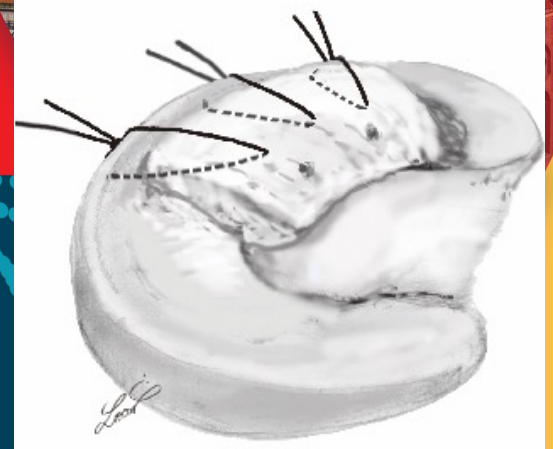
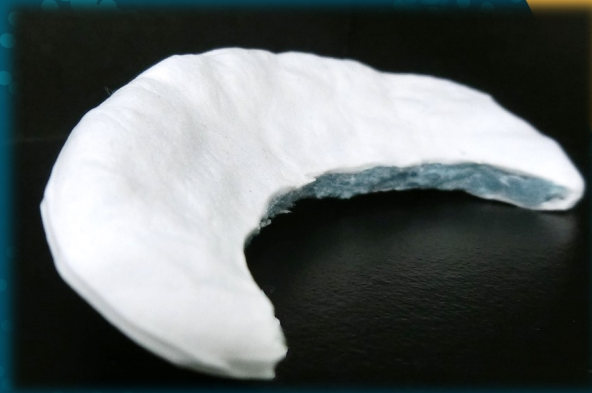


Safety and Efficacy of a Novel Polyglycolic Acid Meniscal Scaffold for Irreparable Meniscal Tear in Human Clinical Trial

Shuhei Otsuki

Osaka Medical and Pharmaceutical University, JAPAN



Faculty Disclosure Information

- This clinical trial was supported by Gunze Medical.



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How to Treat Meniscal Injury



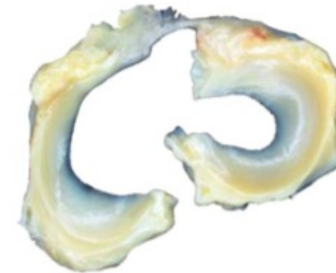
EU

Suture

Meniscectomy

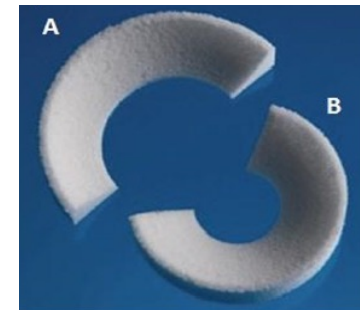
Allograft

JAPAN



Artificial meniscal scaffold

Bioabsorbable meniscal scaffold

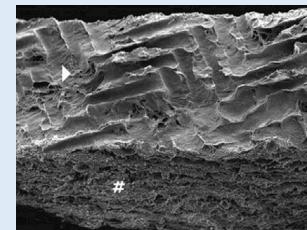


Meniscal Scaffold in the World

CMI[®]

Ivy Sports Medicine, Germany

Type I collagen from bovine Achilles tendon **natural** polymer



Good replacement but, difficult of handling and suture fixation

Filardo G et al ;Int Orthop 2015

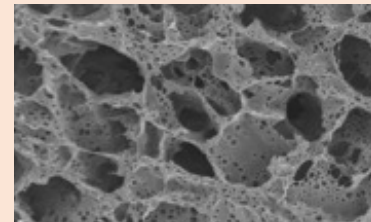
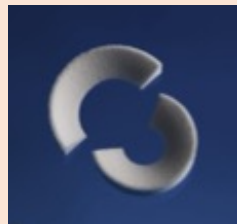


Dr. Kevin R. Stone

Actifit[®]

