

# Innovations for Active Healing



# Wearable Tech Meets Bone Healing: The Future of Ultrasound in Orthopedics and Podiatry

Thomas J. Chang, DPM

# Faculty

**Thomas J. Chang, DPM**

Sonoma County Orthopedic/Podiatric Specialists  
Santa Rosa, California

# Faculty Disclosures

- **Thomas J. Chang, DPM:** Advisory Board—Ossio, Paragon 28 (Biomet/Zimmer), Bioventus

# Program Information

- This program is provided by HMP Education, an HMP Global company
- Supported by an educational grant from Bioventus

# Learning Objectives

- Review current evidence on LIPUS for healing fractures in high-risk patients, including those with delayed or nonunion and chronic conditions
- Demonstrate how to use ultrasound bone healing in podiatry and orthopedics, especially for stress fractures and post-surgical care
- Explore new advances and challenges in ultrasound bone stimulation, including wearables, patient use, and cost concerns

# Ultrasound Bone Healing System Indications

- Accelerated healing of indicated fresh fractures\*
  - Distal radius: closed, posteriorly displaced
  - Midshaft tibia: closed or Grade I open
- Established nonunions†
  - Excluding skull and vertebrae

\*Fractures managed by closed reduction and cast immobilization; †A nonunion is considered to be established when the fracture site shows no visibly progressive signs of healing.

Higgins A, et al. *Appl Health Econ Health Policy*. 2014;12(5):477-484.

# Many Articles to Support LIPUS

- 38% faster healing of approved fresh fractures
- 86% heal rate for nonunions
- Robust mechanism of action supports clinical findings
  - Upregulation of COX-2, VEGF, BMPs
  - Increased angiogenesis<sup>5</sup>, mineralization

COX-2 = cyclooxygenase 2; VEGF = vascular endothelial growth factor; BMP = bone morphogenetic protein.

Heckman JD, et al. *J Bone Joint Surg Am.* 1994;76(1):26-34. Kristiansen TK, et al. *J Bone Joint Surg Am.* 1997;79(7):961-973. Nolte PA, et al. *J Trauma.* 2001;51(4):693-702. Naruse K, et al. *Ultrasound Med Biol.* 2010;36(7):1098-1108. Leung KS, et al. *Clin Orthop Rel Res.* 2004;418:253-259. Tang CH, et al. *Mol Pharmacol.* 2006;69(6):2047-2057. Sant'Anna EF, et al. *J Orthop Res.* 2005;23:646-652.

# LIPUS Safety

- Safety and effectiveness have not been established for
  - Skeletally immature patients
  - Pregnant or nursing women
  - Patients with pacemakers, poor circulation, or blood clotting problems
  - Fractures linked to bone cancer
- Some patients may be sensitive to the ultrasound gel

# Nonunions – Comes with Surgery



# Nonunions



# 18-Year-Old Female: Painful Tailor's Bunion Nonunion



# 9 Months Post-Op (Jones FX Nonunion)

**Injury**



**US stimulation  
3 months**



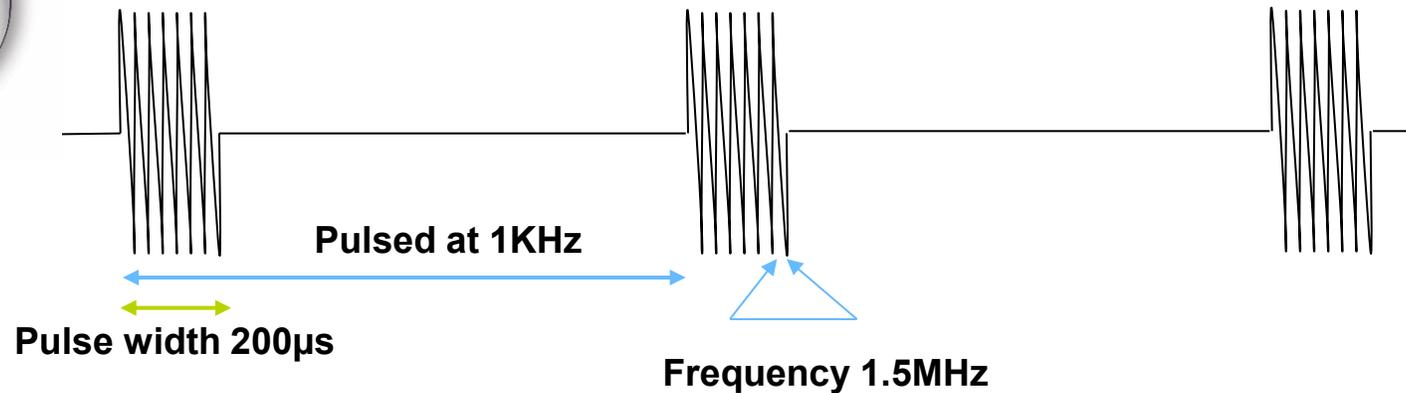
**5 months**



# Ultrasound Bone Healing System Uses LIPUS



- Physical pressure wave
- Patients self-administer at home
- 20-minute treatment session once daily
- Transducer must touch skin

