



## Indicators X-Ray Densitometric Studies In Fractures Of Long Tubular Bones With The Use Of Plasma Lifting In An Experimental Study

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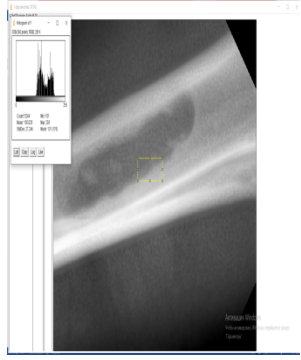
**Abstract** X-ray (densitometric) studies were performed on 60 Chinchilla rabbits at 7,14,21,30,60 and 90 days after modeling the fracture of the femoral shaft of the hind leg. The animals were divided into 2 groups. Rabbits of the experimental group 1 did not receive specific therapy after modeling the fracture. Postoperative wounds were treated daily with a solution of betadine. Animals of the experimental group 2 were injected weekly with 1 ml of platelet-rich plasma along the perimeter of the wound. The results of the conducted studies allowed us to establish that in the main group, the restoration of bone defects occurs according to the type of complete healing. Control X-rays confirm intensive bone formation during OTP injections and signs of osseointegration: bone tissue without signs of inflammation, no signs of rarefaction of bone tissue.

**Keywords:** X-ray (densitometric) studies, experiment, rabbits, chinchilla breeds, plasmolifting, fracture, long cadaverous bone.

**Relevance:** According to the data, platelet-rich autoplasm was used for surgical treatment of patients with bone and cartilage defects, in order to optimize the processes of reparative osteo - and chondrogenesis, this technique helped to improve the results [2]. The authors also used plasmolifting for comminuted intra-articular fractures, avoiding their removal or fixation with implants of cartilage fragments with subchondral bone [3]. Other authors used growth factors in patients with arthroscopy of the shoulder joint due to damage to its rotator cuff, as well as when replacing the cuff defect with a membrane from autologous fibrin saturated with growth factors. The authors obtained positive results after 6 months, which consisted in reducing the intensity of the pain syndrome and healing the shoulder cuff defect [8.9]. The author and author wrote in 14 patients and obtained promising sustained results following a 24-month follow-up of safety and results of shoulder rotator repair using growth factors in a pilot study [10]. According to the data, the use of platelet concentrate injections in the treatment of osteoarthritis of the knee joint. The authors wrote that using B quality control injections of hyaluronic

acid, and showed better analgesia and physical improvement in function when using plasmolifting [11]. However the author did not conduct studies in acute trauma i.e. in diaphyseal fractures of the lower leg and the method of treating patients with the use of plasmolifting [1.3.4.]. Objective: to study the parameters of densitometric studies in fractures of long tubular bones using plasma lifting in an experimental study.

**Materials and methods:** X-ray (densitometric) studies were performed on 60 Chinchilla rabbits at 7,14,21,30,60 and 90 days after modeling the fracture of the femoral shaft of the hind leg [5.7.6]. The animals were divided into 2 groups. Rabbits of the experimental group 1 did not receive specific therapy after modeling the fracture. Postoperative wounds were treated daily with a solution of betadine. Animals of the experimental group 2 were injected weekly with 1 ml of platelet-rich plasma along the perimeter of the wound. Digital images of the experimental animals were processed on a personal computer using the Image J program (Wayne Rasband. National Institute of Health, USA. <http://rsb.info.nih.gov/ij>). This program is designed for the analysis of scientific images. The results are displayed as a histogram with the average values. According to the results of X-ray studies, it was found that at the time of the surgical intervention, there were clear contours of the femur (Fig. 1), the bone tissue around the operating bed without pathological changes, there were no signs of an inflammatory process in the bone tissue (Fig.2, 3). According to the results of X-ray examinations, it was found that at the time of the surgical intervention, there were clear contours of the femur (Fig. 1), the bone tissue around the operating bed without pathological changes, there were no signs of an inflammatory process in the bone tissue (Fig.2, 3).

		
<p>Fig. 1 X-ray picture of the femoral shaft of the hind leg of a rabbit before modeling the fracture</p>	<p>Fig. 2. X-ray image of the femoral shaft of the rabbit hind leg after modeling the fracture</p>	<p>Fig. 3 Densitometric parameters of rabbit bone tissue on day 7 of fracture modeling</p>

The results of the study of the dynamics of the regeneration process of bone fractures in rabbits of groups 1 and 2 on day 14 showed that there were no significant differences between the compared groups (Fig. 4,5). Dynamic monitoring of the state of bone regeneration in the area.