Orteq, England

Polyurethane **synthetic** polymer



Good handling and fixation, but hard to replace native tissue

Verdon R et al ;Knee Surg SportsTraumatol Arthrosc 2012

Schuttler KF et al ;Knee Surg SportsTraumatol Arthrosc 2016



Prof. Rene. Verdonk



Prof. Phillipe. Beaufils

No similar scaffold in Japan

Novel Meniscal Scaffold

Background:

Meniscal tear treated with partial meniscectomy induces knee osteoarthritis. Therefore, attempts to restoring normal knee kinematics and biomechanical forces are essential. Because prosthetic replacement of the meniscus has proven ineffective, we had established meniscal scaffold made by Polyglycolic acid (PGA) coated with polylactic acid/caprolactone, (PGA scaffold) that supports ingrowth of new tissue and eventual regeneration of the lost meniscus.

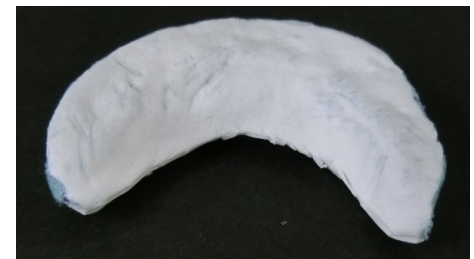
Purpose: To evaluate the effect of a novel meniscal scaffold for the treatment of irreparable meniscal injury in human.



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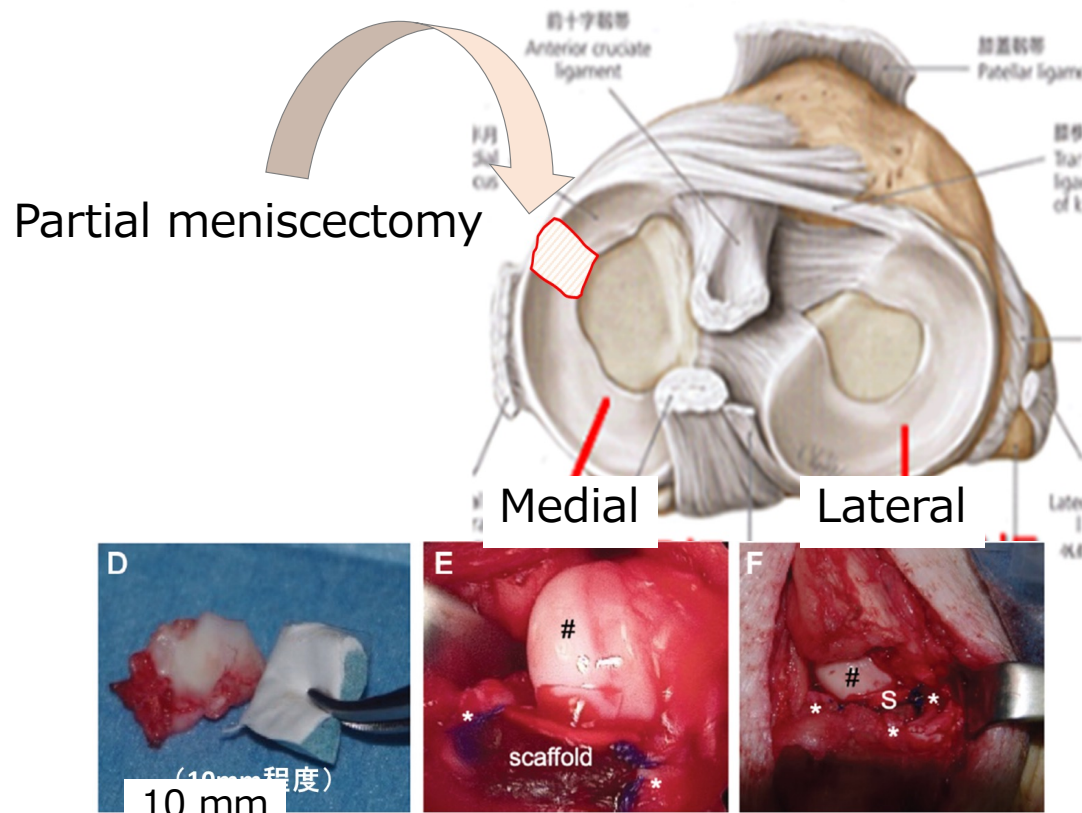


