



# ***i*-Polymers for *i*-Arthroplasty**

## **New Polymer Technologies for HIP Arthroplasty**

**Leo Smit**  
**Business Director Implant Solutions**



# Total Hip Arthroplasty



One of the largest **SUCCESS**es of the medical profession

**>2 Million** Hip and Knee replacements carried out annually

Multitude of **innovations**, total hip/knee, uni-knee, hip resurfacing

Many **materials** being used – polymers, metals, ceramics

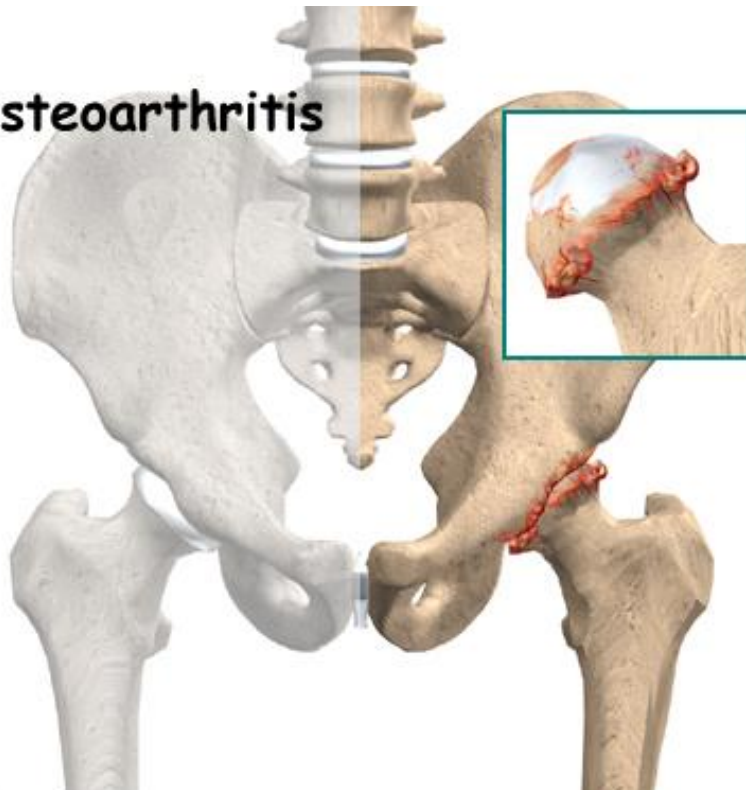
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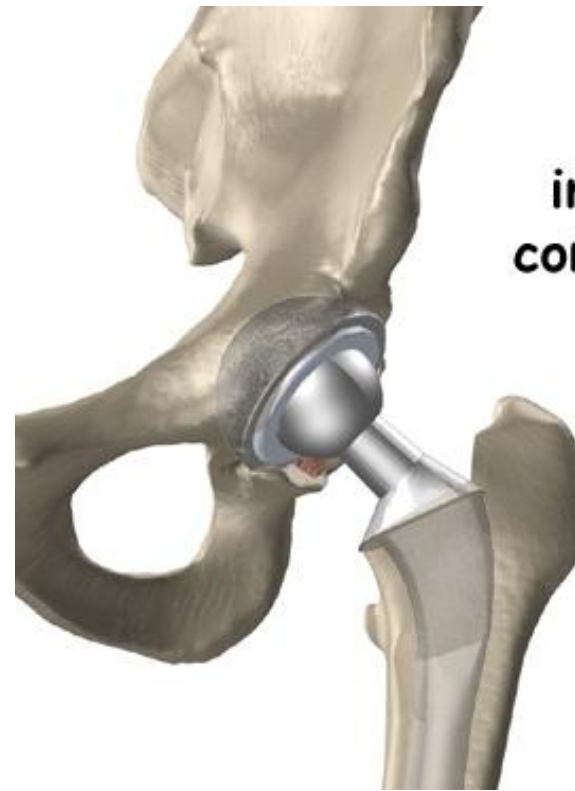
# Total Hip Replacement



Osteoarthritis



Hip  
implant  
completed



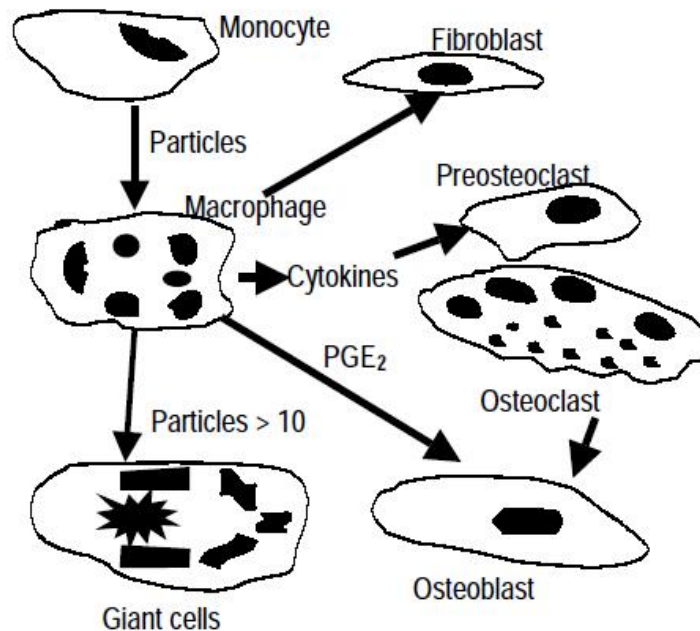
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# Wear: the central theme in HIP Arthroplasty



Picture from Gomez-Barena



Teflon too soft → UHMWPE

“Hit by friendly fire” : Macrophage attacks on PE wear particles cause human biological/physiological responses leading to **osteolysis**.

Current artificial hip lifetimes are app 10 – 15 years

→ current demographics ask for more!

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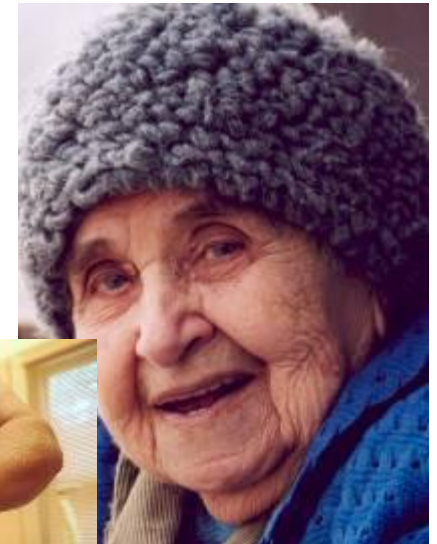
# Demographics make things worse



People are reaching  
**higher ages,**  
which is good, yet

people are **more obese** and/or  
our lifestyle is aimed at staying  
**more active**

so the pressure on our joints increases



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# Materials options compared



## Pros

- Longest clinical history
- Low wear when XL'd
- Excellent biocompatibility
- Highest clinical usage

