

# Effects of cryopreserved human amniotic membrane on ischemic wounds

**Kaoru Okada<sup>1)</sup>, Kazuaki Tokodai<sup>1)</sup>, Masato Sato<sup>1)</sup>, O Kanna Inoue<sup>2)</sup>, Toshiaki Kashiwadate<sup>2)</sup>, Hirofumi Sugawara<sup>3)</sup>, Tetsuro Hoshiai<sup>4)</sup>, Masatoshi Saito<sup>5)</sup>, Masafumi Goto<sup>6)</sup>, Takashi Kamei<sup>1</sup>**

1) Department of Surgery, Tohoku University

2) Department of Surgery, Iwate Prefectural Iwai Hospital

3) Department of Surgery, Japan Community Health Care Organization Sendai Hospital

4) Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Tohoku University

5) Department of Maternal and Fetal Therapeutics, Tohoku University

6) Division of Transplantation and Regenerative Medicine, Tohoku University School of Medicine

# Introduction

- Ischemic wounds are a very intractable disease. It is necessary to develop minimally invasive treatment of ischemic wounds for many patients cannot undergo revascularization surgery due to their severe comorbidity.
- Human amniotic membrane (hAM) has immunomodulatory, production various cytokines including VEGF and antibacterial effect, so they make it potentially useful as a wound dressing material.
- We found fresh hAM promotes the healing of ischemic wounds. However, cryopreserved hAM is more useful for clinical use.
- In this study, we examined wound healing promotion effect and angiogenesis promotion effect in order to reveal the efficacy of cryopreserved hAM as a wound dressing material for ischemic wounds.

## Funding information



This study was supported by Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS KAKENHI)  
Grant Number: 20K09138

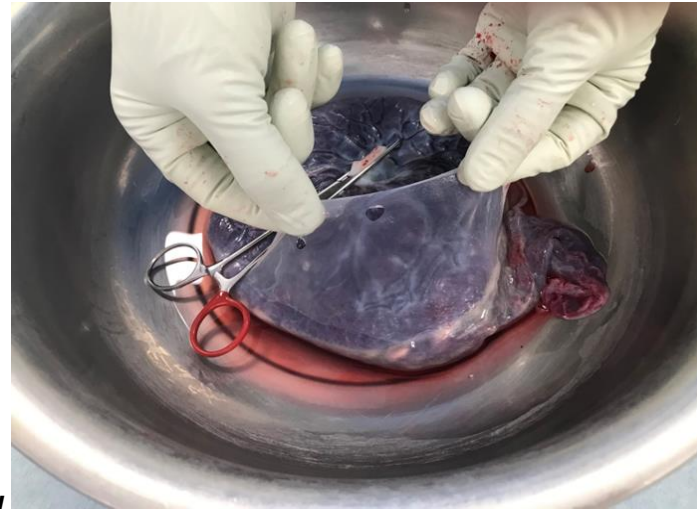
# Method

<Observation information>

period: 7 days

items: Wound area reduction  
Microvessel density

*hAM: collected from delivered placentas  
( cesarean section at full term)*



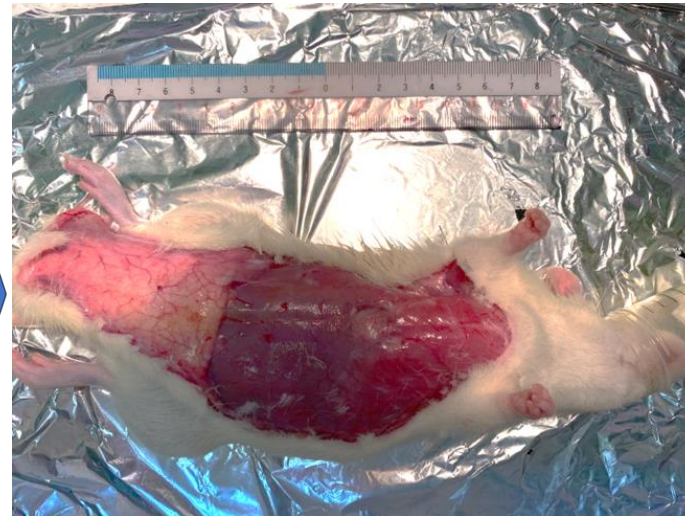
**Cryopreserved (-80°C)  
in Phosphate-buffered saline**

