

PRE-CLINICAL *IN VIVO* EVALUATION OF
MALAYSIAN-MADE “OSTEOPASTE” SELF
HARDENED SYNTHETIC BONE CEMENT IN
CRITICAL SIZE BONE DEFECTS

BY

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A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirement for the
degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Medical Sciences

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ABSTRACT

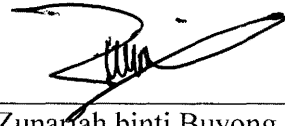
Calcium phosphate is an ideal bone substitute material that is widely used for bone repair due to its excellent biological properties including biocompatibility and osteoconductivity. In order to improve the properties of calcium phosphate materials for clinical use, a new injectable self-hardened synthetic bone cement (Osteopaste) was developed. Osteopaste consists of tetra-calcium phosphate (TTCP) and tri-calcium phosphate (TCP) powder. It was intended for the treatment of bone fracture or reconstruction of bone defects. The objective of this study was to compare bone formation between Osteopaste and commercialized synthetic bone grafts; JectOS (calcium phosphate) and MIIG-X3 (calcium sulphate) at three different assessment periods. The first phase of the study was to establish the critical size defect in New Zealand White rabbit model. The second phase involved the implantation of Osteopaste, JectOs and MIIG-X3 in critical size defects. Thirty-nine New Zealand White rabbits were divided into four groups (Osteopaste, JectOs, MIIG-X3 and sham). Each group was further divided into three subgroups according to the assessment period either at 6, 12 or 24 weeks. Each subgroup consisted of four rabbits except the sham group which consisted of only one rabbit. A critical size defect of approximately 4.5 mm (width) X 9.0 mm (length) was created at the proximal tibial metaphysis of rabbit's right leg and then implanted with either Osteopaste, JectOs or MIIG-X3. At each assessment period, plain radiograph and computed tomography (CT) scan were performed before the animals were sacrificed for undecalcified histology, histomorphometry and scanning electron microscopy assessments. Using the histomorphometric data, the mean percentage of new bone areas and the length of unbridged defects were compared between groups. In this study, a simple and safe method for performing critical size defect at proximal tibial metaphysis was established. The Osteopaste group exhibited radiographic density in between JectOS and MIIG-X3. The critical size defect in Osteopaste group was bridged by new bone at 12 weeks. In MIIG-X3 group, the defect was bridged at 24 weeks whereas in JectOS group, the defect was not bridged at all assessment periods. New bone area was the largest in MIIG-X3 group followed by Osteopaste and JectOS groups. Osteopaste had formed direct bonding with host bone without intervening soft tissue compared to JectOS and MIIG-X3. There were significant differences in new bone area percentages between Osteopaste, JectOs and MIIG-X3 at 6, 12 and 24 weeks post-surgery ($P < 0.0001$). In conclusion, the performance of Osteopaste to promote new bone formation is in between JectOS and MIIG-X3.