## Cons

- Oxidative susceptibility
- Processing steps



## Pros

- Low wear
- Large head sizes

## Cons

- Metal ion release
- Implant noise
- High cost of fabrication



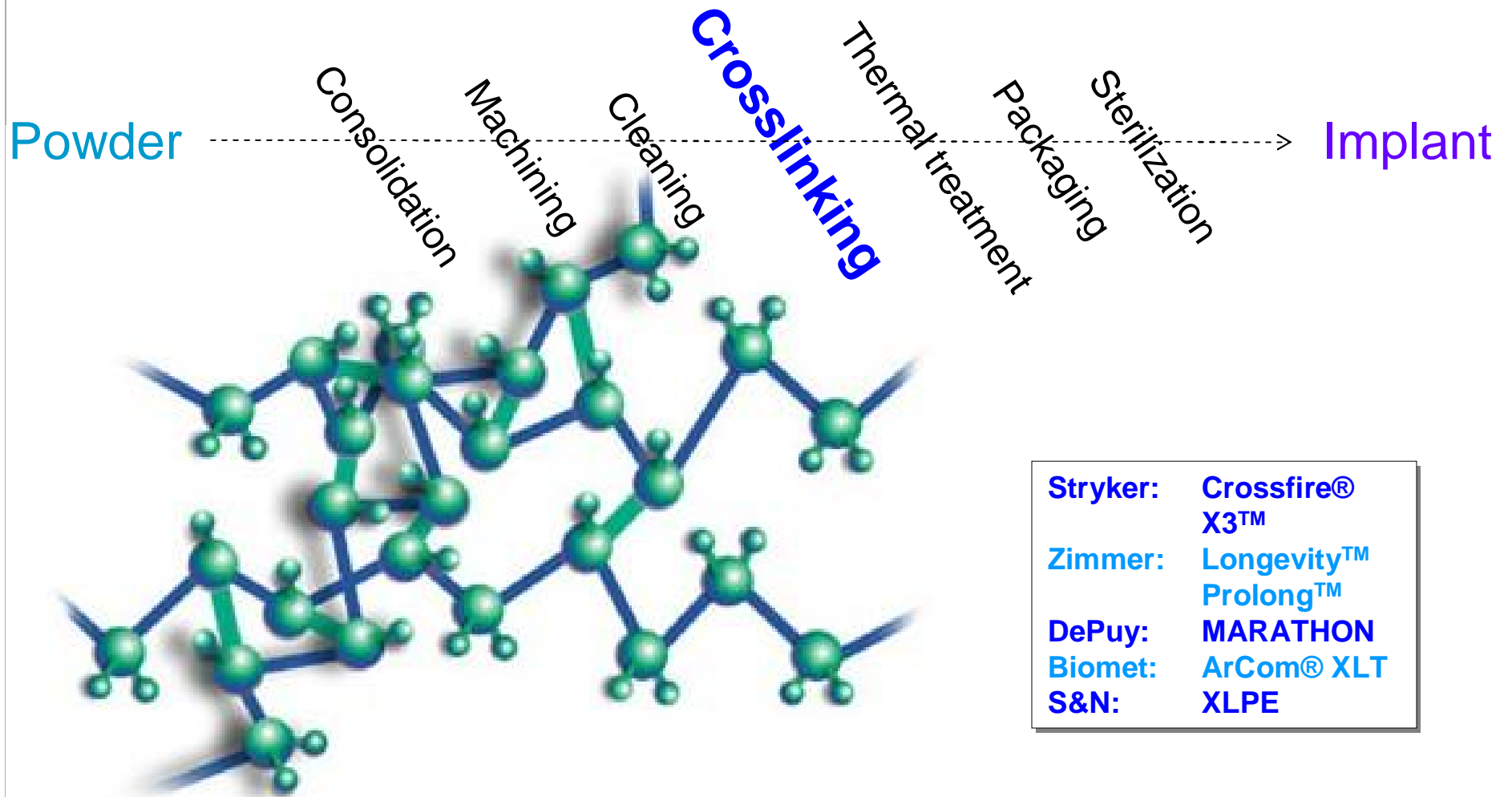
## Pros

- Low wear
- Excellent biocompatibility

## Cons

- Fracture is clinical disaster
- High material cost
- Implant noise

# Crosslinking – THE breakthrough in UHMwPE



Picture: Zimmer

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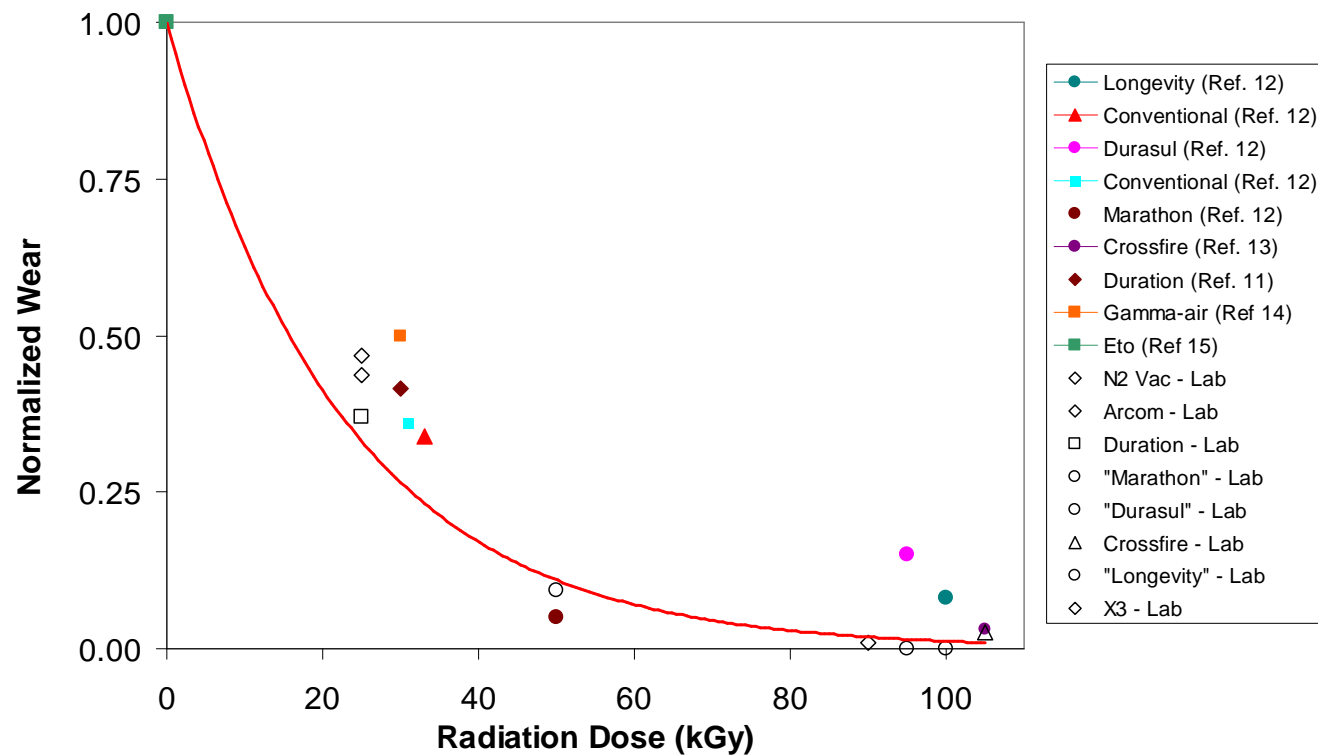


# Significant reduction in wear rate



Both **in-vitro** as well as **in-vivo** wear  
reduced as function of the Radiation Dose

Laboratory and clinical results



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Edge-Loading Wear of Metal-on-Metal and Metal-on-X3® Highly Crosslinked Polyethylene: Survival of the Fittest  
Aiguo Wang, Ph.D., VP, Reconstructive Technologies, Stryker Orthopaedics, Mahwah, New Jersey, USA.

