



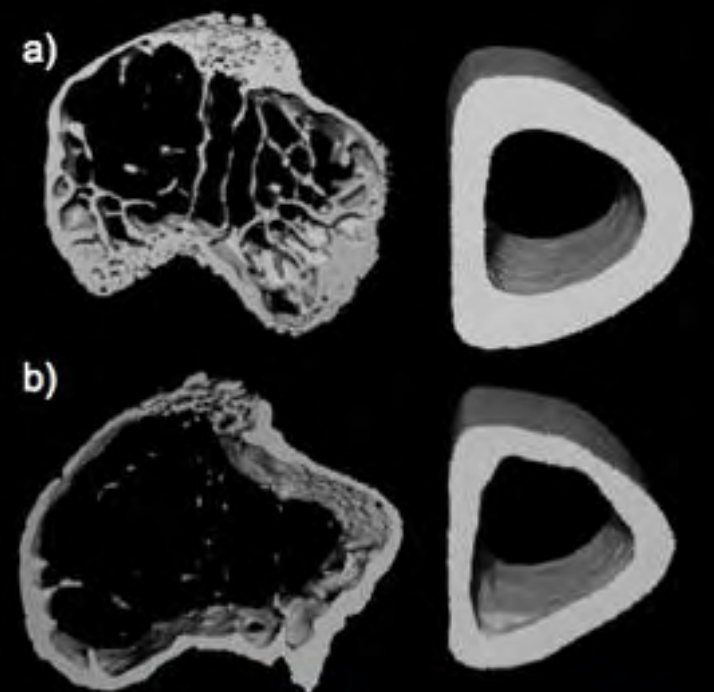
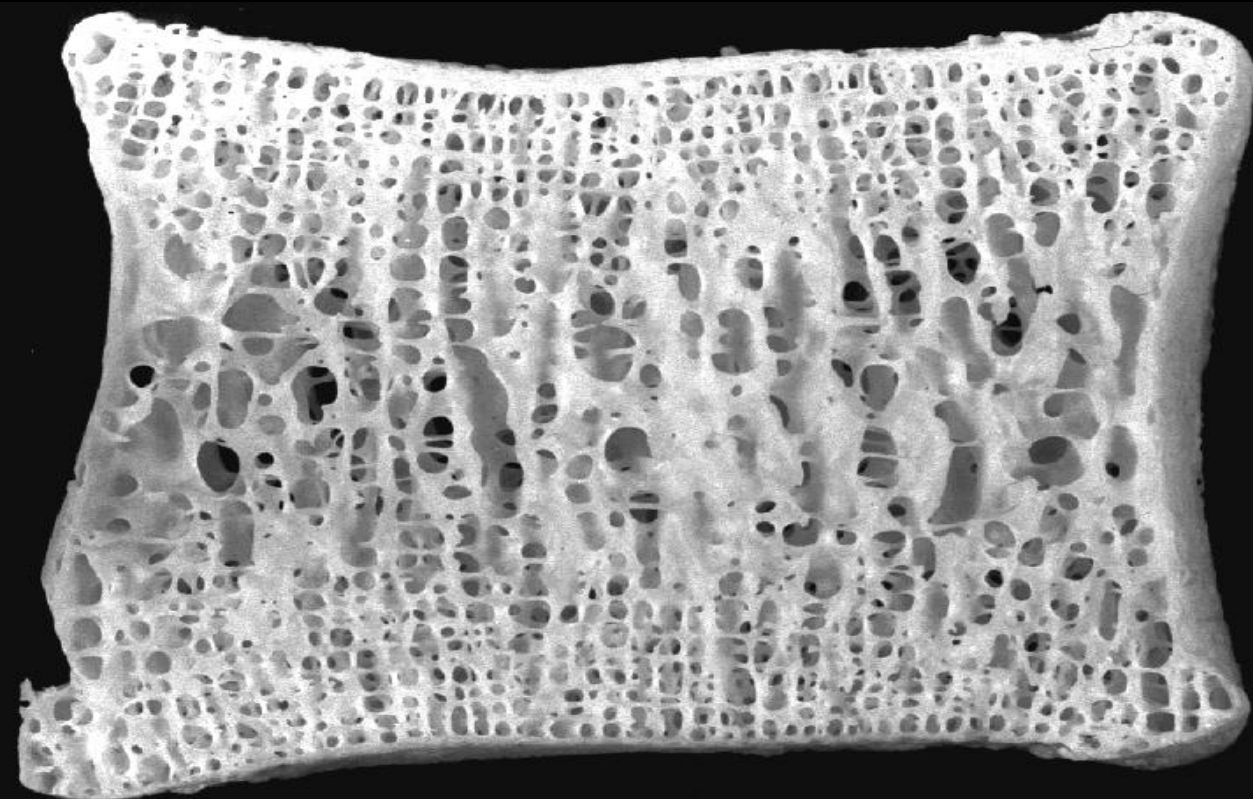
**HUG** Hôpitaux  
Universitaires  
Genève

# La minéralisation osseuse et la qualité osseuse

**Prof P. Ammann**

**Service des maladies osseuses  
Département des spécialités de médecine**

**Séminaire “Minéralisation osseuse”  
Lyon 26 Mai 2016**



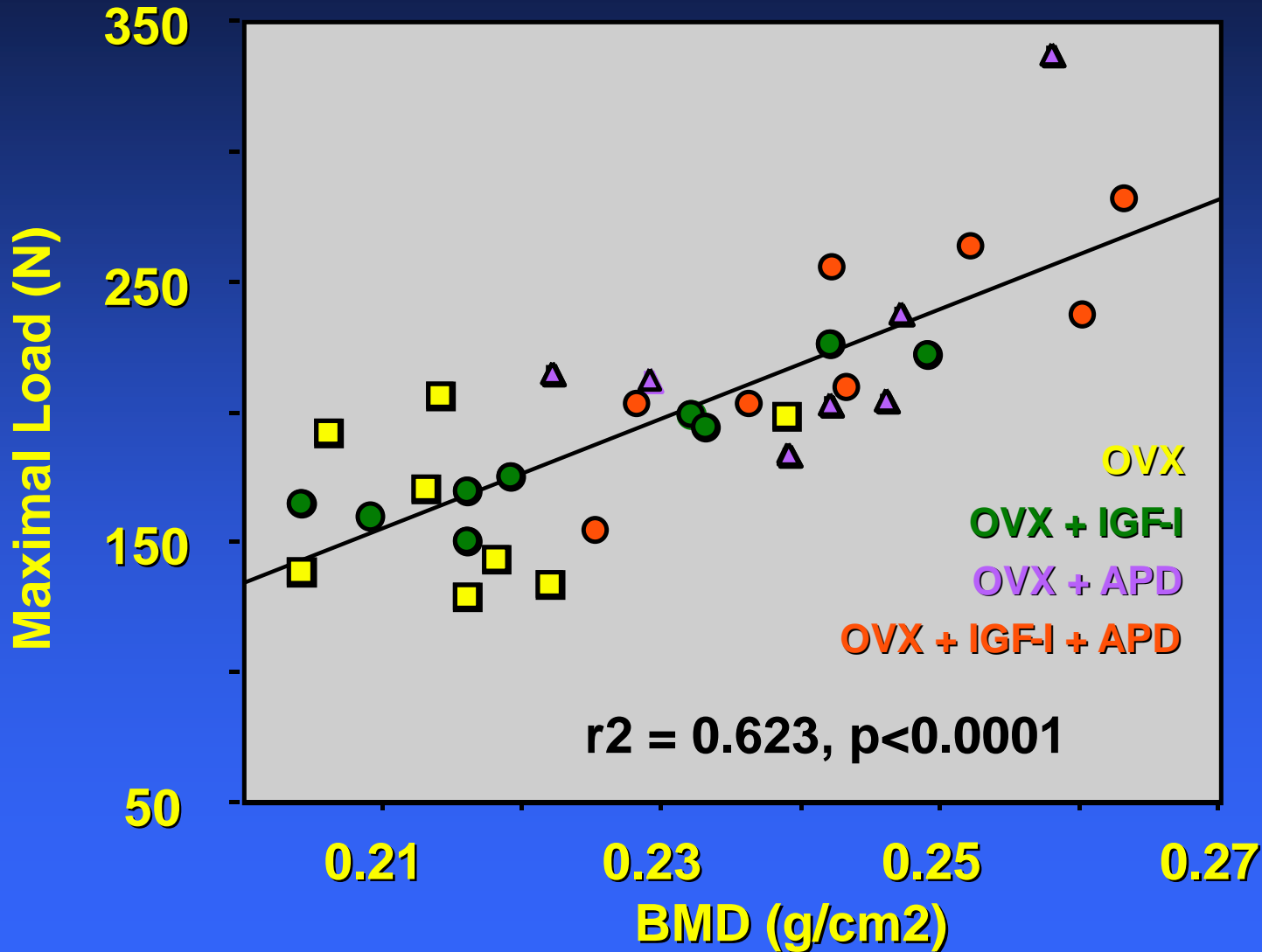
Proximal tibia metaphysis

Tibia diaphysis

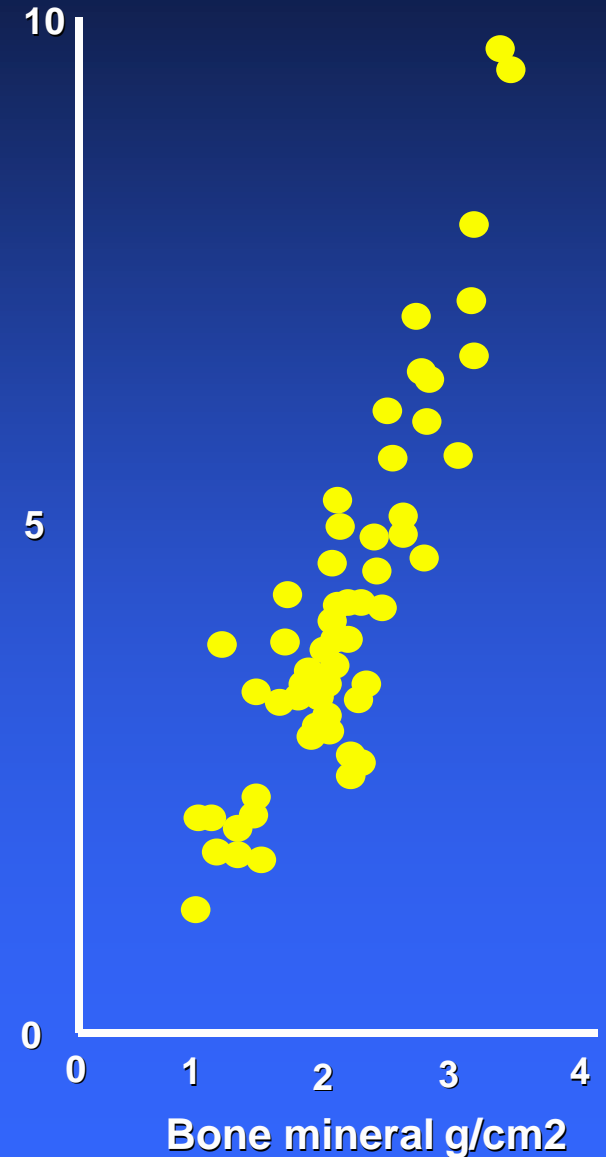
# Rats Model

# Human

## LUMBAR SPINE



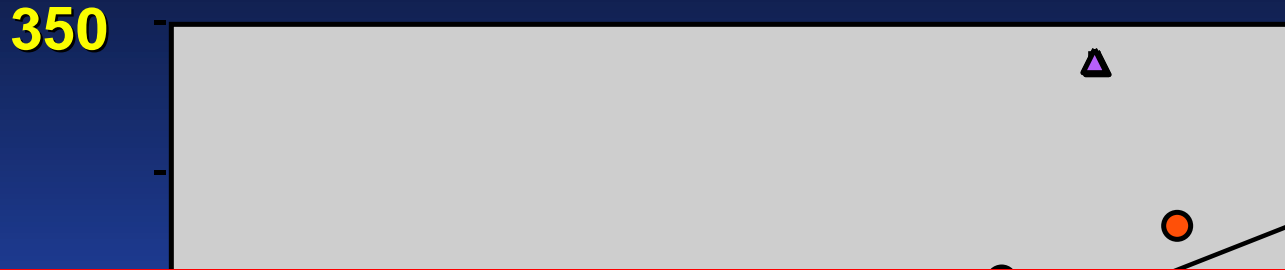
## Ultimate force , N\*1000



# Rats Model

# Human

## LUMBAR SPINE

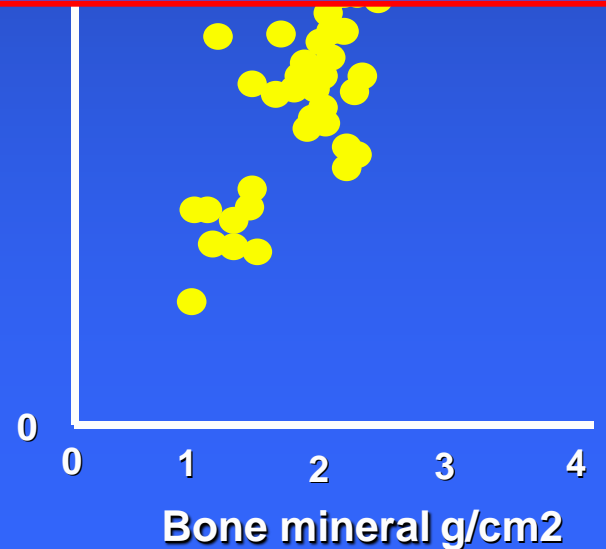
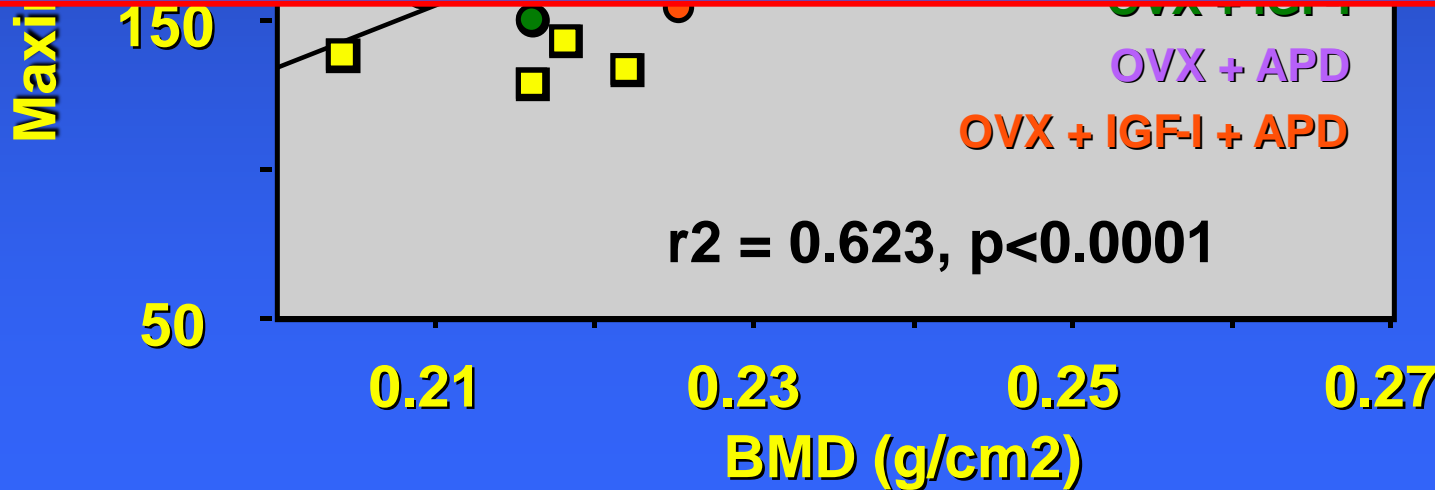


