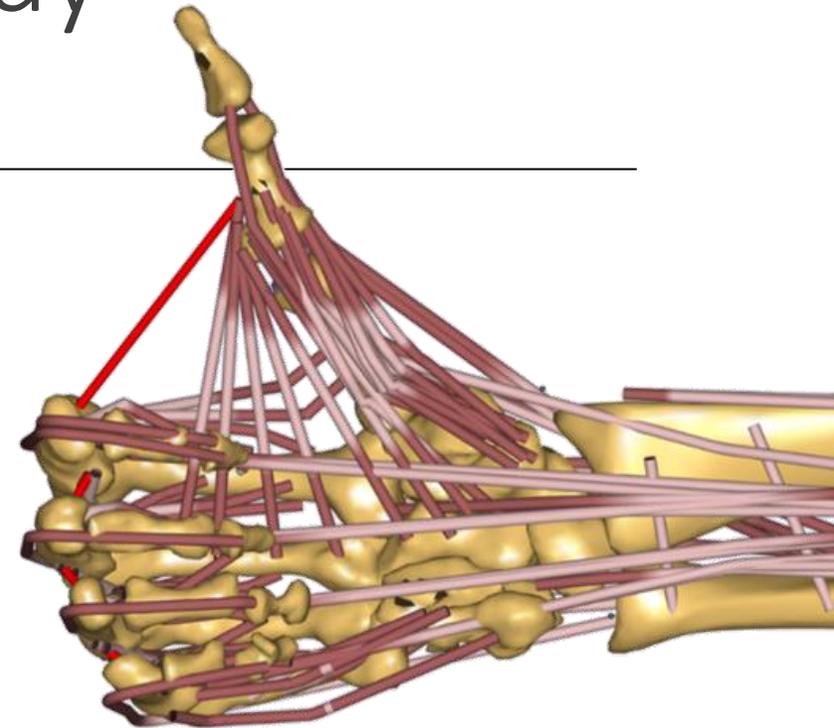


The webcast will begin shortly...

A new musculoskeletal AnyBody™ detailed hand model

December 1st, 2020



Outline

- General introduction to the AnyBody Modeling System
- Presentation by Lucas Engelhardt and Maximilian Melzner
 - *A new musculoskeletal AnyBody™ detailed hand model*
- Question and answer session



Presenters:

Lucas Engelhardt,
Scientific Computing Centre Ulm,
Germany



Maximilian Melzner
Laboratory for Biomechanics,
Ostbayerische Technische Hochschule
Regensburg, Germany



Host:

Kristoffer Iversen
R&D Engineer
AnyBody Technology

Control Panel

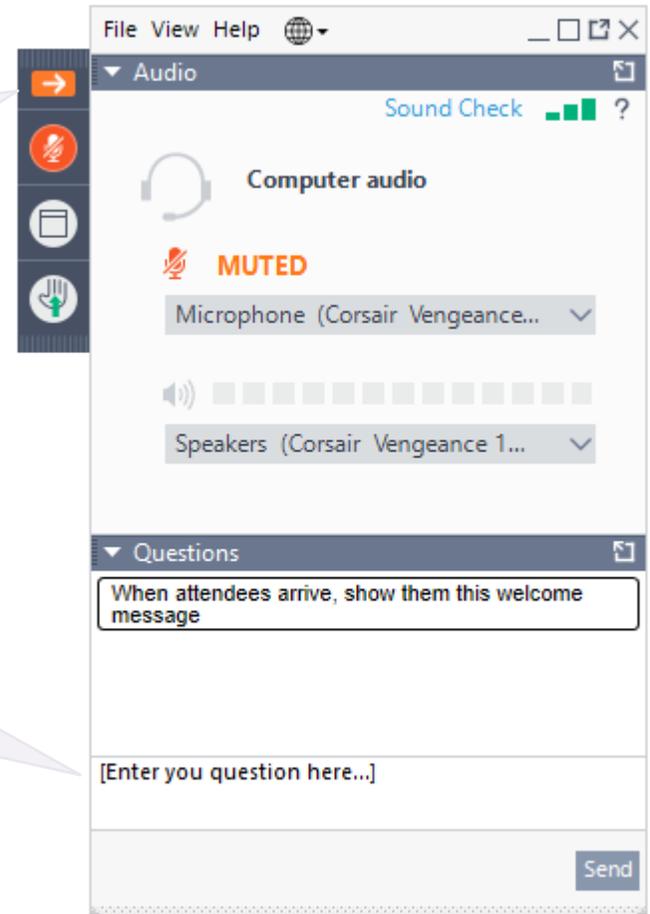
The Control Panel appears on the right side of your screen.

Submit questions and comments via the Questions panel.

Questions will be addressed at the end of the presentation. If your question is not addressed, we will do so by email.

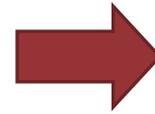
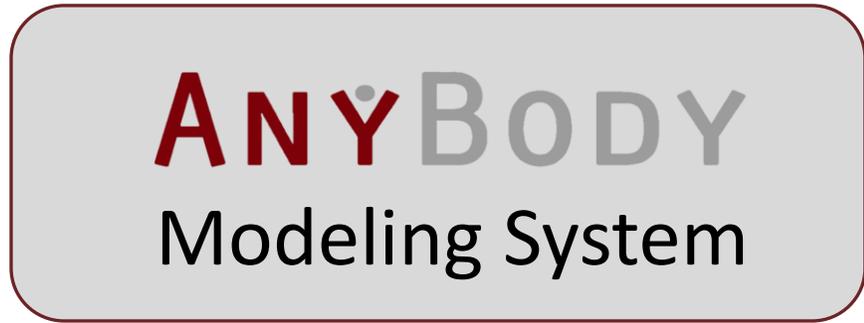
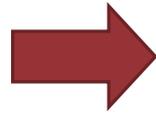
Expand/Collapse the Control Panel