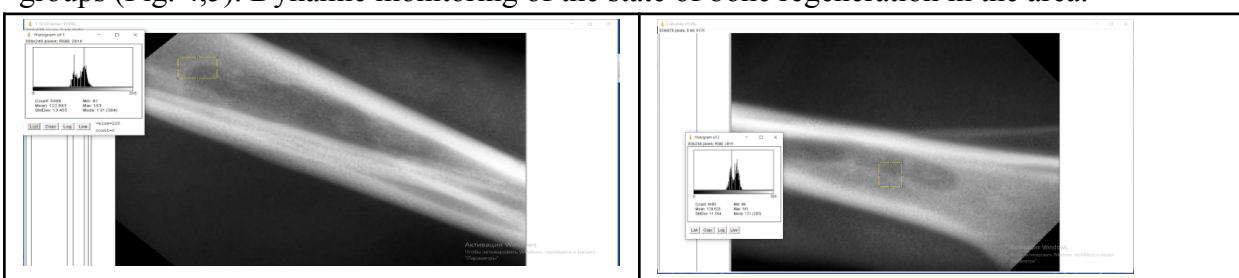


Fig. 4. Radiological and densitometric parameters of rabbits of group 1 on day 14

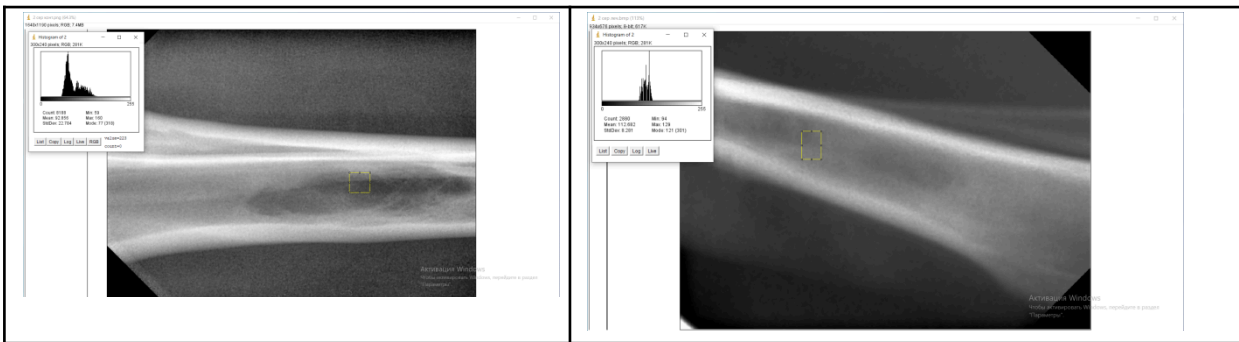


Fig. 5. Radiological and densitometric parameters of rabbits of group 2 on day 14

experimental fractures after 7,14,21,30,60 and 90 days showed that clear, clearly detectable differences were observed on 21 days of experiments in animals of the 2 experimental group that were administered OTP. Densitometric parameters at 21 days (147,122 cu) were comparable with the initial values before the operation (134,135 CU). Stabilization of the process is recorded in group 2, starting from 30 days. Bone regeneration is more pronounced in comparison with the indicators of group 1. So, in rabbits of group 1, densitometric indicators for 21 days were 125,439 cu (134,135 CU in group 2). This trend is noted on X-ray images and confirmed by the results of densitometric studies (Fig. 6-7).

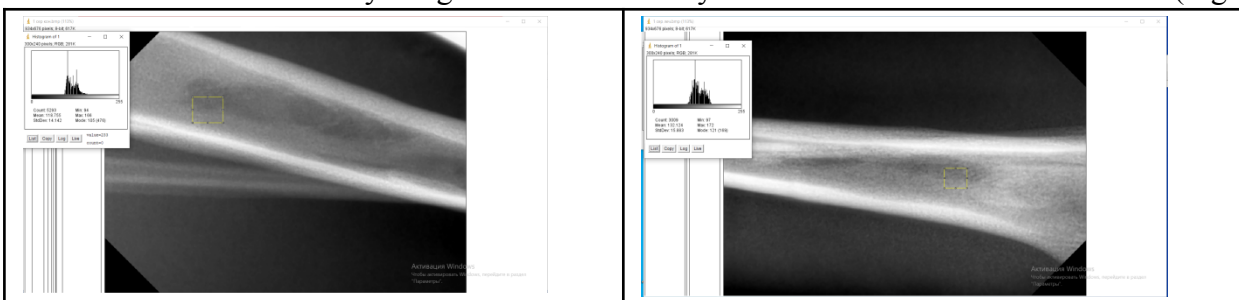


Fig. 6. Radiological and densitometric parameters of bone tissue in rabbits of group 1 for 21 days

