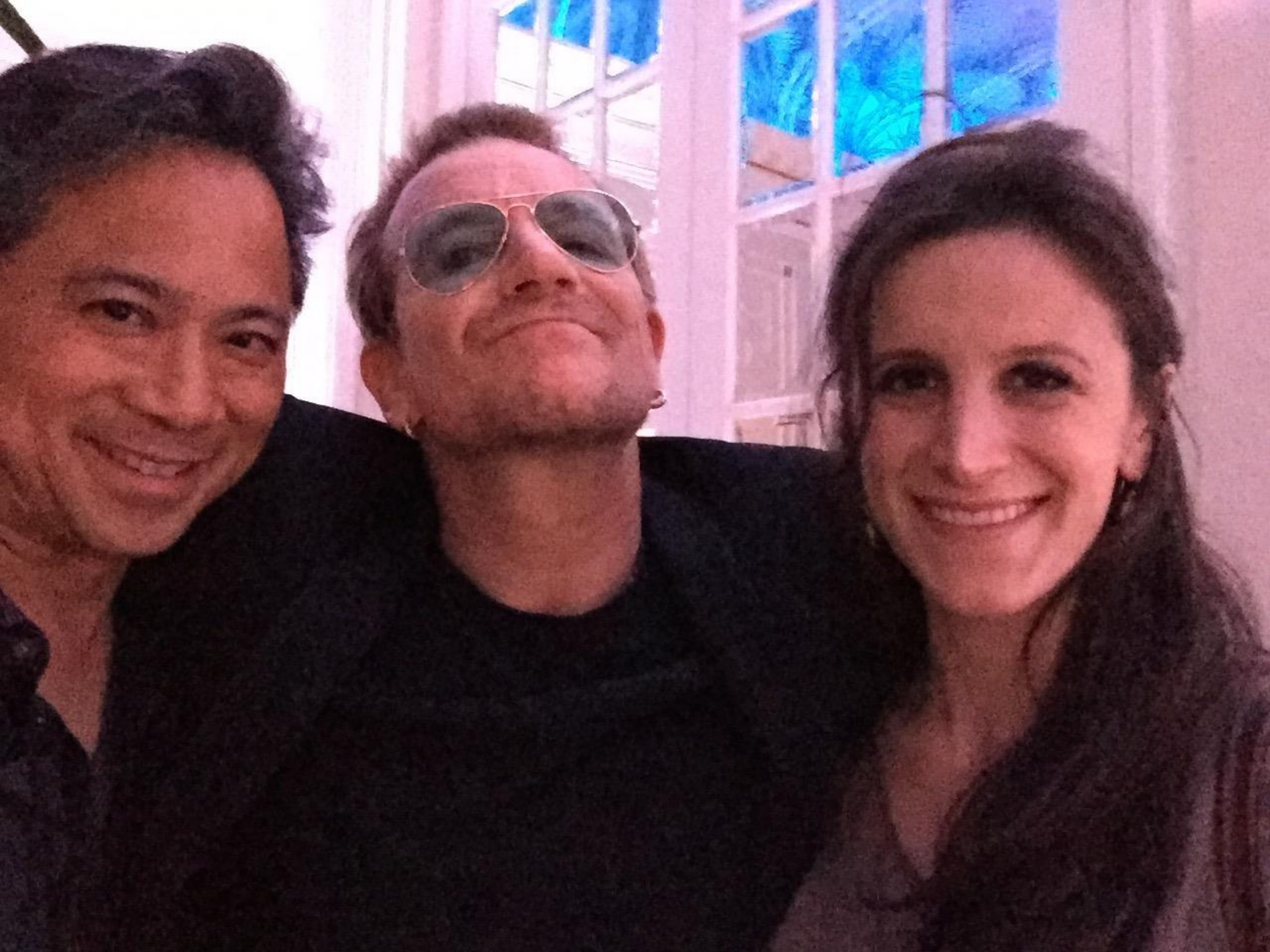


Insights on Angiogenesis For Hyperbaric Medicine

William W. Li, M.D.
The Angiogenesis Foundation

June 18, 2015
Annual Scientific Meeting
Undersea & Hyperbaric Medical Society
Montreal, Quebec



