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ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY

Autologous chondrocyte implantation versus ACI using 3D-bioresorbable graft for the treatment of large full-thickness cartilage lesions of the knee

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Abstract

Background In autologous chondrocyte implantation (ACI), the periosteum patch which is sutured over the cartilage defect has been identified as a major source of complications such as periosteal hypertrophy. In the present retrospective study, we compared midterm results of first-generation ACI with a periosteal patch to second generation ACI using a biodegradable collagen fleece (BioSeed-C) in 82 patients suffering from chronic posttraumatic and degenerative cartilage lesions of the knee.

Methods Clinical outcome was assessed in 42 patients of group 1 and in 40 patients of group 2 before implantation of

the autologous chondrocytes and at a minimum follow-up of 2 years using the ICRS score, the modified Cincinnati score and the Lysholm score.

Results Although patients treated with BioSeed-C had more previous surgical procedures on their respective knees, highly significant improvements ($P < 0.001$) were assessed in both groups at comparable outcome levels: the ICRS score improved from grade D (poor) preoperatively to grade C (fair); the modified Cincinnati knee score from 3.26 to 6.4 (group 1) and 3.3 and 6.88 (group 2). Lysholm score improved from 33 to 70 points (group 1) and from 47 to 78 points (group 2), respectively. Revision surgery was due to symptomatic periosteal hypertrophy ($n = 4$), graft failure ($n = 3$), plica syndrome ($n = 2$) synovectomy ($n = 1$) (group 1); and graft failure ($n = 2$), debridement ($n = 1$), synovectomy ($n = 2$) (group 2).

Conclusion These results suggest that BioSeed-C is an equally effective treatment option for focal degenerative chondral lesions of the knee in this challenging and complex patient profile.

Keywords Knee · Cartilage · Biosurgery · Trauma · Degenerative defects

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Introduction

The treatment of cartilage defects represents a common, complex and multifaceted task for orthopaedic surgeons; particularly, in young patients suffering from large cartilage defects, there are only limited conservative and surgical treatment options. Thus, several efforts to restore articular cartilage were undertaken [4, 11, 14, 20, 23, 38]. However, these cartilage repair techniques provide only limited durability of the repair tissue [29] or

suitable for small defects only [6]. In contrast, autologous chondrocyte implantation (ACI) introduced in 1994, lacks these disadvantages, but provides hyaline-like cartilage [4, 35–37].

Autologous chondrocyte implantation has been recommended as the treatment of choice for symptomatic cartilage defects larger than 2 cm [2] and for failed cartilage repair procedures and more than 10,000 patients worldwide have been treated with ACI already [26]. Encouraging short to midterm results of ACI were reported from case series [7, 9, 24, 25, 33, 39], while randomised clinical trials could not clearly demonstrate superiority of ACI compared with either microfracture or osteochondral cylinder transplantation [3, 12, 13, 17, 18]. First-generation ACI involves harvesting a periosteal flap from the tibia that later has to be fixed to the surrounding cartilage requiring a contained cartilage lesion. Application in some regions of the knee may thus be delicate or even impossible. Notably, the periosteal flap covering the defect has been identified as a potential source of complications resulting in reoperations in up to 25% of the patients [19, 24, 27, 28, 37]. To eliminate this significant disadvantage, to prevent chondrocytes from dedifferentiation, to improve adhesion and to facilitate handling, ACI has been refined through the development of bioresorbable matrices (e.g., MACI, BioSeed-C). With these grafts, it is no longer necessary to have a stable cartilage rim surrounding the defect and non-contained lesions can be addressed as well as contained lesions. Addressing defects on the medial or lateral femoral condyle that are smaller than 2 cm [2], BioSeed-C can be implanted arthroscopically [8].

BioSeed-C is now frequently applied to a significant patient population. Theoretically, the advantages of this technique would make it a better choice for the treatment of full-thickness cartilage lesions of the knee outclassing standard periosteum ACI. However, no study has compared BioSeed-C to the standard method of periosteum ACI yet. Therefore, orthopaedic surgeons cannot be sure of whether they deprive their patients of a potentially better articular cartilage repair if keeping at periosteum ACI. To determine which of the two techniques should be chosen to ensure best treatment results, to optimise the outcome and the benefit for the patients suffering from full-thickness cartilage lesions of the knee and to assess typical complications of both techniques, we performed a retrospective study to evaluate and to compare the clinical outcomes of standard ACI to ACI using a biodegradable polymer-fleece.