Ask a question during the presentation



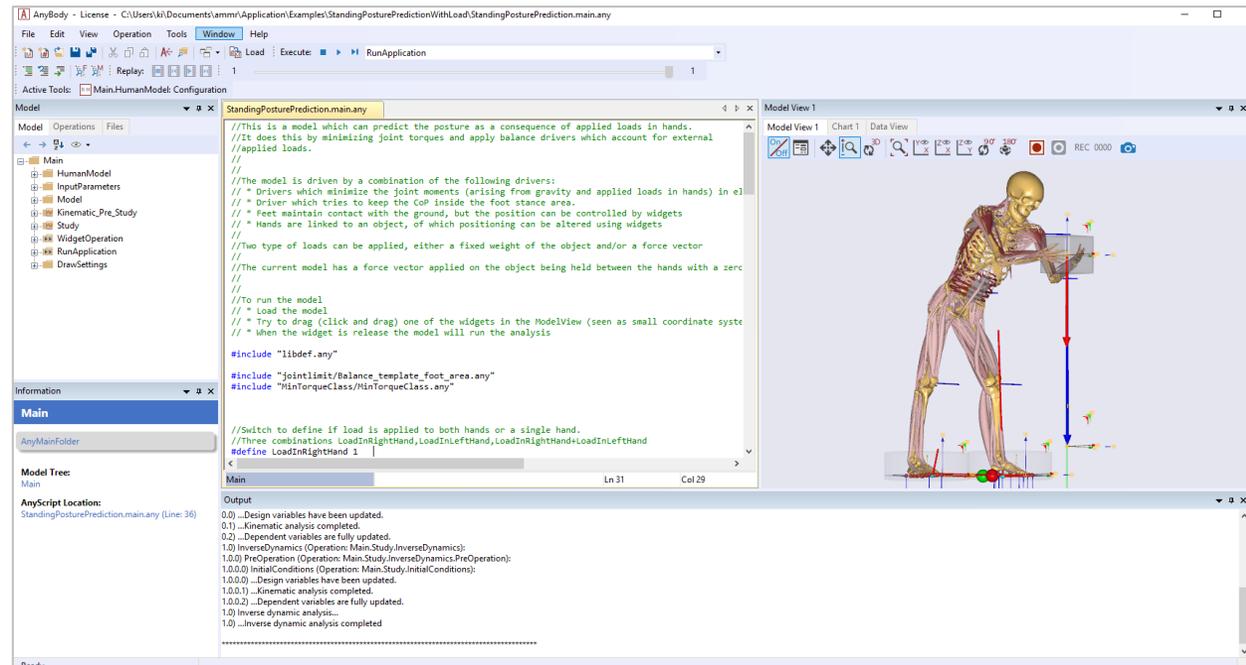
Musculoskeletal Simulation

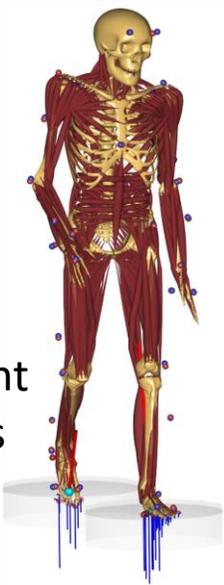
Motion Data
Kinematics and Forces



Body Loads

- Joint moments
- Muscle forces
- Joint reaction forces

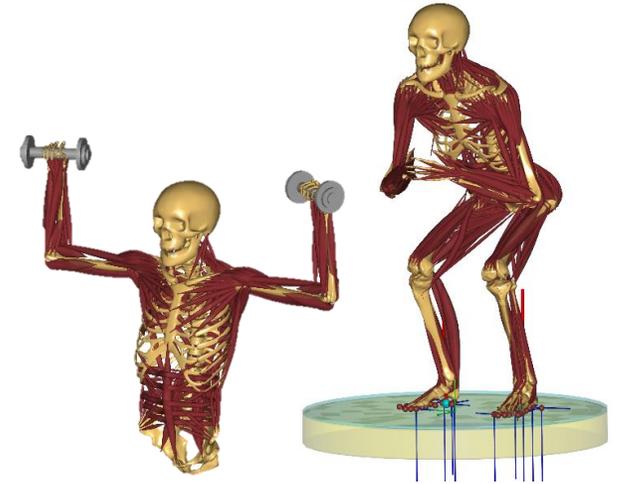




Movement
Analysis



Product optimization design

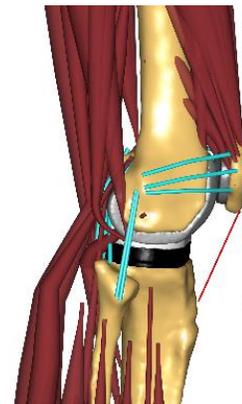
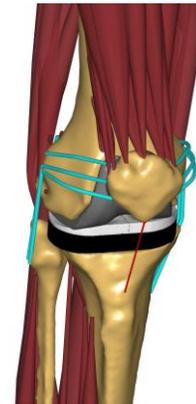
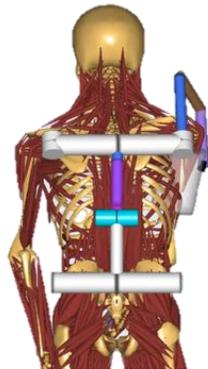


