In-vitro replication, measurement and characterisation of fretting wear for development of total hip replacement prostheses

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In-vitro replication, measurement and characterisation of fretting wear for development of total hip replacement prostheses

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Aim
The study aims to replicate and measure the common wearing mechanism on prosthetic femoral stems, fretting wear. The worn particles from fretting wear transferred to articulating surfaces and jeopardise the lifespan and stability of total hip arthroplasty (THA).

Objectives
- To determine the loading force in POP
- To conduct a pin-on-plate experiment (POP)
- To determine the changes in surface conditions of the plates

Background
- Total hip arthroplasty (THA) is usually the last and only resort for completely curing and improving patients’ quality of life who suffer from osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and etc.
- Various ways to perform a THA including different types of prostheses including modular/ mono blocks joint and matt/ highly polished surface (Figure 1). Hence, different wear phenomena occur.

Methodology and Experimental Details
- Designs of the Pins and Plates
  - Relative movement between plates and pins is 60 µm [5]
  - Equivalent force of 0.201 BW is applied on each pin
  - Movement frequency is 3Hz [5]
  - 3 Millions cycles are conducted
  - Pins and plates are immersed in Ringers’ Solution

Figure 1 Different types of prosthetic joints

3. Measurement and Results of Pins & Plates

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5. Discussion & Conclusion

1. Fretting wear occurred on all plates
2. Deep fretting valleys were created during the POP supported by numerical data and visual evidences
3. Surface become more dominated by valleys or pits as demonstrated by a shift in skewness to negative values.
4. Areal surface characterisation techniques quantify and qualify the severity of fretting wear with high standard

References