Materials and methods

In this clinical non-randomised retrospective study, 82 patients (42 women, 40 men) meeting the following

criteria were included: (1) clinical and radiographic [16] focal full-thickness cartilage lesions of the knee on the medial or lateral femoral condyle, patella or trochlea; (2) lesion grades III–IV in the Outerbridge classification [34]; (3) symptom-like pain or dysfunction of the knee joint and (4) given patient's oral consent following adequate information about mode of data acquisition, processing, analysis, interpretation and publication, according to regional guidelines.

Patients fulfilling at least one of the following criteria were not included in this study: (1) severe osteoarthritis; (2) diffuse tricompartmental degeneration; (3) multiple small lesions <1 cm [2]; (4) bilateral chondrocyte implantation; (5) age over 65 years; (6) presence of active infection; (7) injuries or afflictions of regions other than the knee; (8) gravity; (9) neoplasms; (10) radicular pain; (11) paralysis; (12) psychiatric diseases and (13) fibromyalgia.

Between March 1997 and October 2004, 82 patients were treated with ACI for full-thickness cartilage lesions of the knee in one hospital. They formed two groups: group 1 was treated with standard periosteum ACI and group 2 with ACI using a biodegradable fleece (BioSeed-C). There were 29 men and 13 women in group 1 and 22 men and 18 women in group 2. Mean defect size was 6.38 cm² (2–17.5) in group 1 and 4.6 cm² (2–15) in group 2 ($P < 0.001$). Average age was 34 (16–53) and 36 years (17–64), respectively. In both groups, defects were mainly situated on the medial femoral condyle (group 1: $n = 29$, group 2: $n = 27$). Mean follow-up of the periosteum ACI group was 36 months (24–63), of the BioSeed-C group 24 months (24 months). All but three patients of group 1 had at least one previous surgical procedure on the knee, with a mean of 1.94 (0–4). In group 2, all patients had previous surgical procedures of the knee with a mean of 3.35 (1–11), including meniscectomies (group 1: $n = 20$, group 2: $n = 20$), reconstructions of the anterior cruciate ligament (group 1: $n = 10$, group 2: $n = 12$) and cartilage repair procedures like abrasion arthroplasty (group 1: $n = 10$, group 2: $n = 0$), microfractures and drillings (group 1: $n = 17$, group 2: $n = 13$), respectively. In patients with the disruption of the anterior cruciate ligament, ACL reconstruction is required and was performed together with ACI; so was done with malalignment. More detailed information about the study cohorts is given in Table 1.

ICRS score [15], Lysholm score [21], Cincinnati score [31, 32] and the modified Cincinnati knee score [30] were used for evaluation of outcome. Data acquisition was performed by an independent investigator. Clinical evaluation and scoring were done preoperatively and at follow-up. To calculate levels of significance, the paired and unpaired Wilcoxon-rank sum test was done with SPSS for Windows Version 11.0 (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA).

Table 1 Characteristics of the two patient groups compared in the present study

Characteristic	Group 1 (conventional ACL, <i>n</i> = 42)	Group 2 (biodegradable fleece, <i>n</i> = 40)
Gender	28 male, 14 female	22 male, 18 female
Age (years)	34 (range 16–53)	36 (range 17–63)
Height (cm)	177 (range 162–196)	175 (range 160–189)
Weight (kg)	73 (range 50–92)	76.88 (range 54–102)
BMI	23 (18–29)	25 (range 19–34)
Treated knee	26 right, 16 left	21 right, 19 left
Defect size (cm ²)	6.38 (2–17.5)	4.6 (2–15)
Cartilage grade	38 grade IV, 4 grade III (1st lesion); 9 grade IV, 2 grade III (2nd lesion)	40 grade IV (1st lesion); 1 grade II, 11 grade IV (2nd lesion)
Localisation (1st lesion)	29 medial femoral condyle, 9 lateral femoral condyle, 7 trochlea, 4 patella	27 medial, 3 lateral, 6 patella, 4 trochlea
Number of previous surgical procedures	Mean: 1.97; 3 × 0, 10 × 1, 17 × 2, 9 × 3, 3 × 4	Mean: 3.35; 3 × 1, 15 × 2, 6 × 3, 7 × 4, 5 × 5, 2 × 6, 1 × 7, 1 × 11
Previous surgical procedures	20 meniscectomies, 17 drillings/microfractures, 10 ACL reconstructions, 10 abrasion arthroplasties, 4 lateral releases, 1 Ali Crogius	20 meniscectomies, 13 drillings/microfractures, 12 ACL reconstructions, 2 lateral releases, 1 collateral ligament reconstruction,
Additional procedures	6 ACL reconstructions, 6 high-tibial osteotomies, 8 OATS, 2 microfractures	10 ACL reconstructions, 10 high-tibial osteotomies, 2 drilling/microfractures, 1 lateral release, 1 medial capsular shift

