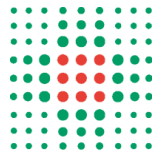




ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA



SERVIZIO SANITARIO REGIONALE
EMILIA-ROMAGNA
Istituti Ortopedici Rizzoli di Bologna

Istituto di ricovero e cura a carattere scientifico



*San Michele in Bosco
Area Monumentale I.R.C.C.S.*

MIMAS Implant Safety Workshop 15th - 16th September 2021

Epidemiological data of patients with hip, knee and shoulder implants submitted to MRI

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Introducing IOR

Istituto Ortopedico Rizzoli, Bologna, Italy (IOR)

A public hospital dedicated to orthopaedics (1896) and a research centre (1989), integrated in to the national/regional health service

Laboratorio di Tecnologia Medica - activities on:

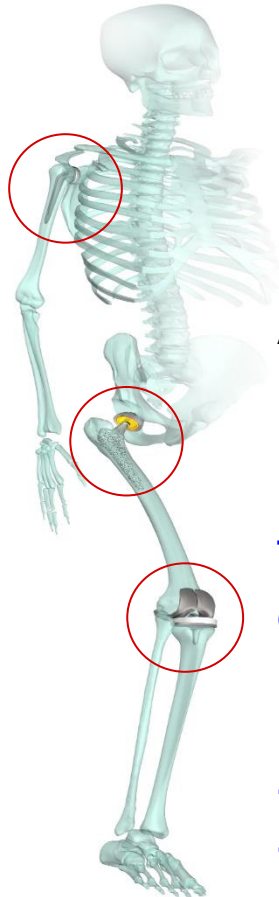
Biomechanics of the musculoskeletal system

Industrial research for the validation of new prosthetic devices and biomaterials

Post-marketing surveillance of prosthetic devices (Implants registry)



Orthopaedic implants vs. MRI



More than 200,000 new arthroplasties (hip, knee, shoulder) in Italy per year

An even larger number of fixation devices (surgical staples, screws, plates, etc) implanted

The adoption of MRI in orthopaedics is growing. It is therefore more frequently required a risk assessment for heating effects in presence of metallic implants, due to:

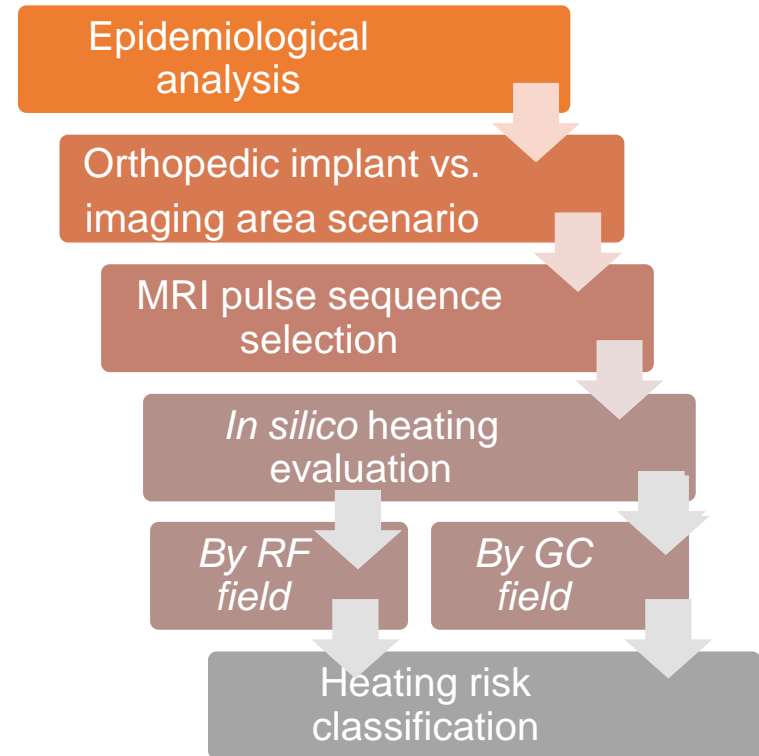
- radiofrequency (RF) – (ASTM F2182)
- switching gradient coil (GC) (not considered in ASTM F2182)



Overview of the heating risk definition process for hip, knee, shoulder implants



MIMAS project (2018-2021): Procedures allowing medical implants manufacturers to demonstrate compliance with MRI



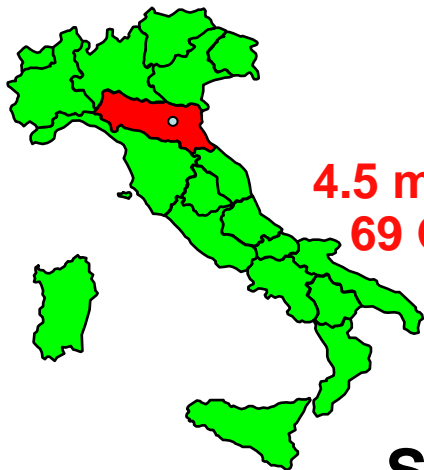
Epidemiological analysis - Aims

- how often a prosthetic patient requires an MRI scan?
- what are the most frequent body regions imaged by MRI in prosthetic patients?
- what are the most frequent MRI exams for prosthetic patients?



