



■ GENERAL ORTHOPAEDICS

Systematic review assessing the evidence for the use of stem cells in fracture healing

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Aims

Bone demonstrates good healing capacity, with a variety of strategies being utilized to enhance this healing. One potential strategy that has been suggested is the use of stem cells to accelerate healing.

Methods

The following databases were searched: MEDLINE, CENTRAL, EMBASE, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, WHO-ICTRP, ClinicalTrials.gov, as well as reference checking of included studies. The inclusion criteria for the study were: population (any adults who have sustained a fracture, not including those with pre-existing bone defects); intervention (use of stem cells from any source in the fracture site by any mechanism); and control (fracture healing without the use of stem cells). Studies without a comparator were also included. The outcome was any reported outcomes. The study design was randomized controlled trials, non-randomized or observational studies, and case series.

Results

In all, 94 eligible studies were identified. The clinical and methodological aspects of the studies were too heterogeneous for a meta-analysis to be undertaken. A narrative synthesis examined study characteristics, stem cell methods (source, aspiration, concentration, and application) and outcomes.

Conclusion

Insufficient high-quality evidence is available to determine the efficacy of stem cells for fracture healing. The studies were heterogeneous in population, methods, and outcomes. Work to address these issues and establish standards for future research should be undertaken.

Cite this article: *Bone Joint Open* 2020;1-10:628–638.

Keywords: systematic review, stem cells, Fracture

Introduction

Bone demonstrates excellent healing capacity, although the process by which this occurs is not well understood. The healing process is broadly split into three overlapping phases, inflammation, bone production and bone remodelling. A number of growth factors and various signalling molecules are responsible for bone healing. In all, 20 million people worldwide suffer from bone loss either from trauma or disease, leading to five million interventions.¹

Overall, 10% of fractures may not heal and require further intervention.² Delayed union and nonunion are expensive and burdensome to both patients and the healthcare

system, with patients experiencing psychological distress and physical dysfunction, leading to a loss of working days. The estimated cost of treating nonunion is substantial across many healthcare settings.³⁻⁵

Multiple strategies can be employed to enhance bone healing; stability of bony construct, good bony contact and adequate vascularity to deliver cells, and growth factors. Alternate systemic and local therapies are developed to further augment the bone healing.⁶

The option of stem cells to enhance the rate of bone healing in acute fractures and improve bone healing in delayed/nonunion or in bone defects is of great interest to

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doi: 10.1302/2633-1462.110.BJO-2020-0129

Bone Joint Open 2020;1-10:628–638.

clinicians but not well understood. The osteogenic potential of mesenchymal stem cells has been proven repeatedly in a number of human and animal studies,⁷ it has been shown that these cells are found in not only bone marrow but also adipose, periosteum, synovium and muscle tissue. One strategy that has been developed is the diamond concept which couples the current strategies of bone healing with the use stem cells in to a four part method.⁶

We undertook this systematic review with the aim of assessing the evidence regarding the use of stem cells in fracture healing and to establish what measures are being used to assess patient outcomes, in order to inform future research.

This review addressed four main questions:

1. What evidence is currently available assessing the effect of injection/implantation of stem cells on bone healing in fractures?
2. What interventions are being evaluated in terms of cell source, preparation and method of administration?
3. What methods do studies use to assess qualitative/quantitative bone healing/callus formation?
4. What other outcome measures do studies use?

Methods

Prior to finalizing search criteria a protocol was written and prospectively registered on PROSPERO, with the registration ID CRD42019142041.

Study selection. Studies that matched the following criteria were eligible for inclusion:

- Adults with any form of fracture, who did not have pre-existing bone defects.
- Utilization of stem cells to aid fracture healing, where stem cells could be from any source and provided by any mechanism. Fracture healing without the use of stem cells. Studies with no control group were also included.
- Studies where any other interventions were provided to both control and intervention arms were eligible.