خلاصة البحث

فوسفات الكالسيوم هو مركب مثالي للاستعمال كبديل للعظام وقد تم ضمنه على نطاق واسع لإصلاح العظام نظرا لخصائصه البيولوجية الممتازة بما في ذلك التوافق الحيوي والربط العظمي. من أجل تحسين خصائص المواد المصنعة من فوسفات الكالسيوم للاستخدام السريري، تم تطوير أسمنت عظمي اصطناعي جديد متصلب ذاتيا وقابل للحقن وتم تسميته أوستيوبوست (Osteopaste). يتكون Osteopaste من فوسفات رباعي الكالسيوم ومسحوق ثلاثي فوسفات الكالسيوم، وكان مخصصا لعلاج كسور العظام أو إعادة بناء عيوب العظام. كان الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو مقارنة تكوين العظام بين تلك المستعملة ل Osteopaste وبين الطعوم العظمية التجارية أخرى وهي: JectOS (فوسفات الكالسيوم) و MIIG-X3 (كبريتات الكالسيوم) على ثلاث فترات تقييم مختلفة. تم في المرحلة الأولى من الدراسة تحديد عيب الحجم الحرج في نموذج الأرنب الأبيض النيوزيلندي، وتضمنت المرحلة الثانية زراعة كل من Osteopaste و JectOs و MIIG-X3 في عيوب الحجم الحرجة. تم تقسيم تسعة وثلاثين من الأرانب البيضاء النيوزيلندية إلى أربع مجموعات (Osteopaste ، JectOs ، MIIG-X3، والمجموعة الضابطة). تم تقسيم كل مجموعة إلى ثلاث مجموعات فرعية وفقاً لفترة التقييم وهي 6 أو 12 أو 24 أسبوعاً. تكونت كل مجموعة فرعية من أربعة أرانب باستثناء المجموعة الضابطة والتي تكونت من أرنب واحد فقط. تم إنشاء عيب الحجم الحرج بمساحة حوالي 4.5 مم (عرض) × 9.0 مم (طول) عند الكردوس الظنبوي القريب للساق اليمنى للأرانب ثم تم زرعها إما باستخدام Osteopaste أو JectOs أو MIIG-X3. تم في كل فترة تقييم إجراء تصوير شعاعي عادي وتصوير مقطعي محوسب (CT) قبل التضحية بالأرانب من أجل تقييم الأنسجة والقياس النسجي والمسح المجهر الإلكتروني. باستخدام البيانات النسيجية تمت مقارنة متوسط النسبة المثوية للمناطق العظمية الجديدة وأطوال العيوب غير المرتبطة بين المجموعات. تم في هذه الدراسة إنشاء طريقة بسيطة وآمنة لإجراء عيوب الحجم الحرج في الكردوس الظنبوي القريب. أظهرت مجموعة Osteopaste كثافة إشعاعية كميتهما تقدر بين تلك التي في JectOS و MIIG-X3. تم سد عيوب الحجم الحرج في مجموعة Osteopaste بعظام جديدة في 12 أسبوعاً. في مجموعة MIIG-X3، تم سد العيوب في 24 أسبوعاً بينما في مجموعة JectOS لم يتم سد العيوب في جميع فترات التقييم. كانت منطقة العظام الجديدة هي الأكبر في مجموعة MIIG-X3 تليها مجموعة Osteopaste و JectOS. شكل Osteopaste رابطة مباشرة مع العظم المضيف دون تدخل الأنسجة الرخوة مقارنة بـ JectOS و MIIG-X3. كانت هناك اختلافات كبيرة في نسب مساحات العظام الجديدة بين Osteopaste و JectOs و MIIG-X3 في الأسابيع 6 و 12 و 24 ما بعد الجراحة ($P > 0.0001$). في الختام فقد اتضح أن أداء Osteopaste لتعزيز تكوين العظام الجديدة كان بين JectOS و MIIG-X3.

APPROVAL PAGE

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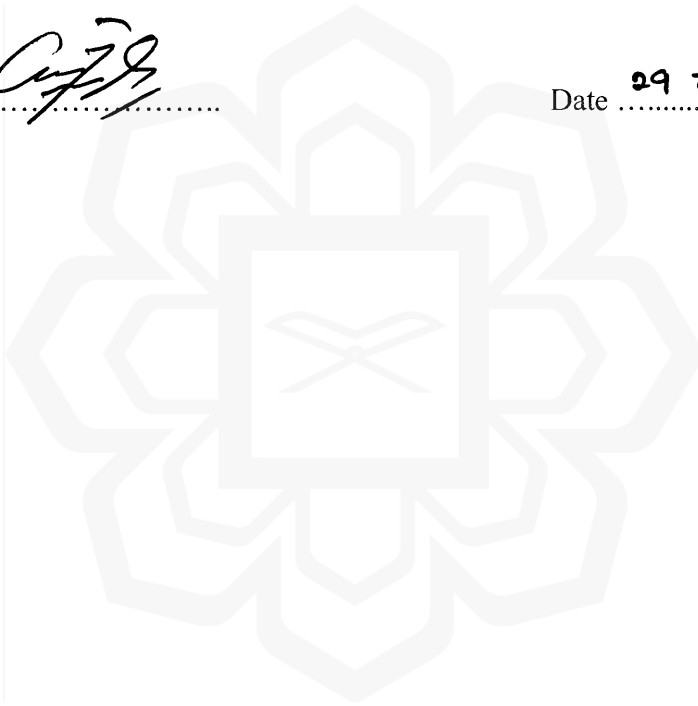
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis is the result of my own investigation, except where otherwise stated. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted as a whole for any other degrees at IIUM or other institutions.

