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## Effects of Polyphosphate on the Fusion of Rabbit Lumbar Spine

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### – Abstract –

**Study Design:** Posterior and posterolateral fusions were performed in rabbit lumbar spines.

**Objectives:** To investigate the osteoinductive effect of polyphosphates.

**Summary and Literature review:** Inorganic polyphosphates are known to be rich in osteoblasts and involved in the mineralization process in bone metabolism. However, no study has been undertaken to investigate the osteoinductive effect of polyphosphates.

**Materials and Methods:** Forty adult New Zealand white rabbits underwent monolevel lumbar fusions, and were divided into two groups according to the fusion beds: twenty each between the laminae (posterior fusion group, PF group) and between the transverse processes (posterolateral fusion group, PLF group). In ten of twenty rabbits in the PF group, 0.8gm of autogenous iliac bone was grafted onto the right sides of the laminae, which were used as a control group (C1), with 0.4gm autogenous bone immersed in polyphosphate solution in the left sides as an experimental group (E1). In the other ten, 0.8gm of autogenous bone was grafted onto the right sides (C2) and 0.8gm of tricalcium phosphate porous blocks containing polyphosphate in the left sides (E2). The other twenty rabbits of the PLF group were similarly divided into C1, E1, C2 and E2 groups by grafting the same amount of materials between the transverse processes. The animals were sacrificed at the 16th postoperative week and the fusions evaluated grossly, radiologically and histologically. Statistical differences between the groups (C1 vs. E1, C2 vs. E2 and E1 vs. E2) in each of the PF and PLF groups were compared by chi-square tests.

**Results:** The fusions were finally determined by the gross finding using manual palpation. In the PF group, bony fusions were obtained in 90, 80, 90 and 70% of the C1, E1, C2 and E2 groups, respectively. In the PLF group, these were 80, 70, 60 and 0% of the C1, E1, C2 and E2 groups, respectively. Statistical analysis revealed differences only between C2 and E2 ( $p=0.005$ ), and between E1 and E2 ( $p=0.002$ ) of the PLF group. Histologically, - tricalcium phosphate particles containing polyphosphate were transformed into the osteoid in some areas of the PLF- E2 group, although only fibrous unions were obtained grossly.

**Conclusions:** It is suggested that the polyphosphate may have an osteoinductive effect, even though the osteoinductive potency

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2003

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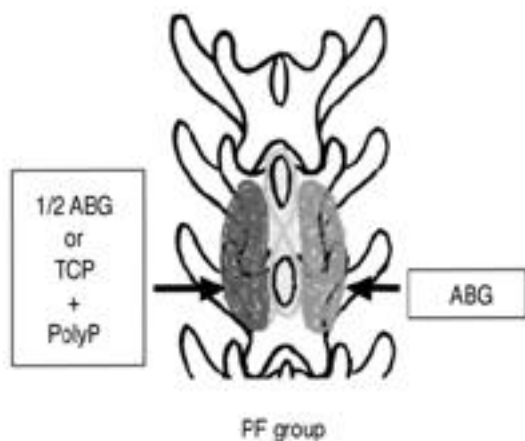
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1.

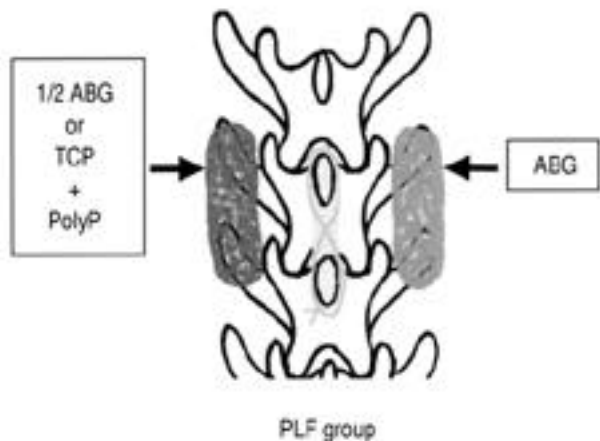
3 3.5 kg  
(Newzealand white rabbit) 40 20  
( ), 20  
( ).  
8 (wiring) , poly-  
methyl methacrylate(PMMA)  
20 10 가  
0.8 gm ( 1 ),  
가 0.4 gm 0.01% 가  
( 1 ), 10 가  
0.8 gm ( 2 ),  
0.01% 가  
( -tricalcium phosphate porous blocks,  
 $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  0.8 gm ( 2 ).  
20