Surgical technique

For both procedures, periosteum ACI and BioSeed-C, the cartilage defect was assessed arthroscopically for definite indication to ACI. Approximately, 250 mg of articular cartilage was taken as a biopsy from a lesser or non-weight bearing region of the knee as the linea terminalis or the intercondylar notch. The biopsy was placed in transport container provided by the commercial cell culturing company and sent to the respective company's cell culturing facility (Genzyme Biosurgery, Cambridge, MA, USA; Biotissue Technologies, Freiburg, Germany). There, chondrocytes were expanded in vitro. For conventional ACI, these chondrocytes were brought into a suspension at for later injection. For BioSeed-C, the chondrocytes were rearranged three dimensionally in fibrin and a polymer-based scaffold of polyglycolic/polylactic acid (polyglactin, vicryl) and polydioxanone.

The implantation of the cultured autologous chondrocytes was performed at a date according to the laboratory guidelines. Under general or local anaesthesia and antibiotic prophylaxis, a medial or lateral arthrotomy was performed preparing the cartilage defect in a tourniquet-controlled bloodless field. The cartilage lesion was carefully debrided back to healthy cartilage building a stable rim.

For periosteum ACI, a template was fitted to defect size and periosteum was harvested from the lateral aspect of the tibia using this template. This periosteal flap was fitted to defect size and sutured into the defect cambium layer down (Vicryl 6-0) leaving a gap for the injection of the cultured chondrocytes (Fig. 1 b, arrowhead). The rim was sealed with fibrin glue. The chondrocyte suspension was injected

under the periosteal flap and the flap was finally secured and sealed with fibrin glue and a final suture.

BioSeed-C is a resorbable composite material consisting of polyglactin 910 and poly-p-dioxanone collagen fleece seeded with autologous chondrocytes in a three-dimensional matrix. It contains 20×10^6 cells/cm³ fixed with approximately 5–7 mg fibrin adhesive and will be resorbed after 2–3 months. For the BioSeed-C procedure, the defect was debrided to a rectangular shape down to the subchondral bone using a sharp curette (Fig. 2d). A template was taken and the fleece fitted to size. Using a resorbable thread, the graft (Fig. 2a) was armed with a double-knot loop at each corner (Vicryl 2-0). One threefold knot approximately 1 cm from the edge secures the sling (Fig. 2b). An additional knot approximately 1 cm out moors the sling and serves as a pulley. Using k-wires (1.7 mm, 35 cm long with eye), four drill holes on the corners of the defect were made to fix the implant transosseously (Fig. 2c). Firm action on the pulleys guided the knots into the transosseous drill holes at the corners of the defect (Fig. 2d). The pulley slings were cut close to their dermal exit (Fig. 2e).

For both procedures, arthrotomy was closed under careful haemostasis. For postoperative management, continuous passive motion machines were used starting the first postoperative day. Range of motion initially was limited to 40° of flexion and was increased in stages of 5°–10° per day limited to 90° of flexion. The operated knee was unloaded for 6 weeks with approximately 15% of the body weight. Physiotherapy was prescribed individually. Starting the seventh postoperative week, load was increased gradually and specific isometric strengthening exercises were performed. Light exercise such as walking or cycling was

Fig. 1 Periosteum ACI: the cartilage defect was debrided back to healthy cartilage (*left*). A periost patch harvested from the tibia was sutured into the defect cambium layer down. On the upper left side, one suture was skipped (*arrow*) which will be done later to allow injection of the autologous chondrocyte suspension (*right*)

