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The Journal of the Korean Society of Fractures
Vol.12, No.4, November, 1999

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= Abstract =

**New Bone Formation in Vascularized Periosteal Flap over the Bone
Defect of the Shaft of the Radius in Rabbit.**
- Early Radiological, Histological and Immunohistochemical Study of Osteogenesis -

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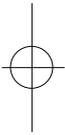
Vascularized periosteal flap(VPF) is thought to enable formation of new bone and promote union in bone defect without risk of complications in donor site. Studies about the VPF thus far have been centered on the long term result than early change after VPF. The purpose of this study was to elucidate the process of new bone formation in early stage after VPF by

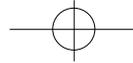
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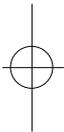


radiological, histological, electron microscopical and immunohistochemical studies.

In experimental group, segmental resection of bone including the periosteum was performed in fifty-six radii of immature New Zealand white rabbits preserving the periosteal circulation from median artery which is the main source of blood supply to the periosteum. In order to simulate the transplantation of VPF, the vascular pedicle of median artery and veins was dissected from adjacent soft tissue and the periosteum was longitudinally incised to remove the bone tissue in the periosteum. Thereafter the vascularized periosteum was repaired. From the first to fourteenth day after the simulated VPF, the findings in the VPFs were observed by radiological, light microscopical, scanning electron microscopical methods and activity of osteocalcin was measured by immunohistochemical method. In control group, the bone tissue and periosteum were completely removed from the mid-shaft of seven radii, thereafter the radiological findings were observed at 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 16th week and light microscopical findings were observed at 8, 16th week after operation.

From the results of this study, it is concluded that VPF is vigorously and uniformly osteogenic in its early stage. It is thought that this study could serve as a basic data for the future experimental studies about VPF in animals and clinical application.

Key Words : Long bone shaft, Bone Defect, Vascularized Periosteal Flap, Early Radiological and Histological Findings, Rabbit,



1), 가

site) (donor

(external fixator) (bone transfer)

가 1,2,4,5,7),

가

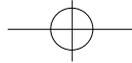
(immunohistochemistry)

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2).





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• 1005

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(vascularized periosteal flap donor site)

가

1/2

[]

1 14

28 white rabbit)

가 (New Zealand

osteocalcin

osteocalcin

가 8

가 8

2.1 Kg

1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 16

가

8

8

가

3, 16

4

4

56

14

1

14

1/2

24

7

15 mm,

3 mm

. 10%

(decalcification)

[]

hematoxylin-eosin

(proximal radial artery)

(osteoid)

(median artery)

2x2 mm

cacodylate buffer(pH 7.4, 0.1 M)

2.5%

gluteraldehyde

4

12

1% osmium

tetroxide(OsO4)

1

50%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%

(ethanol)

15

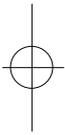
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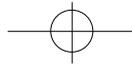
isoamyl acetate 15

2

, 10

(Polaron,





England) . 20 Tris-buffer
 ion coater(JFC-1100, JEOL, Japan, 7mA) 20 nm solution(TBS) 5 3 skin milk 5
 gold coating preblocking TBS
 (scanning electron microscopy(SEM), JSM-35 CF, JEOL, blocking 1 () 1:200
 Japan) 25kV 가 TBS
 1600 3000 16
 (osteogenic cell) , , biotin
 (preosteoblast), (osteoblast), (osteocyte) 3 strepto-avidin-horseradish
 (collagen) , peroxidase 15 . Chromogen(3-amino-
 (mineralization) . 9-ethylcarbazole) Meyer 's
 osteocalcin hematoxylin 3 (negative control
 group, ;)
 5 μm paraffin poly-L-lysine(Sigma, St Louis)
 . Xylene 10 100%, 90%, 80% “ ” “ ” “ ”
 5 3%

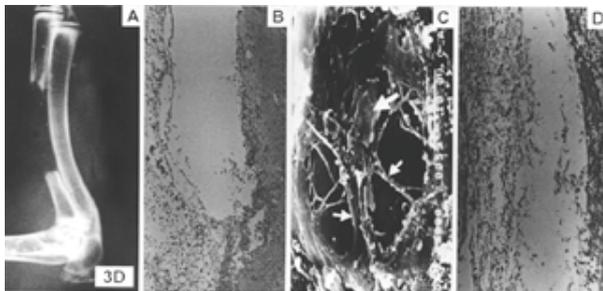


Fig 1. Findings at the third day after operation demonstrate no evidence of new bone formation in radiological, light microscopical and immunohistochemical examinations (A, B, D). Nevertheless, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) demonstrates osteoblast(large arrow) which is identified by their elongated appearance and collagen secretion(small arrows)(C, x3000).