Ultimate force , N\*1000

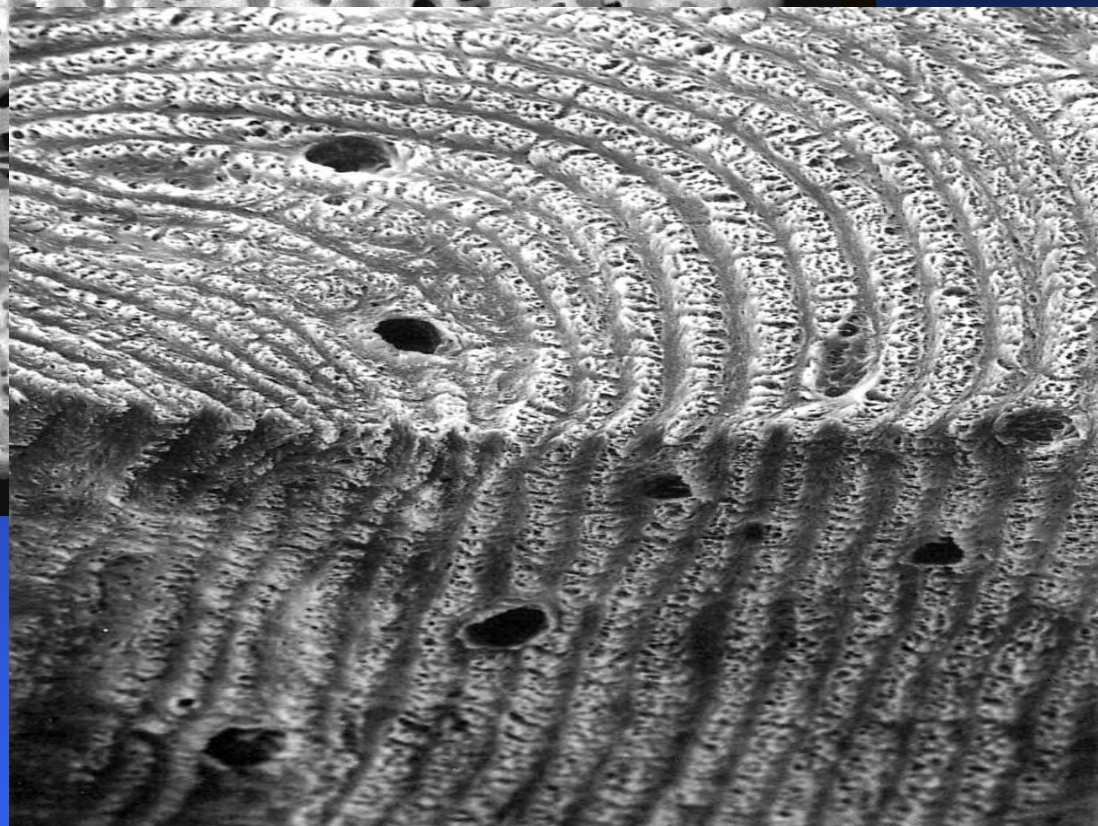
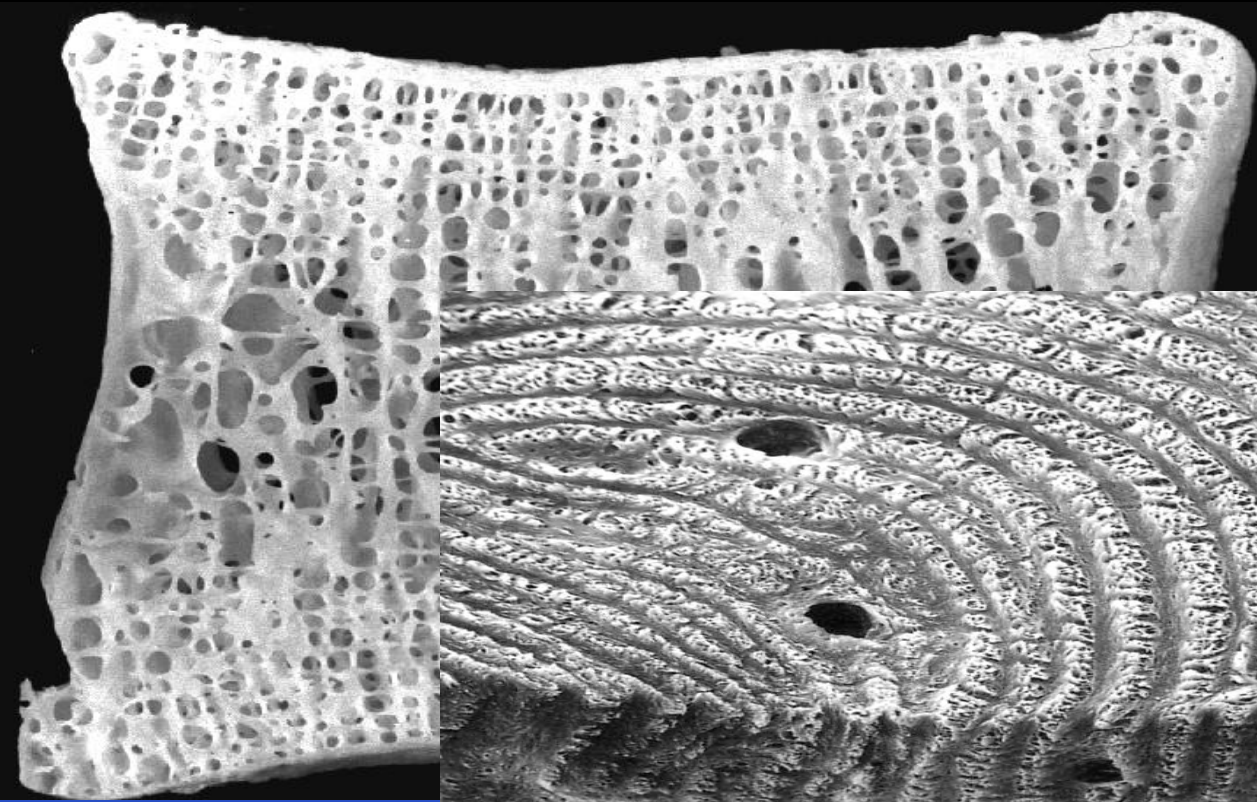