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This thesis is dedicated to my loving family;

To my respectful and loving parents; Maimunah Abd Rahman, Allahyarham Che Seman Che Jusoh and Mamat bin Ismail (my step father), thank you very much for allowing me to pursue my dreams and supporting me all the way. Without your blessing I will never be where I am today. Thank you for believing in me.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	ii
Abstract in Arabic	iii
Approval page	iv
Declaration	v
Copyright	vi
Dedication	vii
Acknowledgement	viii
List of Tables	xii
List of Figures	xiv
List of Symbols	xviii
List of Abbreviations	xx
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Justification	3
1.3 Research Question	6
1.4 Hypothesis	6
1.5 Objectives	7
1.5.1 General Objective	7
1.5.2 Specific Objectives	7
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 Overview of Bone	8
2.1.1 Classification of Bone	8
2.1.2 Bone Matrix	10
2.1.3 Structure of Bone	11
2.1.4 Bone Cells	14
2.1.5 Bone Formation and Development (Ossification)	17
2.1.6 Bone Healing	20
2.2 Epidemiology of Open Tibial Fractures	22
2.3 Critical Size Defect	23
2.4 Animal Models	24
2.4.1 New Zealand White Rabbit Model	26
2.5 Anaesthesia	32
2.6 Bone Graft and Bone Graft Substitutes	33
2.6.1 Properties of Bone Graft Substitutes	34
2.6.2 Natural Bone Graft	35
2.6.3 Synthetic Bone Graft	37
2.6.4 Injectable Bone Substitutes	41
2.7 Imaging modalities For Bone Healing	45
2.7.1 Plain Radiograph	45
2.7.2 Micro-Computed Tomography (micro-CT)	46
2.7.3 Histology	47

2.7.4 Microscopic Approach in Biomaterial Studies	48
CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY.....	51
3.1 Ethical Approval.....	51
3.2 Study Design.....	51
3.3 Sample Size	53
3.4 Experimental Animal.....	54
3.5 Injectable Bone Graft.....	55
3.5.1 Preparation of Osteopaste	55
3.5.2 Preparation of JectOS.....	56
3.5.3 Preparation of Minimally Invasive Injectable Graft (MIIG-X3)	57
3.6 Anaesthesia	57
3.7 Animal Surgery.....	60
3.7.1 Pre-operative Preparation.....	60
3.7.2 Operative Technique	62
3.7.3 Intra-Operative Monitoring	65
3.7.4 Post-Operative Care	65
3.8 Euthanasia.....	67
3.9 Assessment of New Bone Formation	67
3.9.1 Plain Radiograph.....	67
3.9.2 Computed Tomography Scan.....	68
3.9.3 Undecalcified Bone Processing for Histology	70
3.9.4 Histomorphometry	79
3.9.5 Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)	81
CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND FINDINGS.....	84
4.1 Surgical Procedure of Critical Size Defect.....	84
4.1.1 Duration of Surgery and Blood Loss	84
4.1.2 Post-Operative Care	84
4.2 Radiographic Assessment of Bone Healing	85
4.2.1 Radiographic Assessment of Osteopaste Group	85
4.2.2 Radiographic Assessment of JectOS group	87
4.2.3 Radiographic Assessment of MIIG-X3 Group	90
4.2.4 Radiographic Assessment of Sham Group.....	92
4.2.5 Statistical Analysis.....	94
4.3 Histological Assessment.....	97
4.3.1 Descriptive Histological Findings.....	97
4.3.2 Histological Findings for Osteopaste Group.....	97
4.3.3 Histological Findings for JectOS Group	103
4.3.4 Histological Findings for MIIG-X3 Group	108
4.3.5 Assessment of Sham Group	112
4.4 Histomorphometry	114
4.4.1 New Bone Area.....	114
4.4.2 The Length of Unbridged Defect Between Two Ends of Critical Size Defect.....	117
4.5 Scanning Electron Microscopy Analysis.....	120
4.5.1 Surface Characteristic of Implants	120
4.5.2 Morphology of Bone Graft Interface	123

