ARTHETA-0: An Innovative, Affordable, Approach to the Onsite, Rapid 3D Printing of Artery Stents, Parameterized to Fit Individual Patients' Needs

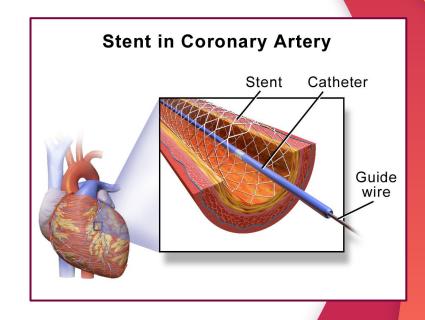
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ARTHETA-0 Prototype

Research Background: About Stents

- A vascular stent is a tube inserted into the lumen of a blood vessel to keep the passageway open
- Over 2 million Americans undergo a stenting procedure every year, just for coronary arteries
- Post-stenting complications
 - The risk of re-narrowing of the artery is 10-20%
 - The risk of the artery clogging after stent placement is ≈5%



https://en.wikiversity.org/wiki/WikiJournal_of_Medicine/Medical_galery of Blausen Medical 2014

Research Problem: Shortcomings of Stent Manufacturing

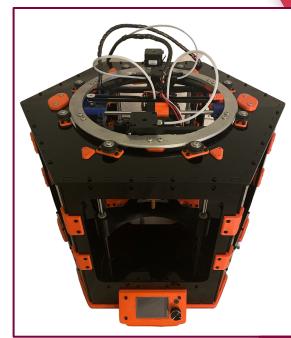
- The most common methods include laser machining, die-casting, & micro-EDM
 - Cost >\$100,000
 - o One-size-fits-all approach
 - o Must be completed off-site
- Industry Innovations in 3D Printing Stents
 - PBF (Powder Bed Fusion) 3D printers: far too expensive and cannot be available on-site (extensive infrastructure and capital)



https://www.additivemanufacturing.media/articles/3d-printed-nitinol-opens-new-possibilities-for-arterial-stents/template

ARTHETA-0: Addresses Every Industry Shortcoming

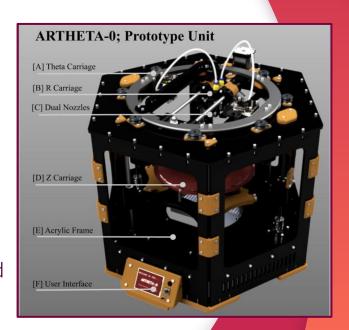
- **Innovative:** 3D printer with a novel motion system, specifically designed for printing the small and complex cylindrical structures of vascular stents
- **Affordable:** \$471 per Production Unit & 10-15 cents materials cost per stent
- On-site: Simplistic Fused Deposition Modeling System (~3 cubic feet), allowing for on-site fabrication
- **Rapid:** Stent can be printed within 2 hours of parameter input
- **Customizability:** Can input patient-specific, custom dimensions in arGen software



ARTHETA-0 Prototype Unit

ARTHETA-0 Engineering Objectives

- Implement a polar motion system
 - Eliminate the need for axial synchronization
 - Reduce effects of mechanical slop
 - Allow for greater print quality
- Novel Application of Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM) Printing
 - First dual extrusion system on a polar motion system
 - First application of a horizontally static print bed on a polar printer
 - Increased axial rigidity, elimination of cantilevered axes
- Implementation of Novel arGen Software
 - Using stent parameters to directly generate G-code
 - Implement a streamlined user experience



Design: R-Carriage

- Mounted in Theta-Axis
 - Horizontal linear rods
- Comprised of 3d printed, PLA and PETG parts
- Dual E3DV6 hotends
- Bowden Configuration
 - Increased print speed and quality



R Carriage Render

Design: Theta-Carriage

- Supported by 8 v-groove bearings
 - 6 allow tensioning for carriage security
- Geared 476:20 from Nema17 output
- Houses extruder gearboxes for extrusion system and R-axis



