



Preliminary Clinical Outcomes Following Biologic Augmentation of Arthroscopic Rotator Cuff Repair Using Subacromial Bursa, Concentrated Bone Marrow Aspirate, and Platelet-Rich Plasma

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Purpose: To evaluate the clinical outcomes of patients who underwent arthroscopic rotator cuff repair augmented using subacromial bursa, concentrated bone marrow aspirate (cBMA), and platelet-rich plasma. **Methods:** Sixteen patients were included in the study who underwent arthroscopic rotator cuff repair augmented using subacromial bursa, cBMA, and platelet-rich plasma from January 2018 to July 2018 and had a minimum 1-year follow-up. American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons (ASES), Simple Shoulder Test, Constant-Murley, and Single Assessment Numerical Evaluation (SANE) scores were collected preoperatively and at terminal follow-up. To determine the clinical relevance of ASES scores, the minimal clinically important difference, substantial clinical benefit, and the patient acceptable symptomatic state thresholds were used. In vitro cellular proliferation of subacromial bursa (nucleated cells/gram) and cBMA (nucleated cells and colony-forming units/cc) samples was evaluated and correlated to clinical outcomes scores. **Results:** Mean follow-up was 12.6 ± 1.8 months (range 12-19 months). Patients achieved significant improvement in ASES ($45.8 \pm 22.5_{\text{pre}}$ vs $88.5 \pm 14.6_{\text{post}}$, $\Delta 44.7 \pm 20.7$; $P = .001$), Simple Shoulder Test ($4.3 \pm 3.2_{\text{pre}}$ vs $10.4 \pm 1.6_{\text{post}}$, $\Delta 5.7 \pm 3.9$, $P = .002$), Constant-Murley ($44.3 \pm 18.2_{\text{pre}}$ vs $83.6 \pm 17.5_{\text{post}}$, $\Delta 37.2 \pm 21.8$; $P = .001$), SANE ($13.3 \pm 10.7_{\text{pre}}$ vs $86.3 \pm 17.5_{\text{post}}$, $\Delta 71.9 \pm 22.9$; $P = .001$), and pain scores ($5.0 \pm 2.8_{\text{pre}}$ vs $1.1 \pm 1.6_{\text{post}}$, $\Delta 3.5 \pm 2.5$, $P = .001$) at final follow-up. With regards to ASES score, 93.8% of patients achieved the minimal clinically important difference, 93.8% the substantial clinical benefit, and 62.5% reached or exceeded the patient acceptable symptomatic state criteria. There was a significant positive correlation of nucleated cell count of cBMA with postoperative SANE score ($r = 0.707$; $P = .015$) and delta in ASES score ($r = 0.727$; $P = .011$). All other correlations were found to be nonsignificant ($P > .05$, respectively). **Conclusions:** Patients undergoing arthroscopic rotator cuff repair augmented using the Mega-Clot with bursa technique achieved significant improvement in functional outcomes at a minimum 1-year follow-up, with 93.8% of patients reaching substantial clinical benefit. **Level of Evidence:** Level IV, therapeutic case series.

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Despite advances in surgical technique and instrumentation, recurrent rotator cuff tears following primary repair remain a significant problem.¹ Several studies have examined the influence of surgical techniques in an attempt to reduce mechanical failure, such as suture anchor material, configuration, and footprint preparation.^{2,3} However, biologic failure leading to retears is not yet fully understood. A “hypovascular zone” within the supraspinatus tendon has been hypothesized to lead to initial degenerative tears, with further implication to poor tendon healing after repair.⁴

Improving the healing potential following rotator cuff repair using biologic adjuvants has become increasingly popular in recent years.⁵⁻⁷ Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) is derived from autologous peripheral blood that is centrifuged to isolate a greater concentration of growth factors contained within alpha-granules of the platelets to promote healing.⁸ Clinical outcomes following PRP application have been inconsistent; however, re-tear rates have been found to be significantly decreased in medium-to-large tears.⁹ In addition, bone marrow still is the most commonly used source of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) for biological augmentation, and its application in patients with rotator cuff injuries has shown promising results in decreasing re-tear rates and improving healing outcomes.¹⁰⁻¹²

Along with these biologic adjuvants, subacromial bursal tissue, which is often discarded during arthroscopic surgery to ensure visualization of the rotator cuff tear, may also be a significant source of MSCs.¹³⁻¹⁶ In vitro characterization of subacromial bursa-derived cells (SBDCs) has shown that these cells fulfill all characteristics of MSCs, including their proliferation potential, similar expression of surface antigen profiles, and multilineage differentiation.^{13,15,17} Besides, SBDCs have been found to have superior engraftment to host tendon along with survival as well as greater proliferation and differentiation potentials when compared with concentrated bone marrow aspirate (cBMA).^{18,19} Recently, Morikawa et al.²⁰ described a novel, effective, non-enzymatic method for mechanically isolating SBDCs for clinical use. However, no studies have been published yet that report on clinical outcomes following rotator cuff repair augmented with subacromial bursa.

Delivery of these biologics during repair has been described using various techniques,²¹⁻²³ with the ultimate goal to promote healing. As scaffolds are expensive and tend to loosen and small clots are difficult to deliver and may float away, a technique was developed to create a clot with great volume and easy delivery. Thus, we combined cBMA, PRP, platelet-poor plasma (PPP), subacromial bursal tissue, and bovine thrombin to create a “Mega-Clot” as an adjuvant for arthroscopic rotator cuff repair. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the clinical outcomes of patients who

underwent arthroscopic rotator cuff repair augmented using subacromial bursa, cBMA, and PRP. The authors hypothesized that augmentation of arthroscopic rotator cuff repair using this “Mega-Clot” with a bursa technique would result in significant improvement of shoulder function at a minimum 1-year follow-up.