Sports

ANYBODY
Modeling System

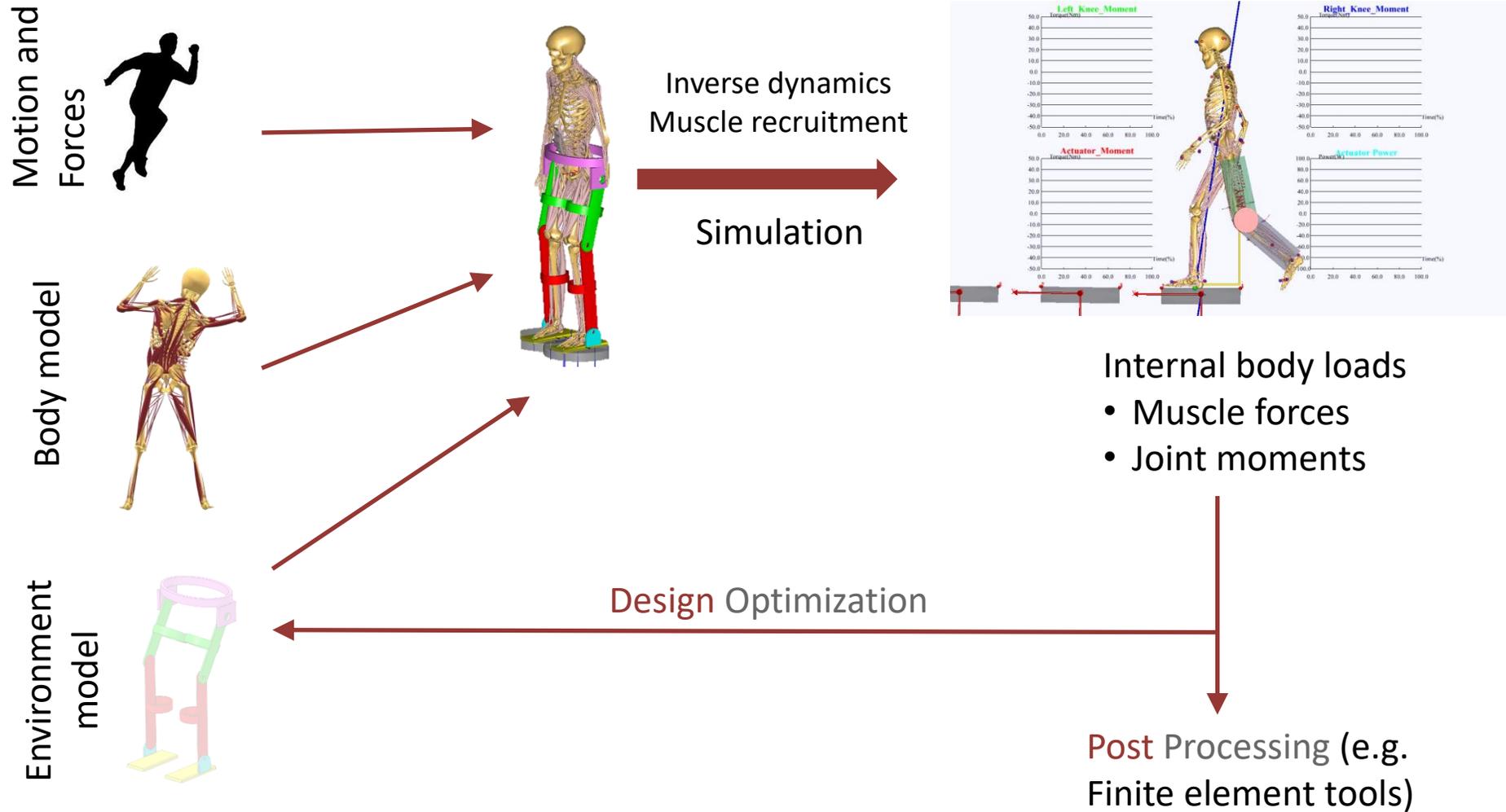


Assistive
Devices



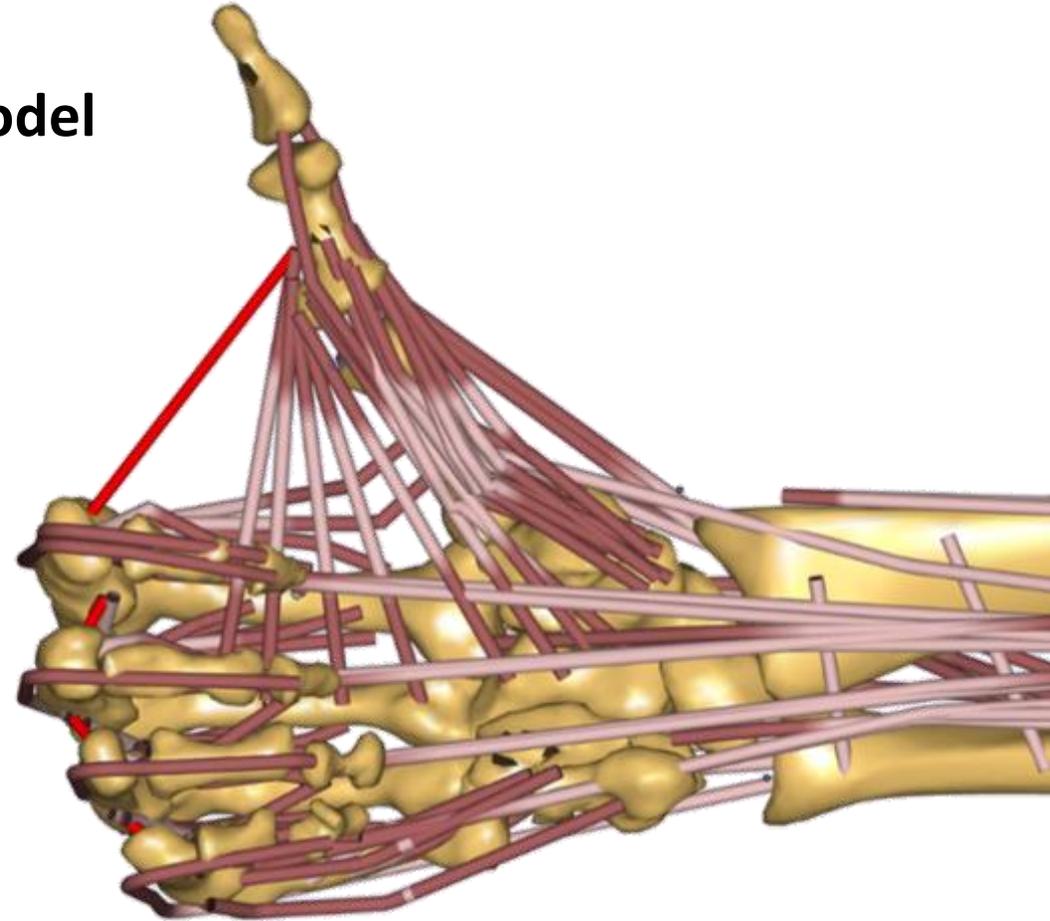
Orthopedics
and rehab

AnyBody Modelling System



A new musculoskeletal AnyBody™ detailed hand model

Presented by Lucas Engelhardt and Maximilian Melzner





The new **ANYBODY™** detailed hand model*



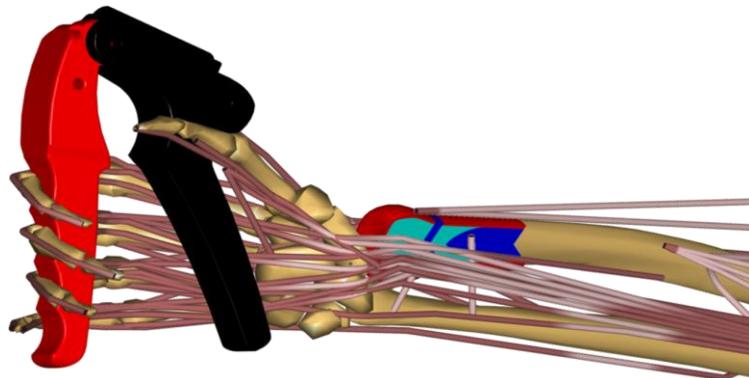
***joint work of the Laboratory of Biomechanics, Regensburg and the Scientific Computing Center, Ulm**

Regensburg-Ulm-Hand-Model (RUHM)

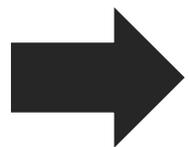


Planned applications

- Simulation and optimization of the manual perineal protection to decrease long-term damages for expectant mothers and obstetricians

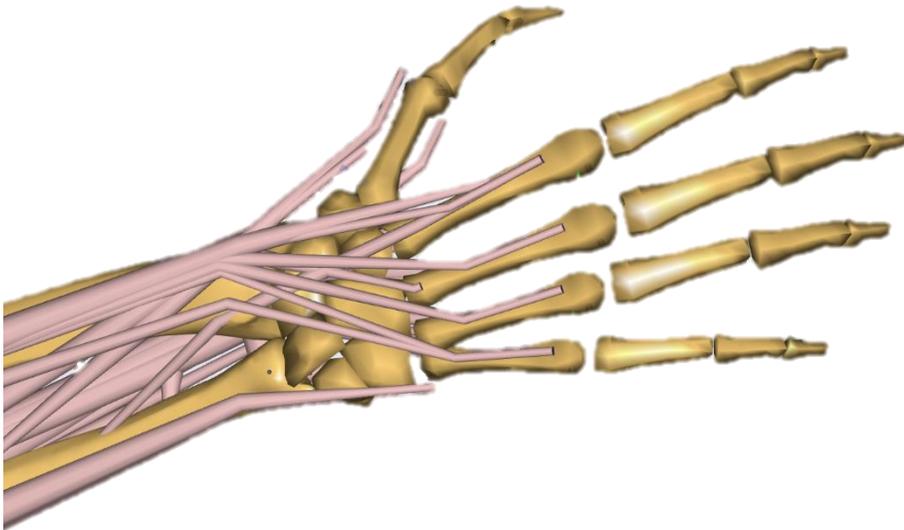


- Local remodelling and mechanoregulation of bone fracture healing in healthy, aged, and osteoporotic distal radius fractures



Need for a sufficient hand model

Current ANYBODY™ hand model

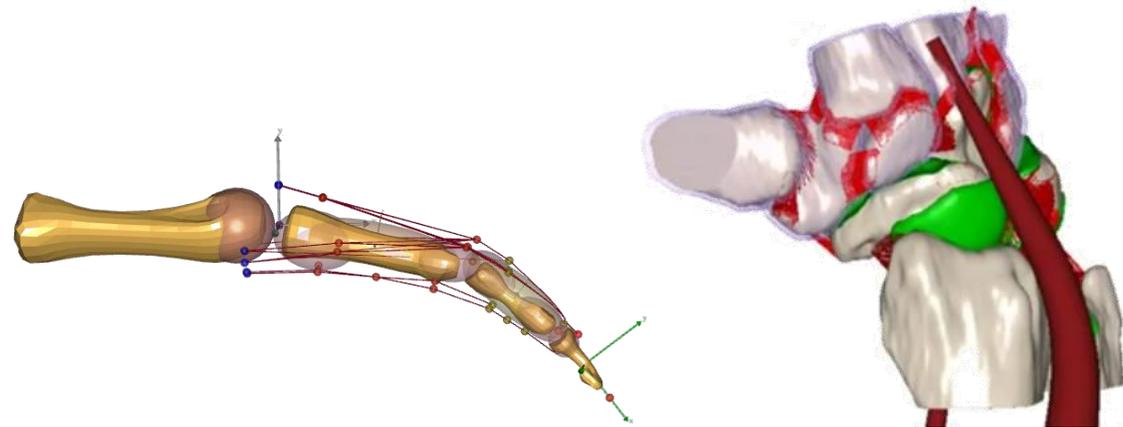


Drawbacks:

- No intrinsic muscles
- Extrinsic muscles end at the metacarpal bones
- Missing abduction/adduction of fingers
- Wrist as one rigid body

AnyBody models

- Modeling of single fingers and parts (Wu et al. 2008, Eschweiler et al. 2014)



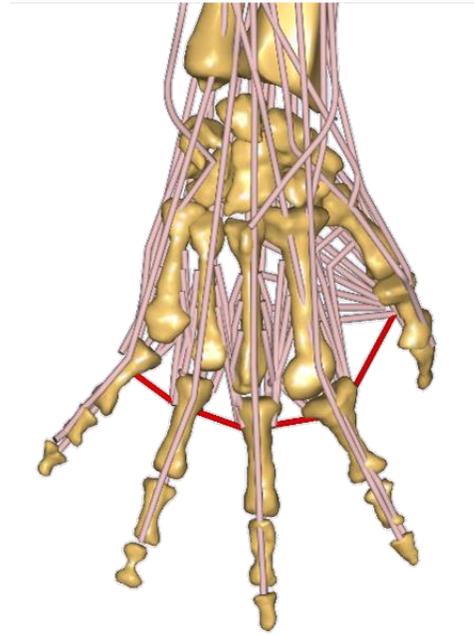
Anatomical data

- Determination of the anatomical data based on studies of 16 cadaveric forearms
(P. Fiala, M. Rybarova - Charles University, Pilsen)
 - Muscle and tendon alignment
 - Muscle properties
 - Bone structure and surface
- MRI scans

