# **Device for Simulating Intubation** Dhruvi Kalariya, Kristin Lai, Hannah Laverty, Taylor Wills

Modify manikin

to allow the

insertion of the

trachea

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### Background

### Prototyping

Iold soft tissues

onto 3D print

## Standards

Application of risk management to medical devices

Effects of Mechanical Stiffness and Vibration on Wear

**Future Directions** 

Additive Manufacturing - design requirements, guidelines, and

Medical device quality management

Biomaterials' Mechanical Properties

ecommendations

Carle Illinois College of Medicine

Description

Standard Guide for Decommissioning and Disposal of Medical Equipment

Standard Guide for Designing Reusable Medical Devices for Cleanability

- Endotracheal intubations are performed over 15 million times annually, so it is a critical technique for medical students [1]
- Current teaching strategies for this skill rely on manikins that do not accurately mimic a real-life patient
  - Hard, plastic, unrealistic weight 0
  - Too easy or too difficult to intubate 0
  - Not adjustable to simulate diverse anatomies 0



#### Figure 3. Cormack-Lehane grades that represent different larvngeal views [3].

Figure 2.

Example of

simulation

mannikin

current airway

Grade I

#### **Needs Statement**

Medical students need a way to better simulate the intubation technique in order to master the skill more efficiently, be less dependent on senior providers and video laryngoscopes, and improve outcomes for patients.

# **Design Criteria**

| Input  | Output  |
|--|---|
| Match anatomical structures for<br>different airways | Create 4 trachea inserts based on the 4<br>Cormack-Lehane grades  |
| Mimic soft tissues                                   | Use a material that matches physiological<br>stiffness (.2942 MPa) [4]                                  |
| Realistic head weight                                | ~10-11 lbs [5]  |
| Intuitive to new users of this device                | Someone skilled in intubation devices can<br>learn how to adjust the manikin in less than<br>15 minutes |
| Easily adjustable                                    | A trained user can modify/adjust manikin in<br>less than 5 minutes                                      |
| Comparable cost to current<br>manikin solution       | Less than \$1500 market cost  |





Figure 4. 3D printed trachea in SLA resin printed in the IDEA lab. and

Figure 5. Soft tissue molding method using Play-Doh, alginate, EcoElex 30 silicone

Figure 6, VEVOR PVC Manikin's anatomy prior to

trachea insertion

## Testina

- Verified our proof of concept through discussion of anatomical structure with Shandra Jamison, manager of Carle Illinois College of Medicine's Jump Simulation Center
  - Using a size 3 MacIntosh blade, Shandra shifted our molded epiglottis away and confirmed the placement of the trachea inside a manikin
- Future testing:
  - Tensile testing of soft tissues
  - Focus aroup of experts to further verify our soft tissues
  - 0 Time measurement to teach someone how to use the device and interchange the tracheas



VELCRO

#### different anatomies and physiological conditions Have a reproducible and durable soft tissue for replication and resistance to damage Build manikin from scratch

Standard

ISO 14971

ISO 13485

ASTM 52910 - 18

ASTM E3173 - 18

ASTM F3357 - 19

STP1247

STP1173

FDA



Figure 7. Insertion manikin using

Fit 3D model to

manikin for

testina

 compatible with tracheal inserts correct head weight

Make soft tissue more realistically model

adjustable thyromental distance

Class I

# Acknowledgements

We would like to thank our CIMED sponsors, Lidija Barbaric and Aaron Brown, our MEng partner, Yahia Rashed, our iMBA partner, Dr. Paul Weyker, and our professor, Dr. Holly Golecki for giving us direction and assistance in our project.

## References

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Figure 8. MacIntosh blade https://www.reference.com/science/much-human-head-weigh-e88885d350f7b71b placement within manikin.

Figure 9. Diagram of adjustable thyromental distance.



