

Orthobiologics in Bone Healing and Fracture Management

Ali Abdullah*

Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Jaber Alahmed Alsabah Hospital, Kuwait city, Kuwait

DESCRIPTION

Fractures are one of the most common musculoskeletal injuries, affecting millions of people worldwide. The healing of a bone fracture is a complex process that involves several stages, including inflammation, repair, and remodeling. While most fractures can heal naturally, some cases require medical intervention to promote and accelerate the healing process. Orthobiologics is a field of medicine that has gained significant attention in recent years for its potential role in bone healing and fracture management.

Orthobiologics refers to biological substances that are used to promote bone healing, regeneration, and repair. These substances include growth factors, stem cells, Bone Morphogenetic Proteins (BMPs), Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP), and other biomaterials. The use of orthobiologics in fracture management aims to enhance the natural healing process of the bone, reduce the risk of complications, and accelerate the return to functional mobility.

One of the most commonly used orthobiologics in fracture management is BMPs. BMPs are proteins that are naturally found in the body and play a crucial role in bone growth and development. BMPs can be produced synthetically and used in fracture management to promote bone healing and regeneration. Several clinical studies have demonstrated the efficacy of BMPs in promoting bone healing and reducing the healing time in patients with fractures.

Another orthobiologic that has gained popularity in recent years is PRP. PRP is a concentrate of platelets derived from the patient's own blood, which contains growth factors that

stimulate the natural healing process of the bone. PRP can be used as an adjunct therapy in fracture management to promote bone healing and reduce the risk of complications. PRP has been shown to be effective in reducing the healing time of fractures and improving functional outcomes.

Stem cells are another type of orthobiologic that has shown promise in fracture management. Stem cells are undifferentiated cells that have the ability to differentiate into various cell types, including bone cells. The use of stem cells in fracture management aims to promote bone regeneration and repair by stimulating the formation of new bone tissue. Several clinical studies have shown the potential of stem cells in promoting bone healing and reducing the healing time of fractures.

Orthobiologics can also be used in conjunction with other medical interventions, such as surgery, to promote bone healing and reduce the risk of complications. For example, in cases where fractures are severe or complicated, surgery may be required to stabilize the bone and promote healing. Orthobiologics can be used in combination with surgery to enhance the natural healing process of the bone and promote bone regeneration.

Orthobiologics have shown promise in promoting bone healing and fracture management. The use of orthobiologics, such as BMPs, PRP, and stem cells, aims to enhance the natural healing process of the bone, reduce the healing time, and improve functional outcomes. While more research is needed to fully understand the efficacy and safety of orthobiologics in fracture management, current clinical evidence suggests that these substances can be a valuable adjunct therapy in promoting bone healing and reducing the risk of complications.

Correspondence to: Ali Abdullah, Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Jaber Alahmed Alsabah Hospital, Kuwait city, Kuwait, E-mail: abdullahali786@gmail.com

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