

= Abstract =

A Study on the Potential of Hydroxyapatite Based Bioactive Bone Cement

Jung-Woog Shin, Seok Bong Kim, Taek Lim Yoon*, Young Kon Kim,
Ki Dong Park[†], Jin Woo Lee[‡], Su-A Park, Young Jick Kim

*Department of Biomedical Engineering, Inje University,
Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, College of Medicine, Chunnam National University*,
Department of Molecular Science and Technology, Ajou University[†],
Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, College of Medicine, Yonsei University[‡]*

Study on the Potential of Hydroxapatite Based Bioactive Bone Cement

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to propose a new bioactive bone cement (BBC) composed of bone powder (hydroxyapatite; HA), chitosan powder, and currently available polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) bone cement for use in orthopaedic surgeries such as vertebroplasty or bone filler.

Materials and Methods: Three types of proposed BBCs and a currently available commercial PMMA were tested. In vitro studies the surface morphology, chemical composition, changes in pH value along the time, exothermic temperatures, intrusion and cellular responses were investigated. SEM, radiological and histological examinations were performed in animal studies.

Results: The major components of BBCs were C, O, Ca, P, Cl, Si, S, Ba and Mg. The pH values in BBCs decreased after 1 day, however they eventually reached 7.2-7.4. The water absorbency, weight loss, and porosity in BBCs increased more than PMMA more than during degradation ($p < 0.05$). However, the compressive Young's moduli and ultimate compressive strength (UCS) of BBCs were lower than those of PMMA (< 0.05). The exothermic temperatures of the BBCs were considerably lower than that of PMMA ($p < 0.05$). In view of setting time, it takes relatively longer for BBC and to be solidified than PMMA ($p < 0.05$). The intrusion tests showed that the BBCs were more intrusive than PMMA ($p < 0.05$). The cell proliferation test on BBC showed that the BBC was more preferable than the PMMA. No cytotoxic characteristics were

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TEL: 055)320-3317 FAX: 055)327-3292 E-mail: sjw@bme.inje.ac.kr

* 1999

found in all BBCs. In the animal test, BBC II was more biocompatible as well as osteoconductive than the PMMA.

Conclusion: The results of in vitro and animal studies indicated that the proposed BBCs have a potential of clinical application as replacement of the current PMMA bone cements.

Key Words: Hydroxyapatite, Chitosan, PMMA bone cement, Bioactive, Biocompatibility

HA(hydroxyapatite)^{2,15-19)}
(chitosan)^{15,17,20-22)} PMMA
(bone filler) 가 PMMA
1) (bioactive
(injectability), 2) (setting bone cement, BBC)
time) (stiffness), 3)
(bioactivity), 4) (exothermic
temperature), 5)
(radiopacity)¹⁾ 1.
. 1961 Charnely
PMMA(polymethylmethacrylate)²⁻⁴⁾ 1)
(HA)
(osteoarthritis) (Siliconit
(total hip arthroplasty, THA)¹⁻³⁾, Muffle Furnace, Kwang Sung, Corp.,
, Korea) TS-GBB(Tae San-
multiple compression fractures) (mu- Green Bone Block , TaeSan Inc., Korea)
(vertebroplasty)⁵⁻⁸⁾, (Ball Mill, Dong Won Inc., Korea)
(kyphoplasty)⁹⁾, (Sieve Shaker, Dong Won
Inc., Korea)
PMMA (Jakwang Co. Ltd., Korea)
가 , 300,000Da 가 90%
PMMA , PMMA Simplex P
1) (Howmedica Inc., Rutherford, NJ,
^{2,10,11)}, 2) USA)
(implant)
¹²⁾, 3) (THA) 2)
ing)^{1-3,13)}, 4) (loosen PMMA
(stress shielding) (wt%) PMMA BBC , ,
¹⁴⁾ (Table 1). BBC
10wt% . 4
MMA(methylmethacrylate)
1.52 g/ml
PMMA (bioactive)

Table 1. Compositions of the specimens

Bone cements	Powder (wt%)		
	PMMA	Bone (HA)	Chitosan
Simplex P	100	0	0
BBC	50	40	10
BBC	40	50	10
BBC	30	60	10

2.

