



**Cairo University**  
**Faculty of Veterinary Medicine**  
**Department of Surgery, Anesthesiology and Radiology.**

**THE ROLE OF PLATELET RICH PLASMA (PRP) IN FEMORAL BONE  
DEFECT HEALING IN DOGS: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY**

Thesis presented  
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## **Abstract**

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### **Abstract:**

To evaluate the effect of autologous platelet rich plasma (PRP) for healing of femoral bone defect in dogs.

Twenty four adult mongrel dogs was used in this study, a 2-cm cortical segment of the right Femur was osteotomized, and then fixed with an 8-hole Dynamic-Compression Plate. The animals were divided into two groups; group A (n=12) control group and group B (n=12) PRP group. All dogs were euthanized at 2, 4, 8 and 12 weeks. The operated femurs were harvested and the implantation site were assessed for bone healing by clinical, radiographical and histological examinations.

It was found that, osteoid bridging the gap at femur defect was noted in all specimens in the PRP groups at week 8 & 12 while, in control group there was a minimal periosteal reaction at the bony edges of the defect.

In conclusion PRP increased bone healing at early stage.



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<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>English Abstact</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>List of figures</b>	<b>V-VII</b>
<b>List of abbreviations</b>	<b>VIII-IX</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1-3</b>
<b>Review of literature</b>	<b>4-37</b>
<b>Materials and Methods</b>	<b>38-48</b>
<b>Results</b>	<b>49-69</b>
<b>Discussion</b>	<b>70-77</b>
<b>Summary and Conclusions</b>	<b>78-79</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>80-104</b>
<b>الملخص العربي</b>	<b>2-1</b>



<b>List of Figures</b>		
<b>Fig. No</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>page</b>
<b>Fig. 1</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> centrifugation speed for 5 min at 2500 rpm ( <b>fig.1.a</b> ). Layers of blood after 1 <sup>st</sup> centrifugation 3 layers were resulted, transfer the plasma layer the most proximal layer to 15 ml falcon tube for the 2 <sup>nd</sup> centrifugation step ( <b>fig.1.b</b> ).	<b>40</b>
<b>Fig. 2</b>	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> centrifugation spin in high speed (3500 rpm) increase the concentration of platelets in the lower layer (fig.2.a). The plasma is separated in to 2 layers (platelet rich plasma (distal portion) and platelet poor plasma (proximal portion) (fig.2.b). Discard the proximal layer (platelet poor plasma) in another tube leaving 3 ml the distal layer (plasma rich in platelets) (fig.2.c). The Platelet rich plasma (PRP) at the bottom of the tube where adding 1 ml of calcified thrombin to become PRP gel (fig.2.d).	<b>40</b>
<b>Fig. 3</b>	skin incision 20-22 cm ( <b>fig.3.a</b> ). craniolateral approach between Biceps femories muscle & Vastus lateralis muscle ( <b>fig.3.b</b> ). exposure of femur and circular dissect( <b>fig.3.c</b> ).	<b>43</b>
<b>Fig. 4</b>	showing plate benders and plate ( <b>fig.4.a&amp;b</b> ), and modulation of plate to the contour of femur bone ( <b>fig.4.c</b> ), fixing plate of 8 holes DCP by plate holding forceps ( <b>fig.4.e</b> ). Drill the most proximal hole of the plate using a 2.7 mm drill bit and distal hole ( <b>fig.4.f</b> ). Apply the proximal and distal screws 3 screws each ( <b>fig.4.f</b> ).	<b>44</b>
<b>Fig. 5</b>	Hohman placed to protect soft tissues where embryotomy saw was inserted ( <b>fig.5.a</b> ). Mid diaphyseal osteotomy using embryotomy saw to form bone defect ( <b>fig.5.b</b> ). PRP after processing and making it gel as the same diameter of bone ( <b>fig.5.c</b> ). Application of PRP gel in the site of defect ( <b>fig.5.e</b> ). Enclose the soft tissues around the defect and PRP ( <b>fig.5.d</b> ) closure of the wound layer by layer till the skin ( <b>fig.5.f</b> ).	<b>45</b>
<b>Fig. 6</b>	Showing the lameness and weight bearing of animals in control and PRP groups. In control group: (a)at 2weeks complete lifting of treated limb, (b) at 4weeks complete lifting, (c) at 8weeks partial lifting, (d) at 12 weeks partial lifting with muscle atrophy of the gluteal muscles. In PRP group: (e) at 2weeks partial lifting of treated limb, while at 4, 8 & 12 weeks (f, g & h) complete weight bearing of treated limb.	<b>50</b>
<b>Fig. 7</b>	X-ray of group A (control group) ( <b>fig. 7a</b> ) and group B (PRP group) ( <b>fig. 7.b</b> ) immediately postoperatively to show the alignment of the plate and bone defect.	<b>52</b>
<b>Fig. 8</b>	X-ray of group A (control group) ( <b>fig. 8.a</b> ) after 2 weeks postoperatively showing widening of the fracture gap, and group B (PRP group) ( <b>fig. 8.b</b> ) after 2 weeks postoperatively showing appearance of periosteal callus.	<b>52</b>
<b>Fig. 9</b>	X-ray of group A (control group) ( <b>fig.9.a</b> ) 4 weeks postoperatively showing appearance of periosteal callus with distinct fracture gap, while group B (PRP group) ( <b>fig. 9.b</b> ) after	<b>53</b>

