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## **Tissue Engineered Construc Showed Better Biomechanical Results fo** Articular Cartilage Restoration in a G **Clinical Study**

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### Disclosures:

Declare no conflicts of interest

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### **INTRODUCTION**

- Cartilage Injuries and Osteoarthritis:
  - Prevalent and Public Health Problem; \_\_\_\_
    - 63% of the population (CURL, 1997); ٠
  - Complications: -----
    - Changes in biomechanics and homeostasis of the joint; ۲
    - Lesions in the adjacent subchondral bone; ٠
    - Loss of mobility;
    - Degeneration;
    - Osteoarthritis of the knee; ۲
  - Gold Standard Cell Therapy: \_\_\_\_
    - Autologous Chondrocyte Implant (ACI). ۲















### INTRODUCTION

- Tissue Engineering:
  - Mesenchymal Stromal Cells (MSC);
  - **Benefits**: -
    - Ease of harvesting;
    - Cell proliferation and differentiation; ۲
    - No rejection by the patient;
    - Paracrine effect in local cellular machinery.
- Articular Cartilage:
  - Avascular, Non-linear, Viscoelastic;
  - **Biomechanical functions** (i.e. stiffness, load bearing, shock absorption and wear resistance).















### OBJECTIVE

- Compare the restoration of hyaline cartilage with six months follow-up:
  - Defect x Tissue Engineered Construct (TEC) (dental pulp and synovium);
  - Biomechanical evaluation;









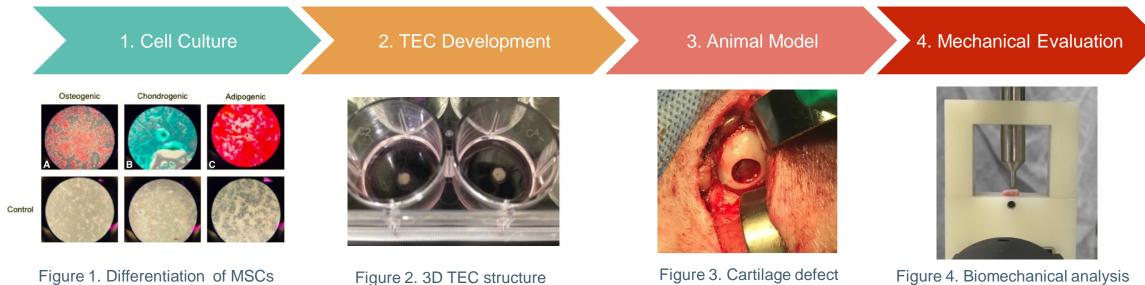




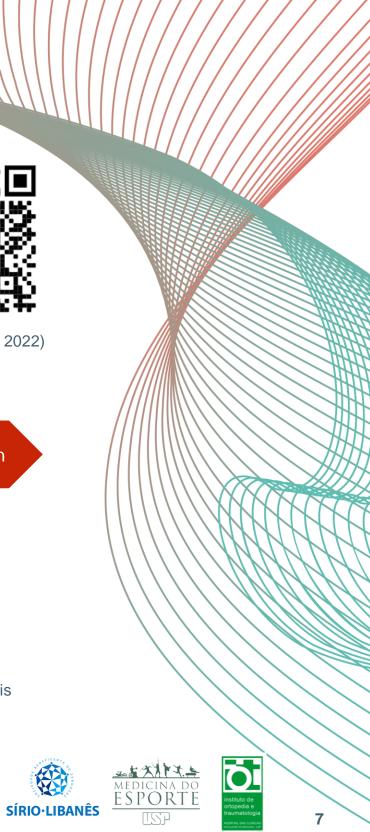
### MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Controlled experimental study;
- 14 Brazilian miniature pigs (BR-1);
- Adults aged 8–12 months and weighting 19–22 kg;









### MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 4. Mechanical Evaluation

- INSTRON 3365 (Bluehill 3<sup>™</sup> software);
- BioPuls<sup>™</sup> (temperature controlled);
- Parameters:
  - Speed: 0.5 mm/min;
  - Load: 100 N;
  - Displacement:
    - Indentation: 5% of the cartilage thickness;
    - Maximum Compression: 50% of the total height



