

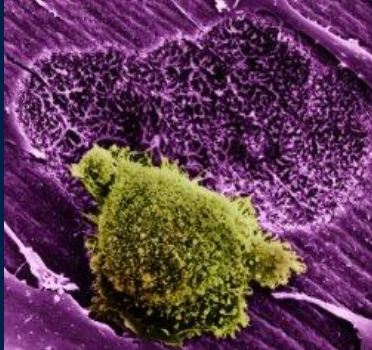
OSTEO-BIOLOGICS

THE BASICS

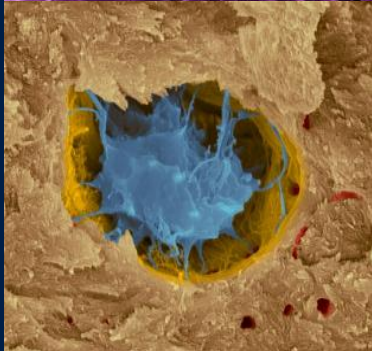
BONE CELLS



Osteoblast Bone-forming cell that lays down new bone matrix (Osteoid). Mesenchymal stem cells, when activated by certain BMPs, differentiate into osteoprogenitor cells, which then differentiate into osteoblasts

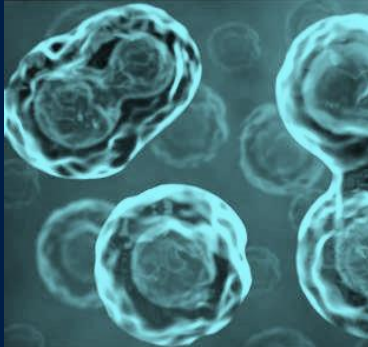


Osteoclast A large multinucleated cell that plays an active role in bone resorption by dissolving bone mineral and degrading organic bone matrix. The combined activity of osteoclasts and osteoblasts is responsible for the continuous bone remodeling process

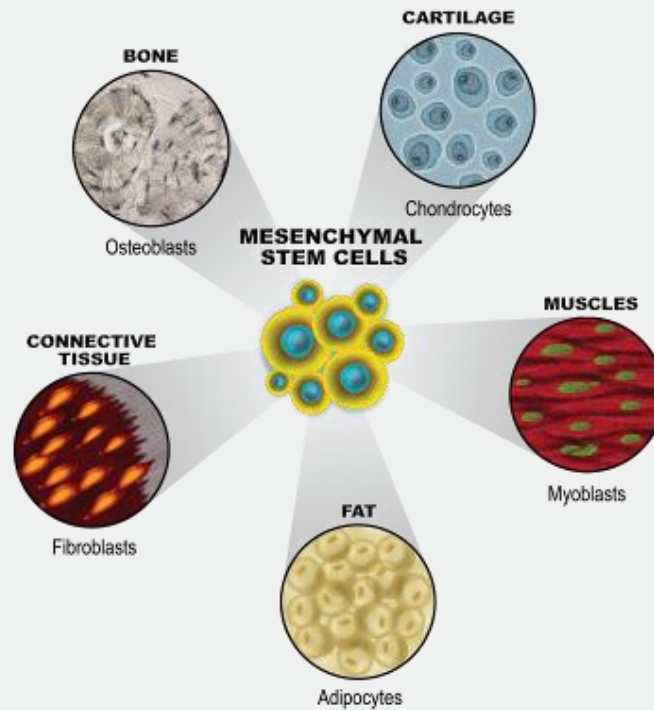


Osteocyte Once osteoblasts become trapped in the bone matrix, they become osteocytes. They are responsible for the maintenance of bone

BONE CELLS



Mesenchymal Stem Cell (MSC) Pluri-potent stem cells that can differentiate into a variety of cell types. In the presence of certain BMPs, MSCs will differentiate into bone forming cells. MSCs are typically found in periosteum, blood, surrounding muscle, fat and bone marrow



MECHANISMS OF ACTION

OSTEOGENESIS

The "Seeds"

ANALOGY



THERAPY EXAMPLE



OSTEOCONDUCTION

The "Scaffold"

ANALOGY



THERAPY EXAMPLE



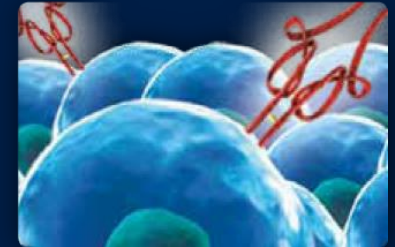
OSTEOINDUCTION

The "Fertilizer"

ANALOGY



THERAPY EXAMPLE



CATEGORIZATION OF BONE GRAFT SUBSTITUTES

CERAMICS



ALLOGRAFTS

GROWTH FACTORS

ALLOGRAFTS

Cadaveric bone and tissue

- GRAFTON
- DBX
- ACCELL
- ALLOMATRIX
- OSTEOSSET DBM

GROWTH FACTORS

rh-BMP , PDGF etc..