Registry of the Orthopaedic Prosthetic Implantology Regione Emilia-Romagna

(RIPO, <https://ripo.cineca.it/authzssl/index.htm>)



4.5 millions inhabitants
69 Orthopedic Units

Growth rate >10,000 new
implants/year

Covering 98% of implanted devices

Since 2000



HIP > 187,000 implants



KNEE > 114,000 implants

Since 2008



SHOULDER > 8,000 implants



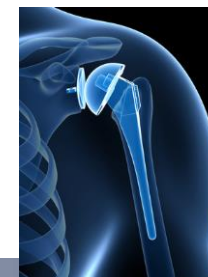
Epidemiological analysis - Methods

- **PATIENT GROUP SELECTION**

- Only one/two hip, knee or shoulder prostheses and no other implant

- Implanted in 2013

- With at least one MRI scan in the 3 years after surgery



Epidemiological analysis - Methods

Cross-comparison and extraction from
Clinical Services Databases provided
in the Emilia-Romagna region



ASA

Assistenza Specialistica
Ambulatoriale, collects
specialist outpatient
assistance provided to
individual patients by public
and private providers of the
region integrated in to the
NHS

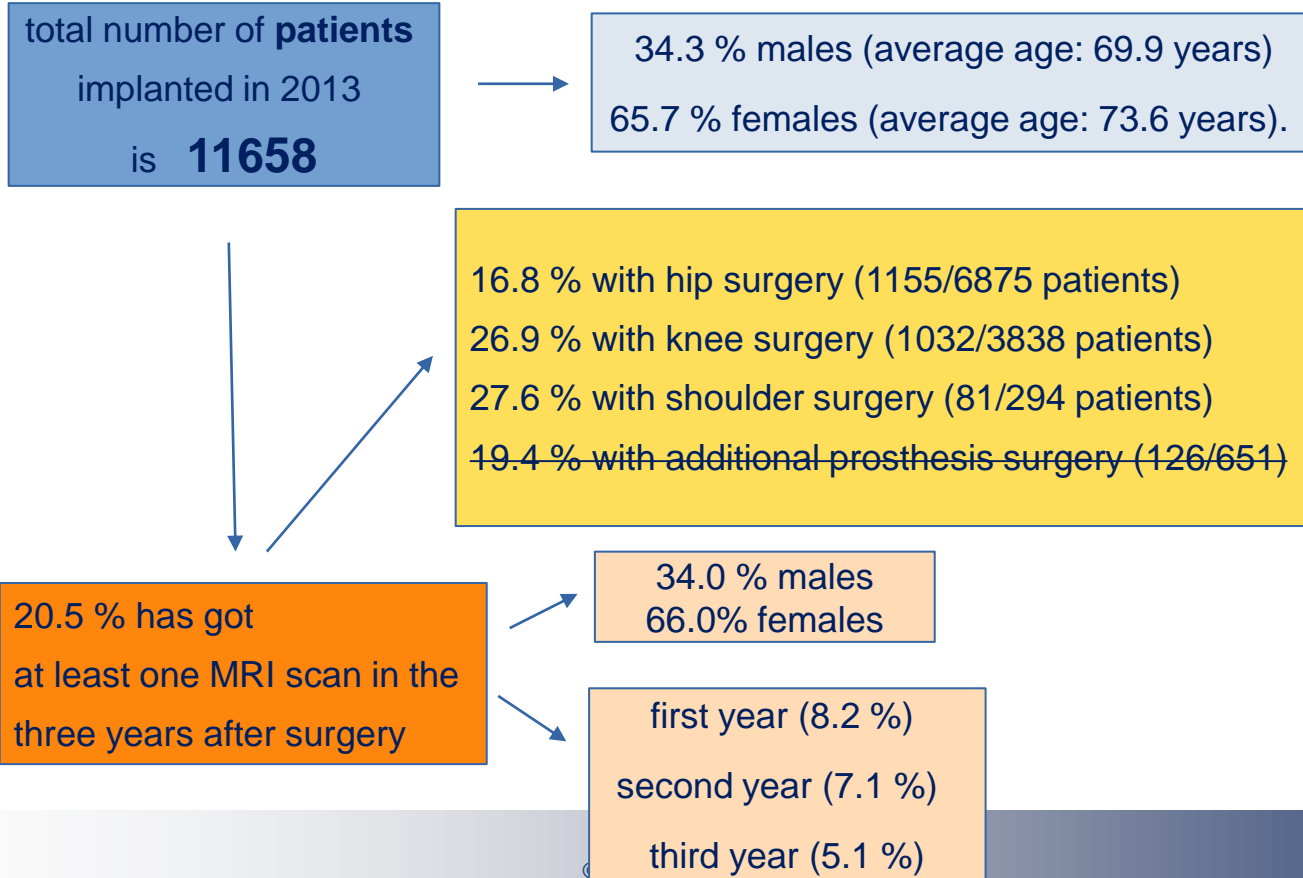
RIPO

Registry of the
**Orthopaedic Prosthetic
Implantology**, collects
data from 69
Orthopaedic Units in
public or private
Hospitals, integrated in
to the NHS

SDO

Scheda di Dimissione
Ospedaliera, includes all the
