



UNIVERSITY
of VIRGINIA

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY



New World Biology of Flexor Tendon Repairs *Tendon Tissue Engineering*

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Disclosures

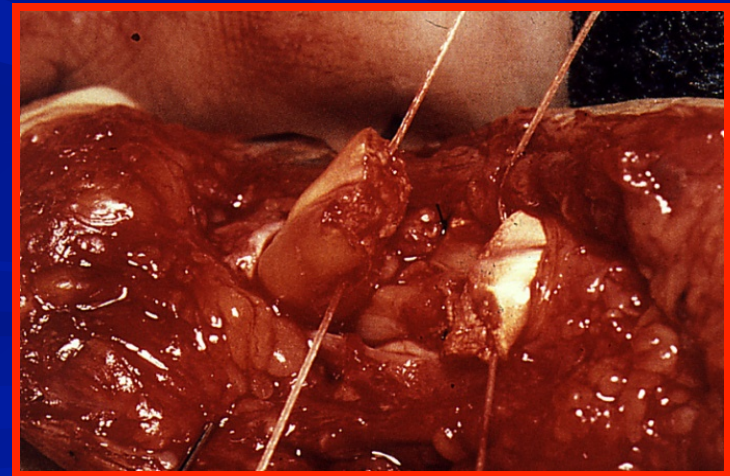
- Speaker, Miller Orthopaedic Review Course
- Royalties, W. B. Saunders & Elsevier Publishing
- Hand Fellowship Support, Depuy/Synthes Inc.

No conflicts with this presentation

Tendon Healing

- Tendon repair outcomes are variable
 - Re-rupture
 - Restrictive adhesions and scar
 - Thinner collagen fibril bundles
 - Reduced mechanical properties

(Morberg, et al. Scand J Med Sci Sports 1997)
(Lilly, et al. JAAOS 2006)

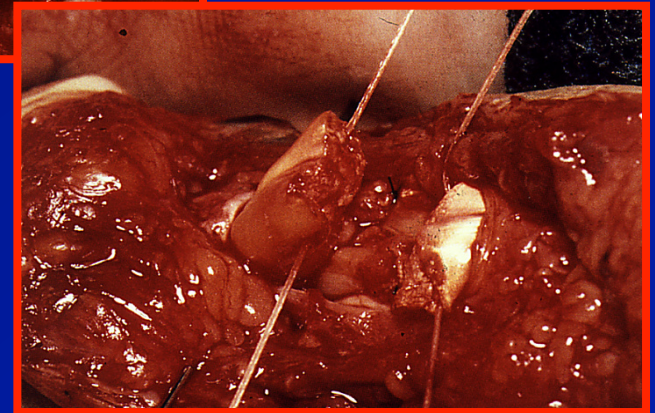


Repair Phase	Activity	Growth Factor
Inflammatory	Stimulates the recruitment of fibroblasts and inflammatory cells to the injury site	IGF-I
	Regulation of cell migration	TGF-β
	Expression of other growth factors (e.g. IGF-1)	PDGF
	Induction of angiogenesis	VEGF, bFGF
Proliferative	Cellular proliferation (DNA synthesis)	IGF-I & PDGF, TGF-β, bFGF, GDF-5, -6, & -7
	Stimulates synthesis of collagen and ECM components	IGF-I & PDGF, bFGF
	Stimulates cell-matrix interactions	TGF-β, bFGF
	Collagen Type III synthesis	TGF-β, GDF-5, -6, & -7
Remodeling	ECM remodeling	IGF-I
	Termination of cell proliferation	TGF-β
	Collagen Type I synthesis	TGF-β, GDF-5, -6, & -7