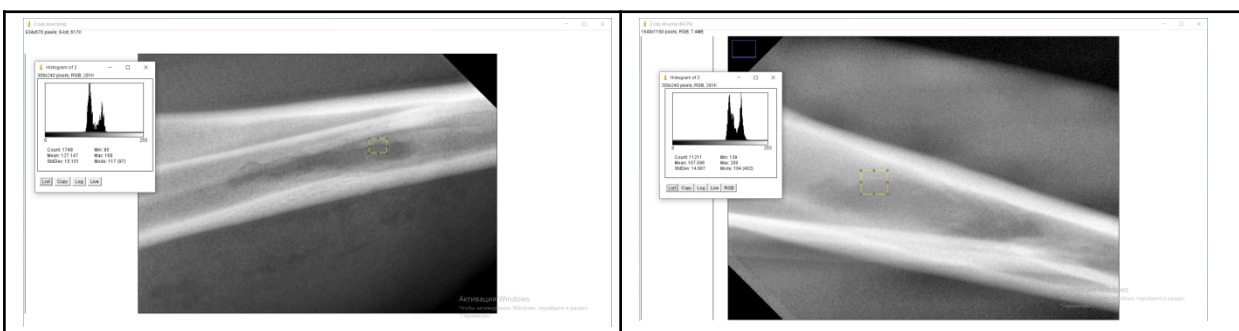


Fig. 7. Radiological and densitometric parameters of bone tissue in rabbits of group 2 on day 21

Figure 8 shows radiographs and results of densitometric studies of bone tissue in rabbits of group 1 30 days after surgery. There is a blurring of the contours, the formed tissue is visually homogeneous, and only in some areas the trabecularity of the structure of the newly formed bone tissue is determined. In rabbits of group 1, densitometric indicators on day 30 were 137,122 units .

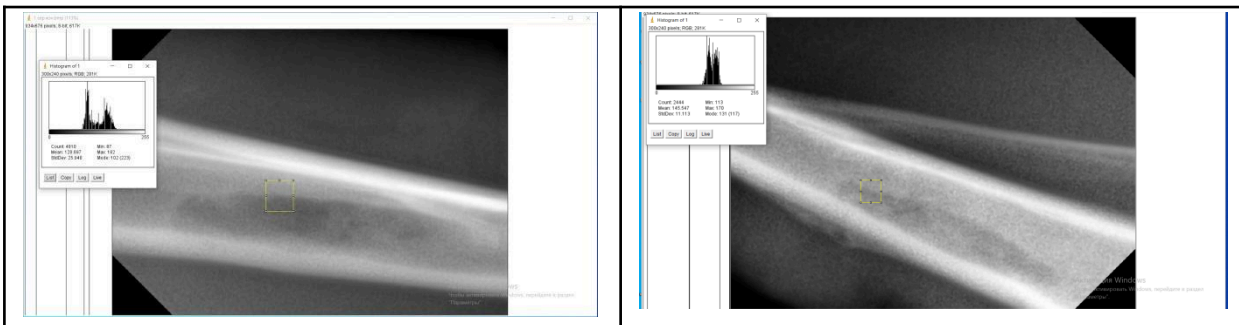


Figure 8. Radiological and densitometric parameters of bone tissue in rabbits of group 1 on day 30

In rabbits of group 2, on day 30, the newly formed bone tissue was mainly of a small-cell trabecular structure, densitometric indicators were 131.567 cu (Fig. 9).