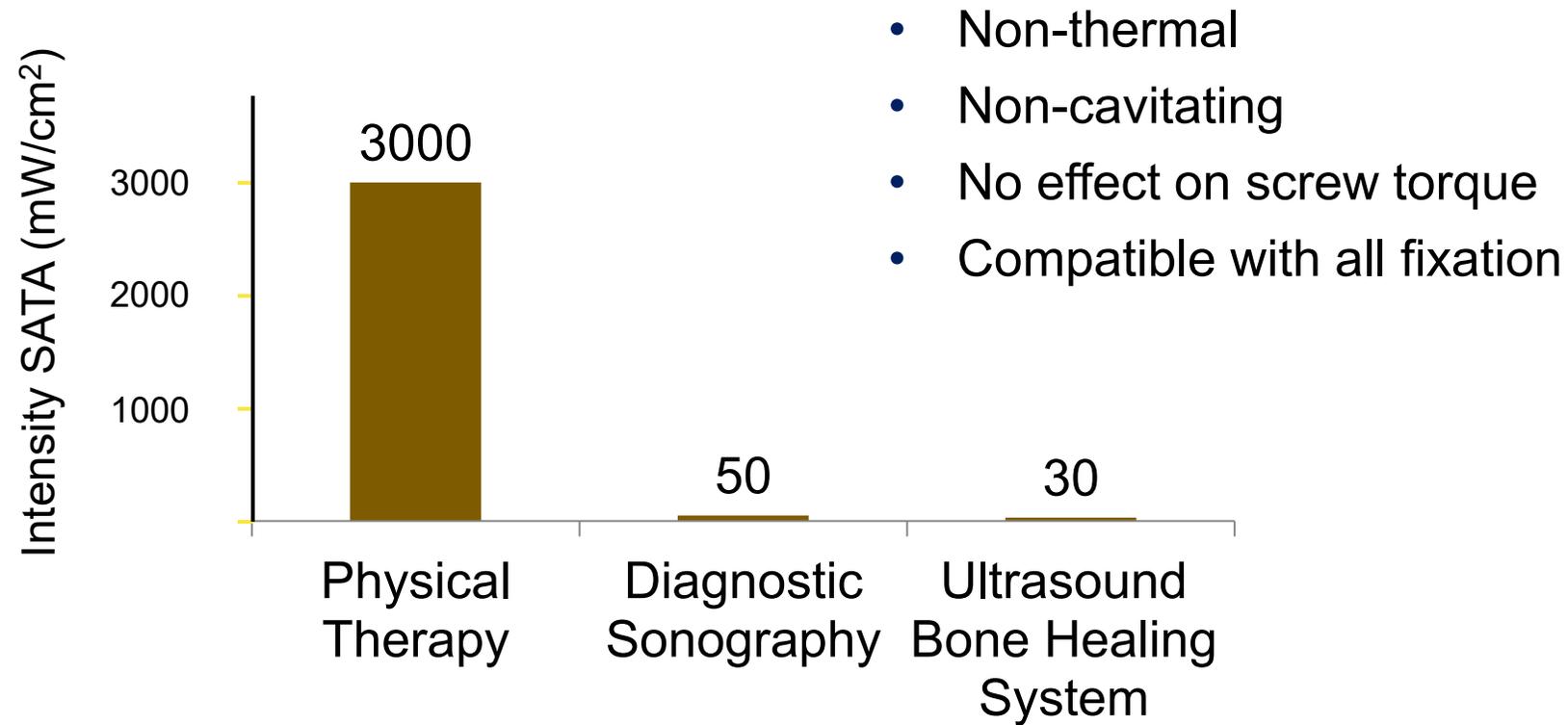


# US Stimulation and Non-Weight Bearing Cast x 3 Months





# Intensity



# LIPUS and Metal Fixation (Nonunion)

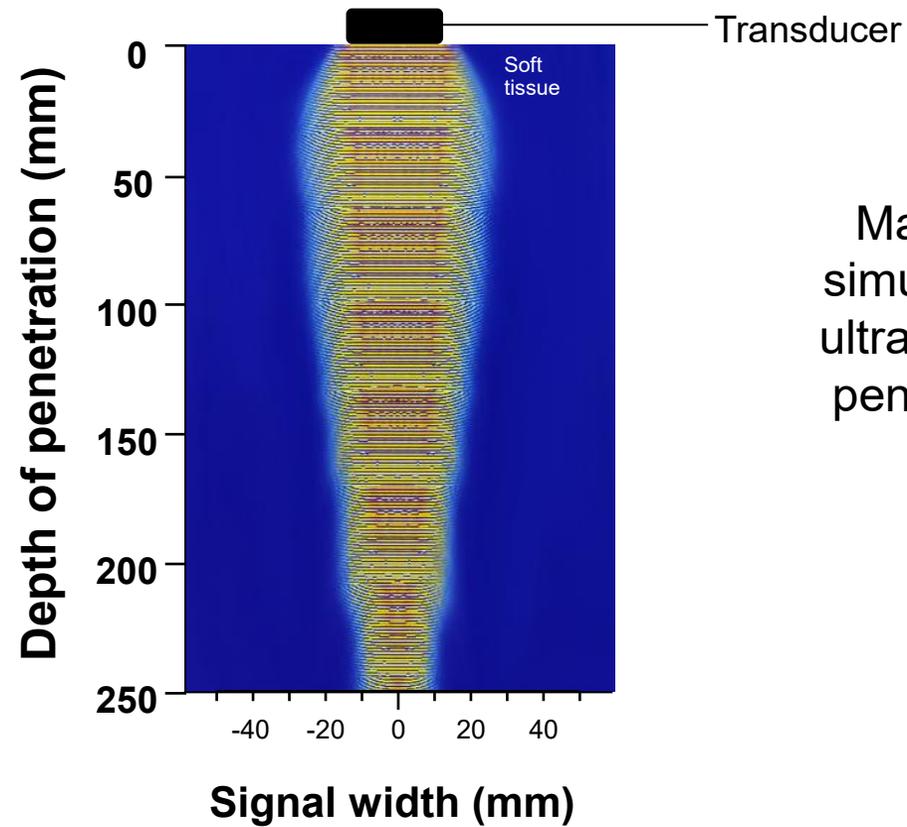
- No negative effects in the presence of metal implants
- Non-cavitating, non-thermal
- No metal degradation
- No effect on screw stability or screw torque removal

**LIPUS may be used with internal fixation in nonunions and has no known contraindications.**



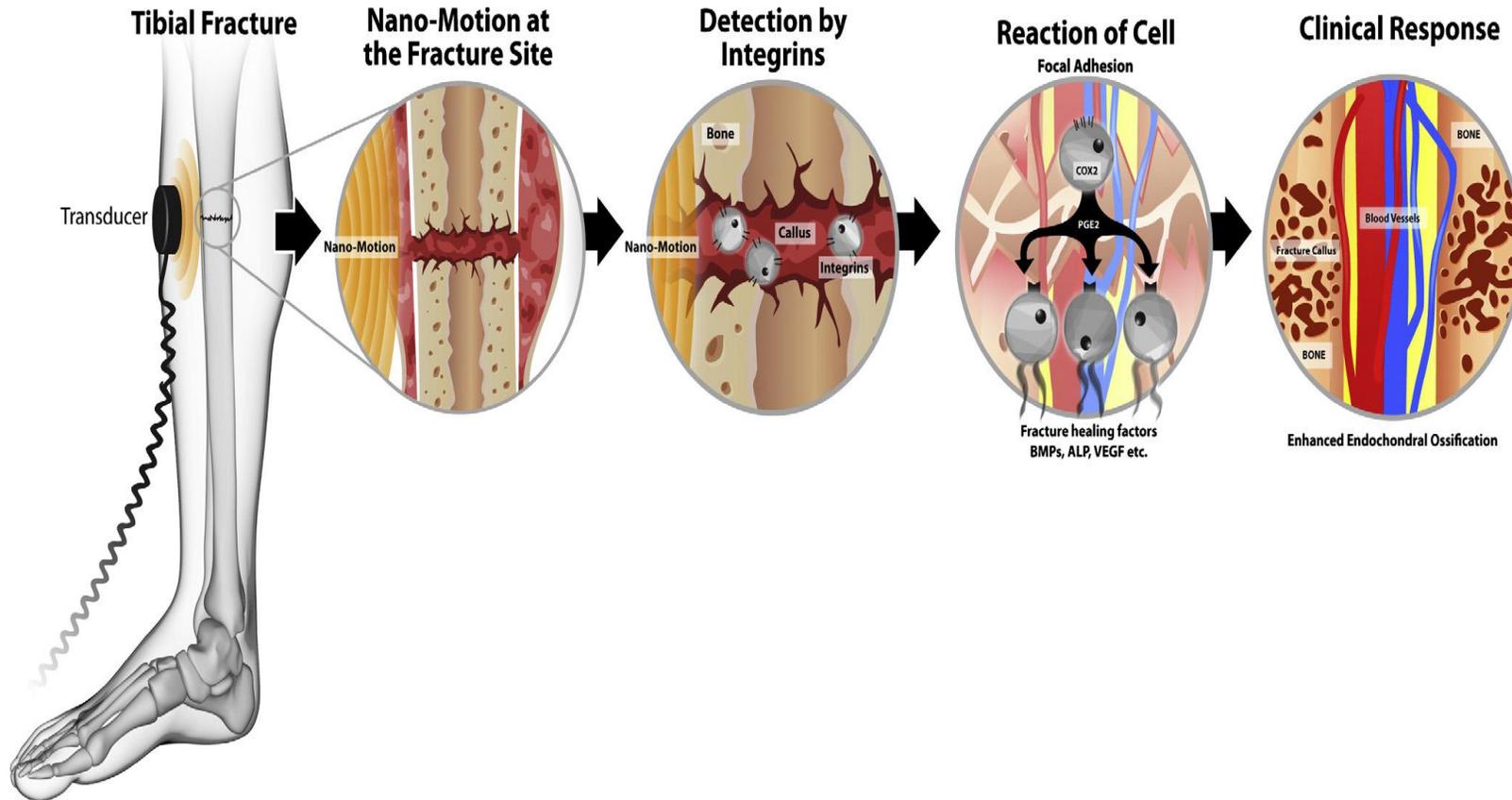
X-ray courtesy of Bob Zura, MD.

# LIPUS Signal Depth of Penetration



Mathematical simulation of the ultrasound beam penetrating soft tissue.

