Ortho Baltic, a medical company based in Kaunas, Lithuania and is the first patient-specific TMJ (temporomandibular joint) endoprosthesis manufacturer in the Baltic states, and one of three in the whole of Europe. ‘Endoprosthesis’ is an artificial joint implant. It is used to replace the loss or lack of functionality in a joint in the body.

In its mission statement, there are two challenges: to change the thought paradigm from “the same implant fits all”, to an individual patient specific view. And to make patient-specific implants affordable for all patients and national healthcare systems in terms of price and delivery.

In 2012, the company invested in additive manufacturing technologies. It expanded its made-to-order services to the design and production of patient specific joints, cranial and spinal implants bone plating systems, dental and jaw restoration implants and patient-specific surgical guides. For these purposes, Ortho Baltic deals in one-off production and requires one-off inspection of the 3D printed components.

The team at Ortho Baltic consists of a variety of experts.Whilst employing highly qualified biomechanical, mechanical, material
science and IT engineers, it also works closely with hospitals, surgeons and radiologists. Ortho Baltic cooperates with Lithuanian University of Health Sciences and University Hospital, Klaipeda University Hospital, Vilnius University, Kaunas University of Technology, Riga Technical University.

3D printing bespoke medical implants

Requiring a limitless production method that enables complete flexibility in design iterations, 3D printing was the stand out solution for the needs of Ortho Baltic. It offers infinite flexibility and is able to bring complex designs or forms to reality at a far more affordable cost than ever before. Investing in the latest technology lead to the establishment of its Implant Design and Development Centre consisting of various additive manufacturing and quality control equipment.

Ortho Baltic uses a variety of additive manufacturing processes for the different kind of components produced. Typically, implants are made from the medical Grade-5 titanium alloy Ti6Al4V by direct laser metal sintering (DMLS). For its single-use patient-specific surgical guides and implant models a biocompatible polymer PA 2200, also known as Nylon-12 is used for selective laser sintering (SLS).

X-ray plays an important role in the process from start to end. The medical X-ray CT scans are the basis to prepare the CAD model while the quality inspection of the AM parts is verified with an industrial high voltage micro-CT scanner.

Milda Jokymaityte — Clinical Engineer at Ortho Baltic explains the process by saying, “To create the patient-specific anatomical models, 3D reconstruction engineers work with a radiologist (if necessary) using the patient’s radiological data to perform a 3D reconstruction. The anatomical bone structures are segmented and virtual 3D models are prepared”.

Milda continues, “Including printing, quality control, packaging and sterilization, the usual lead time for a patient-specific TMJ is approximately four weeks following the surgeon’s approval of final design. From this point onwards, the pre-surgical planning commences between patient and surgeon, ultimately leading to surgery completion.”

Micro-CT: the quality assurance solution for additive manufactured medical implants

The capabilities of 3D printing are there for all to see, but an important challenge is the assurance of quality in additive manufactured components. Especially in the medical field, the quality, fit and functionality of implants and other medical devices is vital. Domantas Ozerenskis — Product Quality Manager at Ortho Baltic explains that “For today, micro-CT is the best solution for our product development and quality control”. He continues, “3D printing is a very complicated technology and has a big variation of processing parameters, consequently it is hard to predict the structure quality and geometry of a printed part”.

The implementation process for the patient-specific implants is referred to as a pre-planned treatment solution. For this method, the whole procedure must be planned down to the last detail, so that it’s as simple as putting the prosthesis in place. For this reason, it is crucial to be 100% sure that implant geometry is exactly the same as the CAD model.

XT H 225 at Ortho Baltic, Lithuania.

Ortho Baltic uses the XT H 225 for quality inspection of patient-specific medical implants produced by additive manufacturing.

- 225 kV micro-focus source enables penetration of the medical grade-5, dense titanium alloy used in Ortho Baltic’s implants
- CT scans reveal all internal voids and defects of the complex internal features of additive manufactured components non-destructively
- CAD comparison enables CT scans to be compared with CAD design for inspection of deviations
- Working area can hold large and heavy material samples for effective inspection
The CT system has helped Ortho Baltic in its mission to make patient-specific implants affordable and widely available with successful procedures already having been completed. In comparison to standard implants previously sourced from the United States, Ortho Baltic has been able to produce these patient-specific implants at almost half the cost. It is important to stress that despite the ability to produce implants for much cheaper, the quality is in no way sacrificed. From a recent article following a procedure, maxillofacial surgeon – S. Bojarskas explains that aside from needing more extensive planning, the product itself is no different in terms of quality.

Domantas discusses how the XT H 225 is a fundamental quality control tool for Ortho Baltic by saying, “Nominal (CAD) to actual 3D printed implants comparison, geometry inspection and void detection is very useful and irreplaceable for the quality control of our application. The Nikon solution offers better knowledge of what we are manufacturing. It gives better precision and understanding of 3D printing errors and deviations.”

In most cases of 3D metal printing, post-processes such as sandblasting and polishing take place. What micro-CT has also helped to show is that these processes often remove thick surface layers up to 200 microns and even thicker for manual processes. Domantas explains, “This micro-CT data allowed us to adjust our CAD and 3D printing protocols to get the most accurate geometry for all 3D printed parts”. Very impressed with the service from Nikon Metrology, Domantas concludes by saying, “An implant with Nikon quality assurance is more reliable and easier to prove its value.”

Following the successful installation, Ortho Baltic not only performs quality control for implants, but also applies this technology for the activities of various national and international scientific researches and projects.