# How 3D printing technology can facilitate research and improve healthcare outcomes



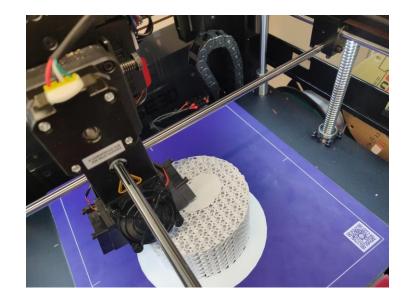
Boyce Worthley Early Career Award Recipient 2020 Scott Crowe



## Introduction

3D printing is affordable and has a low barrier to entry. It has led to a rise in point-of-care manufacturing. It has led to application in research in our fields.





Objectives of Better Healthcare Technology Foundation:

- 1. Promote research and development in medical physics, engineering, and associated sciences,
- 2. Promote safe and appropriate use of medical technology.



#### Introduction

RBWH Radiation Oncology



Raise 3D Pro 2 Dual nozzle FDM

Ultimaker 2+ Single nozzle FDM



FormLabs 1+ SLA resin



Consumables PLA, composites, TPU, nylon, CF, resins



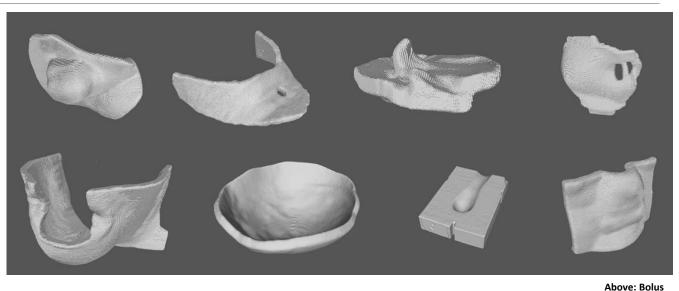
Herston Biofabrication Institute Anaesthesia & Intensive Care Burns Surgery, Skin & Wounds Cancer Care Services CranioFacial Surgery Orthopaedic Surgery Urology Surgery Vascular & Endovascular Surgery





## Radiation oncology

Bolus, shielding, brachytherapy applicators, positioning and immobilisation, mouthpieces.