Outcomes. Any outcomes were acceptable as an objective of this review was to map the outcomes used in studies. Key outcomes of interest were fracture healing, time to fracture healing, delayed or nonunion, the strength of bone post resolution, stem cell regeneration at the fracture site, functional outcome (e.g. range of movement or patient-reported outcomes), quality of life, complications, and adverse events.

Study design. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs), non-randomized or observational studies, and case series in any publication format were included in the study. We also included research registrations and protocols for these designs to identify ongoing research.

Searches were developed and performed by an information specialist (MH). A search strategy was developed in Ovid MEDLINE consisting of a set of terms for bone fractures combined with a set of terms for stem cells. Both text word searches in the title and abstracts of records and subject headings were included in the strategy. The wider review team were consulted during the drafting of the search strategy to ensure all relevant terms were included. No date or language limits were applied and the searches were designed to retrieve all study types. The strategy was tested in MEDLINE to ensure retrieval of key known studies and then adapted for use in all other resources searched. The following databases were searched from inception to 9 July 2019: MEDLINE (Ovid), EMBASE (Ovid), Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) (Wiley), Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR) (Wiley), clinicaltrials.gov, and the World Health Organization (WHO) International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (WHO-ICTRP) to identify published, unpublished, and ongoing studies. The full search strategy for all sources is provided in the supplementary material.

The results of the searches were de-duplicated using EndNote X8 (Clarivate Analytics, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA) and uploaded to Covidence systematic review software (Veritas Health Innovation, Melbourne, Australia) for the screening process. Titles and abstracts were screened against the eligibility criteria by two independent researchers, with any discrepancies between the decisions being resolved through discussion. Full-texts were obtained for those that were potentially eligible and these were screened against the eligibility by two independent researchers, with any discrepancies resolved through discussion. Any additional references identified in reviews or included papers that had not been previously identified were also screened.

Two members of the team (AMo, AMi) developed and pilot tested a data extraction form using Google Forms (Mountain View, California, USA), designed around the study objectives. Once finalized, each eligible study was extracted by two independent researchers, with a third resolving any discrepancies.

Risk of bias assessment. Risk of bias assessments were completed based on study design, with case series being assessed against the Joanna Briggs Institute Critical Appraisal Checklist for case series,⁸ observational and non-randomised studies were assessed against the ROBINS-I assessment tool,⁹ and RCTs were assessed against the Cochrane Risk of Bias 2 tool.¹⁰ Each study was assessed by one researcher, with another researcher checking the first assessment. Where only a protocol or registration was available an assessment was not completed.

Synthesis of results. A narrative synthesis of studies together with tabulation of study characteristics and results was undertaken. Full details of the intervention

