



## A comparative approach to modelling of hard tissues

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In recent years biomedical engineering has opened a new window to CAD and this technology has been extensively used in many application areas. Among these, modelling hard tissues has been of interest to some researchers [1-4]. The main objective has been to produce three-dimensional (3D) CAD models since it is difficult to visualize hard tissues from conventional two-dimensional (2D) medical images. 3D models may provide a better visualization of the patient's anatomical structure and virtually expose damaged bones and hard tissues to surgeons and physiotherapists before a surgery begins. This provides the surgeon with the possibility of necessary consultations and preparations for an easier and more successful surgery. 3D models provide the possibility of rotating and viewing damaged bones from different directions and produce cross-sections from any position and at desired orientations. It is also possible to use these 3D models for many other purposes. For instance, Wang et. al. [5] transferred the geometrical data of these 3D models to finite element software systems for further analysis such as stress-strain analysis.

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