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION.....	137
5.1 Surgical Procedure.....	137
5.2 Radiographic Analyses of Bone Healing Between Bone Grafts	140
5.2.1 Radiopacity of Bone Graft Materials	140
5.2.2 Density of Bone Graft Materials	142
5.3 Bone Formation in Osteopaste, JectOS and MIIG-X3 Groups	143
5.3.1 Osteopaste Finding.....	144
5.3.2 JectOS Finding.....	146
5.3.3 MIIG-X3 Finding.....	148
5.4 Histomorphometry.....	151
5.5 Scanning Electron Microscopy Analysis.....	152
5.5.1 Surface Characteristic of Implant Materials	152
5.5.2 Bone-Biomaterial Interface.....	154
5.6 Limitation of Study.....	156
CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION.....	157
6.1 Future Recommendation.....	159
REFERENCES.....	162
APPENDIX I: CERTIFICATE OF MS ISO/IEC 17025 ACCREDITATION FOR ORTHOPAEDIC RESEARCH LABORATORY	180
APPENDIX II: CERTIFICATE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTIES FOR OSTEOPASTE	181
APPENDIX III: ANIMAL ETHIC APPROVAL LETTER.....	183
APPENDIX IV: LIST OF INSTRUMENT AND MATERIALS FOR ANIMAL SURGERY	185
APPENDIX V: PREPARATION OF SOLUTIONS FOR UNDECALCIFIED HISTOLOGY.....	187
APPENDIX VI: PROTOCOL FOR UNDECALCIFIED TISSUE PROCESSING	188
APPENDIX VII: TISSUE STAINING PROTOCOL FOR HISTOLOGY.....	189
APPENDIX VIII: LIST OF MATERIALS AND PREPARATION OF SOLUTIONS FOR SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY.....	190
APPENDIX IX: TISSUE PROCESSING PROTOCOL FOR SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY	192
APPENDIX X: PUBLICATION	193
APPENDIX XI: PROCEEDING	194
APPENDIX XII: ORAL PRESENTATION	196
APPENDIX XIII: POSTER PRESENTATIONS AND AWARDS.....	199
APPENDIX XIV: OTHER AWARDS	208