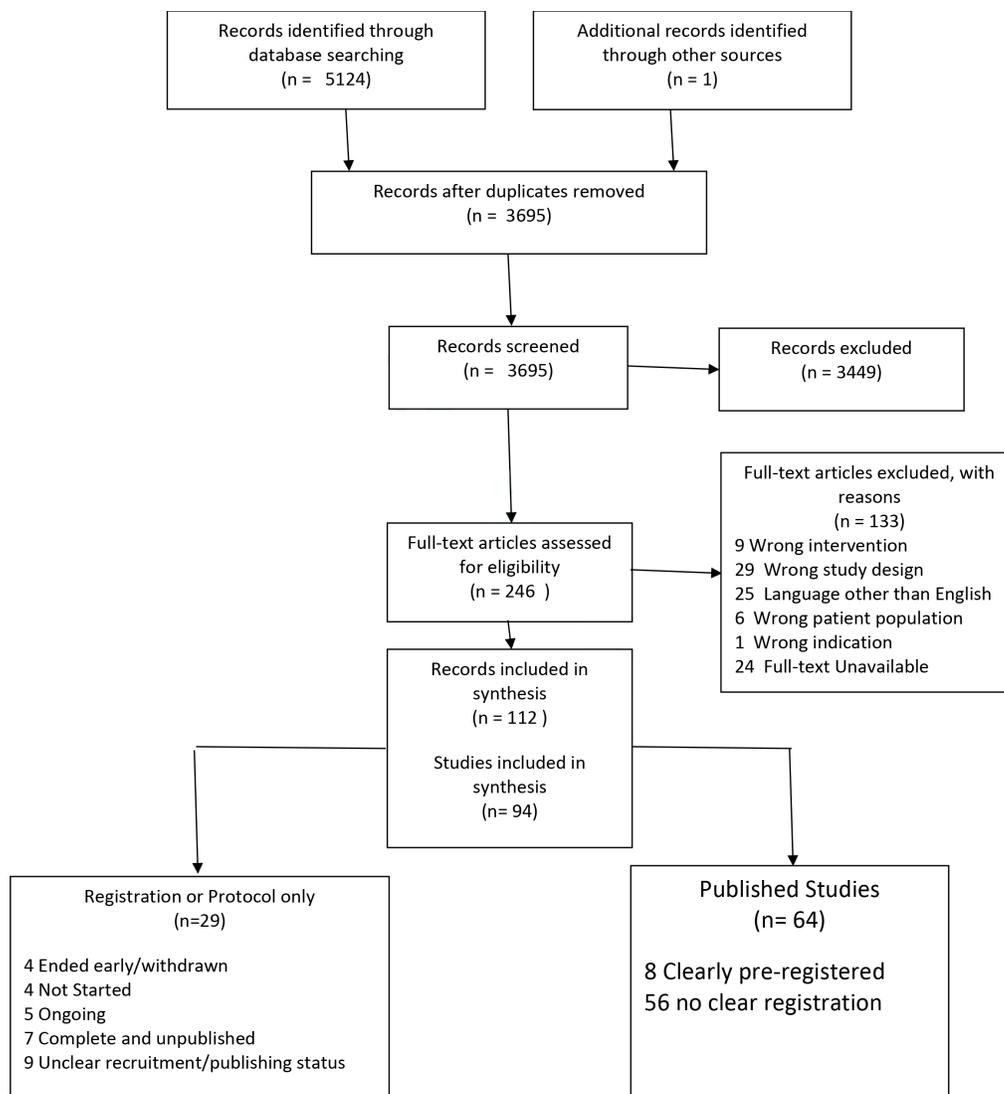


Fig. 1

PRISMA flowchart of study records.

characteristics were described including stem cell type, preparation and mode of administration as well as outcomes assessed and follow-up duration.

The key subgroups of interest were the source of stem cells, timing, and method of administration.

Results

A total of 5,125 records were identified, and following de-duplication 3,695 records were identified for screening. A summary of the number of records at each stage of the review can be found in Figure 1.

There were 94 eligible studies,¹¹⁻¹⁰⁴ of these 26 were RCTs, 26 were observational/non-randomised studies, and 42 were case-series (19 prospective, 23 retrospective). A summary of study characteristics is provided in the supplementary material. The studies included acute fractures (23 studies), nonunion or pseudoarthrosis

(66 studies), with five studies having a combination of these (Table I). The earliest study was published in 2005. Of the eligible studies, 29 (18 RCTs, nine observational/non-randomized, two case series) were identified as protocols or registrations and thus no results were available.

The quality assessment of the case series (online supplementary material) indicated that 66.7% (28/42) provided clear eligibility criteria, 54.7% (23/42) reliably applied the eligibility criteria, and 88.1% (37/42) clearly reported outcomes.

The quality assessments of the observational studies indicated all those with published data were at either moderate or serious risk of bias.

The quality assessments of the RCTs indicated that for all available trials there were either some concerns regarding potential bias or a high risk of bias. All quality

Table I. Site and type of fracture in included studies (n = 94).