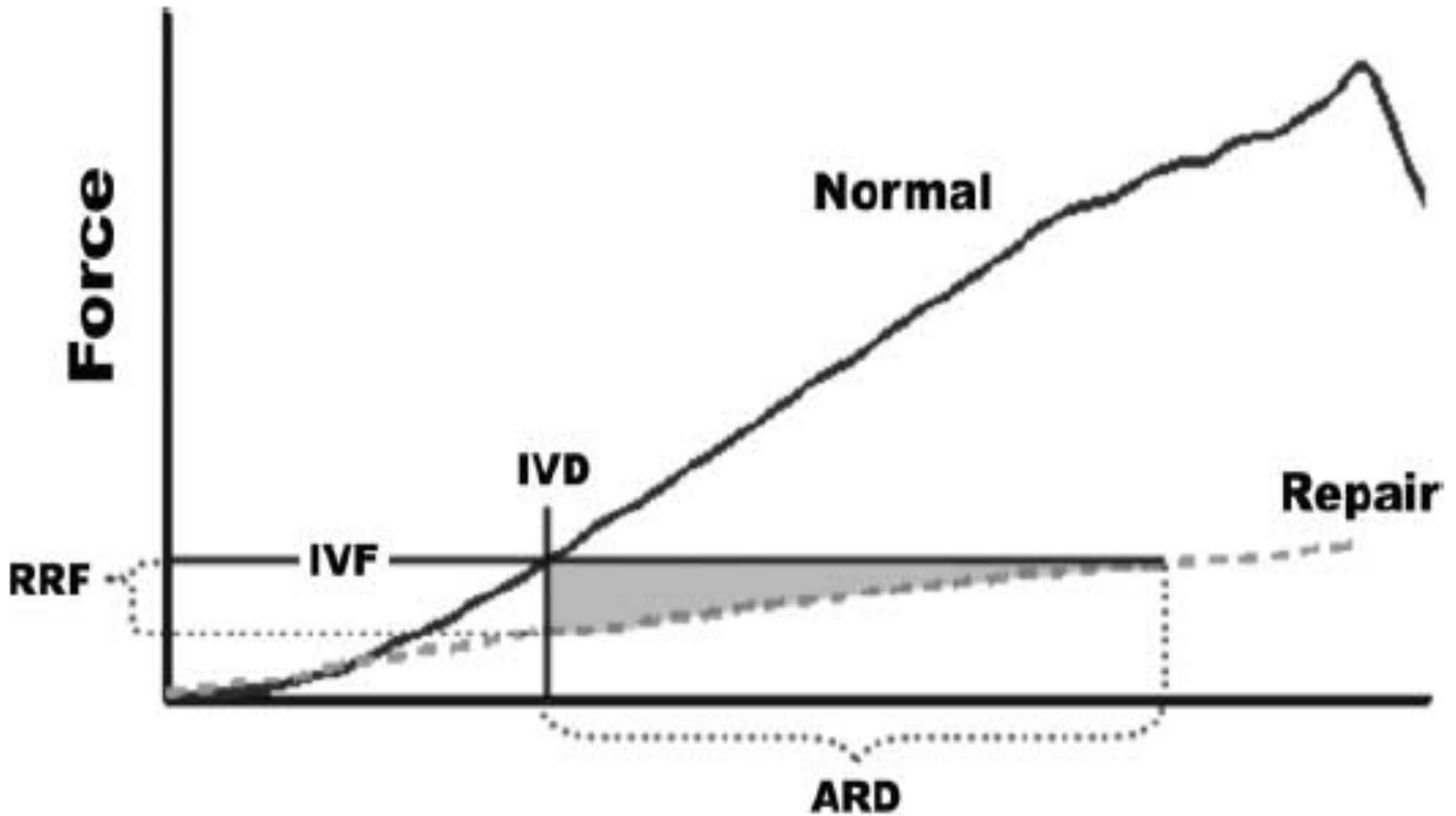
Normal Tendon Healing

- Haphazard w/ “scar” formation
- Always inferior to pre-injured tendon





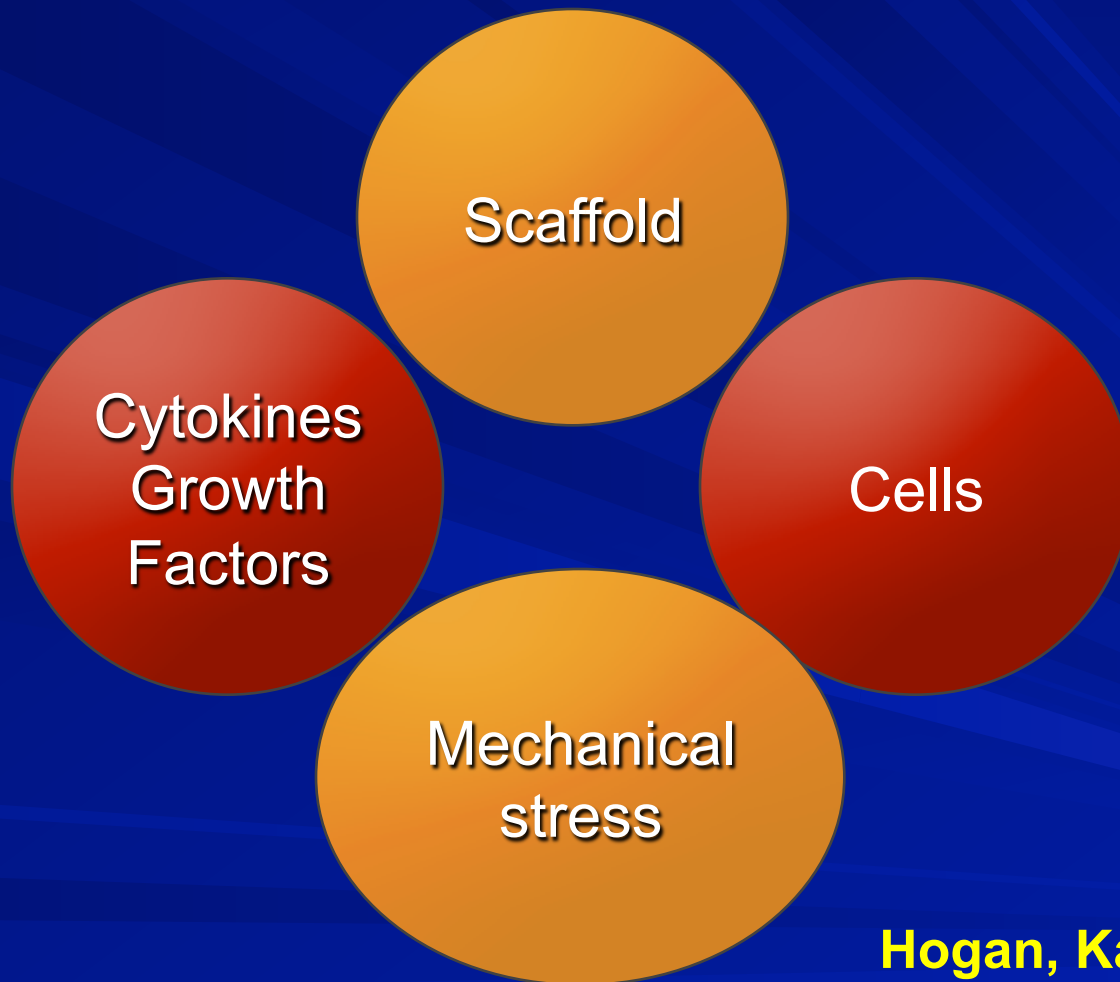
Comparison of Normal and Repaired Tendon



How Can We Improve Tendon Repair & Regeneration?

- **Driving force: Inability of natural healing and current surgical techniques to truly regenerate native tendon**

Tissue Engineering Solutions for Tendon Repair



Hogan, Katz, Chhabra
JAAOS 2011

Journal of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons

Review Article

Tissue Engineering Solutions for Tendon Repair

MaCalus V. Hogan, MD
Namory Bagayoko, MD
Roshan James, MS
Trevor Starnes, MD, PhD
Adam Katz, MD
A. Bobby Chhabra, MD

Abstract

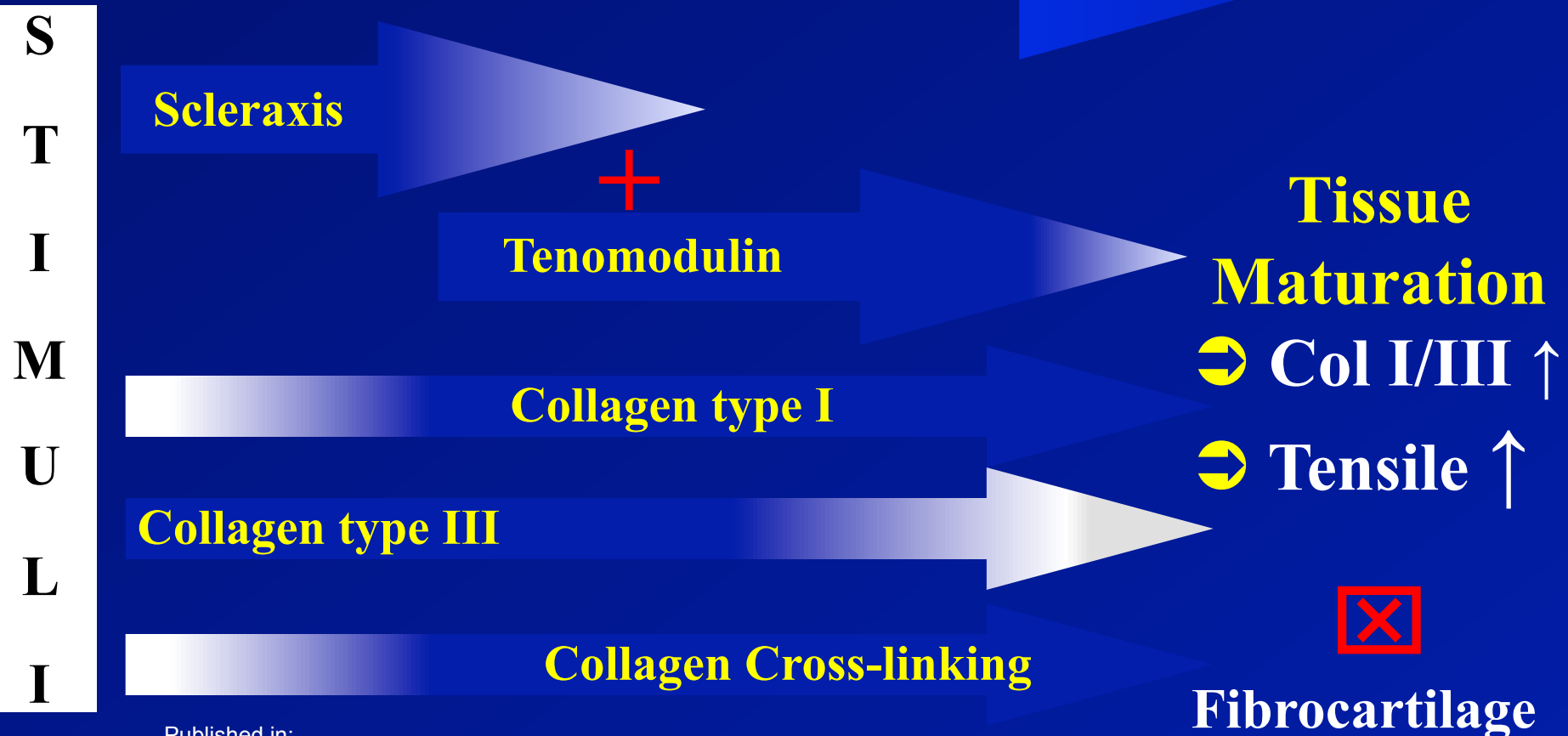
Tendon injuries range from acute traumatic ruptures and lacerations to chronic overuse injuries, such as tendinosis. Even with improved nonsurgical, surgical, and rehabilitation techniques, outcomes following tendon repair are inconsistent. Primary repair remains the standard of care. However, repaired tendon tissue rarely achieves functionality equal to that of the preinjured state. Poor results have been linked to alterations in cellular organization

Tendon: Biology, Biomechanics, Repair, Growth Factors, and Evolving Treatment Options