clinical services provided to
individual patients during
hospital staying by public
and private hospitals of the
region integrated in to the
NHS

Epidemiological analysis - Results



Epidemiological analysis - Results

	Prosthesis							
	hip		knee		shoulder		all three prosthesis	
MRI exam	number of exams	% of MRI exams	number of exams	% of MRI exams	number of exams	% of MRI exams	number of exams	% of MRI exams
→ head	390	19.8%	361	19.4%	26	16.5%	777	19.5%
chest	34	1.7%	25	1.3%	3	1.9%	62	1.6%
→ spine	749	38.0%	716	38.5%	51	32.3%	1516	38.0%
→ musculoskeletal	641	32.6%	607	32.7%	68	43.0%	1316	33.0%
abdomen/pelvis	125	6.3%	119	6.4%	9	5.7%	253	6.3%
other	30	1.5%	31	1.7%	1	0.6%	62	1.6%
total	1969	100.0%	1859	100.0%	158	100.0%	3986	100.0%

MRI exams done within the next 3 years from the surgery to the patients implanted in 2013

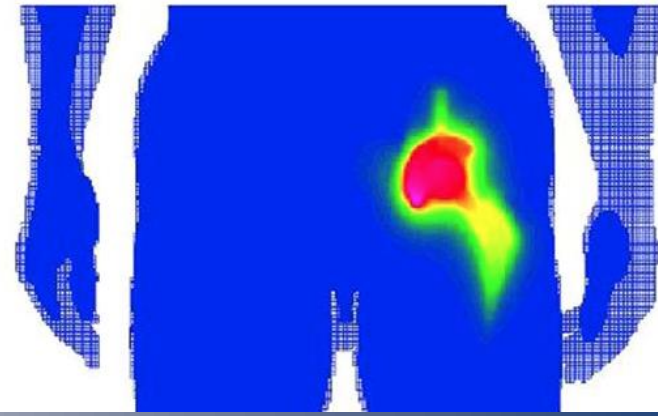
Epidemiological analysis - Discussion

A significant percentage of patients with hip, knee or shoulder implants are regularly submitted to MRI scan (up to 8.2% in the first year after surgery)

Most of the MR exams on prosthetic patients are not applied near the prosthesis, and for clinical investigations not related to the prosthesis itself