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	Summary of Advantages and Disadvantages of Different Animal Models for Bone Healing	25
Table 2.2	Summary of Rabbit Bone Defect Models for Testing Bone Substitute Biomaterials	28
Table 2.3	Summary of Previous Research Using Calcium Phosphate Cement	40
Table 2.4	Summary of Published <i>In vitro</i> Biomaterial Research Findings Using Light and Scanning Electron Microscopy Techniques	49
Table 3.1	Assumption of Mean Percentage of Bone Area in Subgroups for Sample Size Calculation	53
Table 3.2	Anaesthetics Drug Regime	59
Table 4.1	Comparison of Mean Density Between Osteopaste, JectOS and MIIG-X3 Groups at 6 Weeks Post-Surgery	94
Table 4.2	Post-Hoc Multiple Comparisons of Mean Density Between Implant Materials at 6 Weeks Post-Surgery	95
Table 4.3	Comparison of Mean Density Between Osteopaste, JectOS and MIIG-X3 Groups at 12 Weeks Post-Surgery	95
Table 4.4	Post-Hoc Multiple Comparisons of Mean Material Density Between Implant Materials at 12 Weeks Post-Surgery	96
Table 4.5	Comparison of Mean Density Between Osteopaste, JectOS and MIIG-X3 Groups at 24 Weeks	96
Table 4.6	Post-Hoc Multiple Comparisons of Mean Density Between Implant Materials at 24 Weeks Post-Surgery	97
Table 4.7	Comparison of the Percentage of New Bone Area Between Osteopaste, JectOS and MIIG-X3 Groups at 6 Weeks Post-Surgery	114
Table 4.8	Post-Hoc Multiple Comparisons of Mean Percentage of New Bone Area Between Implant Materials at 6 Weeks Post-Surgery	114
Table 4.9	Comparison of the Percentage of New Bone Area Between Osteopaste, JectOS and MIIG-X3 Groups at 12 Weeks Post-Surgery	115

Table 4.10	Post-Hoc Multiple Comparisons of Mean New Bone Area Percentage Between Implant Materials at 12 Weeks Post-Surgery	115
Table 4.11	Comparison of the Percentage of New Bone Area Between Osteopaste, JectOS and MIIG-X3 Groups at 24 Weeks Post-Surgery	116
Table 4.12	Post-Hoc Multiple Comparisons of Mean New Bone Area Percentage Between Implant Materials at 24 Weeks Post-Surgery	116
Table 4.13	Comparison of the Length of Unbridged Defect Between Osteopaste, JectOS and MIIG-X3 Groups at 6 Weeks Post-Surgery	117
Table 4.14	Post-Hoc Multiple Comparisons of Mean Length of Unbridged Defect Between Implant Materials at 6 Weeks Post-Surgery	117
Table 4.15	Comparison of the Length of Unbridged Defect Between Osteopaste, JectOS and MIIG-X3 Groups at 12 Weeks Post-Surgery	118
Table 4.16	Post-Hoc Multiple Comparisons of Mean Length of Unbridged Defect Between Implant Materials at 12 Weeks Post-Surgery	118
Table 4.17	Comparison of the Length of Unbridged Defect Between Osteopaste, JectOS and MIIG-X3 Groups at 24 Weeks Post-Surgery	119
Table 4.18	Post-Hoc Multiple Comparisons of Mean Length of Unbridged Defect Between Implant Materials at 24 Weeks Post-Surgery	119
Table 5.1	Summary on the Findings in Osteopaste, JectOS and MIIG-X3 Groups	150

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1	Structure of Long Bone (femur)	10
Figure 2.2	(a) Bone Section. (b) Radiograph of the proximal femur in the frontal plane illustrating cortical and cancellous bone.	12
Figure 2.3	The Structure of Bone	14
Figure 2.4	The Origin and Location of Bone Cells	16
Figure 2.5	Steps of Intramembranous Ossification	18
Figure 2.6	Steps of Endochondral Ossification	19
Figure 2.7	The Event of Bone Healing	21
Figure 2.8	Osteopaste Powder	42
Figure 2.9	JectOS	43
Figure 2.10	Minimally Invasive Injectable Graft (MIIG-X3)	44
Figure 3.1	Schematic Diagram Showing the Rabbit's Grouping and Study Design	52
Figure 3.2	Animal House	55
Figure 3.3	Preparation of Injectable of Osteopaste	56
Figure 3.4	Animal Anaesthesia	58
Figure 3.5	Surgical Instruments	60
Figure 3.6	(a) Animal Operation Room. (b) Pre-operative preparation of operation room and instrument.	61
Figure 3.7	A Permanent Identification Mark Tattooed in a Rabbit's Ear	62
Figure 3.8	Animal Preparation Before Surgery	62
Figure 3.9	Operative Technique	64
Figure 3.10	Intra-operative Animal Monitoring	65
Figure 3.11	Antibiotic Enrofloxacin and Analgesic Tramadol Hydrochloride	66
Figure 3.12	X-ray Procedure.	68