n=10), 1 2 ( n=10)  
(Fig. 1).  
(macropore)  
가 100 400  
 $\mu\text{m}$  200 250  $\mu\text{m}$   
40% 가 30% ,  
3 75%, 6 100%가  
6.  
(micropore)

2.

1) 가 (ether) (sedation) , 가  
ketamin(50 mg/ml, 1 =10 ml) lumpen(23.32  
mg/ml, 1 =10 ml) 1:3 kg 3  
4 ml  
betadine alcohol  
7 8 cm  
(lumbodorsal fascia)  
self-retaining retractor



**Fig. 1.** Operation methods (ABG: autogenous bone graft, TCP: -tricalcium phosphate, PolyP: polyphosphate, PF: posterior fusion, PLF: posterolateral fusion)

10%

8 , PMMA 2)

PMMA (1)

가

(decortication)

(rongeur)

4 , 8 , 12 , 16

16

1 (n=10) 가

0.4 gm 0.01% 가

5 , 2

2 (n=10) 0.01% CT

가

가 2 mm 가 1 (2)

mm PMMA 가

가 , 15 blade

가 (inspection)

2 (manual palpation)

3 nylon ,

5

(gentamycin 40 mg/day) 1

cage 2 mm

16 가 ketamin 2 ml 2  $\mu$ m

hematoxylin-eosin

가

가 , Masson 's trichrome

**Table 1.** The surgical results. Plus (+) means fusion and minus (-) means non-fusion. (ABG: autogenous bone graft, TCP: -tricalcium phosphate, PolyP: polyphosphate, C: control group, E: experimental group)

	Posterior fusion group				Posterolateral fusion group			
	ABG	1/2 ABG +polyP	ABG	TCP +polyP	ABG	1/2 ABG +polyP	ABG	TCP +polyP
	C1	E1	C2	E2	C1	E1	C2	E2
1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
7	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
8	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-
9	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-