# Radicals form new challenge



**Macro-radicals** are created during irradiation

Macro-radicals **react with oxygen** - causing oxidative **degradation** of the bearing material

# Current radical removal options



Thermal treatment

## Remelting OR Annealing

Additional step - time consuming, costs

Loss of mechanical properties

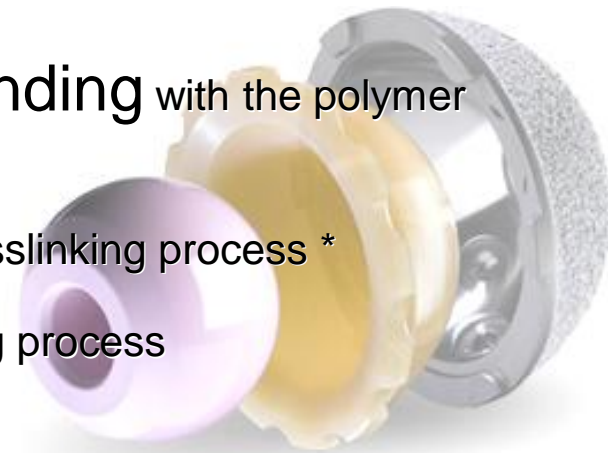
Vitamin E stabilization

## Diffusion into the final Implant OR Pre-blending with the polymer

Pre blended Vitamin E **interferes** with crosslinking process \*

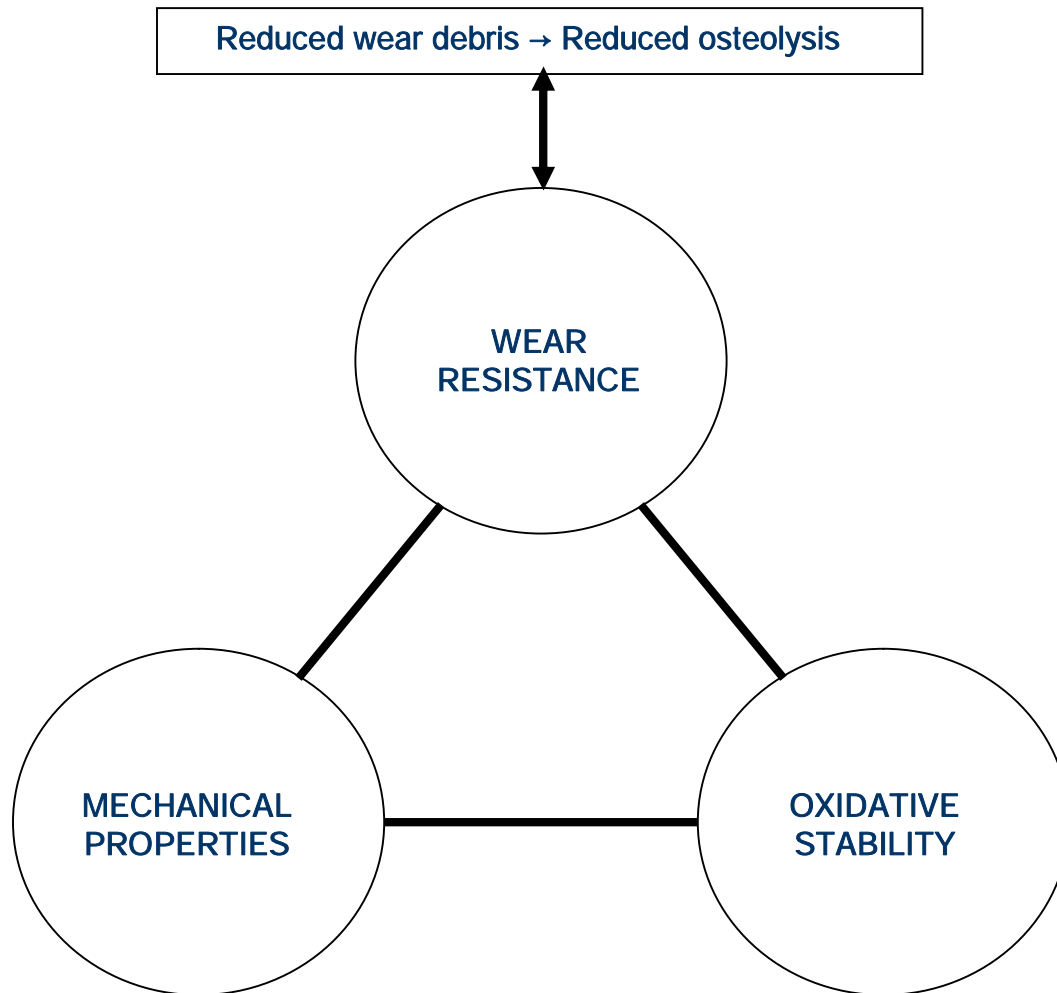
Vitamin E is **consumed** in the crosslinking process

Material turns **yellow**



\* (Oral, E et al, Biomaterials (2005), 26(33), 6657-6663)

# UHMwPE Paradigm



Ideally:

- wear resistance ↑
- oxidation resistance ↑
- mechanical properties ↑

REAL WORLD so far not ideal – Wear optimization causes compromises

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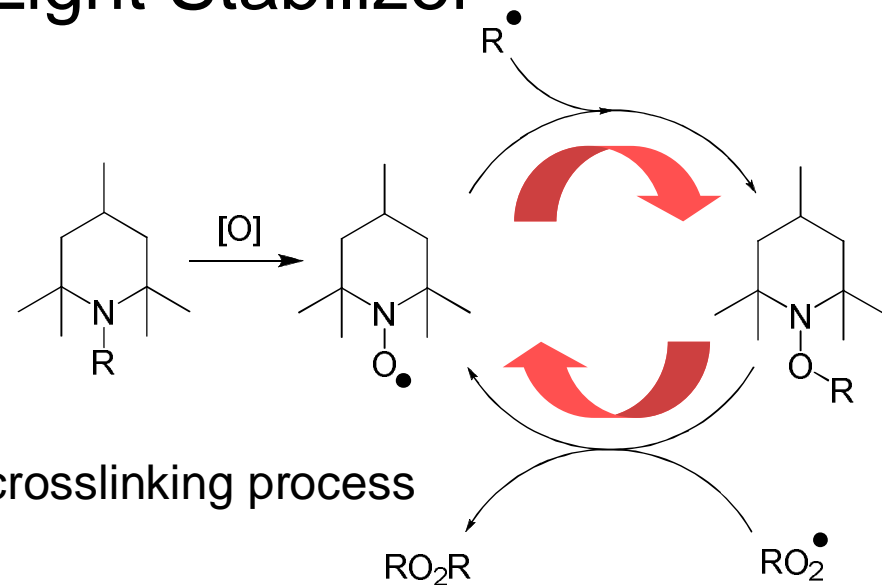
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Gomez-Barrena, E et al. *Acta Orthopaedica* 2008, 79 (6), 832.