Theta Carriage Render

Design: Z-Carriage

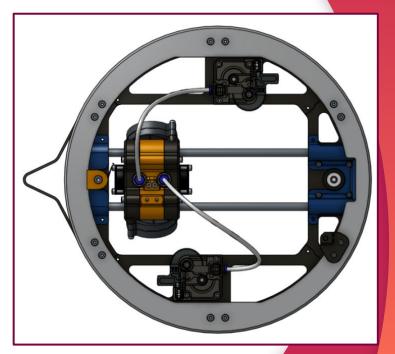
- Body comprises of 6 interlocking 3d printer plates
- Heated Print bed attached to carriage on adjustable, spring-loaded mount
- Driven by 2 lead screws (each powered by Nema17 stepper)
- Horizontally static print bed
 - Increased part quality
 - Reduced mechanical slop



Z Carriage Render

Design: Dual Extrusion

- Prints with two materials simultaneously separate hotends - allows different heat settings
- 2 polymers
 - TPU (Thermoplastic Polyurethane)
 - PVA (Polyvinyl Alcohol)
- Allows for more complex stent mesh geometries
- Complex designs and drug-eluting stents



Dual Extrusion System

ARTHETA-0 ArGen Software Workflow

MRI Scans of region of stent deployment

Predicted characteristics of region

Vessel diameter, vessel contraction, blood flow, etc.

Stent Parameters:

- Diameter
- Wall Thickness
- Elasticity

Initial G-code Process; Testing Version

Parameters input to arGen software on external device

G-code generated and saved to file

Manual file transfer via SD card

Remote Wireless; Production Version Configuration 1

Parameters input to arGen software on external device G-code generated and saved to file Wireless file transfer via Bluetooth or WiFi

Local; Production Version Configuration 2

Parameters input to arGen software on local Raspberry Pi

G-code generated Automatically fed to printer mainboard

SKR V1.4 Control Board Marlin Firmware modified to support polar printing R- and Thetaaxes treated as distorted X- and Y- axes

Customized stent printed in under 2 hours

ARTHETA-0 ArGen Frontend



arGen 1.0.4

Parameters

Outer Diameter

Input

Wall Thickness

Input

Length

Input

Mesh Angle

Input

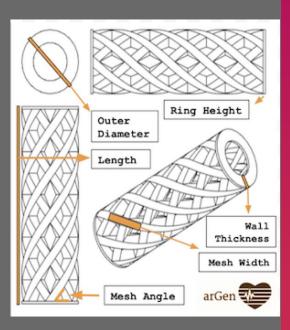
Mesh Width

Input

Ring Height

Input

Render Stent



File Name

Save File

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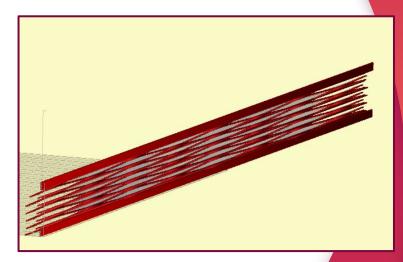
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Printing Output

- Output: Stent Features and Specifications
- The ARTHETA-0 is capable of printing vascular stents with extreme accuracy and precision
 - Outer stent diameter of as low as 2 mm
 - Stents printed with 15 micron total precision (assuming reasonable slop)
- All stents are biodegradable/bioresorbable since they are made of flexible polymer, TPU
 - This reduces the probability of post-stenting complications such as restenosis
- Parameters of printed stents can be easily adjusted using arGen software



Stent g-code render in cartesian form

Testing & Results

- Mechanical and Quality Testing
 - All parts of the ARTHETA-0 have been tested and revised to optimize functionality
 - Every subsystem has been proved to be mechanically viable through mechanical motion testing
 - Stents printed on ARTHETA-0 using g-code developed by arGen

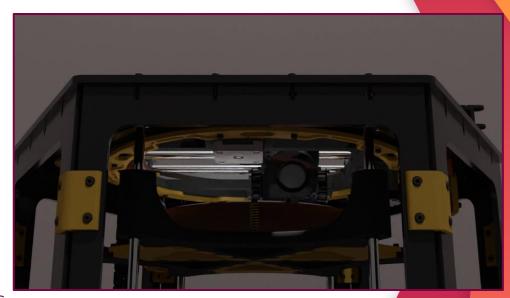
Pre-slop Precision Based off Tech Specifications & Mechani Design (ARTHETA-0 vs Traditional Cartesian)		
R-axis vs X-axis	Theta-axis vs Y-axis	Z-axis vs Z-axis
125μm* vs 125μm	2μm vs 125μm	25µm** vs 25µm

