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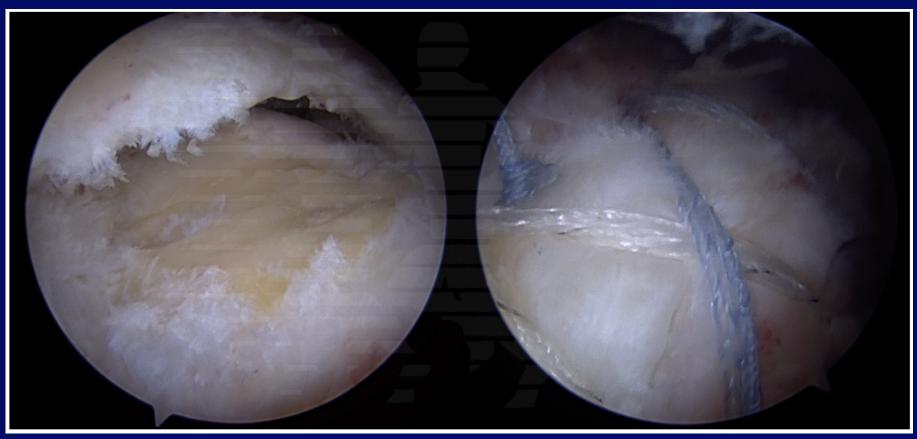


## Rotator Cuff Repairs

- » Failure rate 5 20%
- » up to 50% in massive retracted tears
- » Late failures
- » Factors -time to surgery, fatty atrophy, compliance, tendon quality/ retraction, smoking, fixation, technique
- » Failure to reconstitute the enthesis



# Augmentation of the Enthesis in Rotator Cuff Repair





#### Rotator Cuff Tears

- » Failure at the Enthesis
- » Tendon Avulsed from Bone
- » Goal of Repair is to re-establish the enthesis, restore force couples



#### Enthesis

- » Integration of tendon or ligament into Bone
- » Transmits force from muscle contraction
- » dissipating force away from the enthesis
- » Highly Specialised structure
- » 2 main types -Fibrous, Fibrocartilaginous



## Fibrous

- » Metaphysis and Diaphysis of long bones
- » perforating collagen fibres
- » minimal change in angle of insertion during movement



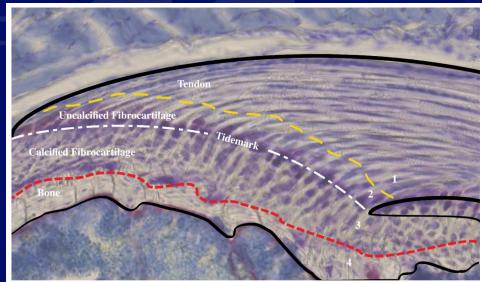
## Fibrocartilaginous

- » Epiphysis and Apophysis
- » large change in angle of insertion with movement - increase in mechanical stress
- » 4 distinct zones progressive transition from soft tissue to bone acts as damper for force transmission



## 1 Fibrous Connective Tissue

- » Tendon
- » fibroblasts
- » linear type 1 collegen
- » Type 3 collegen, elastin, proteoglycans

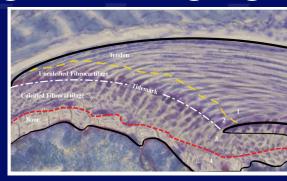




## 2 Uncalcified Fibrocartilage

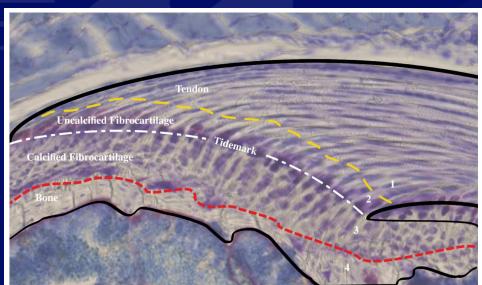
- » Uncalcified fibrocartilage
- » avascular
- » Fibrocytes
- » proteoglycan aggregates
- » Type 1, 2, 3 collegen
- » force damping for changing angle of insertion





#### Tidemark

- » Basophilic Line
- » Separates uncalcified and calcified zones
- » Straight / flat avoiding stress risers at interface