# Alternative stabilizer : HALS



## HALS : Hindered Amine Light Stabilizer



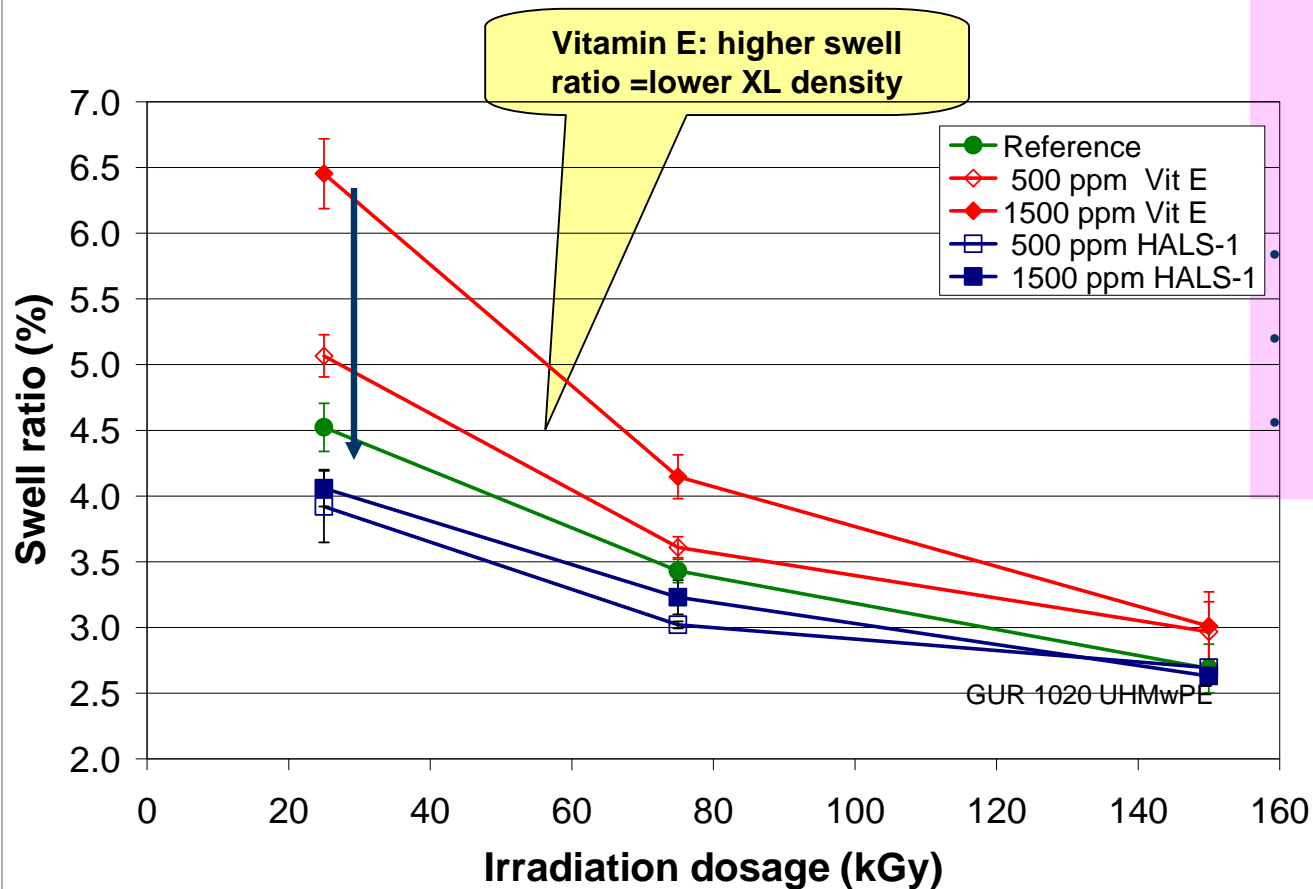
No radical scavenging during radiation

→ **no interference** with the crosslinking process

**Regenerative** - Less stabilizer needed

No yellowing (**consistent color**) because no degradation components are formed

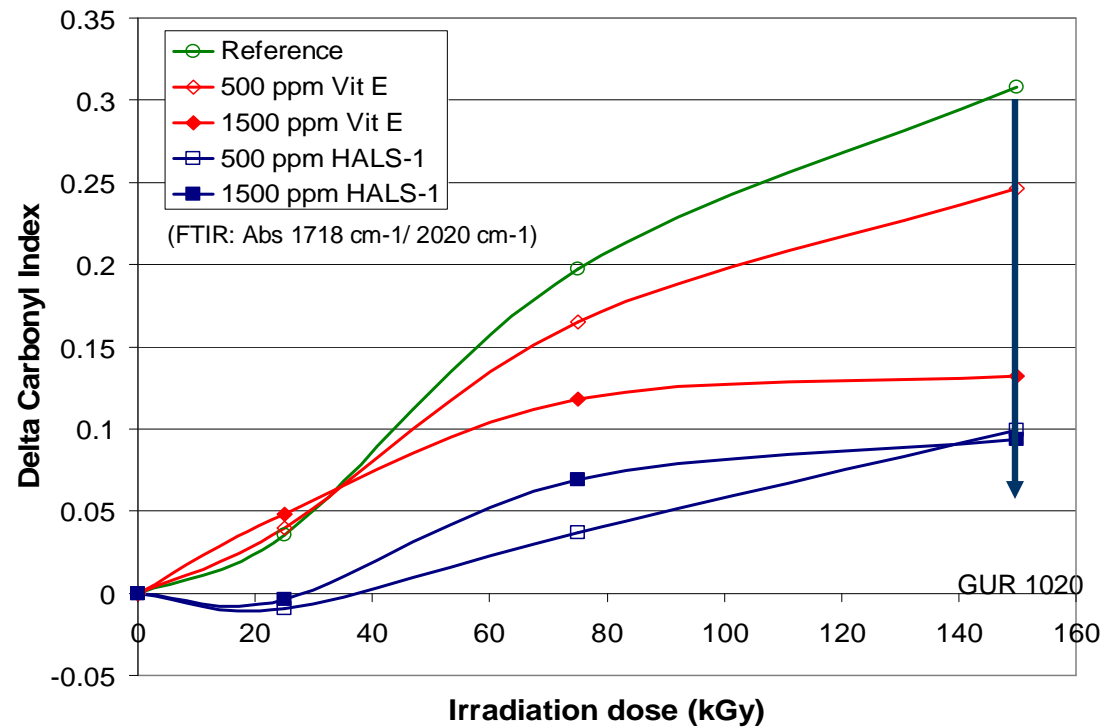
# HALS : Crosslinking improvement



Higher crosslink density for HALS than for Vitamin E stabilized UHMwPE

- Tested 0.05 and 0.15 wt.% Vitamin E versus 0.05 and 0.15 wt.% HALS
- No significant differences between 0.05 and 0.15 wt.% HALS
- No influence type of HALS

# HALS-UH shows effective stabilization



Change in Carbonyl Index as a result of ageing during 6 weeks at room temperature shows better stabilization compared to vitamin E

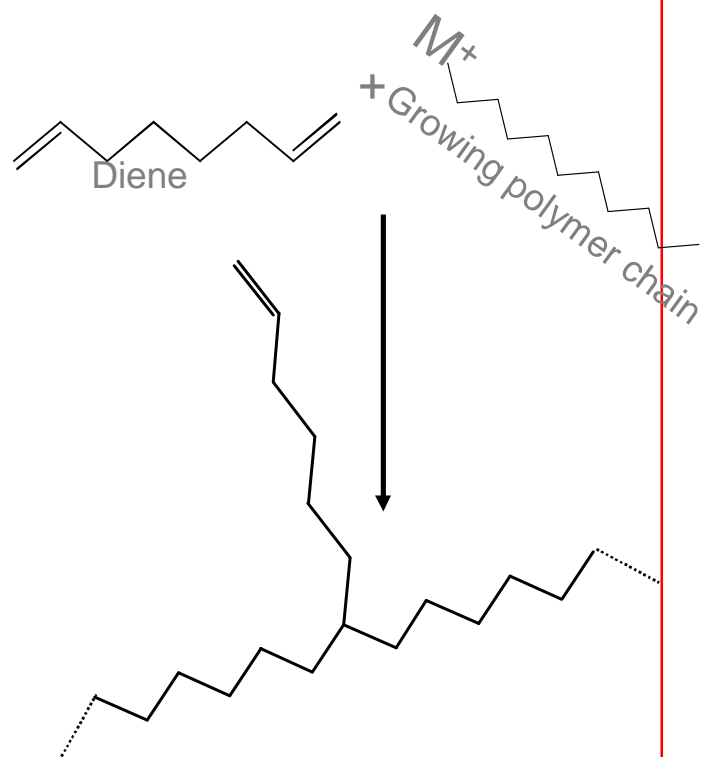
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# Easy-XL™ : better crosslinkable UHMwPE



Incorporate **dienes** in growing PE chain:



## Hypothesis :

Incorporation of **diene** in UHMWPE will leave a pendant **unsaturation** which is believed to make **crosslinking more efficient.**

This enables the use of **lower radiation doses**, so **less radicals** stay behind which will potentially **reduce oxidative degradation.**

