Musculoskeletal Biomechanics BIOEN 520 | ME 527 Winter 2016

Instructors: Profs. Randy Ching & Bil Ledoux

Office hours: by appointment

Website: http://courses.washington.edu/bioen520/

Background...



Background...



Course Organization...

- Research Study Framework...
- Important dates...
- Assignments...
- Exams...
- Grading...

BIOEN 520 | ME 527 Syllabus Musculoskeletal Biomechanics

[Winter 2016, MEB 248, TuTh 8:30-10:20 am]

Session	Date	Торіс	Assignments
1A	01/05/16 (Tu)	Introduction: Course Admin/History & Current Topics	
1B		Mini-Lab 1: Basic Anatomy	
2A	01/07/16 (Th)	Background: Basic Mechanics & Viscoelasticity	
2B		Methods: Exp. Design (Study Design/Metrics/Models/Test Envir)	
3A	01/12/16 (Tu)	Methods: Tools of the Trade 1 (Force/Displacement/DAQ)	
3B		Methods: Tools of the Trade 2 (MoCap/Force Plates/Pressure)	
4A	01/14/16 (Th)	Methods: Kinematics & Kinetics	HW 1 (out)
4B		Mini-Lab 2: Grant Writing/Intro Final Project	Final Proj (out)
5A	01/19/16 (Tu)	Methods: Imaging in Biomechanics	
5B		Methods: Histology/Biochemistry	
6A	01/21/16 (Th)	Methods: ABL Tour	
6B		Lab 1: Chewing Kinematics	Lab I (out)

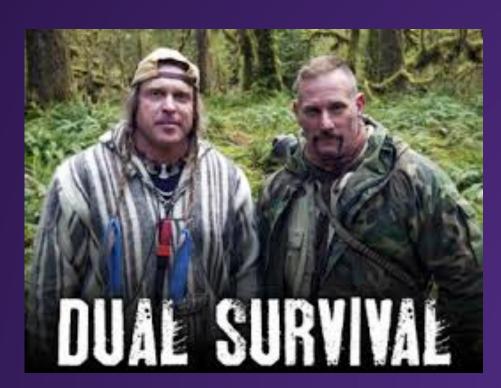


Course Objectives...

- Become aware of scope and practice of the field of biomechanics...
- Understand basic experimental tools and techniques...
- Grasp the structure-function-property relationships for musculoskeletal tissues...
- Explore the implementation of these biomechanical tools and techniques...
- Demonstrate proficiency in developing a musculoskeletal biomechanics research project...

Course Instruction...

- Two instructors; two different "styles"...
- "Cody and Joe" → "Randy and Bil"



Today's Discussion Questions...

- [Q1]: What is biomechanics?
- [Q2]: Why study biomechanics?
- [Q3]: Why are YOU interested in biomechanics?
- [Q4]: Who were some important historical biomechanists?
- [Q5]: Why is it important to know what others have done in the past?
- [Q6]: How can we know if a field is growing?
- [Q7]: What are some current "hot" research areas in biomechanics?

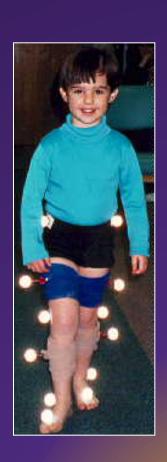
[Q1]: What is biomechanics?

"...Mechanics applied to biology"

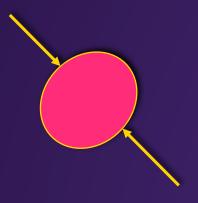


[Y.C. Fung, 1981]





[Q]: If biomechanics is mechanics applied to biology, what is mechanics?



"...the study of motion and the deformation of objects in response to forces acting upon them..."

[Q2]: Why study biomechanics? (i.e., what benefits can be gained?)

- Sport biomechanics
- Ergonomics
- Injury biomechanics
- Clinical biomechanics (ortho, rehab, sports medicine)
- Prosthetic engineering

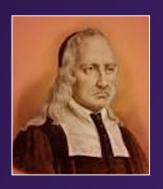
Enhance performance

Prevent injuries

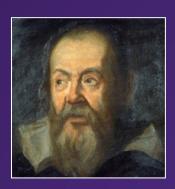
Improve healthcare

[Q3]: Why are YOU interested in biomechanics? (...what do you hope to take away from this course?)

[Q4]: Who were some of the important historical figures who contributed to the field of biomechanics?









In addition to his important contributions to physics and astronomy (e.g., the definition of momentum and the first observations of the heavens using a telescope), his mechanical analysis of the movement of animals together with his study of bone mechanics has led some to consider him to be the "Father of Biomechanics"...

Who was Galileo Galilei? (1564 - 1642)

This Italian physiologist and physicist was the first to calculate the human center of gravity and the forces required for equilibrium in various joints of the human body (well before Newton published the laws of motion). The highest honor bestowed by the American Society of Biomechanics is awarded in his name.