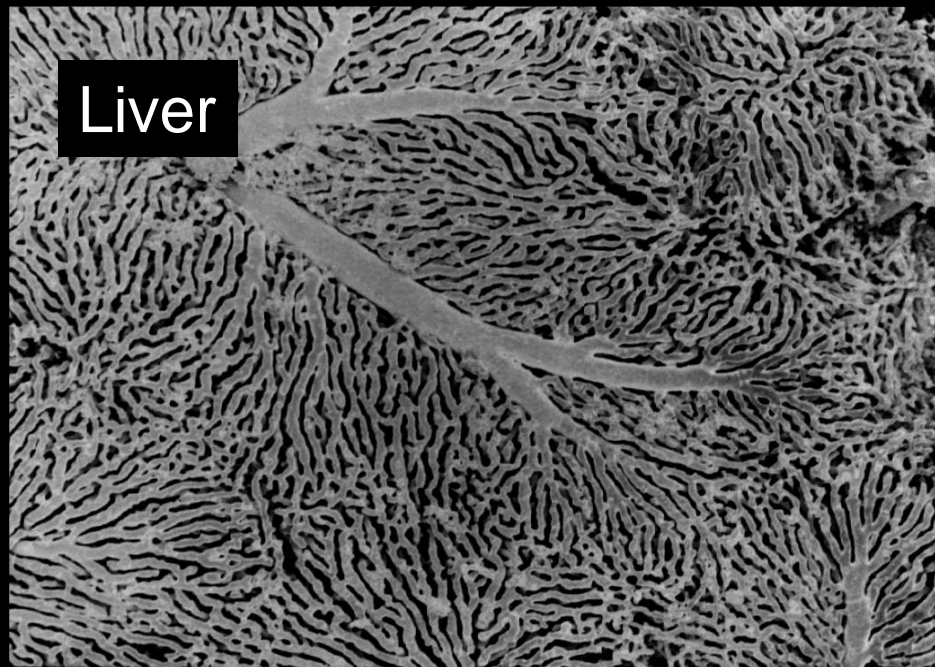


3 TAKE HOME POINTS:

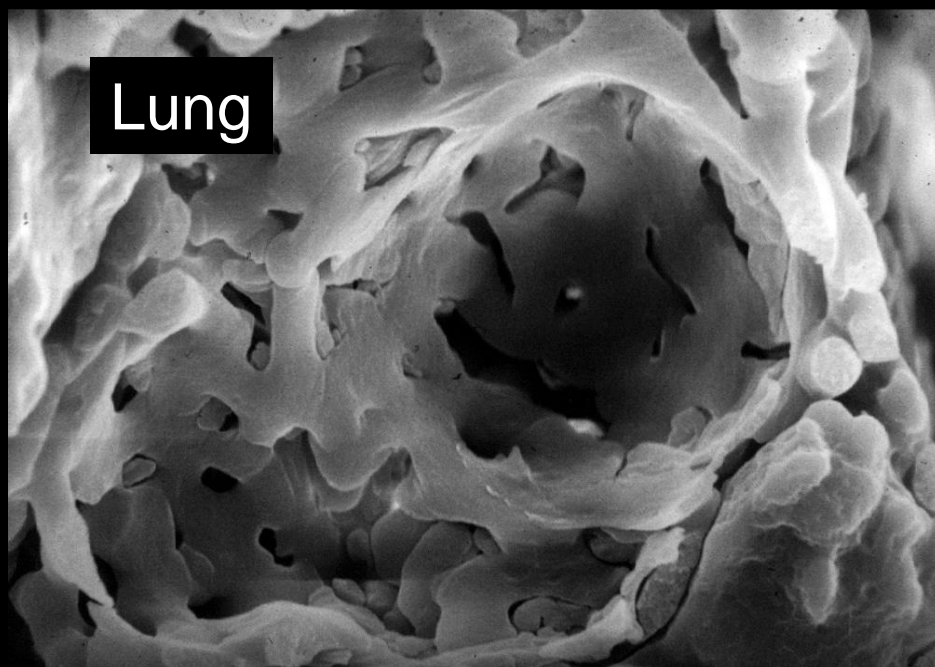
- 1. Angiogenic responses are much more complex process than previously assumed (not just “on” or “off”.**
- 2. Oxygen sensing (hypoxia / hyperoxia) in angiogenesis defends microvascular homeostasis.**
- 3. Regenerative changes can be promoted by hyperbaric interventions.**