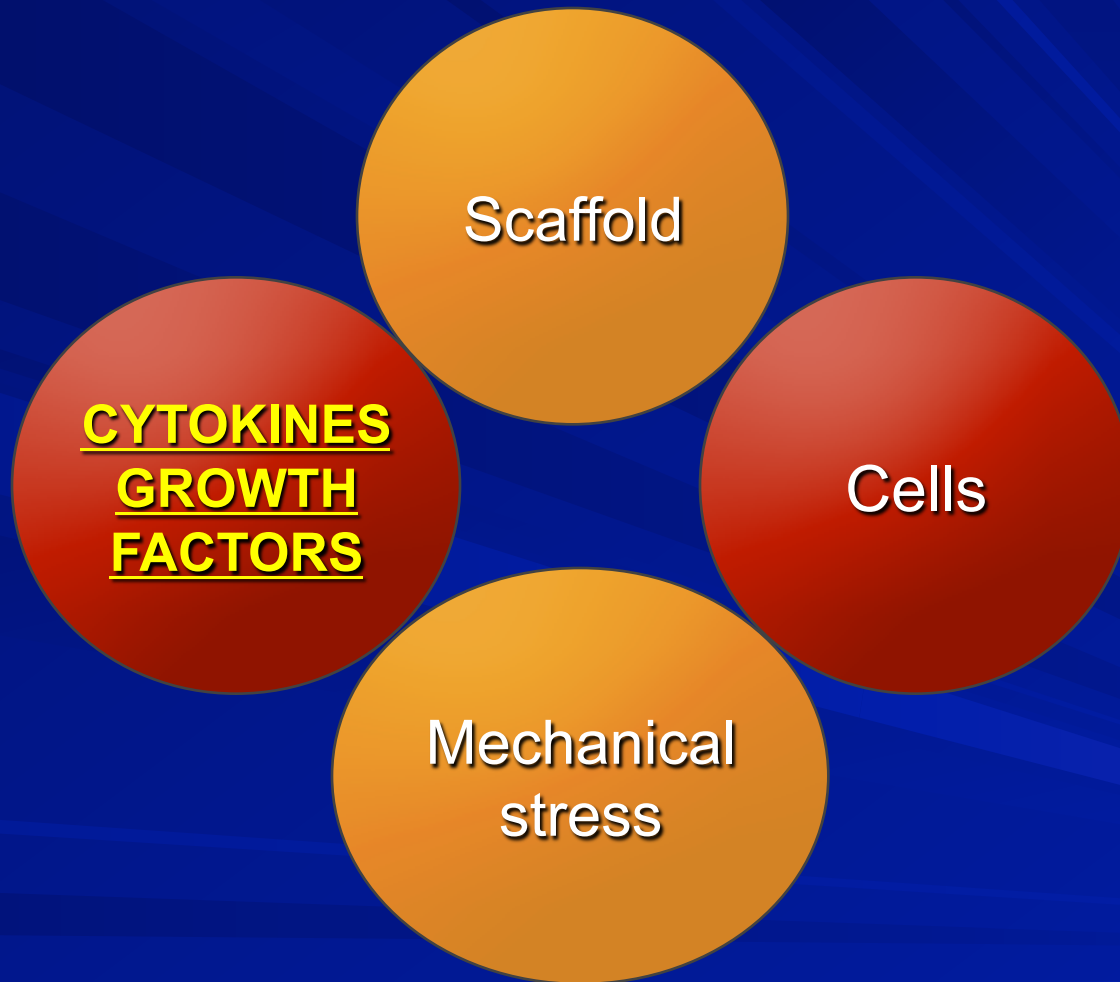
JHS
2008

Roshan James, MS, Girish Kesturu, PhD, Gary Balian, PhD, A. Bobby Chhabra, MD

Time after injury



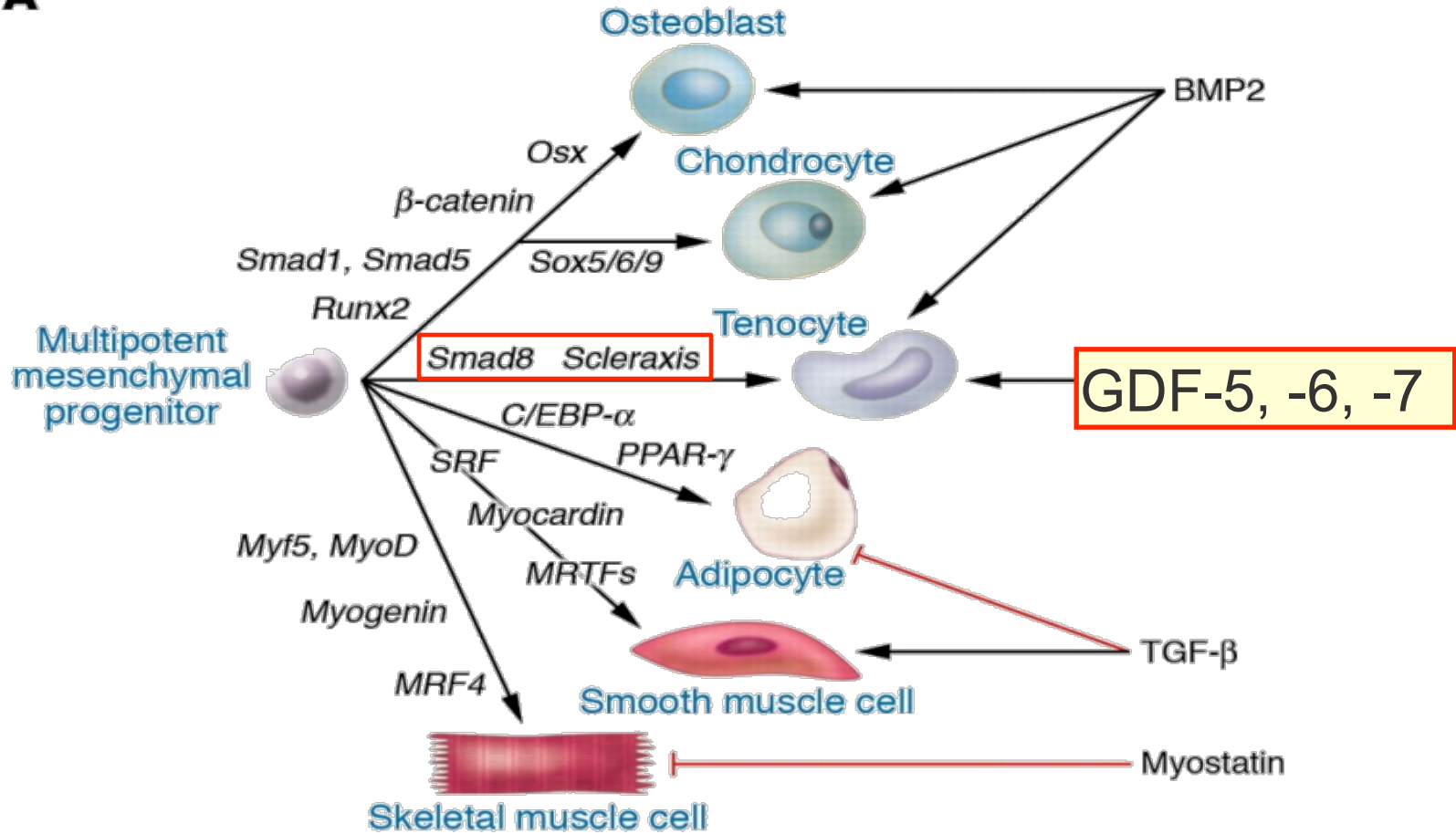
Tissue Engineering Solutions for Tendon Repair



GDF-5



A



Growth differentiation factor-5 regulation of extracellular matrix gene expression in murine tendon fibroblasts[†]

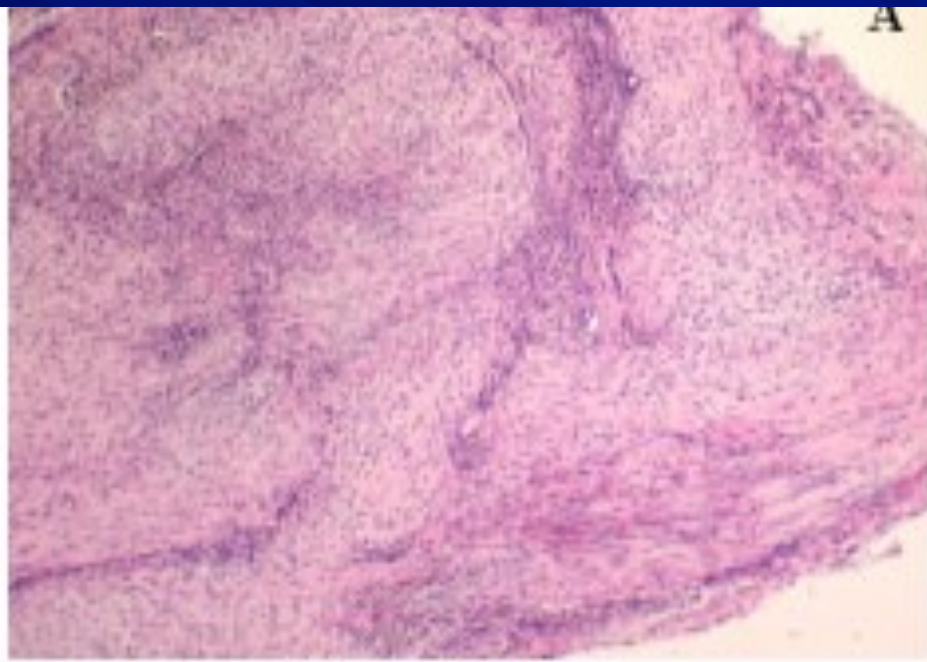
Macalus Hogan^{1#}, Kesturu Girish^{1.2#}, Roshan James^{1.3}, Gary Balian^{1.4}, Shepard Hurwitz⁵ and A. B. Chhabra^{1.6*}

