

BOSTON UNIVERSITY GSDM SCIENCE DAY 2021

QUANTIFICATION OF THE REGIONAL ACCELERATORY PHENOMENON USING DEEP LEARNING

BY MASSIMO DI BATTISTA, TAISUKE OHIRA & SERGE DIBART

INTRODUCTION

BIOLOGICAL MODIFICATION IN BONE

- Biological modifications are known to happen in bone after an injury
- RAP first described in 1983 by HM frost
 - Scientific foundation behind modern accelerated orthodontics and other procedures
 - Sequence of events, including increased bone turnover, in response to noxious stimulus to the bone
 - Wilcko & al. (2001) used it to accelerate orthodontic movement
 - Dibart (2009) described a minimally invasive version of this technique using a piezoelectric knife
 - No studies so far compared the intensity of the bone modifications induced by bur vs piezo

"[...] ACCELERATES THE LOCAL BONE TURNOVER 10 TO 50 FOLD ABOVE NORMAL FOR MORE THAN A YEAR"

HM FROST, 1983

RESEARCH QUESTION

WHAT WE WANTED TO KNOW

- Yaffe (1994) demonstrated on the rat model that reflection of a flap alone gave place to a phenomenon consistent with the RAP
 - We included a group where the tissues were reflected without decortication (sham)
- PICO Question: Is there is a difference in the bone biomodifications induced by decortication with a piezoelectric knife or a rotary bur compared with a sham procedure or intact bone on the rat model?
- Hypothesis: Different surgical methods induces distinct biological modifications in bone

STUDY DESIGN

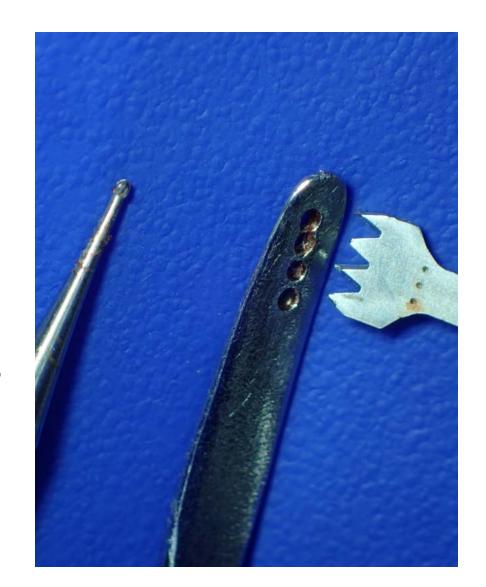
WHAT WE WANTED TO SEE

- Animal study on the rat tibia
- Procedures tested:
 - O Selective cortical penetration with a Piezoelectric knife,
 - O Selective cortical penetration with a Rotary bur,
 - Soft tissue reflection
 - Intact bone as a control
- Timepoints:
 - Post-operative day 7 and 14

MATERIALS & METHODS

SURGICAL ARMAMENTARIUM

- Piezoelectric knife
 - BS1 insert of Piezotome
- Bur Group
 - Template for a 0.5 carbide bur in order to make a defect that is comparable in size with the defect from the BS1 insert



METHODS

SURGICAL PROCEDURE



The BS1 insert of the piezotome



Visualization of the knee through the skin



Osseous defect created (Shown with piezoelectric knife)



Immediate post-op after sutures



After 1 week of healing, at time of sacrifice

METHODS

EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS

PIEZOELECTRIC KNIFE

ROTARY BUR

SHAM

3x Day 7 3x Day 7
3x Day 14 3x Day 14

CONTROL









Day 0: Experiment

Day 7: Sacrifice of 7D group

Day 14: Sacrifice of 14D group

Timeline:

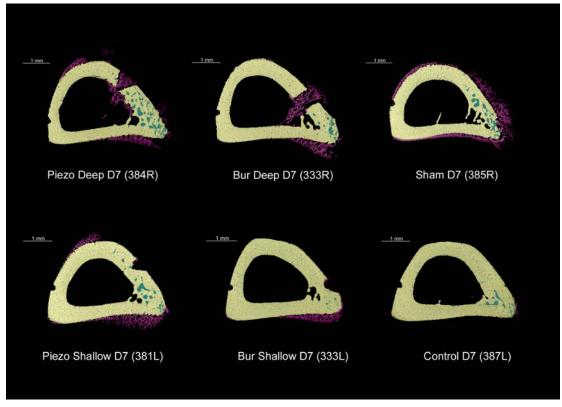
Data analysis

METRICS & ANALYSIS

HOW WE MEASURED THE RESULTS

- Cortical porosity of the bone on micro-CT analysis (Xradia Versa 520) was used to evaluate the intensity of the bone modifications
 - Cortical porosity has been shown to be linked to bone turnover
 - Can be quantified and compared
- Deep learning was used to segment images
 - Subset of machine learning, allows to obtain precise segmentation of 3D images without doing it manually
 - Full scan = 1000+ slices, Only have to segment 6-8 manually per scan

