



# Insertion Device for Post-Placental IUD Placement

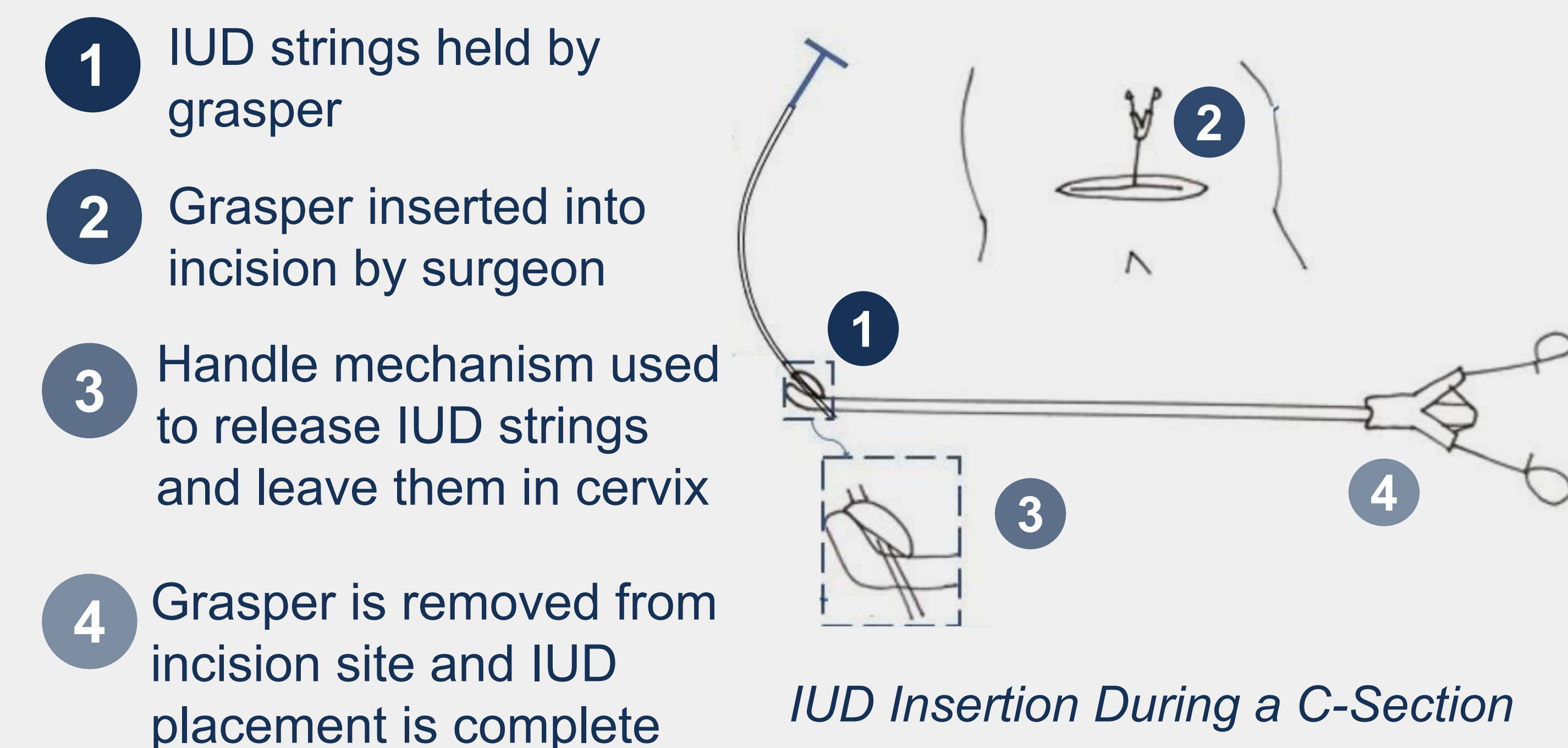
Vongai Tizora, Aaksa Nair, Daniel Owen, Rachel Dannhausen-Brun, Valerie Chen, Matthew Lee, Jackie Way  
Bioengineering Department, The Grainger College of Engineering, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign



## Post-Placental IUD Placement

### SureThread

- SureThread is an intrauterine device (IUD) string holder to aid surgeons in the placement of post-placental IUDs.
- Goal is to decrease the frequency of lost IUD strings which often results in invasive and expensive checkups and removals [1].
- A safer method of insertion may reduce the number of unexpected pregnancies and allow for more affordable and easier IUD removal.
- This device has the potential to impact over 18 million women worldwide who get C-sections [2].