**Bone mass predicts 60-75% of bone strength variance**

*Ammann , Rizzoli. Osteoporos Int. 2003;14 Suppl 3:S13-8.*

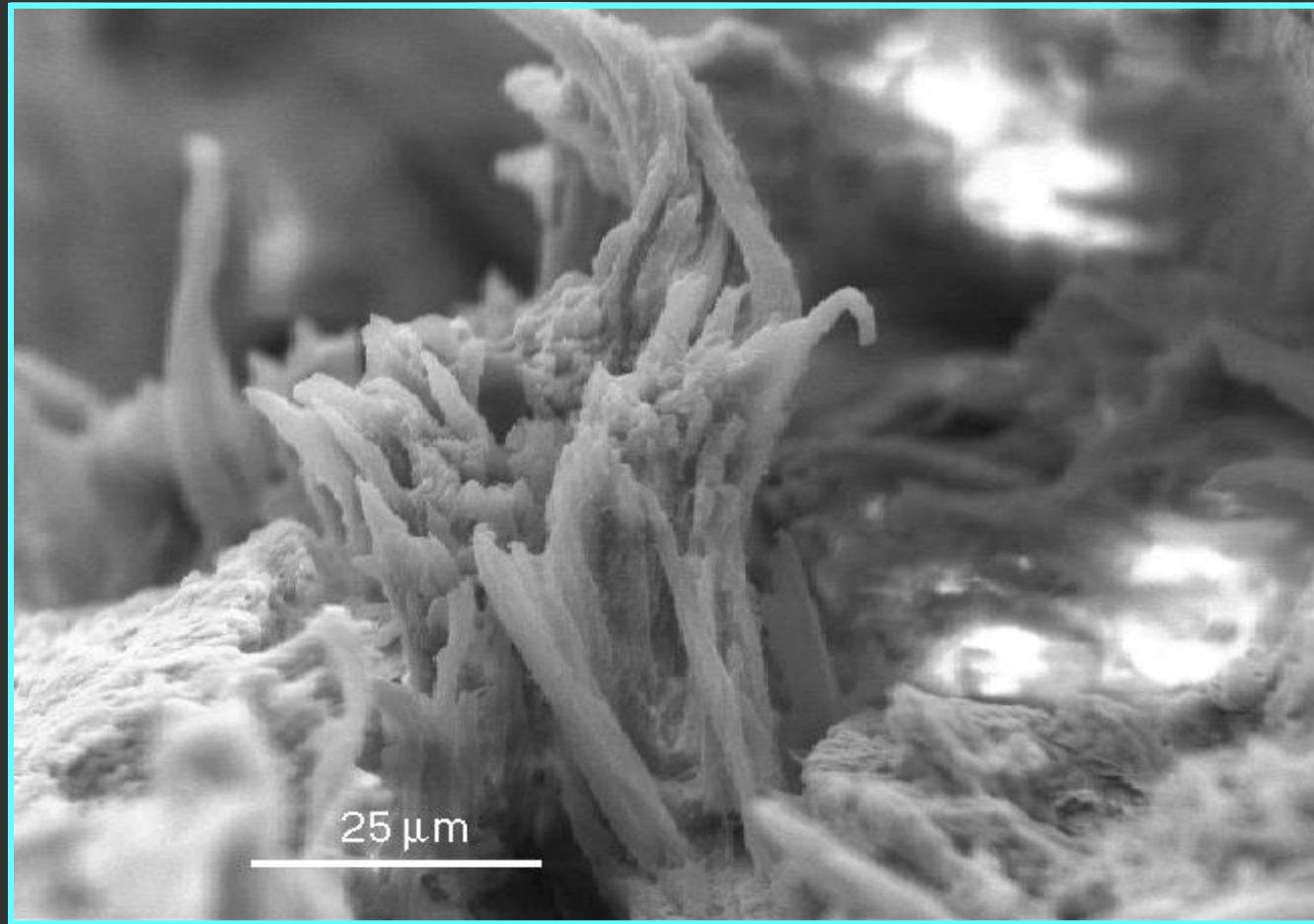


*Ammann, Rizzoli, Meyer, Bonjour. Osteoporos Int. 1996;6:219-27.*

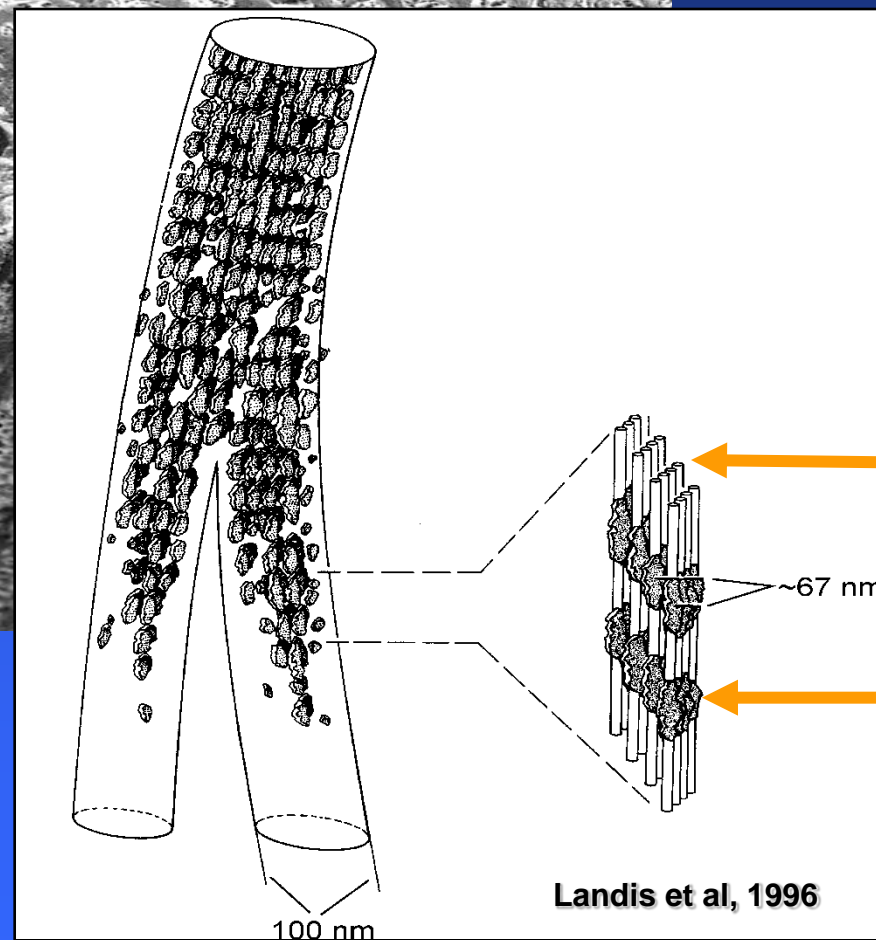
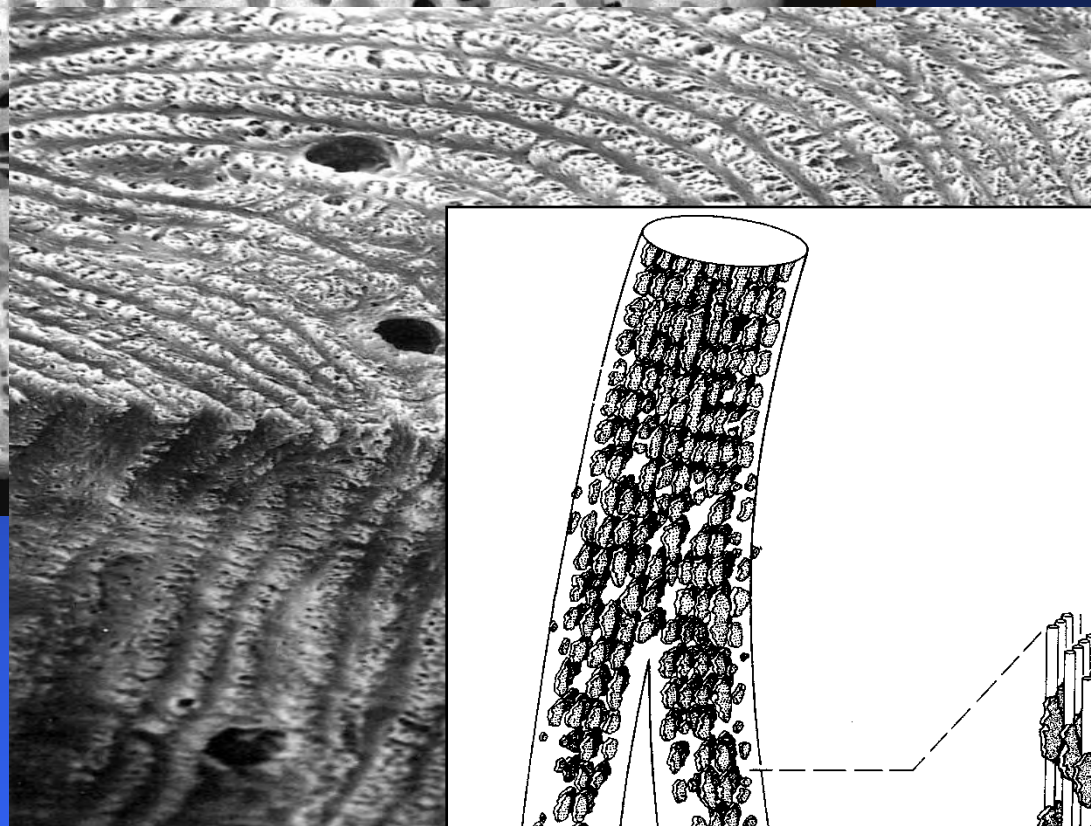
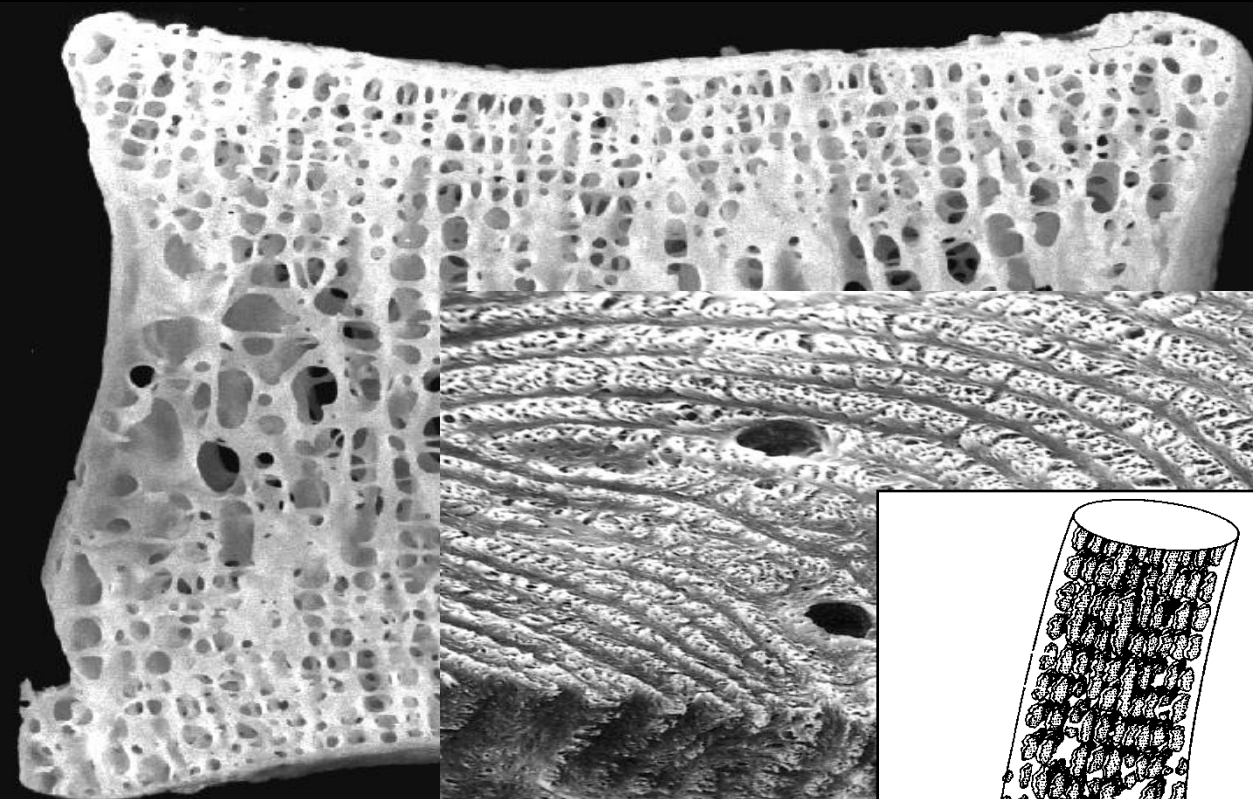


# Mineralized Collagen Fibrils

basic building block of bone



SE-image of ruptured bone



**Collagen**

**Mineral**

~67 nm

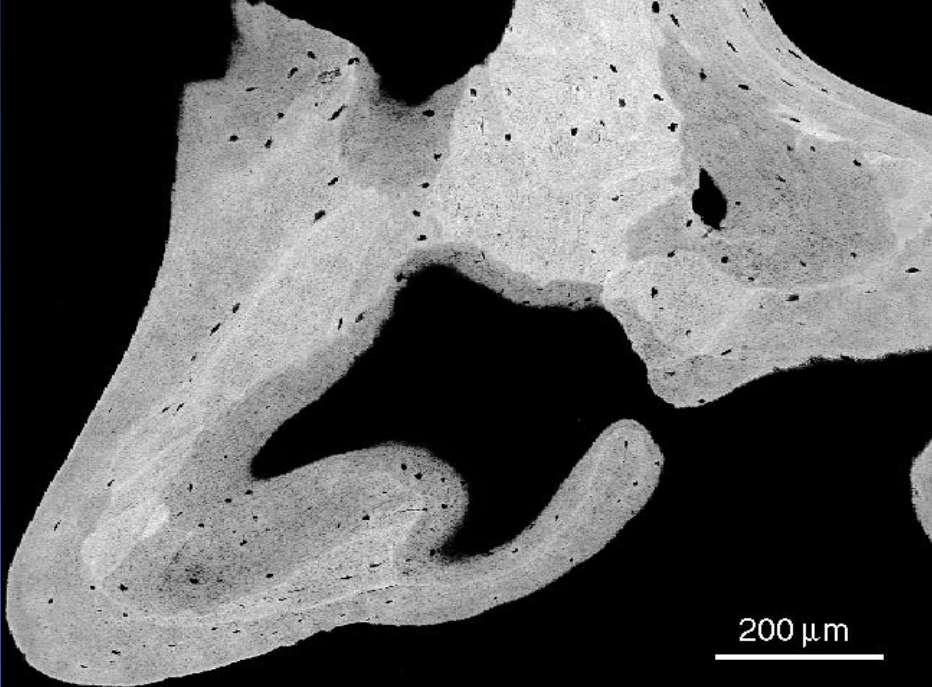
Landis et al, 1996

100 nm



# Degree of Mineralisation of Bone

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The degree of mineralisation of bone is inversely related to bone turnover

Primary mineralisation:

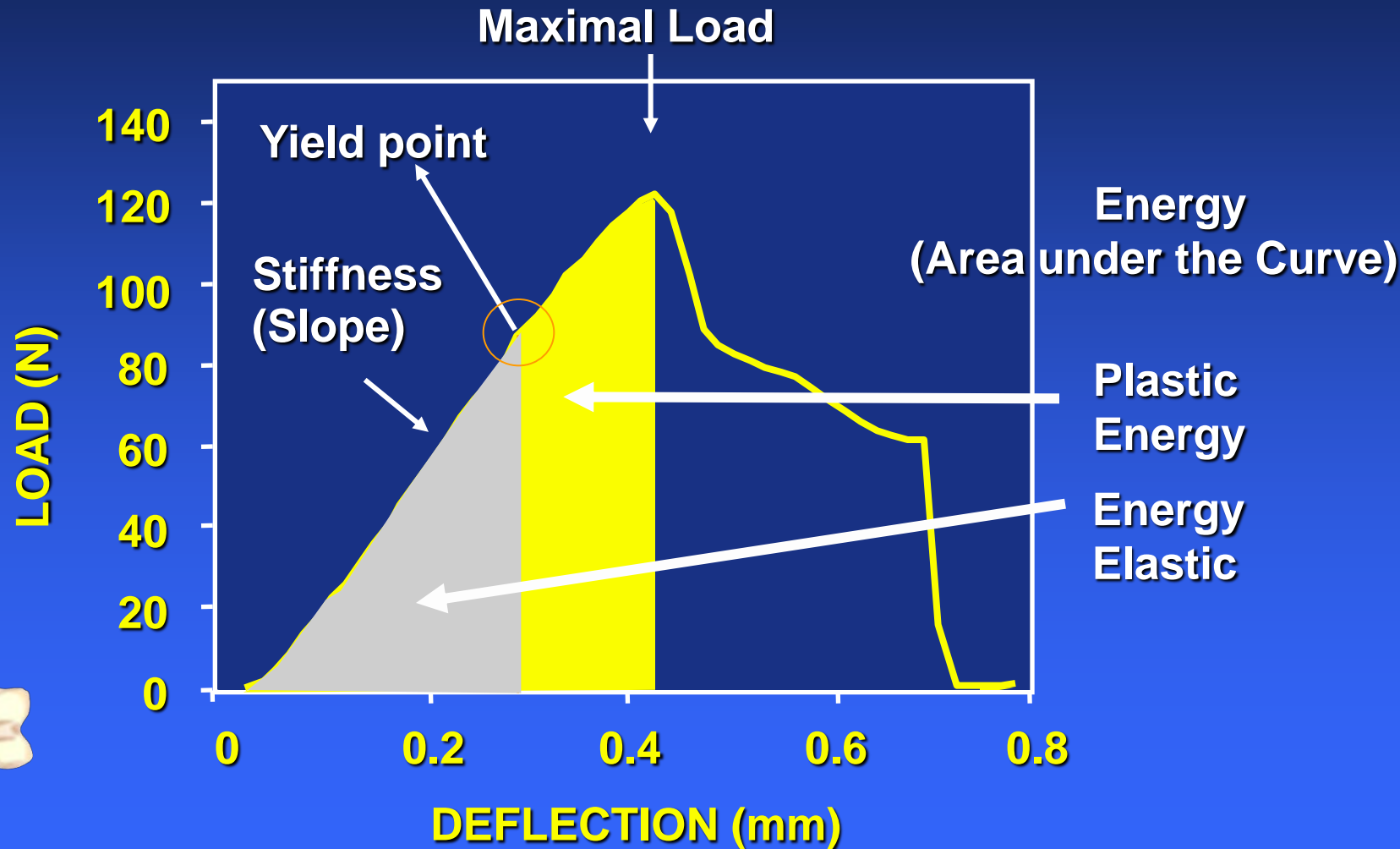
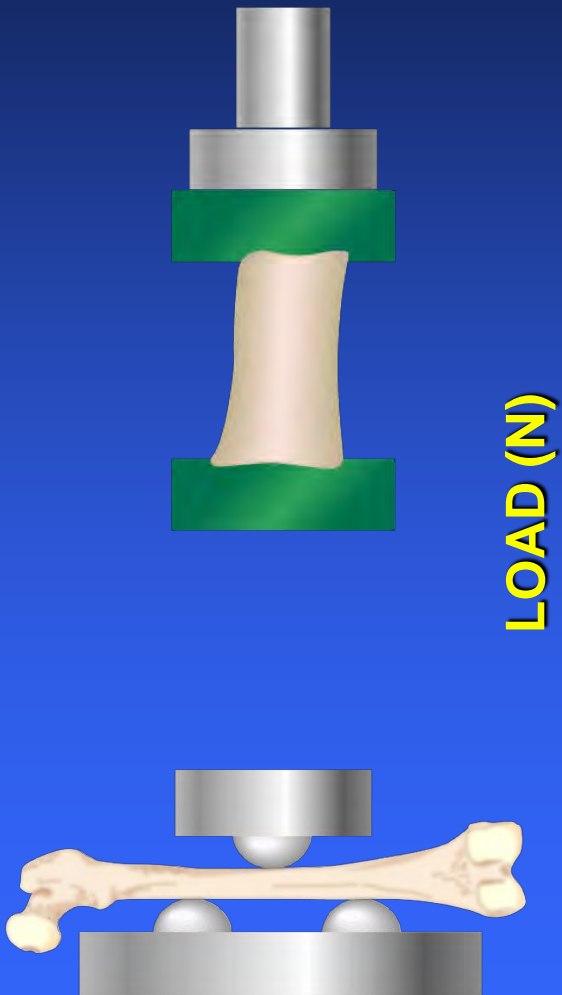
mineralisation during bone remodelling cycle  
(few days, up to 70%)