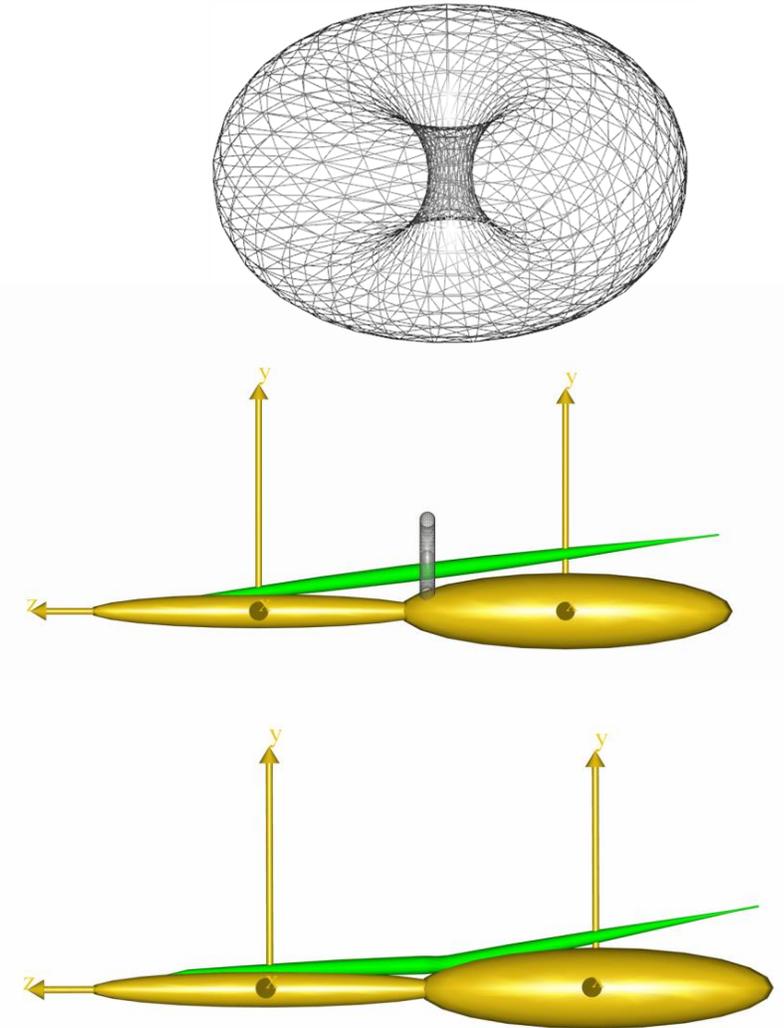


Muscle pathing and skin resistance

- Implementation of geometrical wrapping surfaces (tori) as annular ligaments in the finger joints and the wrist

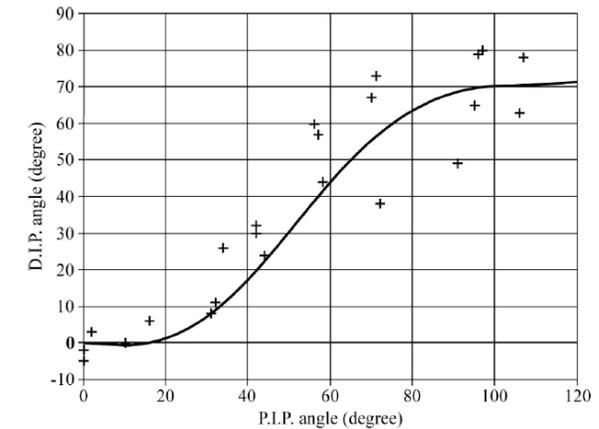
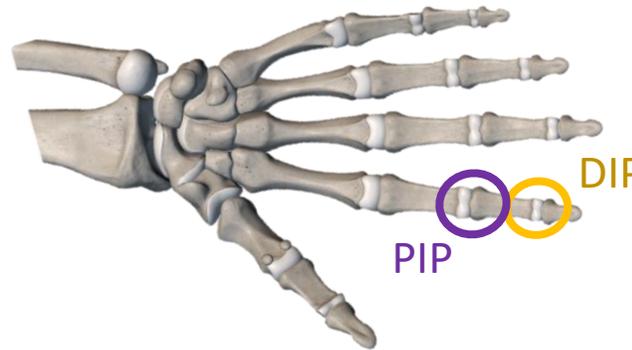
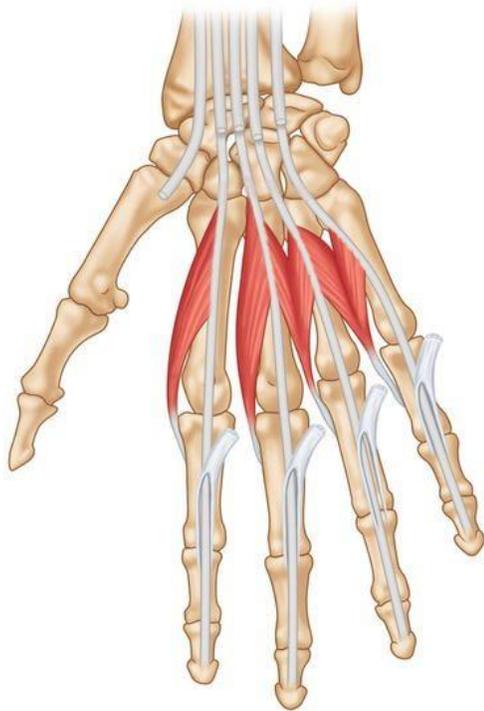


- Skin resistance during abduction modeled by ligaments



DIP-PIP relationship and Lumbricale origin

- Implement the strong relationship of distal interphalangeal and proximal interphalangeal joint



- Lumbricale muscles originate from the flexor digitorum profundus - not from a bone as usual



Implement a way so the origin point of a muscle lies on another muscle

Right: van Zwieten, Koos Jaap, et al. "An analytical expression for the DIP-PIP flexion interdependence in human fingers." (2015).

Bernhard Hirt, Harun Seyhan, Michael Wagner, Rainer Zumhasch. *Hand and Wrist Anatomy and Biomechanics*. Georg Thieme Verlag, 2017

Left: Gnecci, Sébastien, and François Moutet. *Hand and Finger Injuries in Rock Climbers*. Springer, 2015.

Patient specific scaling

- Patient specific geometry:

Define segment lengths by characteristic lengths:

- Hand length
- Hand breadth
- Correlation between hand length/
breadth and each segment length

- Patient specific muscles:

- Uniform or non-uniform scaling
- Mass-fat scaling

Fingers	DP	MP	PP	MCP
Thumb	11.53	-	15.71	23.34
Index	8.88	11.65	19.99	34.54
Middle	9.33	14.21	22.13	33.03
Ring	9.64	13.51	20.71	28.85
Small	8.65	9.51	16.43	26.84

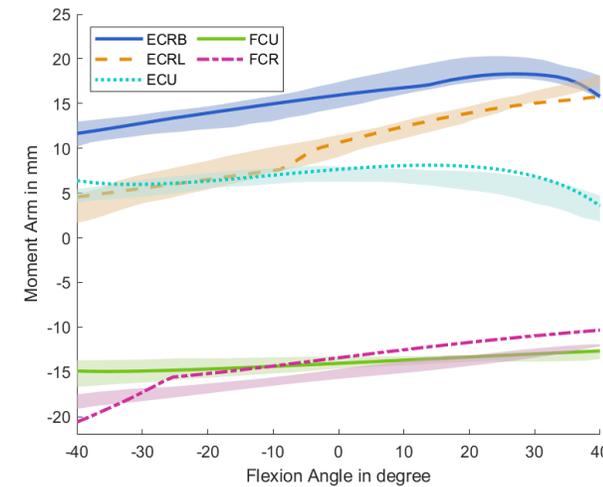
Relative segment length to handlength



Validation process

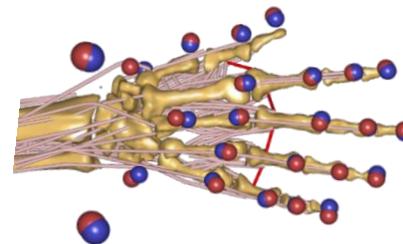
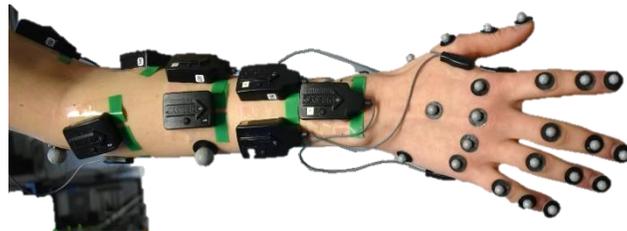
1. Theoretical validation