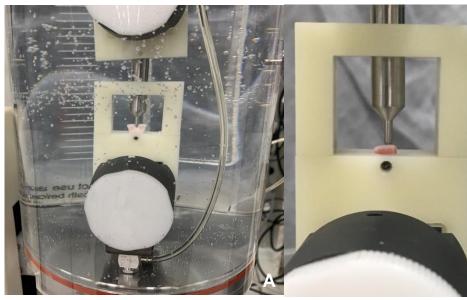


Figure. Biomechanical test set up. (A) Structure immersed in saline solution (0.9% NaCl) at a temperature of 36°C. (B) Sample placed on a support with the cartilage part facing up and positioned on the equipment











### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Indentation Test: 

> Hysteresis phenomenon and Determination of the Young Modulus \_\_\_\_

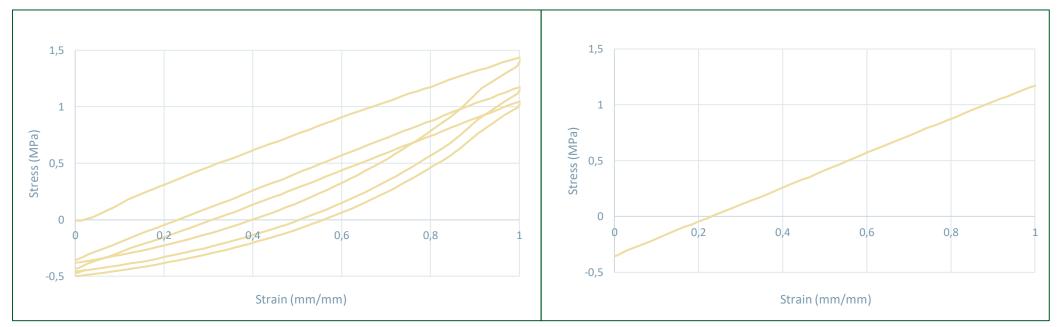


Figure 6. Indentation Test. (A) Stress (MPa) x Strain (mm/mm), showing the three cycles of 5% stress-strain

(B) Stress (MPa) x Strain (mm/mm) showing the ramp of the second cycle of the test









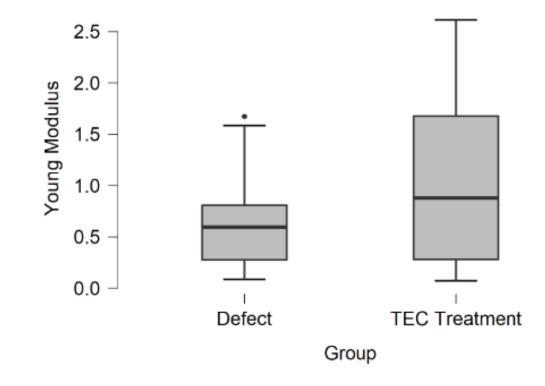




### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

• Indentation Test:

 The average value of Young Modulus was 41% lower on the defect group compared to the treated group.







### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

- Maximum Compression Test: Non-linearity of the cartilage
- Finite Element Model (ANSYS R 17.2): Force distribution

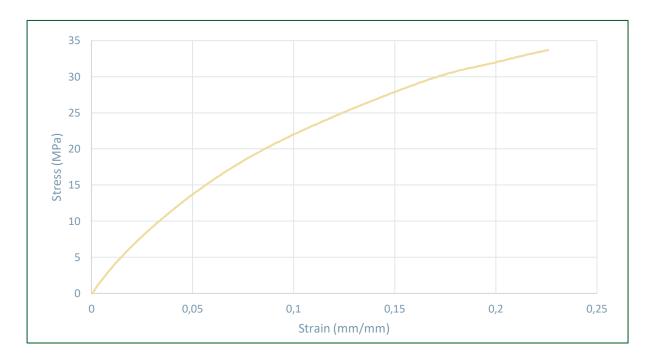


Figure. Maximum Compression Test, Stress (MPa) x Strain (%)



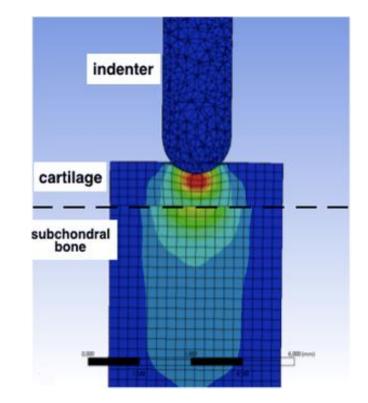


Figure. Finite Element analysis image indicating the cartilage above the dashed line and the subchondral bone below











### CONCLUSION

The proposed method allowed feasible and capable evaluation of the physical properties of the articular cartilage restoration. A higher YM value in the treated group might indicate superior repair. The FE model allowed for better visualization of the structure when undergoing compression.









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