Secondary mineralisation:

slow and gradual maturation of mineral and increase in its amount  
(months/year scale)

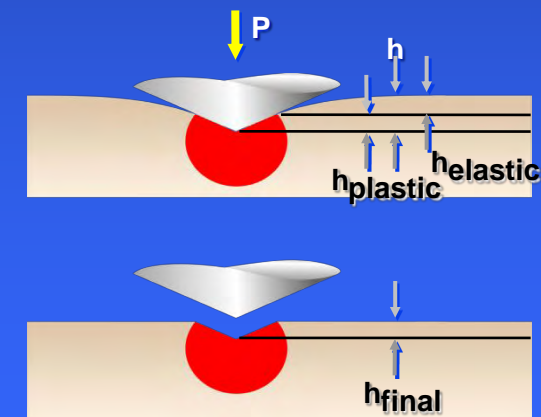
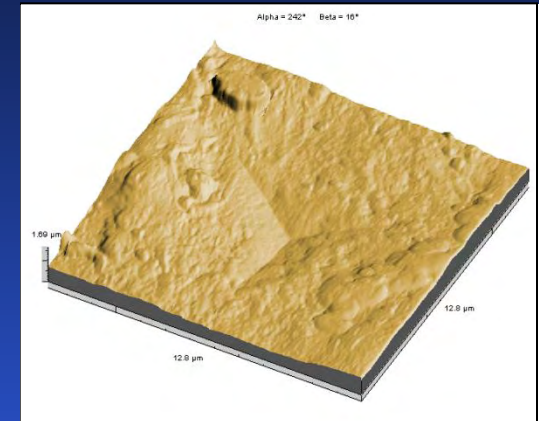
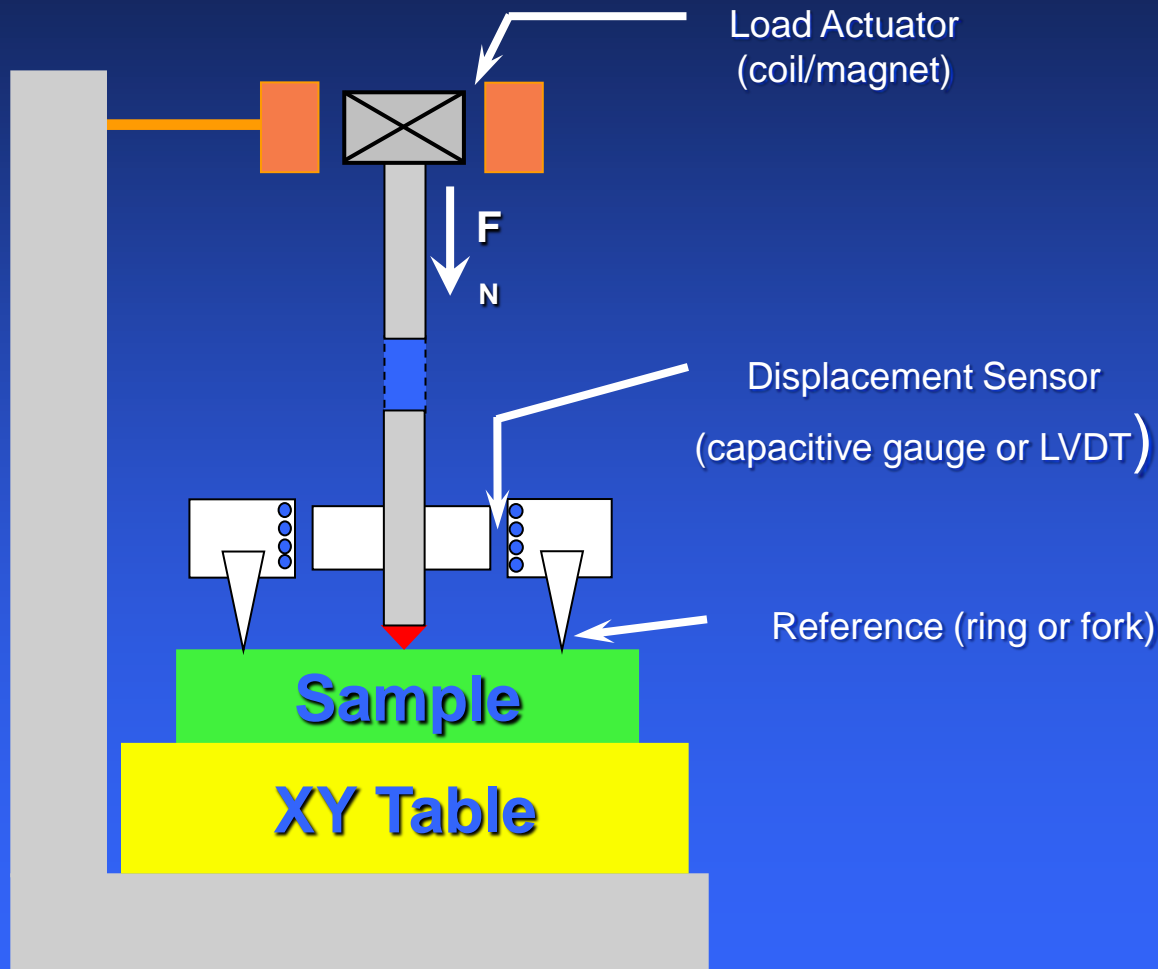


# Biomechanics: Load Deflection Curve



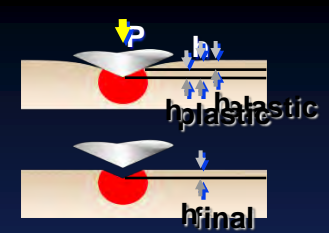
# Instrument of nano-indentation

## Principle

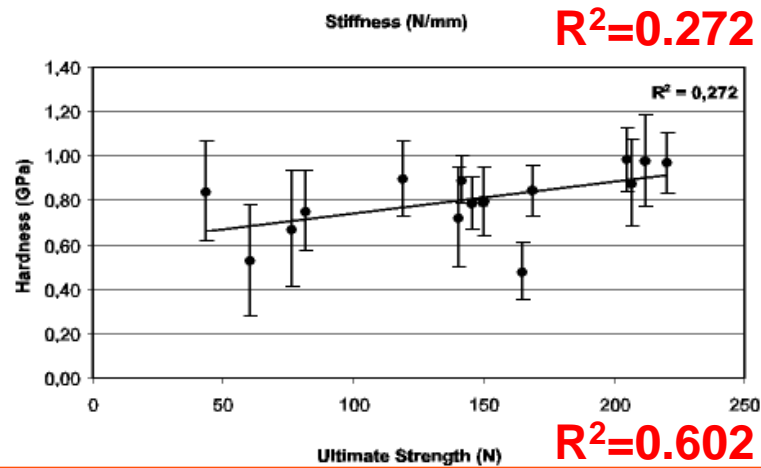
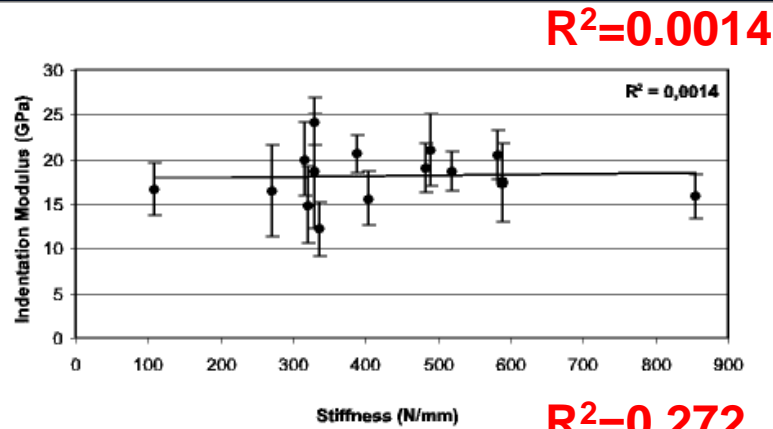




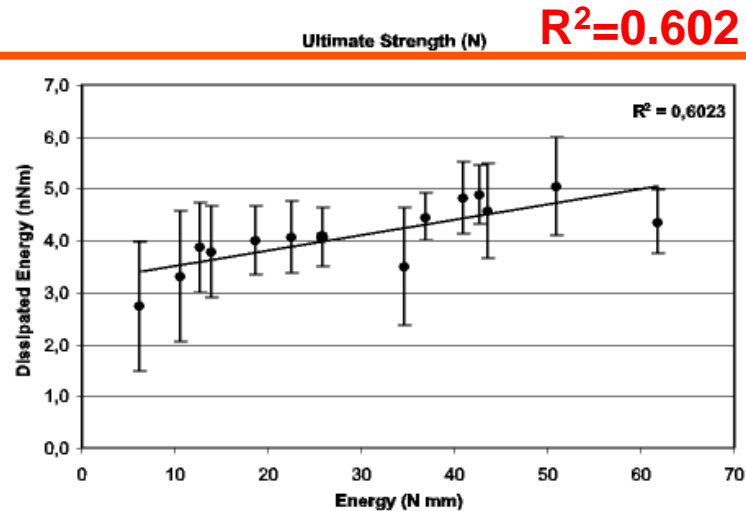
VS



## Stiffness vs Modulus



## Ultimate strength vs hardness

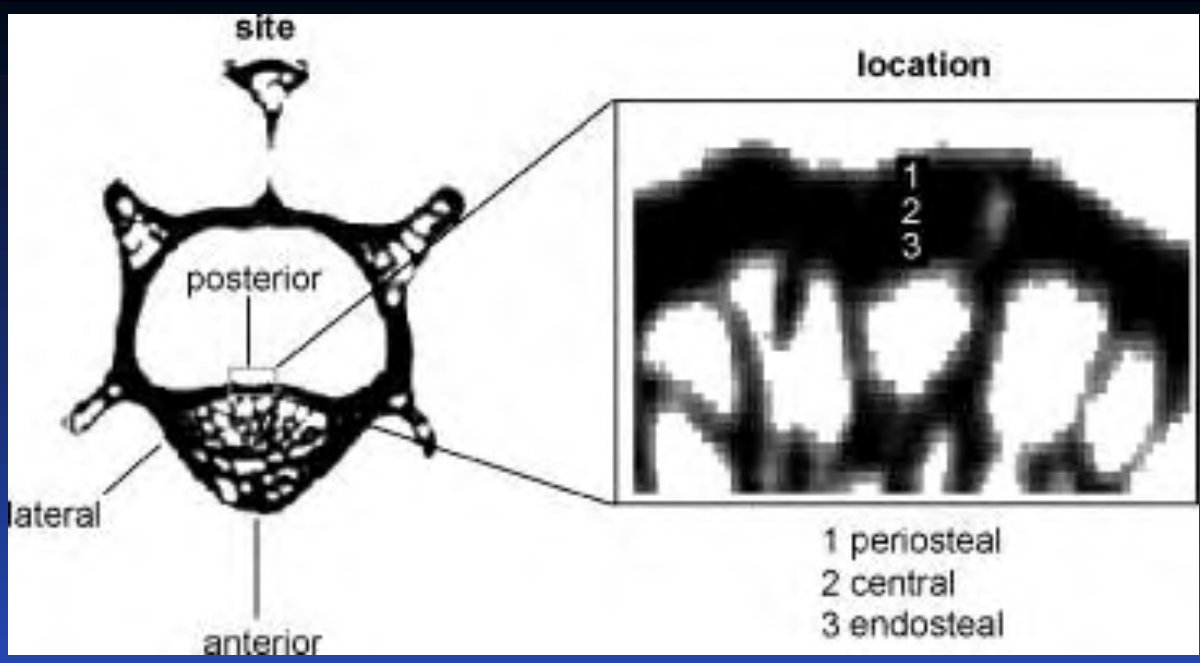
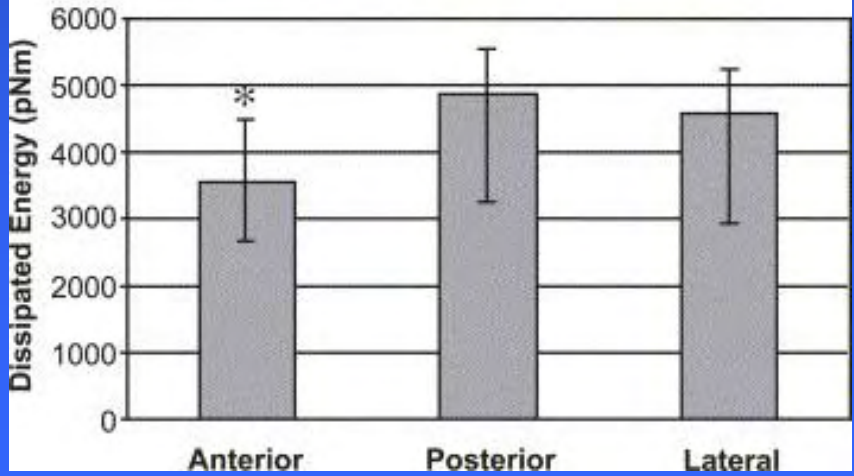
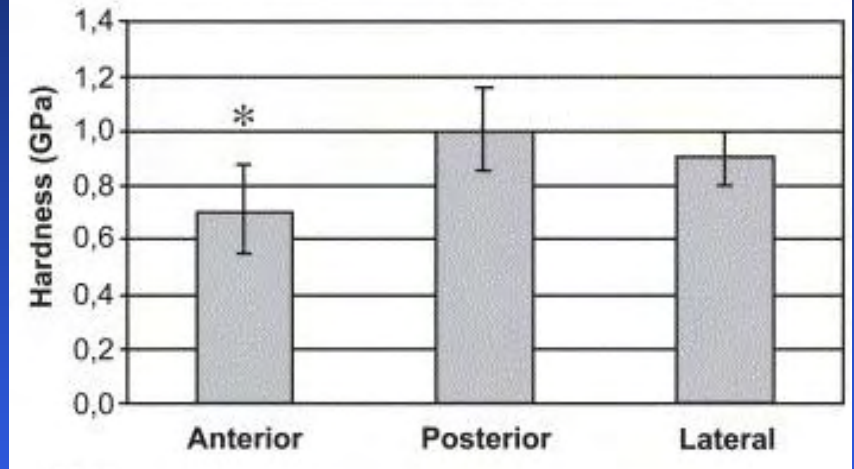
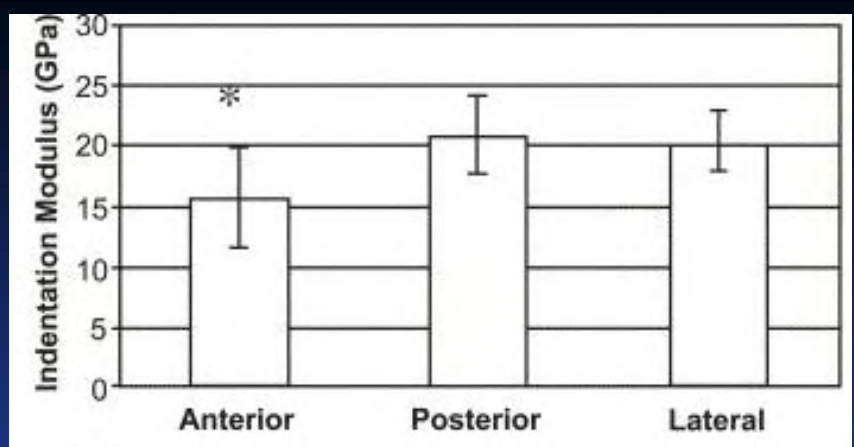