- Comparison with moment arms from literature



2. Experimental validation

- Comparison of measured and numerical gained muscle activities



Moment Arm Studies

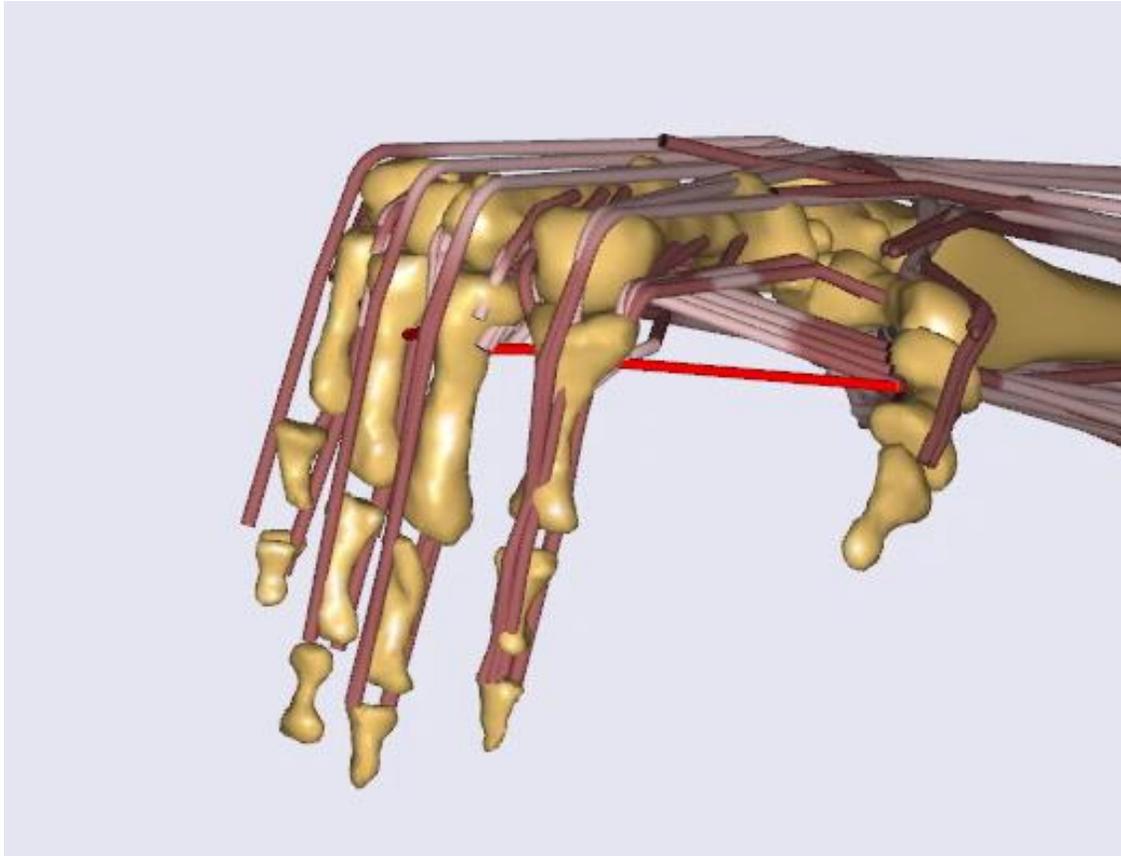
- Moment arm study means:
 - By Landsmeer (1961):

$$\frac{dx}{d\phi} = M$$

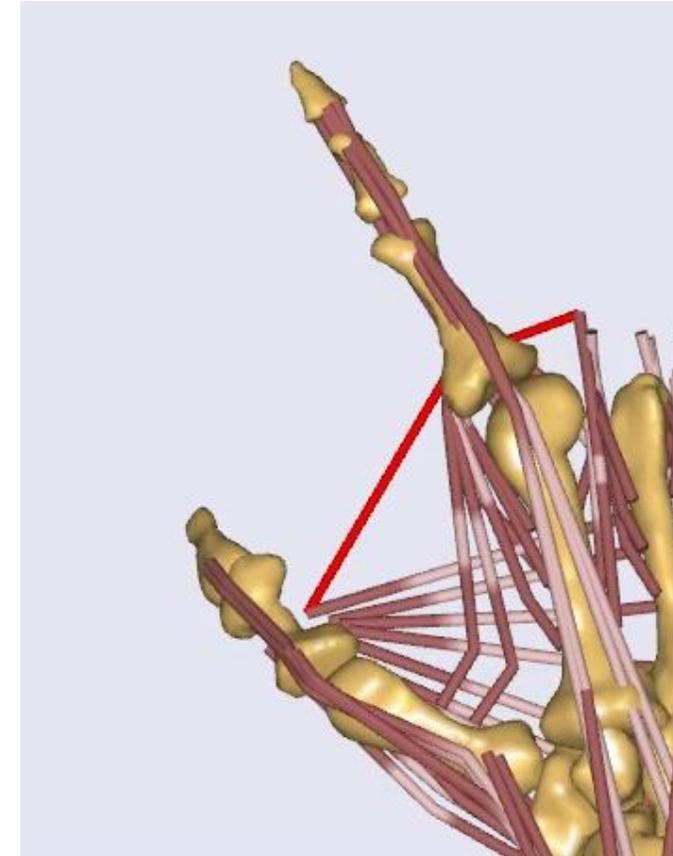
- The moment arm of each muscle in a joint, according to its movement

- An et al. (1983)
 - Cadaver study on the index MCP joint
 - Flexion and Ad/Abduction
- Smutz et al. (1998)
 - Cadaver study on the thumb
 - CMC, MCP, DIP joint
- Franko et al. (2011)
 - Cadaver study on all extrinsic muscles of all digits