Bone	Number (%)
Any bone	
Acute	1 (1.1)
Nonunion/pseudoarthrosis	1 (1.1)
Combination	2 (2.1)
Any long bone	
Acute	1 (1.1)
Nonunion/pseudoarthrosis	10 (10.6)
Combination	0 (0)
Tibia	
Acute	8 (8.5)
Nonunion/pseudoarthrosis	40 (42.5)
Combination	1 (1.1)
Fibula	
Acute	2 (2.1)
Nonunion/pseudoarthrosis	8 (8.5)
Combination	0 (0)
Humerus	
Acute	3 (3.2)
Nonunion/pseudoarthrosis	19 (20.2)
Combination	0 (0)
Mandible	
Acute	3 (3.2)
Nonunion/pseudoarthrosis	0 (0)
Combination	0 (0)
Ulna	
Acute	1 (1.1)
Nonunion/pseudoarthrosis	14 (14.9)
Combination	0 (0)
Radius	
Acute	1 (1.1)
Nonunion/pseudoarthrosis	10 (10.6)
Combination	0 (0)
Metatarsal	
Acute	5 (5.3)
Nonunion/pseudoarthrosis	1 (1.1)
Combination	0 (0)
Any ankle bone	
Nonunion/pseudoarthrosis	2 (2.1)
Other (clavicle, scaphoid, pelvis)	
Acute	1 (1.1)
Nonunion/pseudoarthrosis	2 (2.1)

assessment results are available in the supplementary material.

We also assessed the funding or support received for conduct of these studies, 65 studies did not report any details regarding support or funding, 23 reported funding for the study, and six reported partial support (provision of equipment, writing support, or other).

Eight of the 26 RCTs for which we identified published results; these eight had populations, methods, and outcomes that were too heterogeneous for meta-analyses to be appropriate (Table II). We therefore completed a narrative synthesis.

Stem cell specific technique. The techniques related to the stem cells that are employed in the included studies varied in a number of aspects.

Bone marrow derived stem cells were used in 84 studies (89.4%), seven used adipose derived cells (7.4%), and three used umbilical cord derived cells (3.2%). Two studies reported using more than one source of cells. Three studies (3.2%) did not report the source of the cells.

For those that used bone or adipose the majority used autologous cells with a small number using allografts. Details of donors of allografts was not specified in five studies, in one study donor eligibility was provided for all three types of tissue (bone, adipose, and umbilical) and one study used cadaveric donor tissue. Table III summarises the sources of the cells used in the included studies.

Of the included studies that used bone marrow as a source of stem cells there were 64 (76.2%) that used the ilium, one (1.2%) used the tibia, one (1.2%) used a combination of these, and 18 (21.4%) did not report the source of the bone marrow used.

The methods used to aspirate cells were Reamer-irrigator-Aspirator (three; 3.2%), Jamshidi (seven; 7.4%), trocar (three; 3.2%), needle (24; 25.5%), other (two; 2.1%), and was unreported in 55 (58.5%) studies. The method of aspiration was reported only in studies using bone as the source of cells.

Table IV summarizes the methods of aspiration, concentration, and application of the cells used from the different sources.

Where reported, the type of centrifuge based system varied between the studies: Harvest System (eight; 16.7%), Cobe (five; 10.4%), Magellan (three; 6.3%), Sepax (three; 6.3%), Aastrom (two; 4.2%), Sorvall (two; 4.2%), Lymphodex (two; 4.2%), Angel (one; 2.1%), Regen (one; 2.1%), Cellution (one; 2.1%), Kubota (one; 2.1%), and Percoll (one; 2.1%). Four studies noted the use of the Ficoll-Paque standard.

Concurrent interventions. Surgical fixation was the most common concurrent intervention provided with the stem cell intervention. Internal fixation was used in 28 studies, external fixation in 25 studies, 33 studies specified only the use of nailing, nine studies specified only screws, and one used a Kirschner wire.

Six studies reported using the diamond concept (this includes stem cells (osteogenic cells), osteoconductive scaffold, growth factors, and the mechanical environment), other studies did not use the diamond concept but did apply individual aspects of it alongside the stem cells.