Figure 3.13	The Rabbit is Positioned for Computed Tomography Scan	69
Figure 3.14	Axial View of Proximal Tibial of Rabbit Implanted with Biomaterial	70
Figure 3.15	Tibia Fixation in 10% Neutral Buffered Formalin Solution	71
Figure 3.16	(a) Cutting the Bone Sample. (b-c) Specimen grossing in axial section.	72
Figure 3.17	Tissue Processing in a Semi-automated Tissue Processor.	73
Figure 3.18	Embedding and Polymerization Process	74
Figure 3.19	Sample Resin Block	75
Figure 3.20	Sandwich Block for Slide Preparation	76
Figure 3.21	Flowchart of Steps in Undecalcified Histological Tissue Processing	76
Figure 3.22	Slide Preparation	78
Figure 3.23	Schematic Diagram of Tibial Defect for Quantification of the Percentage of New Bone Area	80
Figure 3.24	Schematic Diagram of Tibial Defect for Length Measurement of Unbridged Defect	81
Figure 3.25	(a) Samples in Sputter Coater Coated with Gold and (b) Scanning Electron Microscope.	83
Figure 4.1	Radiographs of Representative Samples in Osteopaste Groups According to Observation Periods	86
Figure 4.2	Computed Tomography Scans of Representative Sample in Osteopaste Groups According to Observation Periods; Axial view	87
Figure 4.3	Radiographs of Representative Samples in JectOS Groups According to Observation Periods	88
Figure 4.4	Computed Tomography Scans of Representative Sample in JectOS Groups According to Observation Periods; Axial View	89
Figure 4.5	Radiographs of Representative Samples in MIIG-X3 Groups According to Observation Periods	90
Figure 4.6	Computed Tomography Scans of Representative Sample in MIIG-X3 Groups According to Observation Periods; Axial View	91
Figure 4.7	Radiographs of Critical Size Defect in Sham Groups According to Observation Periods	92

Figure 4.8	Computed Tomography Scans of Critical Size Defect in Sham Groups According to Observation Periods; Axial View	93
Figure 4.9	Photomicrographs of Representative Samples in Osteopaste Groups	99
Figure 4.10	Photomicrograph of Representative Sample in Osteopaste Group at 6 Weeks Post-Surgery in a Tibial Defect	100
Figure 4.11	(a) Photomicrograph of Representative Sample in Osteopaste Group at 12 Weeks Post-Surgery in a Tibial Defect	101
Figure 4.12	(a) Photomicrograph of Representative Sample in Osteopaste Group at 24 Weeks Post-Surgery in a Tibial Defect	102
Figure 4.13	Photomicrographs of Representative Samples in JectOS Groups	104
Figure 4.14	(a) Photomicrograph of Representative Sample in JectOS Group at 6 Weeks Post-Surgery in a Tibial Defect	105
Figure 4.15	(a) Photomicrograph of Representative Sample in JectOS Group at 12 Weeks Post-Surgery in a Tibial Defect	106
Figure 4.16	(a) Photomicrograph of Representative Sample in JectOS Group at 24 Weeks Post-Surgery in a Tibial Defect	107
Figure 4.17	Photomicrographs of Representative Samples in MIIG-X3 Groups	109
Figure 4.18	(a) Photomicrograph of Representative Sample in MIIG-X3 Group at 6 Weeks Post-Surgery in a Tibial Defect	110
Figure 4.19	(a) Photomicrograph of Representative Sample in MIIG-X3 Group at 12 Weeks Post-Surgery in a Tibial Defect	111
Figure 4.20	Photomicrograph of Representative Sample in MIIG-X3 Group at 24 Weeks Post-Surgery in a Tibial Defect	112
Figure 4.21	Photomicrographs of Sham Groups of Tibia Defect at (a) 6 Weeks, (b) 12 Weeks and (c) 24 Weeks	113
Figure 4.22	Scanning Electron Micrograph of the Surface Morphology of Osteopaste.	120
Figure 4.23	Scanning Electron Micrograph of the Surface Morphology of JectOS.	121
Figure 4.24	Scanning Electron Micrograph of the Surface Morphology of MIIG-X3	122
Figure 4.25	Scanning Electron Micrograph of Bone-Graft Interface Post-	

