



Disior Bonelogic® Product catalogue

January 2021



Diagnosis and treatment through true 3D vision

Our mission is to provide medical professionals with the diagnostic information they need to deliver personalized treatment plans.

Established in 2016, Disior is a Finnish MedTech company that is committed to developing medical imaging analysis software that removes unnecessary labour, so that clinicians can get to treating patients as quick as possible. To do this our software:

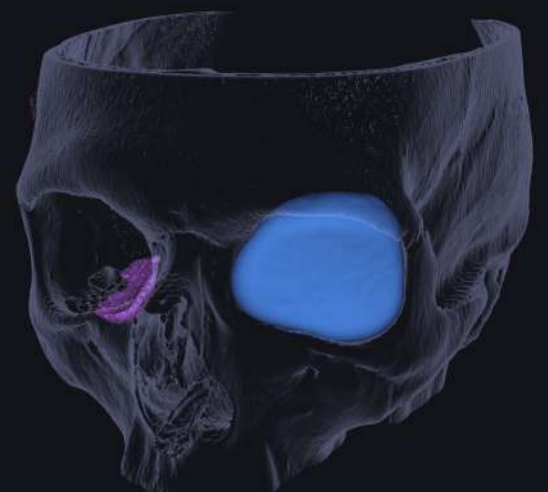
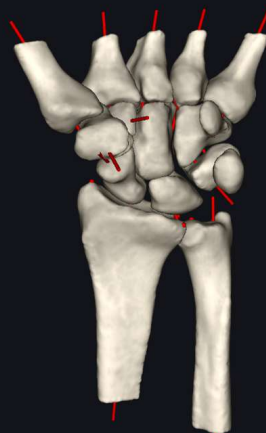
- Streamlines the segmentation step removing hours of work
- Quickly creates mathematical models for visual analysis, 3D printing and implant design
- Automatically calculates objective and reliable 3D measurements that describe anatomical regions
- Consistently provides users with fast and accurate analysis for precise patient care and clinical research



“Until today, medical images have been analyzed using 2D slices, as if you were looking at the image with one eye only. Disior analyzes the original 3D data in a way that compares to having a full vision.”

Professor Jari Salo MD, Specialist in Orthopedics and Trauma

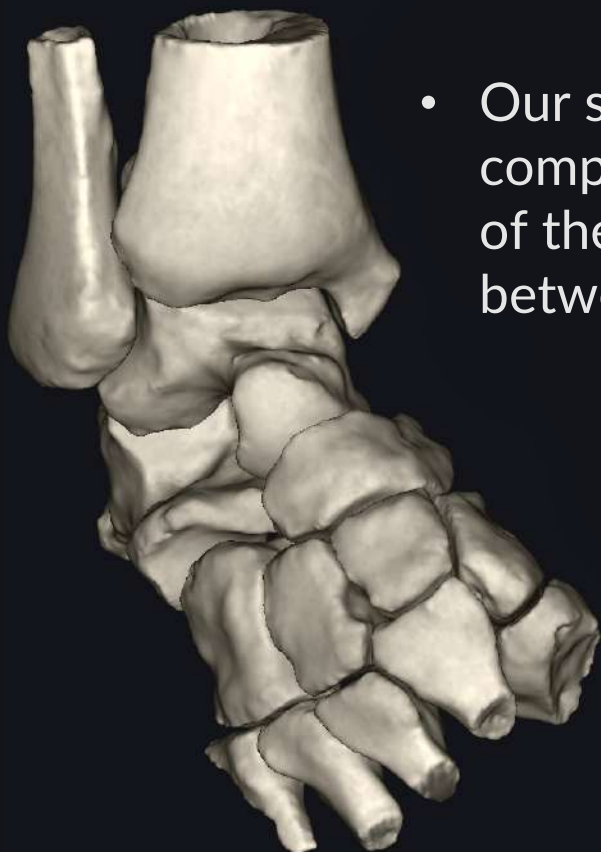
FEMUR	
Lengthened with collar	
Ward's Angle (deg)	37.30°
Humerus angle	
Talocrural Angle (Med)	94.20°
Talocrural Angle (Lat)	81.20°
Forearm rotation	
Talocrural Coverage	33.00°
Ward's Angle (Med)	23.90°
FEMUR	
1st Intermetatarsal Angle (Med)	11.57°
1st Intermetatarsal Angle (Lat)	9.13°
1st Intermetatarsal Angle (Med)	33.84°
1st Intermetatarsal Angle (Lat)	6.77°



