

Research Article

High-Energy Extracorporeal Shock Wave for Early Stage Osteonecrosis of the Femoral Head: A Single-Center Case Series

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Received 2 April 2015; Revised 28 May 2015; Accepted 8 July 2015

Academic Editor: Antonella Fioravanti

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Our retrospective study assessed the effects of treatment of early stage ONFH with extracorporeal shock wave therapy. 335 patients (528 hips) were treated with shockwave therapy in our institution. Each patient underwent two sessions. The hips were divided into two groups according to whether the lateral pillar of the femoral head (LPFH) was preserved: LPFH and non-LPFH groups. Patients were followed up at 3, 6, and 12 months after the treatment. Most of the patients (83.9% hips) demonstrated pain reduction and improved mobility of the treated joint (visual analogue scale score, $P = 0.00006$; Harris hip score, $P = 0.00091$). During the follow-up period, 16 hips failed following femoral head collapse and required hip arthroplasty (2 hips in LPFH group and 14 hips in non-LPFH group). The lesion size decreased after ESWT. However, the differences were statistically not significant (LPFH group, $P = 0.091$; non-LPFH group, $P = 0.087$). A significant reduction in bone marrow edema was observed after treatment (LPFH group, $P = 0.007$; non-LPFH group, $P = 0.016$). High-energy extracorporeal shock wave therapy resulted in considerable improvement in early stage ONFH, which can effectively relieve pain and improve the function of the hip.

1. Introduction

The osteonecrosis of the femoral head (ONFH) is common in young adults, and it is the leading cause of hip joint replacements in many Asian countries including China [1]. Although the disease remains well-known, it is not fully understood because of the difficulty in early diagnosis, miscellaneous etiologies, unclear pathogenesis, and undetermined successful treatment [2]. Treatment of this disease remains controversial [3, 4]. Various efforts have been made in an attempt to enhance the healing of osseous defects in the femoral head before collapse occurs. The treatment approach is determined based on early diagnosis and preservation of the affected hip [1, 5].

Treatment of ONFH is dependent on the stage, size, and location of the lesion. The ONFH adults with Stages I to III present an overall therapeutic challenge [6]. Conservative treatments such as NSAID, physical therapy, and protected weight bearing [3, 5] are generally unsuccessful, and a variety

of surgery procedures varying according to the stage of the disease on image studies are indicated in symptomatic hips [3–8]. For early stage ONFH, hip-preserving procedures including core decompression, vascularized or nonvascularized bone graft, muscle pedicle graft, and derotational osteotomy are recommended [2, 4, 5, 7]. However, most studies reported that the results of these procedures varied considerably, with less satisfactory outcomes [2–7]. For many patients with advanced disease, total hip arthroplasty (THA) was performed [3, 4, 8]. However, a few complications of THA including thigh pain, polyethylene wear, osteolysis, and component loosening have been reported in young active patients [4, 8]. Therefore, there is an unmet need for an effective and noninvasive alternative method for treating ONFH.

Extracorporeal shockwave therapy (ESWT) is an invasive therapeutic approach that has shown efficacy in the treatment of certain orthopedic conditions such as nonunion of long-bone fracture [9–13]. More recently, the results of shock wave therapy in ONFH have been encouraging. It appeared to be

more effective than core decompression and nonvascularized bone grafting for early ONFH [9, 10]. ESWT provided beneficial effects for hips affected by ONFH in patients. ESWT may have the potential to shorten the progression of the disease and to postpone the need for hip arthroplasty in young patients [13]. However, the mechanism by which shock wave treatment results in clinical improvement remains unclear. Some have postulated that shock wave therapy provokes a painful level of stimulation and relieves pain by hyperstimulation analgesia, while others have speculated that shock wave therapy produces microfractures and activates cells to express genes for osteogenesis which in turn causes new bone formation [9, 14].

Previous studies have shown favorable results on the efficacy of ESWT in the treatment of early ONFH. However, the sample sizes were relatively small and lack conviction. The objective of the retrospective study was to show the effectiveness of high-energy shock wave therapy in the treatment of early stage necrosis of the femoral head by assessing clinical and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) results in a large case study.

2. Materials and Methods

The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board on Human Studies of the Ethical Committee of our hospital.