	Implanted with Osteopaste at 6 Weeks	123
Figure 4.26	Scanning Electron Micrograph of Bone-Graft Interface Post-Implanted with Osteopaste at 6 Weeks	124
Figure 4.27	Scanning Electron Micrograph of Bone-Graft Interface Post-Implanted with Osteopaste at 12 Weeks	125
Figure 4.28	Scanning Electron Micrograph of Bone-Graft Interface Post-Implanted with Osteopaste at 24 Weeks	126
Figure 4.29	Scanning Electron Micrograph of Bone-Graft Interface Post-Implanted with Osteopaste at 24 Weeks	127
Figure 4.30	Scanning Electron Micrograph of Bone-Graft Interface Post-Implanted with JectOS at 6 Weeks	128
Figure 4.31	Scanning Electron Micrograph of Bone-Graft Interface Post-Implanted with JectOS at 6 Weeks	128
Figure 4.32	Scanning Electron Micrograph of Bone-Graft Interface Post-Implanted with JectOS at 12 Weeks	130
Figure 4.33	Scanning Electron Micrograph of Bone-Graft Interface Post-Implanted with JectOS at 24 Weeks	131
Figure 4.34	Scanning Electron Micrograph of Bone-Graft Interface Post-Implanted with JectOS at 24 Weeks	132
Figure 4.35	Scanning Electron Micrograph of Bone-Graft Interface Post-Implanted with MIIG-X3 at 6 Weeks	133
Figure 4.36	Scanning Electron Micrograph of Bone-Graft Interface Post-Implanted with MIIG-X3 at 12 Weeks	134
Figure 4.37	Scanning Electron Micrograph of Bone-Graft Interface Post-Implanted with MIIG-X3 at 12 Weeks	135
Figure 4.38	Scanning Electron Micrograph of Bone-Graft Interface Post-Implanted with MIIG-X3 at 24 Weeks	136

LIST OF SYMBOLS

%	Percentage
<	Less than
=	Equal to
±	Standard Deviation
°C	Degree Celsius
µm	Micrometre
cc	Cubic Centimeter
cm	Centimeter
g	Gram
HU	Hounsfield
kg	Kilogram
kV	Kilovolt
M	Molar
mA	Milliampere
minute	Min
mg	Miligram
mL	Mililiter
mm	Millimetre
mmHg	Millimetre of Mercury

MPa

ms

nm

Wt/vol

Megapascal Pressure Unit

Milisecond

Nanometer

Weight/volume



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

3D	3 Dimension
ABM	Anorganic bovine-derived hydroxyapatite
ACB	Autologous iliac crest bone
AP	Anteroposterior
AMREC	Advance Research Material Centre
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
BMD	Bone mineral density
BP	Bovine pericardium
BMP	Bone morphogenic protein
BMSC	Bone marrow stromal cell
CDHA	Calcium-deficient hydroxyapatite
CHAP	Carbonated hydroxyapatite
CSH	Calcium sulfate hemihydrate
CNS	Central nervous system
CPC	Calcium phosphate cement
CSC	Calcium sulphate cement
CSH/nHAC	Calcium sulfate hemihydrate collagen and nano-hydroxyapatite
CT	Computed tomography
DBM	Demineralized bone matrices
DCPD	Dicalcium phosphate dehydrated