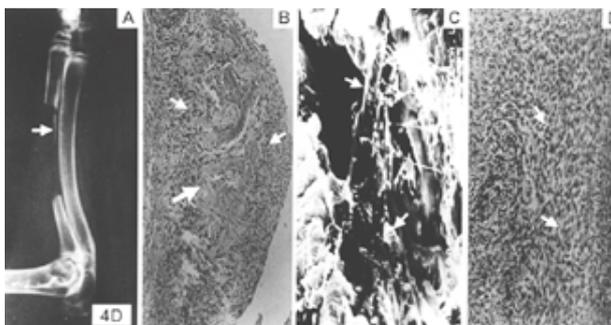
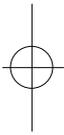
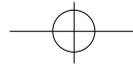


Fig 2. Findings at the fourth day after operation. **A;** Linear calcific density(arrow) which is an evidence of new bone formation is noted in simple roentgenograph at the ulnar side of grafted periosteum. **B;** Hematoxylin-eosin(HE) stain showing newly formed osteoid(large arrow) which is encased within many osteogenic cells(small arrows) (x100). **C;** Scanning electron photomicrograph showing more collagen secretion(arrows) (x3000). **D;** The earliest osteocalcin reactivity as middle-degree stain is noted(arrows).





(Fig. 3A).
 가
 (Fig. 4A, 5A).
 2.
 1, 2, 3
 3
 가 (Fig. 1A), 4
 가 44 39 (88.6%) 가 3
 (Fig. 1B). 4
 (osteoid)
 (intramembranous ossification)
 (Fig. 2B). 5
 (immature bone, woven bone)
 ,
 (trabecular pattern)
 7

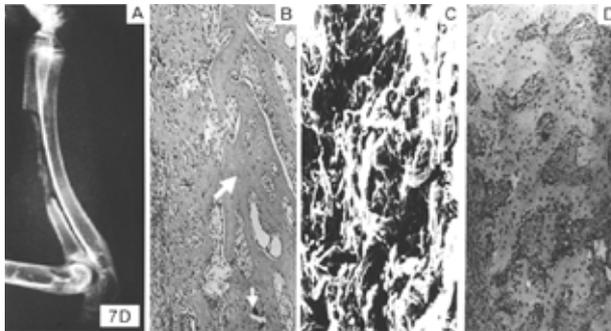


Fig 3. Findings at the seventh day after operation. **A;** Simple roentgenograph showing increased obvious calcification in all areas of the grafted periosteum. **B;** HE stain showing transformation of immature bones to mature lamellar bones (large arrow) and calcifications in some fields (small arrow) (x100). **C;** SEM showing loss of collagen strand definition and replacement by sheets of mineralized collagen matrix (x3000). **D;** Immunohistochemical study showing continuously increased osteocalcin reactivity.

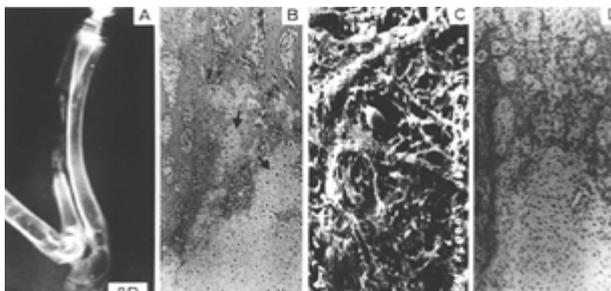
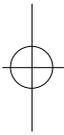


Fig 4. Findings at the eighth day after operation. **A;** Simple roentgenograph showing further increased calcification. **B;** HE stain showing new bone formation from cartilage tissue in many areas (arrows) (x100). **C;** SEM showing more dense bone matrix by further mineralization (x3000). **D;** Immunohistochemical study showing continuously increased osteocalcin reactivity.