- GDF-5 up-regulated relevant tendon healing genes early in the repair process (scleraxis, tenomodulin, Collagen type 1) – **CAN THIS ACCELERATE HEALING?**
- GDF-5 down-regulated pro-inflammatory genes – **CAN THIS DECREASE ADHESIONS ?**

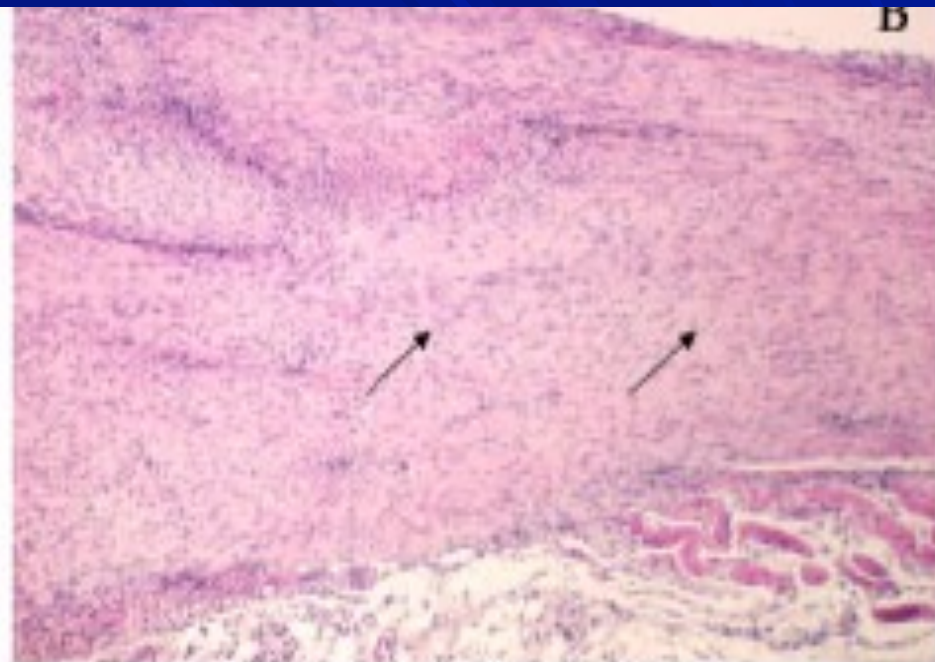
Hogan, Chhabra et al.

JTERM 2011

GDF-5

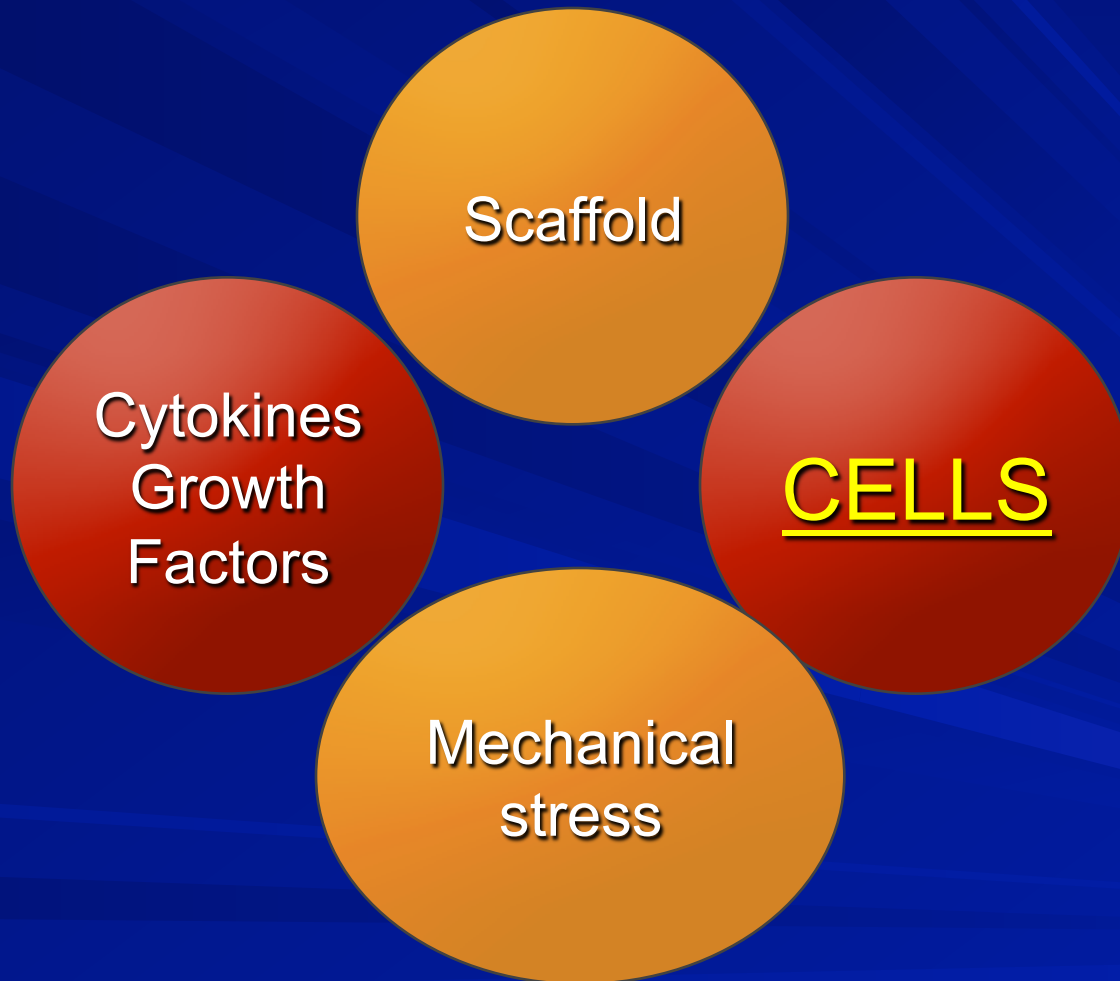


Control group



rGDF-5 treated group

Tissue Engineering Solutions for Tendon Repair





Stem Cells and Tissue Engineering Hope or Hype?



BMT

Apligraf™-skin



Carticel™



Adipose-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells Treated with Growth Differentiation Factor-5 Express Tendon-Specific Markers

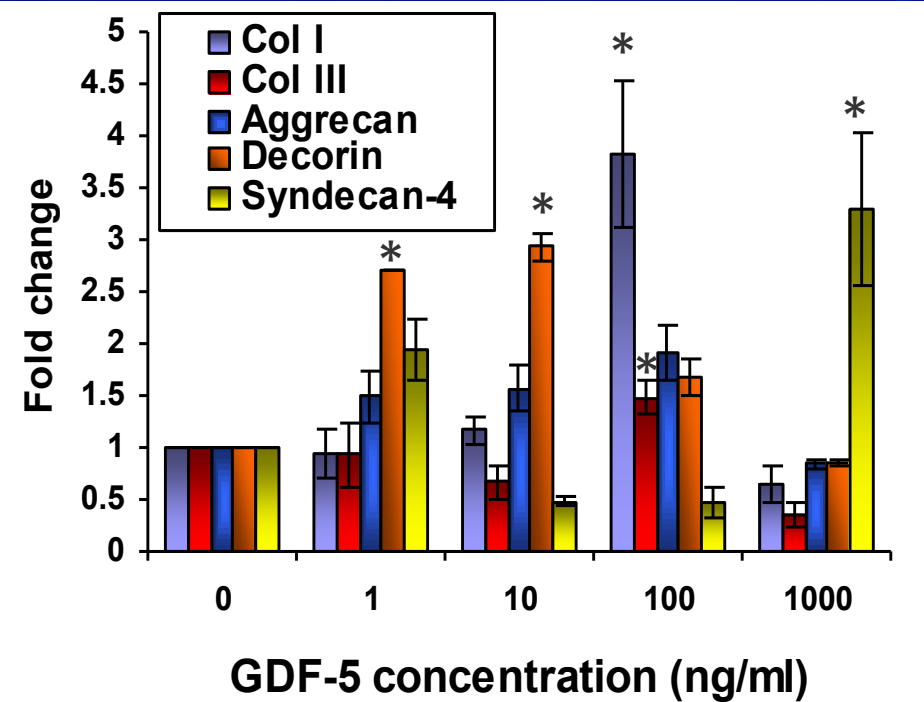
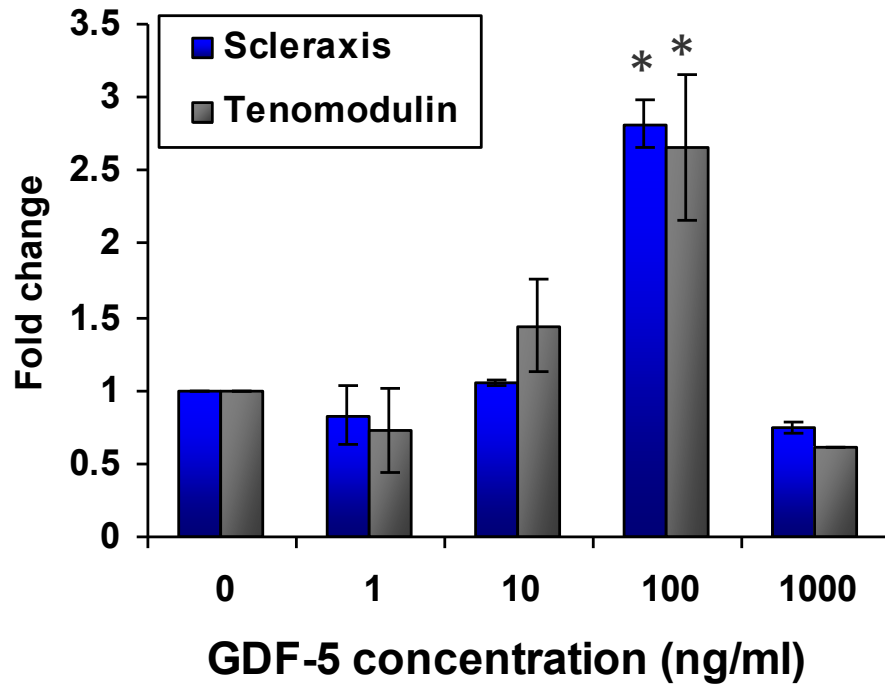
Andrew Park, M.D.,^{1,*} MaCalus V. Hogan, M.D.,^{1,*} Girish S. Kesturu, Ph.D.,^{2,*} Roshan James, M.S.,¹
Gary Balian, Ph.D.,¹ and Abhinav Bobby Chhabra, M.D.¹

