

• 系統編號	RB8601-1105		
• 計畫中文名稱	運用膠原蛋白板使家兔之半月軟骨再生		
• 計畫英文名稱	Collagen-Based Prostheses for Meniscal Regeneration in Rabbits: A Preliminary Report.		
• 主管機關	行政院國家科學委員會	• 計畫編號	NSC84-2331-B038-014-M08
• 執行機構	私立台北醫學院醫學系		
• 本期期間	8308 ~ 8407		
• 報告頁數	0 頁	• 使用語言	英文
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• 中文關鍵字	膠原蛋白板；半月軟骨；再生；纖維軟骨		
• 英文關鍵字	Collagen template；Meniscal；Regeneration；Fibrocartilage		
• 中文摘要	<p>傳統半月軟骨損傷的治療包括:(1)半月軟骨全切除術。(2)半月軟骨部分切除術。(3)半月軟骨修補術。上述方法,術後長期追蹤,都會引起膝部不穩定性,早期關節炎,或關節變形的變化。所以,到目前為止,都沒有很理想的方法治療半月軟骨的損傷。雖然,遠自西元 1929 年 Dr. Mandl's 首度提出,摘除半月軟骨後,膝內會再生半月軟骨,但是後來證明所謂「新生半月軟骨」是一種纖維組織(Fibrous tissue),而不是受傷前的纖維軟骨組織(Fibrocartilage tissue),因此無法像天生半月軟骨完全一樣的功能,所以我們提出兔之膠原蛋白模板半月軟骨再生的動物實驗,以避免半月軟骨切除後或膝半月軟骨損傷自己再生的缺失,以避免早期關節炎,關節變形,甚或避免人工關節置換術...等。近年來,I.V. Yannas (1980)和 K.R. Stone(1990)使用豬和狗為動物實驗,得到成功的膠原蛋白模板半月軟骨再生的實驗結果。並證明:I.V. Yannas 1980 的膠原蛋白模板再生假說,我們嘗試以兔子動物實驗,證明他們的假說。我們的先期動物實驗研究,以紐西蘭大白兔(NZW),平均重 1.5-2.0 公斤的成熟兔(n=9),以下肢之同側膝半月軟骨,植入膠原蛋白模板,所使用的模板為:Pepsinized bovine, Type I collagen,並被還原,即 Reduced by .beta.-mercaptoethanol,且被重組過;即 Reconstituted by glutaraldehyde。紐西蘭大白兔(NZW)被分為四組:(1)部分半月軟骨切除術併用膠原蛋白模板植入。(2)部分半月軟骨切除術無膠原蛋白模板植入。(3)Sham 手術。(4)無治療(對照組)。八星期後動物犧牲,以觀察整個過程及其實驗之探討:包括組織外形、再生狀況、免疫情形、核磁共振(MRI)...等,易言之,包括大體外形學、組織學、(光學組織切片及電顯下觀察),免疫情形(發炎...等);MRI 影像下之再生情形...等。我們的初步結論是:有植入膠原蛋白模板的兔子,於半月軟骨部分切除後,都能看到纖維軟骨樣的膠原蛋白再生半月軟骨,而沒有植入膠原蛋白處,則看到一些 Fibroblast 的長入而已,並沒有和原半月軟骨一樣結構的 Fibrocartilage 再生,同時,有植入膠原蛋白的組群兔子,無免疫上反應,</p>		

於影像學 MRI 上,也初步證實,前後對比證實半月軟骨的再生,因此我們下結論:兔子膝損傷或半月軟骨切除後膠原蛋白模板再生半月軟骨,是可能的。當然,我們會作合於醫學統計的大量動物實驗及多方觀察(甚或細胞培養...等),因為這只是我們的先期實驗及報告。

The traditional management of the meniscal injury includes: (1) Total meniscectomy, (2) partial meniscectomy and (3) meniscal repair, on account of the instability of knee joint and early osteoarthritic change post-operatively, ideal results cannot be attained through these procedures. Since 1929, Mandl's has found that the knee has the capability to regenerate the "new meniscus", nevertheless, it is composed of fibrous tissue rather than the original fibrocartilage. Therefore, we developed collagen-based prosthesis for the regeneration of meniscus, hoping to get rid of the disadvantage of the natural meniscal regeneration. In the recent decades, I.V. Yannas (1980) and K.R. Stone (1990) presented satisfied results in association with collagen-based template for the meniscal regeneration, by using pigs' and dogs' knee joints. We designed this experiment to confirm their hypothesis. In our preliminary study, the animals (n=9) adopted were rabbits (NZW), weighing 1.5-2.0kg, and the collagen templates were obtained from pepsinized bovine, type I collagen, which were reduced by β -mercaptoethanol and reconstituted by glutaraldehyde. The NZW are divided into four groups: (1) Partial meniscectomy without collagen template implant (2) Partial meniscectomy with collagen template implant (3) Sham-operation (4) No treatment (control group) Eight weeks after surgery, the rabbits were sacrificed and the meniscus tissue was excised for histological evaluation. The fibrocartilage-like tissue penetrated into the meniscus in the implant groups; meanwhile, the partial meniscectomy without collagen implant groups appeared only fibroblasts ingrowth. No immunologic response was found in the implant groups. We summarized the reconstituted collagen may regenerate the meniscal disc after injury.

- 英文摘要