2.1. Clinical Data. ESWT considered for the included patients at our institution was not only based on their clinical symptoms. We included patients with Stage I, II, and III ONFH according to the ARCO classification [15], mentioned in the literatures [4, 13]. We excluded patients with acute infection, patients on immunosuppressant drugs for malignancy (except corticosteroids), patients with coagulation disorders, patients with cardiac arrhythmia requiring a pacemaker, patients who were pregnant, patients with skeletal immaturity, and patients with poor compliance [16]. Between January 24, 2012, and December 1, 2013, 335 patients (528 hips) with early ONFH were recruited in the study (Table 1).

Preoperative clinical evaluations included a complete history and physical examination, laboratory tests including CBC, platelet count, PT, PTT, chemistry profiles, BUN and creatine, EKG and chest X-rays, radiographs, and MRI of the affected hip or hips. All hips were symptomatic on evaluation. The underlying diagnosis was confirmed by X-rays and MRI. All subjects received an MRI evaluation according to China-Japan Friendship Hospital (CJFH) classification [19, 20] (Figures 1 and 2) for osteonecrosis of the femoral head based on three pillars (Figure 1). The hips were divided into two groups according to whether the lateral pillar of the femoral head (LPFH) was preserved or not [21] (Table 2). The LPFH group consisted of 376 hips with the preservation of the lateral pillar of the femoral head (including CJFH Types M, C, and L1). The non-LPFH group consisted of 152 hips without the preservation of the lateral pillar of the femoral head (including CJFH Types L2 and L3).

2.2. Shock Wave Treatment. Although small areas of necrosis may remain asymptomatic and resolve spontaneously, most

TABLE 1: Patient demographic characteristics.

Demographics	Values
Gender (male : female)	229 : 106
Age	43.7 ± 13.7
Cause	
Steroid	178
Alcohol	81
Idiopathic	67
Other	9
Underlying disease	
Rheumatic and autoimmune disease	81
Hematopathy	64
Dermatosis	15
Transplantation	8
Severe trauma	7
Hormone abuse	2
Other	1
Duration of symptoms (M)	5.7 ± 8.9
ARCO stage lesions (hips)	
Stage I	137
Stage II	246
Stage III	145
CJFH classification (hips)	
Type M	81
Type C	184
Type L1	111
Type L2	57
Type L3	95
Length of follow-up (M)	14.9 ± 9.7

Note: M: month; CJFH: China-Japan Friendship Hospital; ARCO: the Association Research Circulation Osseous.

of the clinically diagnosed cases involving the hip progress without treatment to collapse and eventual arthroplasty [2–4]. Our goal therefore is to prevent femoral head collapse and to preserve rather than to replace the joint. All patients were required to sign a consent for shock wave treatment in the study. All patients were recruited to the study after their treatment. The shock wave treatment was applied using an Electromagnetic Shock Wave Emitter (Dornier Compact DELTA II, Munich, Germany) (Figure 3), with a penetration depth between 0 and 150 mm and a focus diameter of 4 mm. The shockwave tube generating a shock wave was directed to the skin surface near the greater trochanter of femur. The shock waves were focused around (on the margins of) the femoral head under radiographic guidance. The functional zone between avascular and normal bones of the femoral head was delineated by C-arm imaging (Figure 3). Four to six points were located on the hardened layer around the necrotic lesion [4, 6, 12, 13, 16] (Figure 3). The treatment area was prepared with a coupling gel to minimize the loss of shock wave energy at the interface between the head of the device and the skin.

All ESWT procedures were performed once without general or regional anesthesia by experienced physicians with the patient in supine position on the operation table. ESWT

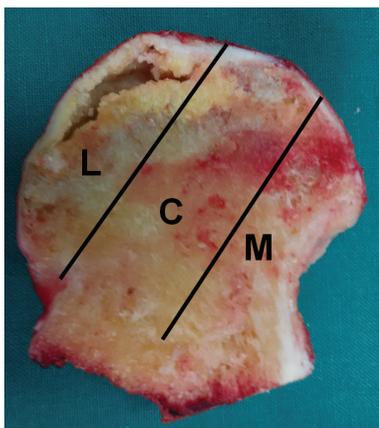


FIGURE 1: Image of coronal section of the femoral head showing three pillars of the femoral head: lateral (30%), central (40%), and medial (30%) [19].