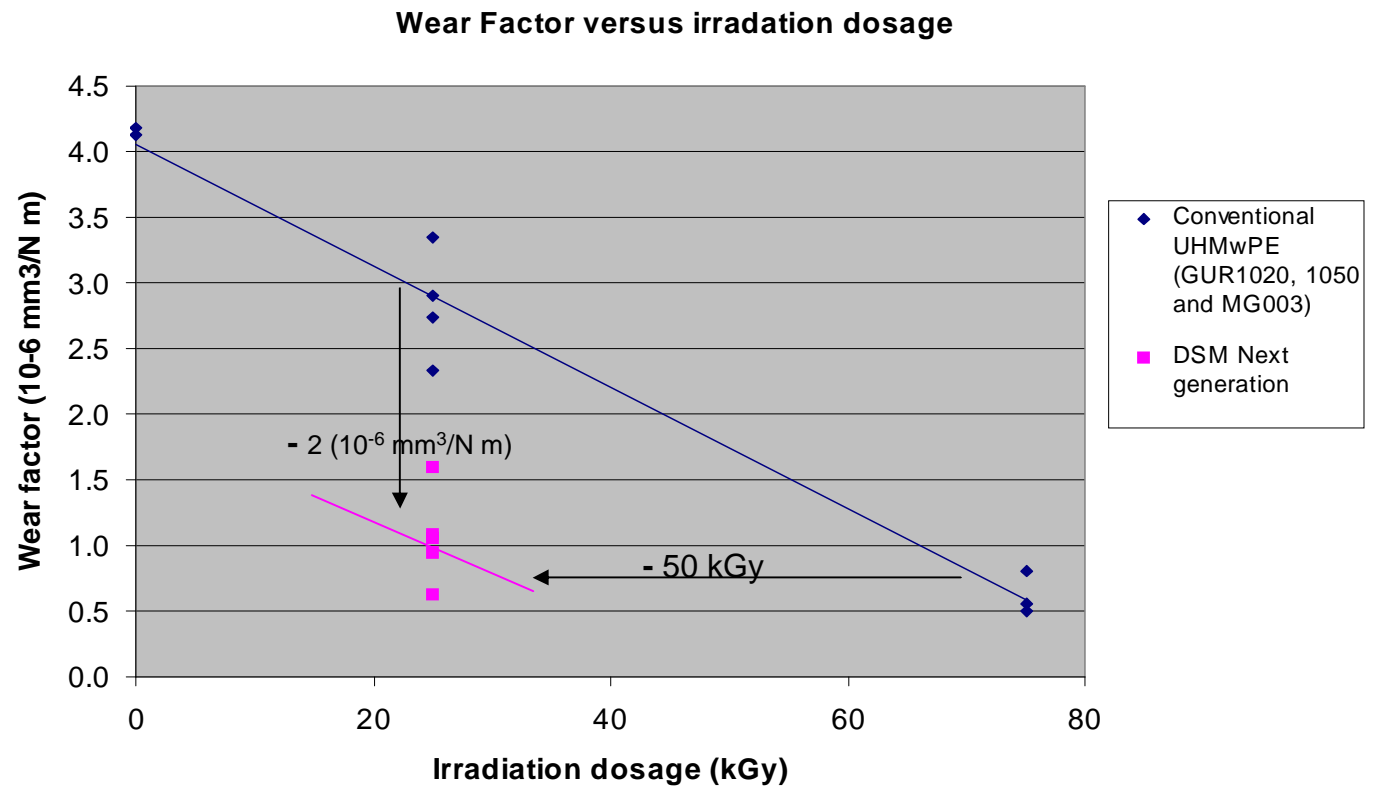
Further by adapting **molecular architecture** we can **optimize mechanical properties**



# Easy-XL needs significantly less radiation for low wear



Results show that 25 kGy irradiation (i.e. **sterilization dose**) resulted in a wear resistance **comparable to highly XL materials**



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Pin on Disk wear measurements.  
See Eva Wisse et.al. 4<sup>th</sup> International UHMWPE Meeting, Turin, 2009

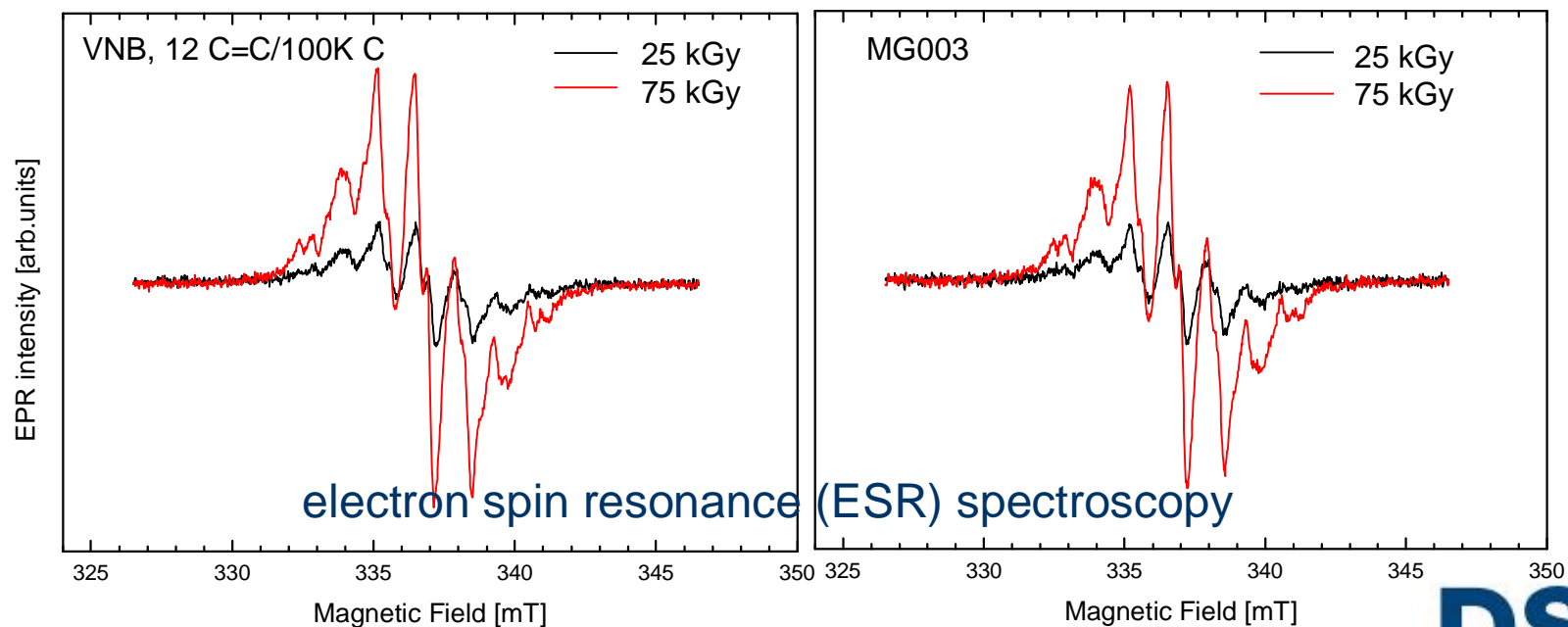
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# Less remaining free radicals with Easy-XL



For both conventional UH and Easy-XL it was shown that 75 kGy radiation leaves behind 2-3 times higher radical content than 25 kGy