1) (water absorbency)²⁵⁾
 (Coulter ,
 USA) $\frac{W_w - W_d}{W_d}$ -----
 (Scanning Electron Microscope,
 SEM, Hitachi S-2400, Japan)

X-
 (Energy Dispersive X-ray, EDX,
 Kevex Sigma MS3, 15KeV/100Pa, USA)
²³⁾ $\frac{W_i - W_d}{W_d}$ -----

2) pH (porosity)^{26,27)}
 pH
 50 ml (0.9% NaCl, pH=7.4)
 vial 6 mm,
 12 mm , 37
 1 , 3 , 7 , 10
 pH $\frac{\text{max} - \text{min}}{\text{min}}$ -----
²¹⁾ W_w , W_d
 , W_i , max

3) (6 mm, 12 mm) (MTS System Corp.,
 12 ml (0.9% NaCl, pH=7.4)가 USA) ASTM(American Society
 vial 37 , 110 rpm for Testing and Materials)
 8 , pH , ²⁸⁻³⁰⁾ 25 kN load cell
 0.33 mm/s
²⁴⁾ SEM 20 Hz
 (Young's modulus)
 0 , 4 , 8 , pH 1 , 3 , 7 ,
 4 8 (ultimate compressive strength, UCS)
 (0 , 4 , 8) (degradability)
 가

4) (exothermic temperature) K-type (thermocouple) tute for Chemical Industry, KOTRIC)
 4 g 20 ml

bone mold(9 mm, 12 mm) L929 MEM
 bone mold , 37 , 1 × 10⁵ cells/ml
 5% CO 30 5 48
 (setting time)
 ASTM 4
_{28,30)}

$$T_{set} = \frac{T_{amb} + T_{max}}{2}$$

mm, 3 mm
 24-well
 T_{amb} CO , T_{max} MG63
 6 × 10⁵
 cells/ml 37

5) (intrusion) ASTM
 (1 mm, 10 mm 4)
 , vernier calipers(Mitutoyo Corp., Japan)

6) (cell responses)
 (cytotoxicity)

ISO 10993-5
 (Korea Testing & Research Insti-

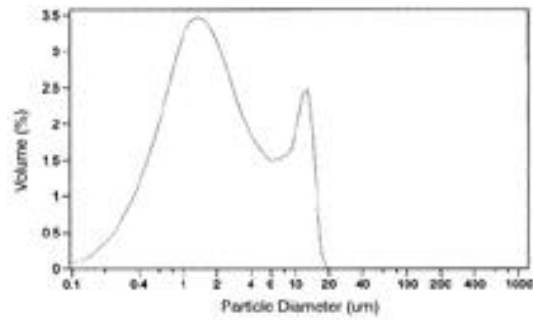
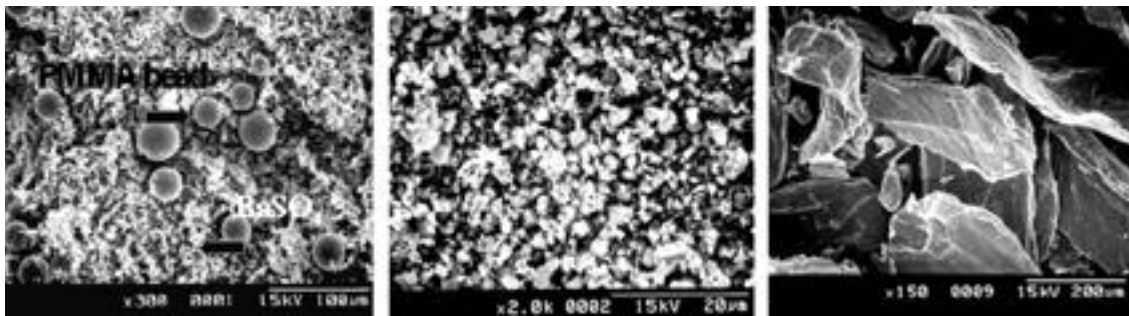


Fig. 1. The average size of the particles and their distribution provided by a sieve analyzer.