Diagnosis and treatment through true 3D vision

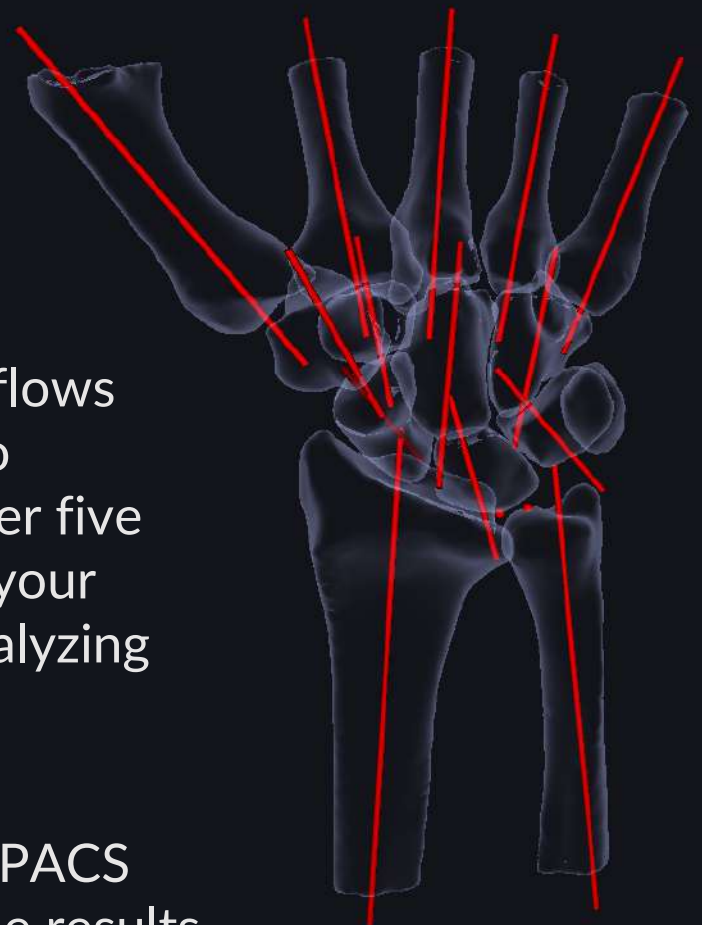
BoneLogic® 2.0

- Disior BoneLogic® 2.0 is a software tool for segmenting and analyzing 3D anatomy.
- This one software product can be used to analyze both hand and wrist and foot and ankle CT, CBCT or WBCT data.
 - BoneLogic 2.0's simplified workflows allow you to go from DICOM to clinically relevant results in under five minutes so that you can spend your time planning treatment not analyzing data.



- Our software is fully PACS compatible so that the results of the analysis can be seamlessly shared between departments in your institution.

- And, it's safe for clinical use as it is CE marked and regulated as a Class II b medical device.



Diagnosis and treatment through true 3D vision

Bonelogic® 2.0 – Simple Workflows

Foot and ankle case study

Accurate segmentation is the starting point for analyzing 3D imaging data, yet it is often the most time consuming.

- Bonelogic 2.0 removes this bottle neck by using semi-automated segmentation that takes you from DICOM to fully analyzed 3D models in less than 5 minutes.
- Across >1900 foot and ankle cases analysed with our software mean (± 1 SD) time taken to go from bone marking to quantified model is 3.11 ± 1.21 minutes.