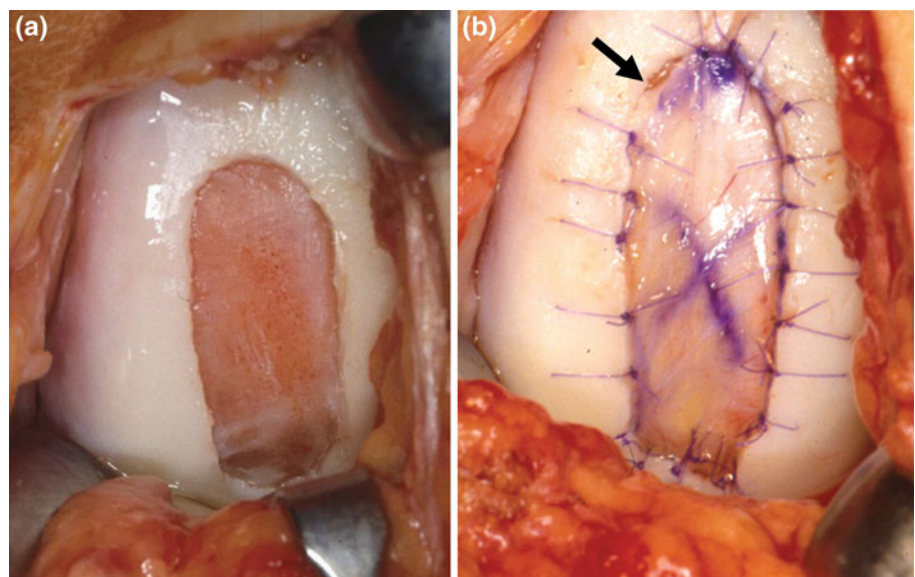
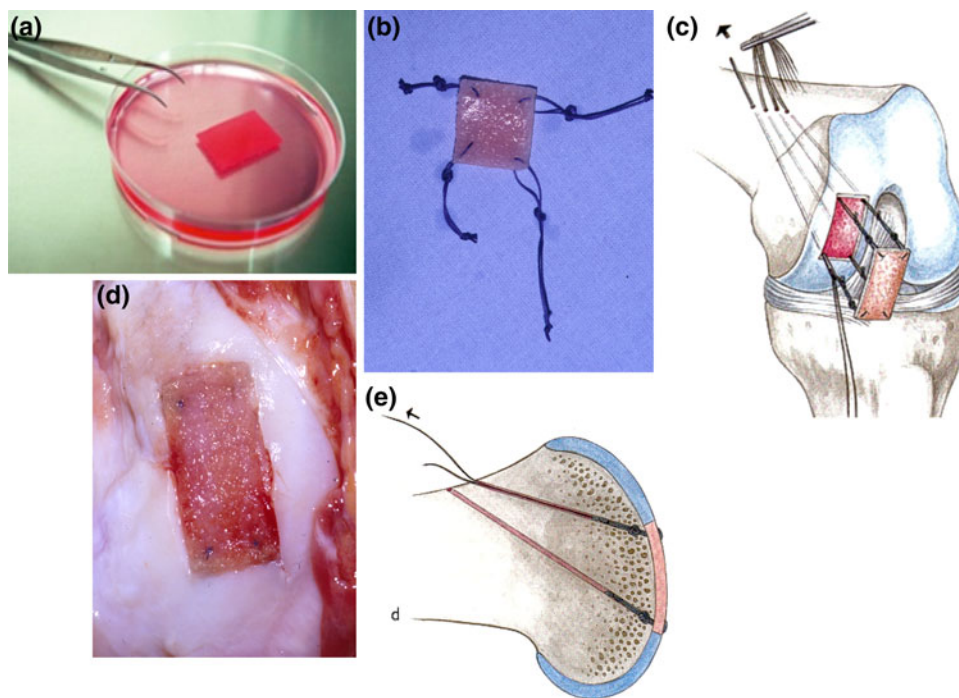


Fig. 2 BioSeed-C is delivered as a $20 \times 30 \times 2$ mm polymer-fleece seeded with 2×10^6 autologous chondrocytes (a). The graft is armed with vicryl sutures at every corner which serve as a pulley (b) and are fixed transosseously using 1.7-mm-k-wires in an insideout technique (c); that way, the graft is smoothly fitted into the defect (d) and securely fixed in a press-fit technique (e)



allowed after the sixth postoperative month and return to contact sports was not recommended before 12 months postoperatively.