Methods

This was a retrospective review of prospectively collected data from an institutional shoulder registry. All patients included were those older than 18 years of age and undergoing primary or revision arthroscopic rotator cuff repair augmented using a clot consisting of cBMA, PRP, PPP, and subacromial bursa. Surgeries were performed by a single, shoulder fellowship-trained surgeon (A.D.M.), from January 2018 to July 2018. Institutional review board approval was obtained before initiation of the study (no. 20X-081-1). As biologic augmentation of arthroscopic rotator cuff repairs at the institution is only performed in cases in which specific patient demographics and tear characteristics prompt concern of impaired biologic healing potential, all included patients had to fulfill at least 2 of the following criteria to be eligible for inclusion: presence of comorbidities that affect healing, such as diabetes, cancer, smoking, or rheumatoid arthritis; involvement of the dominant side in manual laborers and farmers; involvement of at least 2 rotator cuff tendons; history of previously failed repairs; and presence of tissue degeneration or cuff tear arthropathy (Hamada grade ≤ 3). Patients who did not fulfill these criteria were not considered for biologic augmentation. Excluded from the study were also patients with less than 1 year of follow-up, rotator cuff tear arthropathy (Hamada grade ≥ 4), irreparable massive tears, or preoperative pseudoparalysis. All alternative treatment options were discussed with the patient, including continued conservative treatment. Basic demographic information (age, sex, and body mass index) as well as a thorough medical and surgical history were obtained for each patient.

Diagnostic Imaging

All patients undergoing surgery had preoperative radiographs (true anterior/posterior view, axillary lateral view, scapular Y view) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the involved shoulder. On radiographs, acromiohumeral distance (AHD) was measured preoperatively by calculating the perpendicular distance between the most lateral portion of the undersurface of the acromion and a line parallel to the superior border of the greater tuberosity on the true anterior/posterior view.²⁴ Further, rotator cuff tear arthropathy was graded on plain radiographs according to Hamada et al.²⁵ MRI scans were used to determine rotator cuff

tear characteristics including tear size, number of involved tendons, tendon retraction, fatty infiltration, and atrophy. According to Gerber et al.,²⁶ massive tears were defined as those including complete tears of at least 2 tendons. Tendon retraction was quantified on coronal T2 fat-saturated images using the classification proposed by Patte.²⁷ Fatty infiltration of the tendon and the associated muscle belly was evaluated on T1 sagittal oblique views based on the presence of fatty streaks within the supraspinatus muscle belly using Goutallier's grading system.²⁸ Muscle atrophy was graded according to Thomazeau et al.²⁹ by determining the occupation ratio between surface of the cross-section of the muscle belly and the supraspinatus fossa on sagittal oblique images.

Surgical Technique: Mega-Clot with Bursa Technique

All surgeries were performed with the patient in the beach chair position by a single, shoulder fellowship-trained surgeon (A.D.M.). Following an interscalene block and successful induction of general anesthesia, diagnostic arthroscopy was performed to confirm the presence of the rotator cuff tear and assess mobility for repair. Loose suture material and/or anchors from previous repairs were removed and the torn rotator cuff tendons were mobilized. All rotator cuff repairs were performed arthroscopically using a double-row technique.

PRP and PPP Preparation

Before surgery, 60 mL of venous peripheral whole blood was drawn using a 60-mL syringe prefilled with 8 mL of Anticoagulant Citrate Dextrose Solution A (Fig 1A).³⁰ The blood was processed using a fully automated 3-sensor technology system based on flow cytometry and light absorption (Angel System; Arthrex, Naples, FL) (Fig 1B) to obtain approximately 2 to 3 mL of PRP (Fig 1C) and 20 to 25 mL of PPP.³⁰ The high-spinning centrifugal process with a hematocrit setting of 7% took about 17 to 20 minutes.³⁰

Bone Marrow Aspiration and Concentration

Bone marrow aspirate (BMA) was obtained from the proximal humeral head during arthroscopic rotator cuff repair according to a previously published technique (Fig 2).³¹ The proximal humerus is an ideal harvest site for BMSCs, as the epiphysis consists of trabecular bone and is rich in hematopoietic cells.¹⁸ A heparin-flushed (10,000 IU/mL) non-fenestrated bone marrow aspiration trocar (14 gauge), was inserted 25 to 30 mm into the medial aspect of the greater tuberosity (Bone Marrow Aspiration Kit; Arthrex).^{18,30,31} After a 60-mL syringe containing 2 mL of Anticoagulant Citrate Dextrose Solution A (Baxter Healthcare Corp) was connected to the trocar, the syringe was pulled back to

maximize suction (Fig 2A).^{18,30,31} This standardized aspiration method was repeated 6 times, allowing 18 mL of BMA to flow into each of the six 60-mL syringes for a total of 120 mL of aspirate (Fig 2B).^{18,30,31} All syringes coming into contact with BMA were flushed with heparin (10,000 IU/mL) before use. The BMA, consisting of blood, bone marrow, and arthroscopic fluid, was transferred to the Angel System (Arthrex) and concentrated using a 15% hematocrit setting (cBMA) (Fig 2 C and D).^{18,30,31} The tunnel created for the aspiration was later used to insert the first suture anchor of the medial row.³⁰

Subacromial Bursal Cells Harvest

Two bursa samples were obtained from the subacromial space overlying the rotator cuff tendons using an arthroscopic grasper device.¹⁸ A syringe was used to measure the sample size to ensure exactly 1 cc of subacromial bursal tissue, respectively. One tissue sample was chopped until becoming a finely minced, gooey particulate (Fig 3) according to a previously published technique²⁰ and added to the 30-mL syringe containing the cBMA, PRP, and PPP. The other sample of bursal tissue was placed into a sterile 3-mL syringe and immediately transported from the operating room to a laminar flow hood for processing.