TABLE 2: The clinical characteristics of the affected hips of all ONFH patients in this study.

	LPFH group	Non-LPFH group
<i>n</i> (hips)	376	152
Duration of symptoms, months	6.5 ± 7.1	5.2 ± 9.4
CJFH classification (hips)	M,81; C,184; L1,111	L2,57; L3,95
ARCO stage lesions (hips)		
Stage I	112	25
Stage II	208	38
Stage III	56	89
Medical history		
Steroid intake	192	85
Alcoholic abuse	71	25
Negative	113	42
Length of follow-up (months)	14.5 ± 8.3	15.2 ± 7.8

Note: CJFH: China-Japan Friendship Hospital; ARCO: the Association Research Circulation Osseous.

orthopedic settings were prepared and used according to the methods described by Wang et al. [4, 12, 13, 16] as follows: number of levels, 3-4; each spot received a dose of 500–1000 pulses at an energy flux density of $>0.44 \text{ mJ/mm}^2$ (level 3) and 3000–4000 impulses at a frequency of 2-3 Hz. Each patient underwent two therapy sessions (the time interval between successive procedures was one week). After ESWT treatment, patients were instructed to walk on crutches with partial weight bearing on the affected leg for 4–6 weeks. Alendronate sodium tablets (70 mg p.o. q.w. for 12 months) were administered to each patient. Nonnarcotic analgesics such as celecoxib were prescribed for pain. Patients were followed up at the outpatient department at 3, 6, and 12 months after the second procedure. An assessment of pain intensity (visual analogue scale, VAS) and hip function (Harris hip score, HHS)

was carried out before and after the therapy. Radiographic assessment was performed using plain radiographs and MRI. Radiographs were used to assess the size and location of the lesion, congruency of the femoral head, presence of a crescent sign, and degenerative changes of the hip joint. We used MRI findings to evaluate the changes in lesion size, the congruency of the articular surface, and bone marrow edema. No supplemental calcium was given to the patients in this study. Radiographs and MRI of the affected hip were performed preoperatively, at 6 and 12 months, and once a year thereafter. The primary endpoint of the study was the need for total hip arthroplasty (THA) during the course of treatment. Secondary endpoints included improvement in pain and function of the affected hip and changes on X-ray and MR images, including the size of the lesion and bone marrow edema.

2.3. Statistical Analysis. We compared pain and Harris hip scores before and after the shock wave treatment using paired *t*-tests. The overall clinical outcomes and the changes in lesion size were compared statistically using a chi-square test for statistical significance using a 95% confidence interval ($P < 0.05$). All data analyses were performed using SPSS version 16.0.0 software (SPSS; Chicago, IL). All results are expressed as mean ± standard deviation (SD).

3. Results

3.1. Clinical Results. In the current study, 335 patients (528 hips) were treated with shockwave therapy in our institution, between January 24, 2012, and December 1, 2013 (Tables 1 and 2). The study population consisted of 106 women and 229 men with a mean age of 43.7 ± 13.7 years. There was a significant improvement in pain scores (VAS) and Harris hip scores after the treatment. Most of the patients (83.9% hips) showed pain reduction and improved mobility of the treated joint. The mean VAS score for both groups decreased from 6.8 ± 3.7 to 1.0 ± 2.1 ($P = 0.00006$). The mean Harris hip score for both groups increased from 69.4 ± 14.7 to 90.9 ± 11.4 ($P = 0.00091$). Most patients described the daily life function as significantly improved, but the Harris score after the removal of the pain score increased slightly from 36.1 ± 7.9 before treatment to 40.6 ± 13.5 after treatment, and the difference was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$), which indicated that its function improvement was mainly due to the reduction of pain.

Table 3 summarizes the results of clinical assessment before and after the treatment. At the last follow-up time (a minimum of 12 months), ESWT might have the potential to curtail the progression of the disease and to delay the need for THA. 86.2% (324/376) of the hips in the LPFH group and 78.3% (119/152) in the non-LPFH group showed improvement. However, for some CJFH Type L2 and L3 osteonecrosis, the treatment outcomes were poor or inadequate. 14 hips in the non-LPFH group failed following femoral head collapse and required hip arthroplasty, but only 2 hips in the LPFH group failed.

3.2. Radiological Results. Table 4 summarizes the results of radiographic and MRI evaluations before and after treatment. There was a trend of decrease in the size of the lesion after

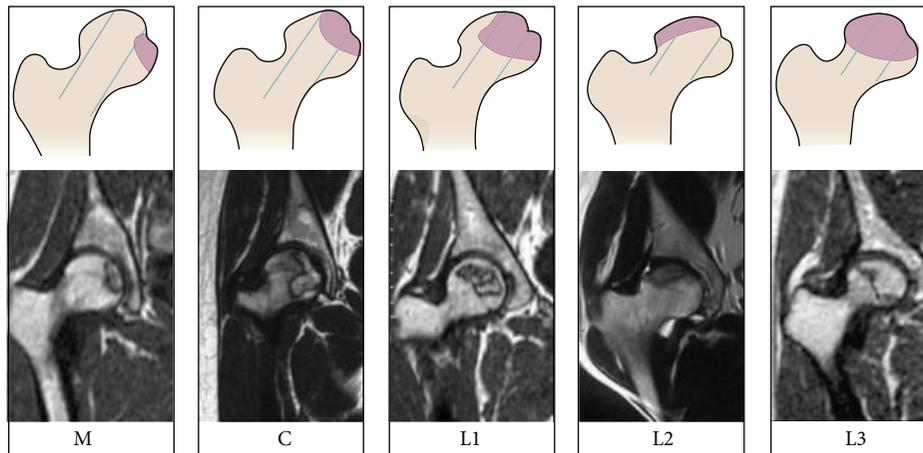


FIGURE 2: Schematic diagram and MRI of China-Japan Friendship Hospital (CJFH) classification for osteonecrosis of the femoral head based on three pillars [20]. Type M: the necrosis involved the medial pillar. Type C: the necrosis involved both medial and central pillars. Type L1: the necrosis involved the three pillars but the partial lateral pillar was preserved. Type L2: the necrosis involved whole lateral pillar and partial central pillar. Type L3: the necrosis involved the three pillars including the cortical bone and marrow.

TABLE 3: The clinical outcome before and after shock wave treatment.

	Before ESWT	After ESWT	<i>P</i> value (II)
VAS			
LPFH group (<i>n</i> = 376 hips)	4.5 ± 2.4	0.9 ± 1.3	<0.001
Non-LPFH group (<i>n</i> = 152 hips)	7.8 ± 3.6	1.2 ± 1.4	<0.001
<i>P</i> value (I)	0.006	0.523	
HHS			
LPFH group (<i>n</i> = 376 hips)	83.2 ± 11.3	93.8 ± 10.4	0.021
Non-LPFH group (<i>n</i> = 152 hips)	62.9 ± 12.8	88.9 ± 13.5	<0.001
<i>P</i> value (I)	0.012	0.218	
	LPFH group (<i>n</i> = 376 hips)	non-LPFH group (<i>n</i> = 152 hips)	
Clinical outcome ^a			
Improved	86.2% (324/376)	78.3% (119/152)	0.037
Unchanged	13.3% (50/376)	12.5% (19/152)	0.109
Worsened	0.5% (2/376)	9.2% (14/152)	<0.001
<i>P</i> value (III)	<0.001		

Note: ESWT: extracorporeal shockwave therapy; VAS: visual analogue scale; HHS: Harris hip score.

P value (I): comparison of data between LPFH group and non-LPFH group for pain score and Harris hip score.

P value (II): comparison of data before and after ESWT within the same group.

P value (III): comparison of data between LPFH group and non-LPFH group for clinical outcome.

^aClinical outcome [17]: “improved” was defined when there were significant improvements in pain and function of the affected hip after treatment; “unchanged” was defined when there were very little or no changes after treatment; “worsened” was defined when more pain and less function were noted after treatment.

ESWT (Figures 4 and 5). However, the differences were not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). It was easier to visualize the bone marrow edema in MRI of ONFH in non-LPFH group (205/376 hips, 54.5%) than in LPFH group (130/152 hips, 85.5%). A significant reduction in bone marrow edema was observed after treatment ($P < 0.05$) (Figure 6). The

reduction in bone marrow edema correlated with clinical improvement in pain and function of the hip [18]. The imaging studies showed stable images of the hip, including the obvious osteogenesis signs of the femoral head, absence of progress in osteonecrosis staging, and significantly improved concomitant bone marrow edema (Table 4).

TABLE 4: Changes on radiograph and MR image before and after treatment.

	LPFH group (<i>n</i> = 376 hips)			Non-LPFH group (<i>n</i> = 152 hips)		
	Before ESWT	After ESWT*	<i>P</i> value	Before ESWT	After ESWT*	<i>P</i> value
ON lesion (%) ^a	23.57 ± 8.91	17.92 ± 8.24	0.091	37.62 ± 9.58	29.78 ± 9.32	0.087
Bone marrow edema ^b (hips)						
Grade 0	171	226		22	83	
Grade 1	114	86		41	39	
Grade 2	47	53	0.007	67	27	0.016
Grade 3	39	11		13	3	
Grade 4	5	0		9	0	

Note: * the last follow-up time. ON: osteonecrosis; ESWT: extracorporeal shockwave therapy.

^aThe ON lesion (%) represents the percentage of the lesion over the total femoral head surface and is shown in mean ± SD (range).

^bBone marrow edema was graded 0 for no bone marrow edema, 1 for perinecrotic bone marrow edema, 2 for bone marrow edema extended into femoral head, 3 for bone marrow edema extended into neck of femur, and 4 for bone marrow edema extended into intertrochanteric region [18].



FIGURE 3: Image showing shockwave treatment of ONFH. Shock waves are applied under X-ray guidance. Four to six treatment points are located on the hardened layer around the necrosis lesion.

3.3. Complications. There were no systemic or neurovascular complications. Mild local swelling and erythema at the treatment site in the greater trochanter area (Figure 7) were noted in 171 of 528 hips (32.4%) in all patients. Observation caused the edema to resolve within a few days. There were no device-related problems or complications.

4. Discussion

The natural history of ONFH usually results in collapse of the femoral head and deterioration with degenerative changes of the hip, and surgery becomes inevitable [4, 22]. The pathophysiology of this disease is vague for most cases with speculation of vascular injury and changes in cell biology [23]. Currently, there is no gold standard for absolutely effective treatment of ONFH. The conservative treatments are generally not successful, and the choice of surgery varies depending on the stage of the disease [3]. Core decompression with or without bone grafting is the most common procedure performed for symptomatic hips affected by ONFH [7] via relieving the intraosseous pressure of the femoral head and promoting the remodeling and regeneration of the femoral head [4, 24]. However, the results of core decompression varied widely ranging from 29% to 84%, and most results were unsatisfactory in the reported literature [16].

While core decompression is the most commonly employed method for femoral head preservation after ONFH, several recent articles have reported efficacy with ESWT [10, 11, 16, 22]. ESWT was recently utilized in the treatment of

early ONFH. The response to ESWT was shown to be effective in early ONFH [4, 13, 25–27] with 79% clinical improvement and 39% regression of the lesion on MRI [16]. The ESWT appeared to be more effective than core decompression and nonvascularized fibular grafting in patients with early stage osteonecrosis of the femoral head although the mechanism by which the shock wave treatment results in clinical improvement remains unknown [16]. Significant improvements in pain and function were noted at each time interval favoring the ESWT. There was a trend of decrease in the size of the lesion in the ESWT group [4, 16]. It appears that the application of shockwave resulted in regenerative effects in hips with ONFH, which is consistent with our study results. The application of ESWT is found to be effective in the retardation or prevention of collapse of the femoral head in early ONFH including corticosteroid-induced ONFH in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus [13]. Koo et al. [28] reported a correlation with hip pain and bone marrow edema in hips affected by ONFH. In our study, the findings confirmed this and showed significant improvement in pain and function of affected hips and reduction in bone marrow edema on MRIs after shockwave treatment. The shockwave treatment altered the natural course of hips affected by ONFH [22]. Our findings provide further evidence that high-energy extracorporeal shock wave treatment may be an effective noninvasive method for treatment of ONFH.

Despite good clinical results, the exact mechanism of shockwave in ONFH remains poorly understood. Applied to bone, shock waves selected with the appropriate energy and number of pulses can stimulate osteogenesis and angiogenesis [9, 11, 12]. Recent studies unveiled that ESWT induces neo-vascularization, upregulates angiogenesis and osteogenesis-related growth factors including eNOS (endothelial nitric oxide synthase), VEGF (vessel endothelial growth factor), PCNA (proliferating cell nuclear antigen), and BMP-2 (bone morphogenetic protein 2), and promotes cell proliferation and differentiation leading to tissue regeneration [9, 29]. Nitric oxide and VEGF are important mediators of angiogenesis [12, 29]. In experiment in rabbits, ESWT was shown to increase BMP-2 protein and mRNA and upregulation of VEGF expression in necrotic subchondral bone of the femoral head, which may mainly induce the ingrowth of

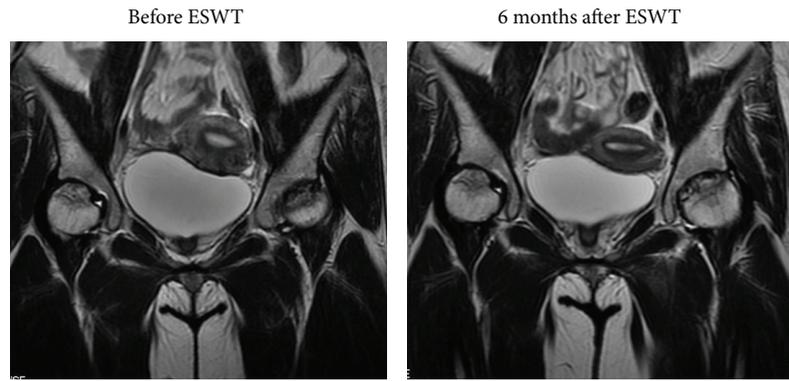


FIGURE 4: MR images of the bilateral hips in a 31-year-old female patient with glucocorticoid-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head showed regression of the lesion 6 months after ESWT, and the hips were pain-free for daily activities.

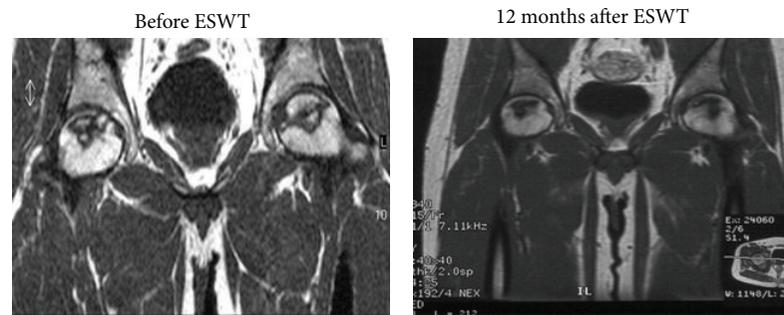


FIGURE 5: Radiographs of the bilateral hips before and after treatment in a 21-year-old male patient with osteonecrosis of the femoral head showing a trend of decrease in the size of the lesion after ESWT and no changes in the stages of the disease and no further collapse of the femoral heads.

neovascularization associated with increased expressions of angiogenic growth factors and improvement in blood supply to the femoral head that in return promotes bone remodeling and regeneration in hips with ONFH [9, 11]. Furthermore, ESWT can promote bone marrow stromal cell (BMSC) differentiation toward osteoprogenitors associated with induction of TGF- β 1 and induces membrane hyperpolarization and Ras activation to act as an early signal for osteogenesis in human bone marrow stromal cells (BMSCs) [12, 30]. ESWT significantly enhanced the angiogenic and osteogenic effects of BMSCs mediated through the nitric oxide (NO) pathway in hips with osteonecrosis [31]. Shock wave therapy promotes early release of angiogenic factors and subsequently induces cell proliferations and ingrowth of neovessels that in turn may stimulate the stromal cell growth and differentiation and promote bone healing [12].

As mentioned, ESWT-treated femoral heads showed significant increases in angiogenesis with new vessel formation and cell proliferation, bone remodeling, and regeneration. However, loss of mechanical integrity may predispose them to subchondral fracture and failure of the disease if the increased vascularity and bone remodeling do not necessarily assure bone resorption [4]. Therefore, ESWT is best applied in hips with early stage ONFH before the development of the crescent sign. These findings are in concert with our findings with clinical observation and the analysis of therapeutic

outcome. We hold the opinion that the collapse of ONFH is closely related to whether the necrotic foci occupy the lateral pillar of the femoral head and the degree of involvement [21]. Our previous studies showed that whether ONFH progressed to collapse is determined by preservation of the lateral pillar. When the lateral pillar is preserved, the collapse rate is low and the femoral head maintains the spherical shape for a long time. Most femoral heads will collapse in a short time when the lateral pillar is involved completely. This study confirmed that the necrotic foci, the lateral pillar of the femoral head, and the degree of involvement directly affect the treatment effect of the shock wave. It appeared that shockwave treatment altered the progress course of hips affected by ONFH when the lateral pillars were completely involved. The lateral pillar is the keystone for maintaining the sphere of the femoral head and its preservation. The results obtained thus far with high-energy shock wave therapy in these patients suggest that this noninvasive and moderately priced method may offer an alternative to invasive treatment modalities for femoral head necrosis, especially when the lateral pillar is preserved.

There are some limitations in this study. So far, the mechanisms and indications of ESWT have not been very clear. The indications are mainly based on the supported literatures and our previous clinical observation. This study is limited by virtue of the retrospective analysis. There was

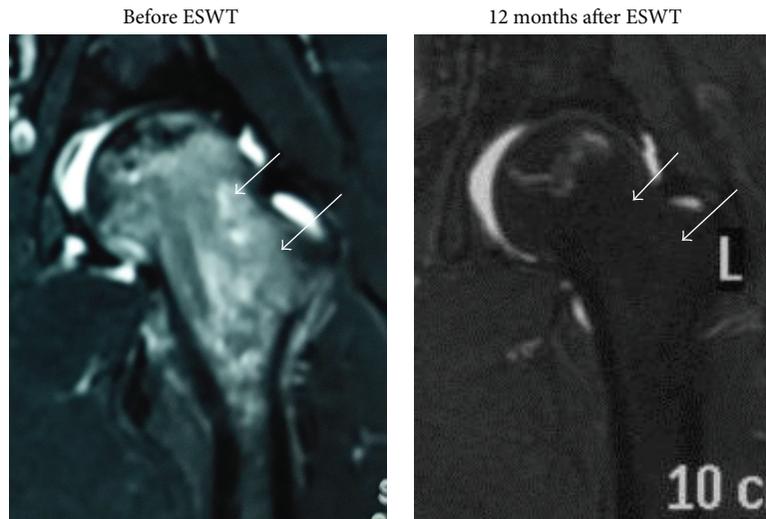


FIGURE 6: MRIs of the left hip before and after treatment showing resolution of bone marrow edema and no further collapse of the femoral heads (Arrow).



FIGURE 7: Mild local swelling and erythema at the treatment site in the greater trochanter area after ESWT.

no randomized and blinded control group with conservative treatment in this study. However, we believe that the methods and results in larger patient population in this study do not affect the overall outcomes. Furthermore, patients with different primary diseases such as SLE can pose many medical variables including administration of corticosteroids to control the symptoms that may directly or indirectly affect the results of treatment. The treatment with corticosteroids has relatively serious side effects on bone tissue. But the differences in the use of corticosteroids between both groups were statistically not significant (LPFH group, 51.1% (192/376 hips); non-LPFH group, 55.9% (85/152 hips); $\chi^2 = 0.090$, $P = 0.765$). It may not affect the final outcomes. The follow-up time of this study is relatively short. The results during this 1-year study may not necessarily represent the long-term results. Long-term results are needed to confirm the effectiveness of ESWT for hip necrosis.

In conclusion, extracorporeal shockwave treatment provided beneficial effects for hips affected by early ONFH in the short term. This novel treatment modality might have the potential to curtail the progression of the disease and to delay the need for THA. However, for some CJFH Type L2

and L3 osteonecrosis, the treatment outcomes were poor or inadequate. Long-term studies are warranted to confirm the long-term effects of ESWT in hip necrosis.

Disclosure

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the paper.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

Acknowledgments

This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (81372013) and the Research Fund of China-Japan Friendship Hospital (2013-MS-27, 2014-4-QN-29) and China-Japan Friendship Hospital Youth Science and Technology Excellence project (2014-QNYC-A-06). The authors would like to thank the members of the Department of Epidemiology and Bio-Statistics, School of Public Health, Peking University, for help with the statistical analysis and Fan Meng (experienced nurse) for help with data collection.

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