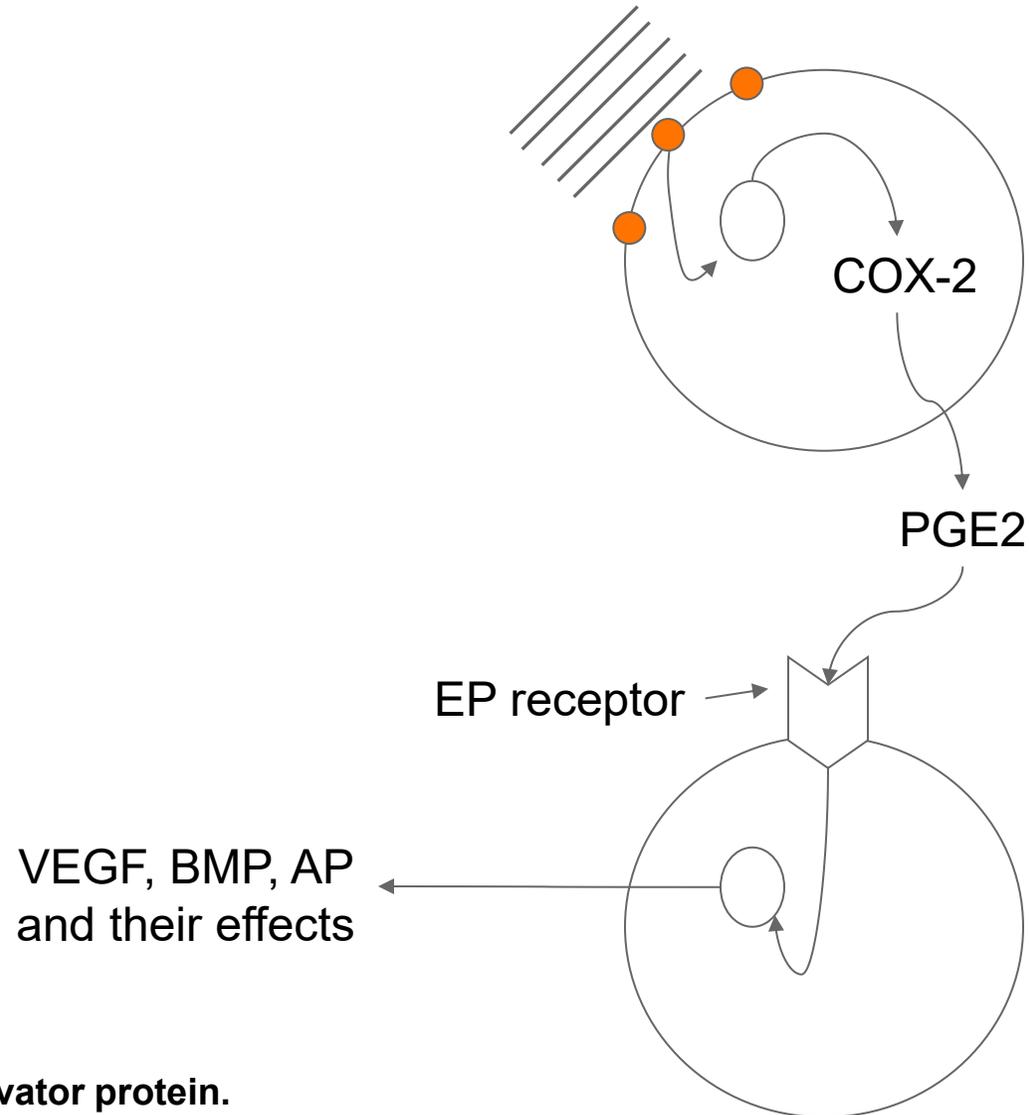
# Summary: LIPUS Mode and MOA



MOA = mechanism of action.

Harrison A, et al. *Ultrasonics*. 2016;70;45-52.

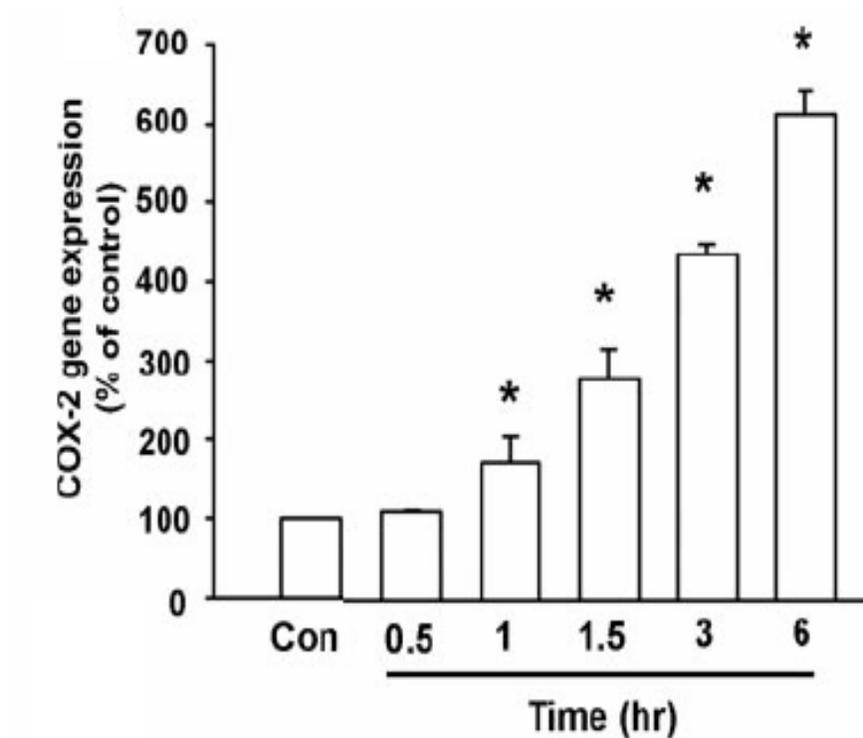
# Role of COX-2



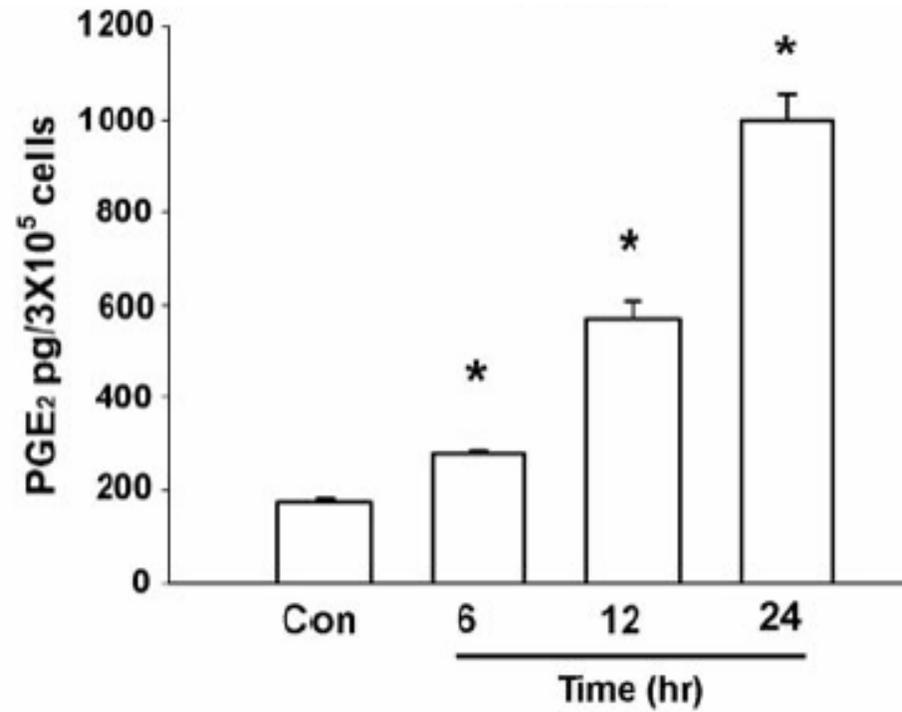
PGE2 = prostaglandin E2; AP = activator protein.  
Naruse K, et al. *Ultrasound Med Biol.* 2010;36(7):1098-1108.

# COX-2 Upregulated after LIPUS

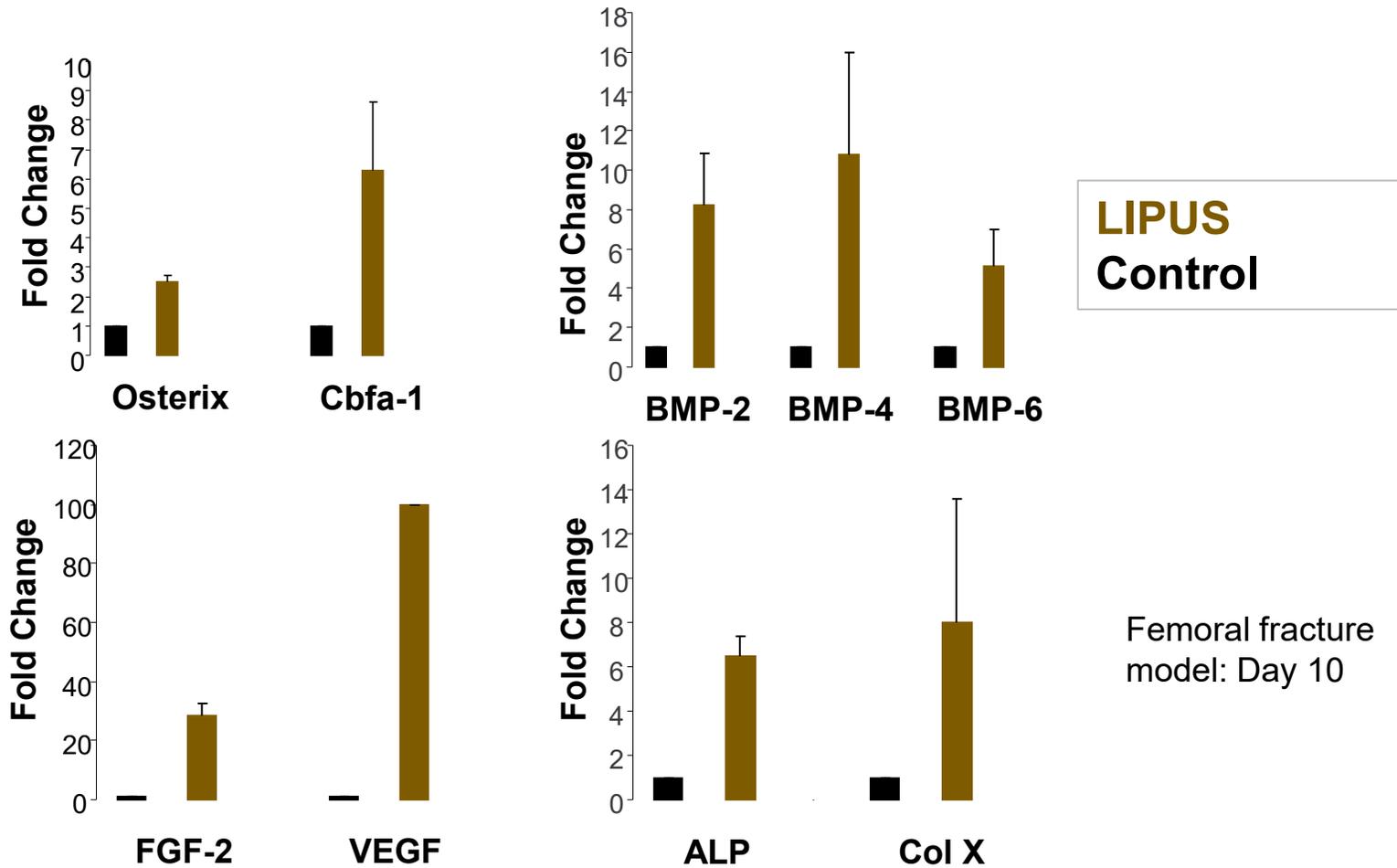
COX-2 is the main enzyme that produces prostaglandin E2