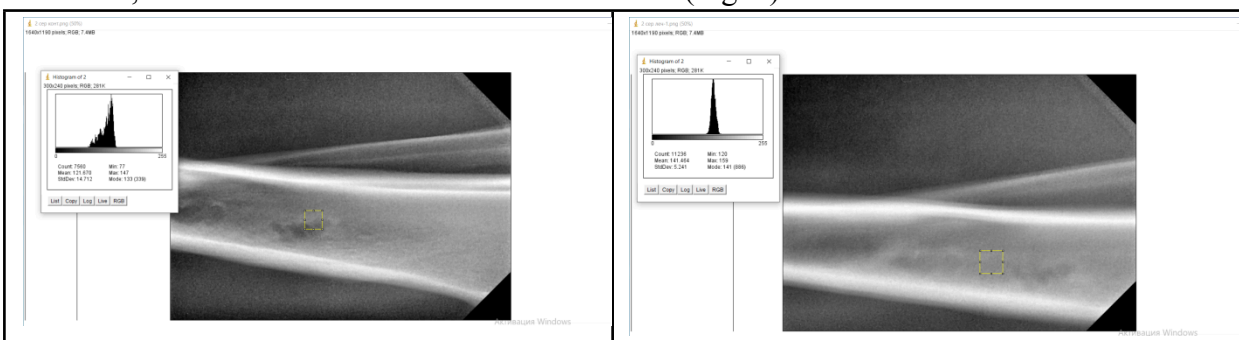
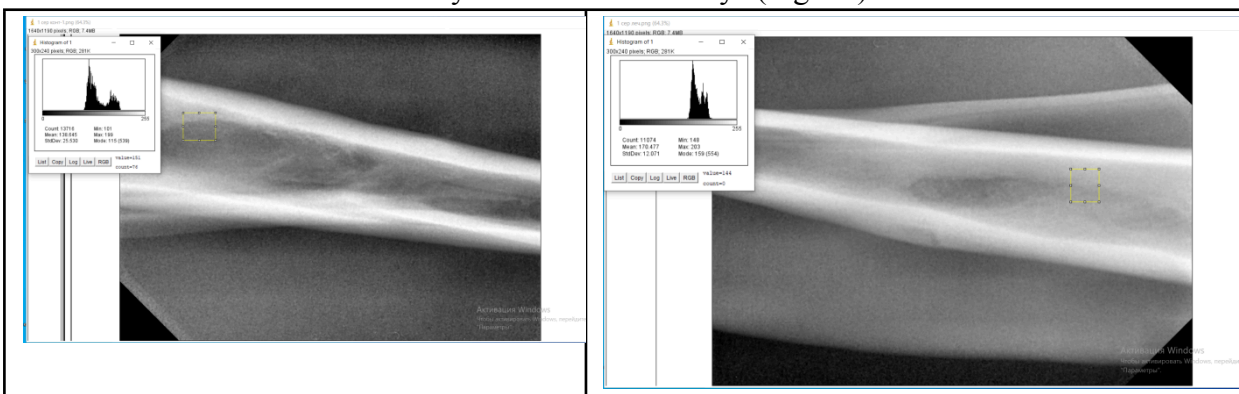


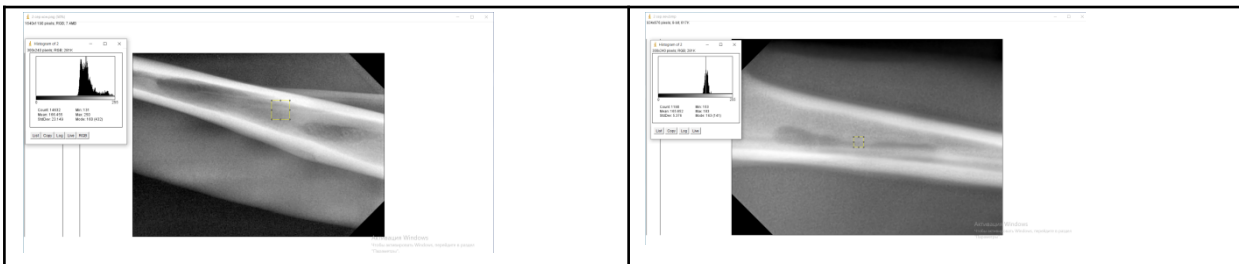
Fig. 9. Radiological and densitometric parameters of bone tissue in rabbits of group 2 on day 30

The average values of the densitometry index in group 1 on day 60 corresponded to 154.561 CU, i.e., the increase in the indicator is only 1.13 times in 30 days (Fig. 10).



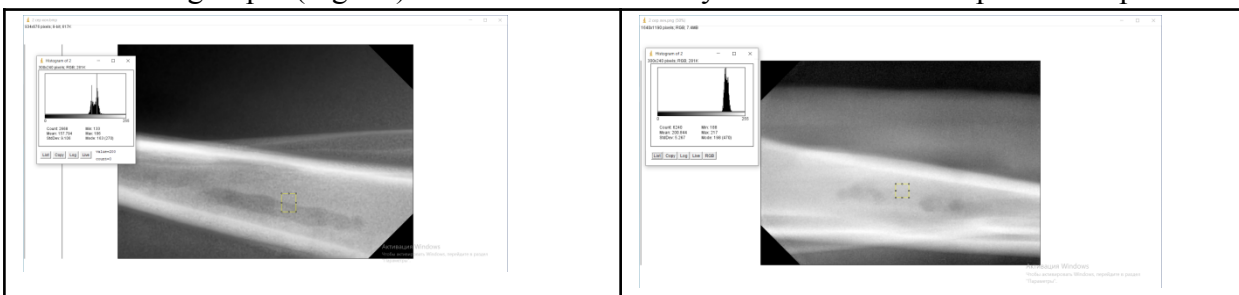
10. Radiological and densitometric parameters of bone tissue in rabbits of group 1 on day 60