Above: Gynae mould

**Right: Shielding** 





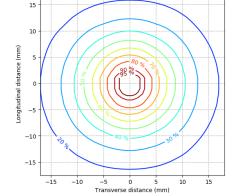


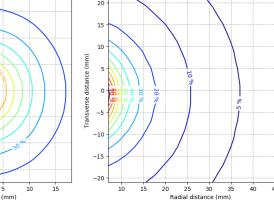
## Medical physics



Above: Winston Lutz phantom

Right: Water tank accessory





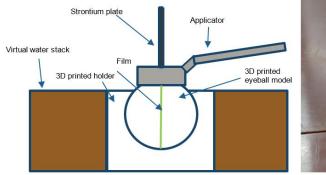


Above: Brachy holder for water tank, and measurements performed using it

#### Below: Supplemental insert for CIRS head



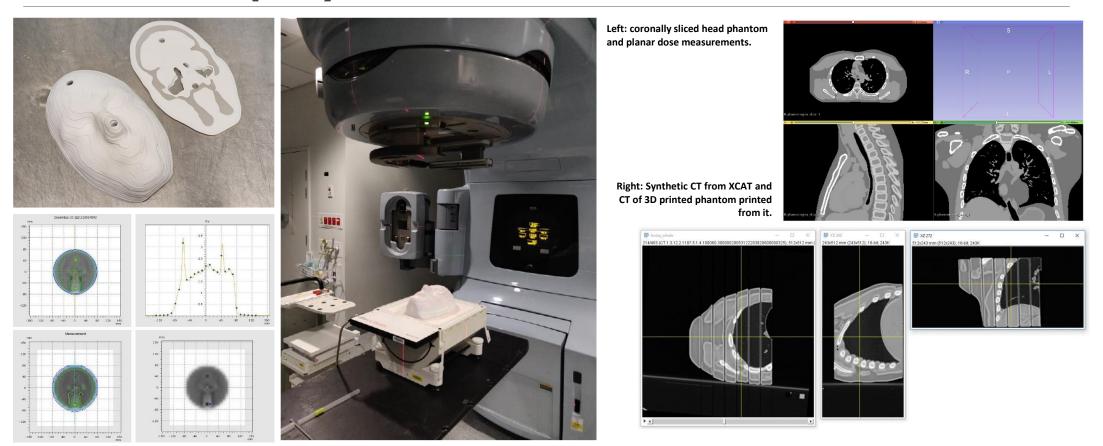






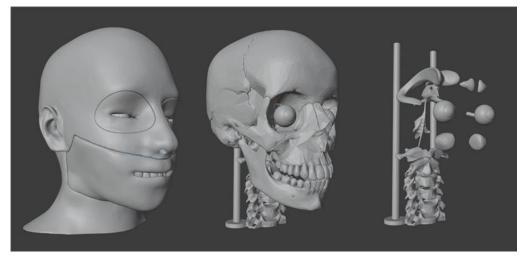


## Medical physics

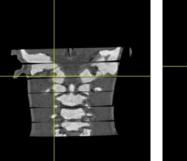


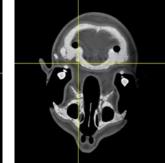


## Medical physics



Above: Designed phantom





**Right: CT images** 

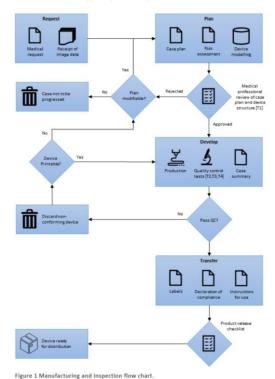


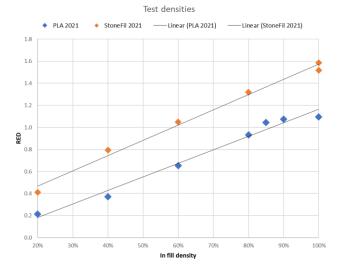
## Safety and quality

#### Manufacturing Plan - Patient Matched Radiotherapy Bolus

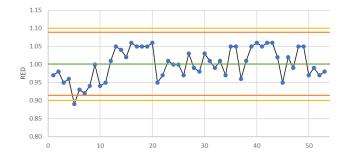
#### 7.2 Manufacturing and Inspection Process Overview

Figure 1 provides a visual overview of the manufacturing and inspection of Patient Matched Radiotherapy Bolus. Further details on the quality assurance measures will be provided in Quality and Packaging Plan – Patient Matched Radiotherapy Bolus (30M-TPO-005).

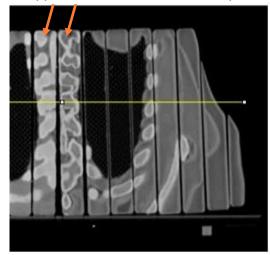




Individual chart



Supposed to be the same density ...





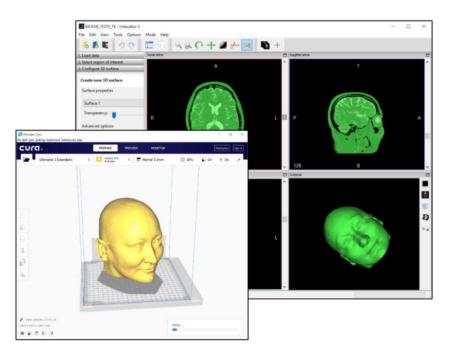
## Conclusion

The barriers to 3D printing are effectively nonexistent.

Free software allows modelling of simple devices, and combined with clinical systems or Slicer, production of patient-matched devices. Solutions exist to optimise these workflows.

You'll need to do calibration and test prints. For geometries requiring high precision (e.g. chamber cavities with minimal air gaps, brachy catheter channels), you may need to experiment with tolerances.

All of this is described in the literature already!



#### Conclusion