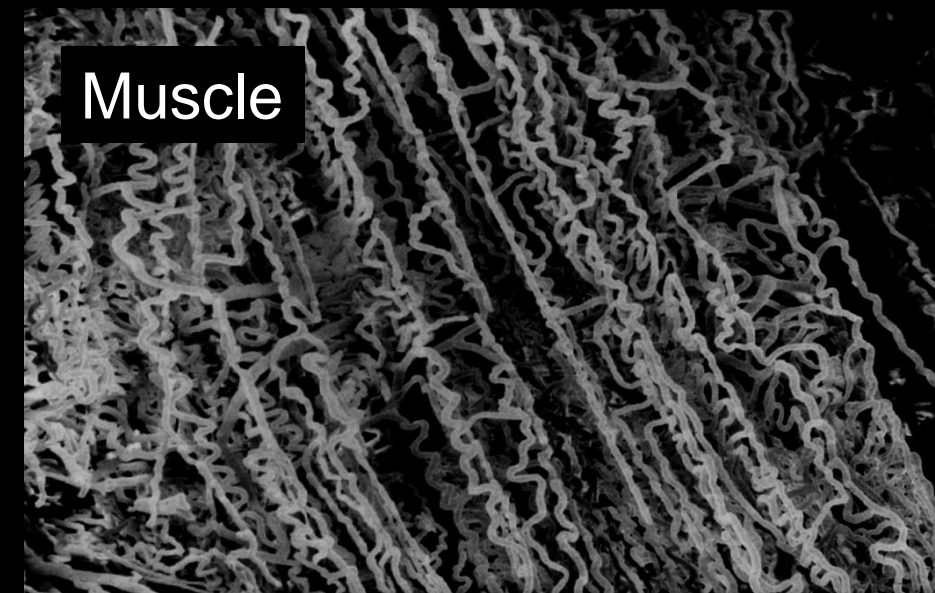
Liver



Lung



Muscle



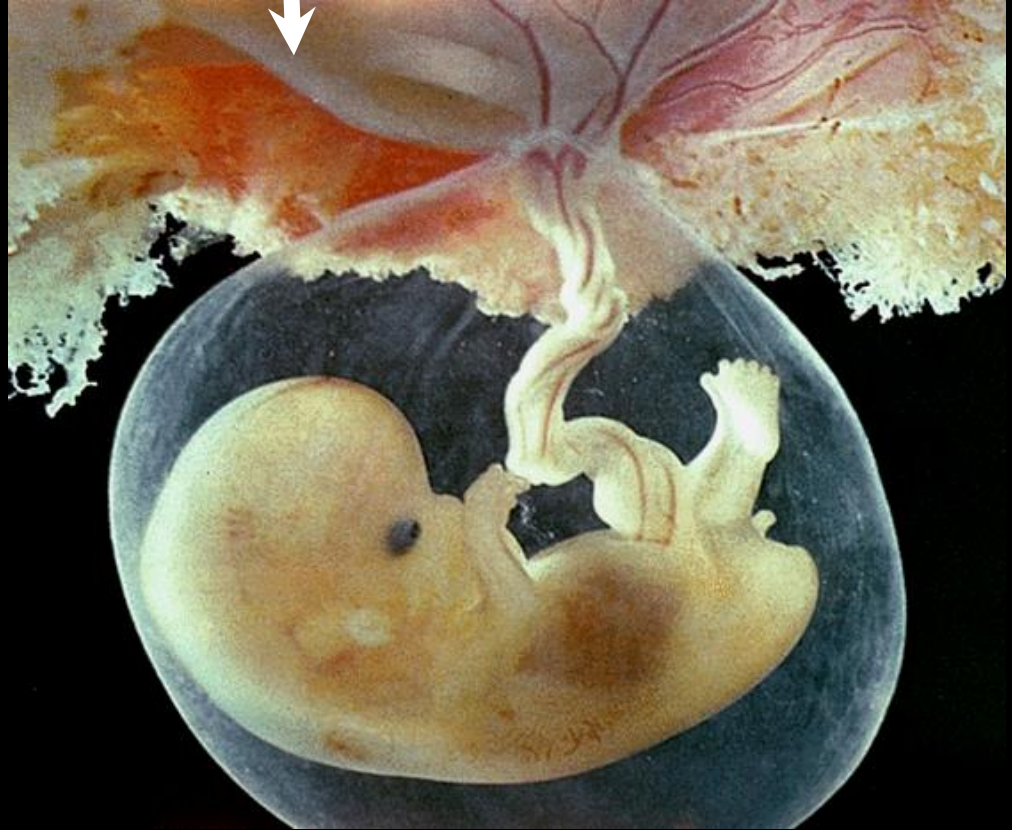
Nerves