Mega-Clot With Bursa Preparation and Delivery to Repair Site

A "Mega-Clot" was used as a biologic scaffold to deliver MSCs, growth factors, and subacromial bursal cells directly to the repair site, thus enhancing the biological healing process.³⁰ To ensure biological and mechanical stability of the clot, volumes of 0.1 cc of cBMA, 0.1 cc of PRP, 0.6 cc of PPP, 0.2 cc of bovine thrombin (5000 IU/mL), and 1 cc of subacromial bursal tissue were combined, scaled up, and added to a 30-mL syringe according to the amount of product produced. Bovine thrombin was used to activate and obtain a stable clot.³⁰ During preparation of the clot, the medial row was placed at the articular margin using 2 double-loaded suture anchors (PEEK Corkscrew FT Suture Anchor, 5.5 mm × 14.7 mm w/two No.2 FiberWire, Arthrex) and the sutures were tied. The final clot, usually having a total size of 16 to 24 cc (Fig 4A), was then delivered into the repair site using the same non-fenestrated trocar that was used for bone marrow aspiration (Fig 4 B and C). Subsequently, the lateral row was completed and secured using two additional suture anchors in a horizontal mattress fashion (PEEK SwiveLock, 4.75 mm × 19.1 mm; Arthrex).

In Vitro Cellular Proliferation of Subacromial Bursa

A 200-mg sample of each bursa specimen was carefully weighed for plating. The sample was placed in a culture dish and mechanically digested for 60 seconds

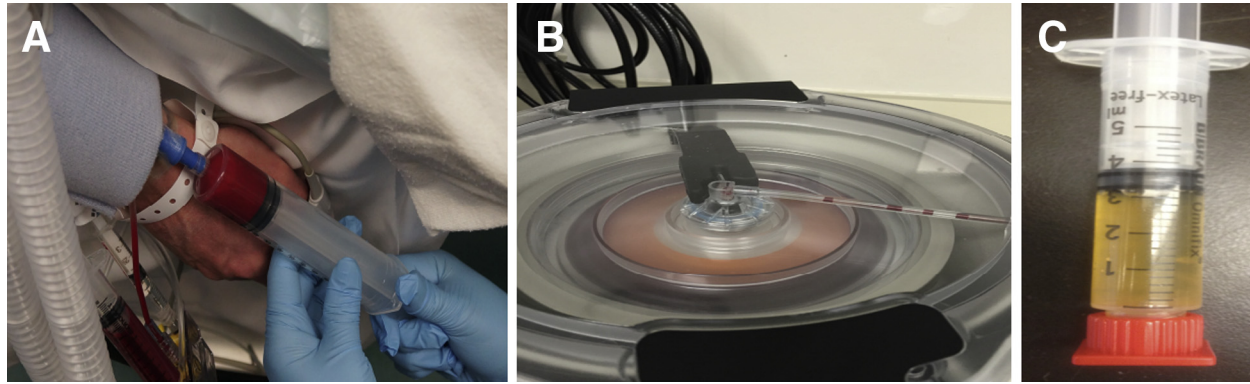


Fig 1. Harvest and processing of PRP. At the beginning of surgery, 60 mL of venous peripheral whole blood are drawn (A) and then processed using a fully automated 3-sensor technology system based on flow cytometry and light absorption (B) to obtain approximately 3 mL of PRP (C). (PRP, platelet-rich plasma.)

using tenotomy scissors sterilized in 100% ethanol.²⁰ When the tissue sample resembled a finely minced, liquified particulate, it was re-suspended and placed into 100-mm Primaria culture dishes (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA) containing 10 mL of complete Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM [1X], Thermo Fisher Scientific), 10% fetal bovine serum (Thermo Fisher Scientific), and 1% penicillin/streptomycin (Pen Strep Glutamine [100X]; Thermo Fisher Scientific). The culture dishes were stored in a humidified, low oxygen tension (5% CO₂) incubator at 37°C. To allow time for the cells to adhere to the culture dish,

the media were not replaced during the first week but was replaced twice per week thereafter. SBDCs harvested using the described method have been shown to fulfill all required characteristics proposed by the International Society for Cellular Therapy, including their adherence to tissue culture plastic, ability to form colonies, positive fluorescence-activated cell sorting analysis of characteristic surface markers CD73, CD90, and CD105 as well as the ability of multilineage differentiation.¹⁸⁻²⁰

Cellular proliferation was evaluated after 3 weeks of incubation, to allow the cells to achieve full