Other interventions included: Mattie-Russe method, collagen scaffold, Hydroxyapatite scaffold, segmental excision, intermedullary rod, platelet lysate product, platelet rich fibrin, demineralized bone marrow, lypholised bone chips, osteotomy, beta-TCP, osseous

Table II. Included trials with published results.

Author (year)	Source of cells	Age for inclusion (years)	Type of fracture	Site of fracture	Number of participants	Healing definition
Zhang (2018) ¹⁴	Bone	18 to 50	Nonunion	Tibia	25	Specified only union
Zhai (2016) ¹⁵	Bone	> 18	Nonunion	Humerus, ulna, femur, tibia, radius	63	Blurred fracture line, no pain on percussion, and functionality is suitable after removal of external fixation
Yuan (2010) ¹⁶	Bone	Not reported	Nonunion	Tibia/humerus	140	Callus Formation
Liebergall (2013) ³⁵	Bone	18 to 65	Acute	Tibia	24	lack of pain during weight-bearing and bridging of three out of four cortices
Muthian (2018) ³⁸	Bone	Not reported	Combination	Tibia	55	Specified only union
Mannelli(2017) ⁴²	Bone	> 65	Acute	Mandible	36	No healing outcome
Kim (2009) ⁴³	Bone	Not reported	Acute	Any long bone	64	Study Specific Score base on callus formation
Castillo-Cardiel (2017) ⁵⁹	Adipose	17 to 59	Acute	Mandible	20	Voxel counting of CT image

Table III. Cell Sources reported in included studies (n = 94).

Source	Number (%)
Bone	
Autograft	74 (78.7)
Allograft	3 (3.2)
Unreported/unclear	5 (5.3)
Both	2 (2.1)
Adipose	
Autograft	4 (4.2)
Allograft	3 (3.2)
Unreported/unclear	0 (0)
Umbilical	3 (3.2)
Unreported	3 (3.2)

matrix implantation, low-intensity pulsed ultrasound, and extracorporeal shock wave therapy.

In all, 26 studies provided details of further treatment required or the guidelines that were used to guide further treatment.

Outcomes used. Overall, 89 of the included studies reported use of a healing outcome. Time-to-healing was reported in 28 of these, proportion healed at a given time point was reported in 40, 14 reported both of these, four provided an average measured healing score for at least one time point, and three did not make clear the how the measure was defined despite specifying the outcome.

Healing outcomes fell into three broad categorisations: only radiological outcomes (51 studies), only clinical outcomes (two studies), and combined radiological and clinical outcomes (31 studies); five studies did not provide a clear enough healing definition to be categorized. Table V summarises the frequency of the components used to assess healing.

Outcomes other than healing were grouped into seven categories: quality of life, pain, injury/population specific, range of movement, adverse events, and cellular categorization. Table VI records the number of studies

Table IV. Aspiration, concentration, and application of the stem cells based on the source of the cells.

Variable	Source			
	Bone (n = 83)	Adipose (n = 7)	Umbilical (n = 3)	Overall (n = 94)
Volume of aspirate, ml*				
Number of studies	50	3	2	52
Mean (SD)	103.3 (119.6)	91.7 (72.2)	45.0 (7.1)	103.6 (117.9)
Median (IQR)	60 (35.0 to 105.0)	50 (50.0 to 175.0)	45 (40 to 50)	60 (37.5 to 115.0)
Min to max	4 to 500	50 to 175	40 to 50	4 to 500
Method of concentration, n				
Centrifuge	46	2	1	48
Culture	17	2	2	19
SECCS	4	0	0	4
Not reported	20	3	1	25
Volume of concentrated cells, ml*				
Number of studies	36	0	1	36
Mean (SD)	15.1 (13.5)	NA	4.0 (N/A)	15.1 (13.5)
Median (IQR)	10 (6.75 to 20.0)	NA	4.0 (4.0 to 4.0)	10 (6.75 to 20.0)
Min to max	1.5 to 50	N/A	4.0 to 4.0	1.5 to 50
Method of application, n				
Injection	34	1	2	37
Implant	27	2	1	30
On scaffold	9	2	0	11
Unreported	9	0	0	10

Some studies reported more than one method and some studies did not report the method so the sum of the figures in the three method columns do not necessarily equal the overall.