A different dynamics of the acceleration of regeneration processes is recorded on day 60 in group 2. Thus, the average densitometry indicators were 166.053 CU (Fig. 11), which is 1.26 times higher than the same indicator for 30 days, and 1.07 times higher than the data of group 1. Bone regeneration is more pronounced in comparison with the indicators of group 1. This trend is obviously related to the positive impact of OTP.

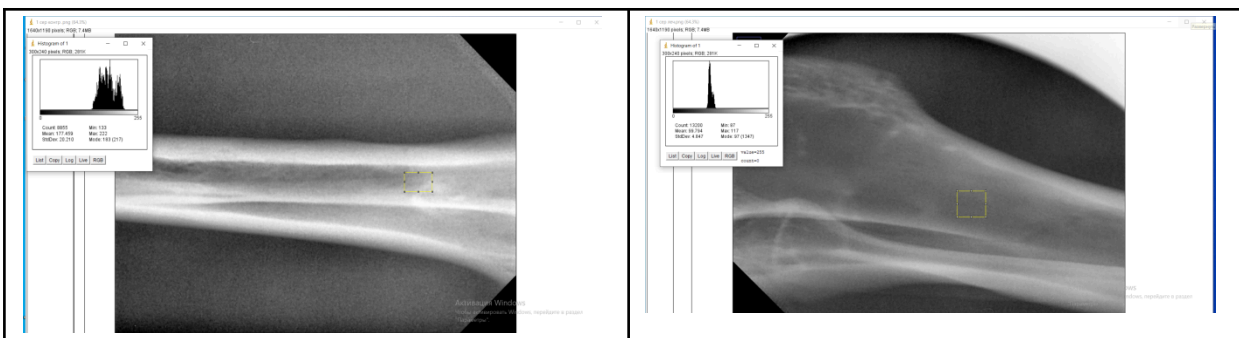


11. Radiological and densitometric parameters of bone tissue in rabbits of group 2 on day 60

On day 90, the studied parameters in rabbits of group 1 were lower than in group 2. In group 2 animals, there is a tendency to accelerate the processes of bone fracture regeneration on the 90th day. At the site of surgery, there is a newly formed bone tissue with a trabecular pattern, completely identical to the surrounding bone tissue. (Fig.12). Bone regeneration is more pronounced in comparison with the indicators of group 1 (Fig. 13). This trend is obviously associated with the positive impact of OTP.



12. Radiological and densitometric parameters of bone tissue in rabbits of group 1 on day 90



13. Radiological and densitometric parameters of bone tissue in rabbits of group 1 on day 90

Analysis of the results of X-ray and densitometric studies in group 2 allowed us to establish a direct relationship between the increase in bone density and the time elapsed since the operation. The increase in osteoreparative processes in the operating field is reflected in the average increase in the X-ray density of the bone. Positive dynamics of osseointegration processes is achieved by 30-60 days). The obtained X-ray data indicate the presence of bone tissue in the area of surgical intervention in the third month of the study. This is consistent with the data of Robustova T. G. (2005), who reports the presence of fine-grained bone in 1-2 months after the operation. Although the density of the newly formed bone during this period is less than the control value, after 3 months it approaches that of its own bone. Thus, according to the results of X-ray examination and densitometry, it is possible to assert the positive dynamics of the processes of osseointegration using platelet-rich plasma. The study showed a positive trend of dynamic increase in the density of the newly formed bone in different periods of the study. To determine the dynamics of the process of bone regeneration, we recommend conducting an X-ray visigraphic study with a computer analysis of X-ray images. For an objective assessment of the degree

of bone loss and the density of the newly formed bone in the well, we recommend using the ImageJ program (Wayne Rasband. National Institute of Health, USA)

Thus, the results of the X-ray (densitometric) studies allowed us to establish that in the main group, the restoration of bone defects occurs according to the type of complete healing. Control X-rays confirm intensive osteogenesis during OTP injections and signs of osseointegration: bone tissue without signs of inflammation, no signs of rarefaction of bone tissue.

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