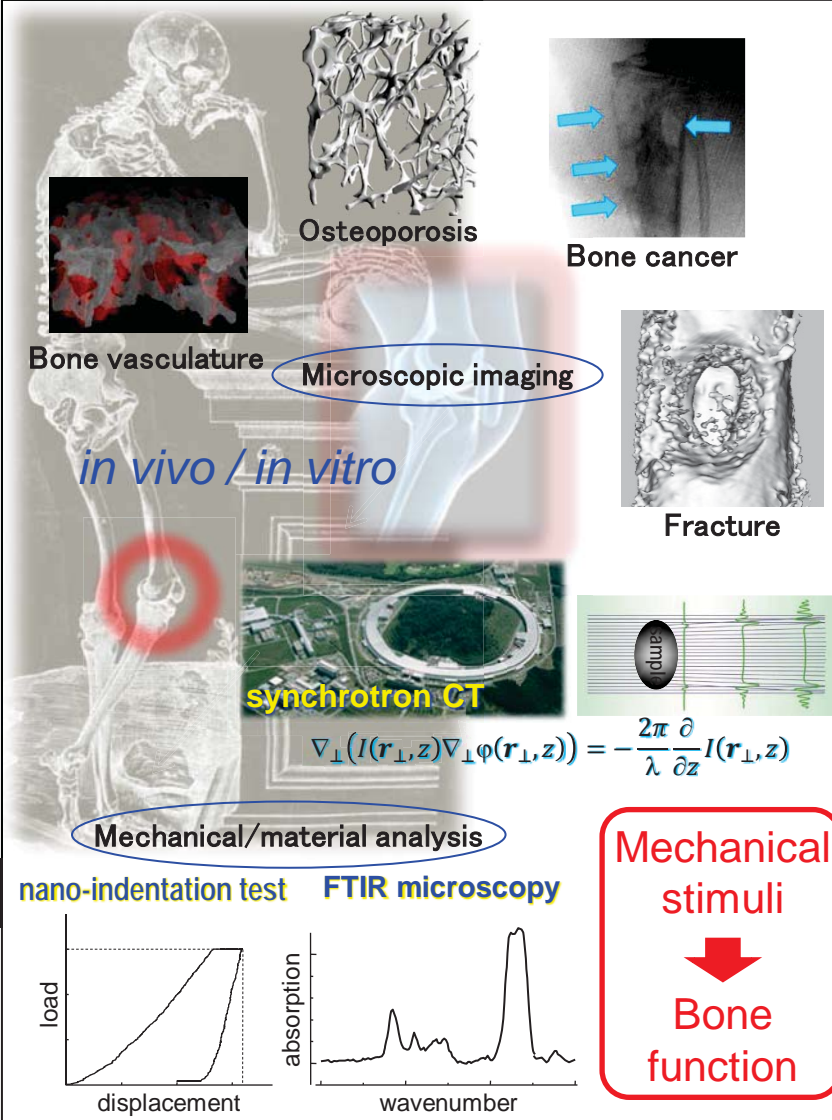


Bone response to mechanical stimuli

Professor Takeshi Matsumoto



Osteoporosis

Bone cancer

Bone vasculature

Microscopic imaging

in vivo / in vitro

Fracture

synchrotron CT

$$\nabla_{\perp}(I(\mathbf{r}_{\perp}, z))\nabla_{\perp}\phi(\mathbf{r}_{\perp}, z) = -\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} I(\mathbf{r}_{\perp}, z)$$

Mechanical/material analysis

nano-indentation test **FTIR microscopy**

Mechanical stimuli
↓
Bone function

Quantification of 3D bone microstructure is essential for evaluating bone functions, such as mechanical strength, fracture risk, or bone metabolism. Synchrotron radiation computed micro-tomography has opened up new possibilities in the analysis of bone microstructure. With the high intensity and natural collimation of synchrotron X-ray sources, bone images can be reconstructed with high resolution and high quality. The monochromatization of synchrotron lights also permits the enhancement of image contrast of a target material through harnessing its K-edge absorption jump. By taking these advantages, we have been working on in-vivo/vitro imaging of rodent bone microstructure in the 3rd generation synchrotron radiation facility, SPring-8 (Japan). In addition, we evaluate bone material properties by using nano-indentation test and FTIR microscopy. Our research interests are the effects of mechanical stimuli on bone development, fracture healing, and bone tumor growth, especially with focusing on bone vascularization.

Keywords: medical engineering, synchrotron radiation CT, osteoporosis, bone cancer

E-mail: t.matsumoto@tokushima-u.ac.jp

Tel. +81-88-656-7374

Fax: +81-88-656-7374