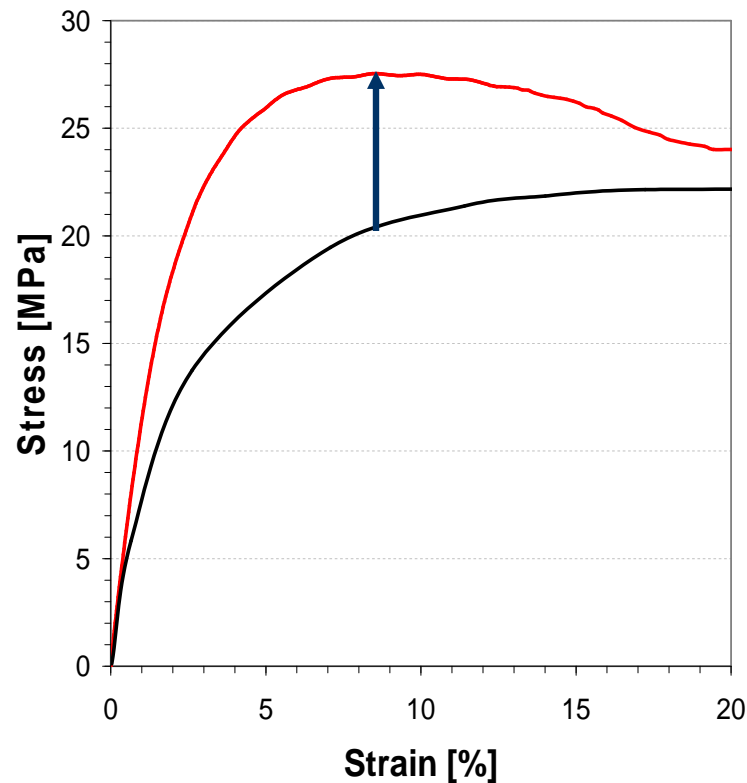
→ **Easy-XL** crosslinked material has **much less residual radicals!**



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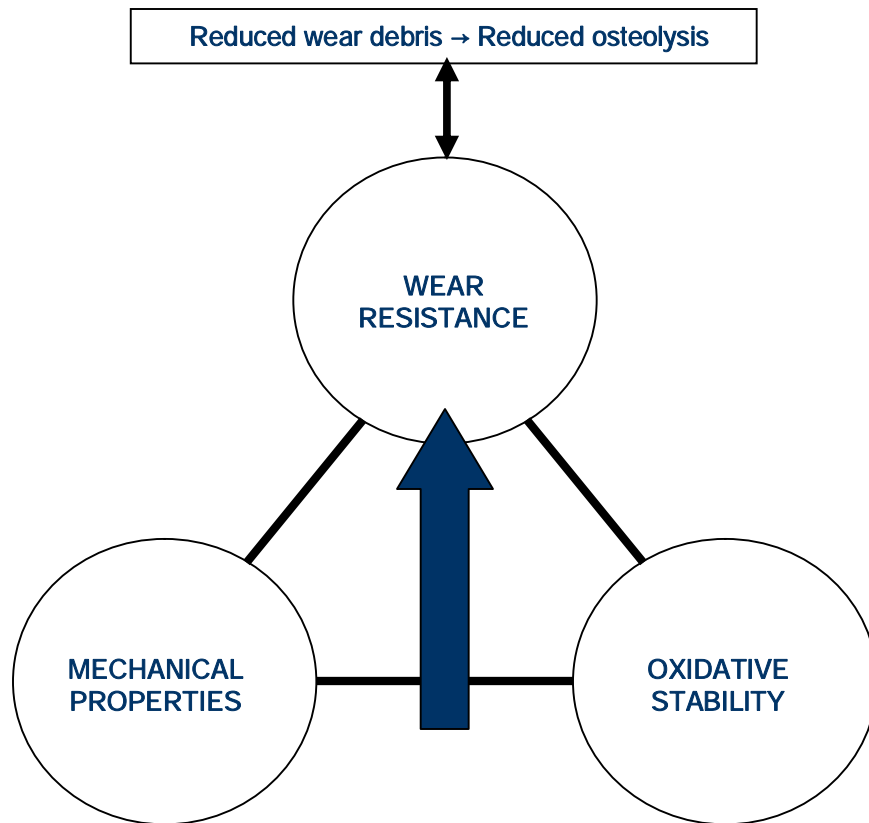
# Better Mechanical Properties



Optimizing the  
Molecular Architecture  
enables us to find a  
new balance in  
mechanical properties.

Easy-XL is a **stronger** material:  
- a.o. 30% higher Yield Stress

# Conclusion – will we break the paradigm?



HALS-UH and Easy-XL,

separate or combined,  
form a strong vehicle to

break the paradigm,

creating novel polyethylenes for arthroplasty,  
having

better wear resistance,  
better mechanical properties  
and  
better oxidative stability

all at the same time.

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# But.....



- ALL innovations thus far have been aimed at increasing the hardness of the bearing material
- This is opposite of what is present in the human body: Cartilage is much **lower** in hardness than polyethylene

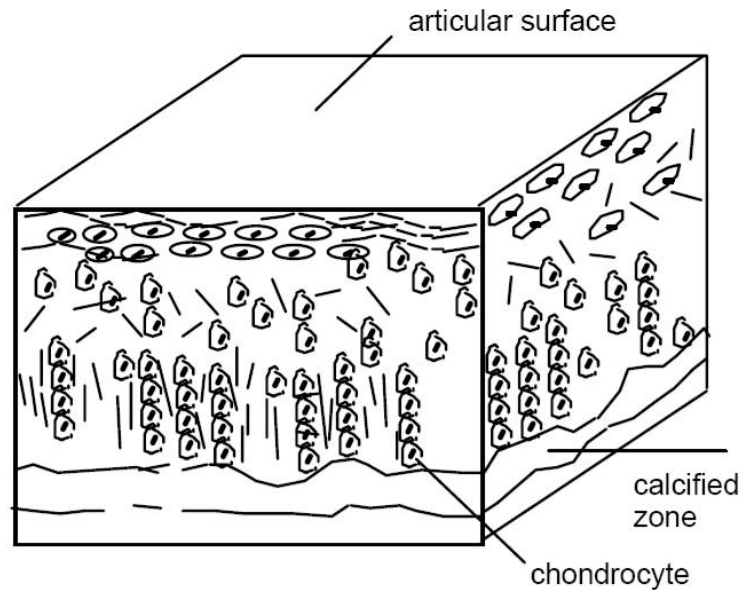
# Arthroplasty – real cartilage



## Biomechanics of Musculoskeletal Tissues



By  
**David Hawkins, Ph.D.**  
Exercise Biology Program,  
Exercise Science Graduate Group  
Biomedical Engineering Graduate Group  
University of California - Davis



**Figure 1** - Illustration of the organization of articular cartilage. Chondrocytes make up less than 10% of cartilage volume. Collagen fibers are arranged parallel to the articular surface in the outer zone and perpendicular to the surface in the deep zone.