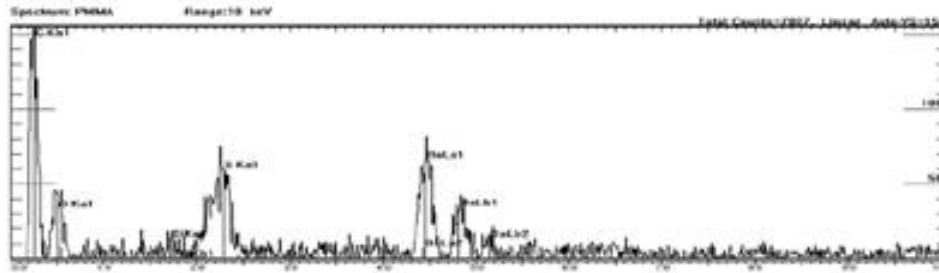
(a) PMMA powder(× 300)

(b) HA powder(× 300)

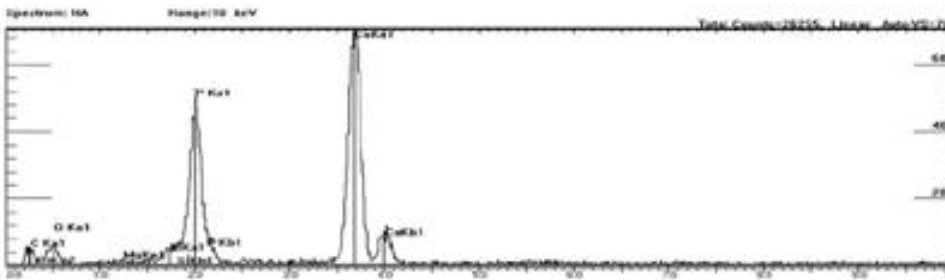
(c) Chitosan powder(× 300)

Fig. 2. SEM morphologies of powders consisting of BBCs.

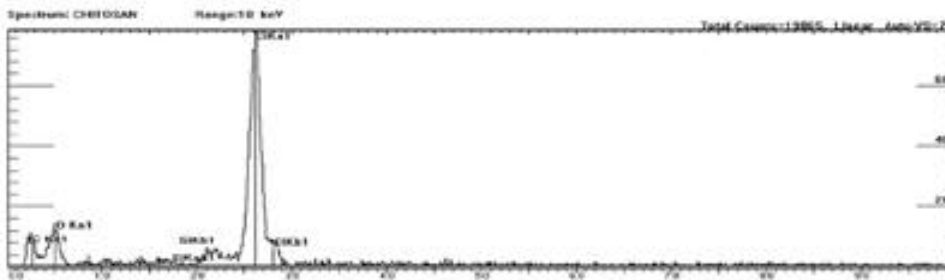
5% CO₂ 72
 10% FBS가 DMEM 3.
 MTT assay MTT 5 (3 kg)
 37 4 , 595 (5 mg/ml)
 nm PMMA, BBC
 SPSS(Ver. 11.0K, SPSS SEM
 Inc., USA) 2 , 4
 (one way ANOVA) H&E(Hematoxylin
 (multiple comparisons) Tukey HSD and Eosin)



(a) PMMA powder



(b) Bone powder (Hydroxyapatite: HA)



(c) Chitosan powder

Fig. 3. The chemical composition of powders analyzed by EDX.

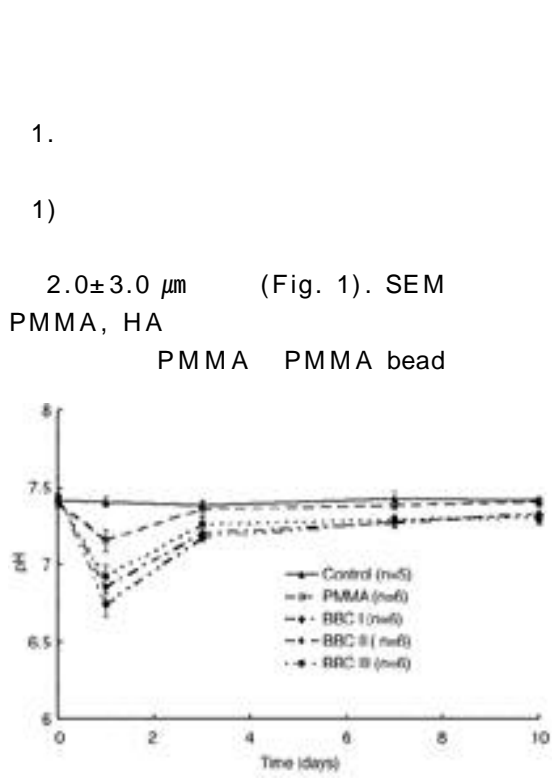


Fig. 4. The change in pH values of the specimens: The solution was replaced everyday.