- ***Goal: Investigate the effects of GDF-5 on proliferation and tendinogenic gene expression of rat aMSCs.***

Park, Chhabra et al.

Tiss Eng 2010

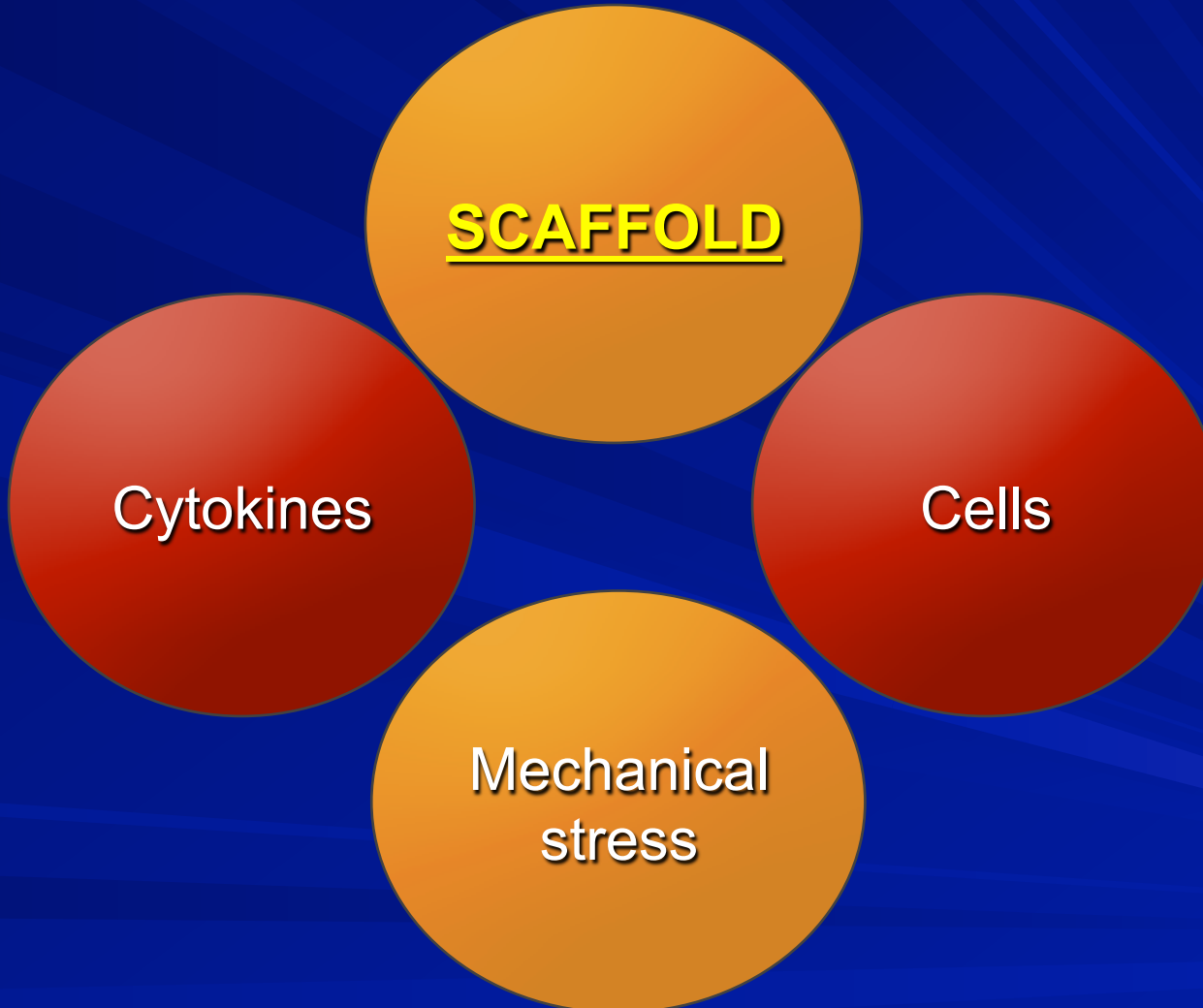
aMSCs + GDF-5 Concentration Kinetics



↑ Tenocyte Markers

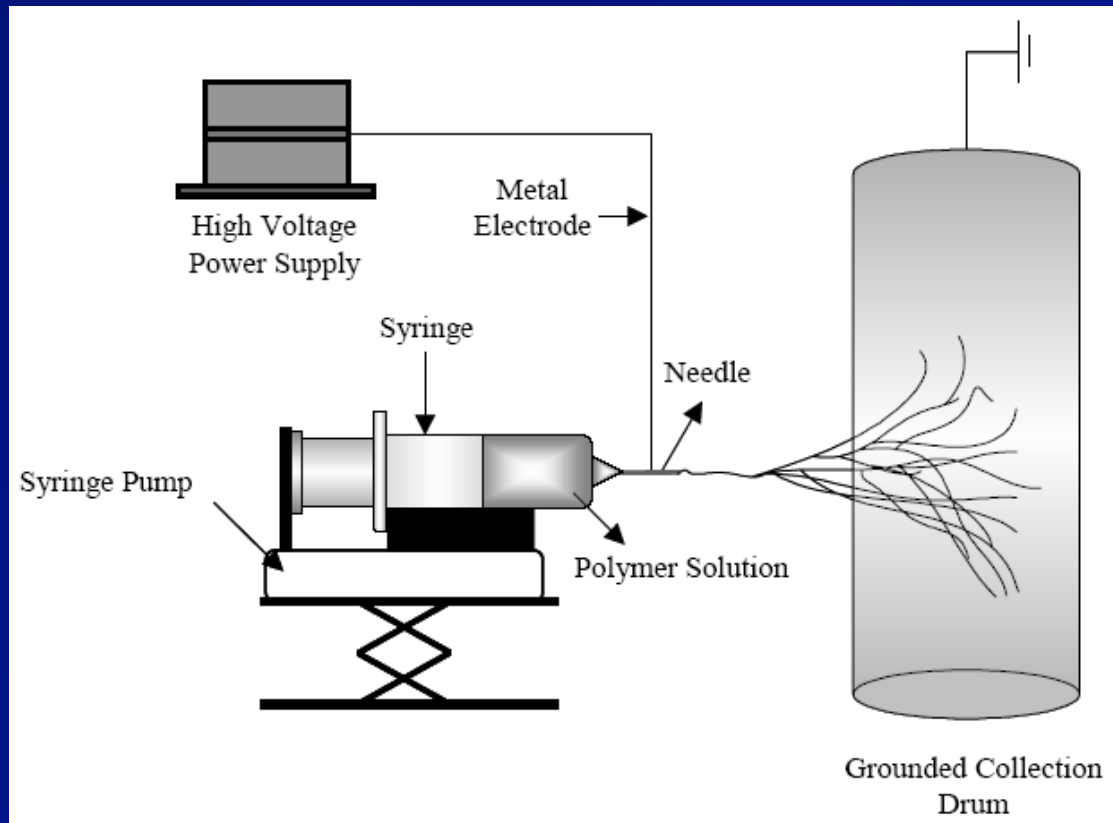