	4 weeks postoperatively. Note proliferation of periosteal callus (triangular shape), but with the fracture gap was visible.	
<b>Fig. 10</b>	X-ray of group A (control group) ( <b>fig. 10.a</b> ) after 8 weeks postoperatively showing the fracture line is still visible in all of them. While x-ray of group B (PRP group) ( <b>fig. 10.b</b> ) after 8 weeks post-treatment showing that the fracture lines are still faintly visible in two third of the fractures.	<b>53</b>
<b>Fig. 11</b>	X-ray of group A (control group) ( <b>fig. 11.a</b> ) 12 weeks post operatively showing increased soft callus at bone edges but fail to bridge the defect, while x-ray of group B (PRP group) ( <b>fig. 11.b</b> ) after 12 weeks post-treatment showing the fracture lines are no more visible in all and there is some degree of periosteal incorporation in all of the fractures.	<b>54</b>
<b>Fig. 12</b>	Gross examination of harvested femur of control group ( <b>fig.12.a</b> ) and PRP group ( <b>fig.12.b</b> ) after 2 month after operation.	<b>54</b>
<b>Fig. 13</b>	Contact x-ray evaluation of bone healing after removing of plate using step wedge.	<b>55</b>
<b>Fig. 14</b>	Showing the bony edge with deeply stained matrix and fibrous connective tissue (blue arrow) formation on the gap site. H&E 400X.	<b>56</b>
<b>Fig. 15</b>	Showing the proximal end of the defect site showing immature fibrous connective tissue filling. H&E 400X.	<b>56</b>
<b>Fig. 16</b>	Showing the formed fibrous connective tissue network which is unorganized with few blood vessels (blue arrow) and inflammatory cells (black arrows). H&E 200X.	<b>57</b>
<b>Fig. 17</b>	Showing a higher magnification of the fibrous tissue network which is loose, unorganized with few blood vessels. H&E 400X.	<b>57</b>
<b>Fig. 18</b>	showing the fibrous connective tissue formed above the bony edge which is condensed and organized containing deeply stained largely nucleated cells (black arrow). H&E 400X.	<b>58</b>
<b>Fig. 19</b>	Showing the condensed fibrous tissue network enclosing mesenchymal like cells. H&E 200X.	<b>58</b>
<b>Fig. 20</b>	Showing the hypercellular connective tissue containing multiple blood vessels (Black arrows). H&E 200X.	<b>59</b>
<b>Fig. 21</b>	Showing the center of the gap filled by condensed fibrous tissue matrix with large number of fibroblasts. H&E 200X.	<b>59</b>
<b>Fig. 22</b>	Showing formation of collagen bundles (blue arrows) on bony edges filled with mesenchymal like cells (black arrows). H&E 400X.	<b>60</b>
<b>Fig. 23</b>	Showing the formation of hyaline like cartilage formation with chondrocytes separated by lacunae in collagen like matrix. H&E 200X.	<b>60</b>
<b>Fig. 24</b>	Showing a higher magnification of the newly formed cartilaginous tissue with chondrocytes singly allocated in lacunae. H&E 400X.	<b>61</b>