## Energy vs dissipated energy

# Intrinsic Trabecular Bone Quality : Nano Indentation

Dry Conditions	Control	Strontium ranelate 900 mg/kg/d
Modulus	19.35 ± 0.39	19.33 ± 0.40
Hardness	849 ± 21	887 ± 21
Working Energy	5318 ± 149	5254 ± 173

Physiological	Control	Strontium ranelate 900 mg/kg/d
Modulus	12.37 ± 0.34	14.24 ± 0.37 *
Hardness	457 ± 18	510 ± 19 *
Dissipated Energy	4142 ± 146	4677 ± 160 *

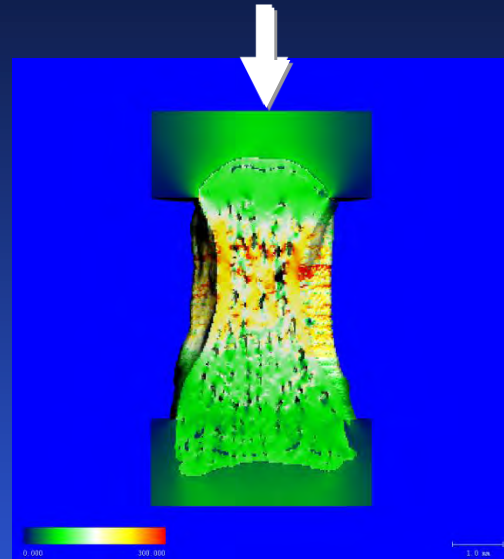


# Stepwise regression: Ultimate Strength

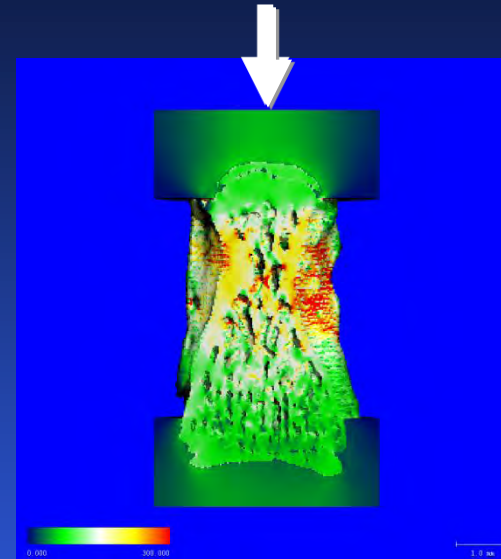
	Parameter introduced	Prediction of bone strength variance
<b>Bone Mass</b>	<b>BMD</b>	60 %
<b>Bone Material Level Properties</b>	<b>Elasticity</b>	71 %
	<b>Hardness</b>	95 %

# FE analysis integrating two important determinants of bone strength bone **microarchitecture** and **intrinsic tissue quality**.

Strontium  
Ranelate



Control



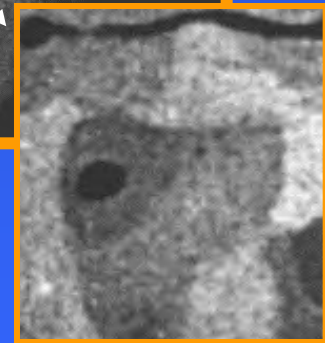
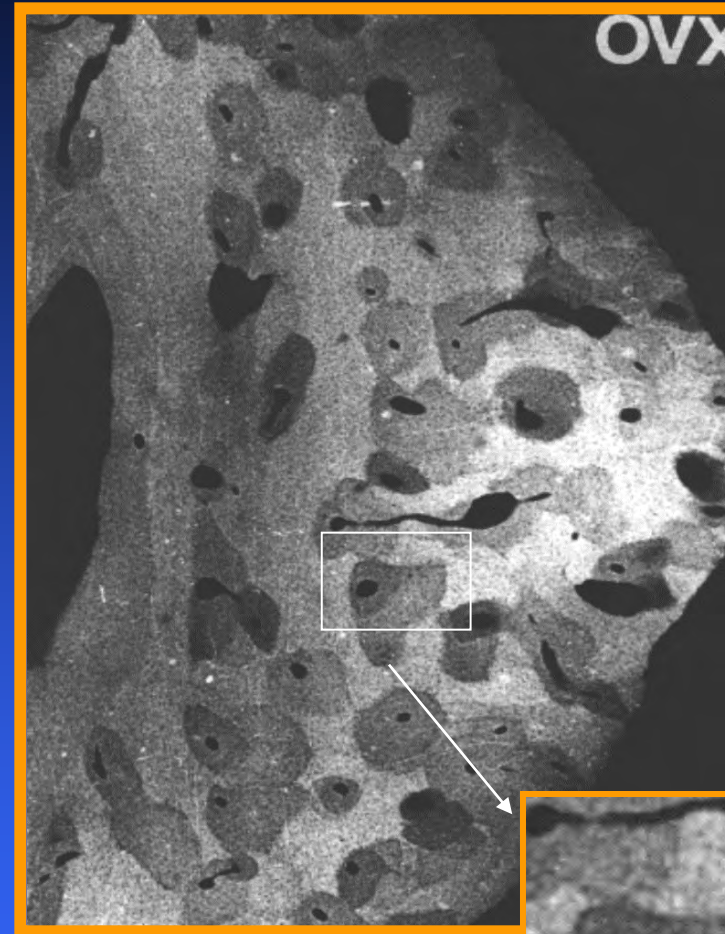
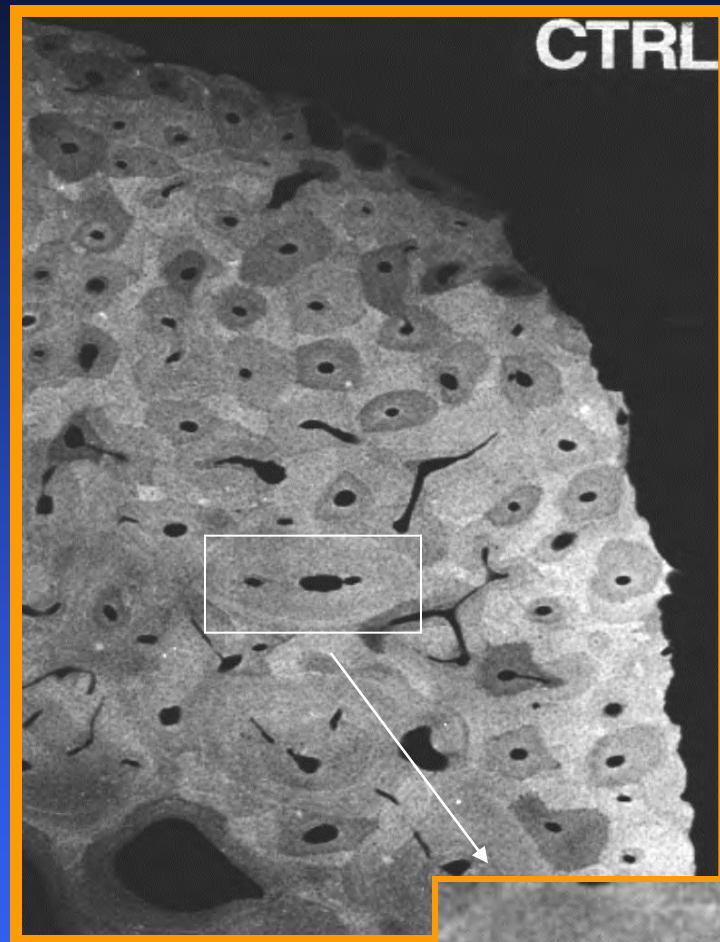
- Bone **microarchitecture** and **intrinsic tissue quality** can explain **independently** bone **strength**
- When augmented intrinsic tissue quality was taken into account in the FE models,
  - the stiffness was estimated to be **+31%** (compared to **+22%**)
  - the failure load was estimated to be **+48%** (compared to **+29%**).

# Effects of anticatabolic and anabolic agents on determinants of bone strength

	Ovariectomized rats			
	Controls	Pamidronate	Raloxifen	Teriparatid
MAXIMAL LOAD	↓	↑	↑	↑↑
BONE MASS & MICRO-ARCHITECTURE	↓			
BONE MATERIAL QUALITY	↓			
BONE TURNOVER	↑			



# Bone Mineralization

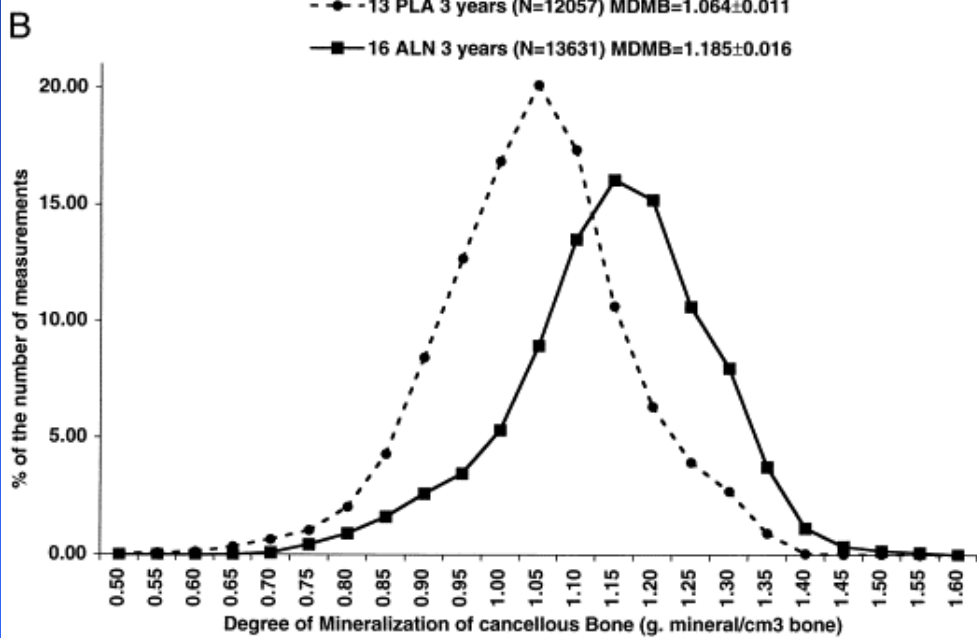
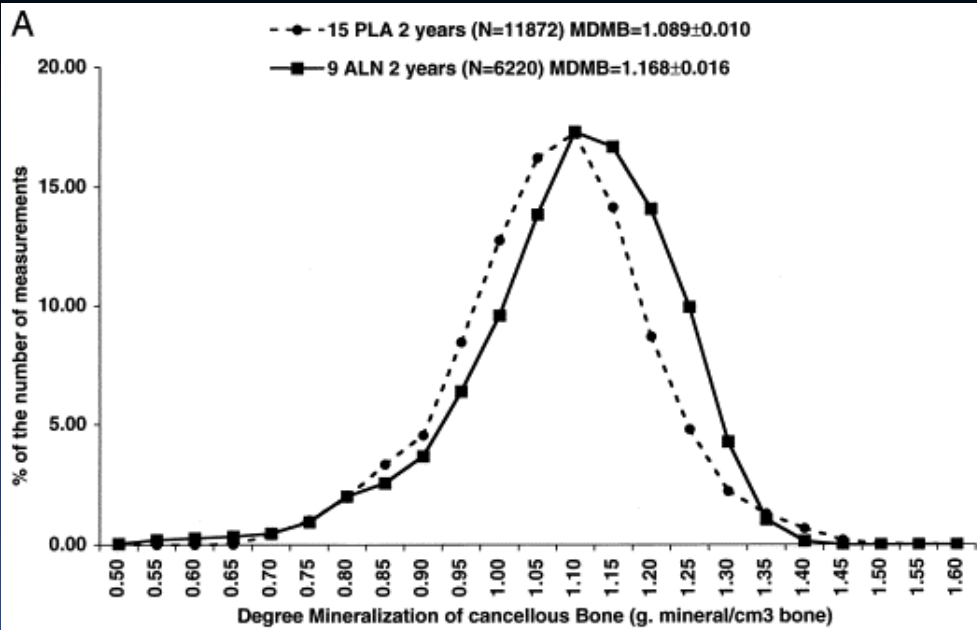