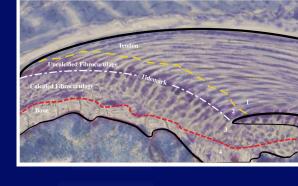
## 3 Calcified Cartilage

- » Avascular zone of calcified fibrocartilage
- » Fibrochondrocytes
- » Type 2 collegen
- » Aggrecan, type 1, 2 collegen



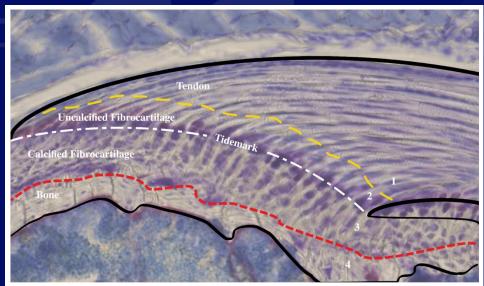
» Barrier to cells and blood vessels





#### 4 Bone

- » Osteoclasts osteoblasts, osteocytes
- » Type 1 collegen
- » Hydroxy apatite





## Healing in Rotator Cuff Repair

- » Doesn't recreate the Enthesis
- » Fibrovascular Scar tissue- mechanically inferior in both initial strength and durability
- » 3 Stages Inflammatory
- » Repair
- » remodelling



## Inflammatory

- » 0 7 Days
- » Platelets fibrin fibrinonectin, IGF, PDGF, TGF-B
- » Attraction Macrophages -TGF-B1



## Repair / Remodeling Phase

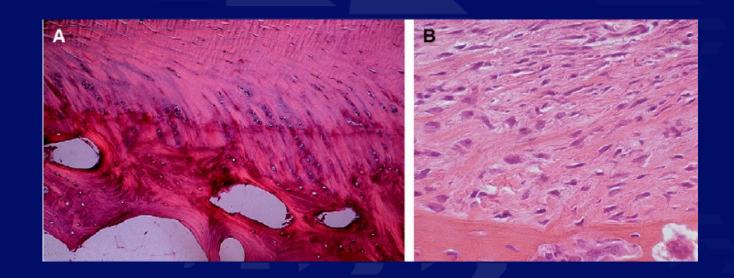
- » Macrophages secretes TGF-B1
- » Fibroblast proliferation
- » Scar tissue Type 3 Collegen
- » 5-14 days
- » Remodelled by Matrix Metalloproteinases
- $\gg > 14 \text{ days}$



## Healing in rotator cuff repair

>> Enthesis

Post Repair





## Development of the Enthesis

- » The enthesis forms during embryological development as a result of a complex interaction of both biological and mechanical forces including the staged effect of multiple growth factors
- » Difficult to replicate



## Enthesis Reconstruction

- » Multipotential Stem Cells
- » Growth Factors
- » Scapholds



#### Platelet Rich Plasma

- » Platelet Derived Growth Factor B -chemotaxis, cell proliferation, ECM proliferation, integrin exp., revasculariasation
- » increases collagen synthesis and organisation
- » FGF, TGF-B, IGF 1&2, VEGF
- » Animal studies restoration of some features of enthesis
- » Some evidence for decreased failure rate in massive Rotator cuff tears



#### PRP

- » Delivery
- » Acute phase reactants
- » Probably results in a more robust predictable Fibrovascular scar rather then reconstitution of Enthesis



#### Demineralised Bone Fibre

» Collegen 1,Bone sailoprotien, osteopoitin IGF-1, FGF,VEGF,PDGF

Bone Morphogenetic Proteins – Famille TGF-β (n>20)		
BMP-2	BMP-2a	Bone and cartilage morphogenesis , osteoinduction, osteoblast differentiation, apoptosis
BMP-3	Osteogenin	Negative regulator of bone morphogenesis
BMP-3b	GDF-10	Negative regulator of bone morphogenesis
BMP-4	BMP-2b	Teeth, cartilage and bone morphogenesis
BMP-5	-	Limb development, cartilage and bone morphogenesis
BMP-6	Vgr-1, DVR-6	Osteoblast differentiation, chondrogenesis
BMP-7	OP-1	Cartilage and bone morphogenesis
BMP-8	OP-2	Bone and cartilage morphogenesis
BMP-9	GDF-2	Bone morphogenesis
BMP-11	GDF-11	Axial skeleton patterning
BMP-12	CDMP-3, GDF-7	Ligament and tendon development
BMP-13	CDMP-2, GDF-6	Cartilage development and hypertrophy
BMP-14	CDMP-1, GDF-5	Chondrogenesis, angiogenesis