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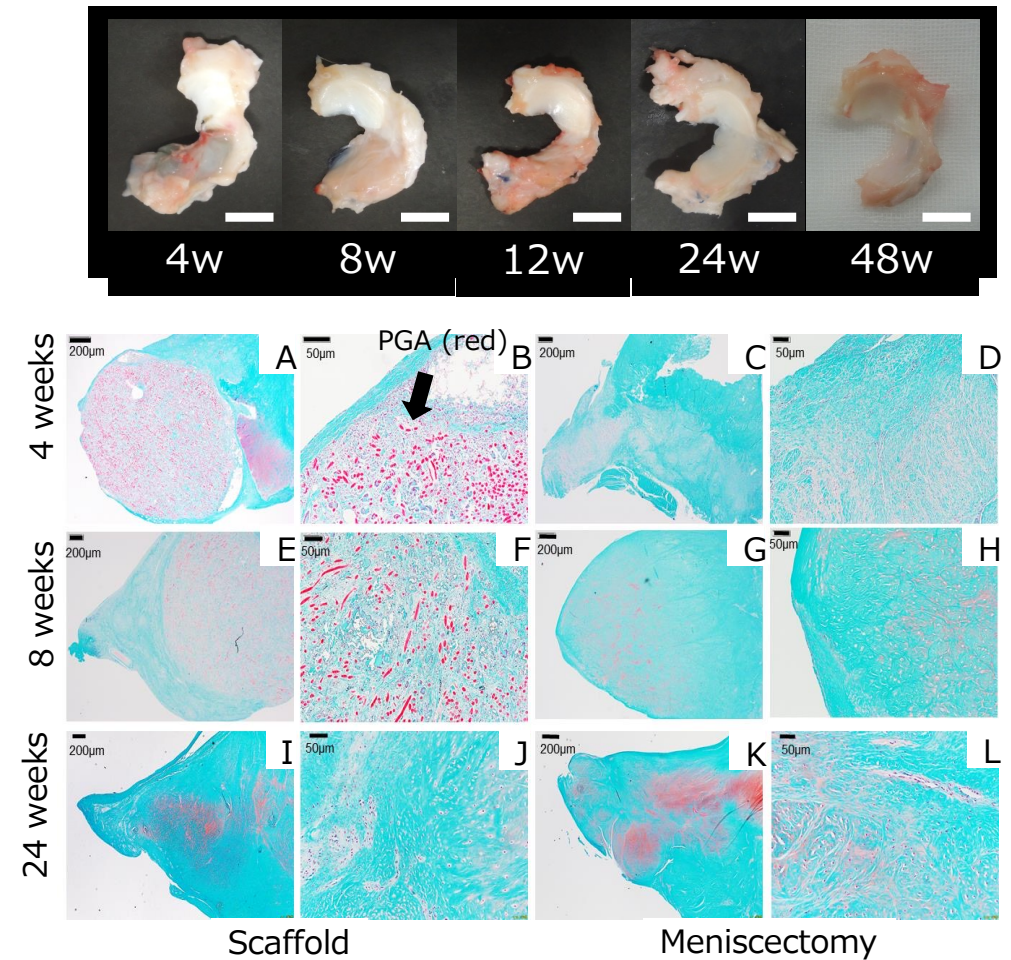
Meniscal Regeneration with PGA Scaffold in Mini Pig

<Method>



Otsuki et al. Am J Sports Med 2019.

<Results>



Human Clinical Trial and its Surgical Technique

Clinical Trial	
Age	41.5 (31 - 59)
Sex	Male : 4、Female : 2
Height (m)	1.67 (1.60 - 1.72)
Weight (kg)	65.2 (52 - 76)
BMI (kg/m ²)	23.3 (18.6 - 29.4)

Xp findings	
FTA (°)	175.3 (173 - 177)
HKA (°)	0 - 3° varus
Mechanical axis (%)	42.5 (31 - 51)