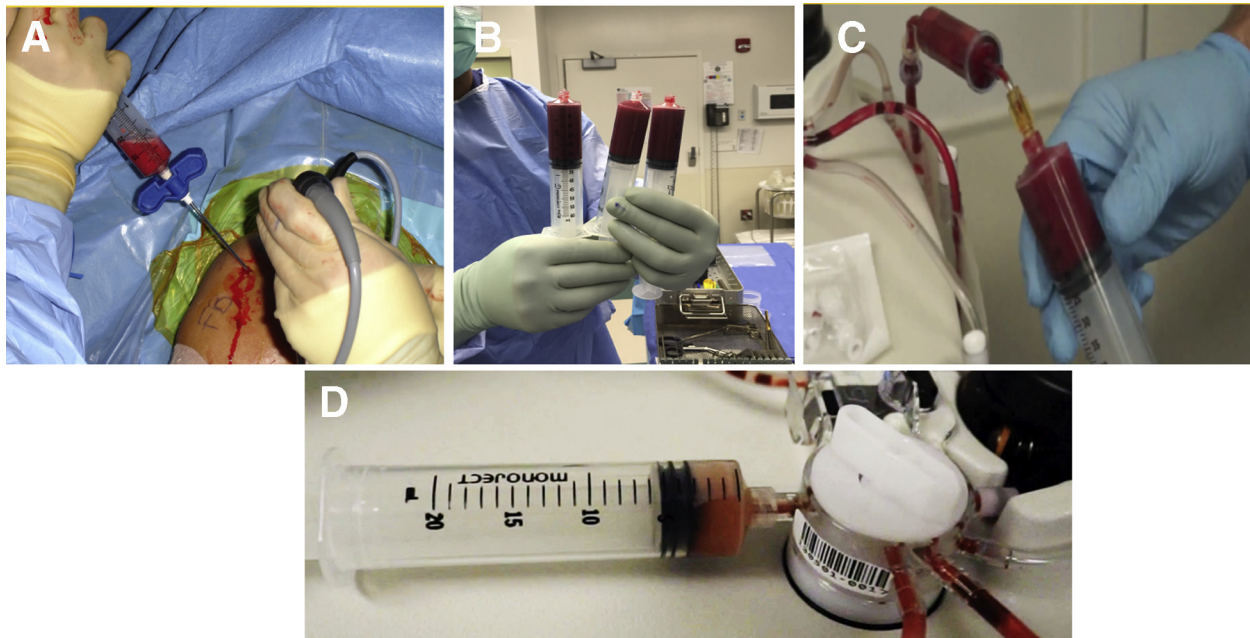


Fig 2. Harvest and processing of BMA. BMA is obtained from the proximal humeral head during arthroscopic rotator cuff repair using a non-fenestrated trocar (A). The harvested BMA, consisting of blood, bone marrow, and arthroscopic fluid (B), is transferred to the Angel System (Arthrex, Naples, FL) (C) and concentrated using a 15% hematocrit setting (D). (BMA, bone marrow aspirate.)

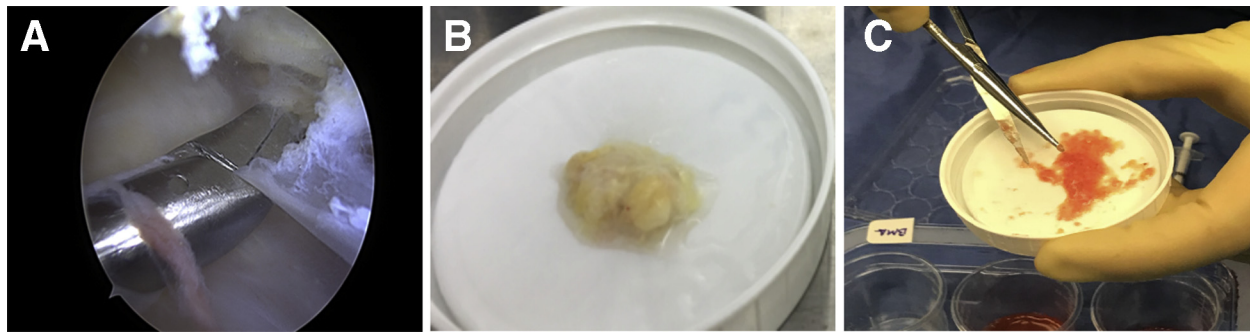


Fig 3. Harvest and processing of subacromial bursal tissue. Subacromial bursa is obtained from over the rotator cuff tendon using a laparoscopic grasper device (A). The sample (B) is then chopped using sterile tenotomy scissors until becoming a finely minced, goeey particulate (C).

confluence. Culture dishes were aspirated of media and incubated at 37°C with 1.5 mL of sterile 0.5% trypsin/ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid for 20 minutes. Following incubation, 1.5 mL of complete DMEM was added to each dish to inactivate the trypsin. Two separate 100- μ L samples of the cellular solution were drawn up using a micro-pipette and placed in transparent cuvettes filled with 9.9 mL of 0.9% NaCl solution. Nucleated cells were counted using a Z1 Coulter Particle Counter (Beckman Coulter Life Sciences, Indianapolis, IN) calibrated to detect particles greater than 8 μ m. The cellular concentrations (cells/mL) were multiplied by the final volume of the trypsinized dishes (3 mL) and normalized by the mass of tissue originally plated (0.2 g) to obtain the cell mass density in cells per gram.

Nucleated Cell Count and Colony-Forming Units (CFUs) of cBMA

To obtain the total of nucleated cell count, 10 μ L of cBMA was diluted in 9.9 mL of saline. Using the Coulter Counter, the number of nucleated cells in this 10 mL of solution was immediately calculated after surgery and multiplied by 10 to obtain the total number of nucleated cells in 1 cc of cBMA.