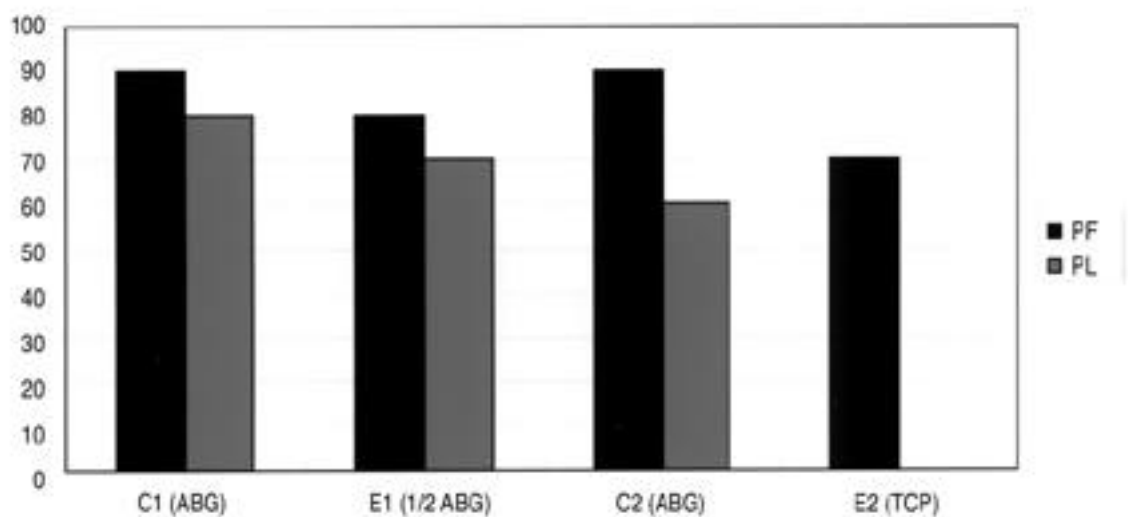
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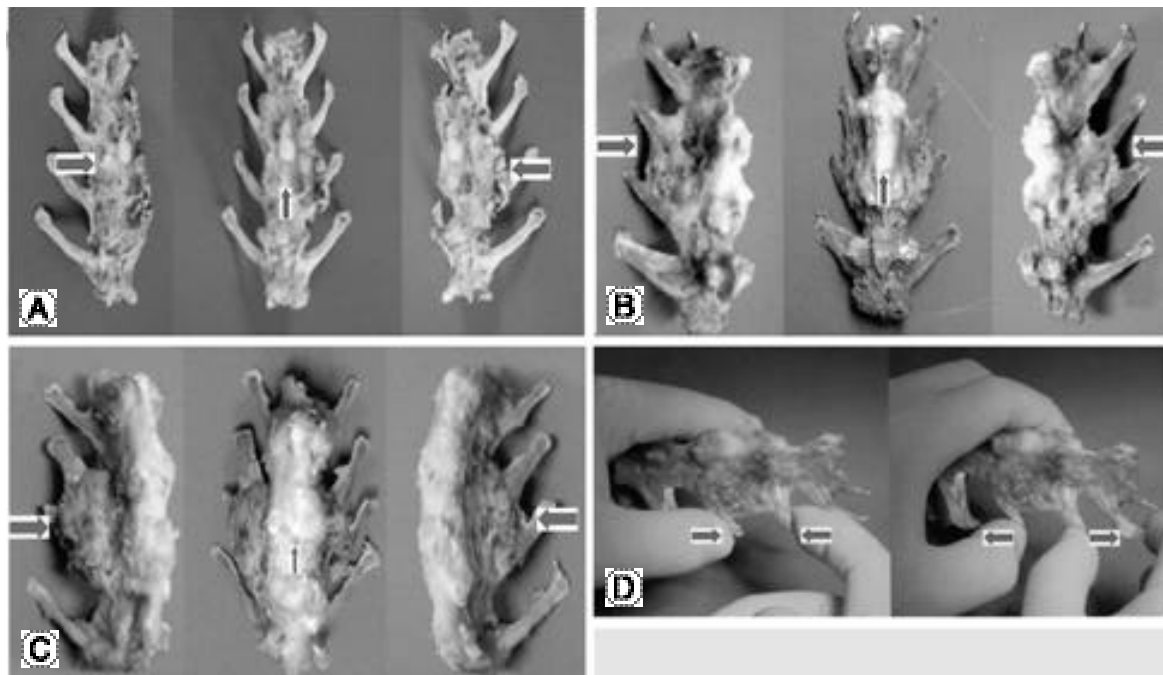
3. ( 1 80% 2  
60%) 6  
가 1 10  
7 (70%)  
2 10  
(fusion mass)  
1 2  
가  
1 1 2  
2 1 2  
(Fig. 2, 3).  
chi-  
square (Table 1). SPSS 10.0  
5% 2.  
2

