

Sarah McClelland, Samantha Polege, David Li, Maha Ead, Lindsey Westover, Kajsa Duke
 Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Alberta

Introduction

- Severe pelvic fractures are often treated with surgery in attempts to stabilize the bone.
- With knowledge of the symmetry of pelvis, the intact side can be used as a basis of the fractured side.

Objective

Understand the left-right symmetry of the pelvis to assist with the virtual reconstruction of fractured pelvises.

Methods

- 1) CT scans of intact pelvises are imported into Mimics® and 3D models are created.
- 2) Spine and femurs are removed to isolate the pelvis.
- 3) Model is imported into GeoMagic® and the regions are defined.
- 4) The segments from either side are aligned.
- 5) Colour deviation maps of each segment are generated.

Results and Conclusion

Region	RMS (mm)	% of Points Within ± 2 mm
Iliac	1.29	85.8
Acetabulum	1.02	92.4
Pubic Ramus	1.04	91.4

- The average RMS values are below 2 mm and the percentage of points within 2 mm is high.
- The results imply that the pelvis is symmetrical and may assist in the surgical planning process of pelvic fractures.

Acknowledgements

- I would like to thank my Principal Investigators, Dr. Kajsa Duke and Dr. Lindsey Westover, and my lab partner Samantha Polege.
- Thank you to my supervisors, Maha Ead and David Li.
- Thank you to Syncrude and Canada Summer Jobs for sponsoring my participation in this program.