Applying within 6 hours  
after thawing

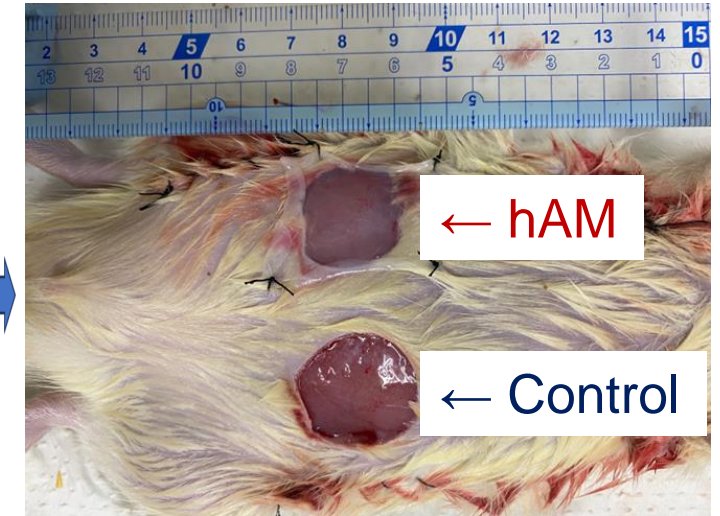
*Rats: SD, male, nine weeks old, 300-350 g*