(Fig. 4-A).  
2

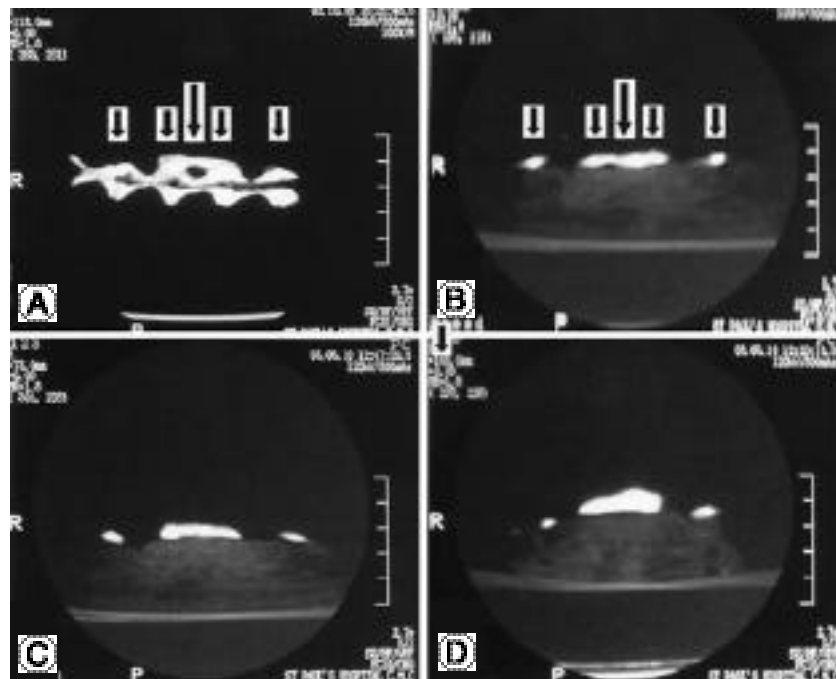
1. (Fig. 4-B D).  
16 20  
가 20  
18 (90%) 가  
( 1 90% 2 90%) (Fig. 5-A, B). 가  
2 1 4  
10 8 (80%) 2 10 , 8 4  
7 (70%) 20 14 (70%) 가 16