# PGE<sub>2</sub> Upregulated after LIPUS



# Gene Expression in the Callus



ALP = alkaline phosphatase; cbfa = core-binding factor; FGF = fibroblast growth factor.

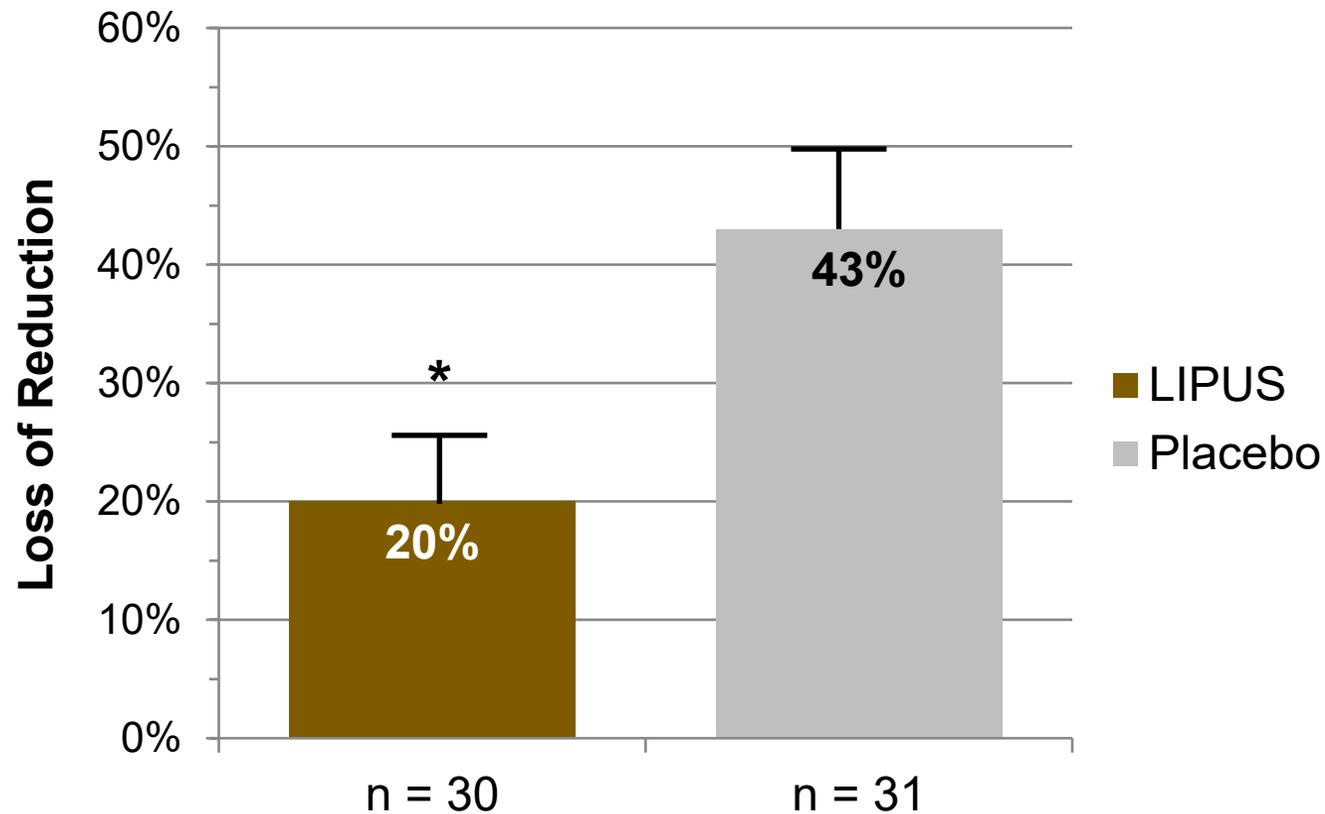
Naruse K, et al. *Ultrasound Med Biol.* 2010;36(7):1098-108.

# LIPUS Clinical Data Indicated in Fresh Fractures



# Clinical Evidence: Fresh Fractures

Using LIPUS reduces the loss of reduction in cancellous radial fractures (as determined by change in volar angulation).



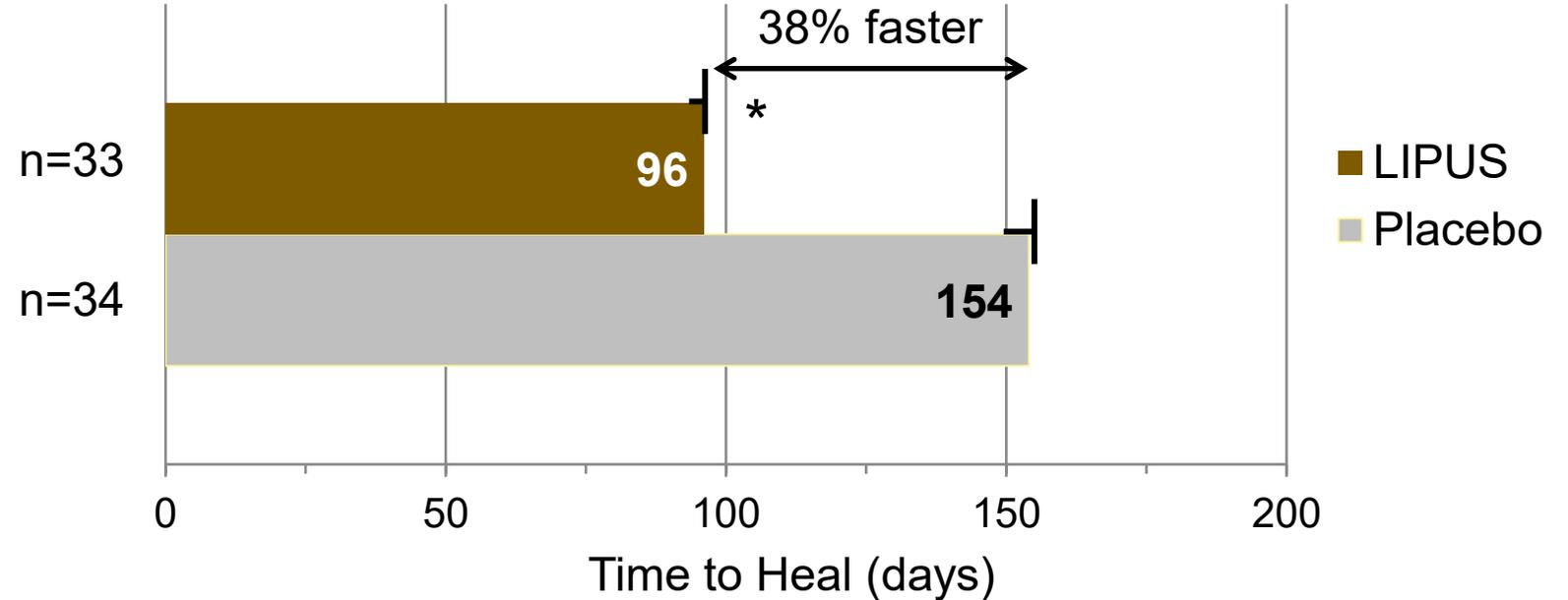
\* $P < .01$ .