Ligating the arteriovenous and nerve  
bundles of the inferior abdominal wall

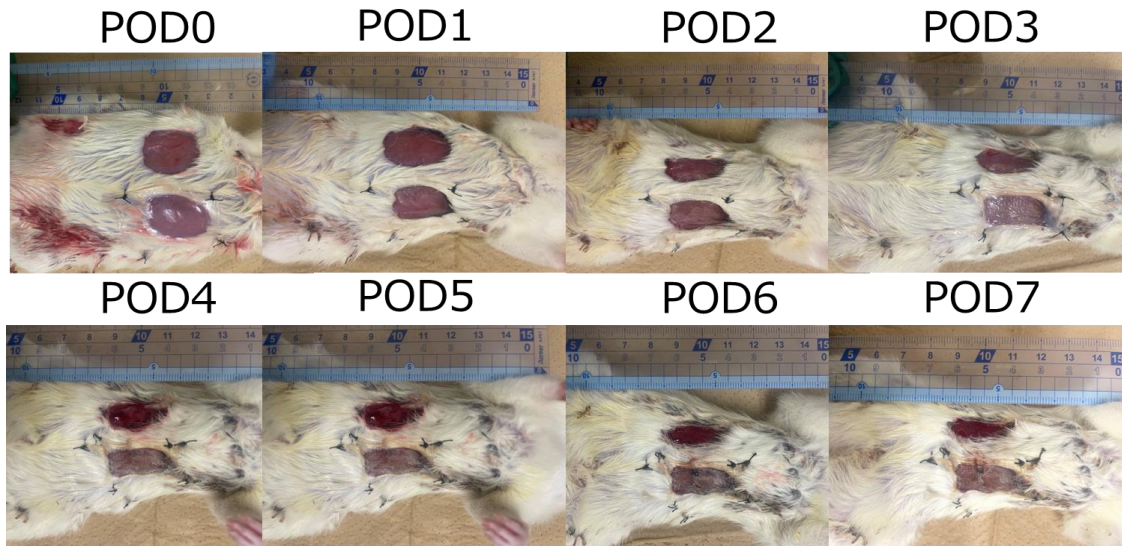


Creating a skin flap

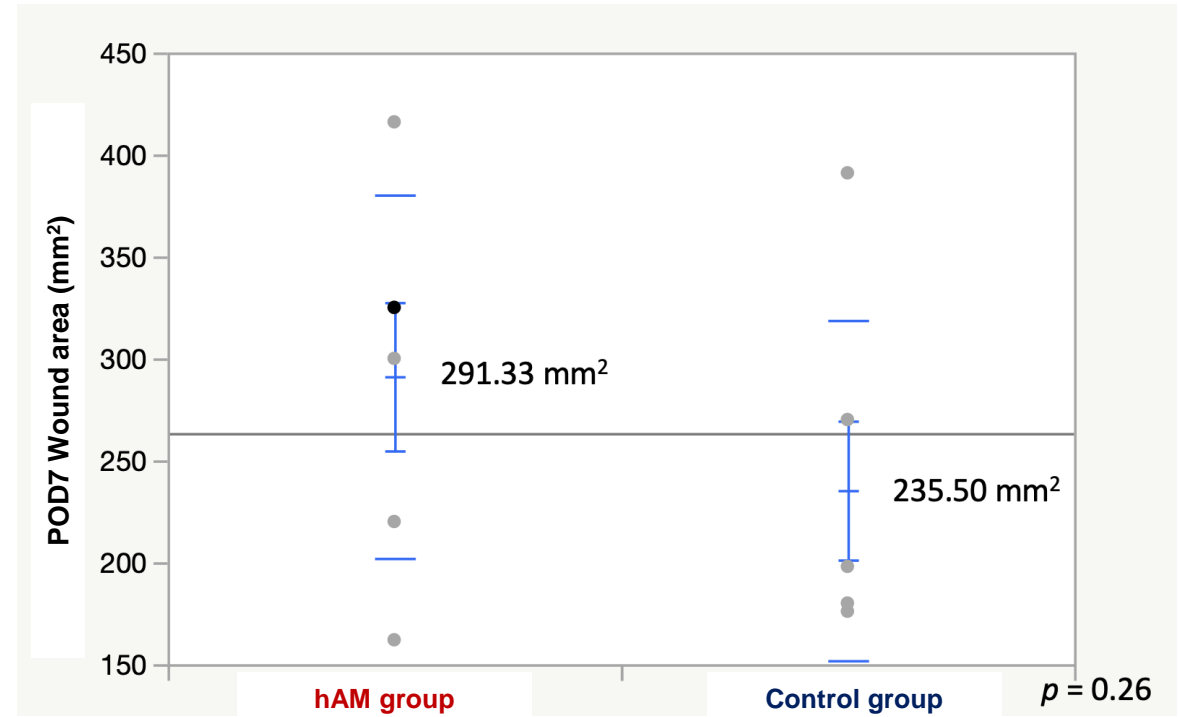
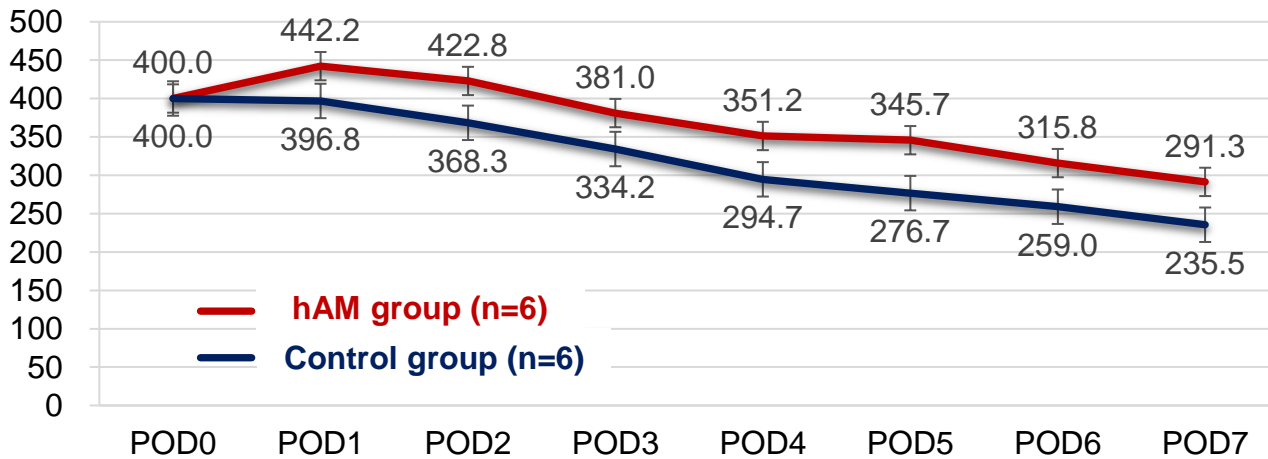


Excising the abdomen skin  
with a diameter of 2.0 cm.  
※including fascia

# Result① Wound area reduction

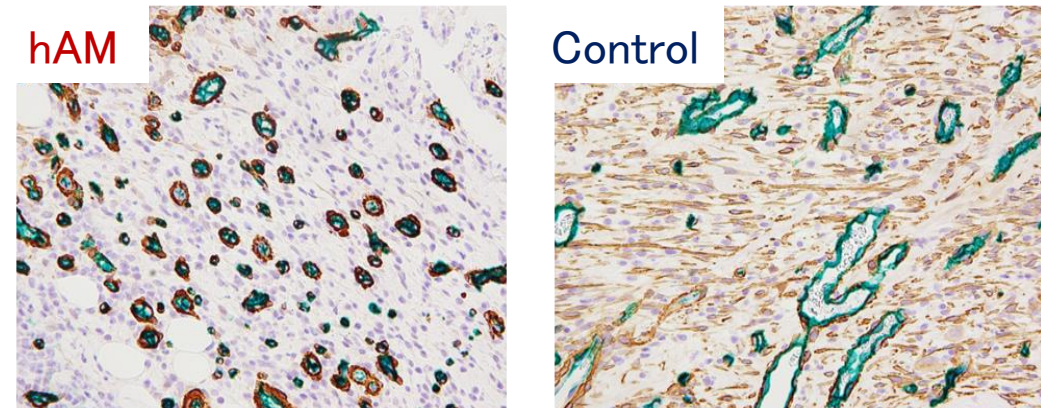
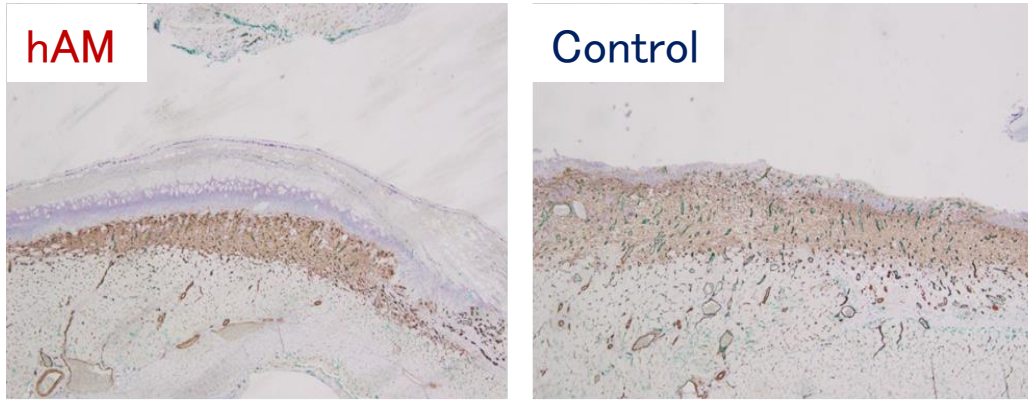