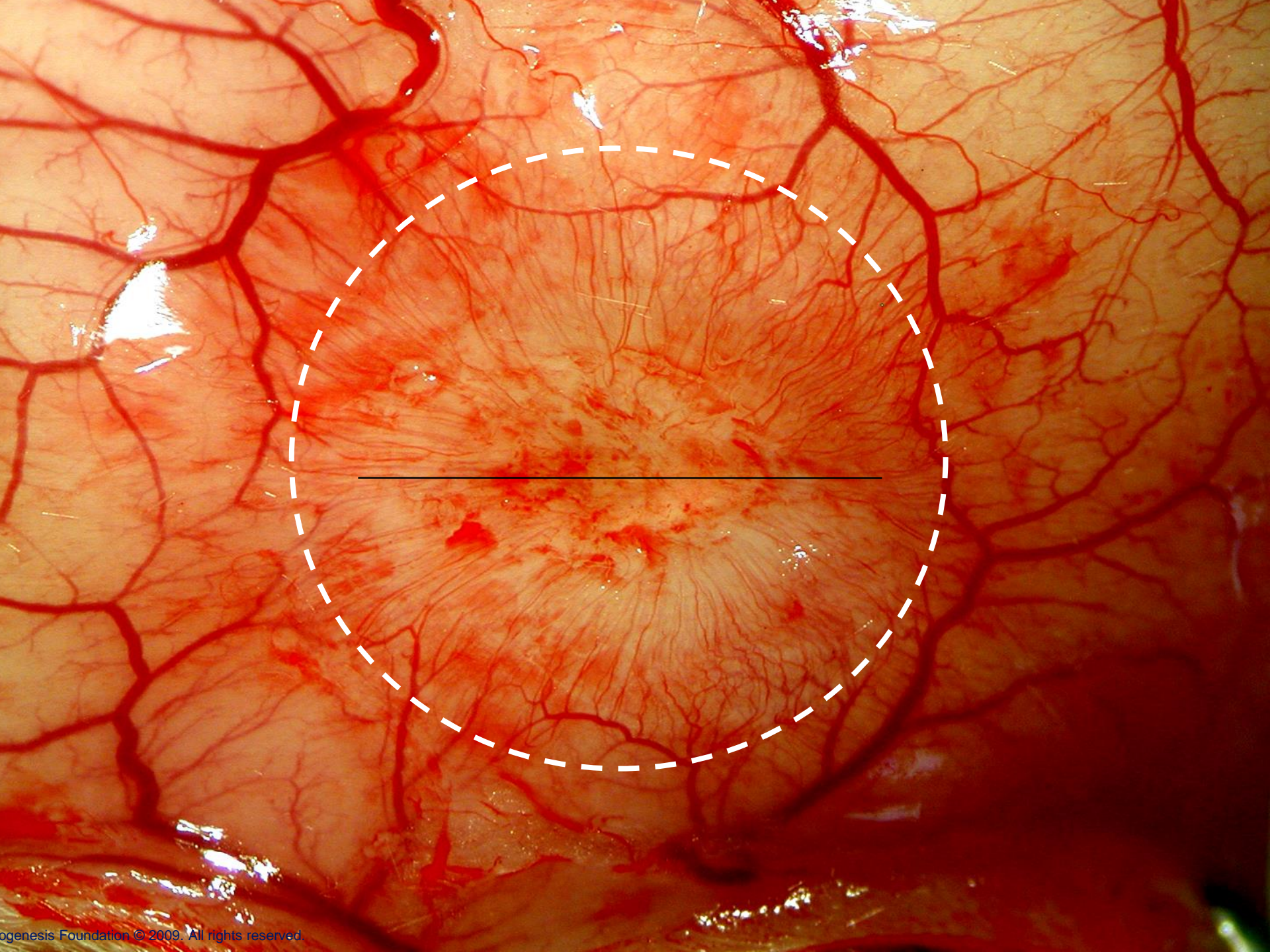


Uterus

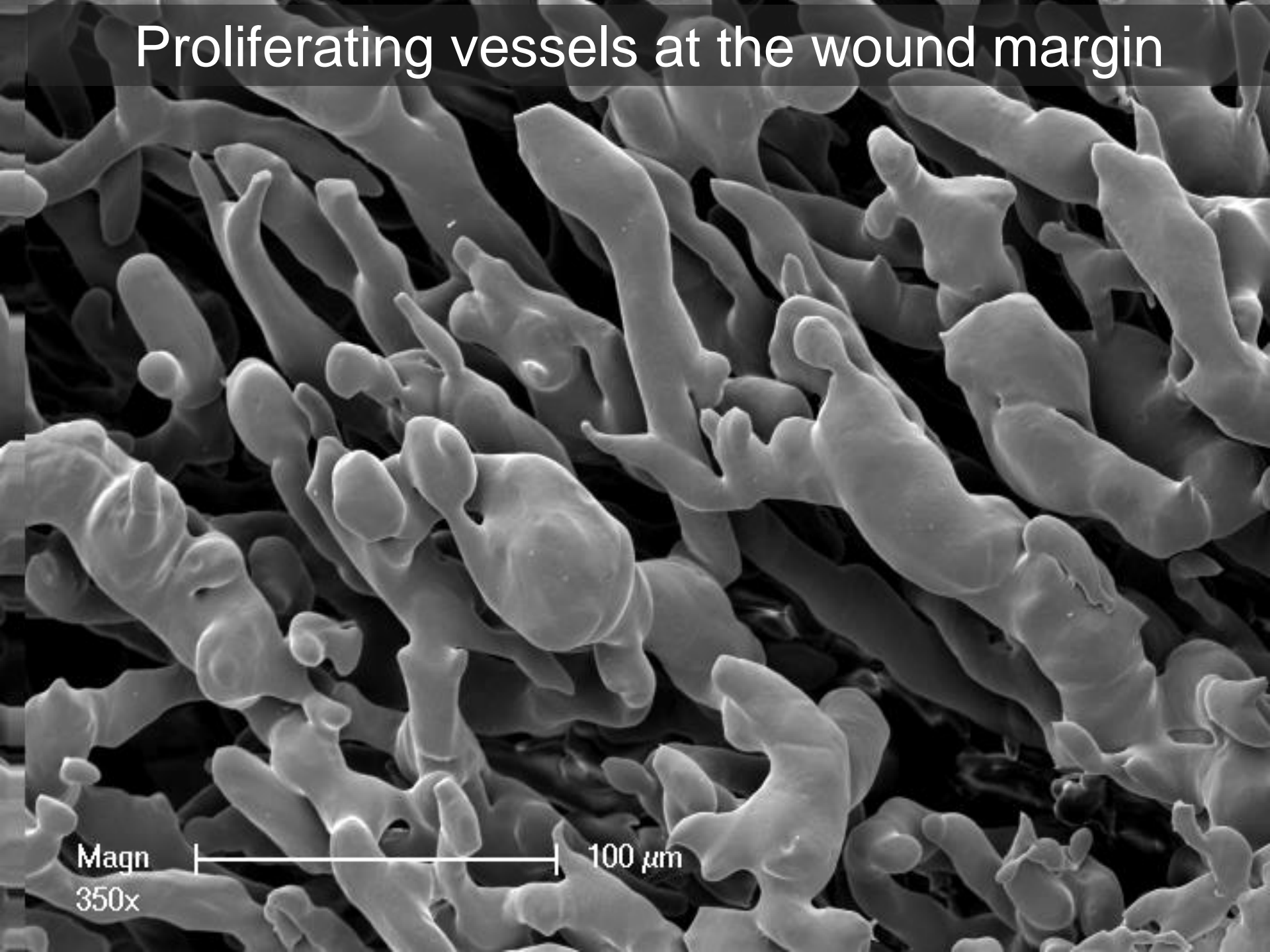


Placenta