2. Mark the bones



Semi-automated
3D segmentation

From import to results in:



1. Import DICOM data
Manually or through PACS

3. Explore the results of a quantified 3D anatomical model:



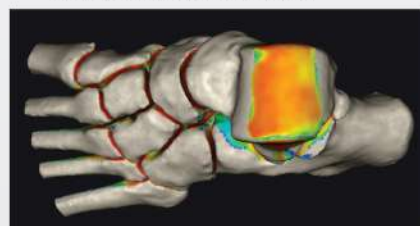
Clearly view of all the measurements and axes that have been calculated.



Use interactive 3D models and 2D layers to explore and compare the results.



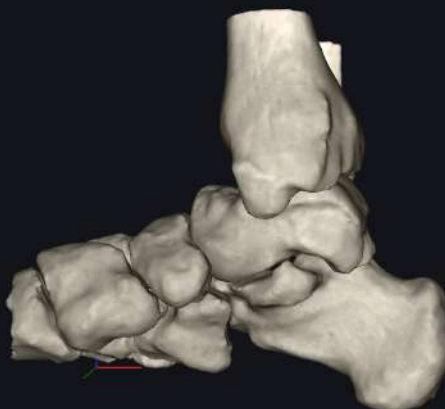
View each measurement on a synthetic radiograph or in the 3D model.



Visually identify impingement points with inter-bone distance maps.

4. Easily export the results:

- 3D models to STL format for sharing, teaching, 3D printing, implant design and research.
- Numerical results to PDF for patient-specific reporting and treatment planning.



RHEP001	
Longitudinal arch collapse	
Metatarsal Angle (Deg/Flt)	27.80°
Metatarsal angles	
Transmetatarsal Angle (Angle)	54.20°
Transmetatarsal Angle (Deg/Flt)	42.20°
Function adduction	
Intermetatarsal Coverage	33.00°
Heel's Angle (Angle)	23.50°
RHEP002	
1st - 2nd intermetatarsal angle (Angle)	11.87°
1st - 2nd intermetatarsal angle (Deg/Flt)	8.13°
1st - 10th intermetatarsal angle (Angle)	30.94°
1st - 10th intermetatarsal angle (Deg/Flt)	5.17°



Contact us for a free trial at:
www.disior.com | sales@disior.com

Diagnosis and treatment through true 3D vision

Bonelogic® 2.0 – Objectivity & Reliability

Hand and wrist case study

The issue with the rise of 3D imaging in clinical settings is that there is little guidance on how to set-up reliable 3D metrics¹ and as Professor Eero Waris puts it:

“The conventional 2D methods being applied to 3D data do not accurately represent the complex 3D nature of the hand & wrist.”

Objective and consistent measures¹

- Dr Eero Waris’s team used Bonelogic® to perform the world’s first fully 3D anatomical study of the hand and wrist.
- Objectively describing normal variation of this complex structure, using 8 measures across 50 patients.
- This is especially helpful for complex cases where the deformity is multi-planar.



Left. Example of distal radius measurement definitions¹.

Below. Hand and wrist 3D model and bones axes (red)



Excellent reliability²

- Automated 3D analysis of 4 measurements over 33 wrists were found to be in excellent agreement (based on ICCs*), and were substantially more reliable than manual measurements on 2D X-rays.

Bonelogic® 2.0 for better outcomes

- Directly, through quick, reliable and objective analysis of an individual patients’ data.
- Indirectly, by facilitating large scale anatomical and biomechanical studies.