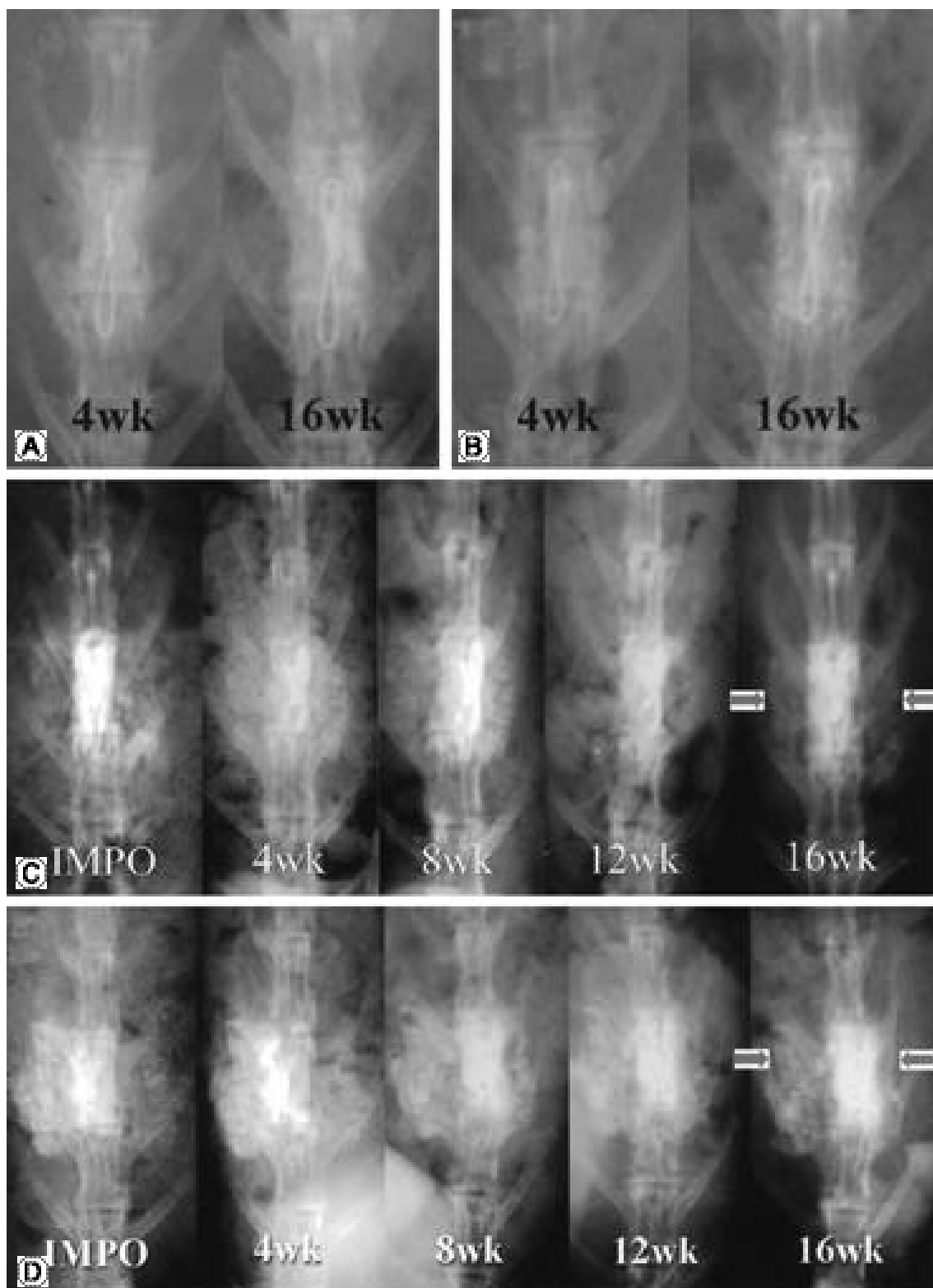
**Fig. 2.** Fusion rates(%) by inspection and manual palpation. Black bars indicate posterior fusion group and gray bars indicate posterolateral fusion group. (C: control group, E: experimental group, ABG: autogenous bone graft, TCP: -tricalcium phosphate, PF: posterior fusion, PLF: posterolateral fusion)



**Fig. 3.** PA views of gross lumbar fusion specimens obtained at postoperative 16weeks. Leftward arrows in right sides indicate fusion masses of control groups and rightward arrow in left side that of experimental group. Small upward arrows indicate PMMA cements bridging the spinous processes. (A) Posterior fusion group: the fusion masses of control group and experimental group 2 show bony union bridging the upper and lower laminae. (B) Posterolateral fusion group: the fusion masses of control group and experimental group 1 show bony union bridging the transverse processes. (C, D) Posterolateral fusion group: the fusion mass of experimental group 2 shows fibrous union, which was confirmed by manual compression and distraction stress test(D).

