

경피적 추체성형술에서 자가 경화 DBM-CP 복합체의 적합성

이 정 희

경희대학교 의과대학 정형외과학교실

목 적: Demineralized bone matrix (DBM)과 자가경화 인산칼슘 시멘트 (self-setting calcium phosphate cement, CPC)의 복합체에 대한 물리적 특성을 분석하여 경피적 추체성형술에 대한 적합성을 분석하고자 한다.

대상 및 방법: DBM을 tap volume 방식에 따라 0%, 20%, 30%, 40% 및 50%의 부피비로 CPC에 혼합하여 복합체를 제조하였다. 다양한 부피비의 복합체에 대하여 종류수를 경화액으로 사용하여 혼합하고 주입성, 유동성, 경화 과정 등을 분석하였다.

결 과: DBM-CP계 복합체의 주입성 및 유동성은 우수하였고 초기 경화 과정은 3~10분이며, 최대 온도는 5°C 이하였다. 광학 현미경에서 두 재료는 고른 분포를 나타냈으며, DBM의 부피비가 감소할수록 주입성, 유동성 및 압축 강도는 증가하였다.

결 론: DBM-CP계 복합체는 주입성, 경화능 및 유동성이 우수하며, 경화 과정에서 발생되는 열이 적은 복합체로 경피적 추체성형술에서 골시멘트를 대체할 수 있는 임상적 유용성이 매우 높은 복합체로 사료된다.

색인 단어: DBM, CPC, DBM-CP계 복합체, 경피적 추체성형술

Compatibility of Self-setting DBM-CP Composites in Percutaneous Kyphoplasty

Jung Hee Lee, M.D.

Department of Orthopedic Surgery, School of Medicine, Kyung Hee University, Seoul, Korea

Purpose: To analyze the physical properties of demineralized bone matrix (DBM) and self-setting calcium phosphate cement (CPC) composite for its compatibility to percutaneous kyphoplasty.

Materials and Methods: According to tap volume method, DBM was mixed with CPC in variable ratio 0%, 20%, 30%, 40% and 50%. Distilled water was used as a hardening fluid. Its properties, including injectability, mold applicability, setting time and its behavior, maximum temperature, and mechanical strength, were analyzed.

Results: The DBM-CP composites has a good injectability and mold applicability, a maximum temperature of less than 5°C, a initial setting time of 3 to 10 minutes. The outer surface of DBM-CP composites showed their even distribution in optical microscopy. Injectability, mold applicability and compressive strength were in inverse proportion to the amounts of DBM.

Conclusion: This study suggests that the DBM-CP composites has a good injectability and mold applicability with a low setting temperature and even distribution of compound. Therefore this composite might be used as a substitute of PMMA in kyphoplasty.

Key Words: DBM, CPC, DBM-CP composites, Percutaneous kyphoplasty

통신저자 : 이 정 희

1

Tel : 02-958-8357 · Fax : 02-964-3865
E-mail : ljhos@khmc.or.kr

* 2006

Address reprint requests to : Jung Hee Lee, M.D.
Department of Orthopedic Surgery, School of Medicine, Kyung Hee University, 1, Hoegi-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul 130-702, Korea

Tel : 82-2-958-8357 · Fax : 82-2-964-3865
E-mail : ljhos@khmc.or.kr

(KHU-20061233).

서 룬

대상 및 방법

11,14,16,22,28),
 polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA)
 27),
 PMMA
 1,15),
 가
 7,12).
 ,
 가
 ,
 가
 (injectability) 가 가 , 가
 (self setting)가 가 calcium phosphate cement
 (CPC)^{24,25)} 가 demineralized bone matrix
 (DBM) PMMA
 가

Table 1. Ohura's recipe of self-setting CPC and the amount of aqueous media

	Powder	Liquid
Tri-calcium phosphate	Mono-calcium phosphate monohydrate	Calcium sulfate hemihydrate
64.06 g	19.97 g	15.98 g