*For each study a range or point estimate was taken, the mean of the ranges was taken to give a point estimate for each study, these were then used to calculate the mean, median, and standard deviation.

IQR, interquartile range; NA, not applicable; SD, standard deviation; SECCS, screen-enrich-combine circulating system.

Table V. Summary of the frequency of healing outcome components (n = 89).

Measure	Number of studies (% of studies reporting healing)
No specific radiological measure or definition given*	27 (30.3)
Qualitative radiological evaluation without scoring	
Blurred fracture or no fracture line	9 (10.1)
Callus formation	28 (31.5)
Cortices bridging (75%)	22 (24.7)
Qualitative radiological evaluation with scoring	
Radiological Union Scale in Tibial fractures (RUST) ¹⁰⁵	2 (2.2)
Lane and Sandhu criteria ¹⁰⁶	2 (2.2)
Tiedemann criteria ¹⁰⁷	1 (1.1)
Study specific criteria	2 (2.2)
Assessment of callus blood supply with contrast enhanced ultrasound	1 (1.1)
Quantitative radiological evaluation	
Voxel or pixel counting	1 (1.1)
Callus volume measure	2 (2.2)
Hounsfield units	4 (4.5)
New bone ratio	1 (1.1)
Bone mineral content	2 (2.2)
Qualitative clinical evaluation	
No pain on compression, palpation, or percussion	3 (3.4)
Weightbearing/partial weightbearing	13 (14.6)
Removal of external fixation	4 (4.5)
Qualitative clinical evaluation with scoring	
Specific threshold on pain scale	3 (3.3)

*Includes studies that defined healing as “bony fusion”, “union”, “consolidation”, or “bone formation” as these are all non-specific.

using patient reported outcomes and range of movement measures.

Adverse events. The method used for adverse event reporting was reported in 46 (48.9%) studies. However, only 7 (7.4%) studies provided clear definitions for how events would be classified.

Reactions to stem cells were assessed in five studies, complications at the harvest site were assessed in 24 studies, infection at the administration site was assessed in 35 studies and complications with metalwork were assessed in 12 studies. Of the five studies assessing reaction to stem cells one study reported any immediate reaction, with one study reporting an allergic skin reaction in one patient.¹⁴ This occurred after the participant received an injection of 20 ml of autologous bone marrow concentrated by centrifuge for their tibial nonunion, no details are provided regarding the timing of this event. It is noted that it was managed with oral antihistamine.

Other adverse events that were reported to be assessed by other studies, although did not necessarily occur, were: refracture (one study), haematoma (four studies),

Table VI. Patient-reported outcomes and range of movement.

Outcome	Number of studies (%)
Quality of life	
EQ-5D	6 (6.4)
SF-36 or SF-12 or SF-HLQ	8 (8.5)
Satisfaction (any rating scale)	2 (2.1)
Visual analogue scale	1 (1.1)
No specified measure	1 (1.1)
Pain	
Visual analogue scale	15 (16.0)
PROMIS (interference)	1 (1.1)
Numeric rating scale	1 (1.1)
Other	2 (2.1)
Injury or population-specific measures* n = 14	
DASH	5 (5.3)
OSS	1 (1.1)
LEFS	3 (3.2)
FAOS	2 (2.1)
FAAM	2 (2.1)
SMFA	1 (2.1)
KOOS	1 (1.1)
Time to return to sport	2 (2.1)
Time to return to daily activities	1 (1.1)
Range of movement*	6 (6.4)