SEGMENTATION RESULTS



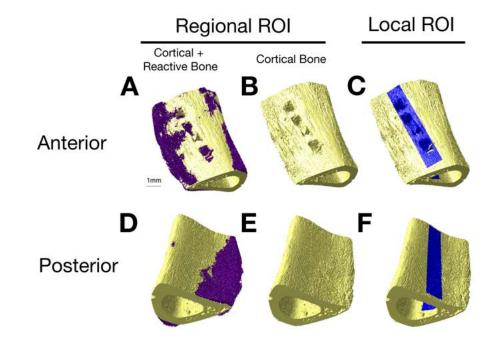
Cortical Bone

Reactive Bone (Callus)

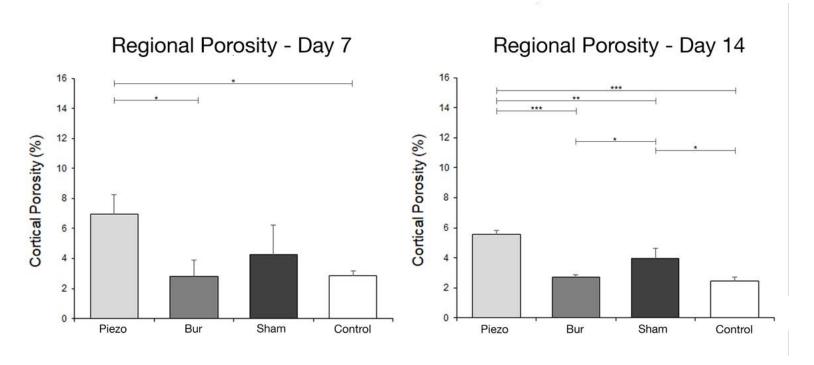
Cortical Porosity

RESULTS

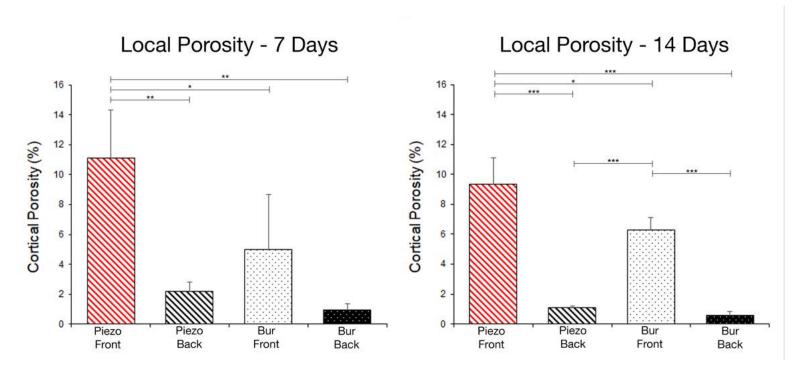
- Regional vs Local ROIs
- Presence of reactive bone
- Local analysis: Regions of Interest (ROIs) in blue have a dimension of 6 x 1 x 1 mm
- Regional analysis: Based on whole scan (approx 7mm)



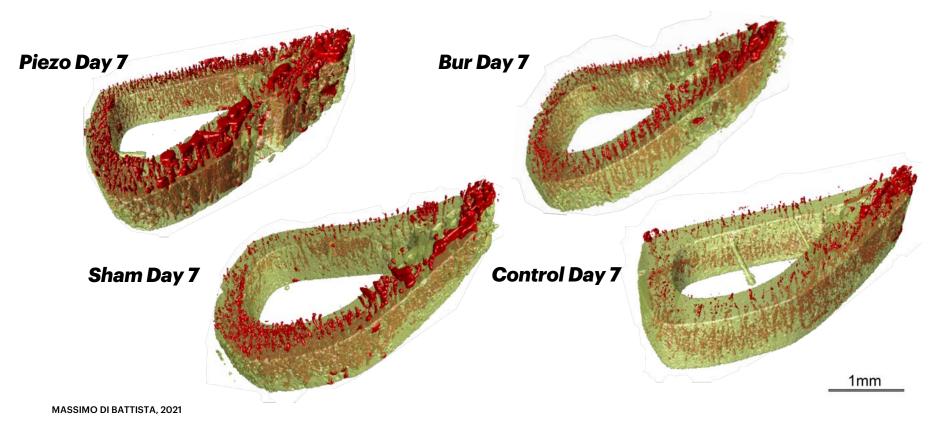
RESULTS



RESULTS



3D RECONSTRUCTIONS



DISCUSSION/CONCLUSION

WHAT THIS DATA TELLS US

- According to our results, piezoelectric surgery induces a phenomenon consistent with the RAP that is significantly more pronounced that the one induced by a rotary bur or reflection of tissues alone
- Local analyses also suggest that the piezoelectric knife induces more bone modifications, but also that said modifications are localized.
- What is the origin of these porosities?
 - o Original paper by Frost mentioned that they observed "a secondary Haversian system"
 - 3D rendering of the porosity shows a vascular net-like arrangement