Data are shown as means  $\pm$  standard error.

Kristiansen TK, et al. *J Bone Joint Surg Am.* 1997;79(7):961-973.

# Clinical Evidence: Fresh Tibia Fractures

- Prospective, randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, multicenter study
- Acute closed or Grade I open tibia fractures—short oblique or transverse fractures with <50% displacement
- Treatment 20 min/day until healed
  - 3 cortices bridged, no pain on weight bearing or palpitation



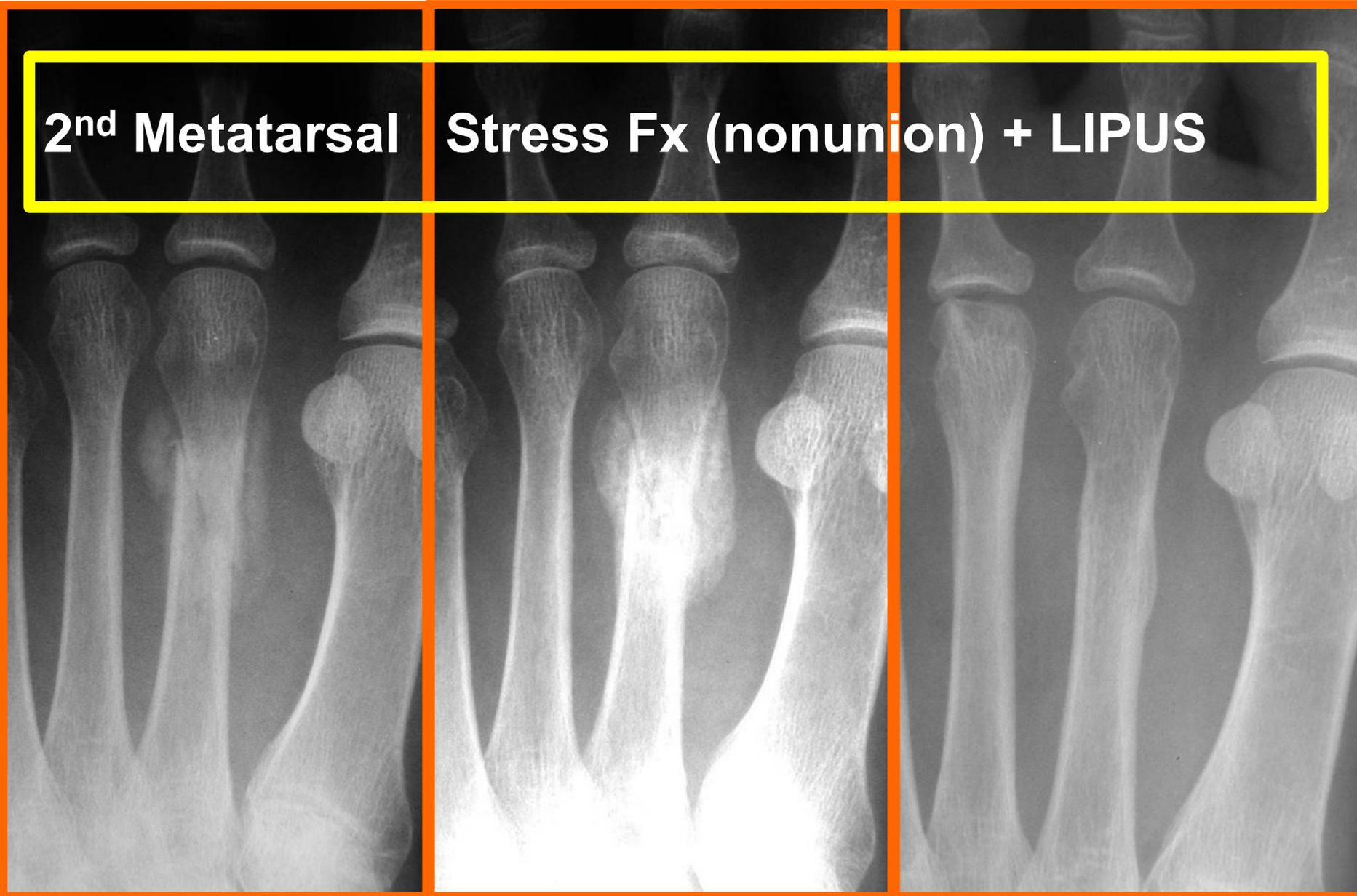
\* $P=0.0001$

Data are shown as means  $\pm$  standard error.

Heckman JD, et al. *J Bone Joint Surg Am.* 1994;76(1):26-34.

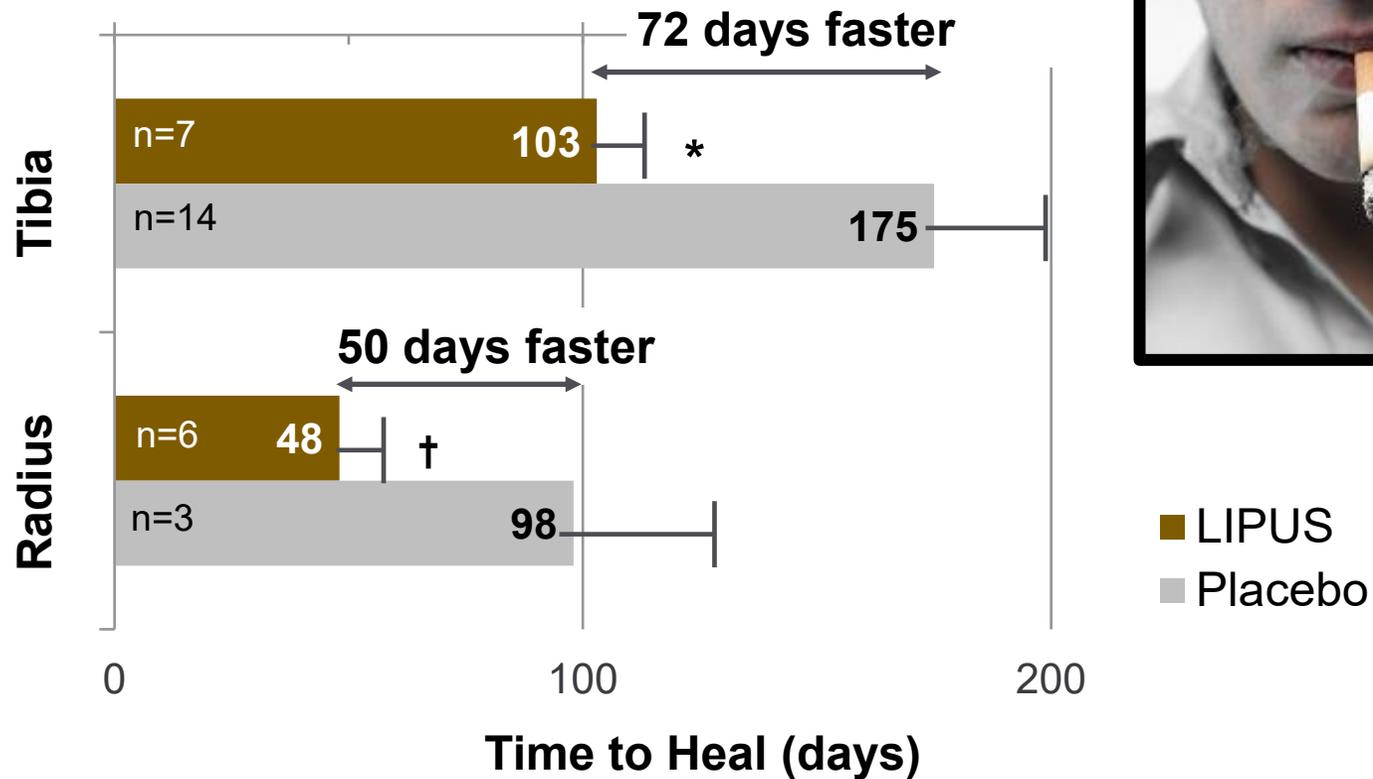
**2<sup>nd</sup> Metatarsal**

**Stress Fx (nonunion) + LIPUS**



# LIPUS and Smoking

LIPUS accelerates healing of fresh fractures in patients who smoke.