To obtain the total number of CFUs, 1 cc of cBMA was added to a 100-mm tissue culture plate with 9 cc of complete alpha minimum essential medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and 0.1% Penicillin/Streptomycin (Thermo Fisher Scientific). After 48 hours, the medium was changed to remove the non-adherent cells. CFUs were counted with their first appearance, usually between 7 and 10 days, under the microscope (Eclipse TS100; Nikon Instruments Inc., Melville, NY) by the same experienced investigator each time. A colony was defined as a cluster of 8 or more cells.¹⁷ The CFUs were counted for one quarter of the plate and multiplied by 4 to obtain the total number of CFUs per 1 cc of cBMA. Connective tissue progenitor prevalence also was calculated (no. of CFUs/no. of nucleated cells).³²

Live/Dead Assay and Scanning Electron Microscopy of Reimplanted Clot

The viability of reimplanted MSCs in a fibrin clot was assessed for each patient using a live/dead assay. The clot was cultured in 10 mL of complete DMEM in a humidified, low oxygen tension (5% CO₂) incubator at 37°C for 3 weeks before analysis. For the assay, the clot was incubated in 1X phosphate-buffered saline containing 5 μ M calcein and 10 μ g/mL propidium iodide (Thermo Fisher Scientific) for 30 minutes to stain for live and dead cells within the clot. After washing 2X with phosphate-buffered saline, the green or red fluorescence was visualized using a Leica DMI 6000B fluorescent microscope (Leica Microsystems, Buffalo Grove, IL) (Fig 5).

Scanning electron microscopy was employed to further confirm viability of the cells within the clot. Samples were fixed in 2% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M cacodylic buffer, pH 7.4, for 24 hours. Clots were sputter coated with gold/palladium for 20 seconds with a Polaron E5100 SEM coating unit. Images were obtained using a JeOL JSM-633F field emission scanning microscope by use of an accelerating voltage of 10 to 15 kV, at various magnifications (Fig 5).

Clinical Outcome Measures

The American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons (ASES) Score,³³ Constant-Murley Score,³⁴ Single Alpha-numeric Evaluation (SANE) Score,³⁵ Simple Shoulder Test (SST),³⁶ and range of motion in terms of active flexion, abduction, and external rotation, were collected preoperatively and at terminal follow-up. Patients were assessed by the senior surgeon (A.D.M.). Pain scores were obtained from the ASES survey. Previous studies have confirmed these scores in terms of reliability, validity, and responsiveness.^{35,37-39} To determine the clinical significance of ASES scores, the minimal clinically important difference (MCID), the substantial clinical benefit (SCB), and the patient acceptable symptomatic state (PASS) thresholds were calculated.⁴⁰ To assess the clinical relevance of a change



Fig 4. Delivery of the prepared clot during rotator cuff surgery in a right shoulder. The final clot, usually having a total size of 16 to 24 cc (A), is delivered to the repair site using the same non-fenestrated trocar that was used for bone marrow aspiration (B). Arthroscopic view of the delivered clot via the anterior portal (C).

in score with respect to an outcome measure, the SCB and MCID were used.⁴⁰ The PASS was employed as a tool to assess the minimum score associated with patient satisfaction.⁴⁰ In rotator cuff tear populations, these metrics included an 11-point change for the MCID, 17.5-point change for SCB, and a final ASES score of 86.7 for the PASS.⁴¹

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics included mean and standard deviation (SD) as well as median and interquartile range (IQR) for continuous variables and frequency and proportion for categorical variables. Given the small sample size, the Wilcoxon sign rank test (the nonparametric analog to the paired *t* test) was used to compare pre- to postoperative clinical outcome and range of motion values. Pearson correlation coefficients were calculated to explore the relationship between cellular data and patient metrics. A *P* value of less than .05 was considered statistically significant. All statistical analyses were performed using Stata (StataCorp 2017. Stata Statistical Software: Release 15; StataCorp LLC, College Station, TX).

Results

Demographics

Sixty-nine patients underwent surgical treatment of rotator cuff tears between January 2018 and July 2018. Of these patients, 27 patients were excluded because they had irreparable massive rotator cuff tears, of whom 6 underwent superior capsule reconstruction and 21 underwent reverse total shoulder arthroplasty. Further, 25 patients were excluded for undergoing arthroscopic rotator cuff repair without biologic augmentation. In addition, 1 patient was excluded for having been lost to follow-up. This resulted in a final study group of 16 patients who underwent rotator cuff repairs augmented using Mega-Clot with bursa technique and had a minimum 1-year follow-up (Fig 6).

The mean age of patients was 57.4 ± 5.4 years (range 47 – 64 years) with an average follow-up of 12.6 ± 1.8 months (range 12-19 months). Four patients (25%) had a previously failed rotator cuff repair and most of the patients were male (62.5%). Patient demographics are demonstrated in Table 1.