<b>Fig. 25</b>	Showing appearance of osseous tissue with small trabeculae (black arrows) and calcium deposition on the left while the other side shows collagen bundles with blood vessels. H&E 100X.	<b>61</b>
<b>Fig. 26</b>	Showing appearance of osseous tissue with small trabeculae (black arrows) and calcium deposition on the left while the other side shows collagen bundles with blood vessels. H&E 100X.	<b>62</b>
<b>Fig. 27</b>	Showing osteoblasts (black arrows) lining the newly formed trabecular bone. H&E 400X.	<b>62</b>
<b>Fig. 28</b>	Showing the collagen like bundles filling the center of the defect. H&E 400X.	<b>63</b>
<b>Fig. 29</b>	Showing the dense hypercellular network at the bony edges filled with mesenchymal like cells (black arrows). H&E 200X.	<b>63</b>
<b>Fig. 30</b>	Showing membranous ossification center filled with large number of mesenchymal like cells and osteoblasts dispersed in collagen like matrix. H&E 200X.	<b>64</b>
<b>Fig. 31</b>	Showing hyaline like cartilage formation at the center of the defect with immature chondrocytes and mature ones individually located in lacunae. H&E 200X.	<b>64</b>
<b>Fig. 32</b>	Showing newly formed trabecular bone (black arrows) with large osteonal canals and blood vessels (Blue arrows). H&E 100X.	<b>65</b>
<b>Fig. 33</b>	showing trabecular bone formation with large number of osteoblasts (black arrows) and calcium deposition at the newly formed trabecular bone. H&E 400X.	<b>65</b>
<b>Fig. 34</b>	Showing osteonal canal formation and compact bone (black arrows) began to form with large number of osteoblasts (blue arrows). Some areas are still collagenous and hypercellular. H&E 200X.	<b>66</b>
<b>Fig. 35</b>	Showing the calcium deposition (blue color) and ossification of the formed cartilage. H&E 400X.	<b>66</b>
<b>Fig. 36</b>	showing increase in compact bone mass formation which is more dense and organized. H&E 200X.	<b>67</b>
<b>Fig. 37</b>	Showing the condensation of the newly formed compact bone and calcium deposition (black arrows). H&E 200X.	<b>67</b>
<b>Fig. 38</b>	Showing osteonal canals (black arrows) beginning to appear between the calcified cartilages with large number of osteoblasts (blue arrows) inside the canals. H&E200X.	<b>68</b>
<b>Fig. 39</b>	Showing the compacted and organized appearance of the newly formed bone H&E 100X.	<b>68</b>
<b>Fig. 40</b>	showing the transition between cartilage and bone. H&E 200X.	<b>69</b>
<b>Fig. 41</b>	Showing a magnification of the transition from chondral (black arrows) to osteoid (blue arrows) tissue, osteonal canal formation between cartilage and large number of osteoblasts replacing chondrocytes. H&E 400X.	<b>69</b>