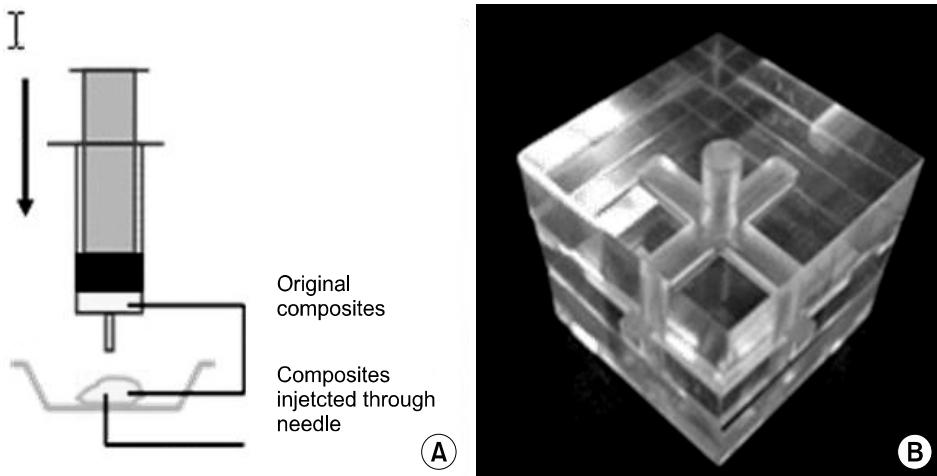


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the injectability test (**A**) and acryl mold for the rheological test (**B**).

1. DBM-CP계 복합체의 제조

CPC Ohura²¹⁾ β-tricalcium phosphate (TCP), monocalcium phosphate monohydrate (MCPM) calcium sulfate hemihydrate (CSH)
 (Table 1). (distilled water)
 , DBM Allogro® (Wright Medical Technologies, USA)

DBM-CP DBM CPC
DBM 0%, 20%, 30%, 40% 50%
0.8 ml

2. DBM-CP계 복합체의 주입성 및 유동성 분석

2 mm 5 ml

(rheology: mold applicability) 4 mm. 3 cm

가 가 (Fig. 1).

3. DBM-CP계 복합체의 경화 과정 분석

4. DBM-CP계 복합체의 압축 강도 분석

가 1 cm
Universal Testing Machine[®] (Instron, UK)
crosshead 0.5 mm/sec

5. DBM-CP계 복합체의 분포 (distribution)에 대한 분석

DBM CPC가

결과

1. DBM-CP계 복합체의 주입성

DBM-CP		DBM
DBM	가 0%	92.4±0.3% (92.2~92.7%),
20%	84.8±5.3% (80.4~90.6%), 30%	78.3±
5.6% (71.8~81.7%), 40%		68.3±6.2% (64.1~
75.4%), 50%	44.5±7.2% (36.2~48.8%)	
CPC	가 DBM	

가 DBM (Fig. 2).
(Fig. 3).

가 CPC 가
가

2. DBM-CP계 복합체의 경화 시간 및 온도 변화

DBM-CP	DBM	DBM	0%
9 10 50 , 20%		3 30	5 ,
30% 3 4 10 , 40%		2 50	

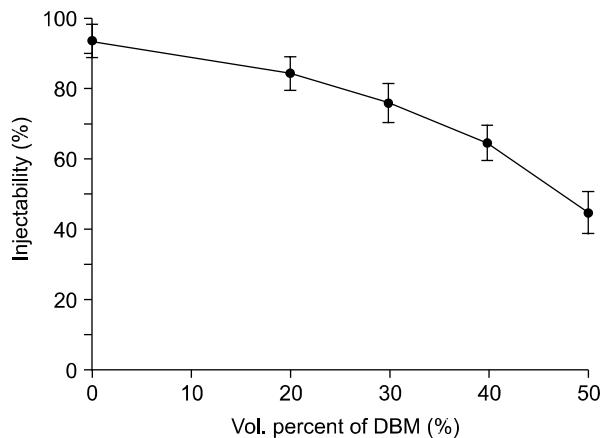


Fig. 2. Injectability (I) of the DBM-CP composites.