Index Finger MCP Joint



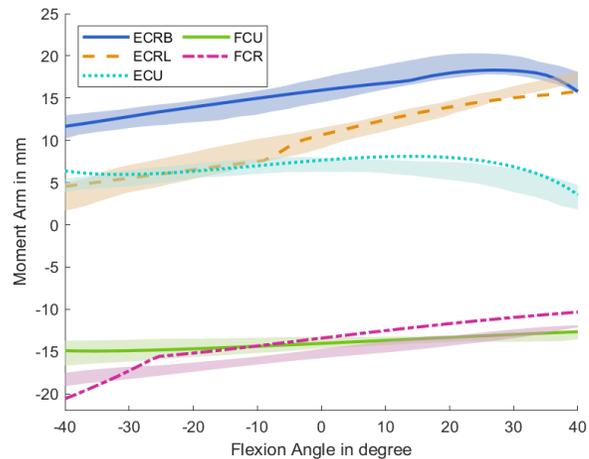
MCP Flexion



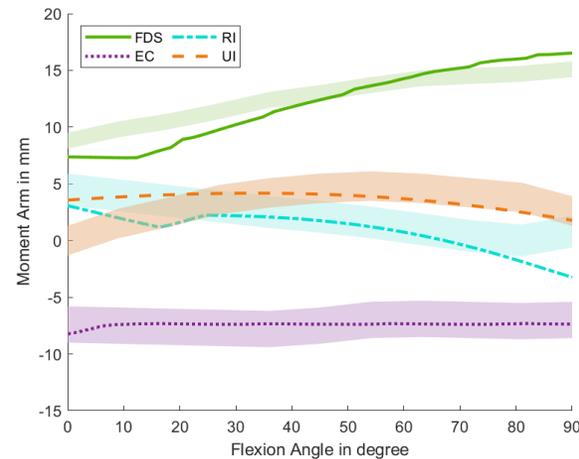
MCP Ad/Abduction

Moment Arm Studies - Results

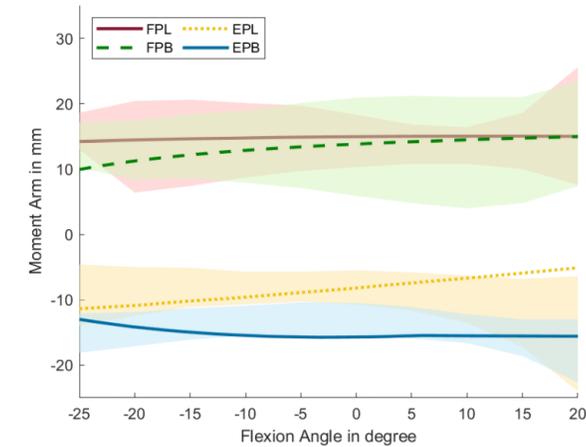
Wrist



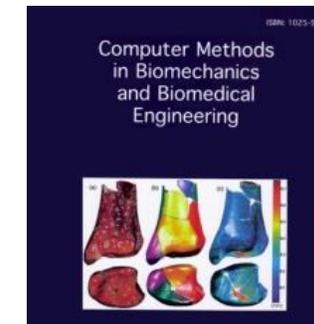
Index finger - MCP



Thumb - CMC

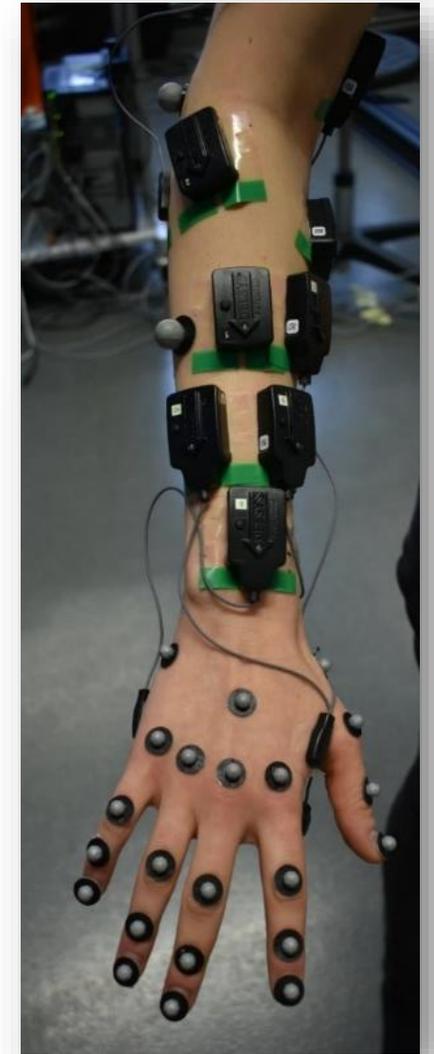
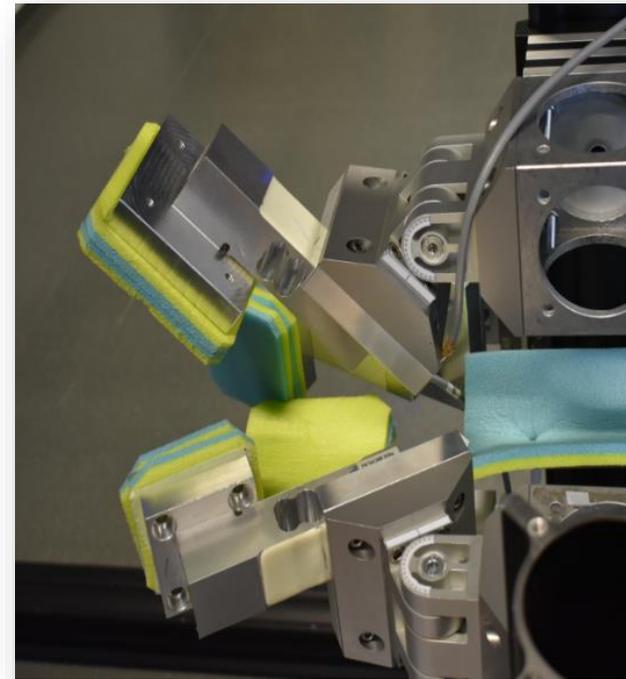


A new musculoskeletal AnyBody™ detailed hand model in the Journal of Computer Methods in Biomechanics and Biomedical Engineering (DOI 10.1080/10255842.2020.1851367)



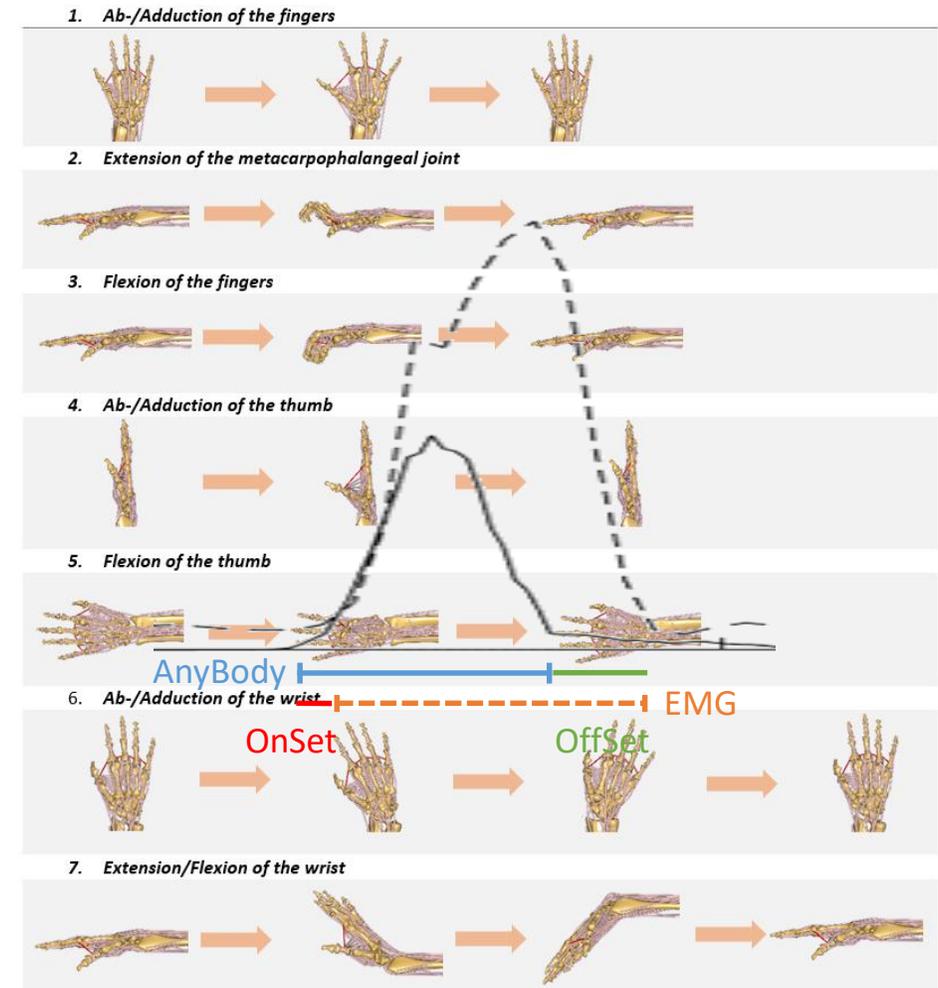
Experimental setup

- 5 subjects
- New created marker set for the forearm, wrist and hand (including 22 markers on the hand)
- Electromyography measurements of the activity of 10 intrinsic and extrinsic hand muscles
- Maximum voluntary contraction (MVC) measurements



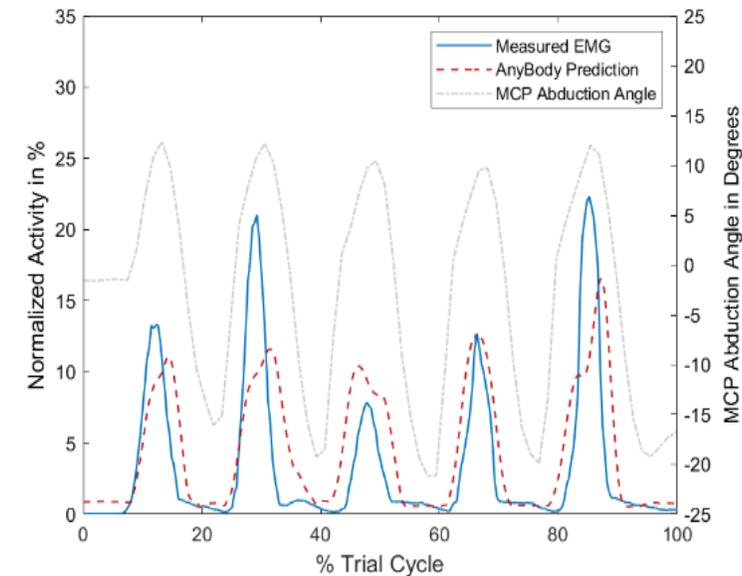
Experimental setup

- Recording of muscle specific activation movements
- Numerical simulation of muscle activities and calculation of the on- and offset time points