### Concerns:

- Can we design a grasper that has enough friction to hold the IUD strings as they are inserted
- If the IUD strings are properly inserted, will they remain in place throughout the subsequent 6 weeks

## Design Criteria

### The insertion device must:

- Grasper-like device
- Disposable single use holder in sterile packaging
- Should not significantly increase surgical time
- Higher rate of visible strings following insertion

## Standards

ISO 7151:1988

Surgical instruments —  
Non-cutting, articulated

## Prototyping

### Initial Phase

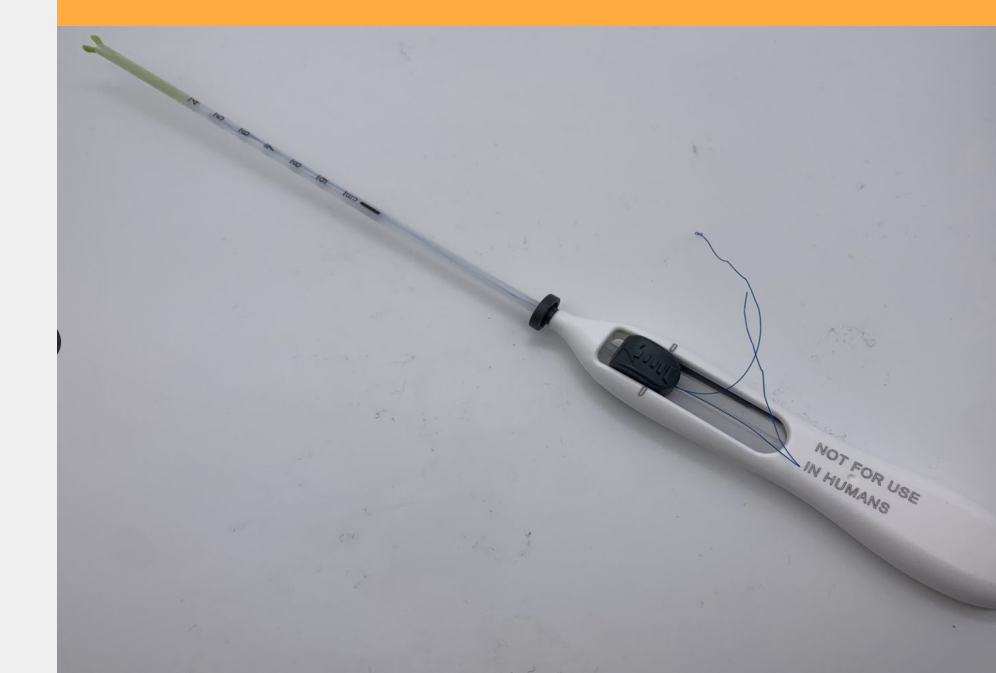
#### 3D Printed Uterus



#### 3D Printed IUD



#### Sample IUD/Holder



### Modeling Testing Environment



Model Pregnant Uterus



Model Dilated Cervix



Model Operative Environment



Artificial uterus made from silicon mold (~22.9-25.4 cm long and wide)



Cervix of the artificial uterus (~1 cm diameter)



