

عنوان مقاله:

Bio-Numerical Analysis of the Human Ankle-Foot Model Corresponding to Neutral Standing Condition

محل انتشار:

مجله فیزیک و مهندسی پزشکی, دوره 10, شماره 5 (سال: 1399)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 6

نویسندگان: A Darwich - PhD, Faculty of Biomedical Engineering, Al-Andalus University for Medical Sciences, Tartous, Syria

H Nazha - PhD, Faculty of Technical Engineering, University of Tartous, Tartous, Syria

A Nazha - BSc, Faculty of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Damascus University, Damascus, Syria

M Daoud - PhD, Technological Research Institute Materials, Metallurgy and Processes, Metz, France

A Alhussein - PhD, ICD-LASMIS, University of Technology of Troyes, Nogent, France

خلاصه مقاله:

Background: The foot is the most complex body's structure; it is highly susceptible to disorders because of its loading pattern. The complexity of the foot structure geometry implies the use of reverse engineering tools to obtain a model that can accurately mimic the biomechanical behavior of the foot. Objective: The objective of this study is to establish a state-of-the-art ankle-foot finite element (FE) model with anatomically realistic geometry and structure in order to get the model that will suit all cases for future studies on stress injuries and foot insole designs under different loading conditions.Material and Methods: In this analytical study, tomography images were imported in DICOM format, after that, the object was exported in the form of three-dimensional structures in STL file format to define and assemble the structures. After that, the computer simulation on numerical model was done. One-way Analysis of variance (ANOVA) test was performed, and a threshold (p < ... a) was used to indicate the significance of results. Results: The results showed no significant differences (P>0.0) between the values of the plantar pressure corresponding to neutral standing condition with other foot models in literature. The stresses transferred to the bone structure show that the relatively higher stress was located in the fifth, fourth and third tarsometatarsal, where the maximum von Mises stress in the bone structure was YIGG.F kPa. Conclusion: The state-of-the-art ankle-foot FE model with anatomically realistic geometry and structure will be very helpful for future studies on stress injuries and foot insole designs under different .loading conditions

> کلمات کلیدی: Methods, Ankle, Foot, Stress Distribution, Neutral Standing

> > لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:



https://civilica.com/doc/1892201