Implantation of novel meniscal scaffold for irreparable meniscal tear

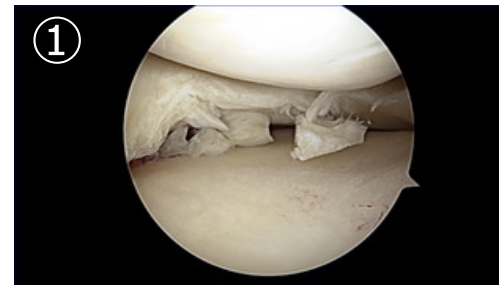


Osaka Medical and Pharmaceutical University
Shuhei Otsuki MD, PhD

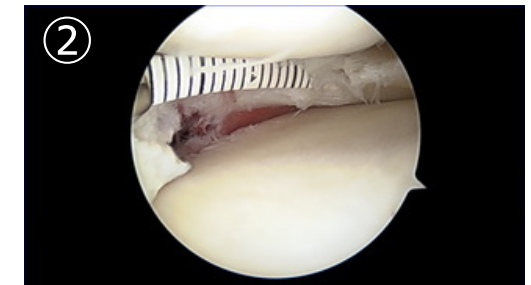
No conflict of interest



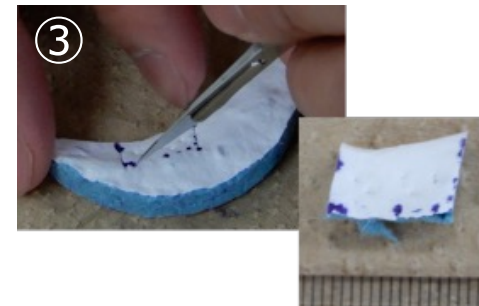
➤ Surgical Technique



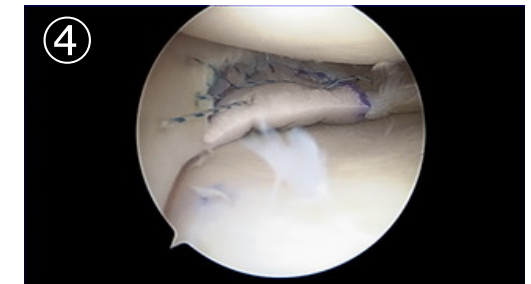
Partial meniscectomy of degenerated meniscus



Measure the defect size



Trimming of Scaffold as same as defect size



Scaffold fixation with inside-out technique

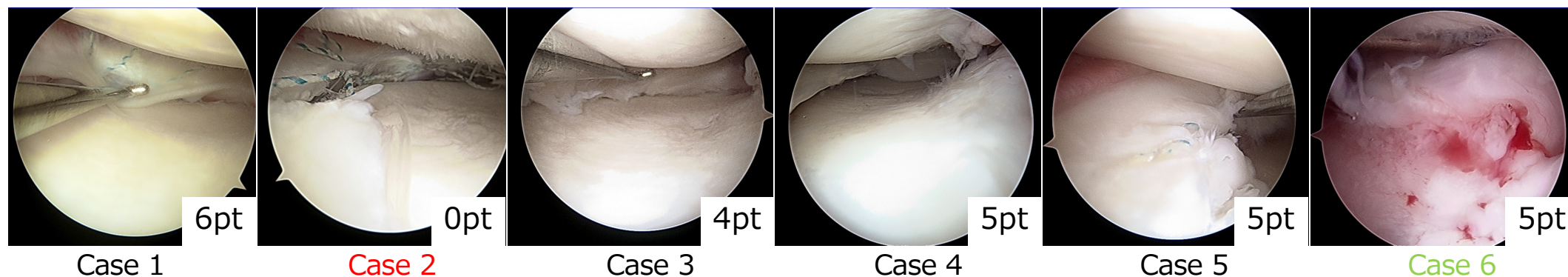
Otsuki et al. Arthroscopy Tech, 2022.