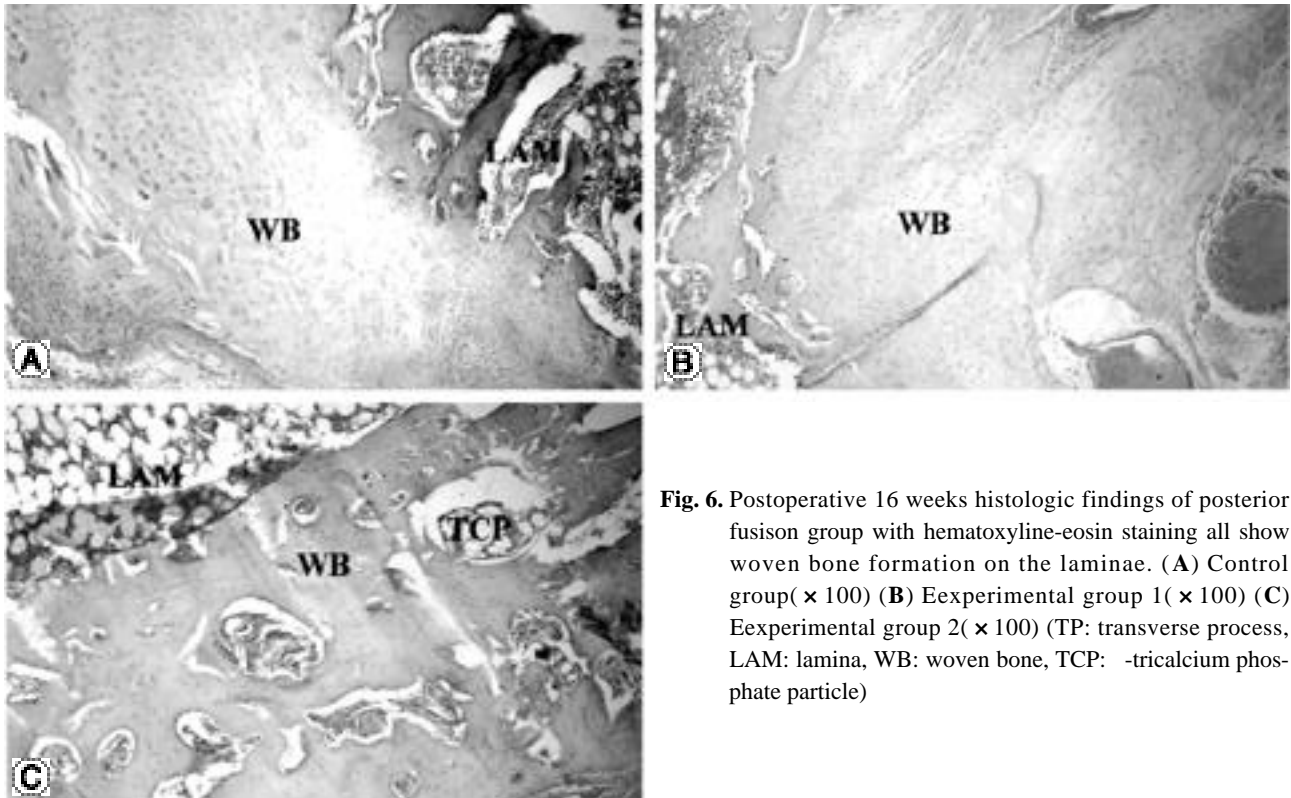


**Fig. 4.** Computerized tomograms at postoperative 16weeks, sagittally cutting the gross fusion specimens including fusion masses, which all show continuous fusion mass(large arrow) bridging the laminae or transverse processes(small arrows). (A) Experimental group 2 in the posterior fusion group. (B-D) Control group(B), experimental group 1(C) and 2(D) in the posterolateral fusion group