■ LIPUS  
■ Placebo

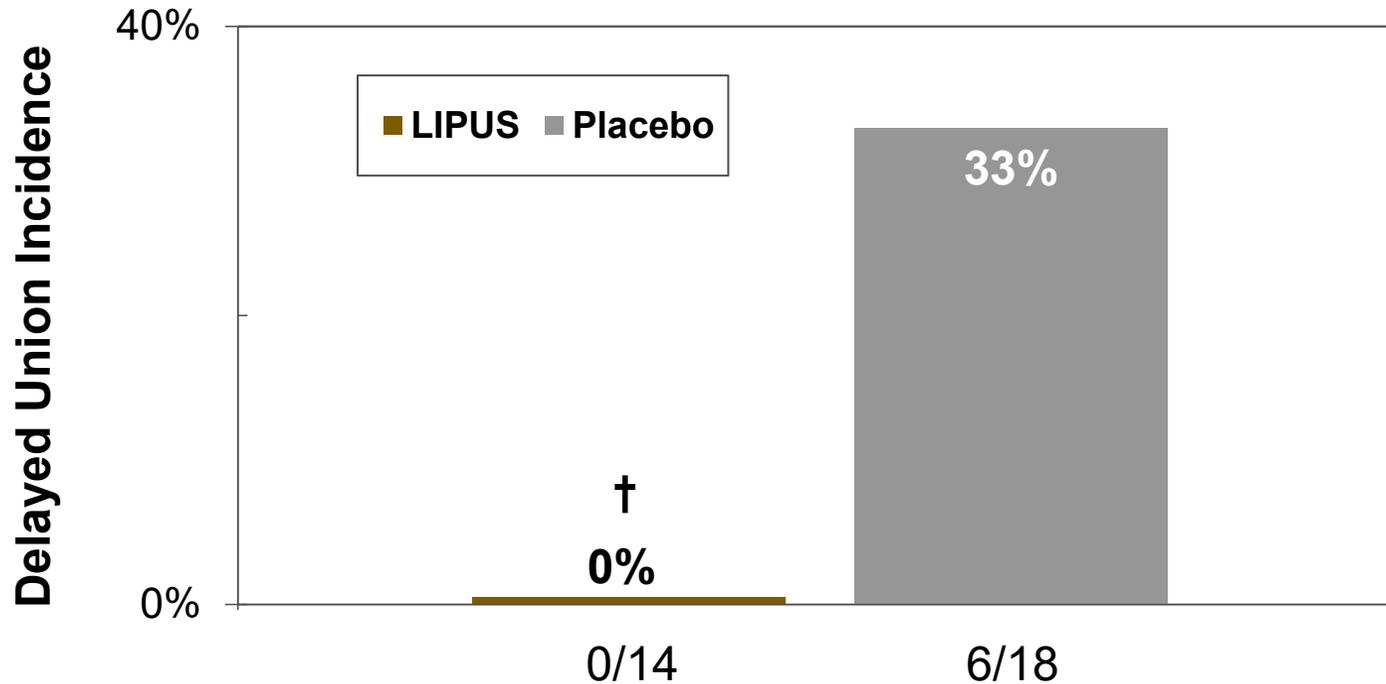
\* $P < .006$ ; † $P < .003$

Data are shown as means  $\pm$  standard error.

Cook SD. *Clin Orthop Relat Res.* 1997;1(337):197-207.

# LIPUS and Smoking: Tibia

No LIPUS-treated smokers\* developed a delayed union



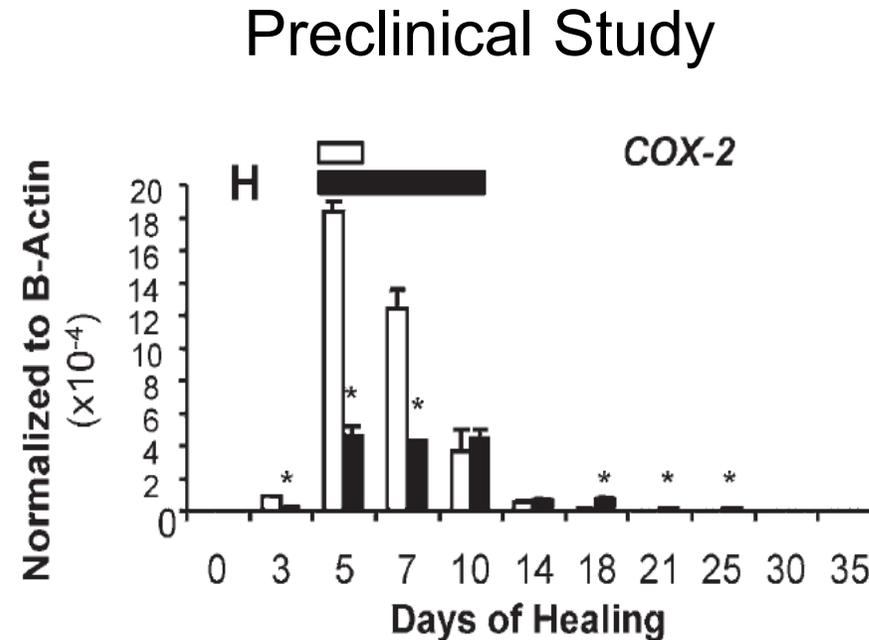
\*Current smokers and those who quit smoking more than 10 years ago; † $P < .02$

Data are shown as means  $\pm$  standard error.

Cook SD. *Clin Orthop Relat Res.* 1997;1(337):197-207.

# Age and Fractures: The Problem

- Increasing age is a risk factor for fracture nonunion
- Older mice produce less COX-2
- Reduced COX-2 expression in aged mice is associated with impaired fracture healing, as seen with reductions in mineral and vascular volume at the fracture site

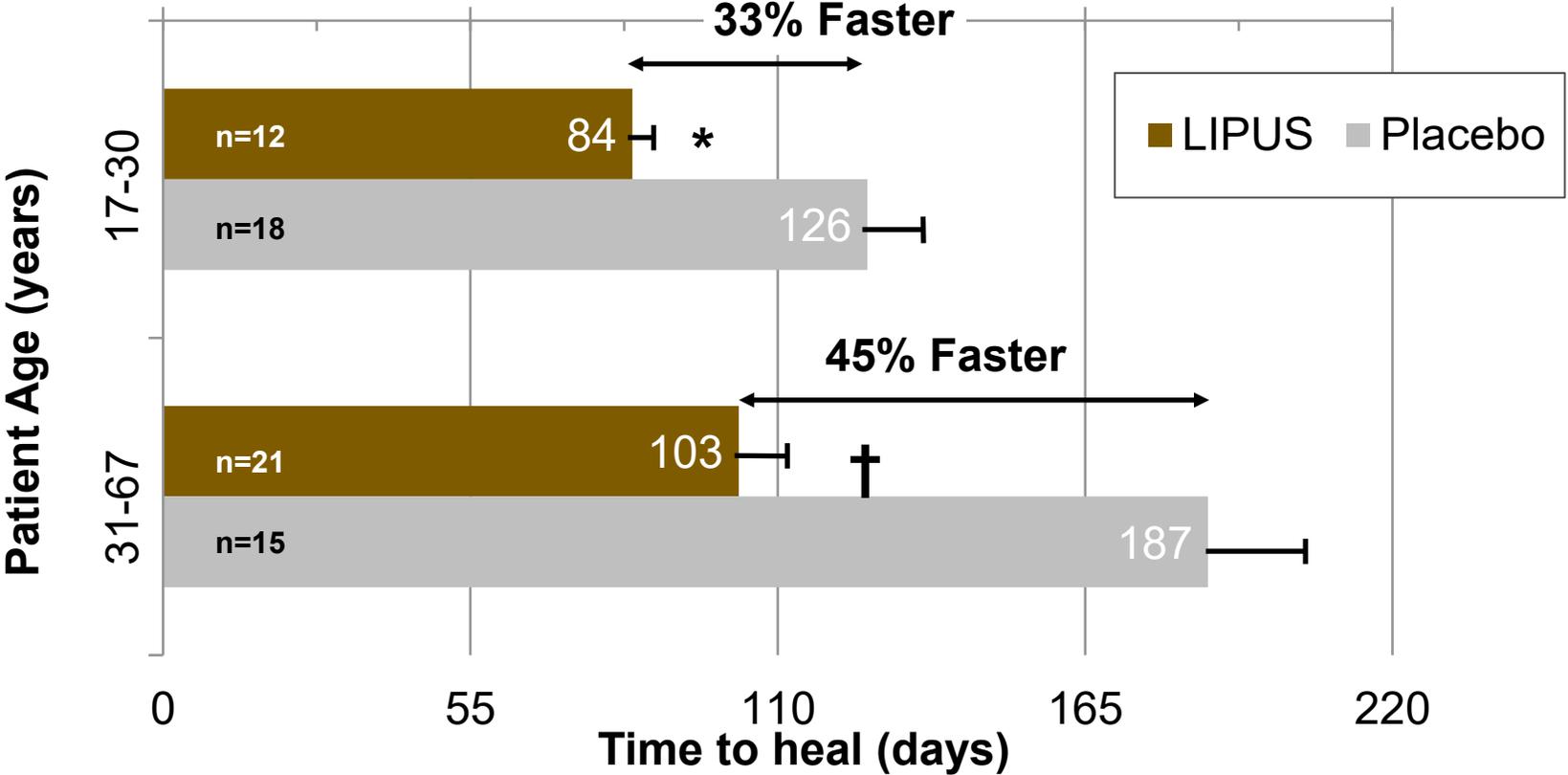


mRNA levels of COX-2 in young (open bars) and old (filled bars) in mice.