Second-look Arthroscopy (1yr after Implantation)

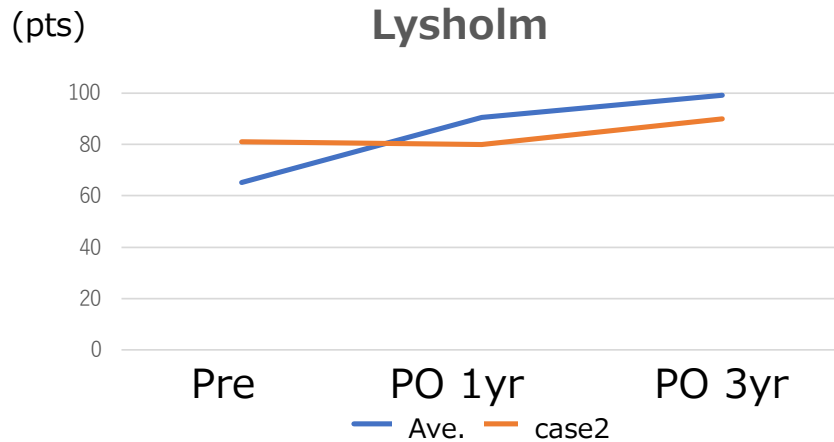
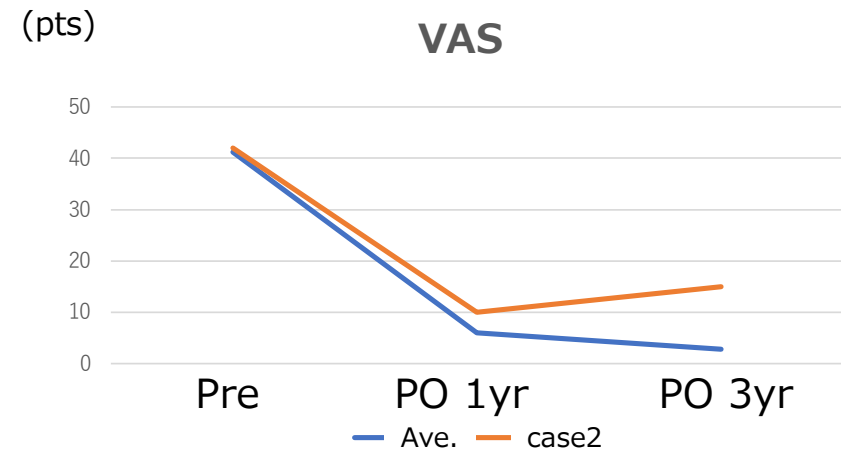
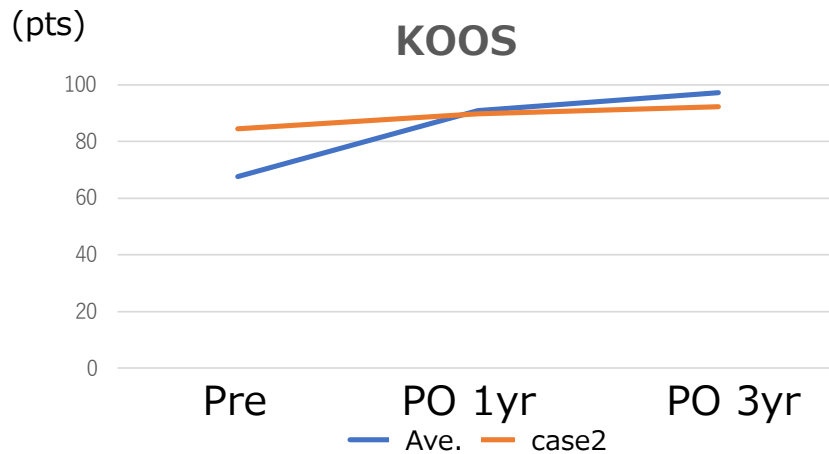
	Initial				Second-Look			
	Presence	Stability	Smoothness	Total	Presence	Stability	Smoothness	Total
Case 1	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	6
Case 2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Case 3	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	4
Case 4	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	5
Case 5	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5
Case 6	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5
Mean \pm SD		0.67 \pm 0.52				4.2 \pm 2.1		
P value								0.0030

Scoring was referred by Sekiya et al. Paired t test was used for statistical analysis.