<b>List of abbreviations</b>	
<b>LBD</b>	Long Bone Defect.
<b>FG</b>	Fracture Gap.
<b>kVp</b>	Kilovoltage Potential.
<b>mAs</b>	Milliampere seconds.
<b>F.F.D.</b>	Focal spot Film Distance.
<b>ASIF</b>	Association for the Study of Internal Fixation.
<b>DCP</b>	Dynamic compression plate
<b>P.O</b>	Post-operatively.
<b>S/C</b>	Sub- Cutaneous.
<b>I/V</b>	Intravenously.
<b>PRP</b>	Platelet Rich Plasma
<b>PDGF</b>	Platelet derived growth factor.
<b>TGF</b>	Transforming growth factor.
<b>IGF</b>	Insulin like growth factor.
<b>EGF</b>	Epidermal growth factor.
<b>VEGF</b>	Vascular endothelial growth factor.
<b>TCP</b>	Tricalciumphosphate
<b>BMP</b>	Bone Morphogenic Protein.
<b>MSC</b>	Mesenchymal stem cell
<b>IL</b>	Interleukin
<b>TNF<math>\alpha</math></b>	Tumor necrosis factor $\alpha$
<b>MCSF</b>	Macrophage colony stimulating factor
<b>WB</b>	Whole blood
<b>PPP</b>	Platelet poor plasma
<b>P-PRP</b>	Pure platelet rich plasna
<b>L-PRP</b>	Leucocyte platelet rich plasma
<b>PF-4</b>	Platelet factor-4

<b>HGF</b>	Hepatocyte growth factor
<b>GPS</b>	Gravitational platelet sequestration
<b>EDETA</b>	Ethylene di amine tetra acetic acid
<b>CPD</b>	Citrate phosphate dextrose
<b>CTAD</b>	Citrate theophylline adenosine diprimadole
<b>RCF</b>	Rotational centrifugation force
<b>BMAC</b>	Bone marrow aspiration concentrate
<b>ACD-A</b>	Acid citrate dextrose-A
<b>PRF</b>	Platelet rich fibrin
<b>FGF</b>	Fibroblast growth factor
<b>ELISA</b>	Enzyme linked immunosorbant assay
<b>CGF</b>	Concentrated growth factor

## INTRODUCTION

A comprehensive knowledge of fracture healing is desirable in improving treatment and management of bone fractures and defects. Although medical technologies and orthopaedic surgical techniques have been much improved, some fractures still heal poorly, others take a long time to heal (delayed unions) and some result in non-unions (**Hokugo *et al.*, 2005**). Thus, there remains a need to know more about the biology of fracture healing in order to develop strategies for ensuring normal repair of the skeleton (**Jeong *et al.*, 2013**).

Many factors which in terms of compound and complicated fractures, bone tumors (e.g. osteosarcoma), necrosis, severe osteomyelitis, advanced osteoarthritis, high energy trauma, and other pathologic diseases can be the initial cause of bone defects, in most cases, it is often necessary to stabilize the remained viable bony segments and remove the diseased bony fragments that have no proper vascular supply from the patient's body (**Bigham *et al.*, 2008**). Following orthopedic surgical interventions, it is likely that large bone defects (LBDs) are developed (**Bostrom, Saleh, Einhorn, 1999**). Moreover, extensive fibrocartilage tissue formation following self-healing reaction may lead to development of delayed unions or non-unions in 5–10% of cases (**Schmitz and Hollinger, 1986**).

Successful healing of large bone defects (LBDs) is a complicated phenomenon because the body's natural ability often fails to effectively repair the LBDs. The characteristic of callus repair of fracture as well as the processes that take place during the healing of the injured tissues are of paramount importance when we consider the speed and quality of bone repair and its prognosis (**Sarkar *et al.*, 2006**).

The goal of fracture healing is to regenerate mineralized tissue in the fracture site in order to approximate the intact bone, and to restore mechanical strength and integrity of the injured bone to normalize the functionality of the repaired tissue (**Marsell and Einhorn, 2011**).