↑ ECM & CAR

Tissue Engineering Solutions for Tendon Repair

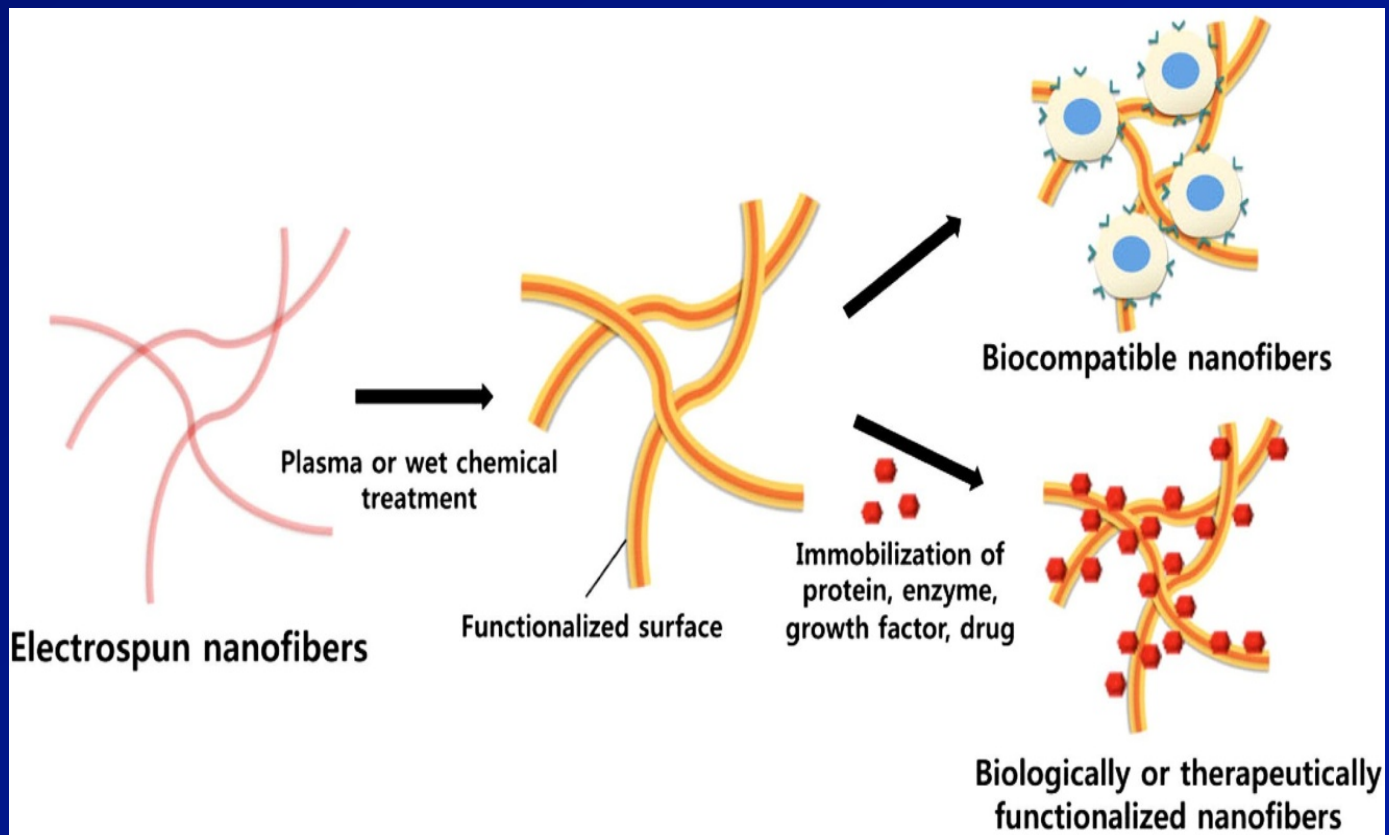


Tubular Electrospun Scaffold

- Setup for Fabrication of Tubular Scaffolds

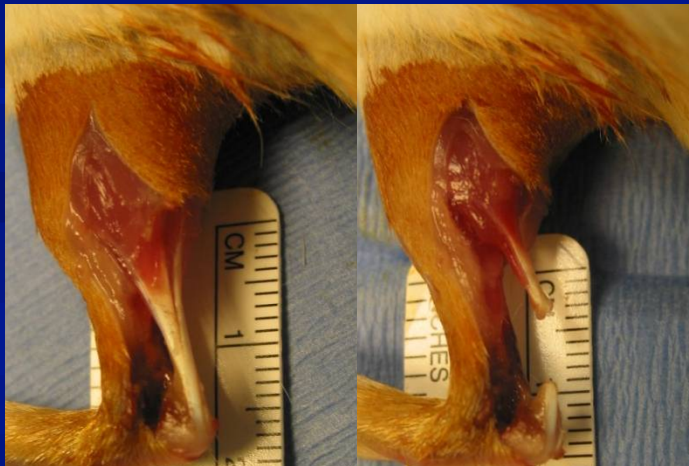
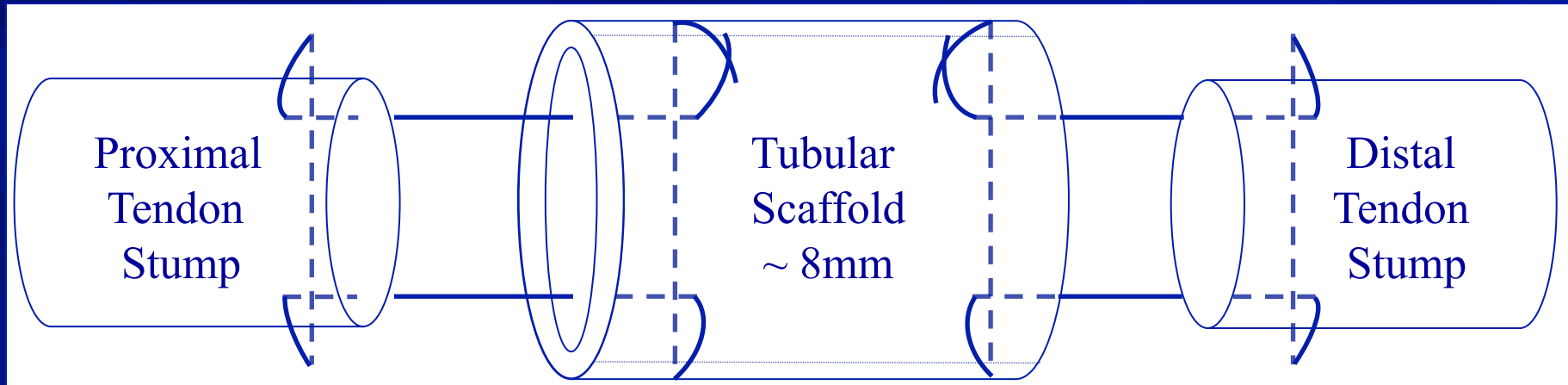