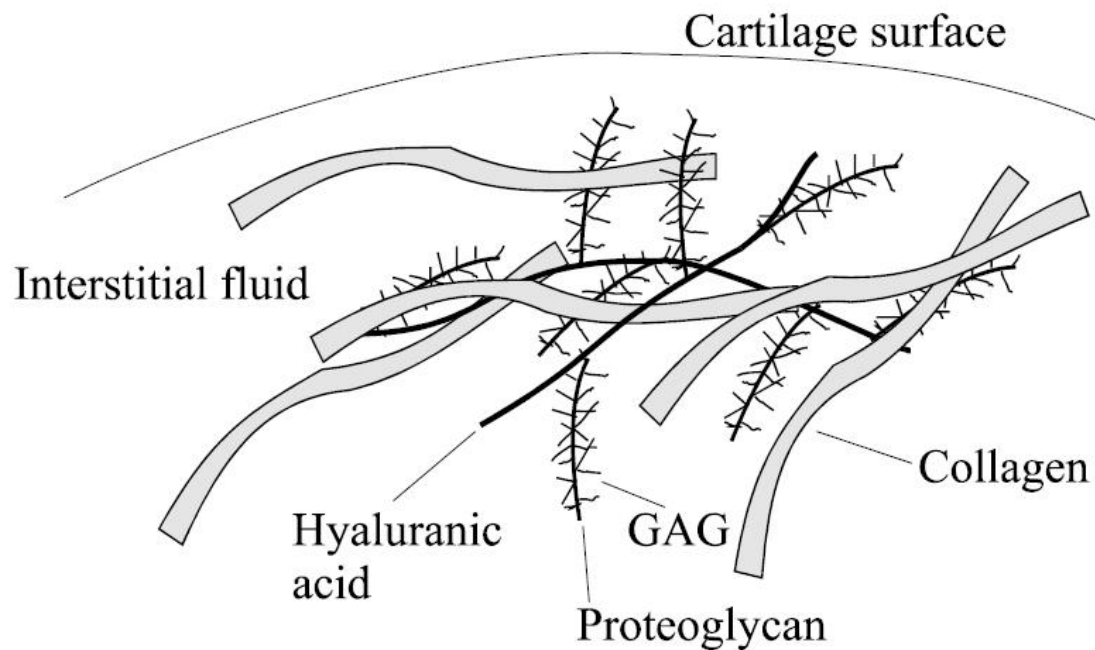
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# Arthroplasty – real cartilage



- **Spongy and Lubricated.....**



**Figure 2:** Illustration of the constituents of cartilage and their arrangement. Collagen molecules provide tensile strength. Glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) are negatively charged and repel each other. Proteoglycans are hydrophilic and attract water. If a compressive load is applied to the articular surface, then fluid flows out of the cartilage due to the membrane permeability.




Increased **Compliance** (compressibility) and  
**Lubrication** can lead to breakthrough  
technology

→ PolyCarbonate Urethanes  
**Bionate®**




# Compliance: Active Implants



**THE PIONEER**  
**OF PLIABLE ORTHOPAEDIC**  
**IMPLANT SOLUTIONS**  
**SERVING A MORE**  
**ACTIVE WORLD.**

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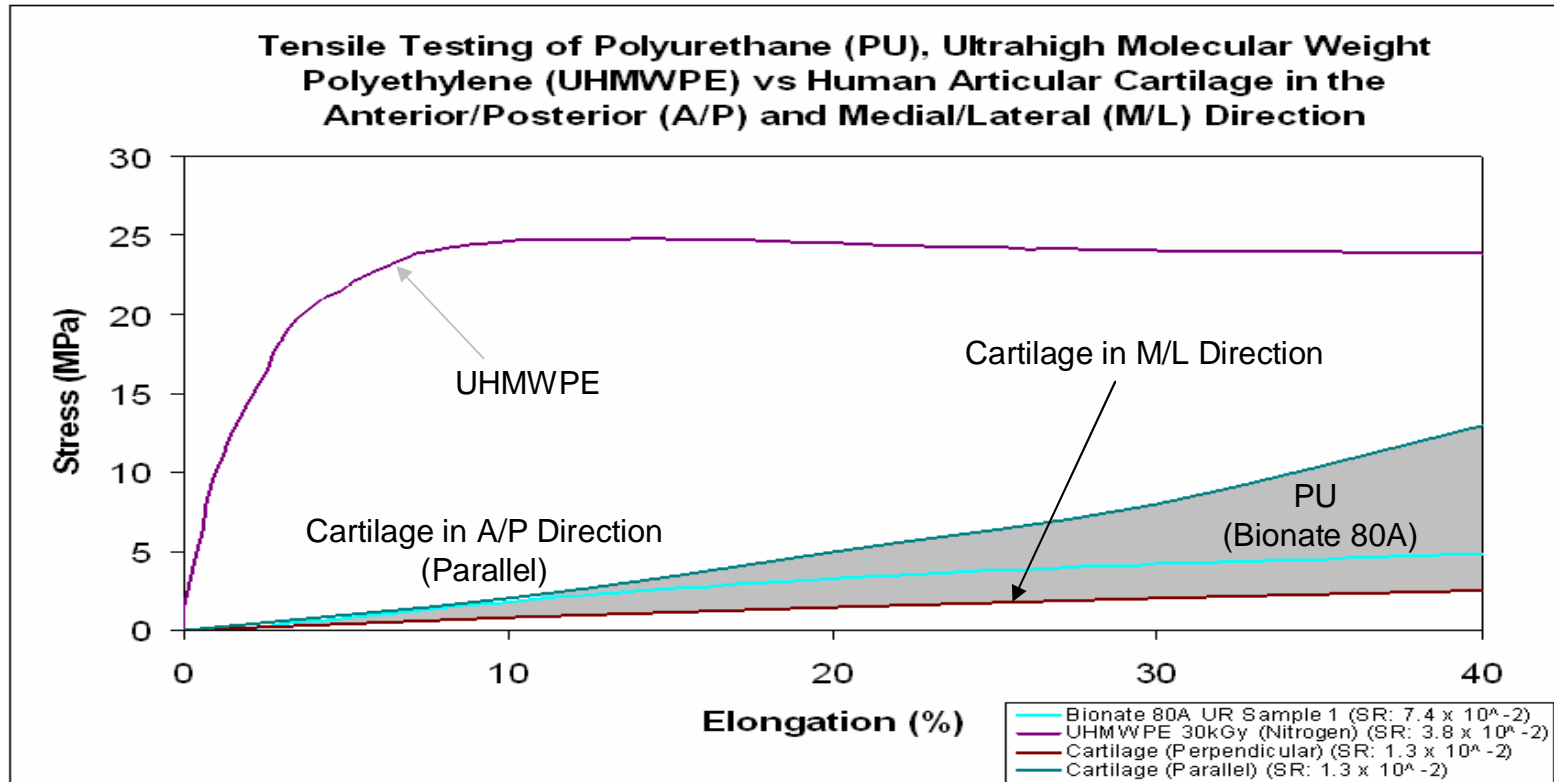


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# Imitating Joints vs Replacing Joints

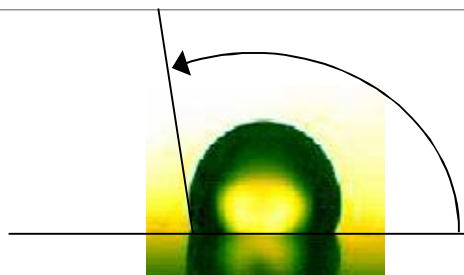


Graph compiled by Active Implants; IMUKA 2010 PolyCarbonate Urethane, A compliant soft bearing material in THA, Emanuele Nocco  
 Articular cartilage data from middle depth values of human distal femur in Adult Articular Cartilage by MHR Freeman, 1974;  
 UHMWPE Data from Steve Kurtz, PhD, Exponent, Inc.  
 PU Data from DSM PTG SR = Strain Rate

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# Contact Angle



	Average	Std. Dev.
Bionate® 80A PCU	76.5	0.5
UHMWPE	104	2.6

**PCU Material More Hydrophilic**



All done with distilled water.