Assistant Prof. Eero Waris MD,
Chief Physician, Helsinki
University Hospital

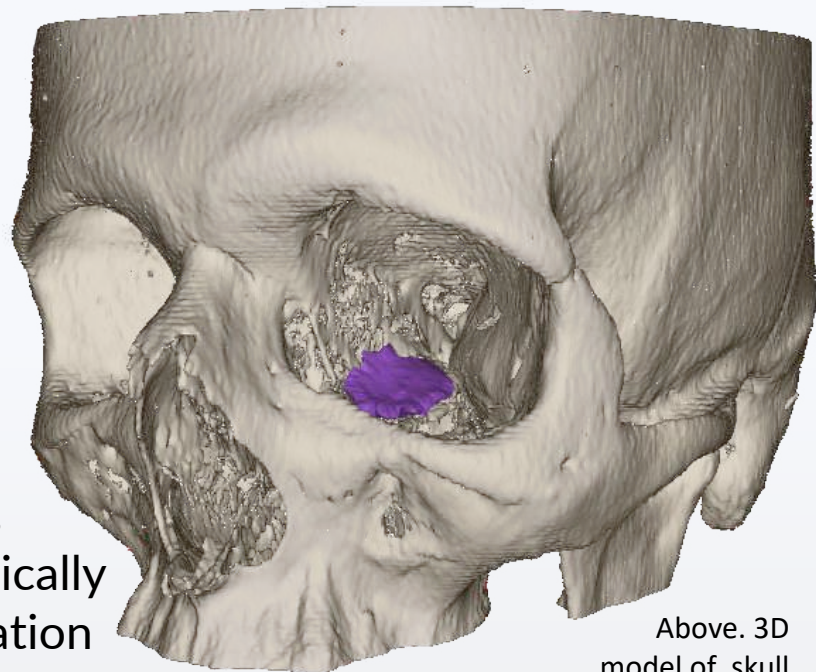
*Inter-class correlation coefficients
1. Suojärvi, N. *et al.* (2020a)
2. Suojärvi, N. *et al.* (2020b)

Diagnosis and treatment through true 3D vision

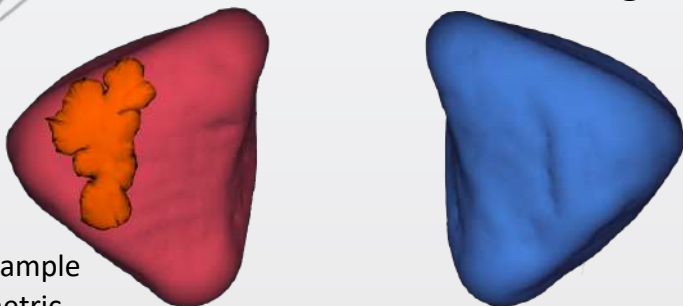
BoneLogic® CMF Orbital

Automated analysis of orbit size and shape, with automatic defect detection and virtual reconstruction

- In orbital fractures, reliable diagnostics are needed to make the important decision- to operate or not to operate.
 - Accuracy of the volumetric data and morphology of the bony structures is critical to avoiding side-effects like, double vision and globe malposition¹.
 - Orbital volume measurement methods today are cumbersome to use, and typically require manual correction of segmentation and anterior closing².



Above. 3D model of skull with defect detected



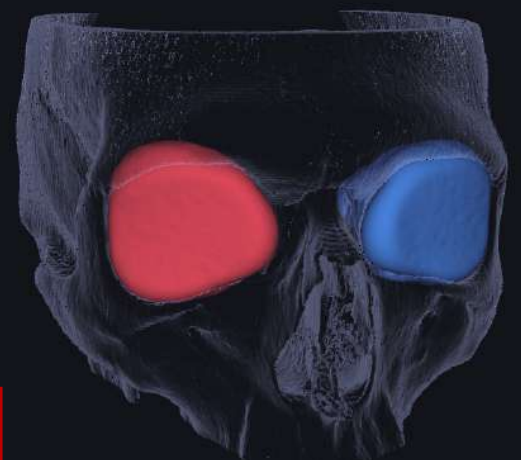
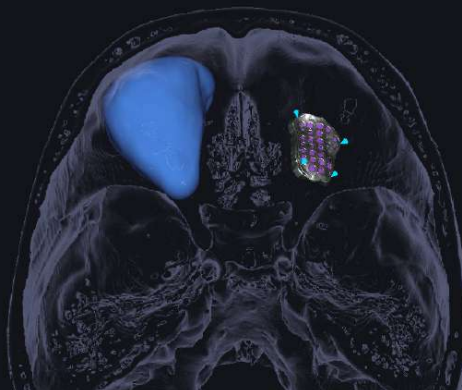
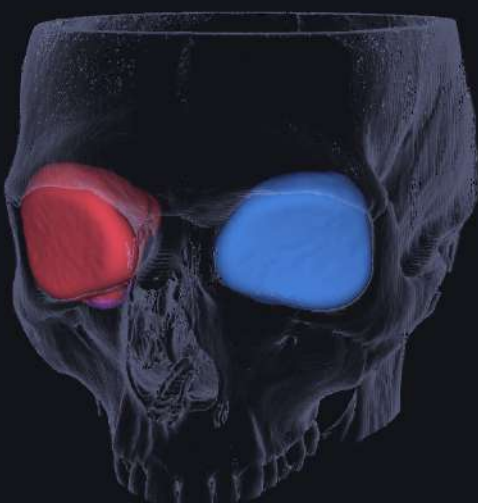
Right. Example of volumetric analysis results.