*These outcomes would not be an appropriate measure for all studies. DASH, Disabilities of the Arm Shoulder and Hand; EQ-5D, EuroQol- 5 Dimension; FAAM, Foot and Ankle Ability Measure; FAOS, Foot and Ankle Outcome Score; KOOS, Knee Injury and Osteoarthritis Outcome; LEFS, Lower Extremity Function Score; OSS, Oxford Shoulder Score; PROMIS, Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System; SF-12, 12-item Short Form Survey; SF-36, 36-item Short Form Survey; SF-HLQ, Short Form-Health and Labour Questionnaire; SMFA, Short Musculoskeletal Functional Assessment.

oedema (two), fistula development (one), pulmonary embolism (two), anaphylaxis (one), neoplasm/malignancy (four), wound dehiscence (two), nerve injury (two), nerve palsy (one), malunion (two), chronic pain at administration site (one), amputation (one), charcot arthropathy (one), skin necrosis (one), compartment syndrome (one), deep vein thrombosis (one), avascular necrosis (one), arthrofibrosis (one), heart failure (one), and excessive bone formation (one).

Cellular categorization. Attempts to categorize or identify the cells that were isolated and used was made in 33 (35.1%) of the included studies.

Discussion

Summary of evidence. We identified 94 studies that reported the use of stem cells for fracture healing in adults by searching literature databases and research registries; of these, 29 had yet to publish any results. Only eight RCTs were available with results. For the randomized evaluations that had available results, the eligibility criteria, methods relating to the intervention, and outcomes were too heterogeneous to enable meta-analyses.

Of the studies with reported results the quality assessment suggested that all RCTs and observational studies had some concerns regarding bias or were at high risk of bias. Therefore, there is not yet sufficient high-quality evidence for us to draw any conclusions regarding the efficacy of stem cells for fracture healing. The studies that were included were able to provide details regarding the study populations, methods, and outcomes that will be valuable in the design of future studies that can be used to assess efficacy.

Many of the issues identified here correspond with those raised by the International Society for Cellular Therapy (ISCT) regarding the use of stem cell therapies and other systematic reviews on the topic.¹⁰⁸⁻¹¹⁰ The ISCT identified that many cellular therapies do not have sufficient evidence from basic lab work to clinical evaluation and often they lack a standardized approach to confirm the quality and consistency of the cells used. Our review both confirms these issues and adds to this evidence that for studies assessing stem cells in fracture healing there is also a lack of comparable outcomes for assessment of fracture healing.

Stem cell technique. The majority of studies utilized autologous bone marrow sourced from the ilium, centrifugation of the aspirated marrow for concentration of cells, and injected or implanted the concentrated cells with no scaffold. However, even among these studies there was heterogeneity in the methods of cellular aspiration, concentration methodology (varying centrifuge technology), and concurrent interventions.

The heterogeneity of these methods is unlikely to change in future research, as the availability of different commercial kits will only increase. Therefore, in order to provide a more standardized and comparable intervention there is a need for better and more consistent categorization of the type and amount of concentrated cells used in any study and for this to be reported.

Some studies have also suggested that the availability and the regenerative potential of cells change with age and that this may differ with the source of the cells.^{111,112} Future studies should consider the age, source, and the available quantity and quality of the cells, this would allow clinicians to make decisions on the appropriate approach for patients of different ages.

Reporting of key aspects of the intervention in the included studies was poor. Given that the source, preparation, and application of these cells are likely to impact upon the efficacy of the intervention this information should be a minimum reporting requirement for any future studies. As well as this a larger focus should be given to the type, quantity and quality of the cells used in these studies. One way this could be done is to use the guidelines produced by the ISCT, these outline the criteria for defining a mesenchymal stem cell and the appropriate classification and reporting of these interventions.^{113,114}

Healing outcomes. Increased rates of healing are beneficial as it reduces the need for further intervention, complications, and nonunions. One of the purported benefits of using stem cells is that it will accelerate the healing process. Therefore, time-to-healing may be an important measure of healing. Time-to-healing data is presented in 28 of the included studies however few reported follow-up schedules that would allow reasonable analyses to be undertaken to assess differences between groups. While it is possible to use an appropriate analysis for interval-censored data, such as this, there are issues that arise when the outcome has both radiological and clinical aspects and as the length of time between follow-ups increases.¹¹⁵ Any future studies considering a time-to-healing outcome should carefully consider the study follow-up schedule required to assess any differences in time-to-healing between groups in the relevant bone.