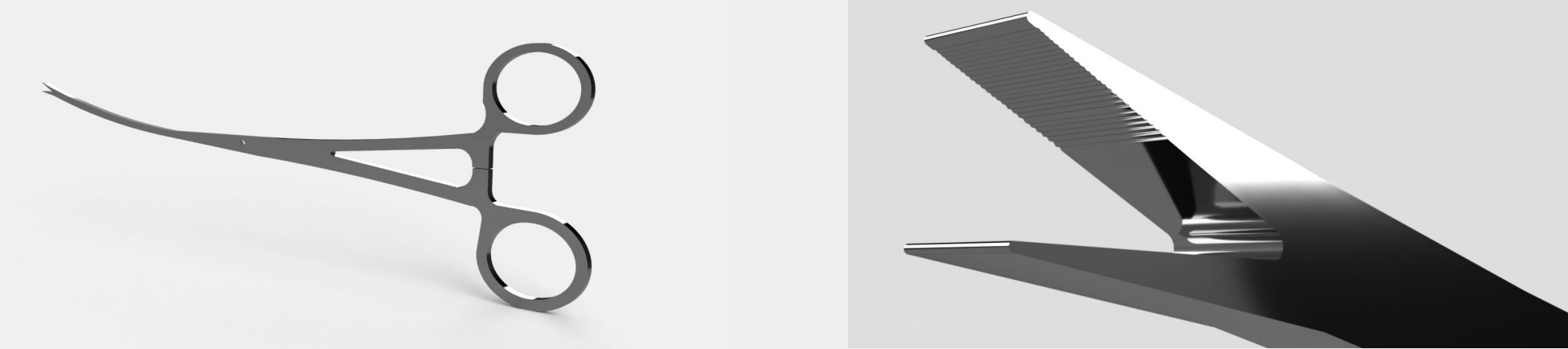
Transverse incision of the artificial uterus with exacto knife