Meunier and Boivin, 1997

# Effects of anticatabolic and anabolic agents on determinants of bone strength

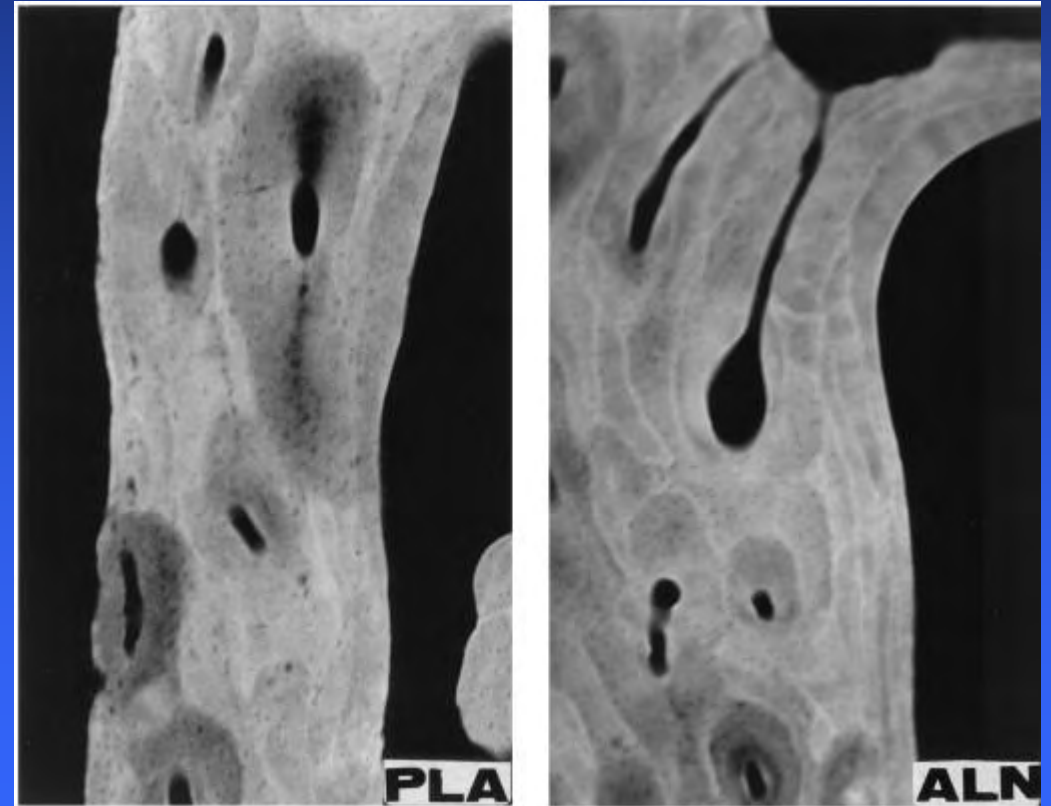
Ovariectomized rats

	Controls	Pamidronate	Raloxifen	Teriparatid
MAXIMAL LOAD	↓	↑	↑	↑↑
BONE MASS & MICRO-ARCHITECTURE	↓	↔	↔	
BONE MATERIAL QUALITY	↓	↑	↑	
BONE TURNOVER	↑	↓	↓	



**Alendronate increases bone strength by increasing the mean degree of mineralization of bone tissue in osteoporotic women**

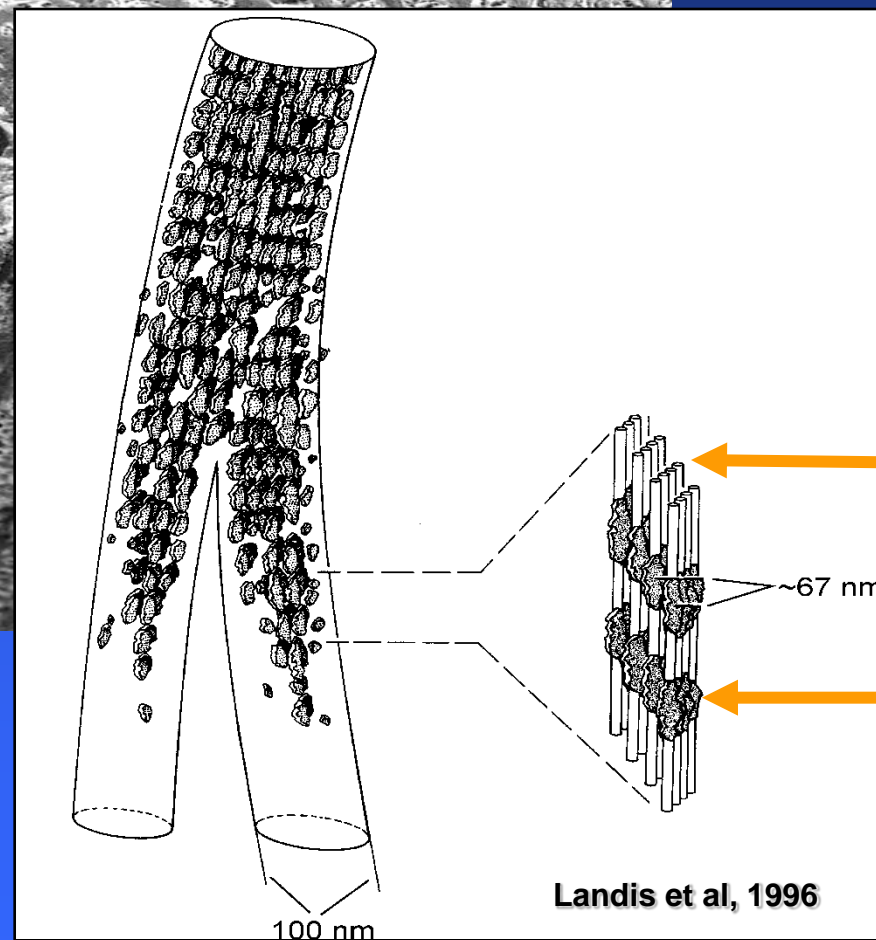
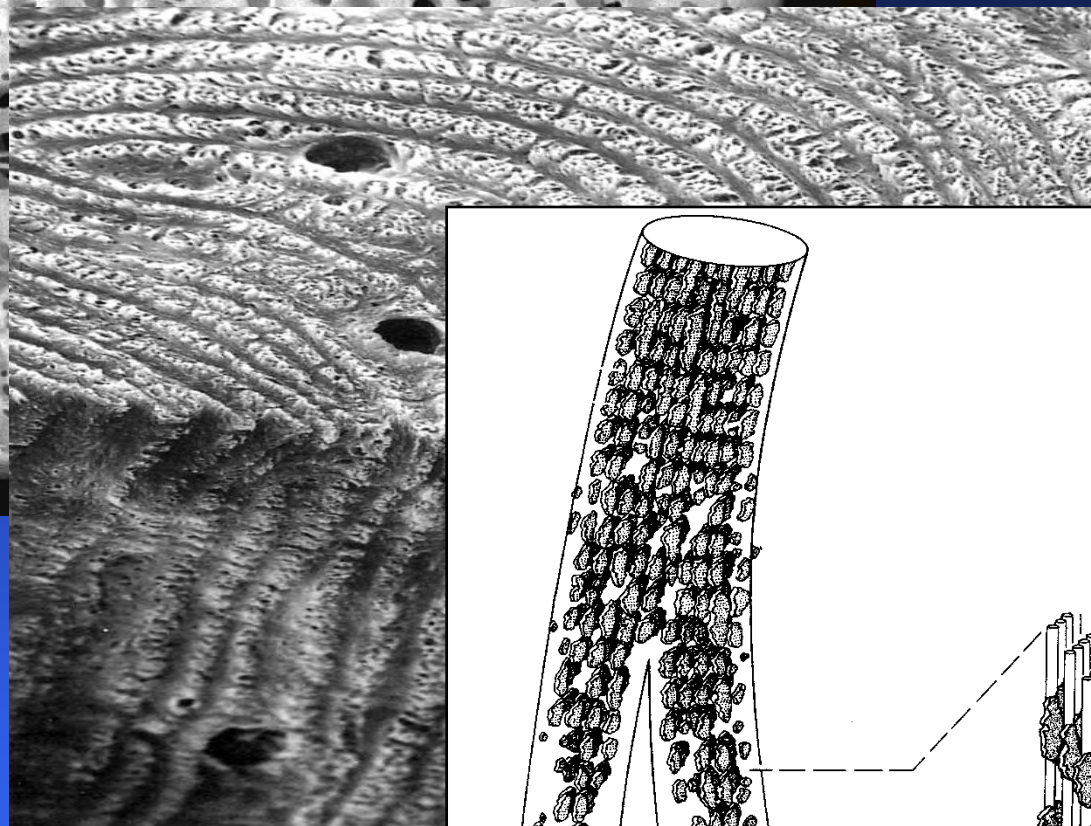
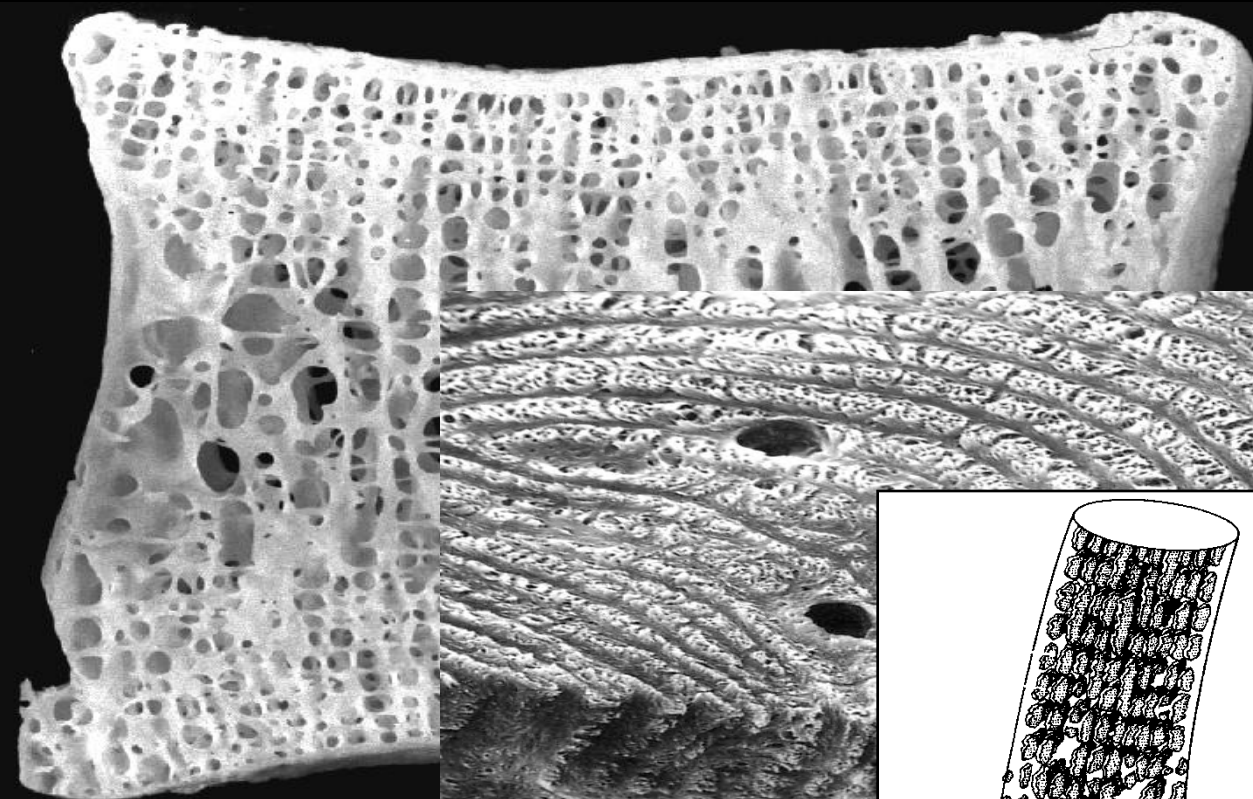
*Boivin, Chavassieux, Santora, Yates, Meunier Bone 2000*



# Effects of anticatabolic and anabolic agents on determinants of bone strength

Ovariectomized rats

	Controls	Pamidronate	Raloxifen	Teriparatid
MAXIMAL LOAD	↓	↑	↑	↑↑
BONE MASS & MICRO-ARCHITECTURE	↓	↔	↔	↑
BONE MATERIAL QUALITY	↓	↑	↑	↓
BONE TURNOVER	↑	↓	↓	↑



**Collagen**

**Mineral**

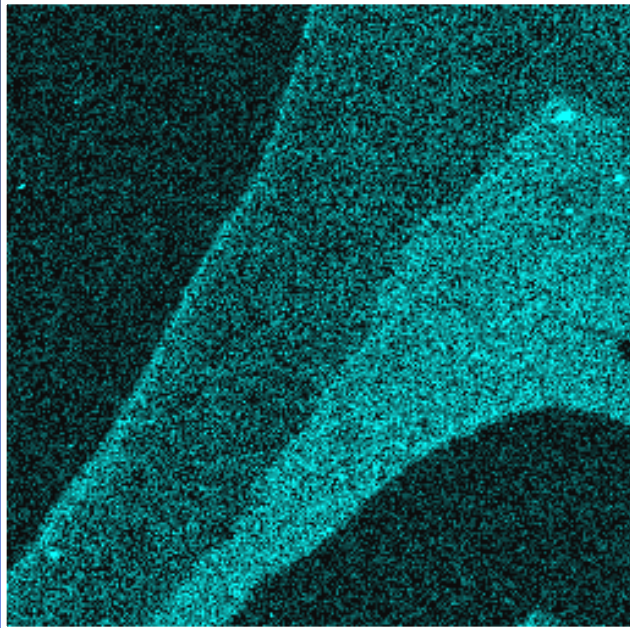
Landis et al, 1996

# Effects of anticatabolic and anabolic agents on determinants of bone strength

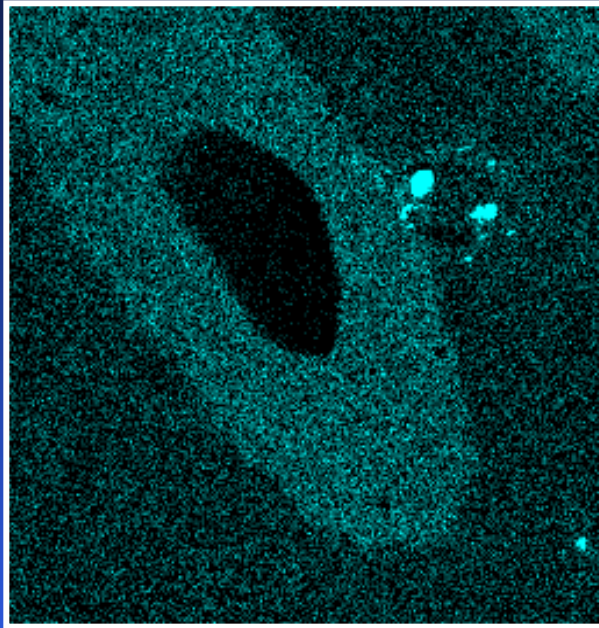
Ovariectomized rats

	Controls	Pamidronate	Raloxifen	Teriparatid	SR
MAXIMAL LOAD	↓	↑	↑	↑↑	↑
BONE MASS & MICRO-ARCHITECTURE	↓	↔	↔	↑	↔
BONE MATERIAL QUALITY	↓	↑	↑	↓	↑
BONE TURNOVER	↑	↓	↓	↑	↔