Experiment - Results

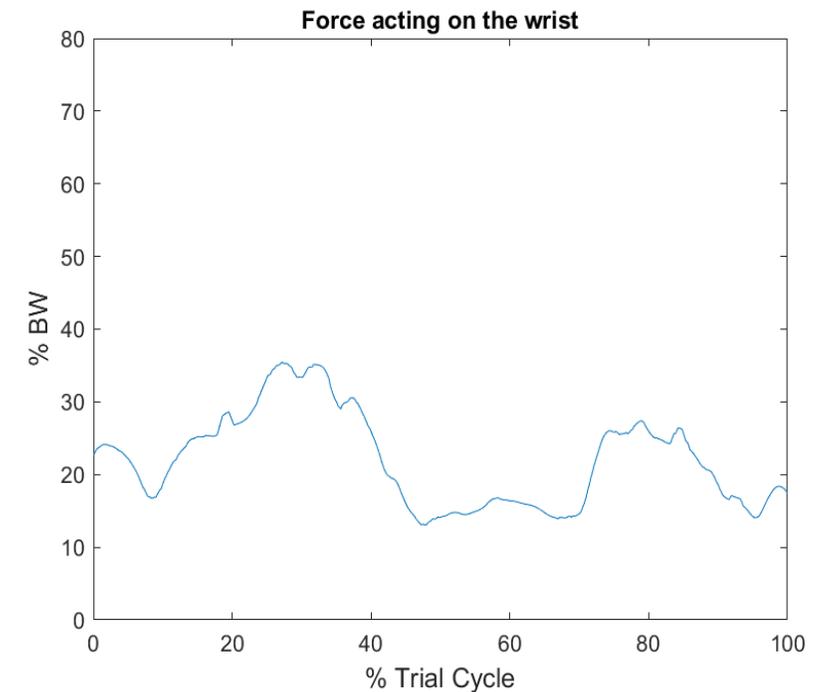
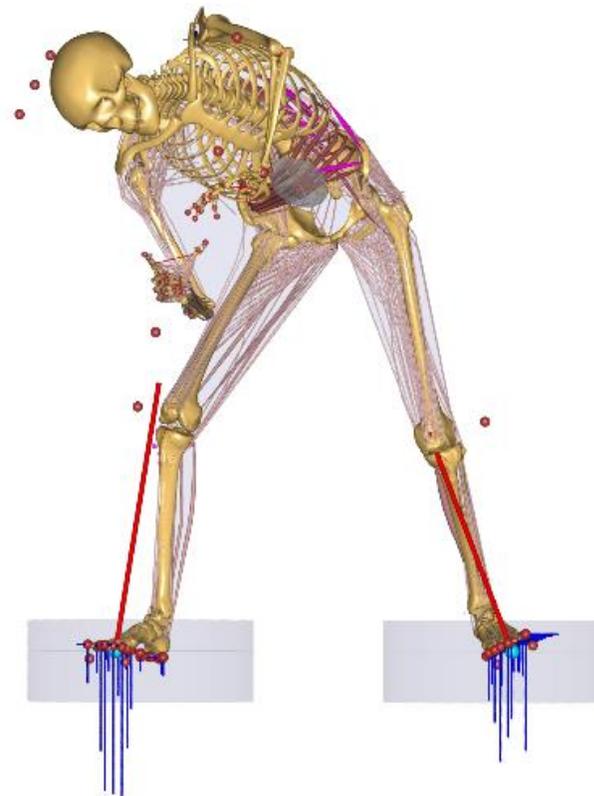
- mean on- and off-set time difference of 0.58 s between the experimental data and the model
- Crosstalk as main drawback during the measurement



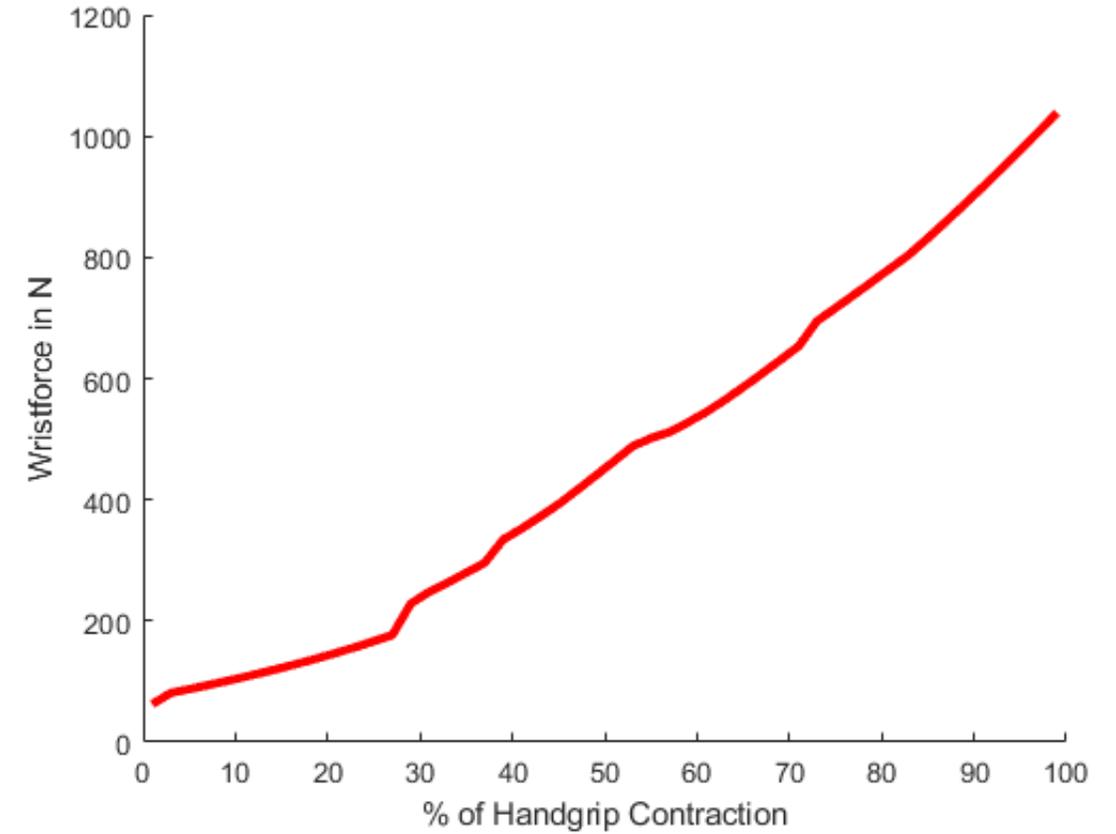
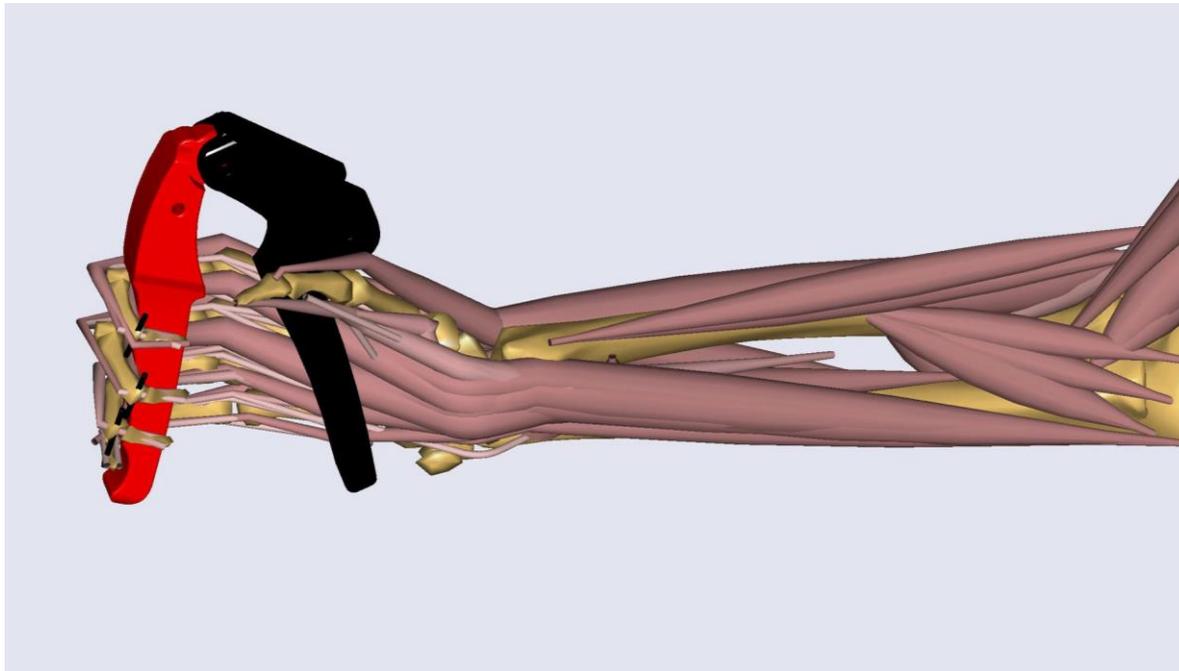
Paper submitted to (*“Electromyography based validation of a musculoskeletal hand model”*) to the **Journal of Biomechanical Engineering**

