、機械測試實驗、皮質骨接觸

Abstract :

Although the locked nail has been widely applied for femoral shaft fractures, the

locking screws are frequently subject to mechanical failure, especially for distal femoral fractures. This study consisted of finite element analysis and mechanical test to investigate the effects of nail-cortical contact on the stress of the implants. A 3D finite element model was created to simulate interlocking nailing of femoral fractures. A vertical load of 700N was applied to the center of the femoral head along the mechanical axis of lower extremity. The end of the distal femur was fully constrained. Two situations with different interface condition were studied in this study, bonded interface and contact interface. In the situation with contact interface, contact elements were placed between the nail and the screw as well as the nail and distal femoral cortex. Bone defect was simulated by removing the element at different levels, representing different nail-cortical contact at the distal fragment. Then, the stress around the distal nail holes was analyzed using ANSYS. The mechanical testing was done to investigate the effect of nail-cortical contact on the stability of interlocking nail. An interlocking nail was implanted into the femurs, which were transected at 4 different locations: 1, 5 cm below the isthmus and 1, 9 cm above the isthmus. The locking screw was applied 7 cm below the isthmus. The loading condition and boundary condition were the same as that in finite element model. The nail-femur constructs were loaded up to 700 N in displacement control mode. The loading rate was 5 mm/min. The axial deformation and medial deflection of the proximal femur, the gap between the fragments, the strain of the nail and the screw were measured. In the model with bonded interface, the stress of the nail and screw was mainly affected by nail cortical contact.

Cancellous bone provided minimal support and might fail during loading. The stress was higher in situation without nail cortical contact. In the model with contact interface, the nail and screw stress were also affected by nail cortical contact. The stress around the distal nail hole was decreased in situation with longer nail-cortical contact. With the nail deeply inserted and engaged on the subchondral bone of the distal femur, the stress might be remarkably decreased. The results of mechanical tests also showed that increasing the length of nail-cortical contact might increase the stability of the nail-femur constructs and decrease the stress of screw and nail. It was concluded in this study that nail cortical contact was the major factor that affected the stress of interlocking nail.

Key words: finite element analysis, mechanical test, nail-cortical contact

二、緣由與目的

治療長骨骨折的方法，若採用沒有鎖定功能之內釘，內釘和骨骼間沒有強而有力之連接，因其穩定度不夠，所以很容易發生骨折癒合不良或不正的情況，只有在簡單且穩定的骨折才能夠有好的療效。鎖定式骨髓內釘是一長骨釘其兩端各有鎖定螺絲，用來加強內釘及骨骼間的連接。鎖定式骨髓內釘目前是治療長骨骨折之標準方法，藉由鎖定螺絲的功能使骨折能夠穩定地固定在骨釘上，不管是骨折癒合率或功能的恢復均有顯著之進步。在股骨的骨折目前以鎖定式骨髓內釘最常用，由於骨釘需要承受數倍體重之外力而引起骨釘的破斷，破斷最常見是發生在內釘孔或者是螺絲。在鎖定式骨髓內釘近端之應力分析，已有不少的文獻提出相關的報告；然而在鎖定式骨髓內釘遠端之應力分析，卻很少在文獻中出現。本研究主要分成兩個架構(1)有限元素分析(2)機械測試實驗去探討內釘皮質骨接觸對整個鎖定內釘應力的影響。

三、實驗方法與步驟

為了探討內釘皮質骨接觸對於股骨與鎖定內釘應力的影響，建立三維有限元素模型分別考慮內釘皮質骨接觸及內釘皮質骨無接觸兩種情況分析鎖定內釘上的應力，同時探討接觸長度對於內釘及遠端鎖定螺絲應力的關係。股骨模型根據三十六歲健康男性股骨 X 光所建構。piriformis fossa 到 knee joint 距離為 37cm，近端股骨長度為 7cm，而中間內釘與皮質骨接觸的部分為 16cm。由於內釘皮質骨接觸對於股骨與鎖定內釘的結構穩定度有很大的影響，為了印證有限元素之結果，本研究將鎖定內釘植入人工股骨中，之後將股骨橫切開以模擬 10mm 之骨缺損。然後根據不同骨缺損之位置分成四組，以研究不同程度之內釘皮質骨接觸對固定穩定度及內置物應力之影響。將所讀取的實驗資料，包括位移、負荷、撓度、骨缺損間隙、鎖定內釘內側遠端螺孔上緣之應變與遠端螺絲內側下緣處之應變，儲存成文字檔格式。在相同的骨缺損位置，我們各個實驗數據測量 6 次，之後再平均求得平均值，並算出其標準差。最後處理實驗資料並繪出圖形。分析在不同的骨折位置，也就是在不同內釘皮質骨接觸的情形下，位移、負荷、撓度、骨缺損間隙、鎖定內釘和螺絲應變的變化情形。