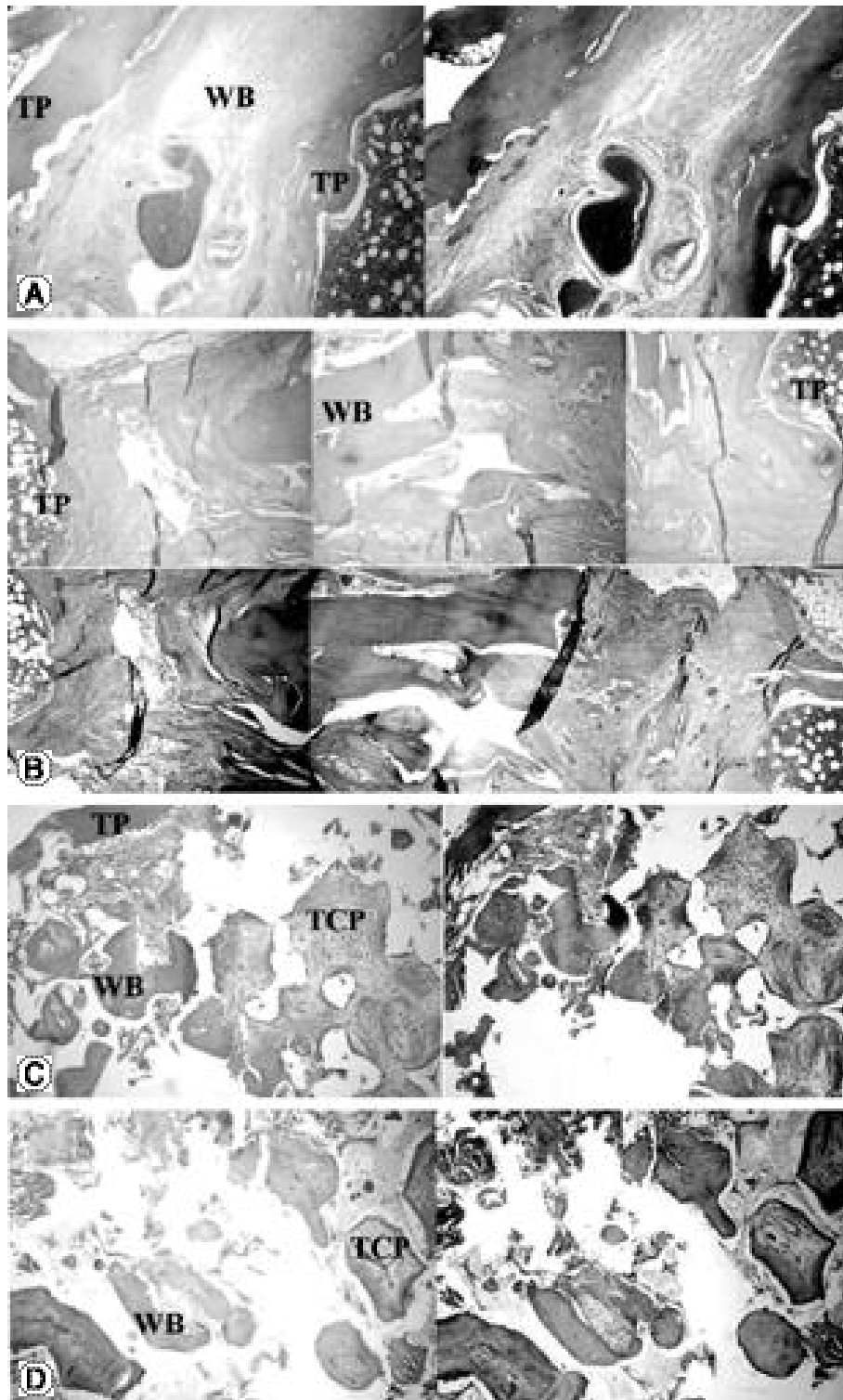
**Fig. 5.** Plain PA radiographic findings. (A, B) The fusion masses on the laminae of posterior fusion group were overlapped with the vertebral bodies, so it is impossible to determine whether fused or not. (C, D) The fusion masses between the transverse processes of posterolateral fusion group control group (right sides of C and D), experimental group 1 (left side of C) and experimental group 2 (left side of D) were all considered to be fused.

20 17 (85%) 7-A). 1 H-E  
 , 3  
 10 , Masson 's trichrome  
 8 (80%)  
 (Fig. 5-C). 2 (Fig.  
 8 4 7-B).  
 1  
 16 (Fig. 2  
 5-D). 10 가  
 3. 가 가  
 H-E (woven bone) (central zone, Fig. 7-D)  
 (transverse  
 process zone, Fig. 7-C)  
 (Fig. 6).  
 H-E 1 , 1 ,  
 2 2 90%, 80%, 90%  
 70%  
 . Masson 's trichrome 가  
 PMMA 가  
 (Fig.