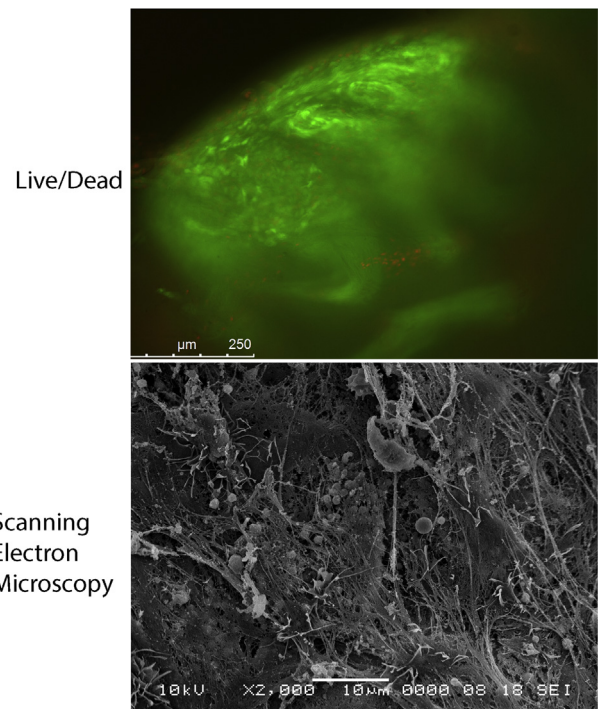
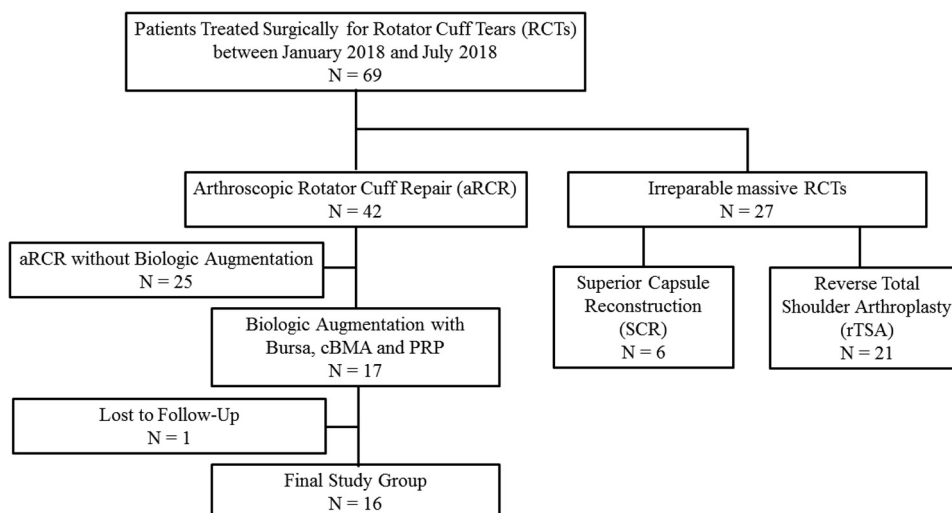


Fig 5. The viability of reimplanted MSCs within the clot is assessed using a live/dead assay, with 90% of the cells within the clot being viable (green fluorescence) while only 10% are dead (red fluorescence). The morphology of the clot using scanning electron microscopy shows a scaffold rich in fibrous strands, which are formed from fibrinogen found in the ACP and can be seen entangling platelets, red blood cells, erythrocytes, and MSCs within the clot. (ACP, autologous conditioned plasma; MSCs, mesenchymal stem cells)

Fig 6. Flowchart of patients included in the study. (cBMA, concentrated bone marrow aspirate; PRP, platelet-rich plasma.)



Radiographic Analysis

All patients had preoperative standard radiographs and MRI scans. Most patients (87.5%) had rotator cuff tears with at least 2 tendons involved. Tissue degeneration was moderate with most of the patients having grade 2 fatty infiltration according to Goutallier (43.8%) and grade 2 muscle atrophy according to Thomazeau (56.3%). The average preoperative AHD was 7.2 ± 3.3 mm. Preoperative tear characteristics are demonstrated in Table 2.

Clinical Outcomes

With regards to active range of motion, patients achieved significant improvement in forward elevation ($130.3 \pm 46.0^\circ_{\text{pre}}$ vs $174.0 \pm 9.9^\circ_{\text{post}}$, $\Delta 45.0 \pm 45.4^\circ$; $P = .001$) and abduction ($117.5 \pm 51.6^\circ_{\text{pre}}$ vs $164.3 \pm 30.5^\circ_{\text{post}}$, $\Delta 48.3 \pm 46.9^\circ$; $P = .001$). There was no significant improvement in external rotation at terminal follow-up ($40.9 \pm 19.9^\circ_{\text{pre}}$ vs $47.3 \pm 10.3^\circ_{\text{post}}$, $\Delta 5.7 \pm 21.5^\circ$; $P = .162$).

Overall, there was significant improvement in ASES ($45.8 \pm 22.5_{\text{pre}}$ vs $88.5 \pm 14.6_{\text{post}}$, $\Delta 44.7 \pm 20.7$; $P = .001$), SST ($4.3 \pm 3.2_{\text{pre}}$ vs $10.4 \pm 1.6_{\text{post}}$, $\Delta 5.7 \pm 3.9$, $P = .002$), Constant-Murley ($44.3 \pm 18.2_{\text{pre}}$ vs $83.6 \pm 17.5_{\text{post}}$, $\Delta 37.2 \pm 21.8$; $P = .001$), SANE ($13.3 \pm 10.7_{\text{pre}}$ vs $86.3 \pm 17.5_{\text{post}}$, $\Delta 71.9 \pm 22.9$; $P = .001$), and pain scores ($5.0 \pm 2.8_{\text{pre}}$ vs $1.1 \pm 1.6_{\text{post}}$, $\Delta 3.5 \pm 2.5$, $P = .001$) (Fig 7). A greater preoperative AHD showed a significant positive correlation to postoperative ASES ($r = 0.672$; $P = .009$) and SST ($r = 0.588$; $P = .027$) scores and a significant negative correlation to pain scores ($r = -0.728$; $P = .003$). All other correlations of patient demographics to clinical outcomes were found to be nonsignificant ($P > .05$, respectively). When we evaluated the clinical relevance of improvement in ASES scores by using patient outcome thresholds, 93.8% of all patients achieved the MCID, 93.8%

crossed the SCB, and 62.5% reached or exceeded the PASS criteria (Fig 8).

