

Talonav Tether Screw

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Background

- 1 in 6 adults over 50 years old have foot osteoarthritis
- 7 million experience talonavicular joint arthritis (> 50 years of age)
- 11,000 talonavicular arthrodesis annually
- 20% failure in talonavicular joint fusions



Existing Solutions & Limitations

Existing Solution	Limitation
Staple 	Does not achieve as much compression as some of the other solutions
Post & Screw 	Tapered screws can become removed from bone.
Variable angle compression screw 	Inconsistencies in bone purchase between anchors
Clip and plate 	Device is bulkier and requires a more invasive surgery

Objective

Design a device to successfully secure the talonavicular joint and improve patient outcomes

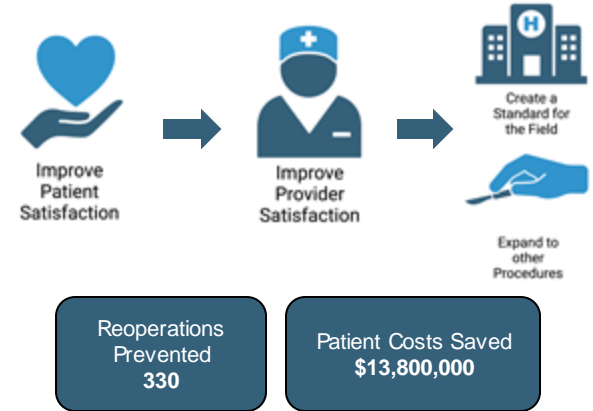
Solution

Our innovative solution uses device designs from successful rotator cuff repairs and will allow stability for patients



(A) Three screws are inserted into one bone and compression is applied using a suture → no backing out (B) Sutures are screwed into place using screw caps → reduced surface prominence, patient comfort, less/smaller incision sites

Societal Impact






Constraints

- Time:** 34 weeks
- Resources:** Bone Blocks and Biomechanics Lab
- Budget:** \$800
- Policies:** IRB and IACUC approval, Drexel environmental health and safety plan, Drexel clinical safety plan
- Size:** Limited by anatomy around region
- Biocompatible Material:** To not be rejected by body
- Thread Size:** Outlined by ASME B1.1
- Bit Type:** Outlined by ASTM F116-12

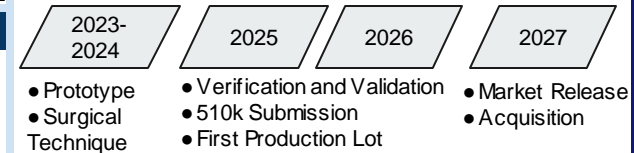
Requirements

- Displacement:** 0-30° variation, uniform compression
- Insertion Torque:** 50% or less of the torsional strength
- Torsional Yield Strength:** > 8 Nm
- Tensile Strength:** Experimentally determined using Bose ElectroForce 3200
- Resistance to Fatigue:** > 411K cycles/steps

Design & Build

-  Anchor Screw
 - Optimized threads for bone purchase
-  Capture Channel
 - Passage for thread
-  Set Screw
 - Secure tether to screw

Future Plans



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