(barium sulfate) $20 \mu\text{m}$, $100 \mu\text{m}$ (Fig. 2).
 PMMA (S)
 (Ba), HA (Ca), (P)
 (Mg), (Cl)
 (C), (O)
 (Si) (Fig. 3).
 2) pH
 Fig. 4 . BBC pH 1
 1 , pH 7.2~7.4
 3)
 5-A . PMMA
 BBC PMMA
 (0 ,
 4 , 8)

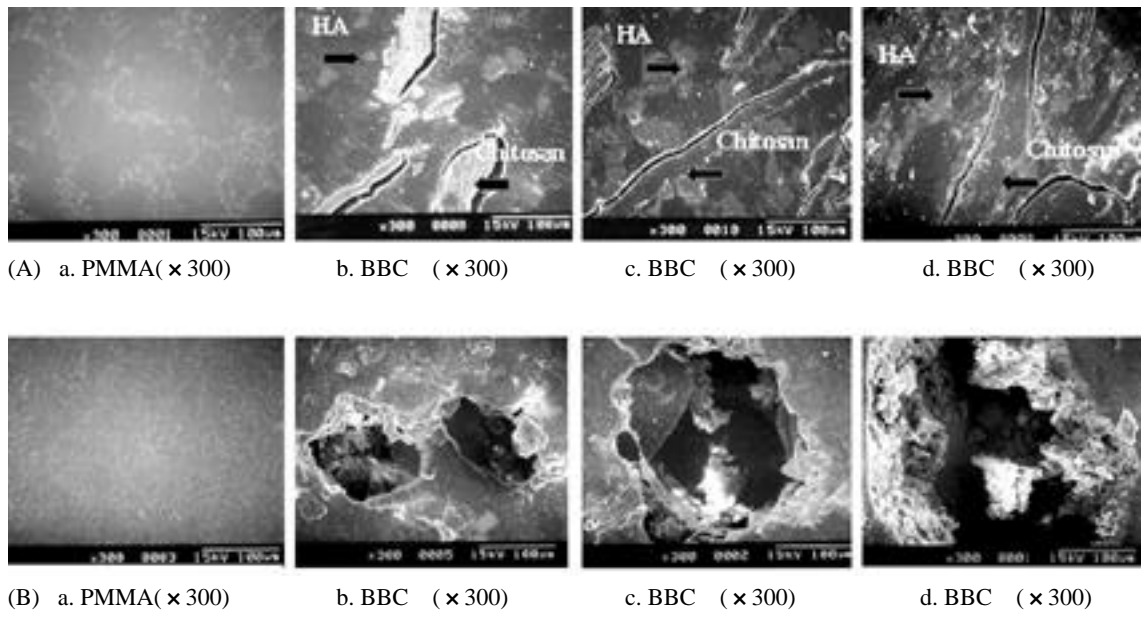


Fig. 5. The micro-structure of each specimen(SEM): A. Before degradation, B. After degradation (8 weeks).

Fig. 5-B

PMMA

, BBC

가 가 , 가 200 μm , . 8 BBC , (Fig. 5-B-d).

• pH pH pH pH PMMA pH pH

Fig. 6

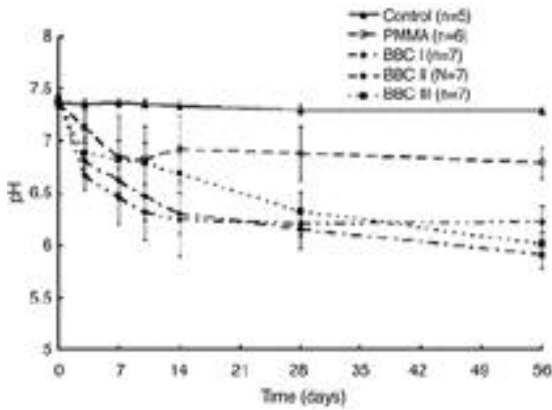


Fig. 6. The change in pH values during the degradation: The solution was not replaced.

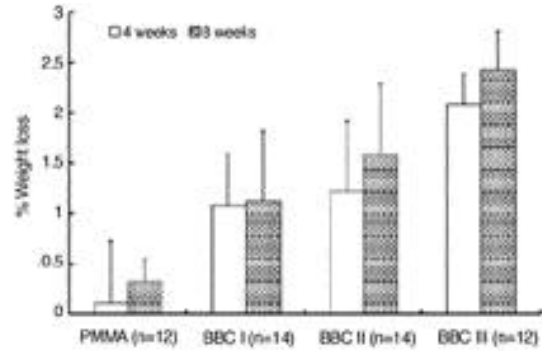


Fig. 8. The percentage in weight loss during the degradation for each specimen.

