

The Effects of Transcutaneous Electrical Stimulation on the Healing of Radial Fracture in Rabbit

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Abstract: The study was performed on 10 New Zealand white rabbits 6 months old and weighing 3.0 to 4.5 kg so as to evaluate the effects of Transcutaneous Electrical Stimulation (TES) on the right radial fracture healing. A piece of 0.5 cm full thickness of right midshaft of radial bone was removed in all rabbits under general anesthesia. They were divided into two groups (control and experimental) of 5 rabbits each. No treatment was given to control group, whereas experimental rabbits were subjected to TES. Radiographs were taken from all rabbits before surgery and on 15, 30 and 45 days. The callus sample was collected from the exact defected part on 45 days that was fixed and was stained with H&E method for histomorphological interpretation. Clinically there was faster skin wound healing in experimental rabbits as compared to the control group. Radiographical interpretation revealed periosteal reaction on 15 days and callus formation was much more on 30 and 45 days/ in experimental one as compared to control group. In experimental group there was the least cartilaginous and fibrotic tissues with thick bony trabeculae formation. It was concluded that TES has got positive effect on skin wound healing besides accelerating callus formation at the site of radial defect with early restoration of full limb function.

Key words: Transcutaneous electrical stimulation, radial fracture, rabbit, skin wound healing

INTRODUCTION

Different method of internal and external fixation and even bone graft^m beside physical modalities has been advocated for fracture repair. Each techniques has its own advantages and disadvantages, noninvasive physical therapy with having the least side-effect can be applied in animals as to accelerate cellular-differentiation and increase the potency of osteogenesis and shortening the healing period^[1-4]. Therapeutic ultrasound, electromagnetic, acupuncture, electrical stimulation and even laser have been reported^[5-10]. Transcutaneous electrical stimulation because of its ability to stimulate^[5] physiology and growth factors at tissue level, its effect and importance will be evaluated on bone healing in this study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This experiment was done using 10 clinically healthy New Zealand white rabbits 6 months old and weighing 3.0 to 4.5 kg that maintained under similar housing and feeding conditions after approval was received by the University Research Committee. The experiment was done in accordance with usual guidelines. A piece of 0.5 cm in length of full

thickness of right midshaft of radial bone was removed by using electric bone cutter, in all rabbits under general anesthesia induced by combination of ketamine hydrochloride 35 mg/kg/BW, Xylazin 5 mg/kg/BW, diazepam 1 mg/kg/BW and acepromazine maleate 1 mg/kg/BW. After full recovery from anesthesia they were divided into two groups (control and experimental) of 5 rabbits each. No treatment was given to control group whereas experimental rabbits were subjected to transcutaneous electrical stimulation therapeutic regimen after 3rd day of surgery for 10 min during 15 days with 70 Hz frequency. The fractured bone was externally fixed with bilateral coaptation-splint for first two weeks. Each of them was kept in special box as to restrain during therapy. The full surface (1cm²) of electrode covered with pad soaked in water properly was placed close contact to proximal part of fractured site (2 positive electrodes) and distal part (2 negative electrodes) which were subsequently fixed with adhesive tape. Daily clinical signs were recorded and radiographs were obtained before operation and on 15, 30 and 45 post-operative days on lateromedial position. Callus sample was collected from defected area of radial bone of each rabbit on 45 post operative days. Animals were euthanized by overdose of thiopental sodium. The

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sample was fixed in 10% formalin then decalcified in 5% nitric acid^[7]. After sectioning they were stained with H&E method for histomorphological interpretation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The anesthetic protocol was quite effective in inducing deep and satisfactory anesthesia in 6.2 ± 0.8 min for the first 20 min without any clinical side effect. The full recovery was on 82.4 ± 3.2 min. Clinically there was much better union of skin edges at the site of incision in experimental group on second week as compared to control group. The radiographic evaluation of the fracture part at 15 days indicated the bone healing was discernible in experimental rabbits but haziness and blurring of fracture gap was observed in control rabbits. Fracture line was clearly visible in this control group (Fig. 1). The periosteal reaction with evidence of callus formation (lipping) from proximal and distal fragment was seen in experimental rabbits (Fig. 2). On day 30 in all rabbits of experimental group, bridging of the gap with well marked periosteal callus from both ends of broken bone fragment was noticed in periosteal collar form with evidence of moderate calcification (Fig. 2). Cleavage of fracture line was still distinct despite of endosteal reaction in control group (Fig. 1). On 45 days the fracture gap was filled up with variable dense callus. The fracture gap was organized in experimental rabbits than to control group. Radiographs indicated that resolution and remodeling of callus has almost occurred. It had been streamlined to resemble with a more compact bone with regular border in experimental rabbits (Fig. 2) the adhesion were more extensive in control group than to the experimental rabbits. The callus appeared irregular and sufficiently elevated from the adjacent periosteal tissues. Only few foci of adhesions were presented between the site of fracture and the surrounding tissue. The callus surface was smoother and distinctly raised from periosteal surface. Hematoxylin and eosin staining of normal bony biopsy indicated regular, impact bony thick trabeculae with osteocytes in lacunae. Callus samples from control group revealed that the hematoma had almost completely been replaced with mixtures of dense fibrous tissue. There were inflammatory cells and different grade of cartilaginous tissue having angioblastic activity with variable thin boney trabeculae in this group (Fig. 3 and 4). The ossification was more advanced with osteogenic activity in newly ossified callus in experimental group. Formation of haversian system in the newly formed bone was quite comparable with normal group. Remodeling was noticeable in its initial phase around the bone bordering the fracture gap in experimental group (Fig. 5 and 6).