Case 6: lateral



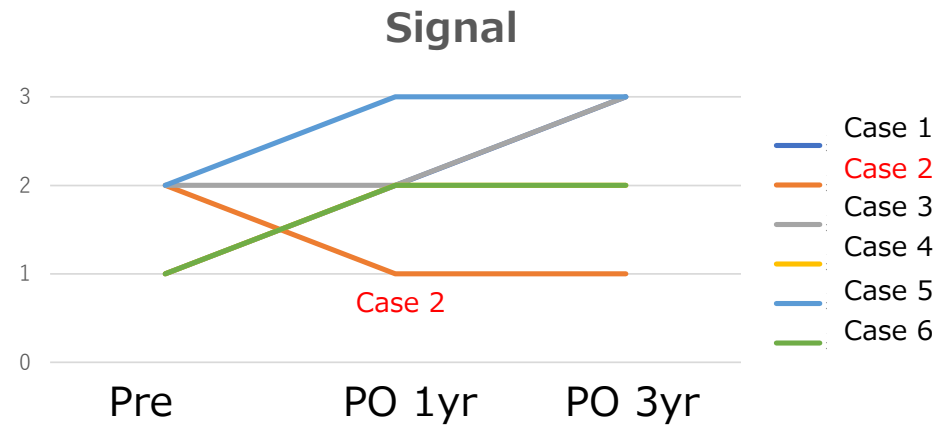
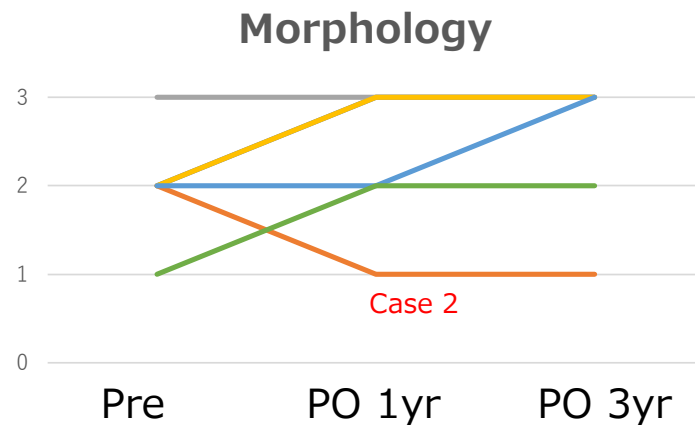
Clinical outcome



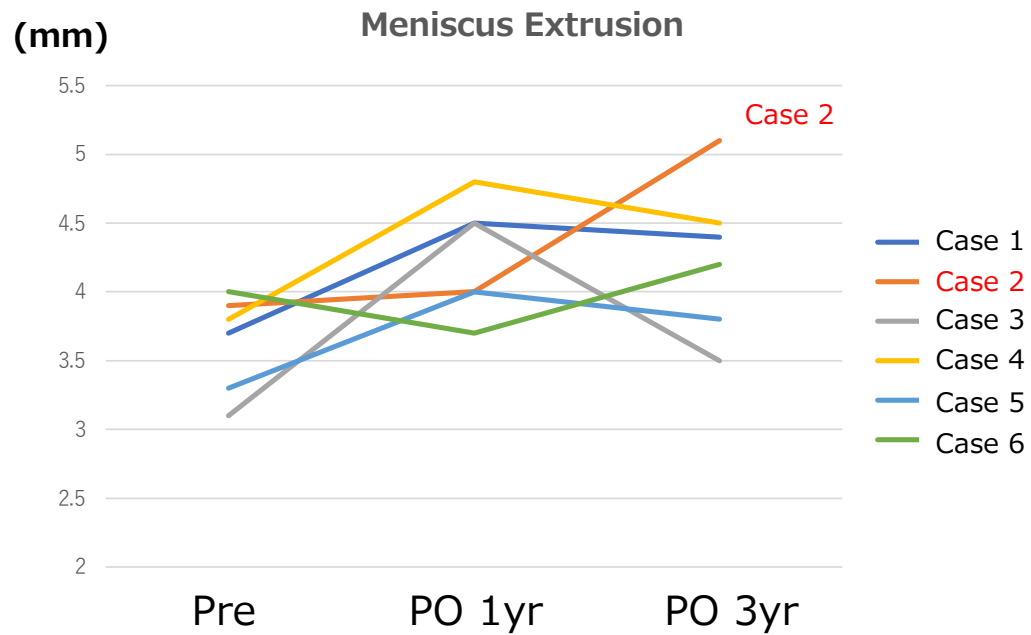
- All cases were improved clinical outcomes, however, **case 2**, which was scaffold absorption was lower.
- Importantly, **VAS in Case2 got deteriorated at postoperative 3 year.**