가 , . 8 BBC , PMMA 9.1 \pm 1.6, 10.4 \pm 1.1, 12.4 \pm 1.1, 3.1 \pm 1.2% (Fig. 7), 1.1 \pm 0.7, 1.6 \pm 0.7, 2.4 \pm 0.4, 0.3 \pm 0.2% (Fig. 8), 1.1 \pm 0.9, 2.7 \pm 1.5, 3.9 \pm 0.8, 0.6 \pm 0.6% (Fig. 9). PMMA BBC PMMA BBC (p<0.05). 가 BBC , , PMMA

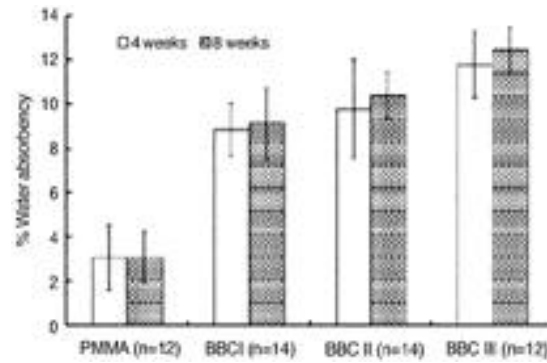


Fig. 7. The change in water absorbency during the degradation for each specimen.

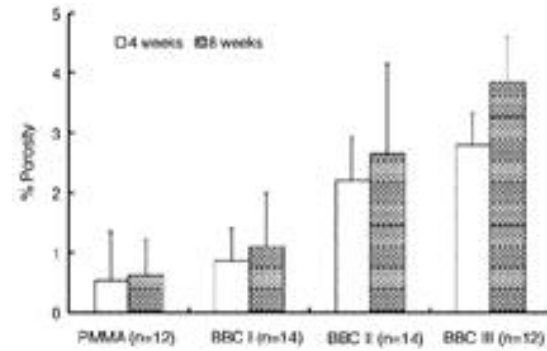


Fig. 9. The change in porosity during the degradation for each specimen.

(compressive Young's moduli)
 2.4 ± 0.3 , 2.3 ± 0.5 , 1.5 ± 0.4 , 2.0 ± 0.3 GPa (Fig. 10-a),
 (UCS) 81.8 ± 4.5 , 72.5 ± 4.6 , 63.7 ± 4.5 , 93.3 ± 11.3 MPa (Fig. 10-b).
 PMMA BBC ,
 , PMMA
 BBC
 ($p < 0.05$).
 PMMA
 0.2 , 1.2 ± 0.1 , 2.0 ± 0.1 GPa
 (Fig. 10-A),
 59.0 ± 5.1 , 48.9 ± 3.4 , 90.9 ± 4.5 MPa
 (Fig. 10-B).

PMMA
 BBC ,
 , BBC
 ($p < 0.05$).
 4)
 PMMA
 11
 . PMMA
 76.3 ± 2.7 BBC 60.4 ± 4.8
 53.5 ± 2.0 , 49.9 ± 1.5
 ($p < 0.05$).
 PMMA 9.0 ± 0.3 , BBC ,
 14.0 ± 0.4 , 18.3 ± 0.5 20.3

