Technical, Clinical and Functional Considerations for the Development of 3D Printed Upper-Limb Prostheses

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INTRODUCTION
The development of 3D printing for the manufacturing of prostheses and orthoses has resulted in cost reduction strategies, better accessibility and customization of prosthetic designs. The current paper describes the technical and clinical considerations for the implementation of these devices in rehabilitation and research settings. Specifically, considerations on fitting procedures, assembly, durability, regulatory implications, and patient functional outcomes are discussed.

METHODS
Subjects: Eleven children participated in this study and were fitted with a 3D-printed transitional wrist-driven and elbow-driven prosthesis.
Apparatus and Procedures: Gross manual dexterity was assessed using the Box and Block Test and wrist strength was measured using a dynamometer.
Data Analysis: Separate two-way repeated measures ANOVAs were performed to analyze function and strength data. An alpha value of 0.05 was considered statistically significant for all comparisons.

RESULTS
There was a significant hand by time interaction for the function [F(1,10) = 6.42; p = 0.03, ηp2= 0.39], but not for the wrist flexion strength [F(1,7) = 0.67; p = 0.44, ηp2= 0.02], or for the wrist extension strength [F(1,7) = 0.05; p = 0.40, ηp2= 0.1]. There were significant main effects of function for the hand [F(1,10) = 52.41; p = 0.01, ηp2= 0.84] and the time [F(1,10) = 37.31; p = 0.01, ηp2= 0.79]. There were significant main effects of strength for time [F(1,7) = 6.56; p = 0.38, ηp2= 0.48].

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION
The increase in manual gross dexterity suggests that the 3D printed prosthesis can be used as a transitional device to improve function in children with traumatic or congenital upper-limb differences.

REFERENCES

Table 1. Mean (±SD) for function and strength measurements before and after one to six months of using the 3D-printed hand prosthesis.