*The effect of R-axis precision error in the ARTHETA-0 is negligible (unlike x-axis) because structure restrains R-error **Due to reinforcements, Z-axis slop is much less than traditional printers

Technical Specifications		
Motor Sprocket Tooth Count	20	
Theta Sprocket Tooth Count	472	
Nema 17 Precision	1.8°	
Motor Sprocket Pitch Diameter	11 mm	
Assumed Outer Stent Diameter	3 mm	

Future Directions: Engineering

- Implement dual-extrusion software support
- Further optimize
- ARTHETA-0 production unit
 - Substitute sheet metal for the acrylic frame
 - Optimize efficiency of theta-axis to reduce costs and manufacturing times
 - Implement arGen locally on the ARTHETA-0

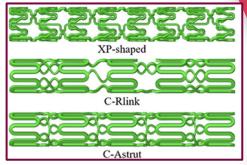


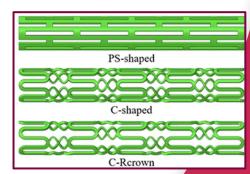
ARTHETA-0 Render Animation

Future Directions: Medical

- Assess biocompatibility of stent materials with lab tests
 - Model Fibroblast Cell Line
 - Human epithelial cell lines
 - Testing will be done in static and dynamic conditions
- Utilize existing Dual Extrusion for more complex stent designs
 - Drug-eluting stents
- Extend Print Materials to PCL and PLA to introduce customizability in stent rigidity, flexibility, and degree of biocompatibility

Complex Stent Geometries

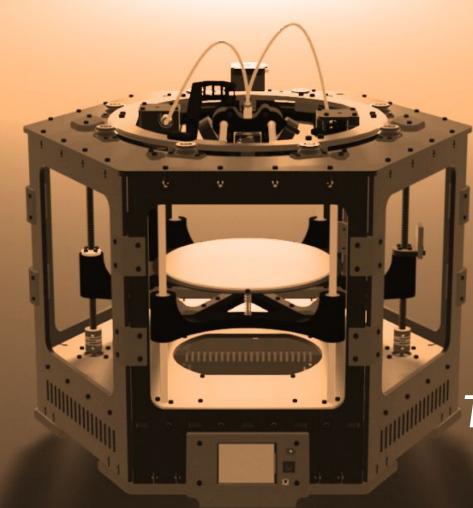




https://www.frontiersin.org/files/Articles/492755/fbioe-07-00366-HTML/image_m/fbioe-07-00366-g001.jpg

In Conclusion,

The Innovation of the ARTHETA-0 allows us to envision a future where doctors can use current medical scanning techniques to image a patient's arteries and receive a custom-fabricated stent available for use within 2 hours of parameter inputs. All under \$500.



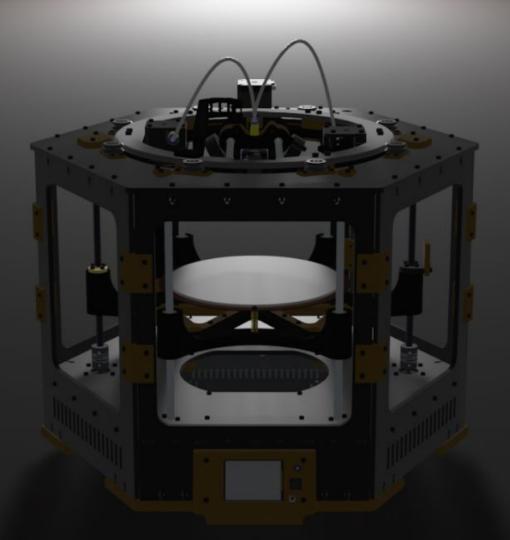
Thank You

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Thank You