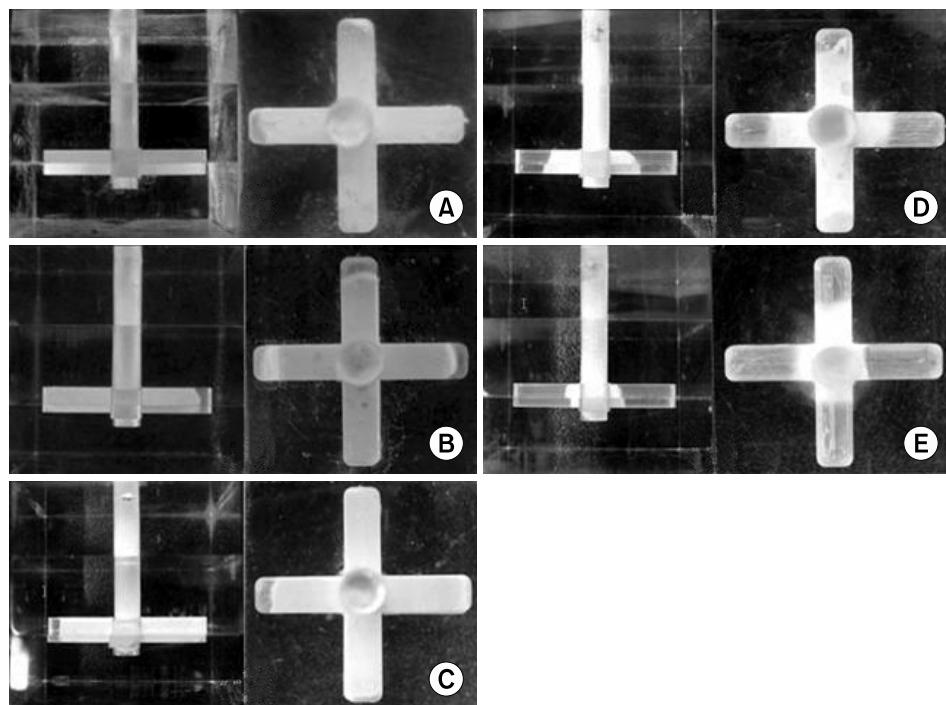
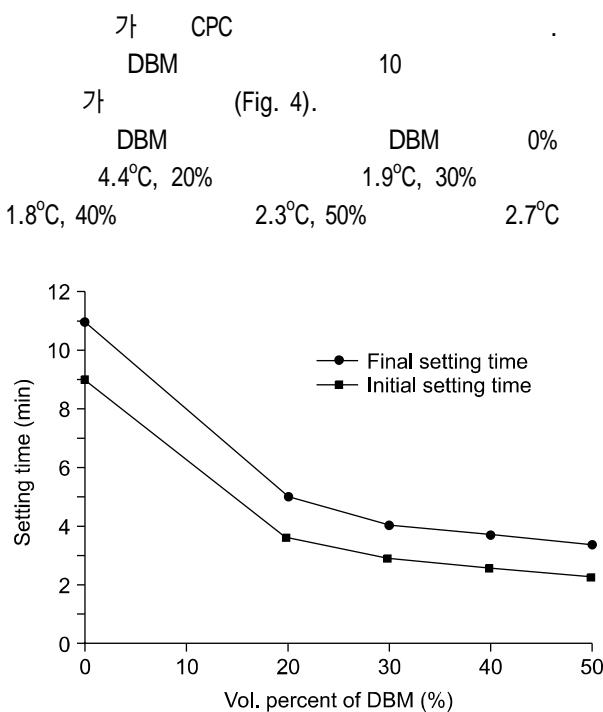
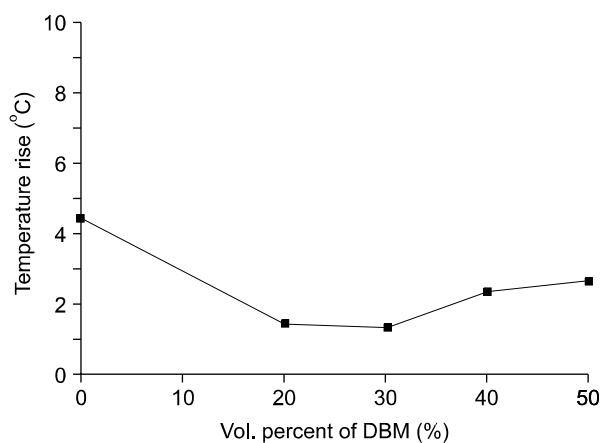
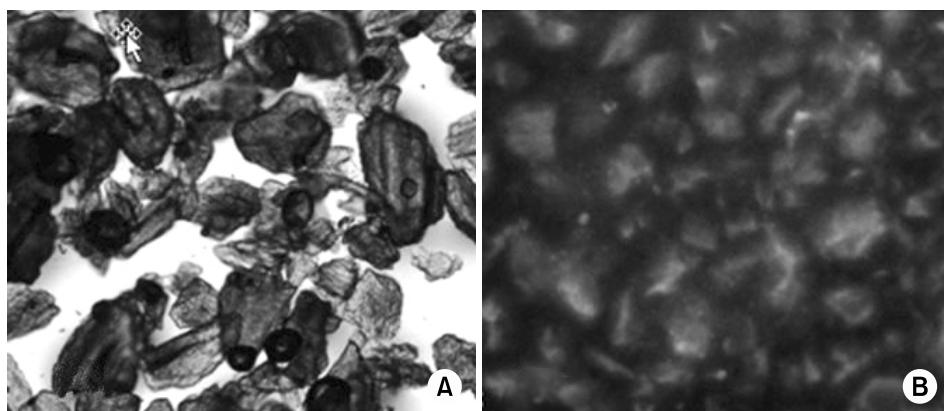