VOLORS	
Right volume / Left volume	106,23 %
Left volume / Right volume	94,14 %
DEFECT #1	
Defect area / Wall area	8,7 %

- Disior modelling technology takes the next step from visual assessment and manual measuring of the orbital volume and shape. The algorithms track the area of interest for you, and use pre-set reference points for consistent, automated measurements

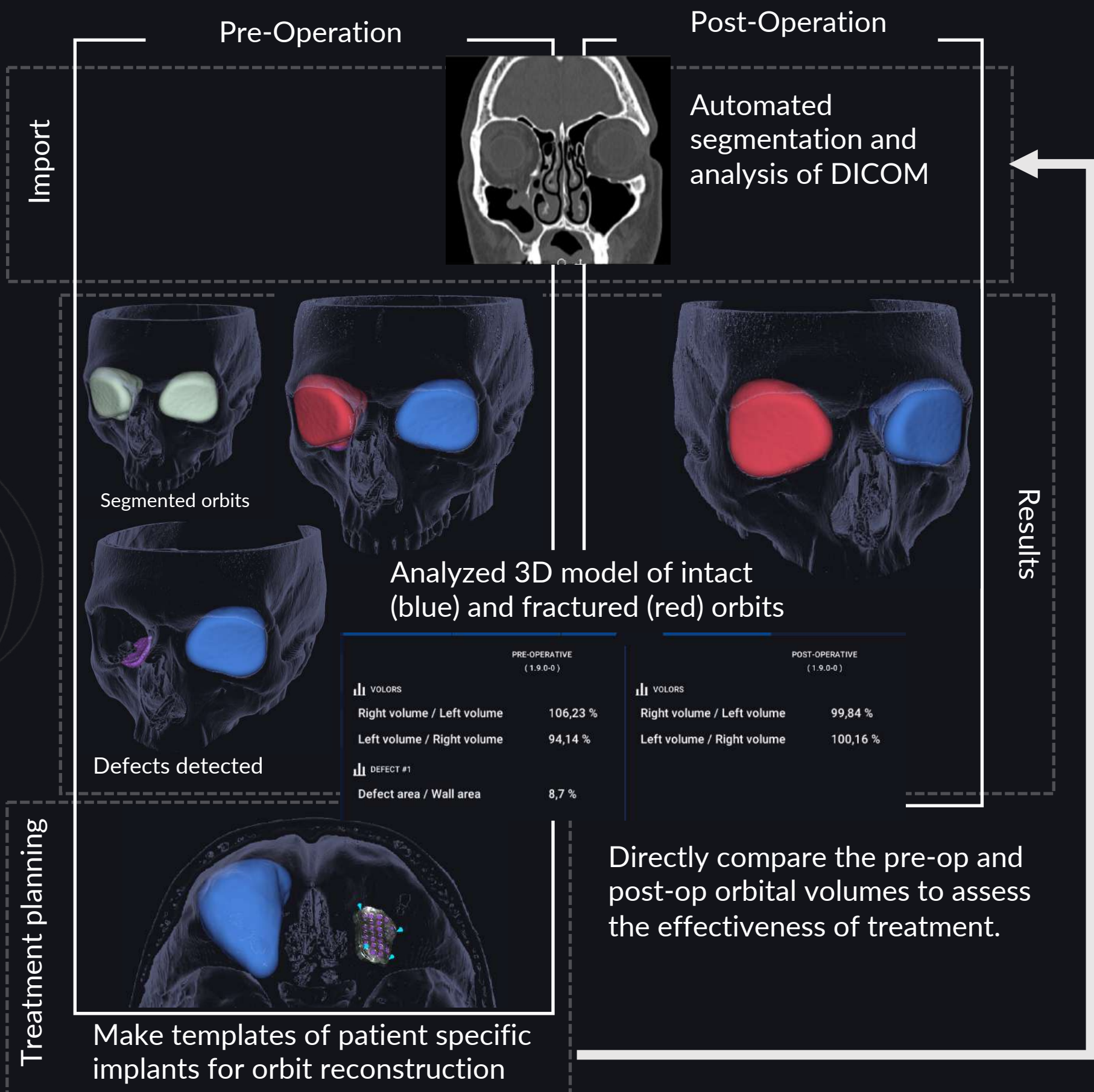
- And, it's safe for clinical use as it is CE marked and regulated as a Class I medical device.