Results

Intraoperatively, no loosening, ablation or derangement of either transplant occurred. No knee joint infection and no allergic reaction occurred in either group. Postoperatively, neither an extension lag nor a flexion deficit could be observed. One patient of the BioSeed-C group had a moderate effusion at follow-up, but not other problems and did well later on. The rate of follow-up in the periosteum group was 100%. In the BioSeed-C group, the grafts of one patient were removed in a peripheral institution due to soft regeneration tissue after 9 months. This patient was registered as a treatment failure. Another patient developed paraplegia during follow-up and, therefore, was excluded from the study. One patient was lost to follow-up due to unknown address.

At follow-up, mean scores significantly increased in both groups compared with baseline: in the periosteal group, the ICRS score improved from grade D (poor) preoperatively to grade C (fair) post-op ($P < 0.0001$) with a range from grade A (excellent) to grade D (poor) (Fig. 3a). The modified Cincinnati knee score improved from 3.26 to 6.44 (patient) ($P < 0.0001$) and from 3.36 to 6.88 (physician) ($P < 0.0001$) (Fig. 3b, c). Mean Lysholm score improved from 33 to 70 points ($P < 0.0001$) (Fig. 3d).

In BioSeed-C group, like in the periosteum group, the ICRS score improved from grades D to C as well

($P < 0.0001$) (Fig. 3a). The modified Cincinnati knee score increased from 3.3 to 6.4 (patient) ($P < 0.0001$) and from 4.9 to 6.5 (physician) ($P < 0.0001$) (Fig. 3b, c). Mean Lysholm score enhanced from 47 to 78 points ($P < 0.0001$) (Fig. 3d). There was no significant difference between groups 1 and 2 in the ICRS score rating ($P = 1$) and in the Lysholm score ($P = 0.065$). In the overall rating of the modified Cincinnati knee score (patient), the difference between groups was not statistically significant ($P = 0.39$). However, the physician rating was significantly better in the periosteum group ($P = 0.033$).

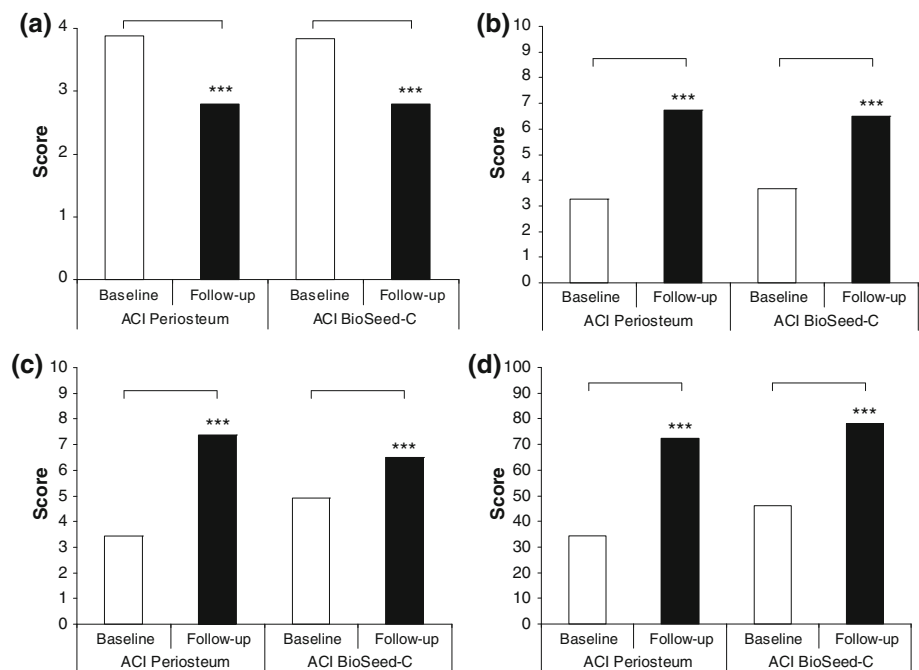
In the periosteum group, 10 patients required revision surgery, due to symptomatic periosteal hypertrophy ($n = 4$) or graft failure ($n = 3$), plica syndrome ($n = 2$) and synovectomy ($n = 1$).

In the BioSeed-C group, reoperations were necessary and regarded as directly related to ACI in five patients. One patient underwent graft removal in a peripheral institution and was thus registered as a treatment failure. Two patients had a synovectomy and one patient had a debridement and one a total knee replacement, respectively.