Fig. 3. Rheological behavior of the DBM-CP composites injected into acryl mold.
(A) Plain CPC.
(B) 20 volume % of DBM.
(C) 30 volume % of DBM.
(D) 40 volume % of DBM.
(E) 50 volume % of DBM.

**Fig. 4.** Setting time of the DBM-CP composites.**Fig. 5.** Temperature rise of the DBM-CP composites.

5°C가 (Fig. 5).

3. DBM-CP계 복합체의 압축 강도

DBM-CP	DBM
DBM 0%	639.8±94.1 kPa (571.8~747.6),
20%	542.5±38 kPa (208~283.2), 30%
232.6±29.3 kPa (206.7~264.4), 40%	115±13.7 kPa (99.3~124.8), 50% 59.5±2.8 kPa (56.4~61.7)
CPC 가 DBM	가

4. DBM-CP계 복합체의 자가 경화 후 분포 (distribution)

DBM
(Fig. 6).

고 칠

가 11,14,16,22,28),
PMMA 27), PMMA 1,15)
7,12)
PMMA , 가
가 CPC Brown
Chow tetracalcium phosphate (TTCP) dicalcium phos-
phate dehydrate (DCPD)
, Mirtchi
tricalcium phosphate (β -TCP) DCPD

Fig. 6. Optical microscopic findings of DBM (**A**) and DBM-CP composites (**B**). After self-setting procedure of 50 volume percent DBM-CP composites, the mixture showed even distribution of DBM.

```

graph TD
    Root[DBM CPC] --> DBM[DBM]
    Root --> CPC[CPC]
    DBM --> DBM_CPC[DBM-CP]
    DBM --> DBM_Single[DBM]
    DBM_CPC --> PMMA[PMMA]
    DBM_CPC --> CPC_CPC[CPC]
    PMMA --> Conclusion[결론]
    CPC_CPC --> KoreanChar1[가]

```

결론

PMMA

가 가

참 고 문 헌

- 1) Allen MJ, Park CK, Yuan PS: Barrier techniques for preventing PMMA induced thermal injury of the spinal cord. Proceedings of the 44th Annual Meeting of the Orthopaedic Research Society. Chicago, Rider Dickerson: 240, 1998.
 - 2) Bohner M, Baroud G: Injectability of calcium phosphate pastes. *Biomaterials*, **26**: 1553-1563, 2005.
 - 3) Brown WB, Chow LC: A new calcium phosphate, water-setting cement. *Cements Research Progress*, 351-379, 1986.
 - 4) Chow LC: Development of self-setting calcium phosphate cements. The Centennial Memorial Issue of the Ceramic Society of Japan, **99**: 954-964, 1991.
 - 5) Chow LC, Takagi S, Constantino PD, Friedman CD: Self-setting calcium phosphate cements. Materials Research Society Symposium Proceedings, **179**: 3-24, 1991.
 - 6) Dahmers LE, Jacobs RR: Long bone defects treated with demineralized bone. *South Med J*, **78**: 933-934, 1985.
 - 7) Freitag TA, Cannon SL: Fracture characteristics of acrylic bone cements. II. Fatigue. *J Biomed Mater Res*, **11**: 609-624, 1977.
 - 8) Gbureck U, Barralet JE, Spatz K, Grover LM, Thull R: Ionic modification of calcium phosphate cement viscosity. Part I: hypodermic injection and strength improvement of apatite cement. *Biomaterials*, **25**; 2187-2195, 2004.
 - 9) Gepstein R, Weiss RE, Halle T: Bridging large defects in bone by demineralized bone matrix in the form of a powder.