Functionally Active Scaffolds

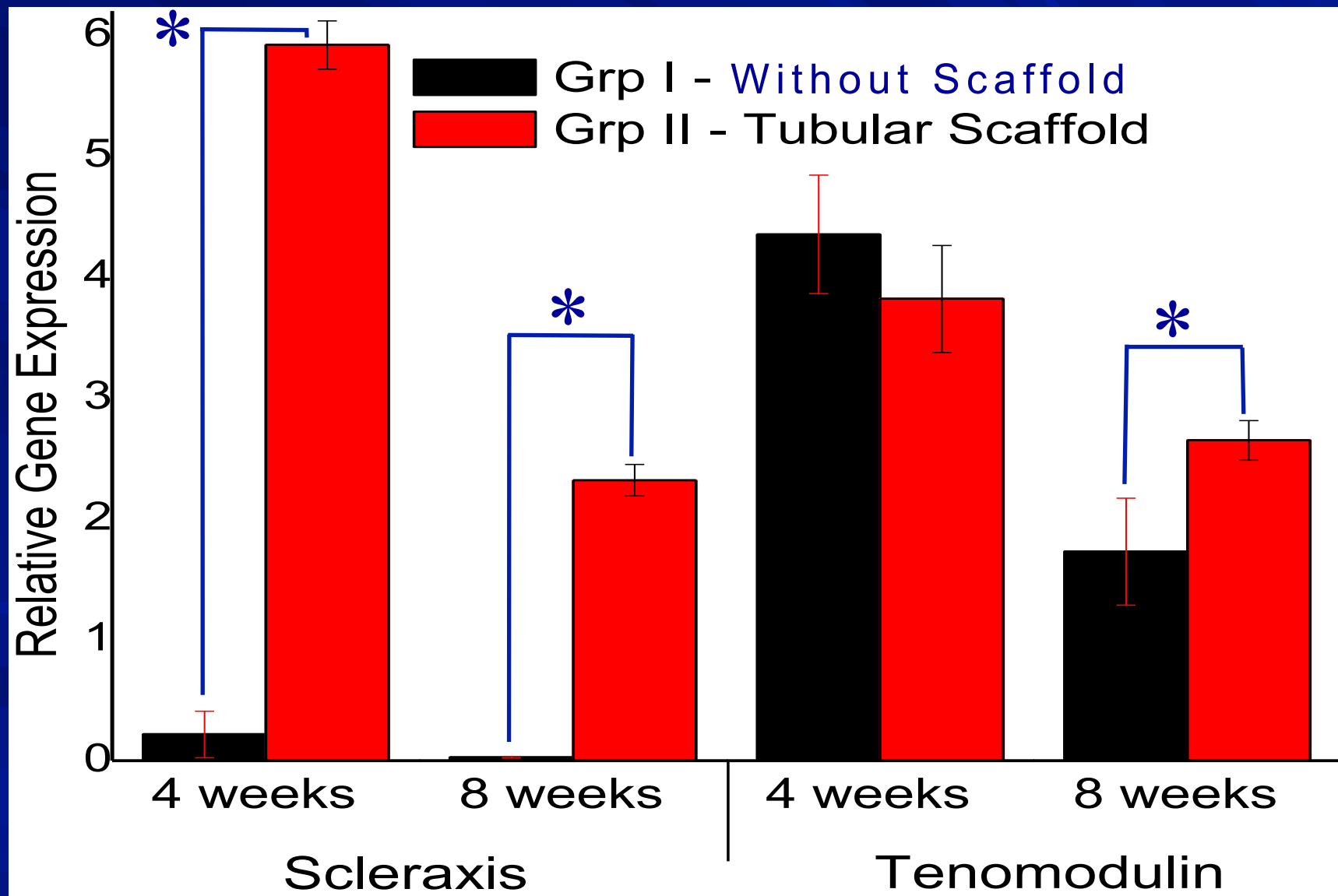


Rat Tendon Defect Model

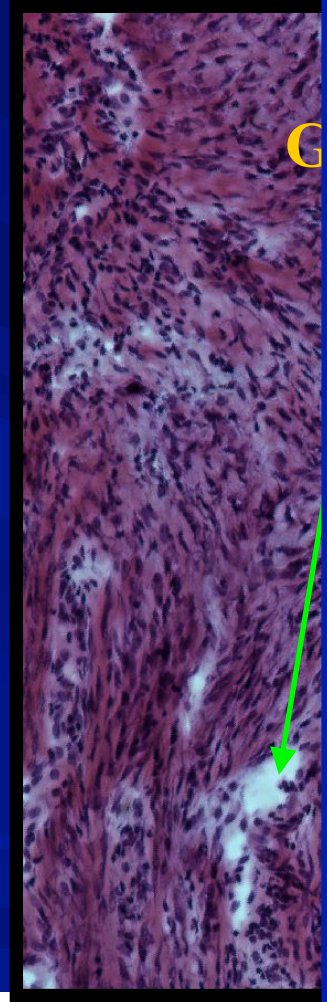
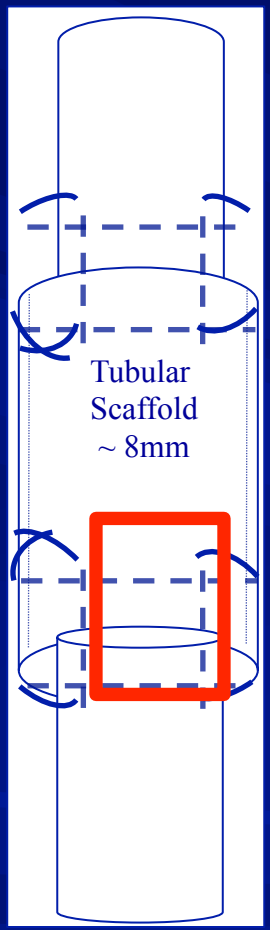
- Female Fischer 344 rat (8 week old)
 - 8 mm Tubular Scaffold
 - Immobilization for 10 – 14 days