Wound area: major diameter \* minor diameter  
Covering agent: absorbent cotton and gauze

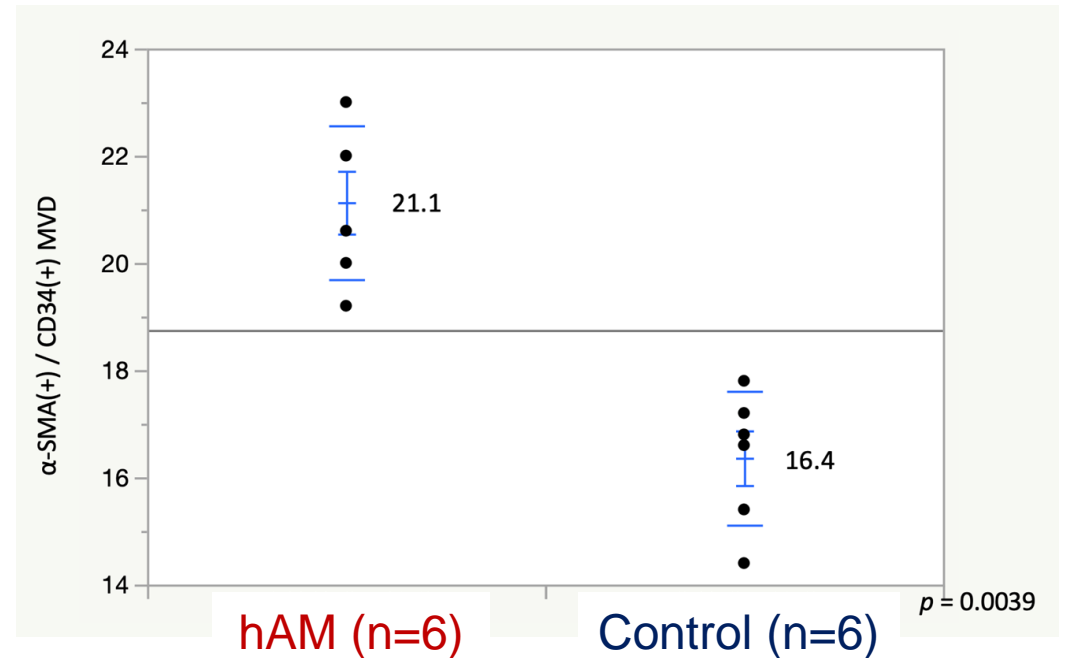


**hAM group vs. control group; 291.3 vs. 235.5 mm<sup>2</sup>, (p = 0.26)**  
**⇒ No significant wound area reduction after seven days**

# Result② Microvessel density (MVD)



MVD :an index of angiogenesis measured by double staining with anti- $\alpha$ -SMA and anti-CD34 antibodies. We compared the density of the number of blood vessels and the wound area



hAM group vs. control group; 21.1 vs. 16.4 mm<sup>2</sup>, ( $p = 0.0039$ )

⇒ The mean value of MVD was significantly higher in the hAM group than in the control group

# Discussions

- Cryopreserved hAM promoted angiogenesis but did not reveal wound-healing effects.
- This results seemed to be caused that hAM were damaged by cryopreservation with PBS.
- Adding glycerol to PBS may prevent the damage to the amniotic epithelial cells.

Gholipourmalekabadi M, et al; Burns. 2020;46(6): 1254-1271.

- In addition, it is also necessary to assess the effects of the oxygenation status of the wound area.

# Conclusions

- This study showed the angiogenesis-promoting effects of cryopreserved hAM but did not reveal wound-healing effects.
- The mechanism of the loss of wound healing effect through hAM cryopreservation requires further investigation.