Opening of the artificial uterus through the C-section incision

### Forceps

#### Initial 3D Design



#### 3D Print Test



#### Stainless Steel Alligator Forceps



#### Modified/Printed

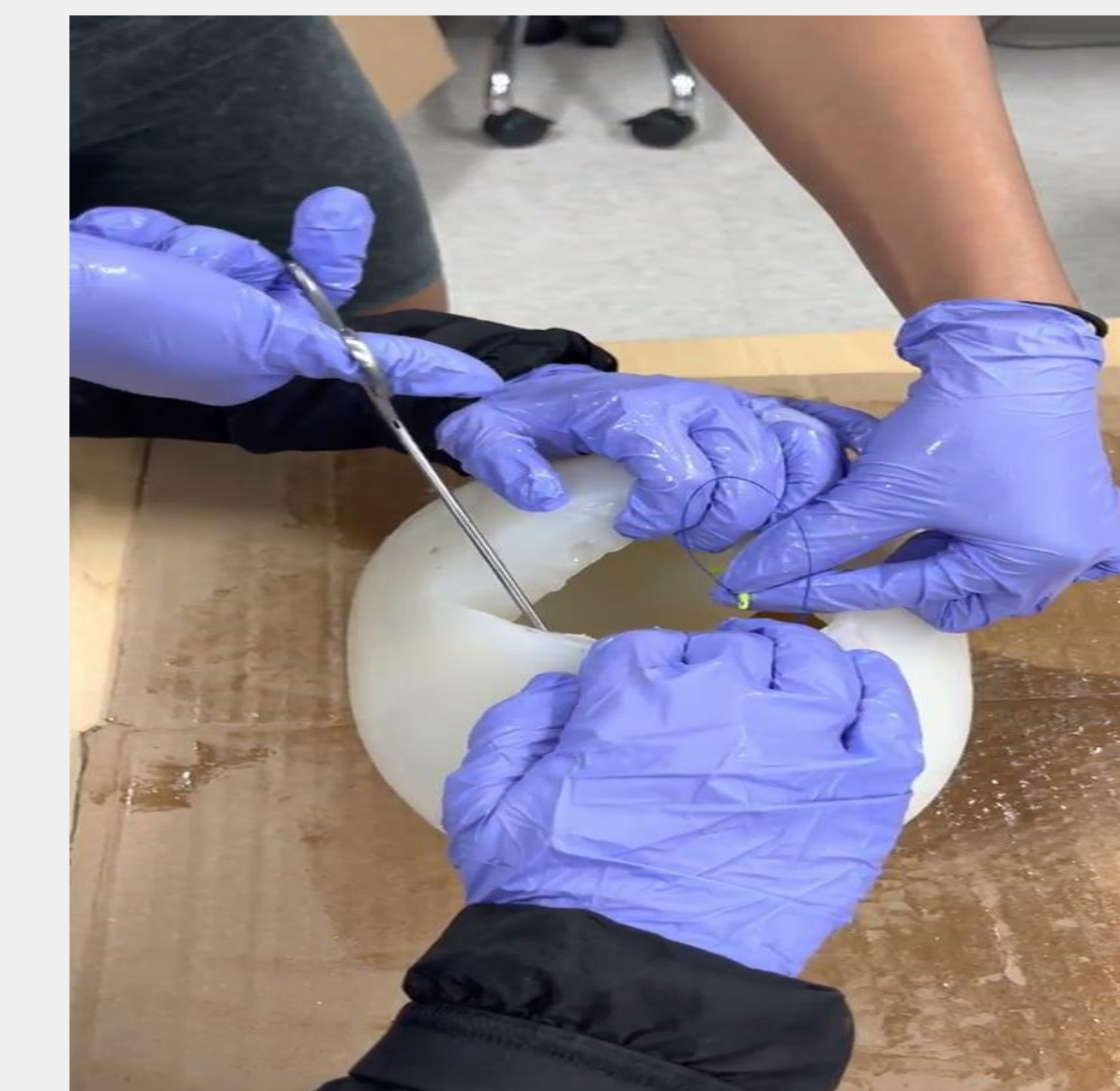


Assembly of modified/printed forceps in Meshmixer following addition of locking mechanism.

The four separate components of the modified/printed forceps printing.

## Testing Results

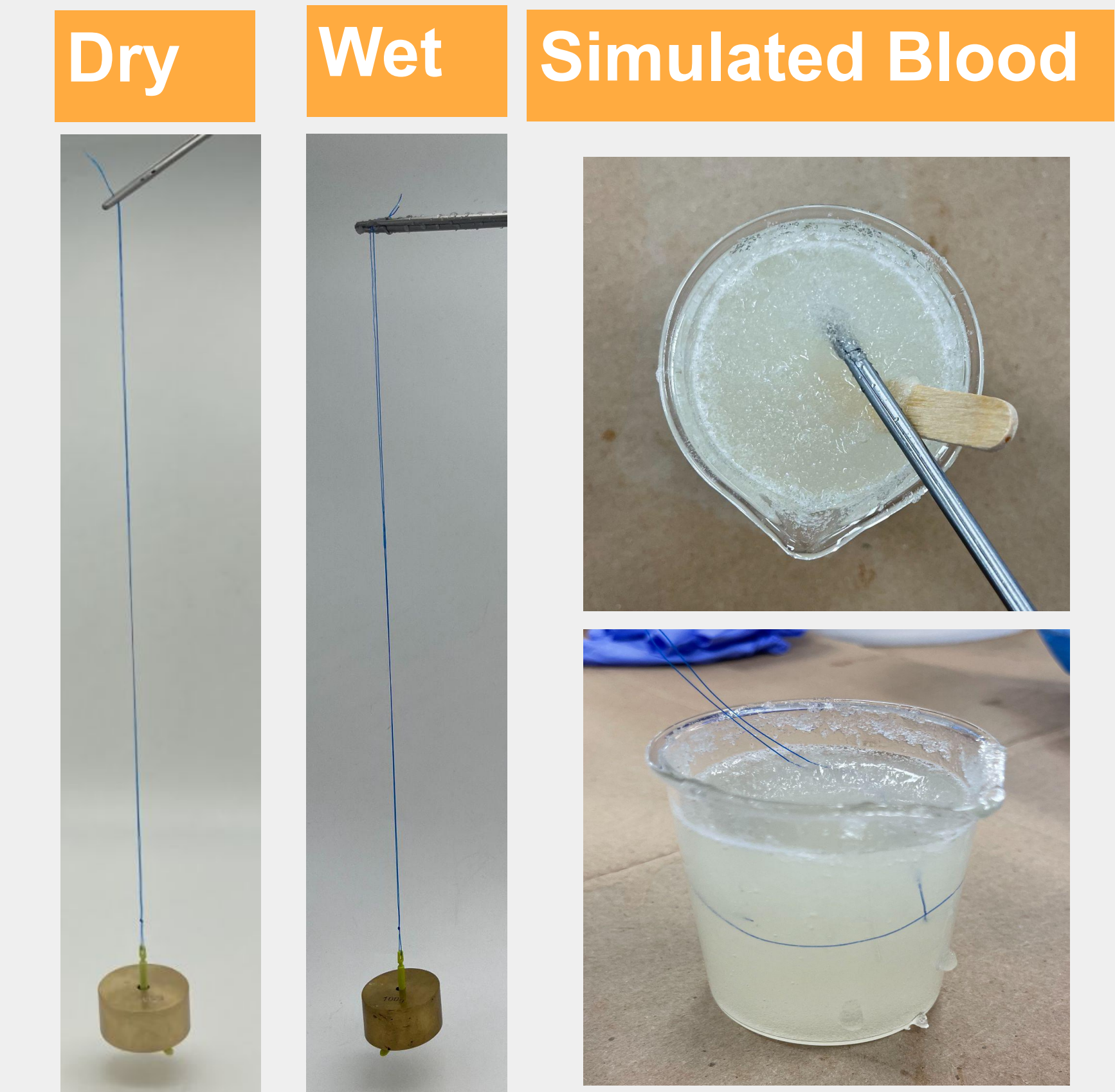
### Functionality of Forceps in Testing Environment