e-PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene
ECG	Electrocardiogram
EGF	Endothelial growth factor
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FGF	Fibroblast growth factor
FTIR	Fourier Transform Infrared
Gelatin	Gel
HA	Hydroxyapatite
HFL	Human fascia lata membrane
HFT	Human fascia temporalis
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HMDS	Hexamethyldisilazane
HP	Human pericardium
IACUC	Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee
IIUM	International Islamic University Malaysia
IGF	Insulin-like growth factor
IM	Intramuscular
IN	Intranasal
ISO/IEC	International Organization for Standardization / International Electrotechnical Commission
IV	Intravenous
KTX	Ketamine, Xylazine and Tilatamine/Zolazepam mixture
L	Lateral
L-PRF	Leukocyte platelet-rich fibrin
MHC	Major histocompatibility complex

Micro-CT	Micro-computed tomography
MIDA	Malaysian Industrial Development Authority
MOSTI	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
MIIX-X3	Minimally Invasive Injectable Graft
ML	Mediolateral
MSC	Mesenchymal stem cell
nano-HA	Nanoscale hydroxyapatite
NBF	Neutral buffered formalin
NDA	New Development Application
nHA/PA	Nano-hydroxyapatite/polyamide composite
NPRA	National Pharmaceutical Regulatory Agency
NTPT	Non-treated porous titanium
OCP	Octacalcium phosphate
OPG	Osteoprotegerin
P-15	Binding peptid
PBCP	Porous biphasic calcium phosphate
PBS	Phosphate-buffered saline
PCL	Poly- ϵ -caprolactone
PLGA	Poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid)
PDGF	Platelet derived growth factor
PMMA	Polymethylmethacrylate
PO	Oral
PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene
PTG	Porous titanium granules
PTMC	Poly(trimethylene carbonate)

PRF	Platelet-rich fibrin
PRP	Platelet-rich plasma
RANKL	Receptors for activation of nuclear factor kappa B
rBMSC	Rabbit bone marrow mesenchymal stem cell
rhhmp-2	Recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2
SC	Subcutaneous
SD	Standard deviation
SF	Silk fibroin
SEM	Scanning electron microscopy
Si- α TCP	Si- α tricalcium phosphate
SrCPC	Strontium modified calcium phosphate cement
STPT	Microstructured porous titanium
TCP	Tricalcium phosphate
TGF	Transforming growth factor
TTCP	Tetracalcium phosphate
VEGF	Vascular endothelial growth factor
X-ray	Plain radiograph
XRD	X-ray Diffraction

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Bone healing continues to pose challenges for researchers and clinicians working in the field of orthopaedics. Autogenous and allogeneous bone graft is widely used as bone graft material in orthopaedics but each has serious limitations by material availability and by the possible risks of infection or donor site morbidity. As an alternative, calcium phosphate cements is used as a bone graft material because their calcium/phosphorus ratios are close to that of natural bone and they are relatively stable in physiological environment (Al-Sanabani, Madfa & Al-Sanabani, 2013). In fact, the mineral component of calcium phosphate containing calcium ions (Ca^{2+}), orthophosphates (PO_4^{3-}), metaphosphates or pyrophosphates ($\text{P}_2\text{O}_7^{4-}$) and occasionally hydrogen or hydroxide ions is similar to the mineral component of bone (Dorozhkin, 2016).

Calcium phosphate cements have been evaluated as one of the potential materials for bone tissue engineering (Poulus et al., 2011; Silva et al., 2011; Sun & Yang, 2015). An advantage of calcium phosphate cement is that they can be directly injected into the bone defect and allowed to set *in situ* (Al-Sanabani, Madfa & Al-Sanabani, 2013). Calcium phosphate is widely used in numerous dental and craniofacial procedures, including the reconstruction of frontal sinus, augmentation of craniofacial skeletal defects, endodontics and the repair of periodontal bone defects and tooth defects due to its osteoconductivity and bone replacement capability (Xu et al., 2017; Xu et al., 2002).