#### Demineralised bone Fibre

- » Osteoconductive, osteoinductive
- » Enhanced tendon healing and synthesis
- » restoration of enthesis in several animal studies





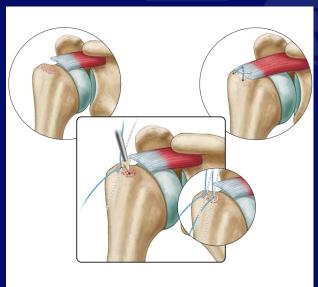
#### Demineralised Bone Fibre

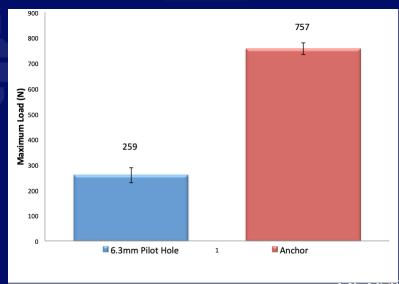
- » Delivery
- » Durability in aqueous environments
- » destruction of nano architecture with demineralisation



#### Enfix

- » Stable in aqueous environments
- » maintain nano architecture
- » insert prior to medial row anchors enhancing fixation



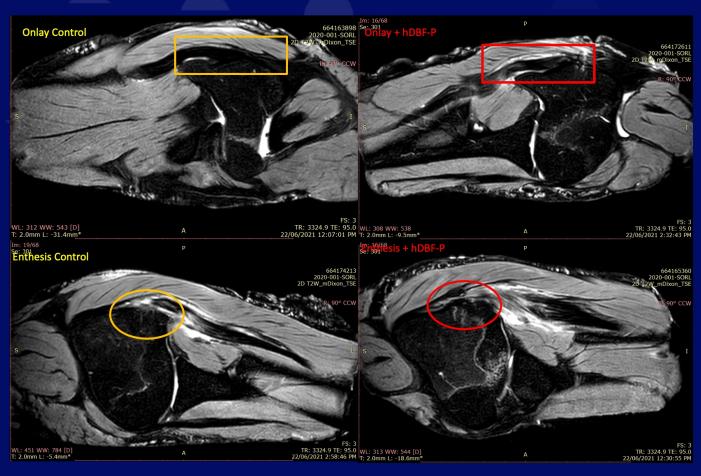




Popoff Popoff

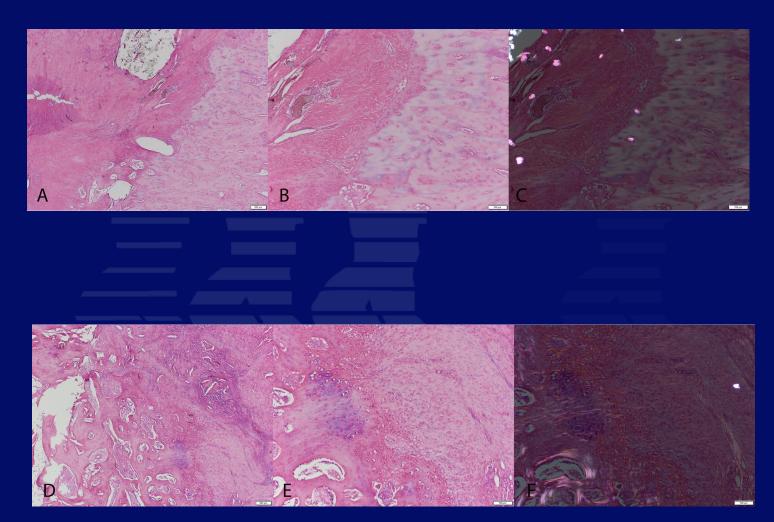
Knee, Elbow & Shoulder Surgery

## Restoration of Enthesis





## Restoration of Enthesis





## Thank You