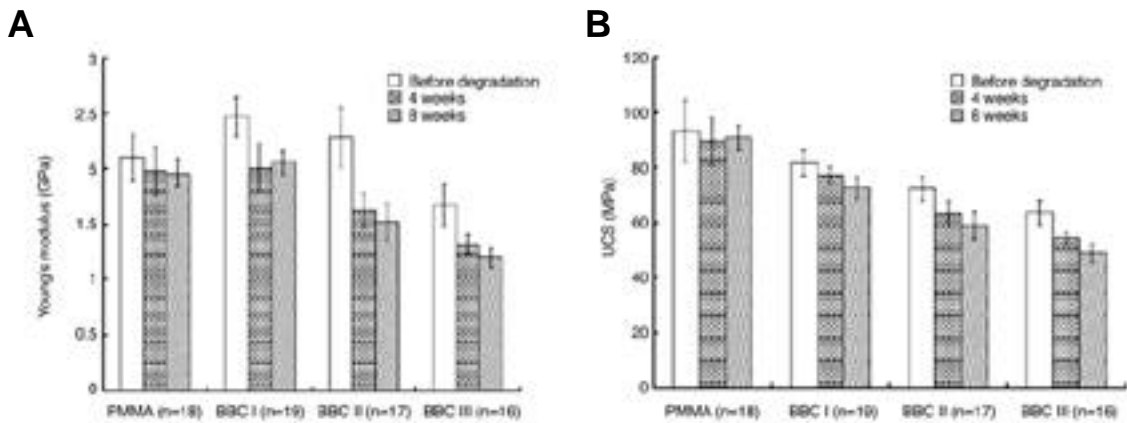


Fig. 10. The typical mechanical properties of each specimen during the degradation: (A) Compressive Young's moduli, (B) Ultimate Compressive Strength(UCS).

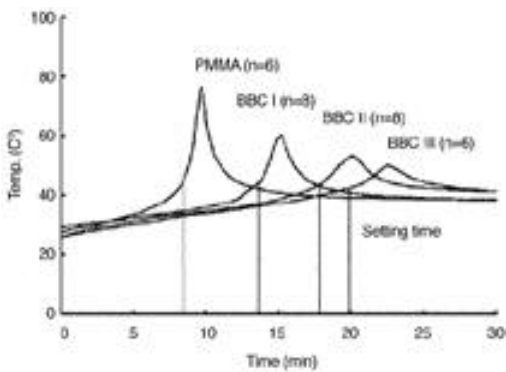


Fig. 11. The change in exothermic temperature during polymerization with setting time.

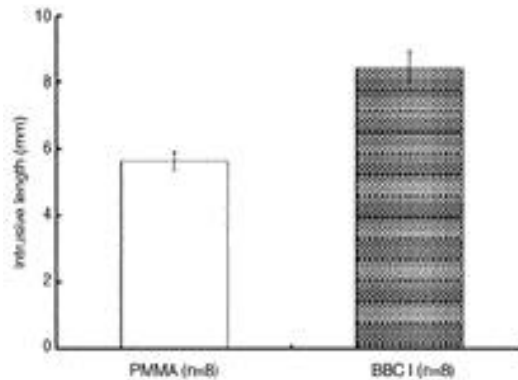


Fig. 12. Comparison of intrusive lengths of PMMA and BBC . This was more intrusive than that.

± 0.6
($p < 0.05$).

5)
PMMA 0.3 mm
BBC 8.4 ± 0.5 mm
($p < 0.05$).

BBC

MTT assay

50%
(Fig. 13).

PMMA BBC
, BBC 가 PMMA
가 ($p < 0.05$) (Fig. 13).

6)

2.

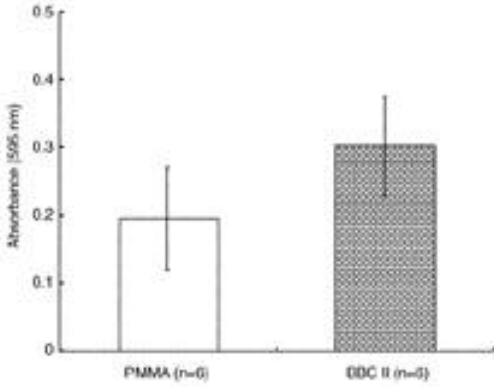


Fig. 13. Comparison of cell proliferations of PMMA and BBC II. The MTT assay showed that the cells were more proliferative on BBC II.

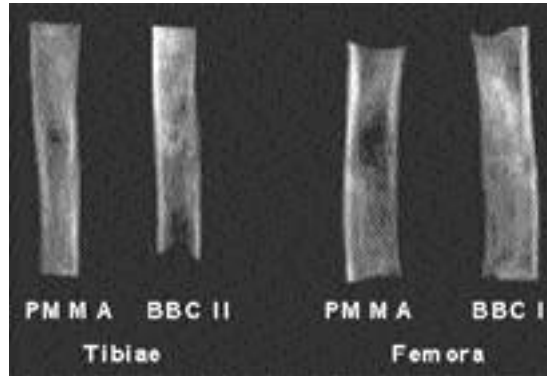


Fig. 14. Radiological examinations of tibia and femur with injected PMMA and BBC II. They revealed the radiopacity of the BBC II.