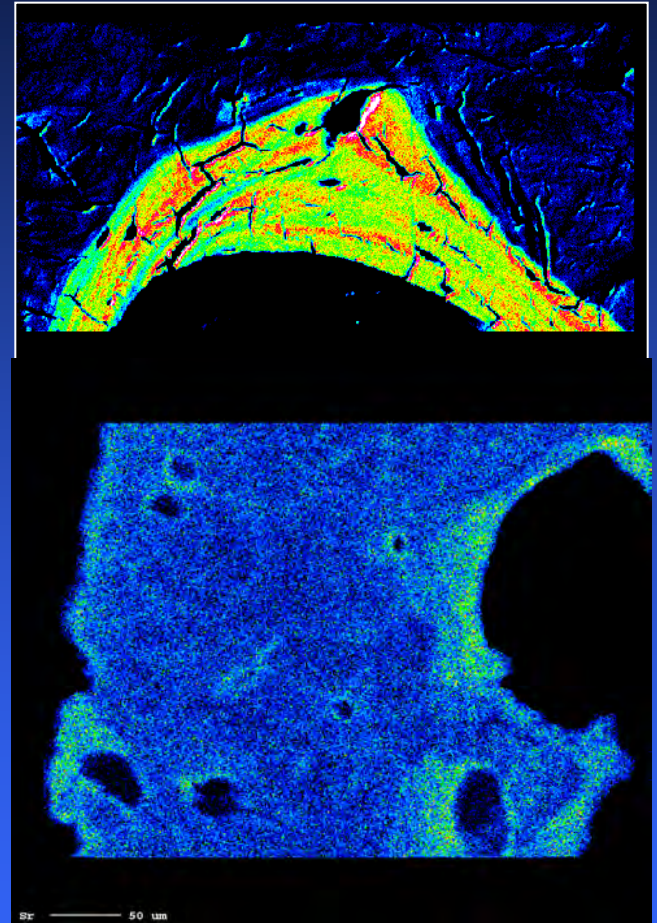
# Strontium Integration in cortical and trabecular Bone : Human and Rat Biopsies



Osteoporosis  
Cancellous Bone  
SR 2g/day  
during 2 years



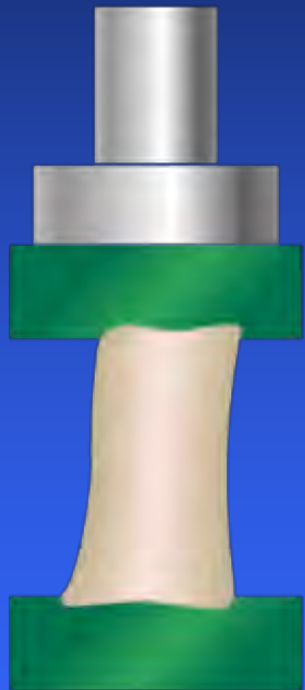
Osteoporosis  
Cortical Bone  
SR 2g/day  
during 2 years



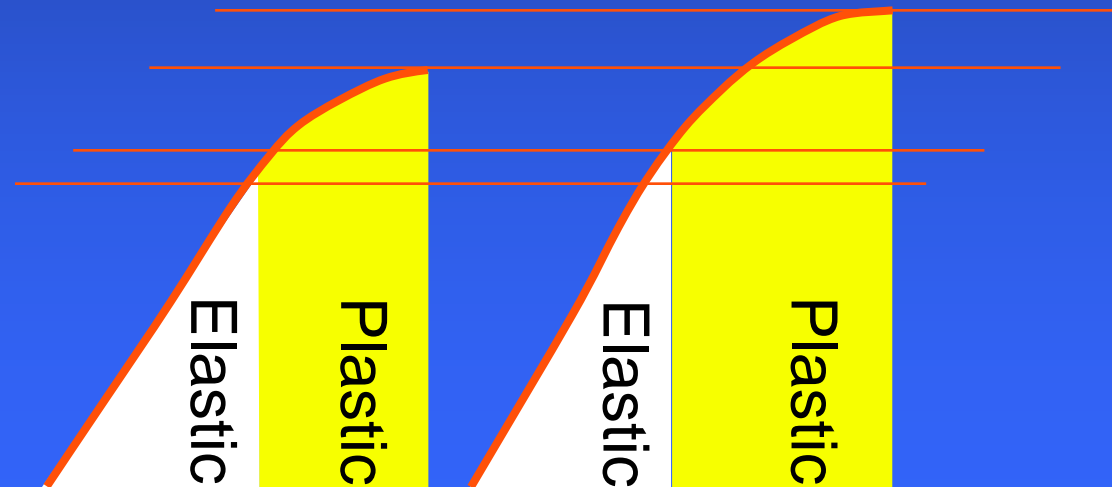
**STRATOS Study, transiliac biopsies obtained in Women treated with SR 2g/Day for 2 years.**

*F. Bussy UNIL  
P. Ammann UNIGE*

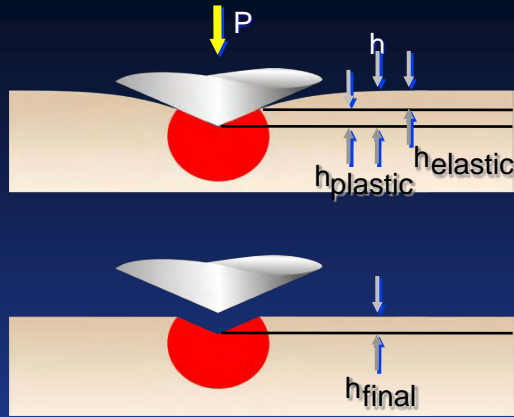
# Effects of strontium ranelate on bone strength of the vertebra



	Control	SR-900
E	018±7.9	157.3±15.0*
E elastic	68.9±5.9	86.6±10.1
E plastic	30.0±3.3	70.7±10.0**
Yield	242.3±10.1	274.4±17.0







# Improvement of intrinsic bone tissue quality und Strontium Ranelate treatment : Trabecular Bone



Sham

OVX

OVX

OVX

OVX

RS 125

RS 250

RS 625

Modulus

14.07±0.38

13.23±0.38

14.40±0.51

15.33±0.44

14.35±0.48

Hardness

562±27

487±23°

590±28\*

660±25\*°

566±21\*

Working Energy

3268±135

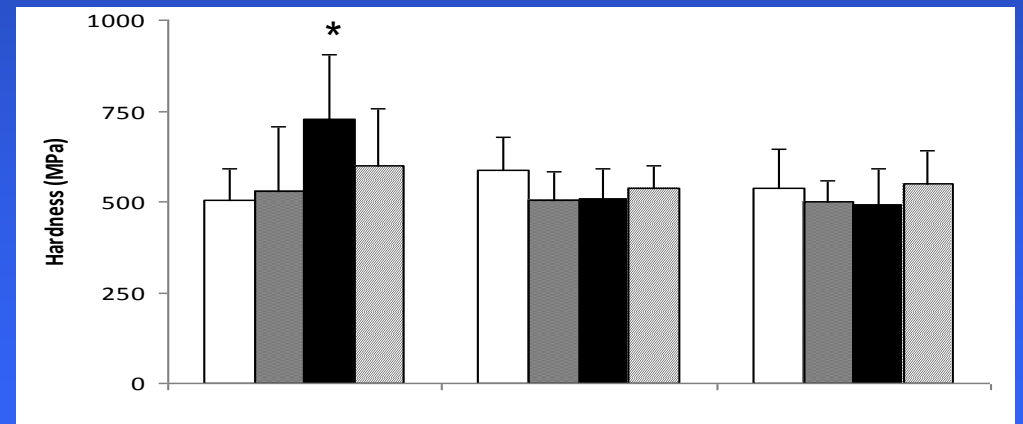
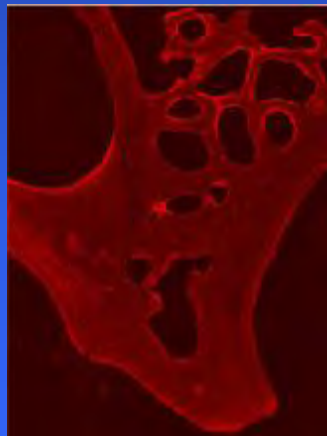
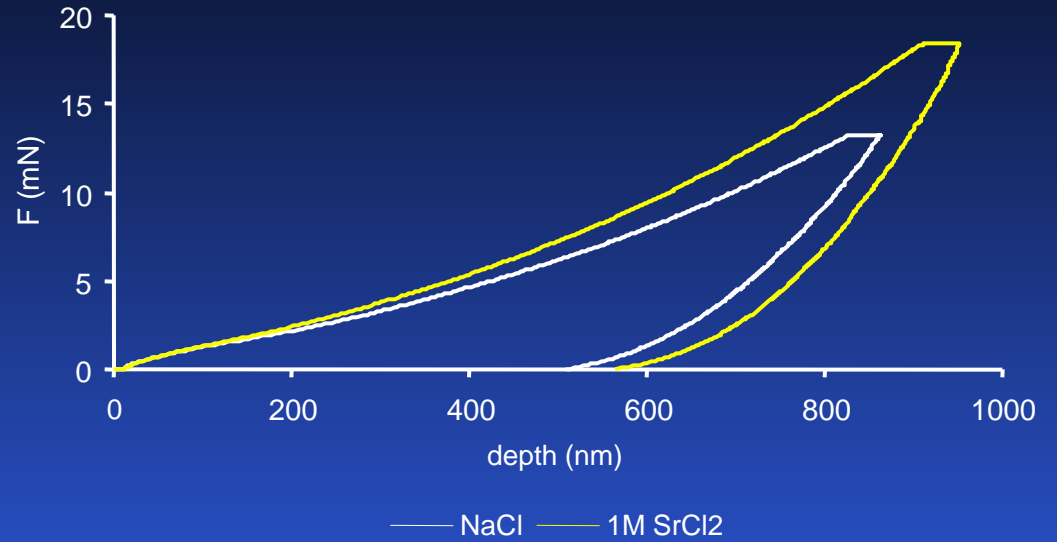
3069±175