Discussion

The aim of the present study was to compare the clinical outcome of standard periosteum ACI to BioSeed-C (ACI using a biodegradable fleece) in patients with focal degenerative cartilage defects of the knee. Patients of both treatment groups showed highly significant increases in the respective scores used for outcome measurement

Fig. 3 Clinical outcome after 2 years as measured by the ICRS, modified Cincinnati knee score and the Lysholm score. All scores showed highly significant ($P < 0.0001$) improvements at follow-up. The ICRS score improved from grade IV at baseline to grade III at follow-up (a). The modified Cincinnati knee score as evaluated by patient (b) and physician (c) showed highly significant improvements in the evaluated follow-up period. The Lysholm score improved highly significant as well (d)



demonstrating major improvements in activities of daily living, ability to work and in sports. Patients treated with periosteal ACI required twice as many reoperations as patients treated with BioSeed-C. In the ICRS score, the patient rating of the modified Cincinnati knee score and the Lysholm score, the outcome was comparable between the periosteum and the BioSeed-C group. However, in the objective and strict ICRS score and in the patient rating of the modified Cincinnati knee score, patients treated with periosteum ACI scored slightly, but not significantly better, whereas in the Lysholm score, it was vice versa. In contrast, in the physician's rating, BioSeed-C patients scored slightly worse than periosteum patients, because of better baseline ratings.

The patients of the two groups compared in this study differed in defect size, number of previous or concomitant surgical procedures and length of the postoperative follow-up period. This may influence the results. However, the impact of this potential effect is unknown. The group treated with conventional ACI had larger defects and longer follow-up. However, a direct comparison of the two groups may be inappropriate, as there were significantly more previous surgical procedures in the group treated with BioSeed-C.

When compared with case series, randomised studies evaluating ACI versus other cartilage repair surgeries as reported previously are favourable [3, 12, 13, 17, 18]. A recent systematic review comparing ACI and osteochondral autograft transfer with each other with one another and with traditional abrasive techniques demonstrated no clear superiority of ACI over microfracture [22] in line with the findings published by other authors [17, 18]. However, in

another study, ACI showed a superior cartilage regenerate than microfracture at same clinical short-term results [39].

When comparing the two ACI methods, the present study shows that these are equally effective. Advantages of the BioSeed-C techniques comprise less morbidity, as no periosteum has to be harvested and the option of arthroscopical implantation. Defects of the femoral condyles can be addressed arthroscopically depending on lesion size and location which is associated with faster recovery after surgery and with better cosmetic results. Further advantages of BioSeed-C, are that it is easier to apply, is more stable than the periosteum cartilage transplant and triggers less second look surgeries, because there can be no periosteum hypertrophy. This may partly be due to the lacking periosteum hypertrophies frequently causing reoperations in patients treated with ACI using periosteum. ACI involves an open technique with inherent disadvantages such as adhesions and prolonged recovery. Therefore, an arthroscopical approach to ACI as published previously is desirable and could potentially reduce postoperative morbidity [8]. The authors believe that this is the first study comparing standard ACI to a 3D fleece technique (BioSeed-C), representing a non-randomised retrospective, comparative study with at least 40 patients in each group. However, the outcome of this study should be interpreted with care and statistical effects associated with small numbers of patients may be considered.

First-generation tissue engineering grafts such as periosteum ACI have been demonstrated to be an appropriate therapy for the regeneration of posttraumatic defects [5, 10]. However, second generation cartilage tissue

engineering grafts using various matrices were recently considered to be technically more attractive. For instance, in a series of 47 cartilage defects, similar outcomes were obtained clinically as well as histologically [1]. In a multicenter study evaluating Hyalograft C, which consists of autologous chondrocytes embedded in a derivative of hyaluronic acid, more than 90% of patients showed improvements of the ICRS score [23]. Clinical assessment as done by the Meyers score, the Lysholm score and in the ICRS scores was improved in a prospective study investigating 5-year results of matrix associated ACI [2].

In summary, we regard the outcome of this study as a decent treatment result for this difficult and highly demanding patient profile, particularly because patients treated with BioSeed-C had the same outcome levels, e.g., in knee-related performance and quality of life as the patients treated with periosteum ACI, although they have had more surgeries on their knees before.

Concerning its advantages in comparison to periosteum ACI, we conclude that BioSeed-C is equally effective as periosteum ACI.

Conflict of interest statement All authors certify they have not signed any agreement with a commercial interest related to this study which would in any way limit publication of any and all data generated for the study or to delay publication for any reason.

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