1. Snäll *et al.*, (2019) 2. Wagner *et al.*, (2016)



Diagnosis and treatment through true 3D vision

Bonelogic® CMF Orbital- Workflow





*Diagnosis and treatment through
true 3D vision*

Disior Bonelogic® in research

Conduct world-leading research with us

Kärkkäinen M. et al., (2018)

Primary reconstruction of orbital fractures using patient-specific titanium milled implants: the Helsinki protocol. *British Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*.

Snäll J. et al., (2019)

Does postoperative orbital volume predict postoperative globe malposition after blow-out fracture reconstruction? A 6-month clinical follow-up study. *Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*.

Chepurnyi Y. et al., (2020):

Reliability of orbital volume measurements based on CT segmentation: validation of different algorithms in orbital trauma patients. *Journal of Cranio- Maxillofacial Surgery*.

Lehtinen V. et al., (2020):

Zygomatico-orbital fracture dislocation in surgical treatment - novel 3D software automated analysis *Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*.

Suojärvi N. et al., (2020)

Computer-Aided 3D Analysis of Anatomy and Radiographic Parameters of the Distal Radius. *Clinical Anatomy*.

Thieringer, F. et al., (2020):

Three-Dimensional Analysis of Isolated Orbital Floor Fractures Pre- and Post-Reconstruction with Standard Titanium Meshes and “Hybrid” Patient-Specific Implants. *Journal of Clinical Medicine*.

Chepurnyi Y. et al., (2020)

Automatic evaluation of the orbital shape after application of conventional and patient-specific implants: Correlation of initial trauma patterns and outcome. *Journal of Oral Biology and Craniofacial Research*.

Krähenbühl N. et al., (2020)

3D Assessment in Posttraumatic Ankle Osteoarthritis. *Foot & Ankle International*.

Saloniemi M. et al., (2020)

Computer aided fracture size measurement in orbital fractures – An alternative to manual evaluation. *Craniofacial Trauma & Reconstruction*.

Suojärvi N. et al., (2020)

Radiographic measurements of the normal distal radius: reliability of the computer aided CT versus physicians' radiograph interpretation. *Journal of Hand Surgery*.

Lowe B. et al., (2020)

FEA evaluation of material stiffness changes for a polymer assisted 3D polycaprolactone/ β -tricalcium phosphate scaffold in a mandibular defect reconstruction model. *Ceramics International, In Press*.



Anna-Maria Henell, CEO
anna-maria@disior.com
+358 50 483 6433
www.disior.com