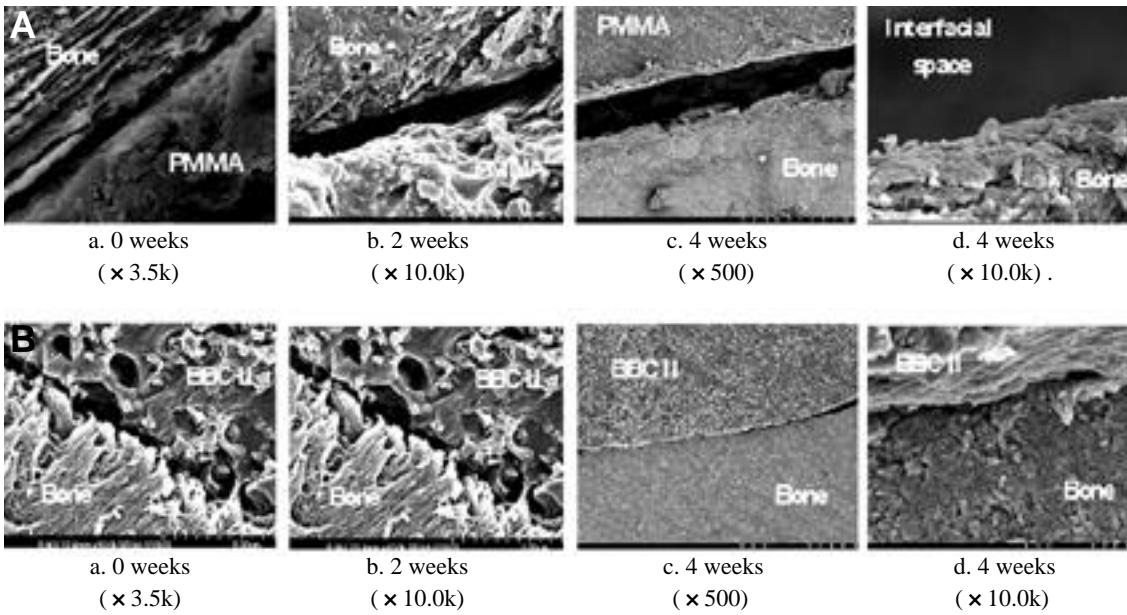


Fig. 15. The observations of the interfaces between the bone and bone cements: (A) bone-PMMA, (B) bone-BBC II.

PMMA BBC , 4 BBC 가 PMMA (osteocyte)

Fig. 14 . , .

BBC (radiopacity) , .

, 2 4 , .

Fig. 15 BBC , .

15 PMMA PMMA (BBC)

BBC 4 PMMA BBC (HA)

Fig. 16 PMMA BBC 가 PMMA BBC SEM

, 2 PMMA가 BBC 가 .