Proliferating vessels at the wound margin



Magn

350x

100 μ m

DISEASE

INHIBITORS

**HYPERTROPHIC
SCAR**

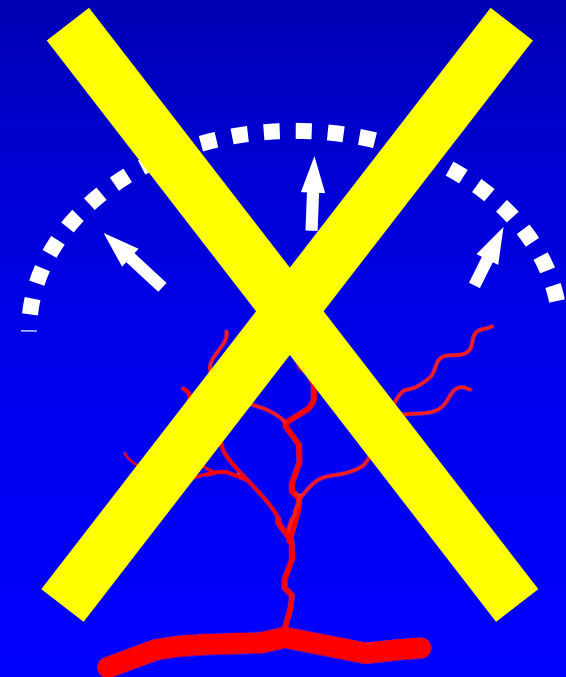
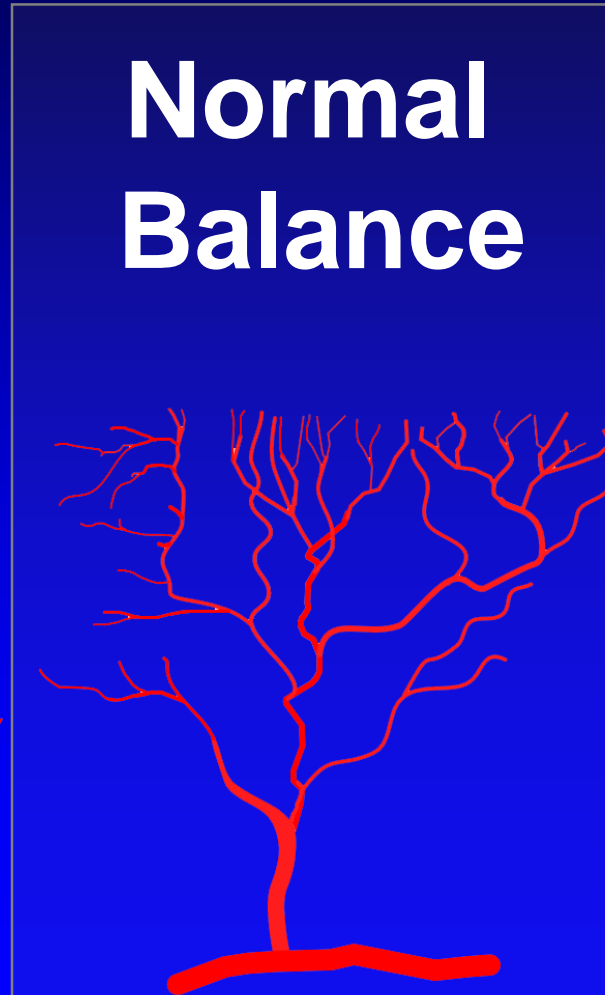
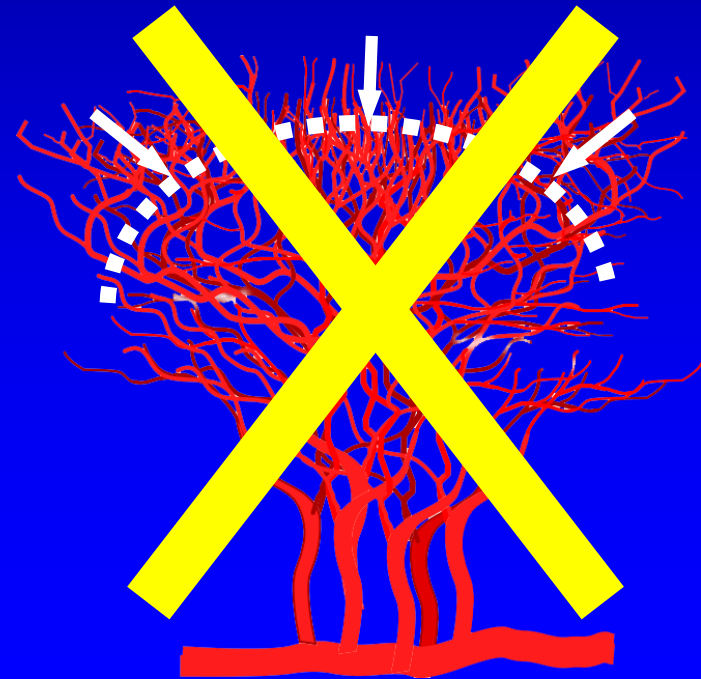
INHIBITORS