Radial and ulnar and tibial fractures are common in rabbits. Partial and total loss of function of limb caused by fracture has direct effect on the locomotion of animals



Fig.1: Radiograph taken on 15,30 and 45 days in control group



Fig.2: Radiograph taken on 15,30 and 45 days in experimental group



Fig.3: Newly formed fibrocartilage in control group (X100 H&E). a: chondroblast b: fibrous tissue

with some significant advancement made in the recent year, immobilization and healing of radial or tibial fracture can be well assured even in laboratory animal^[9] but healing alone is not enough. Restoration of function of the part

healed is the ultimate objective. Effective surgical anesthesia in rabbits is difficult to achieve due to susceptibility of this species to apnea associated with use of volatile anesthetics and difficulty of endotracheal intubation^[11]. The injectable anesthetics like Ketamine hydrochloride either alone or in combination with sedatives and/or tranquilizer has been recommended for anesthesia in rabbits^[12,13]. The combination of Ketamine hydrochloride, xylazine and diazepam and acepromazine maleate induced effective anesthesia and produced good analgesic and muscle relaxation in this study^[13]. Creation of radial fracture was successful by electric bone saw. Radiographs indicated significant differences in the periosteal reaction in both group. On 15 days, periosteal reaction (Lipping) was observed in form of periosteal collar in all rabbits of experimental group (II) which was bridging fracture line, while in control group (I) fracture line was still visible. It indicates that transcutaneous electrical stimulation therapeutic regimen encourages early utility of the affected limbs and subsequently increases rate of callus formation and healing too. Cavadias and Trueta^[14-17] observed successful organization of the preliminary callus as well as its further development till reaching the final stage repair. More intense, well organized and uniformly dense callus bridged the gap in group I rabbits. Radiographic evidence supported the clinically beneficial effects observed using TES in accelerating of callus formation and early remodeling of callus.

Histomorphological study of callus could better demonstrate the accelerated rate of healing observed in group II rabbits. There were uniform mixtures of fibrous and cartilaginous tissues with thin bony trabeculae with presence of extensive capillary budding as the silent feature of histomorphological changes in control rabbits. These differences revealed faster healing of fracture in treated group[is-"] phySjcai activity and radiographic evidence supported the complete ossification and remodeling which usually take place following deposition of calcium in trabeculae. This acceleration was further substantiated an increase of alkaline phosphatase activity^[18,19] for faster conversion of cartilage into osteoid tissue as compared to control one. Otter *et al.*^[20] evaluated the effect of electrical stimulation on experimentally created fracture, concluded that the underlined tissue get effect by centripetal electrical field which can get controlled by electromagnetic stimulation to accelerate bone healing in more regular fashion^[21-24]. Gohat and Bose *et al.*^[25] evaluated the effect of electrical stimulation in fracture healing. They concluded that electrical stimulation leading to stimulate the synthesis and secretion of growth factor and factors lead to differentiations of tissue such as Bmp-4-Bmp2^[10]. This finding also supports histomorphological finding of this study especially results obtained in

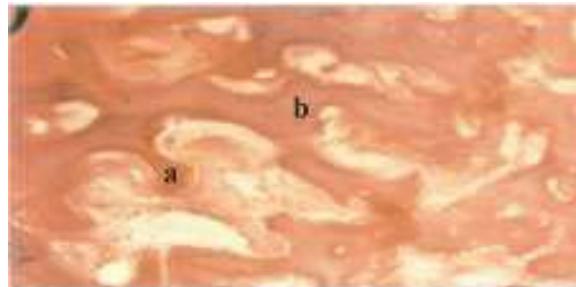


Fig. 4: Newly bone formation with tiny bony trabeculae in control group. (X100 - H&E). a: bony trabeculae
b: osteoblast

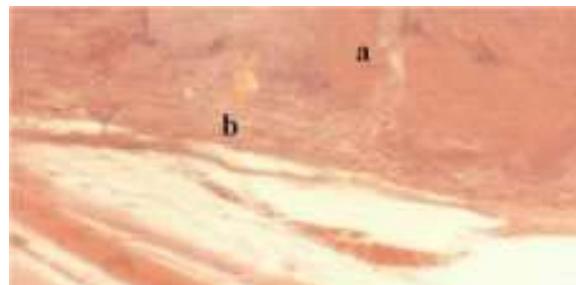


Fig. 5: Thick bony trabeculae formation (a) and maturation of Periosteal layer (b) in experimental group. (X200 - H&E)



Fig. 6: a: Osteoblasts with basophilic cytoplasm in bony trabeculae formation in experimental group (X200; H&E)

experimental rabbits. Appearance of structural pattern treated in group (I) almost similar to normal bone^[26]. Haversian septum formed well with variable thickness of trabeculae in treated rabbits was observed^[27,28]. Their findings showed that TES can affect on the site of fracture by stimulation of certain growth factors. Research supports the idea of a local tissue response following increasing DNA, ATP and protein (collagen) synthesis. This experimental and also researchers confirmed that the effects of TES could be multifactorial. Clinical observations, radiographic findings and histomorphological examination of callus sample supported that progress of healing, so this results showed in group II rabbits.

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