Size and Signal after Implantation (MRI)

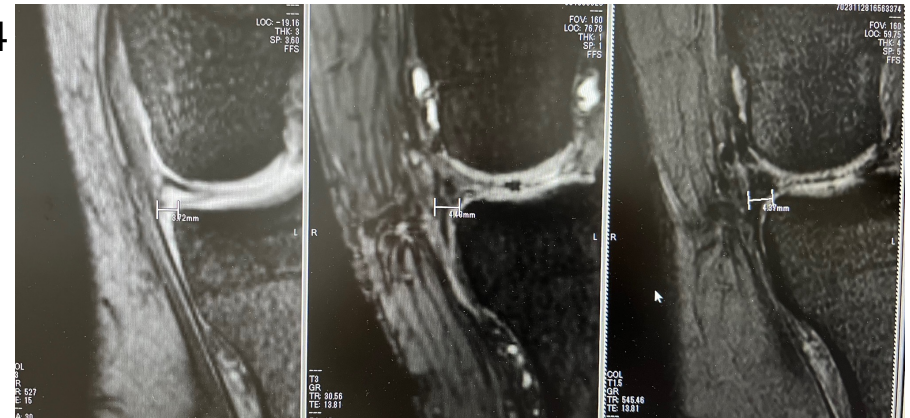
Modified Genovese Score	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III
Morphology and size	Totally resorbed implant or markedly small	Small implant with regular and/or irregular morphology. Slightly hyperintense	Implant with identical shape and size to the normal meniscus
Signal intensity	Markedly hyperintense or no signal at implant area	Slightly hyperintense	Isointense relative to the normal meniscus (no signal)



Meniscus extrusion (MRI)



Case 4

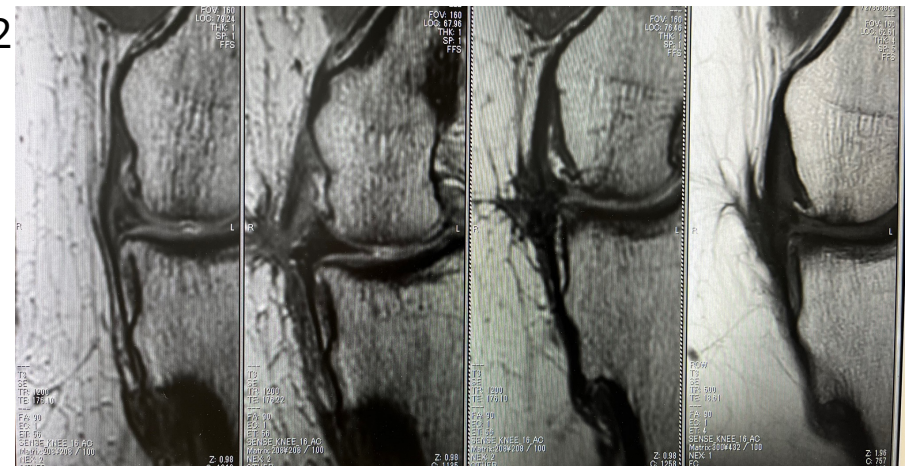


Pre

PO 1yr

PO 3yr

Case 2



Pre

PO 1M

PO 1yr

PO 3yr

Clinical Trial

45yr M



Pre



PO 3yr

Meniscus density was significantly improved at postoperative 3 years.

Conclusion and Future Plan for the Scaffold

- Although it is 3 years follow-up, the clinical outcome was good, with MRI showing near-normal signal change of the implanted meniscus and no relative cartilage degeneration.
- The meniscus scaffold has the potential to be a novel treatment for non-sutured meniscus if strict surgical indications are followed.

Future plan of meniscus scaffold

- ✓ Multicenter clinical trial in 2025
- ✓ Clinical application in 2028