- INFUSE
- OP-1*
- AUGMENT

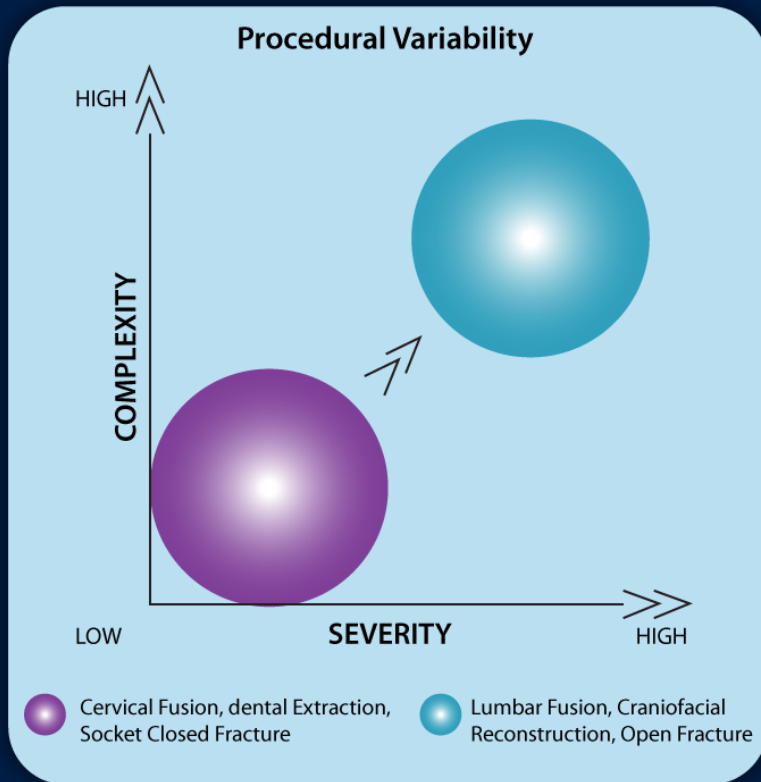
CERAMICS

Synthetically Produced

- MASTERGRAFT
- VITOSS
- OSTEOSSET
- CHRONOS
- HEALOS
- ProOSTEON
- ACTIFUSE*

* = Pulled from Canadian Market.

DECISION FACTORS



Bone grafting is one of several factors that are critical to skeletal healing...

1. Conditions at the bone graft site
2. Systemic patient health variables
3. Surgical technique
4. Bone graft capacity
 - Volume?
 - Ease of use and handling?
 - Osteoconductive capacity?
 - Osteoinductive capacity?

! Important

As the number of comorbidities and complexity/severity of the case increase, the healing environment gets more challenging.

THE BALANCING ACT

Balancing Stabilization and Biological Activity

- Absence of new bone formation may lead to eventual instrumentation failure

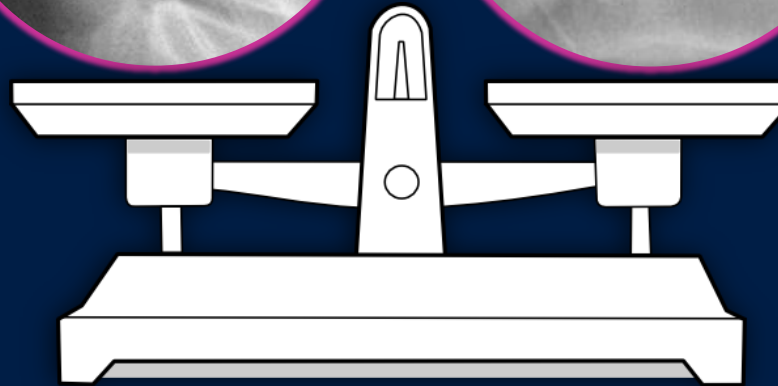
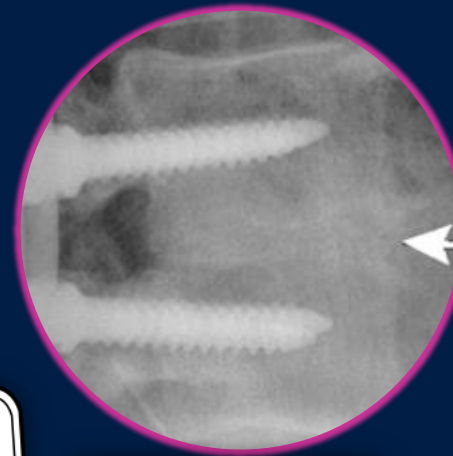
Mechanical Stabilization

(Temporary)



New Bone Formation

(Permanent)



REALITY CHECK

THE EVOLVING ROLE OF BONE-GRAFT SUBSTITUTES

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEONS
77TH ANNUAL MEETING
MARCH 9 - 13, 2010
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

ORTHOPAEDIC DEVICE FORUM

PREPARED BY:

A. SETH GREENWALD, D.PHIL.(OXON)
SCOTT D. BODEN, M.D.
ROBERT L. BARRACK, M.D.
MATHIAS P.G. BOSTROM, M.D.
VICTOR M. GOLDBERG, M.D.
MICHAEL J. YASZEMSKI, M.D.
CHRISTINE S. HEIM, B.Sc.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

ALLOSOURCE
BIOMET OSTEOBIOLOGICS
DEPUY SPINE
EXACTECH, INC.
INTEGR/ISO TIS ORTHOBIOLOGICS
LIFE NET HEALTH
MEDTRONIC SPINAL & BIOLOGICS
MUSCULOSKELETAL TRANSPLANT FOUNDATION
NOVA BONE

ORTHOVITA, INC.
OSTEOTECH, INC.
REGENERATION TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
SMITH & NEPHEW
STRYKER BIOTECH
SYNTHEUS USA
WRIGHT MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY, INC.
ZIMMER, INC.

PRESENTED WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE JOURNAL OF BONE AND JOINT SURGERY.
THIS MATERIAL WAS FIRST PUBLISHED, IN SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT FORM, IN
J BONE JOINT SURG AM 83(SUPPL. 2):98-103, 2001.



200+ bone grafting products
available from 50+ different
companies today.

What to use when?

It's reasonable to assume not
all bone grafting options
perform the same.

THANK YOU