Who was Giovanni Borelli? (1608-1679)

He was the first to coin the name "cell" to describe basic biological organisms he observed through his early work with microscopes, and he also developed the fundamental law of elasticity based on his work with springs.





This English physician and physicist developed the wave theory of light and came up with a solution to the problem of astigmatism in lenses. He also studied the formation of the human voice, identified it as vibrations, and connected it with the elasticity of materials giving us a well known modulus bearing his name.

Who was Thomas Young? (1773 - 1829)

History of Biomechanics...

Other Contributors to Biomechanics

- Leonardo da Vinci (1452 1519) [Anatomy and mechanics]
- William Harvey (1578 1657) [Circulation of blood]
- Eadweard Muybridge (1830 1904) [Locomotion photos]
- Julius Wolff (1836 1902) [Bone adaptation]
- Etienne Marey (1838 1904) [Cinematography & gait analysis]
- A.V. Hill (1886 1977) [Muscle mechanics]









History of Biomechanics...

[Q5]: Why should we care about these historical figures and their contributions?

"...If I have seen a little further it is by standing on the shoulders of giants."

Sir Isaac Newton, in a letter to Robert Hooke, 1676

History of Biomechanics...

[Q5]: Why should we care about these historical figures and their contributions?

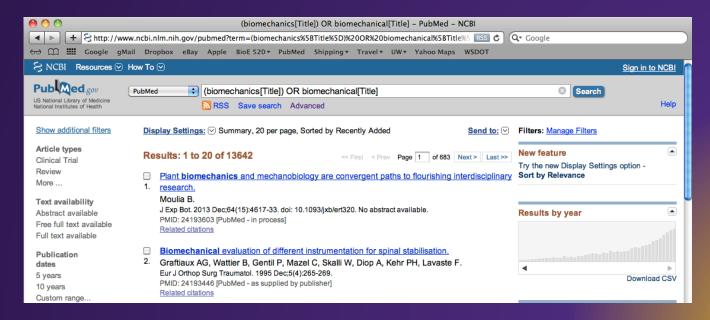
THOSE WHO DO NOT LEARN FROM HISTORY ARE DOOMED TO REPEAT IT.

Coorge Santayana Spanish Philosopher 1863-1952



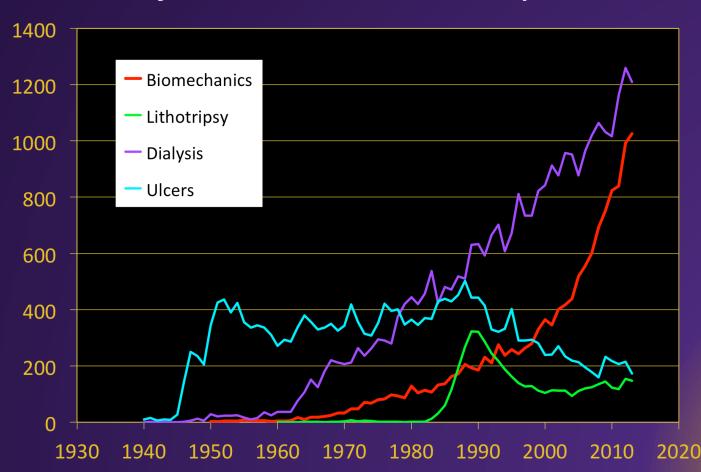
[Q6]: How can we determine whether a field of study is growing or in decline?

Track the research publications being produced...





Indexed journal articles each year...



- Research societies...
 - International Society of Biomechanics (ISB)
 - Journal of Biomechanics / Clinical Biomechanics
 - Am/Eur Society of Biomechanics (ASB/ESB)
 - Journal of Biomechanics
 - American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)
 - Journal of Biomechanical Engineering
 - Biomedical Engineering Society (BMES)
 - Annuals of Biomedical Engineering

Biomechanics (engineering) programs...
 (ISB website: 86 departments in U.S. colleges/univ.)

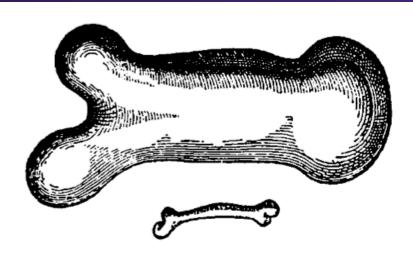


[Q7]: What are some current "hot" research areas in biomechanics research?

- Tissue engineering...
- Custom (patient-specific) implants...
- Computer-aided surgery...
- Synthetic bone & ligament replacement...
- Bioresorbable fixation devices...
- Others?

"Brain Teaser"...

Q: Was Galileo correct? [He hypothesized that the cross-sectional geometry of long bones would have to increase more quickly than length to support the increased weight of larger animals.]



Galileo's comparison of a normal femur with the femur needed to support an animal three times the size (from Singer, 1959, with permission of Oxford University Press).