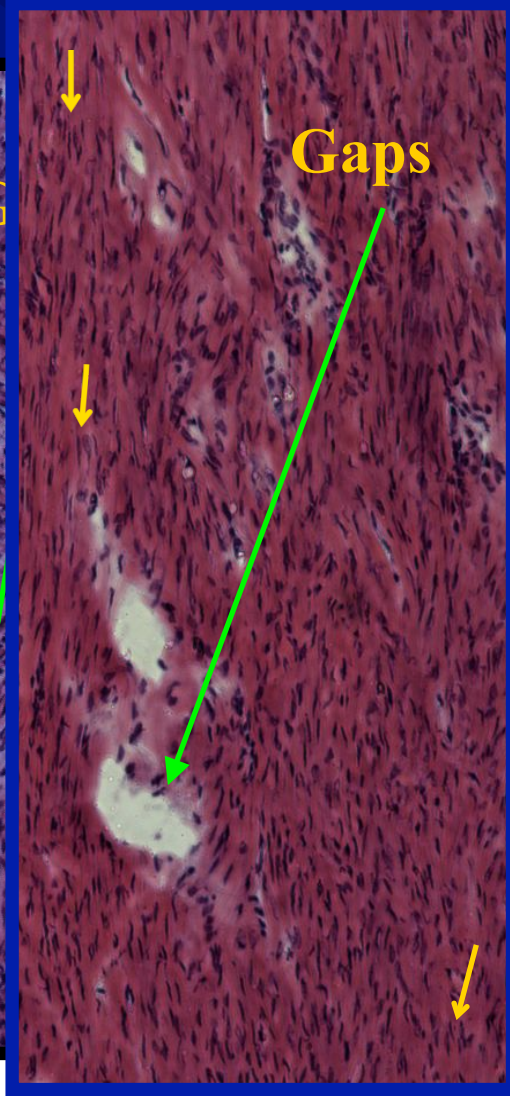
Increased Scx and Tnmd Expression



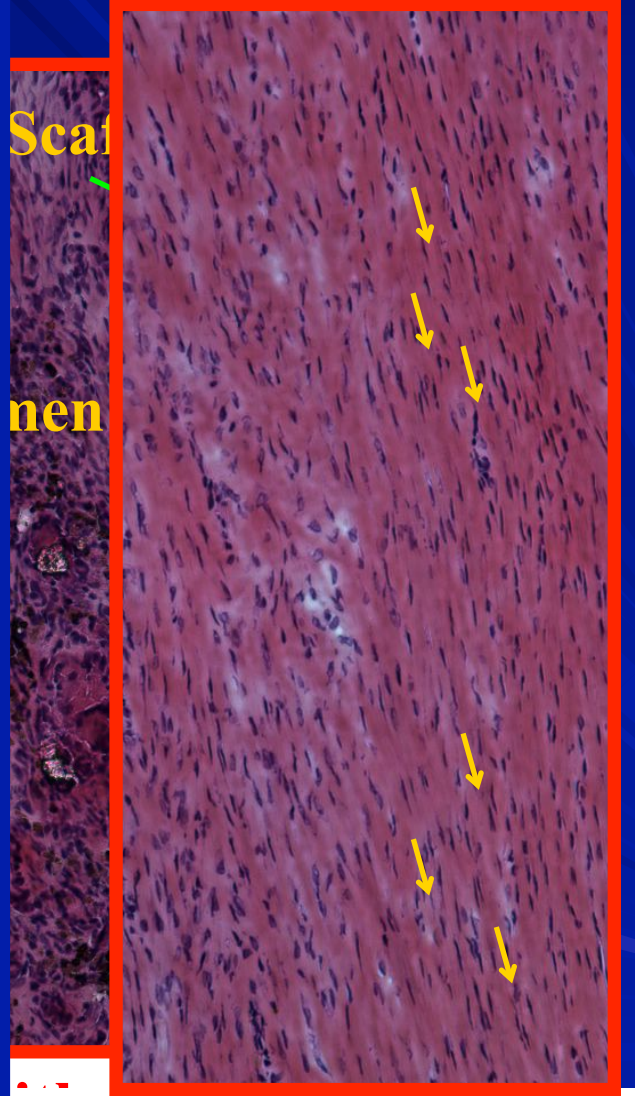
Improved Orientation



4 wks, no

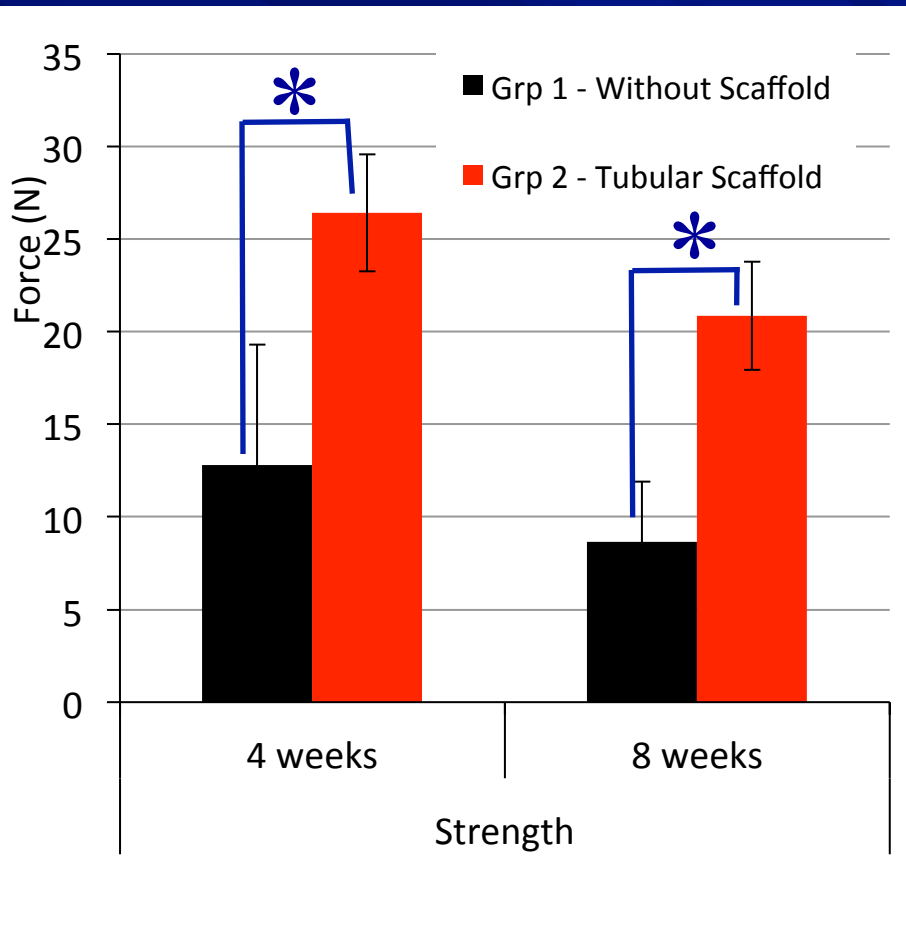


8 wks, no scaffold



8 wks, with scaffold

Increased Strength of Repair



$P < 0.05$

■ Scaffold *In Vitro*

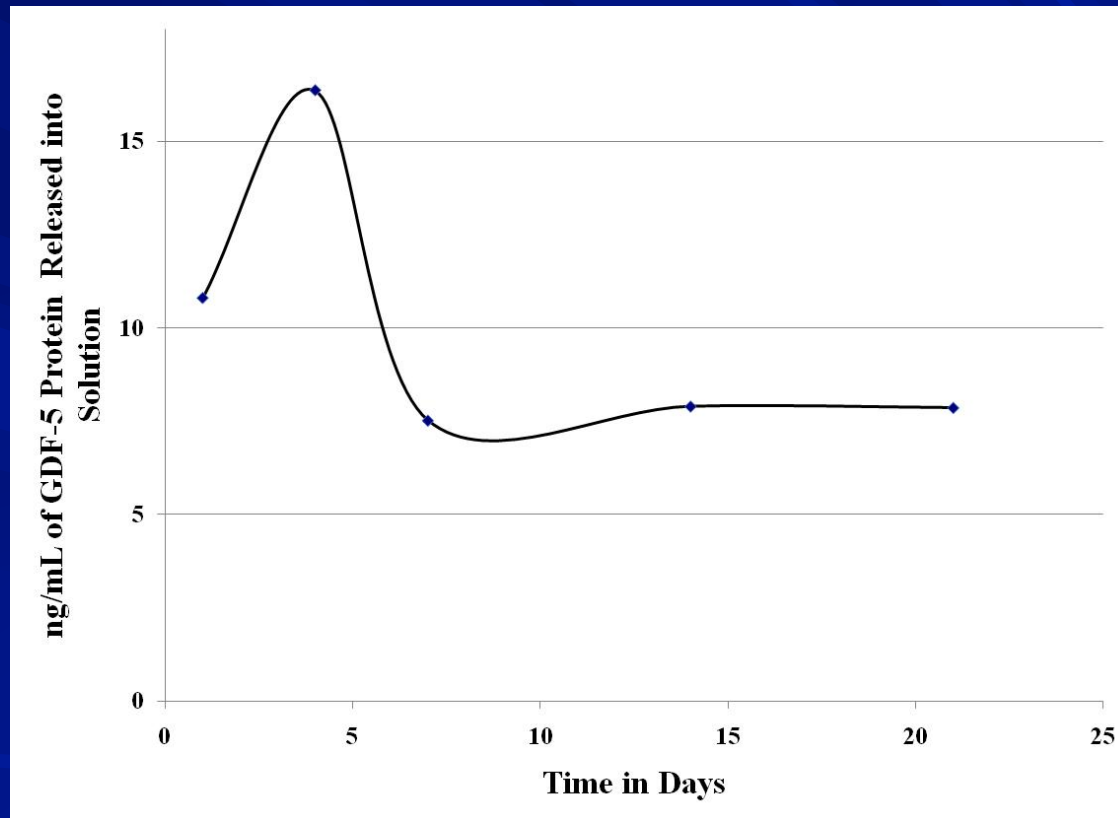
– 16 – 22 N

■ Increased Tensile Strength

■ Native Rat Tendon

– 30 – 70 N

Next Step: Drug-Scaffold GDF-5 Protein Release



- ➔ GDF-5 covalently bonded to scaffold
- ➔ @ 2 weeks ~8ng/mL of GDF-5 is released
- ➔ Burst release profile is seen in the first 4 days.

Where We're Going

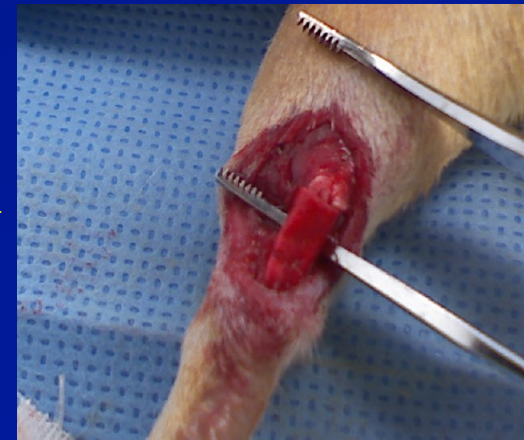


- MSC + PLAGA + GDF-5 construct optimization and *in vivo* application
- Manipulation of scaffold to minimize adhesions
- Mechanical stress of scaffold/cell/growth factor construct to enhance healing and improve biomechanical strength
- Translation to larger animal model

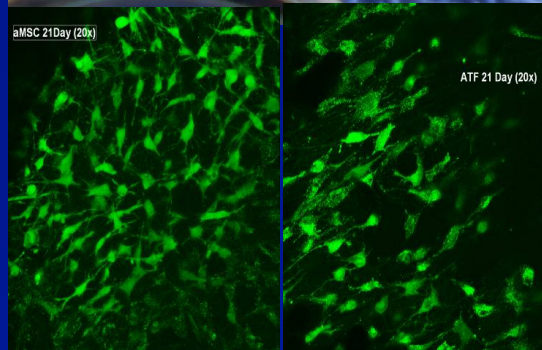


Conclusions

- Further study is needed to determine the ideal tissue engineered construct for tendon regeneration



+



GDF-5

Acknowledgements

- UVA Orthopaedic Laboratories
- UVA Department of Orthopaedic Surgery
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- NIH-NIAMS
- NSF



Orthopaedic Research
& Education Foundation