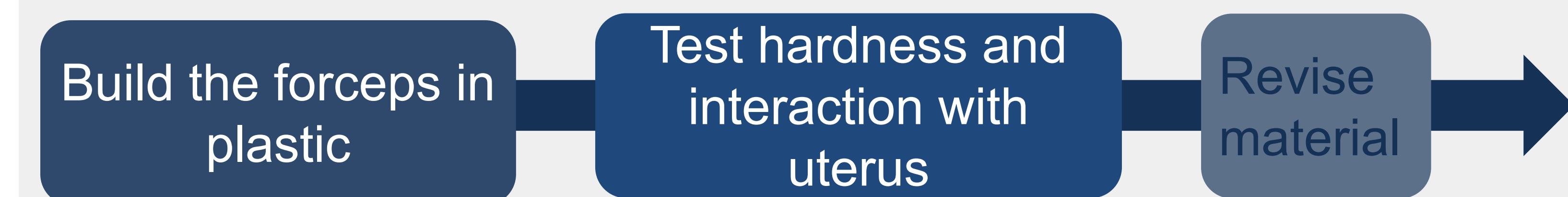
- Inserted stainless steel alligator forceps through the c-section incision of artificial uterus
- Strings were successfully threaded through cervix after removing stainless steel forceps (n = 5)
- Will need to be repeated with 3D printed forceps

### Evaluating Forcep Grip

- Stainless steel forceps successfully held IUD string for 1 minute both in the presence and absence of liquid (gelatin + water)
- Weights ranged from 10 to 200 g, increasing stepwise 5 g (n = 2)
- Will need to be repeated with 3D printed forceps



## FUTURE DIRECTIONS



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank Valerie Chen, Matthew Lee, Dr. Valerie Jennings, Dr. Elsa Whitmore, Dr. Kris Carpenter, and Dr. Dana Morrison from the Carle Foundation, Dr. Holly Golecki, and Hannah Harris. We would also like to thank the University of Illinois Department of Bioengineering, Sim Lab, and the Carle Institute.

## REFERENCES

- [1] S. Prabhakaran and A. Chuang, "In-office retrieval of intrauterine contraceptive devices with missing strings," *Contraception*, vol. 83, no. 2, pp. 102–106, 2011.
- [2] S. Mishra, "Tale of the tails, the Missing POSTPARTUM IUUD Strings," *The Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology of India*, vol. 67, no. 3, pp. 202–207, 2016.