Biologic Findings and Correlation to Clinical Outcomes

Overall, 1 cc of the processed cBMA contained 25.4×10^6 nucleated cells (SD: 4.5×10^6 ; median: 27.6×10^6 ; IQR: 6.0×10^6) and 1283.6 CFUs (SD: 304.2; median: 1256; IQR: 239). This resulted in a mean connective tissue progenitor prevalence of 49.1 CFUs per 10^6 nucleated cells (SD: 13.1; median: 45; IQR: 20.6). When we looked at the cellular proliferation potential of the harvested and mechanically processed subacromial bursal tissue, there was an average cell density of 471,769 nucleated cells per gram of bursa (SD: 401,353; median: 312,000; IQR: 404,000). Age, body mass index, and AHD had no significant influence on cellular measures of cBMA and subacromial bursa ($P > .05$, respectively).

When evaluating the relationship between biologic findings and clinical outcomes, there was a significant positive correlation of nucleated cell count of cBMA with postoperative SANE score ($r = 0.707$; $P = .015$) as well as pre- to postoperative delta in ASES score ($r = 0.727$; $P = .011$). All other correlations were found to be nonsignificant ($P > .05$, respectively).

Complications and Revisions

None of the 16 patients who underwent arthroscopic rotator cuff repair augmented using the technique had postoperative complications. However, 1 patient (6.3%) failed due to trauma to the shoulder and subsequently underwent superior capsule reconstruction 3 months after the previous surgery. This patient (54-year old male) had a massive tear with grade 3 tendon retraction, grade 2 fatty infiltration, and grade 2 atrophy.

Table 1. Patient Demographics (N = 16)

	n	%
Mean age, y, \pm SD	57.4 \pm 5.4	
Mean BMI \pm SD	29.4 \pm 4.2	
Sex		
Male	10	62.5
Female	6	37.5
Dominant side involved	11	68.8
Smoker	3	18.6
Diabetes	2	12.5
Revision	4	25.0

BMI, body mass index; SD, standard deviation.

Live/Dead Assay and Scanning Electron Microscopy of Reimplanted Clot

The live/dead assay was performed on the clots after 3 weeks in culture. When the cellular viability in each clot was evaluated, 90% of the cells within the clot were viable (green fluorescence) whereas only 10% were dead (red fluorescence) (Fig 5).

The morphology of the clot using scanning electron microscopy showed a scaffold rich in fibrous strands (Fig 5). These strands are formed from fibrinogen found in the autologous conditioned plasma and can be seen entangling platelets, red blood cells, erythrocytes, and MSCs within the clot.

Discussion

The most important finding of the study was that patients undergoing arthroscopic rotator cuff repair augmented using the Mega-Clot with bursa technique achieved significant improvement in functional outcomes at a minimum 1-year follow-up. Further, 93.8% of patients reached substantial clinical benefit following surgery, highlighting the promising preliminary results of a novel, potent biologic repair augmentation combining subacromial bursa, cBMA, and PRP.

As the endogenous healing potential of the rotator cuff tendon seems to be limited, biologic augmentation options have garnered recent interest, including the clinical application of growth factors, platelet concentrates, or MSCs.^{9,10,12,42,43} Even recent meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials have reported mixed results, with some showing decreased failure-to-heal rate for small- to medium-sized tears as well as decreased re-tear rates for large tears treated with PRP,^{9,44} and others finding no difference in outcome scores and structural healing rates.^{42,45} A study by Malavolta et al.⁴⁶ found that PRP application did not significantly improve clinical outcomes, pain, and structural healing in 51 prospectively randomized patients undergoing rotator cuff repair at 5-year follow-up. Similar to our results, Randelli et al.⁴⁷ reported short-term benefits following repair augmentation using PRP, including significantly lower pain scores 1

month after surgery and greater functional improvement at 3-month follow-up.

Only a few studies have investigated the effectiveness of BMA for augmenting rotator cuff repairs, with most reporting on bone marrow stimulation techniques, rather than direct application of cBMA.^{11,12,48,49} Her-nigou et al.¹² reported long-term results of primary rotator cuff repairs augmented using cBMA showing improved healing rates on MRI compared with a non-augmented control group. In 14 patients with a minimum follow-up of 1 year, Ellera Gomes et al.¹¹ described improved clinical outcomes along with tendon integrity in 100% of patients following augmentation of mini-open transosseous suture repair for full-thickness rotator cuff tears. However, current literature does not allow for drawing definite conclusions regarding the clinical efficacy of BMA and PRP applications, which is mainly due to inconsistent relationships between successful rotator cuff healing and clinical outcomes scores as well as disparities in underlying pathologies, repair techniques, and patient demographics.⁴³

Along with these biologic adjuvants, subacromial bursal tissue may also be a significant, easily accessible source of MSCs.^{13-15,17,19} Although SBDCs have been shown to demonstrate superior engraftment to host tendon along with survival when compared with cBMA, there remains a lack of clinical data supporting these promising in vitro findings.^{18,19} Morikawa et al.²⁰ recently described an effective, clinically feasible

Table 2. Preoperative Tear Characteristics (n = 16)

	n	%
Number of tendons involved		
1	2	12.5
2	11	68.8
3	3	18.8
Tendon retraction		
Patte 1	7	43.8
Patte 2	5	31.3
Patte 3	4	25.0
Fatty infiltration		
Goutallier 0	1	6.3
Goutallier 1	6	37.5
Goutallier 2	7	43.8
Goutallier 3	1	6.3
Goutallier 4	1	6.3
Atrophy (supraspinatus)		
Thomazeau 0	1	6.3
Thomazeau 1	3	18.8
Thomazeau 2	9	56.3
Thomazeau 3	3	18.8
Cuff tear arthropathy		
Hamada 1	10	62.5
Hamada 2	5	31.3
Hamada 3	1	6.3
Acromiohumeral distance, mm, mean \pm SD	7.2 \pm 3.3	

SD, standard deviation.