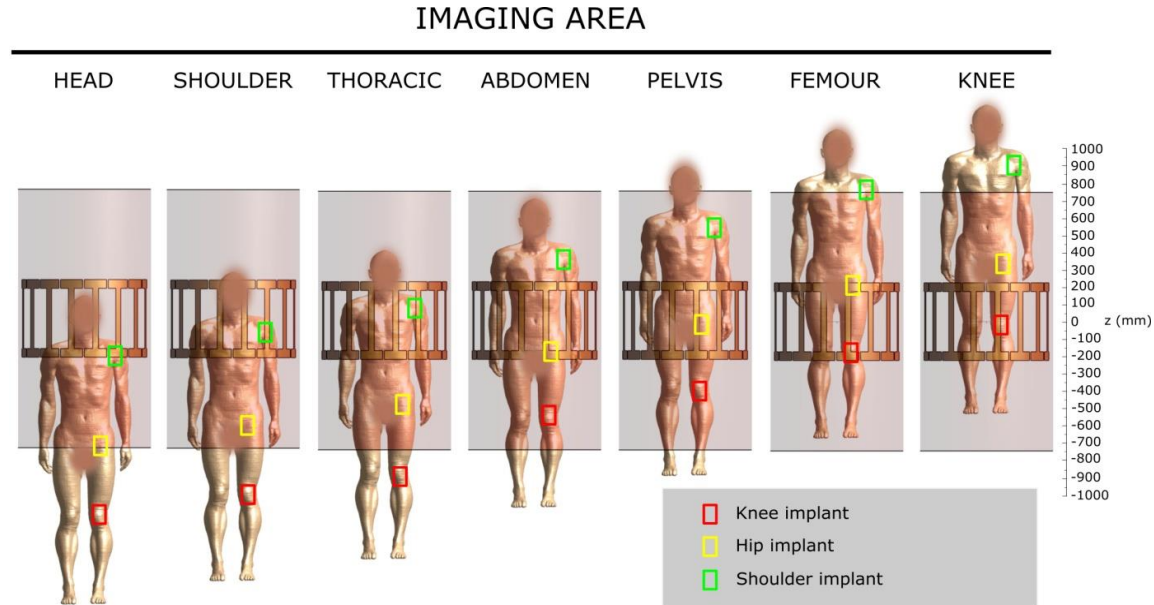
There is a great variability of implant type, imaging area, MRI sequences, giving hundreds of different scenarios for heating risk analysis in daily clinical practice

**HOW TO GET A FLEXIBLE METHOD FOR
HEATING RISK ASSESSMENT IN
CLINICAL PRACTICE?**



In-silico heating risk evaluation

In-silico heating risk evaluation for hip, knee and shoulder implants simulated in the realistic locations inside a human body, performing MRI exams in different imaging areas, and for different MRI sequences to define the most hazardous scenarios (ref. 1)



1) Heating risk evaluation for MRI on patients with hip, knee and shoulder arthroplasty, V. Clementi, U. Zanovello, A. Arduino, C. Ancarani, F. Baruffaldi, B. Bordini, M. Chiampi, L. Zilberti, and O. Bottauscio, submitted to Scientific Reports



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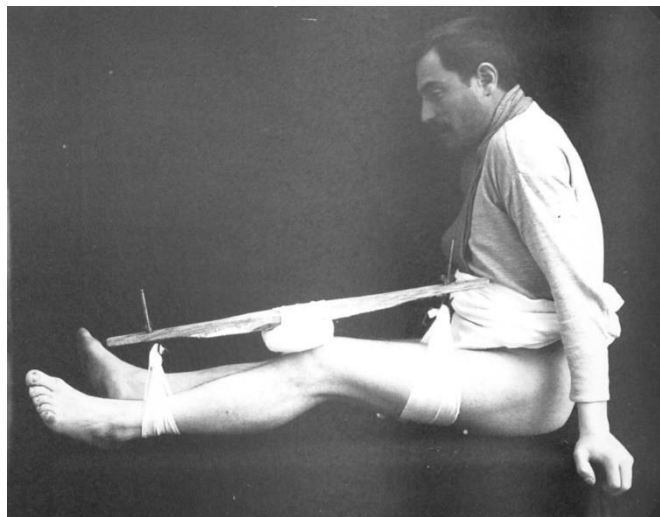
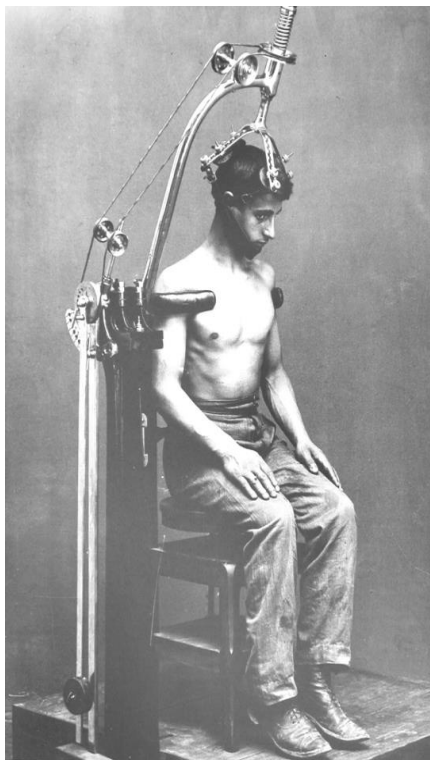
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Thank you

Pictures from the historical archive of the Istituto Ortopedico Rizzoli (1900-1910 c.a)