- A radiographic, histological, and radioisotope - uptake study in rats. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, **69**: 984-992, 1987.
- 10) Handal JA, Wallace J, Dossett AB: Autograft vs composite autograft/demineralized bone matrix in spinal fusion. *North Am Spine Soc*, **12**: 333-334, 1997.
 - 11) Hwang JK, Kim JH, Kim JH: Vertebroplasty in the treatment of osteoporotic compression fracture more than 1 year follow up. *J Korean Fracture Soc*, **17**: 368-373, 2004.
 - 12) Johnson JA, Provan JW, Krygier JJ, Chan KH, Miller J: Fatigue of acrylic bone cement - effect of frequency and environment. *J Biomed Mater Res*, **23**: 819-831, 1989.
 - 13) Khairoun I, Boltong MG, Driessens FC, Planell JA: Some factors controlling the injectability of calcium phosphate bone cements. *J Mater Sci Mater Med*, **9**: 425-428, 1998.
 - 14) Kim YW, Chang HG, Lee KB, Ji YN, Lee YB, Ku JM: Vertebroplasty for the treatment of painful osteoporotic compression fractures. *J Korean Fracture Soc*, **17**: 49-54, 2004.
 - 15) Konno S, Olmarker K, Byrød G, Nordborg C, Strömgvist B, Rydevik B: The European Spine Society AcroMed Prize 1994. Acute thermal nerve root injury. *Eur Spine J*, **3**: 299-302, 1994.
 - 16) Lapras C, Mottolese C, Deruty R, Lapras C Jr, Remond J, Duguesnel J: Percutaneous injection of methyl-metacrylate in osteoporosis and severe vertebral osteolysis (Galibert's technic). *Ann Chir*, **43**: 371-376, 1989.
 - 17) Lowery GL, Maxwell KM, Karasick D: Comparison of autograft and composite grafts of demineralized bone matrix and autologous bone in posterolateral fusions: an interim report. *Innov Tech Biol Med*, **16**: 18, 1995.
 - 18) Martin G, Boden SD, Morone MA: New formulations of demineralized bone matrix as a more effective graft alternative in experimental posterolateral lumbar spine arthrodesis. *Spine*, **24**: 637-645, 1999.
 - 19) Mirtchi AA, Lemaitre J, Terao N: Calcium phosphate cements: study of the beta-tricalcium phosphate - monocalcium phosphate system. *Biomaterials*, **10**: 475-480, 1989.
 - 20) Morone MA, Boden SD: Experimental posterolateral lumbar spinal fusion with a demineralized bone matrix gel. *Spine*, **23**: 159-167, 1998.
 - 21) Ohura K, Bohner M, Hardouin P, Lemaître J, Pasquier G, Flautre B: Resorption of, and bone formation from, new beta-tricalcium phosphate-monocalcium phosphate cements: an in vivo study. *J Biomed Mater Res*, **30**: 193-200, 1996.
 - 22) Peters KR, Guiot BH, Martin PA, Fessler RG: Vertebroplasty for osteoporotic compression fractures: current practice and evolving techniques. *Neurosurgery*, **51(Suppl 5)**: S96-103, 2002.
 - 23) Sassard WR, Eidman DK, Gray PM, et al: Augmenting local bone with Grafton demineralized bone matrix for posterolateral lumbar spine fusion: avoiding second site autologous bone harvest. *Orthopedics*, **23**: 1059-1064, 2000.
 - 24) Slew S, Chow LC, O'Young A, Tsao NK, Brown W: Evaluation of the biocompatibility of a new calcium phosphate setting cement. *J Dental Res*, **65**: 195, 1986.
 - 25) Sugawara A, Chow LC, Takagi S, Chohayeb H: In vitro evaluation of the sealing ability of a calcium phosphate cement when used as a root canal sealer-filler. *J Endod*, **16**: 162-165, 1990.
 - 26) Tuli SM, Singh AD: The osteoinductive property of decalcified bone matrix. An experimental study. *J Bone Joint Surg Br*, **60**: 116-123, 1978.
 - 27) Wang JS, Franzen H, Toksvig-Larsen S, Lidgren L: Does vacuum mixing of bone cement affect heat generation? Analysis of four cement brands. *J Appl Biomater*, **6**: 105-108, 1995.
 - 28) Wu SS, Lachmann E, Nagler W: Current medical, rehabilitation, and surgical management of vertebral compression fractures. *J Womens Health (Larchmt)*, **12**: 17-26, 2003.