\* $P < .05$ .

Heckman JD, et al. *Bull Hosp Jt Dis.* 1997;56(1):63-72. Claes L, et al. *Langenbecks Arch Surg.* 2002;387(3-4):146-152. Naik AA, et al. *J Bone Miner Res.* 2009;24(2):251-264. Zura R, et al. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord.* 2015;16:45.

# Effectiveness of LIPUS by Patient Age



\*P<.02; †P<.0001.

Heckman JD, et al. *Bull Hosp Jt Dis.* 1997;56(1):63-72.

# LIPUS Nonunion Data Analysis



# Clinical Evidence: Fracture Gaps

- The study included 59 fractures initially treated with surgery, a minimum fracture age of 6 months and a fracture gap smaller than 10 mm
- 7 (4 unstable) of 59 fractures failed to heal
- Heal rate 88%
- Fracture gaps <10 mm do not affect heal rate



# Clinical Evidence: Nonunions

- Prospective case series of 36 nonunions and 64 delayed unions
- Inclusion criteria: stable, vital fragments, no infections, atrophic or hypertrophic fracture, >90 days from last surgery or treatment changes, >120 days since fracture
- LIPUS 20 min/day was the only change in treatment

|              | Fracture Age (days) | LIPUS Heal Rate |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Nonunion     | 680 ± 187           | 86.1% (31/36)   |
| Atrophic     | 306 ± 81            | 83.3% (70/84)   |
| Hypertrophic | 475 ± 140           | 100% (16/16)    |

# Hypertrophic

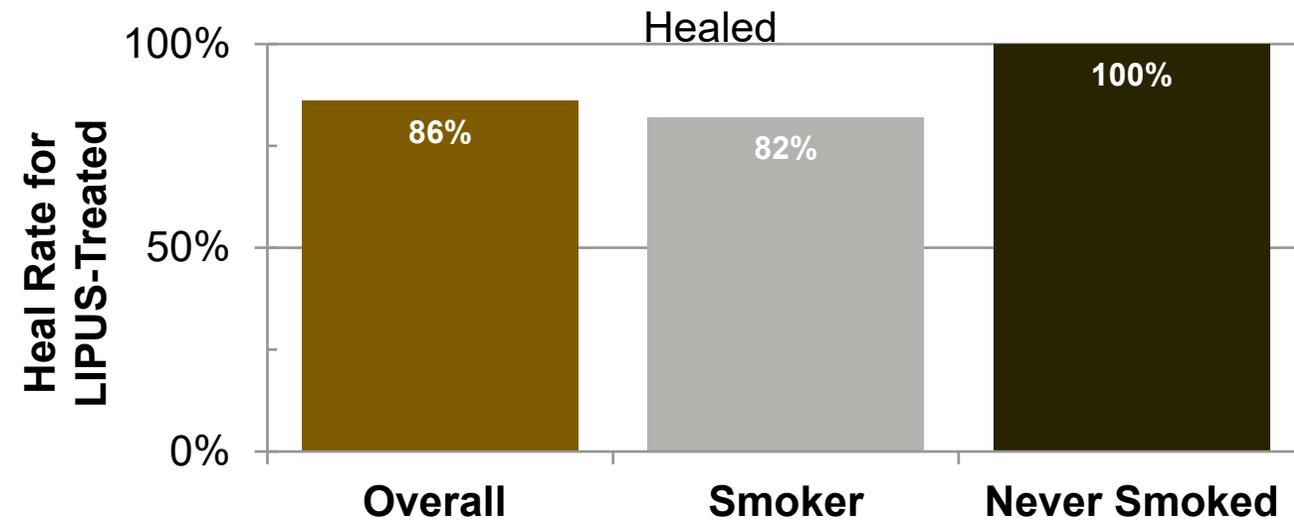


# Atrophic



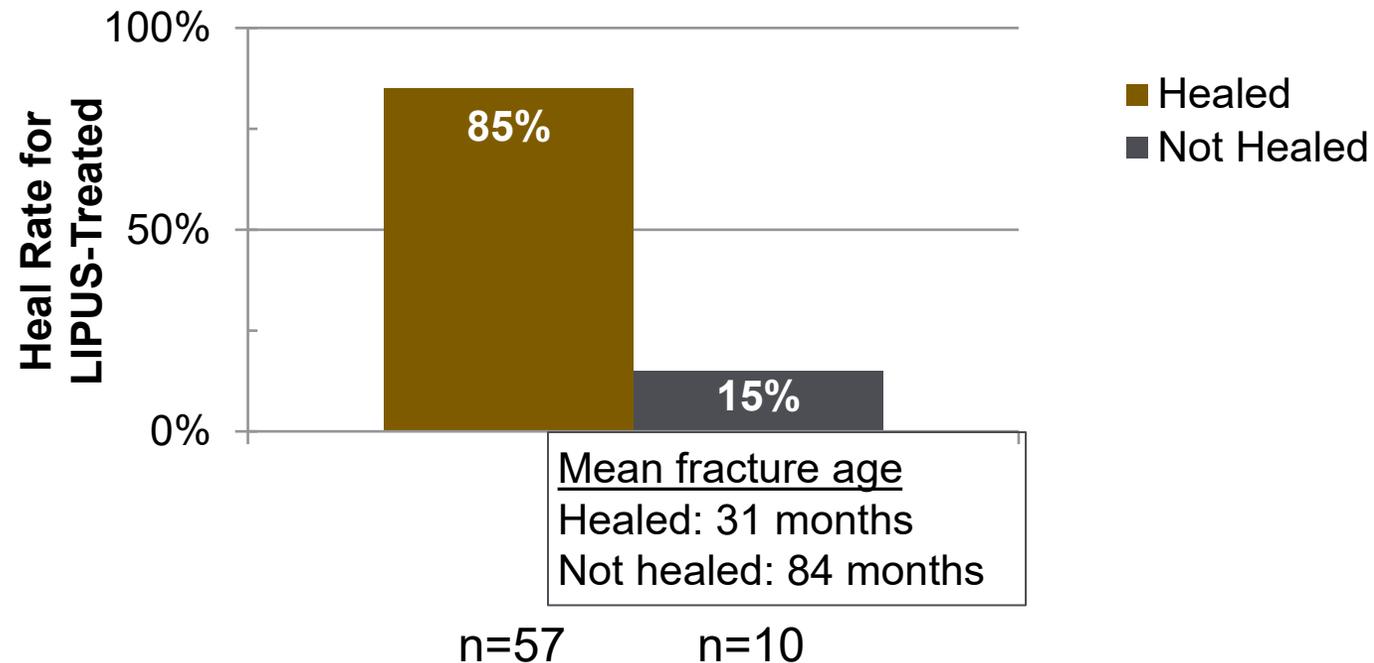
# Clinical Evidence: Nonunions

- Prospective case series of 29 nonunions
- 5 atrophic, 12 hypertrophic, 12 oligotrophic
- Mean fracture age = 1.2 years, mean time after last surgery = 1 year
- Average 1.4 failed surgery
- LIPUS 20 min/day was the only change in treatment



# Clinical Evidence: Nonunions

- Prospective case series of 67 nonunions
- Inclusion criteria: stable, no infection,  $\geq 8$  months minimum fracture age,  $>4$  months since last intervention,  $\geq 3$  months no radiographic healing
- Mean fracture age 39 months; mean of 2 failed surgeries
- LIPUS 20 min/day was the only change in treatment
- 89% treatment compliance rate