3596±110\*

3634±70\*°

3508±103\*

# Ex vivo Sr exposure

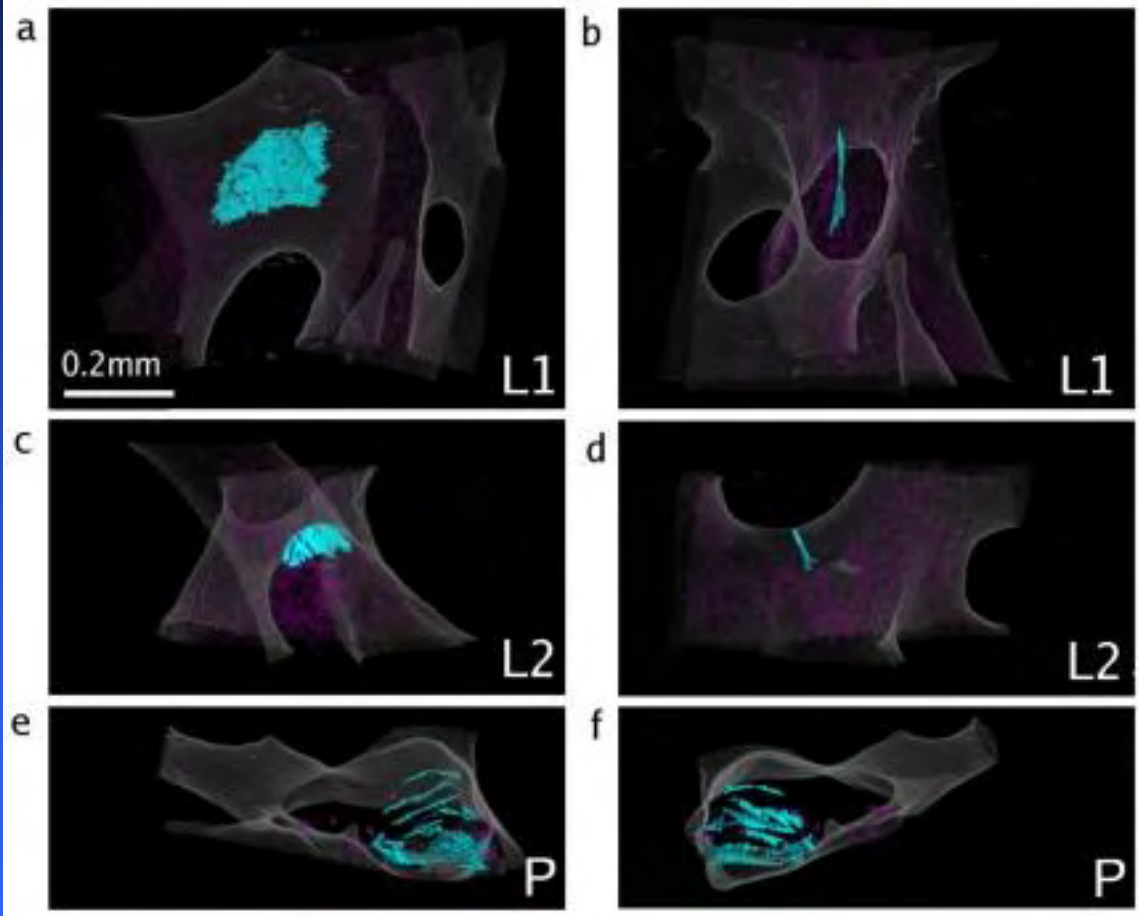


NaCl 0.5M 1M 2M  
Sr

NaCl 0.5M 1M 2M  
Ca

NaCl 0.5M 1M 2M  
Ba

# Bone with Cracks and Microcracks

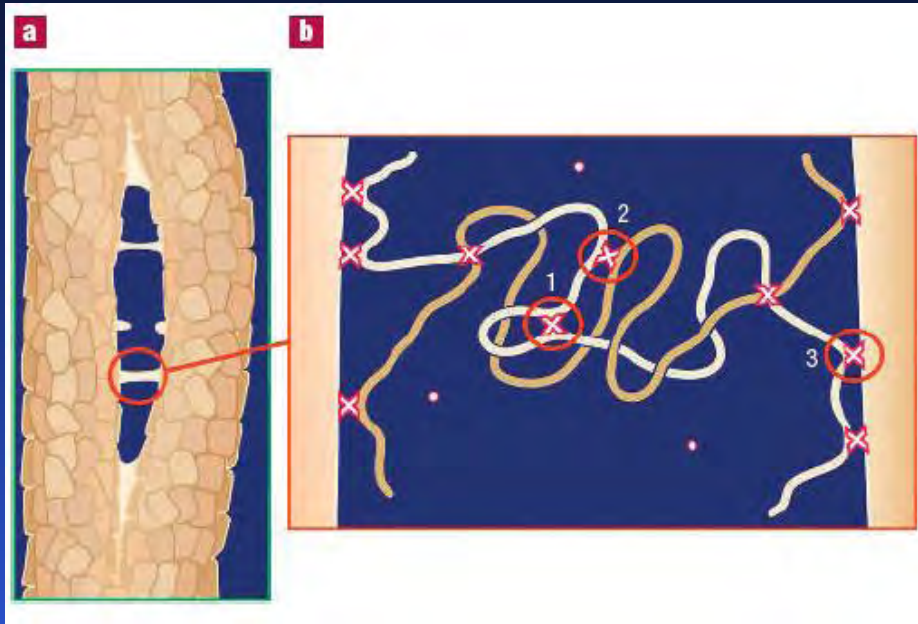


# Intrinsic Trabecular Bone Quality : Nano Indentation

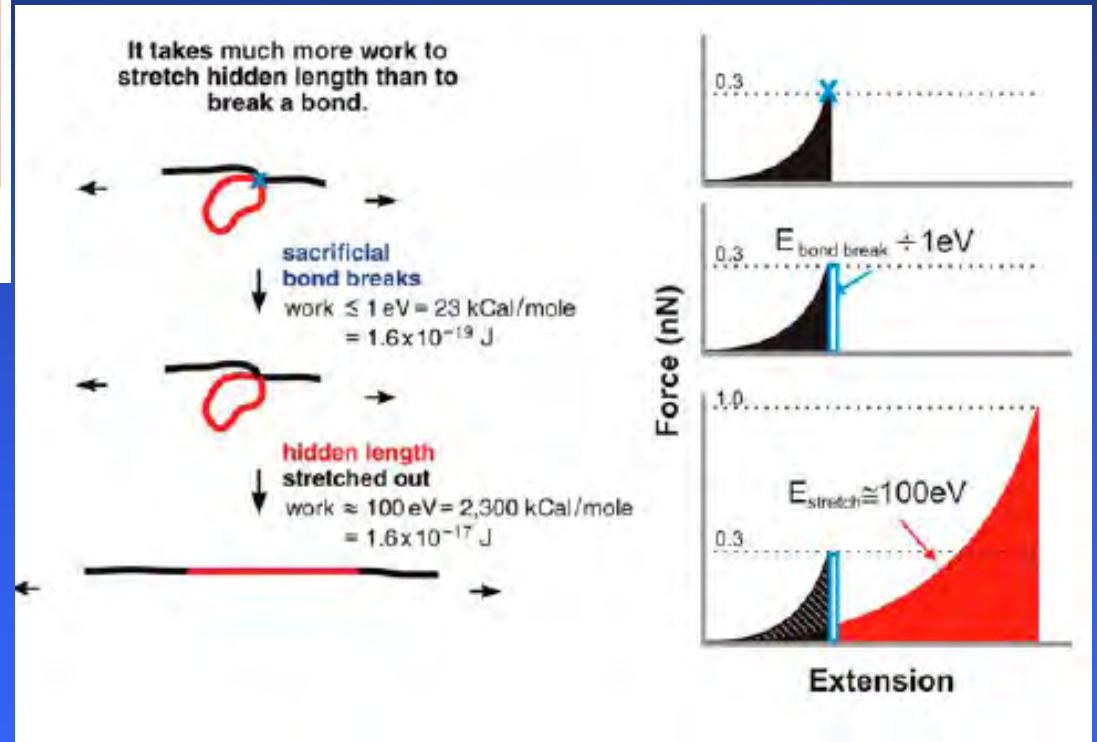
<b>Dry Conditions</b>	<b>Control</b>	<b>Strontium ranelate 900 mg/kg/d</b>
<b>Modulus</b>	<b>19.35 ± 0.39</b>	<b>19.33 ± 0.40</b>
<b>Hardness</b>	<b>849 ± 21</b>	<b>887 ± 21</b>
<b>Working Energy</b>	<b>5318 ± 149</b>	<b>5254 ± 173</b>

<b>Physiological</b>	<b>Control</b>	<b>Strontium ranelate 900 mg/kg/d</b>
<b>Modulus</b>	<b>12.37 ± 0.34</b>	<b>14.24 ± 0.37 *</b>
<b>Hardness</b>	<b>457 ± 18</b>	<b>510 ± 19 *</b>
<b>Dissipated Energy</b>	<b>4142 ± 146</b>	<b>4677 ± 160 *</b>

# « Sacrificial bonds »



Fantner et al. (2005)



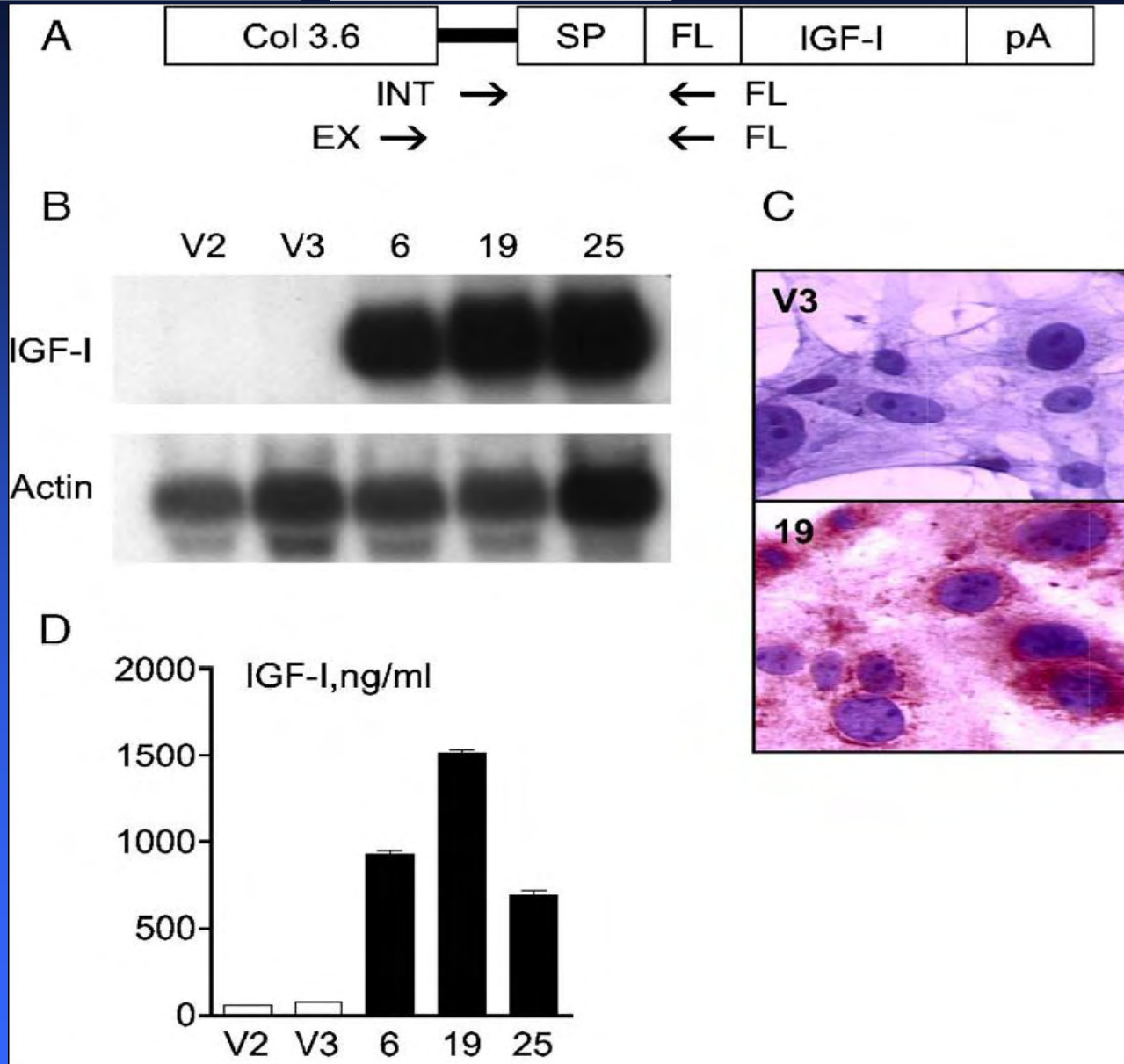
Fantner et al. (2006)

Rat colla1 promotor  
part of the first exon

Signal Peptide  
of IGF-1

FLAG Epitope

Bovine GH Poly-  
adenylation site



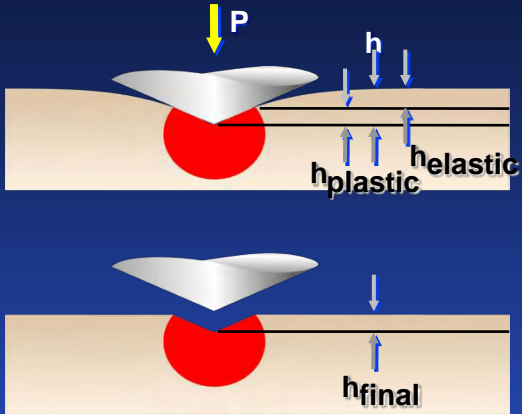
Transgenic mice with  
osteoblast-targeted  
insulin-like growth  
factor-I show increased  
bone remodeling

J.Jiang,...,B Kream

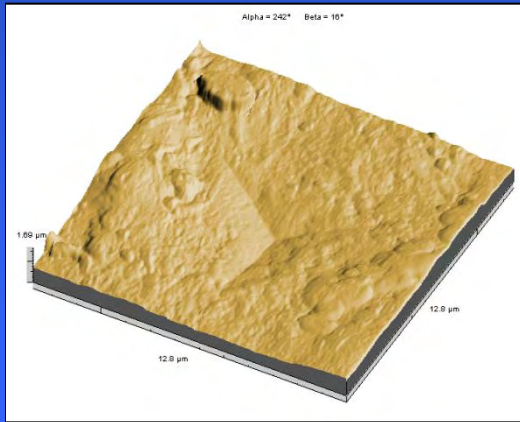
Bone 39 2006, 494-504

# Effect of low protein intake and over expression of IGF-I in bone

## Nano Indentation of Vertebra

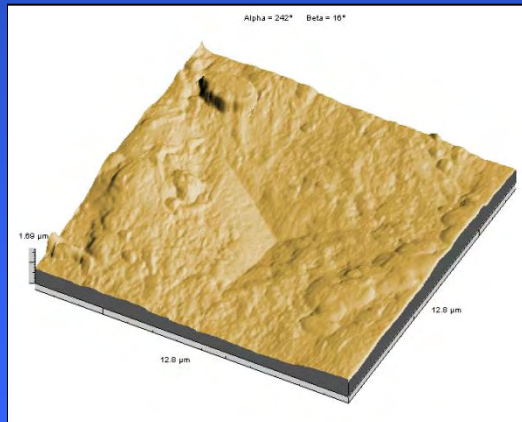
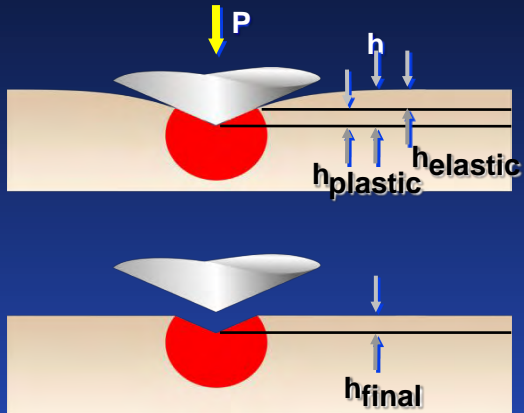


	Modulus (gPa)	Hardness (mPa)
WT 15%	$16.40 \pm 0.60$	$719.20 \pm 30.61$
WT 2.5%	$13.71 \pm 0.43^*$	$601.69 \pm 29.19^*$



# Effect of low protein intake and over expression of IGF-I in bone

## Nano Indentation of Vertebra



	Modulus (gPa)	Hardness (mPa)
WT 15%	$16.40 \pm 0.60$	$719.20 \pm 30.61$
<b>WT 2.5%</b>	<b><math>13.71 \pm 0.43^*</math></b>	<b><math>601.69 \pm 29.19^*</math></b>
TG 15%	$15.33 \pm 0.49$	$708.71 \pm 26.52$
<b>TG 2.5%</b>	<b><math>16.46 \pm 0.40</math></b>	<b><math>704.29 \pm 29.54</math></b>



# Effects of anticatabolic and anabolic agents on determinants of bone strength

Ovariectomized rats

	Controls	Pamidronate	Raloxifen	Teriparatid
MAXIMAL LOAD	↓	↑	↑	↑↑
BONE MASS & MICRO-ARCHITECTURE	↓	↔	↔	↑
BONE MATERIAL QUALITY	↓	↑	↑	↓
BONE TURNOVER	↑	↓	↓	↑