Application – manual perineal protection

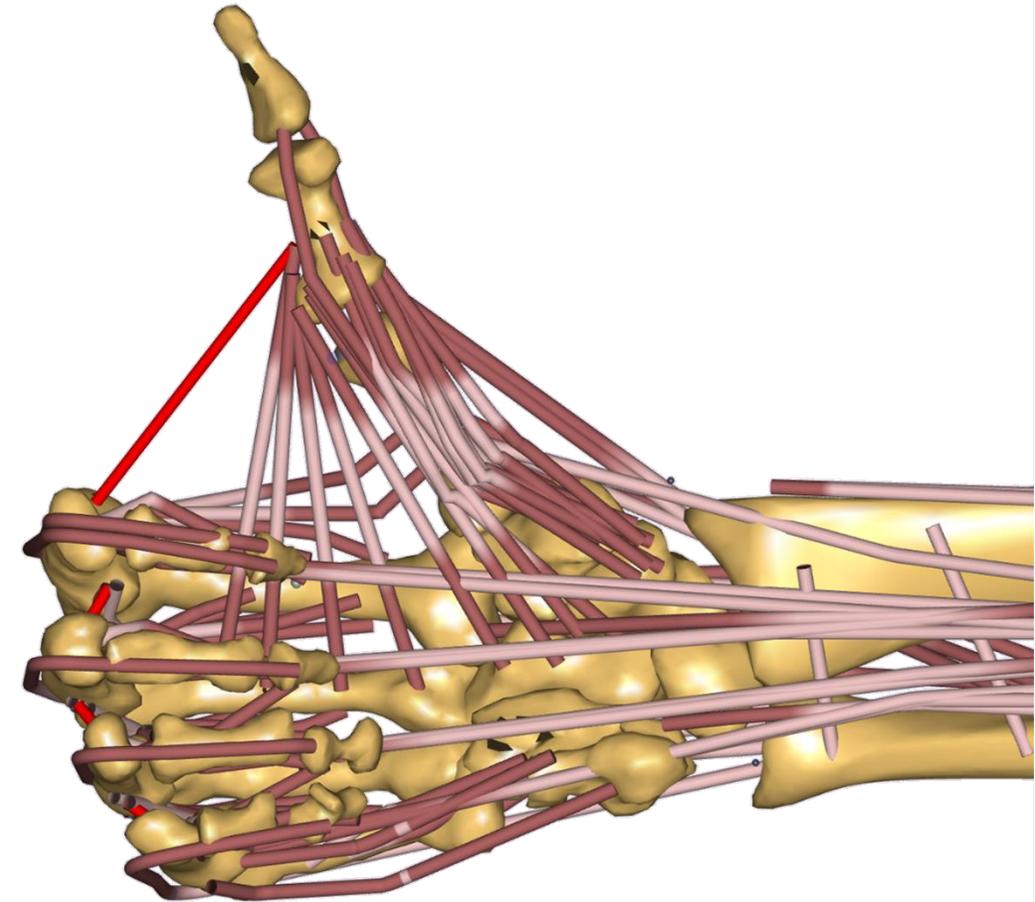
- measurement of real deliveries



Application – gripping tool



**Thank you
for your
attention!**



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- Events, Dates, Publication list, ...

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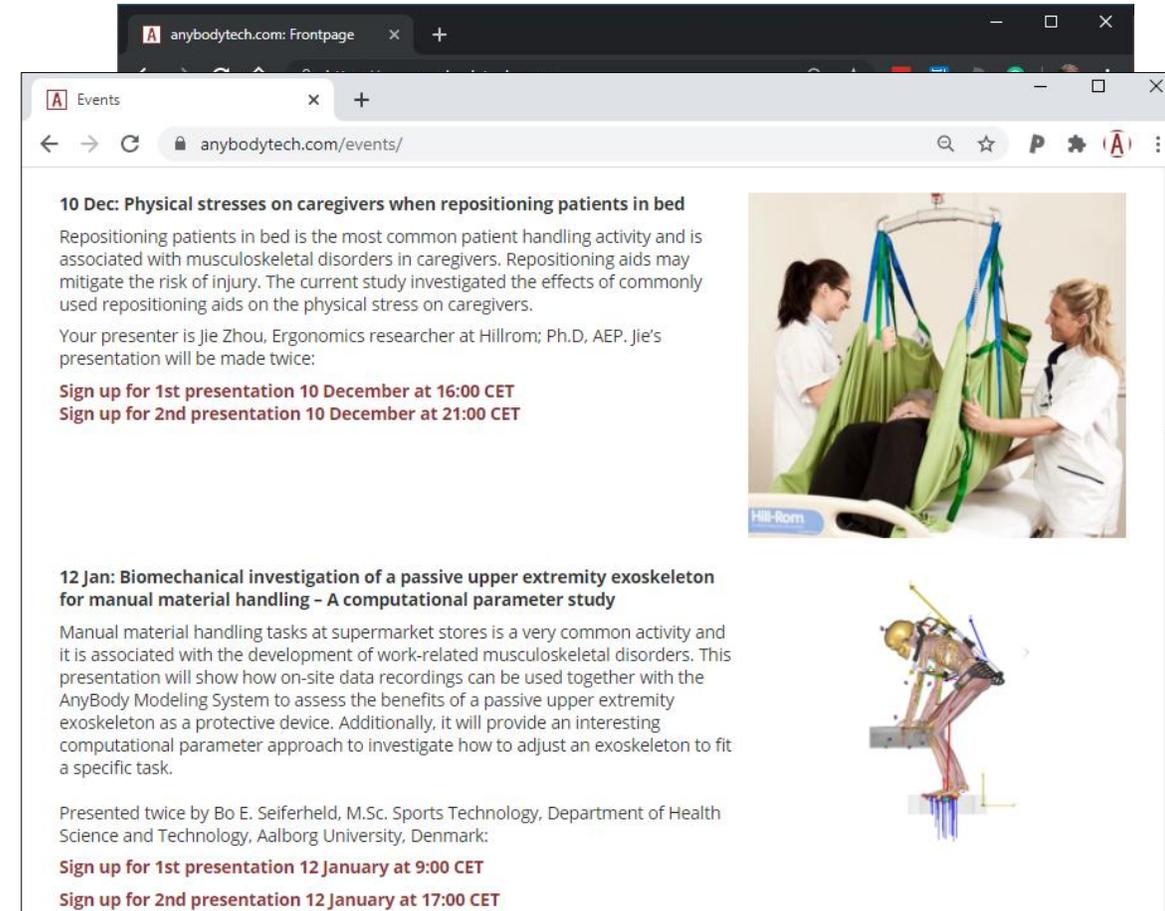
Upcoming Webcasts

- December 10th - The effects of hospital bed features on physical stresses on caregivers when repositioning patients in bed
- January 12th - Biomechanical investigation of a passive upper extremity exoskeleton for manual material handling – A computational parameter study.

 **Meet us?** Send email to sales@anybodytech.com

 **Want to present?** Send email to ki@anybodytech.com

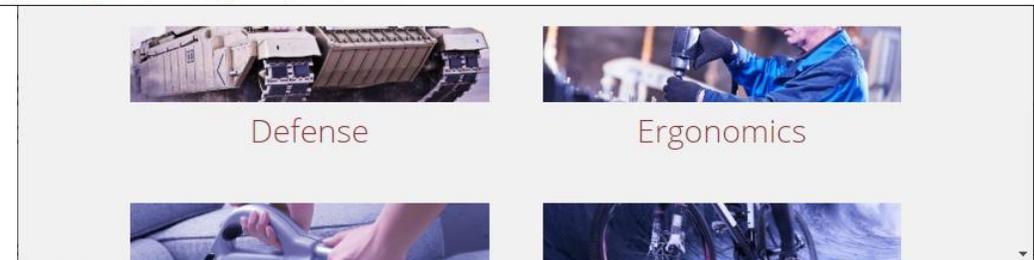
Find us:    



10 Dec: Physical stresses on caregivers when repositioning patients in bed
 Repositioning patients in bed is the most common patient handling activity and is associated with musculoskeletal disorders in caregivers. Repositioning aids may mitigate the risk of injury. The current study investigated the effects of commonly used repositioning aids on the physical stress on caregivers.
 Your presenter is Jie Zhou, Ergonomics researcher at Hillrom; Ph.D, AEP. Jie's presentation will be made twice:
Sign up for 1st presentation 10 December at 16:00 CET
Sign up for 2nd presentation 10 December at 21:00 CET



12 Jan: Biomechanical investigation of a passive upper extremity exoskeleton for manual material handling – A computational parameter study
 Manual material handling tasks at supermarket stores is a very common activity and it is associated with the development of work-related musculoskeletal disorders. This presentation will show how on-site data recordings can be used together with the AnyBody Modeling System to assess the benefits of a passive upper extremity exoskeleton as a protective device. Additionally, it will provide an interesting computational parameter approach to investigate how to adjust an exoskeleton to fit a specific task.
 Presented twice by Bo E. Seiferheld, M.Sc. Sports Technology, Department of Health Science and Technology, Aalborg University, Denmark:
Sign up for 1st presentation 12 January at 9:00 CET
Sign up for 2nd presentation 12 January at 17:00 CET

Defense Ergonomics

Time for questions:

