

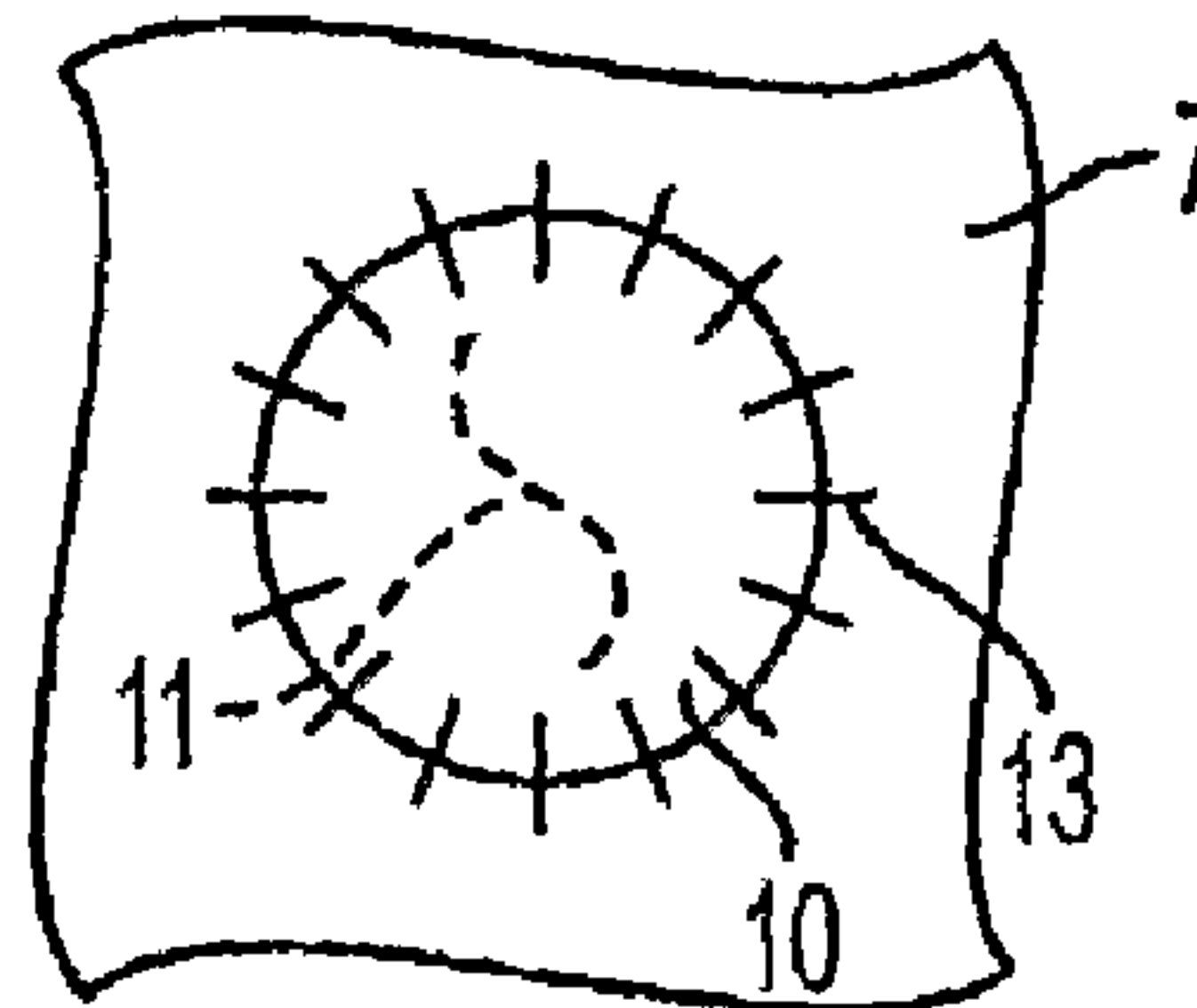


(86) **Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date:** 2006/09/01
(87) **Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date:** 2007/03/08
(45) **Date de délivrance/Issue Date:** 2016/10/18
(85) **Entrée phase nationale/National Entry:** 2008/02/29
(86) **N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.:** US 2006/034329
(87) **N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.:** 2007/028078
(30) **Priorité/Priority:** 2005/09/02 (US60/713,360)

(51) **Cl.Int./Int.Cl. A61K 38/17** (2006.01),
A61B 17/56 (2006.01)
(72) **Inventeurs/Inventors:**
SPECTOR, MYRON, US;
GEISTLICH, PETER, CH;
SCHLOESSER, LOTHAR, DE;
JAKOB, ROLAND, CH;
CLEMENCE, JEAN-FRANCOIS, CH
(73) **Propriétaire/Owner:**
ED. GEISTLICH SOEHNE AG FUER CHEMISCHE
INDUSTRIE, CH
(74) **Agent:** NORTON ROSE FULBRIGHT CANADA
LLP/S.E.N.C.R.L., S.R.L.

(54) **Titre : METHODE DE REPARATION DE DECHIRURES MENISCALES AU MOYEN D'UN MATERIAU DE MEMBRANE AU COLLAGENE**

(54) **Title: METHOD OF REPAIRING MENISCAL TEARS USING A COLLAGEN MEMBRANE MATERIAL**



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A method of repairing a meniscal tear of a subject includes providing a sheet of collagen membrane material having on one side thereof a smooth barrier face which inhibits cell adhesion thereon and inhibits passage of cells therethrough. The sheet has a fibrous face opposite the smooth barrier face, the fibrous face allowing cell growth thereon. The collagen is predominantly collagen I. The sheet of collagen membrane material is fixed over a meniscal tear so that the fibrous face is oriented toward the meniscal tear.



(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
8 March 2007 (08.03.2007)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2007/028078 A3

(51) International Patent Classification:

A61K 38/17 (2006.01) A61B 17/56 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2006/034329

(22) International Filing Date:

1 September 2006 (01.09.2006)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

60/713,360 2 September 2005 (02.09.2005) US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **ED. GEISTLICH SOEHNE AG FUER CHEMISCHE INDUSTRIE** [CH/CH]; Bahnhofstrasse 40, CH-6110 Wolhusen (CH).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **SPECTOR, Myron** [US/US]; 91 Seaver Street, Brookline, Massachusetts 02146 (US). **GEISTLICH, Peter** [CH/CH]; Kehrsitenstrasse 19, CH-6362 Stansstad (CH). **SCHLOESSER, Lothar** [DE/DE]; Von-der-Au-Strasse 27, 64297 Darmstadt (DE).

(74) Agents: **REPPER, George R.** et al.; Rothwell, Figg, Ernst & Manbeck, 1425 K Street, NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20005 (US).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,

AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declaration under Rule 4.17:

— of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))

Published:

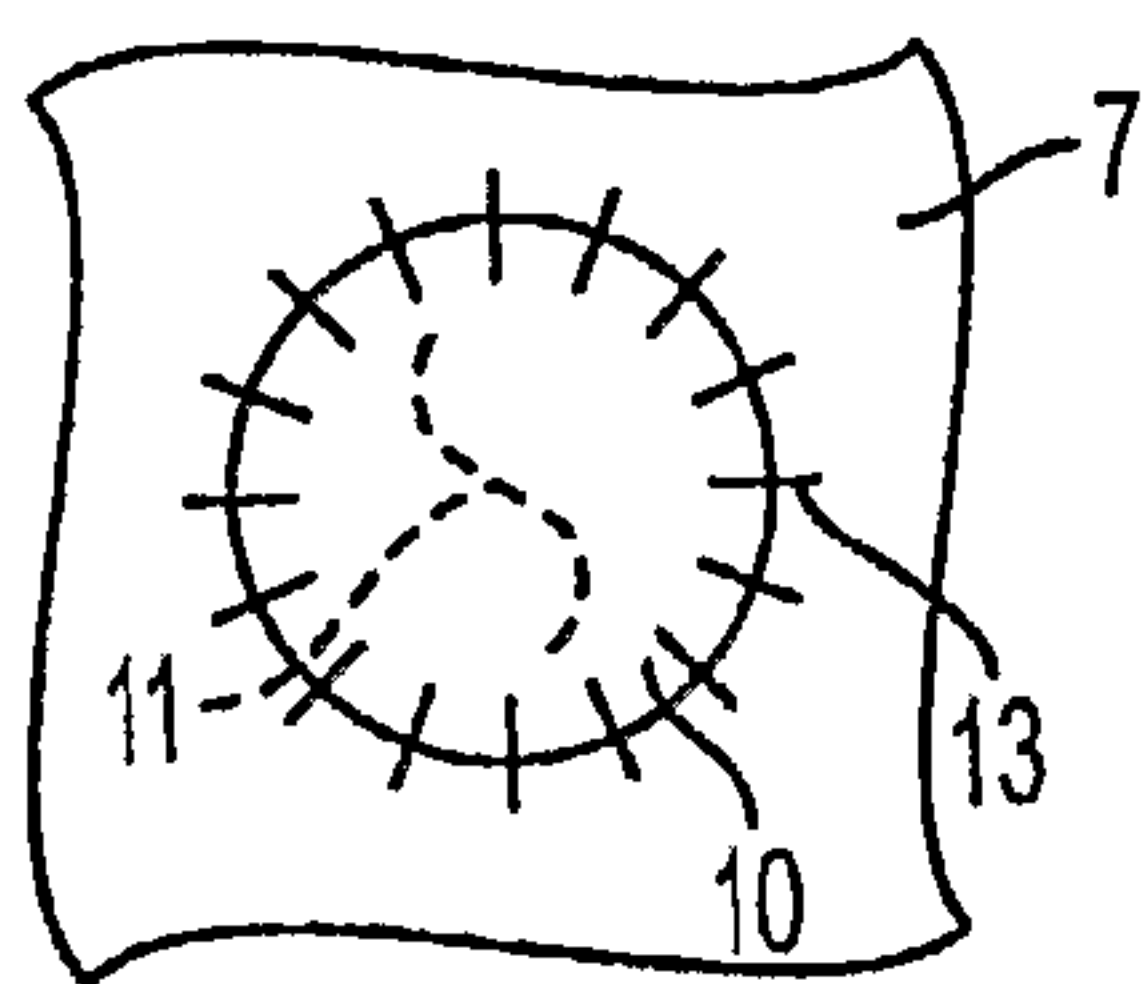
— with international search report
— before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:

13 September 2007

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: METHOD OF REPAIRING MENISCAL TEARS



(57) Abstract: A method of repairing a meniscal tear of a subject includes providing a sheet of collagen membrane material having on one side thereof a smooth barrier face which inhibits cell adhesion thereon and inhibits passage of cells therethrough. The sheet has a fibrous face opposite the smooth barrier face, the fibrous face allowing cell growth thereon. The collagen is predominantly collagen I. The sheet of collagen membrane material is fixed over a meniscal tear so that the fibrous face is oriented toward the meniscal tear.

WO 2007/028078 A3

METHOD OF REPAIRING MENISCAL TEARS USING A COLLAGEN MEMBRANE MATERIAL

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[002] The present invention relates to the field of repairing meniscal tears.

Description of the Background Art

[003] Meniscal tears in a joint of a subject, e.g., in a knee, are frequent injuries. In the past, a torn meniscus often was partially or completely removed. In recent years, techniques have been developed for repairing meniscal tears, including the use of arthroscopically placed tacks or suturing the torn edges.

[004] There remains a need in the art for new methods of repairing meniscal tears.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[005] In accordance with the present invention, a method of repairing a meniscal tear of a subject comprises providing a sheet of collagen membrane material, the sheet having on one side thereof a smooth barrier face which inhibits cell adhesion thereon and inhibits passage of cells therethrough, the sheet having a fibrous face opposite the smooth barrier face, the fibrous face allowing cell growth thereon, the collagen of said sheet being predominantly collagen I. The sheet of collagen membrane material is fixed over the meniscal tear so that the fibrous face is oriented toward the meniscal tear.

[005a] According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided the use of a first and a second sheet of collagen membrane material as a scaffold for repairing a meniscal tear of a meniscus in a subject, said scaffold arranged such that said first sheet of collagen material is for fixation over one side of said meniscal tear and said second sheet of collagen is for fixation over an opposite side of said meniscal tear, thereby forming a sandwich to provide a barrier layer against ingrowth of connective tissue into said meniscus, wherein:

- each of said sheets of collagen has on one side thereof a smooth barrier face which inhibits cell adhesion thereon and inhibits passage of cells therethrough
- each of said sheets of collagen has a fibrous face opposite to said smooth barrier surface, said fibrous face allowing cell growth thereon,
- said collagen is greater than 60% by weight collagen I/membrane, and
- said sheets of collagen are for fixation on opposite sides of said meniscal tear with said sheets in opposed orientation, with said fibrous face of each of said sheet of collagen oriented toward said meniscal tear.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[006] Fig. 1 is a side elevation schematic view showing covering of one side of a meniscus tear in accordance with one embodiment of the invention.

[0007] Fig. 2 is a schematic sectional view showing both sides of a meniscal tear treated according to another embodiment.

[0008] Fig. 3 is a side elevation schematic view showing a collagen membrane for use in accordance with the present invention with adjacent synovial cells.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0009] Cells that contribute to the reparative process of a torn meniscus are from adjacent synovial tissue. In addition to contributing to the reparative process in a torn meniscus, synovial cells have the capability to degrade connective tissues and to contract. For example, synovial tissue can break down typical collagen I scaffolds.

[0010] It has surprisingly been discovered that the predominantly collagen I membrane of the present invention is able to maintain its integrity when in contact with synovial tissue, and also serve as a scaffold into which synovial cells can migrate to facilitate healing of a meniscal tear.

[0011] A sheet of collagen membrane material utilized in accordance with the present invention has on one side thereof a smooth barrier face which inhibits cell adhesion thereon and inhibits passage of cells therethrough. The collagen sheet has a fibrous face opposite the barrier face, the fibrous face allowing cell growth thereon.

[0012] As noted above, the collagen of a membrane utilized in accordance with the present invention is predominantly collagen I, i.e., greater than 50% collagen I by weight. In preferred embodiments, the collagen I content of a membrane sheet utilized in accordance with the present invention may be greater than 60% by weight, greater than 70% by weight, greater than 80% by weight or greater than 90% by weight. In accordance with one embodiment, the collagen of a membrane sheet utilized in accordance with the present invention is approximately 95% by weight collagen I. The collagen of such a membrane may comprise approximately 5% by weight collagen III.

[0013] In preferred embodiments, the collagen utilized in the present invention is of porcine or bovine origin. In particularly preferred embodiments,

the sheet of collagen material utilized in the present invention is formed from a naturally occurring membrane of porcine or bovine origin, preferably from calves or piglets. A preferred source is naturally occurring single-layered sheets of peritoneum membrane, most preferably from piglets. Peritoneum membranes from young pigs aged 6-7 weeks old (weighing 60-80 kg) are especially preferred. One such material is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,837,278.

[0014] The dry thickness of a membrane for use in the present invention may be between about 0.1-5.0 mm, preferably between about 0.1-1.0 mm, or about 0.5 mm, but can be influenced by swelling of the material when exposed to moisture.

[0015] A sheet of collagen membrane material utilized in accordance with the present invention is fixed over a meniscal tear so that the fibrous face of the membrane is oriented toward the meniscal tear. The sheet may be fixed by any suitable means, including sutures, a physiologically acceptable adhesive (e.g., fibrin glue), or a combination thereof. The membrane preferably completely covers at least one side of the tear, and the fibrous face preferably contacts the tear.

[0016] A sheet of collagen membrane material utilized in accordance with the present invention may be fixed over one side of a meniscal tear, or additionally a second sheet of collagen membrane material may be fixed on an opposite side of a meniscal tear, also with the fibrous face oriented toward the tear, so that the meniscal tear is sandwiched between two sheets of collagen membrane material.

[0017] In accordance with one embodiment, when a single sheet of collagen membrane material is fixed over one side of a meniscal tear, the fibrous face of the membrane is contact with synovial fluid in the subject which migrates through the tear into the fibrous face.

[0018] One suitable membrane for use in accordance with the present invention is ChondroGide®, manufactured by Ed. Geistlich Soehne AG für Chemische Industrie, the assignee of the present invention.

[0019] As shown in Fig. 1, the membrane material 10 may be fixed over a meniscus tear 11 in meniscus 7 by adhesive or sutures 13 attached to meniscus 7. In accordance with one embodiment of the invention as shown in Fig. 2, during surgery in which a meniscus tear 11 in meniscus 7 is treated, separate sheets of collagen membrane material 10 are fixed over the meniscus tear 11 so as to cover the tear on opposite sides thereof, with the tear being sandwiched between the membrane material 10, to thereby provide a barrier against ingrowth of connective tissue into meniscus tissue 7 following the surgery. The sheet of collagen membrane material preferably is fixed over the area to be treated, for example, by adhesive bonding of the sheet, utilizing an organic glue, such as fibrin glue, or by sutures 13, or a combination thereof, or any other suitable method.

[0020] As noted above, the collagen membrane material 10 is comprised of at least one barrier layer having at least one smooth face 16 so as to inhibit cell adhesion thereon and act as a barrier to prevent passage of cells therethrough. See Fig. 3. The membrane 10 further has a fibrous face 18 opposite the smooth face 16, the fibrous face allowing cell growth thereon. Synovial cells 20 may contact the fibrous face 18 and migrate into the membrane to assist in healing of the tear.

[0021] In one embodiment, a collagen membrane material is utilized, wherein the membrane and/or the fibrous face are impregnated with chondrocytes, synovial fibroblast-like cells, mesenchymal stem cells, one or more glycosaminoglycans, and/or one or more growth factors. Examples of suitable glycosaminoglycans include hyaluronic acid, chondroitin 6-sulphate, keratin sulphate, dermatan sulphate or the like. Suitable growth factors include, but are not limited to, those which are described as follows. Transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) increases the proteoglycan synthesis of fibrochondrocytes isolated from different sections of the menisci in a dose dependent manner. Human platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF-AB), hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) and bone morphogenic protein-2 (BMP-2) increase DNA synthesis in meniscal cells. In addition, BMP-2, insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1), and epidermal growth factor (EGF) stimulate migration

of bovine fibrochondrocytes from the different parts of the menisci. Also suitable is osteogenic protein-1 (OP-1).

[0022] The present invention provides a smooth barrier face 16 in membrane 10 which protects the surgical site from ingrowth of unwanted cells during the healing process, and a fibrous face 18 for promoting growth of reparative cells adjacent the tear. The collagen membrane material 10 is gradually resorbed into the patient's body, avoiding any necessity of having to surgically remove the membrane after healing.

[0023] While the invention has been described in detail, it is not intended that the description and accompanying drawings be interpreted in a limiting sense.

[0024] The invention is further illustrated by the following example, which is not intended to be limiting.

Example 1

APPLICATION OF CHONDROGIDE® MEMBRANE FOR THE TREATMENT OF MENISCAL TEARS: IN VITRO EXPERIMENTS

A ChondroGide® membrane may be applied to a torn meniscus to facilitate its repair. The cells that contribute to the reparative process are from the adjacent synovial tissue. In addition to contributing to the reparative process in a torn meniscus, these synovial cells have the capability to degrade connective tissues and to contract. The ChondroGide® membrane will: (1) guide synovial cells to the tear in the meniscus by serving as a scaffold on which the cells can migrate, and (2) contain the cells in the defect during the reparative process. The ChondroGide® membrane is able to maintain its integrity when in contact with synovial tissue, and also serve as a scaffold into which the synovial cells can migrate. *In vitro* data demonstrates that, while synovial tissue can break down bovine type I collagen scaffolds, it does not degrade ChondroGide®, and the ChondroGide® membrane retains its size and shape despite the contraction of synovium. Moreover, cells from synovium can migrate into ChondroGide®.

In the experimental work, samples of caprine synovium, 8 mm in diameter, were placed on ChondroGide® membranes and on a typical bovine type I collagen scaffold. After 7 days *in vitro*, the synovium specimens cultured on the ChondroGide® and directly on the tissue culture dish contracted to about

½ the original size. Of importance was the finding that the ChondroGide® retained its original size and shape, and was not degraded by the synovium. As a control, similar synovial tissue samples were cultured on bovine type I collagen scaffolds. The synovial samples in these cultures also contracted. The data show that after only 24 hours the synovial cells digested the prior art collagen I scaffold, and as a result some of the synovium samples were displaced from the scaffold. A similar degradation of the bovine type I collagen scaffold was seen after 48 hours in culture.

Histology demonstrated that cells from synovium can migrate into ChondroGide® membranes. After 21 days in culture, cells from the synovial tissue samples migrated from the synovium into the ChondroGide®. Synovial cells could be found throughout the ChondroGide® membrane.

CLAIMS:

1. Use of a first and a second sheet of collagen membrane material as a scaffold for repairing a meniscal tear of a meniscus in a subject, said scaffold arranged such that said first sheet of collagen material is for fixation over one side of said meniscal tear and said second sheet of collagen membrane material is for fixation over an opposite side of said meniscal tear, thereby forming a sandwich to provide a barrier layer against ingrowth of connective tissue into said meniscus, wherein:
 - each of said sheets of collagen membrane material has on one side thereof a smooth barrier face which inhibits cell adhesion thereon and inhibits passage of cells therethrough,
 - each of said sheets of collagen membrane material has a fibrous face opposite to said smooth barrier surface, said fibrous face allowing cell growth thereon,
 - said collagen is greater than 60% by weight collagen I/membrane, and
 - said sheets of collagen membrane material are for fixation on opposite sides of said meniscal tear with said sheets in opposed orientation, with said fibrous face of each of said sheet of collagen oriented toward said meniscal tear.
2. The use of claim 1, wherein said fibrous face is for contacting the synovial fluid in said subject.
3. The use of claim 1 or 2, wherein said sheets of collagen membrane material are for fixation on opposite sides of said meniscal tear with sutures, physiologically acceptable adhesive or a combination thereof.
4. The use of claim 3, wherein said physiologically acceptable adhesive is fibrin glue.
5. The use of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said collagen is greater than 70% by weight collagen I/membrane.
6. The use of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said collagen is greater than 80% by weight collagen I/membrane.
7. The use of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said collagen is greater than 90% by weight collagen I/membrane.
8. The use of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein said collagen is porcine or bovine.
9. The use of claim 8, wherein said collagen is derived from a peritoneum membrane.
10. The use of claim 9, wherein said peritoneum membrane is porcine.

11. The use of any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein said collagen is 95% by weight collagen I/membrane.
12. The use of claim 11, wherein said collagen is 5% by weight collagen III/membrane.
13. The use of any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein said sheet has a dry thickness within a range of 0.1-1 mm.
14. The use of any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein said barrier layer is impregnated with:
 - at least one of chondrocytes, fibroblast-like cells and mesenchymal stem cells,
 - at least one glycosaminoglycan,
 - at least one growth factor, and
 - a mixture thereof.
15. The use of claim 14, wherein the at least one glycosaminoglycan is hyaluronic acid, chondroitin 6-sulphate, keratin sulphate or dermatan sulphate.
16. The use of claim 14, wherein said at least one growth factor is selected from the group consisting of transforming growth factor beta, human platelet-derived growth factor, hepatocyte growth factor, bone morphogenic protein-2, insulin-like growth factor-1, epidermal growth factor and osteogenic protein-1.

1/1

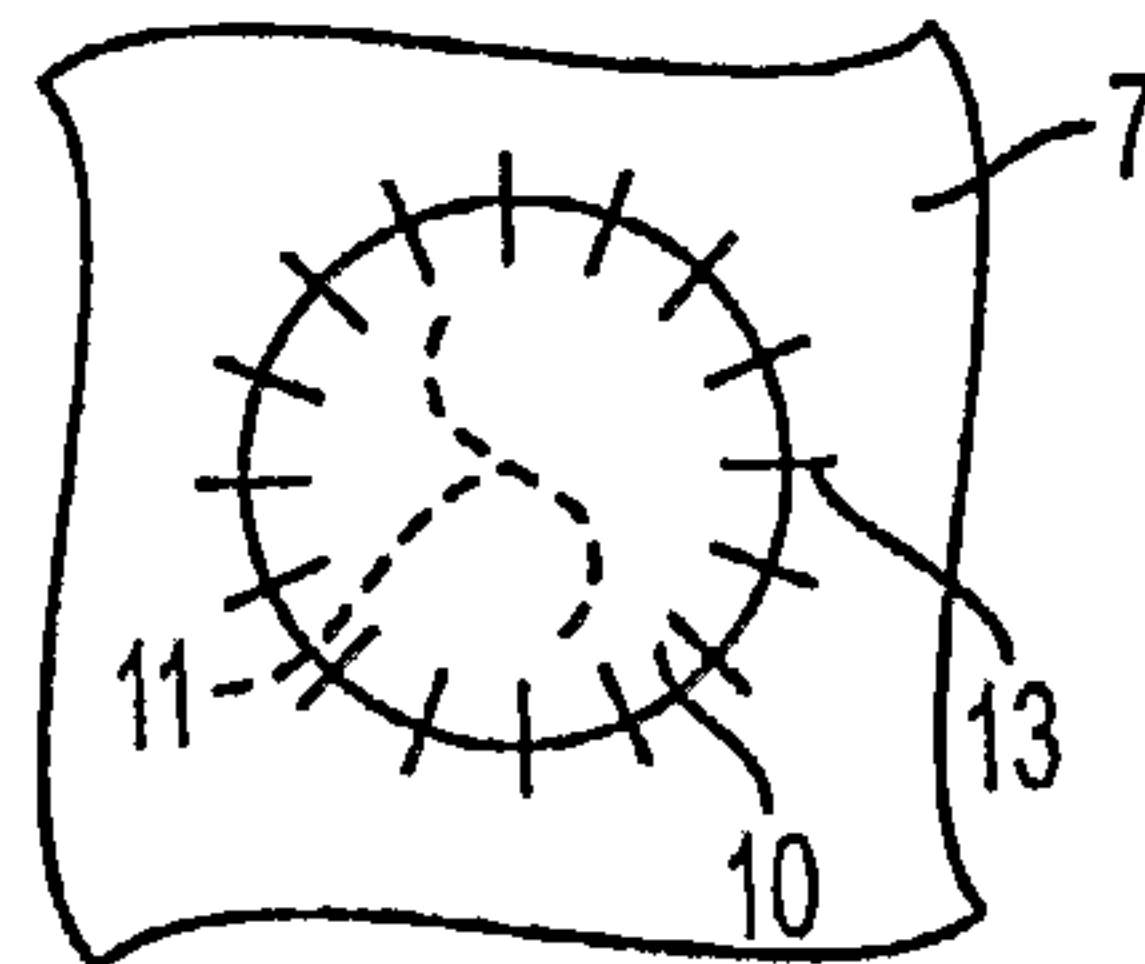


FIG. 1

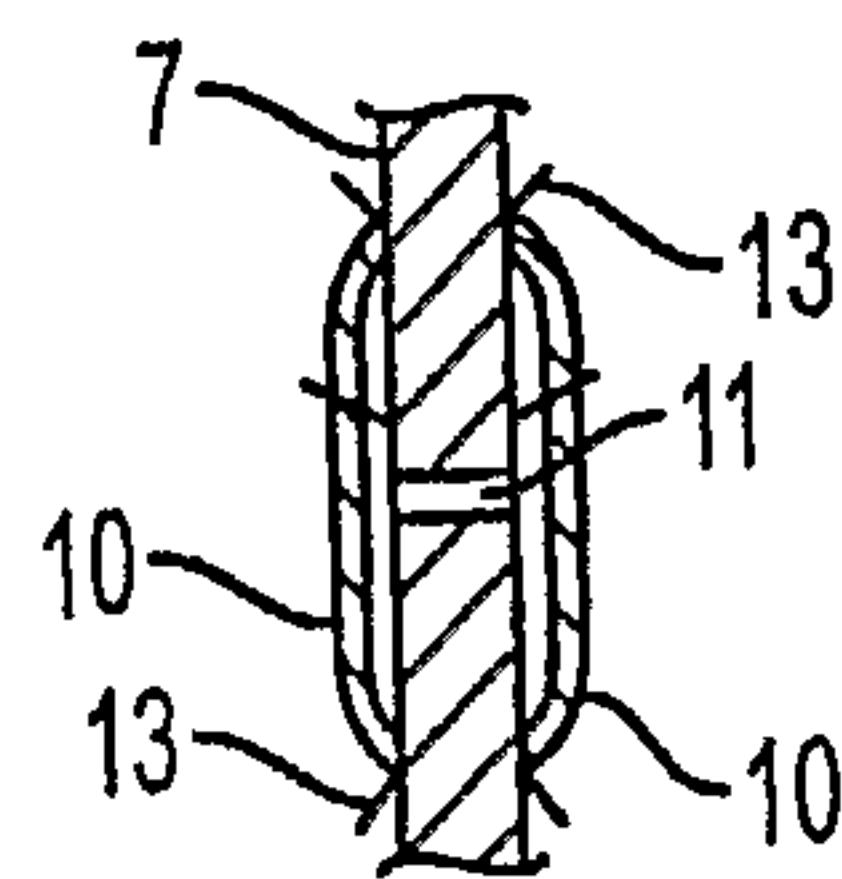


FIG. 2

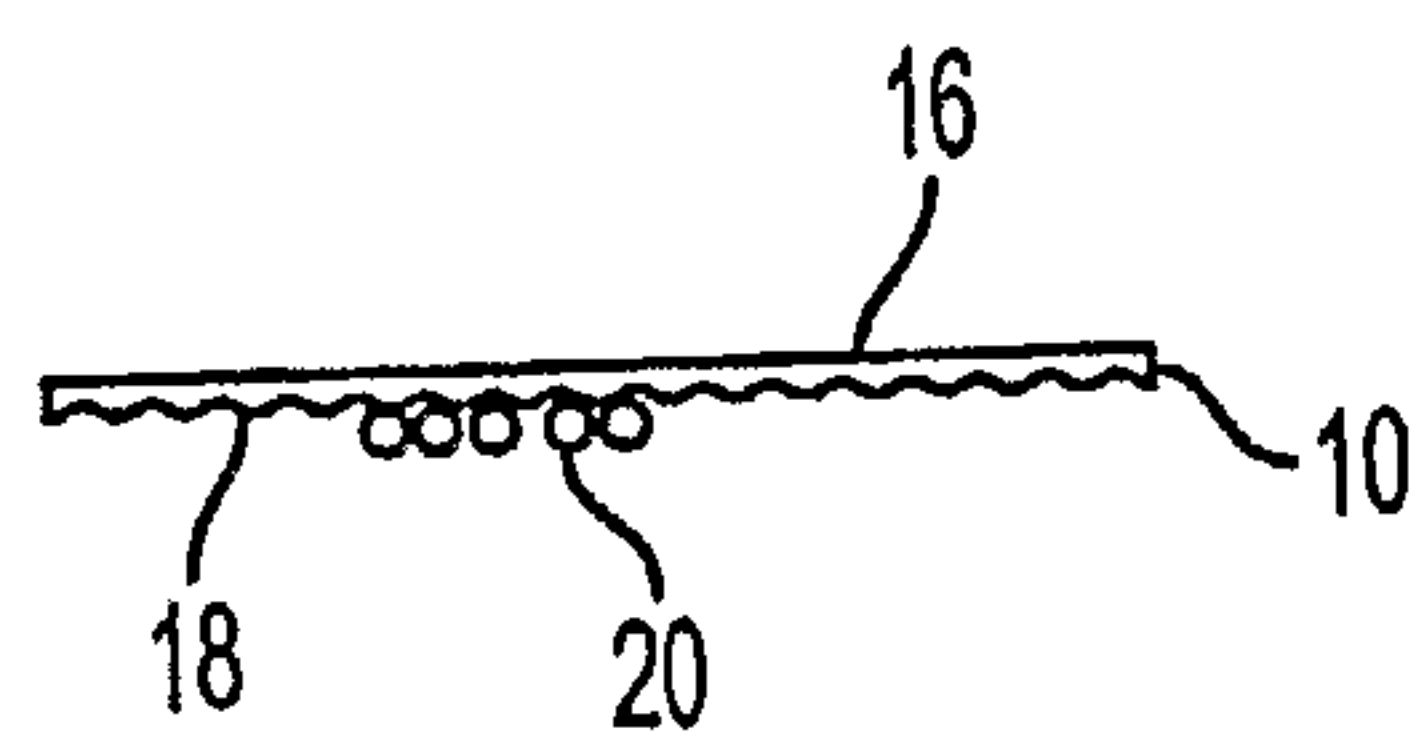


FIG. 3