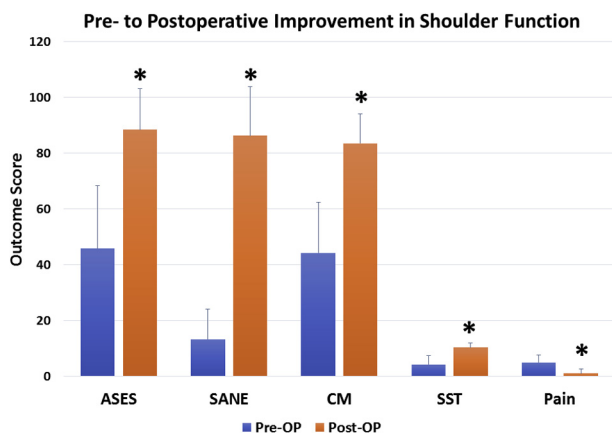


Fig 7. Preoperative to postoperative improvement in shoulder function following biologically augmented rotator cuff repair. *Indicates statistical significance. (ASES, American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons; CM, Constant-Murley; SANE, Single Assessment Numerical Evaluation; SST, Simple Shoulder Test.)

method for mechanically isolating SBDCs. The authors found that mechanically processing subacromial bursa resulted in a significantly higher release of SBDCs compared to no manipulation.²⁰ Using this previously published isolation technique, the present study contributes to the current knowledge reporting on clinical outcomes following repair augmentation using subacromial bursa.

In an attempt to combine the benefits of these various biologic adjuvants, thus maximizing the healing potential of the repaired tendon, the technique reported on in this study was developed. This may be especially of importance in the treatment of massive tears, in which the usually occurring postoperative healing rate of 71% to 89% of cases drops to 47% to 50%.^{50,51} With 56.3% of our patient population undergoing repair for massive tears, the preliminary clinical results using the Mega-Clot with bursa technique seem promising, with only one surgical failure requiring revision. Besides, Cvetanovich et al.⁴¹ showed that only 52.1% of patients who underwent primary rotator cuff repair reached or exceeded the PASS criteria for ASES, compared with 62.5% of our subjects. However, it remains to be seen whether this significant improvement in shoulder function will be maintained in the longer term.

Delivery of biologic adjuvants during repair has been described using various techniques,²¹⁻²³ with the ultimate goal to promote healing. The clot used in this study presents with great volume to reduce the risk of floating away and to provide an easy delivery. In addition to its unknown cost-effectiveness, it has to be acknowledged that it is a complex technique, as various biologic adjuvants have to be mixed in the correct ratio. As maintenance of a sufficient rotator cuff function has

been shown to be vital in delaying the development of glenohumeral arthritis, the clot was stabilized using bovine thrombin, to ensure maximum stability and retainment of the applied biologic augments at the repair site.⁵² However, there is a lack of confirmation that the delivered clot containing the potent adjuvants remains at the repair site during the postoperative period.

Limitations

There were several limitations to the study. Although the data were collected prospectively, the chart review was performed retrospectively and may create a selection bias, which may also be amplified by the large number of excluded patients. Even though the sample size was small, the results were statistically significant, which helps in minimizing the concern over a type 2 error. In addition, with this study only reporting on outcomes of a single surgeon’s practice, external validity may be limited in terms of both patient population and surgical technique. The large patient-individual variability in harvested biologic adjuvants, including cBMA, subacromial bursa, and PRP, also may have influenced the results. More importantly, due to the combination of various biologic adjuvants, it remains unknown which of the factors is most important for sufficient healing. The reliability of the Goutallier classification also has been shown to be limited in predicting rotator cuff tear characteristics on MRI scans, including reparability or outcome after surgery.⁵³ Further, this study only reports on preliminary outcomes after a minimum 1-year follow-up; thus, it does not allow for drawing definite conclusions and limits comparability to previously published studies, also due to the lack of a control group. It remains to be seen if patients will maintain significant improvement in shoulder function over a longer term. Lastly, repeat

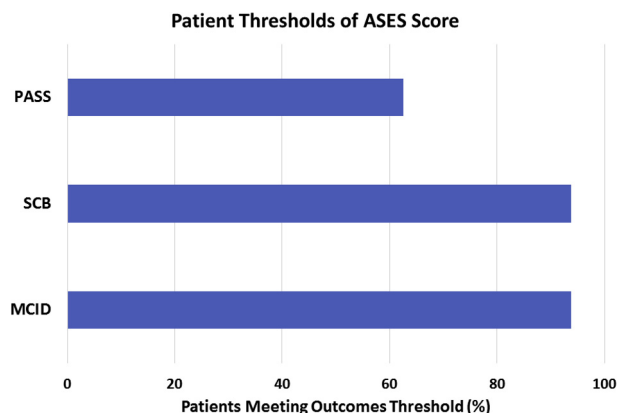


Fig 8. Percentage of patients meeting outcomes thresholds. (ASES, American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons; MCID, minimal clinically-important difference; PASS, patient acceptable symptomatic state; SCB, substantial clinical benefit.)

MRI or ultrasound examinations were not available to evaluate for the integrity of the repaired tendon.

Conclusions

Patients undergoing arthroscopic rotator cuff repair augmented using the Mega-Clot with bursa technique achieved significant improvement in functional outcomes at a minimum 1-year follow-up, with 93.8% of patients reaching substantial clinical benefit.

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