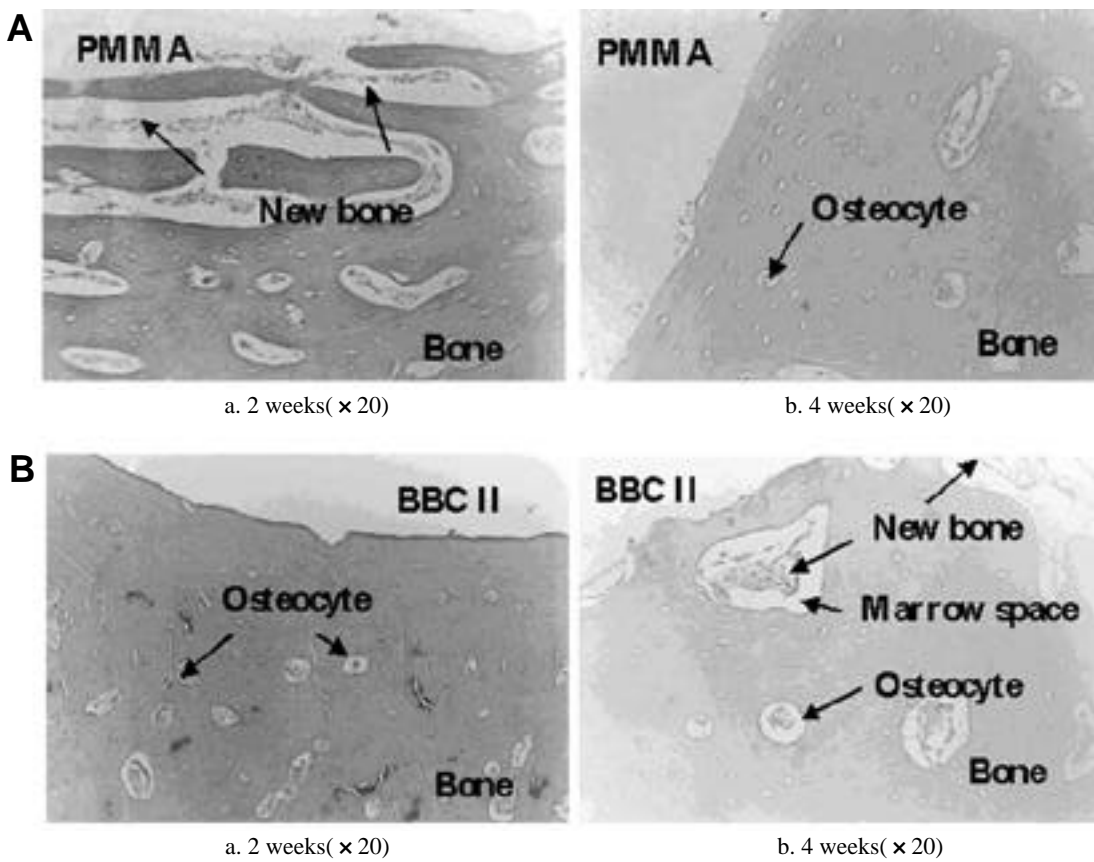


Fig. 16. The histological examinations of the interfaces between the bone and bone cements after 2 and 4 weeks implantation. After 4 weeks of implantation, new bone formations were observed more in this than that (H&E stain).

(Fig. 9). 150 μm가 8 BBC SEM 200 μm

4% , chitosan 가 BBC PMMA , HA 가 BBC SEM (Fig. 4) PMMA

가 PMMA Ishihara PMMA 40(wt%) HA 가 36) PMMA 8 3) 1) , 2) 4)

19) BBC (p<0.05). BBC (p<0.05), PMMA BBC 22.6%,

BBC pH pH 35.1% , BBC pH 6.0 , Chitosan pH 38.9% 46.3% . Barralet CPC(calcium phosphate cement) 가 14),

24 ~ 48 pH 6 Maruyama

17) pH PMMA BBC , (p<0.05), BBC PMMA PMMA

pH 가 pH 가 pH BBC pH

BBC PMMA PMMA BBC (p<0.05). PMMA () 20)

PMMA TCP (tri- BBC PMMA 가 calcium phosphate)

HA 가 TCP 18), Castaldini PMMA HA 37)

Lu TCP . BBC

, HA BBC 가 BBC II III가 ASTM mold

PMMA 가가 BBC I 가가
 . BBC I BBC PMMA ()
 가 , Vallo PMMA HA 3)
 가 BBC PMMA ()
 (Fig. 13). ASTM ISO
 PMMA 가
 PMMA (osteoblast) 8
 2,31,34,35)
 BBC II
 ISO 가
 , BBC I
 가 PMMA
 60 가 1. BBC C, O, Ca, P, Cl,
 , BBC III Si, S, Ba Mg
 가 2. BBC (HA)
 BBC II SEM BBC 3. BBC pH 1
 , 4 PMMA pH 7.2~7.4
 BBC 4 BBC PMMA
 가
 HA Dai 5 1) pH : (BBC ; 8.4%, ; 12.8%,
 가 HA ; 11.5%)
 가 38). Kwon 2) : (BBC ; 193.4%, ;
 6 30 wt% 234.7%, ; 300.0%)
 (HA) PMMA 가 3) : (BBC ; 236.4%, ;
 가 16) HA 가가 374.2%, ; 626.1%)
 2 4) : 가(BBC ; 80.4%, ; 330.6%,
 , PMMA가 BBC ; 525.4%)
 PMMA 5) : () ; 가(BBC ;
 (feed back) BBC 가 17.7%, , ; 8.5%), (BBC ;
 20.4%), 8 ; 가(BBC ;
 4.9%), (BBC ; 22.6%, ;
 38.9%)
 PMMA 6) (UCS): (BBC ; 20.1%,
 , PMMA ; 35.1%, ; 46.3%)

7) : (BBC ; 21.5%, ; 29.7%, ; 34.5%), : 가 (BBC ; 56.2%, ; 76.9%, ; 124.7%)

8) : 가(BBC ; 59.8%)

5. BBC

PMMA

6. BBC

가

BBC

가

가

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