**Fig. 6.** Postoperative 16 weeks histologic findings of posterior fusion group with hematoxyline-eosin staining all show woven bone formation on the laminae. (A) Control group( × 100) (B) Eexperimental group 1( × 100) (C) Eexperimental group 2( × 100) (TP: transverse process, LAM: lamina, WB: woven bone, TCP: -tricalcium phosphate particle)





**Fig. 7.** Postoperative 16 weeks histologic findings of fusion masses in posterolateral fusion group with hematoxyline-eosin staining (left side or upside) and Masson 's trichrome staining(right side or downside). (A) Control group: woven bone formation completely bridging the transverse processes ( $\times 40$ ). (B) Experimental group 1: woven bone formation bridging the transverse processes with interspersed collagen fibers ( $\times 100$ ). (C) Experimental group 2 (transverse process zone): transformation of tricalcium phosphate particles into woven bones ( $\times 100$ ). (D) Experimental group 2 (central zone): transformation of tricalcium phosphate particles into woven bones, less frequently than in the transverse process zone( $\times 100$ ). (TP: transverse process, LAM: lamina, WB: woven bone, TCP: -tricalcium phosphate particle)

가 . 1 , 1 .

80%, 70%, 60% 0% . Eggli<sup>9)</sup> 50  $\mu\text{m}$  가 가 , 1

2 , 가 가 가 가

- 가 , 4 가 , 가

4. . (pore interconnection) 20  $\mu\text{m}$

1 (p=0.500), 2 가 가

1 (p=0.291) 1 ,

2 (p=0.500) 1 1 200 250  $\mu\text{m}$  가 .

(p=0.500). 2 2 가 가

(p=0.005) 1 2 가 가 .

(p=0.002) (Table 1).

Delecrin<sup>7,8)</sup>

가 (laminar site)

(intertransverse site)

(bone ingrowth)가 ,

가 가

가 Boden<sup>3)</sup>

(calcium (hydroxapatite) sulfate)<sup>15)</sup> 가<sup>22)</sup> (tri-

(bony environment) (nonbony environment)

. Minamide<sup>28)</sup> 가 70%

( ) 6

. Ha<sup>14)</sup> 16

Masson's trichrome 가

0%  
80 100%

가  
가

가 50 70%,  
80 100%

. Minamide<sup>28)</sup> 가 57%,  
-2 80%,  
-2 100%

, Grauer<sup>11)</sup> 가 63%, 1  
-7 100%

가  
70% Ha<sup>14)</sup>  
53%

(threshold concentration)  
( 0.1 0.01%)  
( 가 가

가 Schroeder<sup>30)</sup> 가  
(phosphate)

(chelator), adenylate  
nucleotides

가  
(glucocorticoids), vitamin-D  
alkaline phosphatase  
가  
(pyrophosphate : PPi)  
(momophosphate : Pi) 가

가 가

. Kim<sup>20)</sup>

(PX)

(BMP-4)

가 가 , beagle dog

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: 가 , - ( -tricalcium phosphate, -TCP) (polyphosphate)  
가  
:  
.  
가  
.  
: 40 20 ( ), 20  
( ). 20 10 가 0.8 gm  
( 1 ), 가 0.4 gm 0.01% 가 ( 1  
) , 10 가 0.8 gm ( 2 ), 0.01% 가  
- 0.8 gm ( 2 ). 20  
( n=10) , 1 2 ( n=10), 1 2  
, 4 , 8 , 12 , 16  
, 16  
1 1 , 2  
2 1 2 chi-square  
:  
, 1 , 1 , 2  
2 90%, 80%, 90% 70% 1  
, 1 , 2 2 80%, 70%, 60% 0%  
. 2 2 (p=0.005) 1 2  
(p=0.002) . 2  
, -  
: 가 가 가  
가  
:  
: , , , , -

:

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가

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