由於內釘皮質骨接觸對於股骨與鎖定內釘的結構穩定度有很大的影響，為了印證有限元素之結果，本研究將鎖定內釘植入人工股骨中，之後將股骨橫切開以模擬 10mm 之骨缺損。然後根據不同骨缺損之位置分成四組，以研究不同程度之內釘皮質骨接觸對固定穩定度及內置物應力之影響。

為了避免因人體差異性所造成的骨質及幾何的變異性，所以使用人工股骨來做機械測試實驗。人工股骨(之材質是 urethane elastomer(density: 1-1.1gm/cm³; tensile modulus: 11-11.7GPa; tensile strength: 34.5-41.4MPa)。股骨長度為 42 cm。在人造股骨的遠端將鬆質骨完全去除，不考慮鬆質骨對整個股骨結構的影響。

四、結果與討論

實驗以位移控制，促動器以 5mm/min 的速率往下移動，直到壓力到達 700N 才停止。讀取實驗資料，包括位移、負荷、撓度、骨缺損間隙、鎖定內釘內側遠端螺孔上緣之應變與遠端螺絲內側下緣處之應變，根據不同骨缺損位置總共分為四組：

- (1) Group I：內釘皮質骨無接觸，內釘皮質骨有較寬距離的情形，骨缺損位於 isthmus 下五公分處。
 - (2) Group II：內釘皮質骨無接觸，內釘皮質骨有較窄距離的情形，骨缺損位於 isthmus 下一公分處。
 - (3) Group III：內釘皮質骨短接觸的情形，骨缺損位於 isthmus 上一公分處。
 - (4) Group IV：內釘皮質骨長接觸的情形，骨缺損位於 isthmus 上九公分處。
- 最後，記錄在不同骨折位置之位移、撓度、骨缺損間隙、內釘應變及螺絲應變的情形。

- (1) 位移：位移隨著接觸長度的增加而減少。內釘皮質骨沒有接觸情形時的位移為 11.62mm。從內釘皮質骨沒有接觸的情形轉換到內釘皮質骨接觸的情形，接觸長度 1cm 時的位移為 6.50mm，而接觸長度 9cm 時的位移為 4.88mm。所以內釘皮質骨接觸對整個結構的穩定度有很大的影響。
- (2) 近端股骨之撓度：內釘皮質骨沒有接觸情形時的撓度為 18.59mm。從內釘皮質骨沒有接觸的情形轉換到內釘皮質骨接觸的情形，接觸長度 1cm 時的撓度為 5.91mm，而接觸長度 9cm 時的撓度為 2.12mm。
- (3) 骨折處之間隙：內釘皮質骨沒有接觸情形時的骨缺損間隙為 2.63mm。從內釘皮質骨沒有接觸的情形轉換到內釘皮質骨接觸的情形，接觸長度 1cm 時的骨缺損間隙為 1.29mm，而接觸長度 9cm 時的骨缺損間隙為 1.00mm。
- (4) 內釘應變：內釘皮質骨沒有接觸情形時的內釘應變為 2765 \sim 。從內釘皮質骨沒有接觸的情形轉換到內釘皮質骨

接觸的情形，接觸長度 1cm 時的內釘應變為 1474 \sim ，而接觸長度 9cm 時的內釘應變為 946 \sim 。

- (5) 螺絲應變：內釘皮質骨沒有接觸情形時的螺絲應變為 2143 \sim 。從內釘皮質骨沒有接觸的情形轉換到內釘皮質骨接觸的情形，接觸長度 1cm 時的螺絲應變為 1028 \sim ，而接觸長度 9cm 時的螺絲應變為 800 \sim 。

一般來說，內釘皮質骨有接觸之位移、撓度、骨缺損間隙、內釘應變、螺絲應變比內釘皮質骨沒有接觸的情形來的小。且接觸長度越長，其位移、撓度、骨缺損間隙、內釘應變及螺絲應變越小。

我們取內釘皮質骨無接觸，內釘皮質骨有較寬距離的情形，也就是骨缺損位於 isthmus 下五公分處這一組來觀察負載、撓度、骨折處之間隙、內釘應變、螺絲應變與位移的關係。

- (1) 位移與負載的關係：位移與負載呈線性的關係，位移隨著負載的增加而增加。在股骨頭上的半球形不銹鋼夾具上裝置一小滑輪，雖然能讓股骨頭有向下及向內之位移，但是股骨頭滑動的時候會使負載有突然下降，然後負載再繼續往上增加的情形。
- (2) 位移與撓度的關係：位移與撓度大致依然呈線性的關係，位移越大撓度也越大。其曲線有些波動，亦是因為股骨頭滑動的關係。
- (3) 位移與骨折處之間隙的關係：位移與骨折處之間隙也是呈線性的關係。
- (4) 位移與內釘應變的關係：位移越大內釘應變也越大，位移與內釘應變呈線性的關係。
- (5) 位移與螺絲應變：位移越大螺絲應變也越大，位移與螺絲應變呈線性的關係。

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