Nearly one-third ($n = 27$; 30.3%) of the included studies did not provide a specific definition of healing and the healing definitions that were most utilized were subjective. The use of quantitative assessment was low. Healing outcomes should be more well defined and further research is required to define and validate these outcomes.

The most appropriate methods for assessing fracture healing may differ with the site and type of fracture. However, even bone specific reviews and fracture healing reviews have found that there is heterogeneity of outcomes with similar characteristics to those included in our review.^{116,117} A well developed core outcome set (COS) that covers the appropriate outcomes, in terms of assessment and measure that can be used across fractures or for specific populations would reduce this heterogeneity for future research.¹¹⁸ One previous attempt at developing a COS for fracture healing in osteoporosis notes the need for measuring time to union but recognizes identical issues that are raised in this review regarding the heterogeneity of potential outcomes.¹¹⁹ The need for identifying the appropriate outcomes was the top research requirement in a recent James Lind Alliance Priority Setting Partnership project regarding fractures in older people.¹²⁰ The development of a COS must be done in alignment with pre-existing international standards and taking into consideration patient and public opinion.¹²¹

Other outcomes. The other measures used in the included studies covered the main domains that might be expected in fracture trials (pain, quality of life, outcomes specific to the injury, and range of movement). However, the vast majority of studies did not report these outcomes, especially when compared to the large number that reported a healing outcome. Had more included studies provided a measure of pain or quality of life these could have provided an indication

of effectiveness of stem cells on these outcomes.¹²² The development and uptake of a COS with the involvement of patients and the public would resolve this.

Strengths and limitations. Our review provides a comprehensive overview of the methods being used to evaluate the use of stem cells for fracture healing. We included studies that are yet to be published or that were never completed. While these studies could not provide data on the efficacy of the intervention this allowed us to assess the full range of methods that are being utilized in these studies.

It should be noted that a large number of studies were identified (but excluded) that utilized a bone graft or bone marrow aspiration and injection without concentration. These grafts may have contained stem cells but the authors made no reference to the preparation, isolation, or inclusion of stem cells. This intervention was used as a control intervention to compare to concentrated stem cells in some studies, therefore studies using this intervention alone were not included as they cannot provide details related to the specific intervention objectives of this review. These studies may have been able to provide some information about the extraction of bone marrow and the outcomes used for fracture healing.

A large number of studies were also excluded for not being available in English. This may limit the comprehensiveness of this review. This may be especially important as international regulatory requirements for stem cell research differ quite widely, especially with regards to the sourcing and preparation of such cells.^{123,124}

There is a clear need for standardization across studies and work is required to enable this before future research is conducted. Such work may include the development of a COS, minimum reporting standards, and co-ordination of research into different populations. This should be done in alignment with international standards and patient and public opinion.



Take home message

- There are few high-quality published studies assessing the use of stem cells for fractures.
- Future studies need to ensure that there is appropriate standardisation of procedures and categorisation of cells, as well as meeting international standards for the conduct and reporting of these studies.

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Supplementary material



Tables showing search strategies, study characteristics, Joanna Briggs Institute case series assessments, ROBIS assessments of non-randomized and observational studies, and ROB2 assessments of randomized controlled trials.

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Funding statement:

- No benefits in any form have been received or will be received from a commercial party related directly or indirectly to the subject of this article.

Ethical review statement

- Registration ID: CRD42019142041

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