# Clinical Trial: Treatment of Chronic Fracture Nonunion

Treatment of chronic (>1 year) fracture nonunion: Heal rate in a cohort of 767 patients treated with low-intensity pulsed ultrasound (LIPUS)

Robert Zura<sup>a</sup>, Gregory J. Della Rocca<sup>b</sup>, Samir Mehta<sup>c</sup>, Andrew Harrison<sup>d</sup>, Chris Brodie<sup>e</sup>, John Jones<sup>e</sup>, R. Grant Steen<sup>e,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, USA

<sup>b</sup> Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, USA

<sup>c</sup> Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA

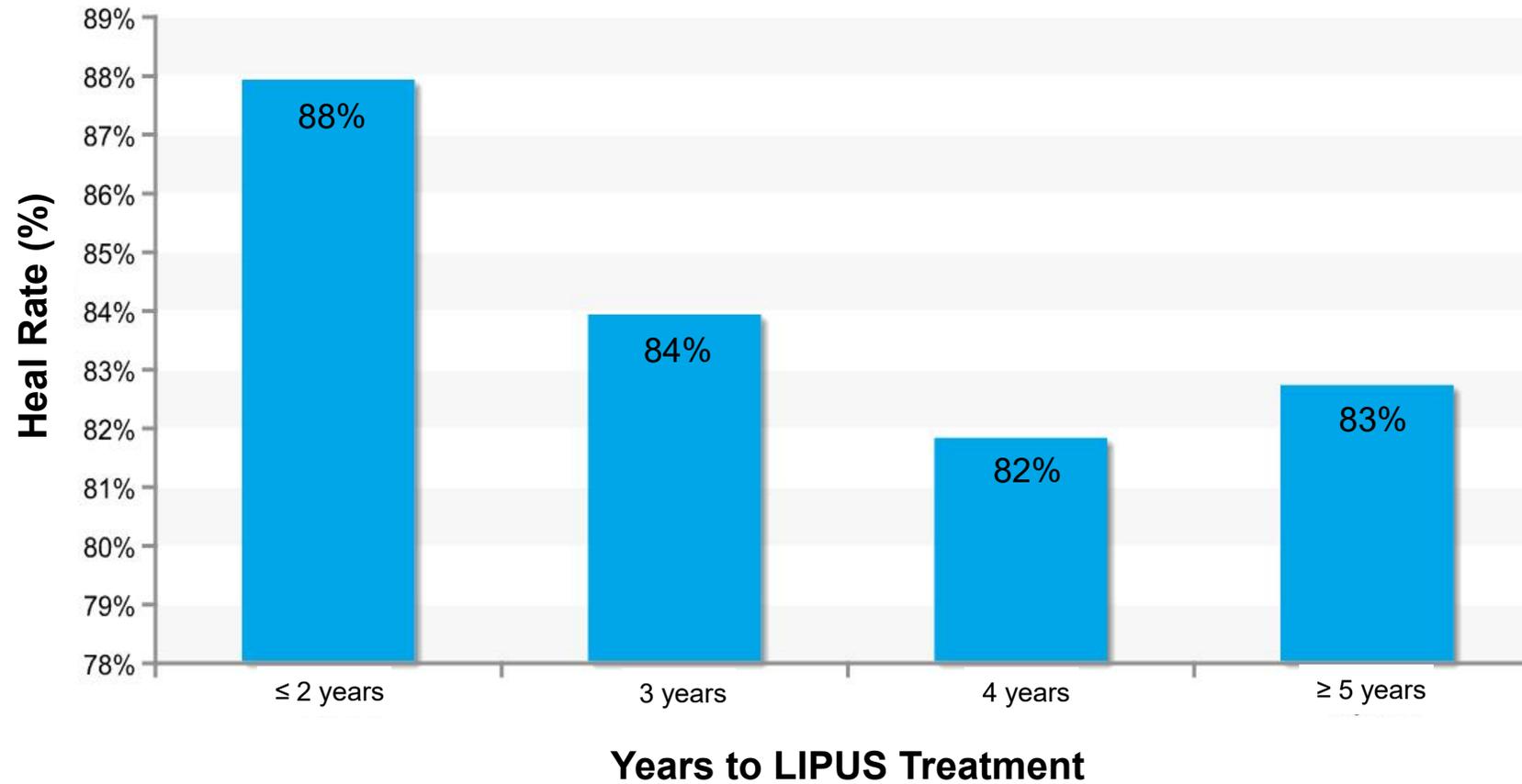
<sup>d</sup> Bioventus LLC, Amsterdam, Netherlands

<sup>e</sup> Bioventus LLC, Durham, NC 27703, USA

# Study Design

- Based on FDA-required prospective registry of all patients treated with LIPUS, 1994-1998 (N=11,433)
- Selected cohort: 767 chronic nonunions
- Fracture age  $\geq 1$  year
- All bones, fixation methods, ages, treatment histories, and medical histories

# Chronic Nonunion



# Chronic Nonunion

Treatment of chronic (>1 year) fracture nonunion: heal rate (HR) in a cohort of 767 patients treated with LIPUS

- 86.2% HR in 767 nonunions  $\geq 1$  year
- 82.7% HR in 98 nonunions  $\geq 5$  years
- Age associated with slightly higher risk of treatment failure
- Not linked to risk of treatment failure: smoking, BMI, open/closed, # prior surgeries, # comorbidities, # prescription meds
- No significant differences in HR by location or fixation type
- 85.7% HR in 91 nonunions where LIPUS treatment began >90 days after most recent surgery (mean 449.6 days)

# HR by Open/Closed and Fracture Location

| Bone                 | Healed | Failed | HR (%) | Lower CI (%) | Upper CI (%) |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------------|
| All fractures        | 661    | 106    | 86.2   | 83.7         | 88.6         |
| All closed fractures | 503    | 85     | 85.5   | 82.7         | 88.4         |
| All open fractures   | 100    | 11     | 90.1   | 84.5         | 95.6         |
| Tibia                | 168    | 21     | 88.9   | 84.4         | 93.4         |
| Femur                | 129    | 24     | 84.3   | 78.6         | 90.1         |
| Radius/Ulna          | 60     | 10     | 85.7   | 77.5         | 93.9         |
| Humerus              | 52     | 13     | 80.0   | 70.3         | 89.7         |
| Tibia/Fibula         | 50     | 6      | 89.3   | 81.2         | 97.4         |
| Scaphoid             | 48     | 7      | 87.5   | 78.5         | 96.1         |
| Ankle                | 35     | 6      | 85.4   | 74.5         | 96.2         |
| Metatarsal           | 31     | 5      | 86.1   | 74.8         | 97.4         |
| Foot                 | 20     | 3      | 87.0   | 73.2         | 100.0        |

No significant differences in HR for open vs closed or by fracture location.

# Study Summary

- 86.2% HR in 767 nonunions  $\geq 1$  year
  - 82.7% HR in 98 nonunions  $\geq 5$  years
- Age associated with higher risk of treatment failure
  - Regression equation: HR = 96.2% (0.2%/year)
  - Example: 80.2% HR at age 80 years
- Not linked to risk of treatment failure: smoking, BMI, open/closed, # prior surgeries, # comorbidities, # prescription meds
- No significant differences in HR by location or fixation type
- 85.7% HR in 91 nonunions when LIPUS treatment began  $>90$  days after most recent surgery (mean 449.6 days)

# 72-Year-Old Female Nonunion Second Metatarsal

US stim



3 months



# Summary

- 38% faster healing of approved fresh fractures
- 86% heal rate for nonunions
- Robust mechanism of action supports clinical findings
  - Upregulation of COX-2, VEGF, BMPs
  - Increased angiogenesis<sup>5</sup>, mineralization

# Summary: Ultrasound Bone Stimulation

- Need exists in your practice
- Unique indications
  - Fresh fractures
  - Nonunions
- Effective
- Non-invasive
- Good adherence
  - 20 minutes (vs 10 hours)
- Safe



# 8 Months



# 4 Months





OT-SP-141, 02-2016

# Multiple Metatarsals









OT-SP-141, 02-2016



OT-SP-141, 02-2016

# Summary: Risk Factors

- LIPUS accelerates healing time in smokers
- LIPUS affects angiogenesis and neovascularization in animal models
- Risk factors such as smoking, diabetes, patient age, NSAID use are commonly seen to affect bone healing

# Conclusions

- Established mode and MOA
  - Pressure wave—nanomotion—transduced by integrins
  - Gene/cytokine upregulation at callus
- COX-2 → PGE2 → BMPs, VEGF, ColX, MSCs, etc.
- Nonunion heal rates: 86%
- Accelerated healing in fresh fractures: 38%
- Efficacious in patients with risk factors
  - Smoking, diabetes