# The effect: Hydroplaning



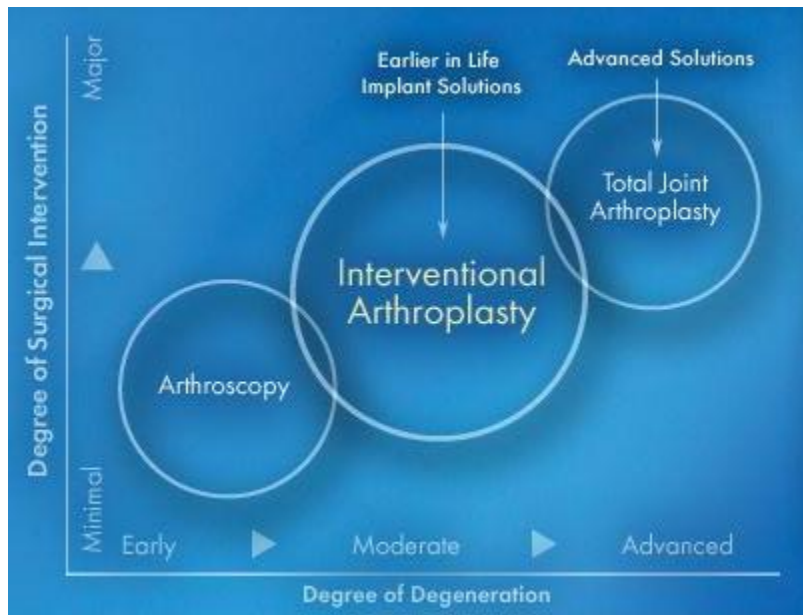
- The lower contact angle helps to establish a **full fluid film** between the bearing surfaces, enabling them to “hydroplane” with very low level of friction.



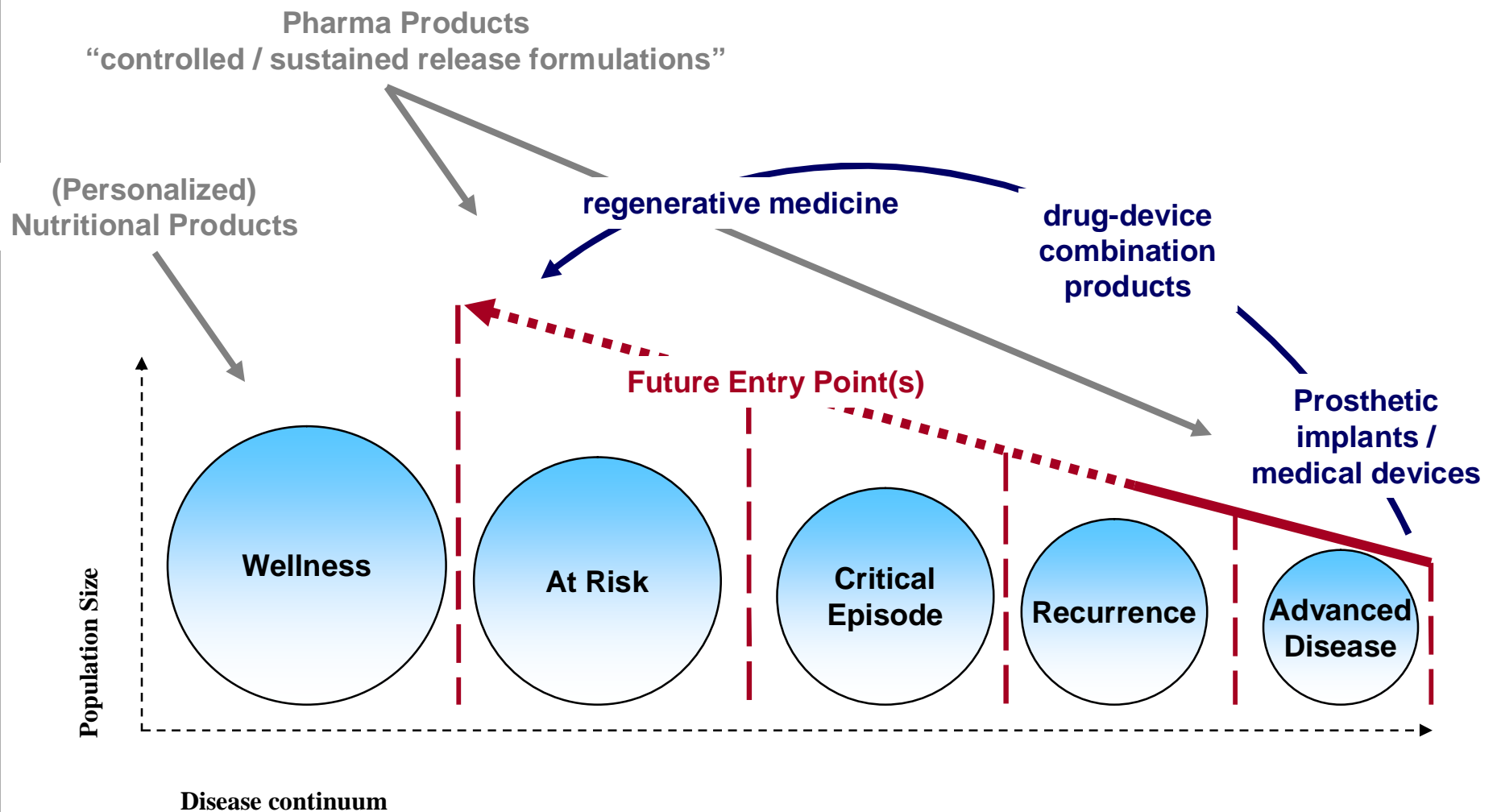
# Enabling Technology for Early Intervention



- The “body-like” characteristics of PCU’s also make them very likely candidates for earlier interventions: e.g. direct use against Cartilage



# Interventions at all stages of the disease continuum



# DSM approaches to joint health



**i-flex** – a joint health food supplement from DSM Nutritional Products, containing vitamins, carotenoids and galactolipids mixture that has been demonstrated in vitro to have protective and even regenerative effects on human cartilage.

DSM is the world's leading producer of **Vitamin E**

**Easy-XL** – a novel family of UHMwPE grades with a new molecular architecture to increase crosslinking efficiency

**HALS-UH** – an Alternative Stabilizer that provides for stabilization of UHMwPE powder

**Bionate®** Poly Carbonate Urethane polymers for soft bearing applications and Early Interventional Arthroplasty.

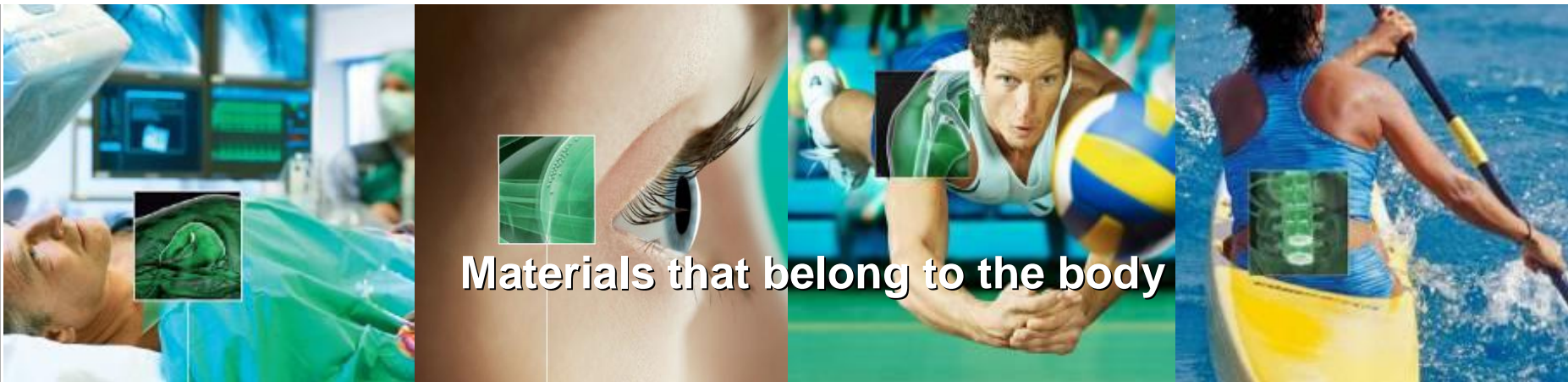
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# THANK YOU

**Leo Smit**  
**Business Director Implant Solutions**



**Materials that belong to the body**

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