

Fluid pressure and flow as a cause of bone resorption

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Figure A. The piston was pressurized by a dynamometer with a transcutaneous force of 8 N at 0.17 Hz.

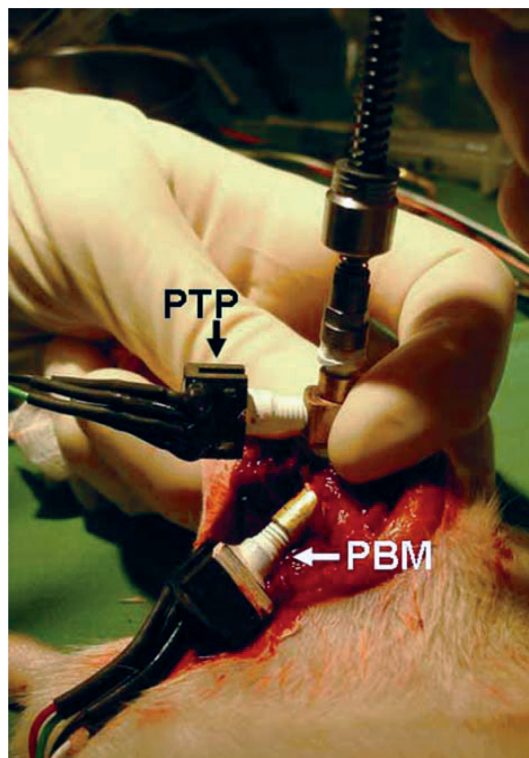


Figure B. The fluid pressure was measured under the piston and in the bone marrow cavity. The pressure piston was connected to a pressure transducer (PTP) inserted between the piston and the titanium plate at the bone. In four specimens a pressure transducer (PBM) was also inserted in the bone marrow under the pressure piston.