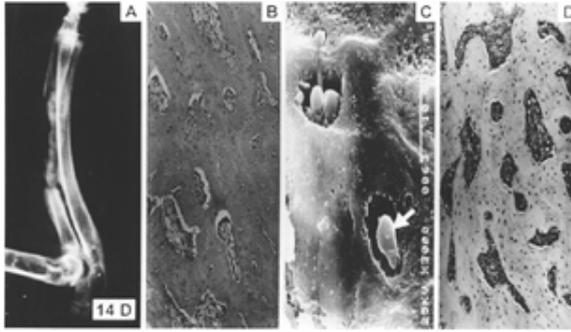
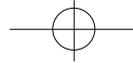
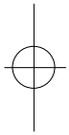


Fig 5. Findings at the fourteenth day after operation. **A;** Simple roentgenograph showing further increased calcification. **B;** HE stain showing plenty of mature lamellar bones in all fields (x100). **C;** SEM showing dense bone matrix and the osteocyte(arrow) in lacuna as normal bone (x3000). **D;** Immunohistochemical study showing increased osteocalcin reactivity.



6 (Fig. 3C), 8
 가 (Fig. 4C), 9
 (osteocyte)가 .
 (Fig. 3B), 13, 14
 (Fig. 4B). 9
 (Fig. 5C).
 10
 11 4.
 14 가 osteocalcin
 (positive control group)
 (negative control group)
 , osteocal- cin
 3. 1, 2, 3 osteocalcin
 가 3
 2 (collagen) 3 가 (Fig. 1D). 4 osteocalcin
 (Fig. 1C). 4 3 (interstitial tissue) (Fig.
 가 2D). 5 osteocalcin 가 가
 (Fig. 2C), 5 osteocalcin (deposition) (Fig. 3D-5D).
 6 가 []
 가 , 7 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 16
 가 (Fig. 6A),

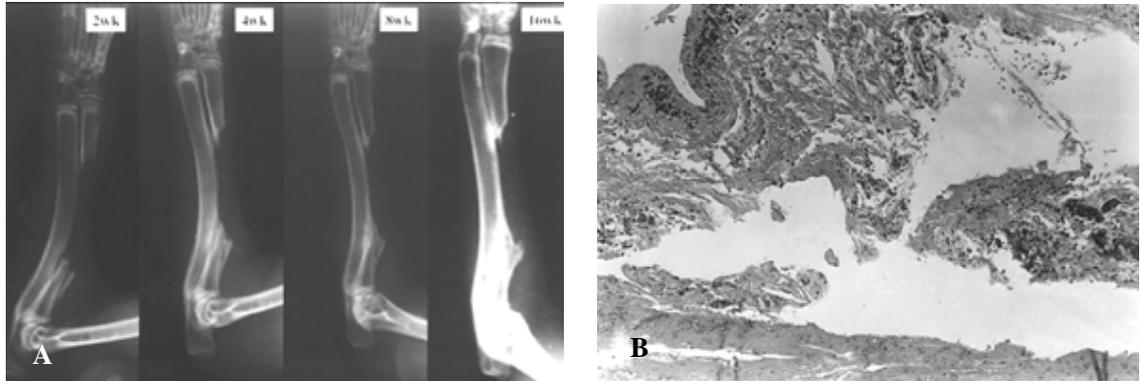
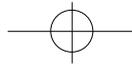


Fig 6. The results of control group.

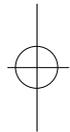
A; Simple roentgenographs showing no evidence of new bone formation at 2, 4, 8, 16th week after operation.

B; HE stain showing no evidence of new bone formation at 16th week after operation (x 100).

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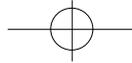
15,16)

(Fig. 6B).



2007가 가 4 ,
 3 organic collagen matrix
 (nonvascularized periosteal graft) ,
 8,9) ,
 가 Canalis 6)
 , 3
 Owen¹⁵⁾ 가 1,4,5),
 16) 2 ,
 (cambium layer) 가
 (precursor)가 osteocalcin
 (preosteoblast) ,
 (osteoblast) (osteocyte) 4 가 osteocalcin
 (undifferentiated cell) osteocalcin 가
 3)





가 가
28 가

(factor)

paraffin
(decalcification)

4

osteocalcin

osteocalcin

osteocalcin

4

osteocalcin

3

(mesenchymal stem cell)

10,12,14,17)

가

가

13, 14

(osteogenic cell)

10,11,12,13)

4

osteocalcin

osteocalcin

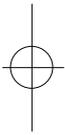
(osteo-induction)

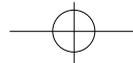
(osteo-conduction)

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