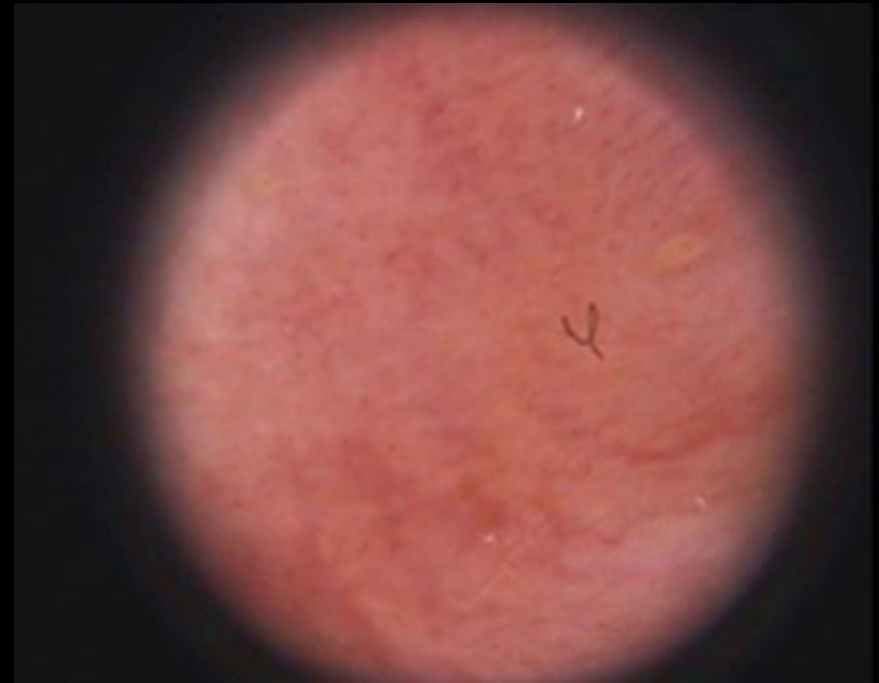
**CHRONIC
WOUND**

**Pruning
to baseline**

**Normal
Balance**

**Restoring
to baseline**







DIABETIC



VENOUS



ARTERIAL



PRESSURE

Dysregulated Angiogenesis

Excessive

Cancer

Blinding Diseases

Psoriasis

Arthritis

Endometriosis

AIDS

Alzheimer's Disease

Obesity

Multiple sclerosis

Cerebral malaria

Rosacea

Insufficient

Chronic wounds

Coronary Heart Disease

Peripheral Arterial Disease

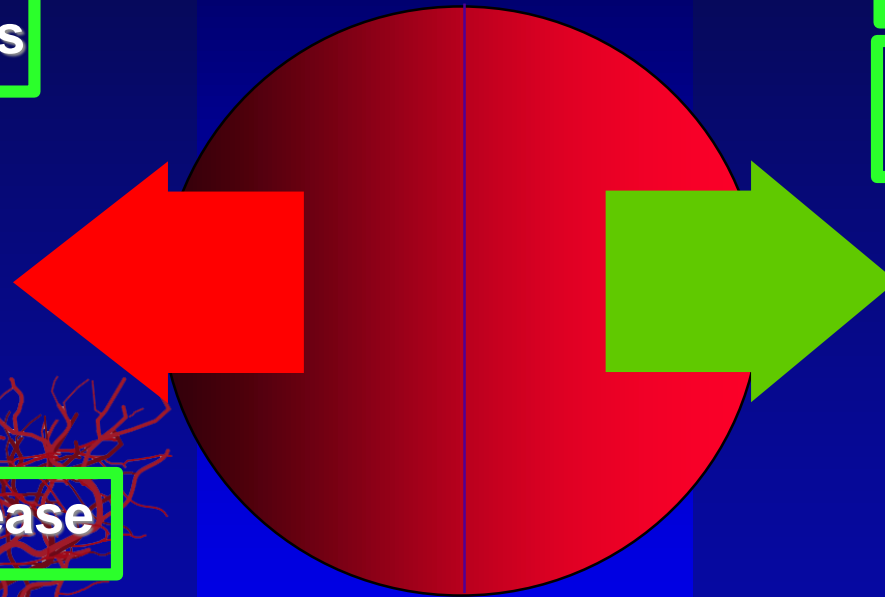
Stroke

Neuropathies

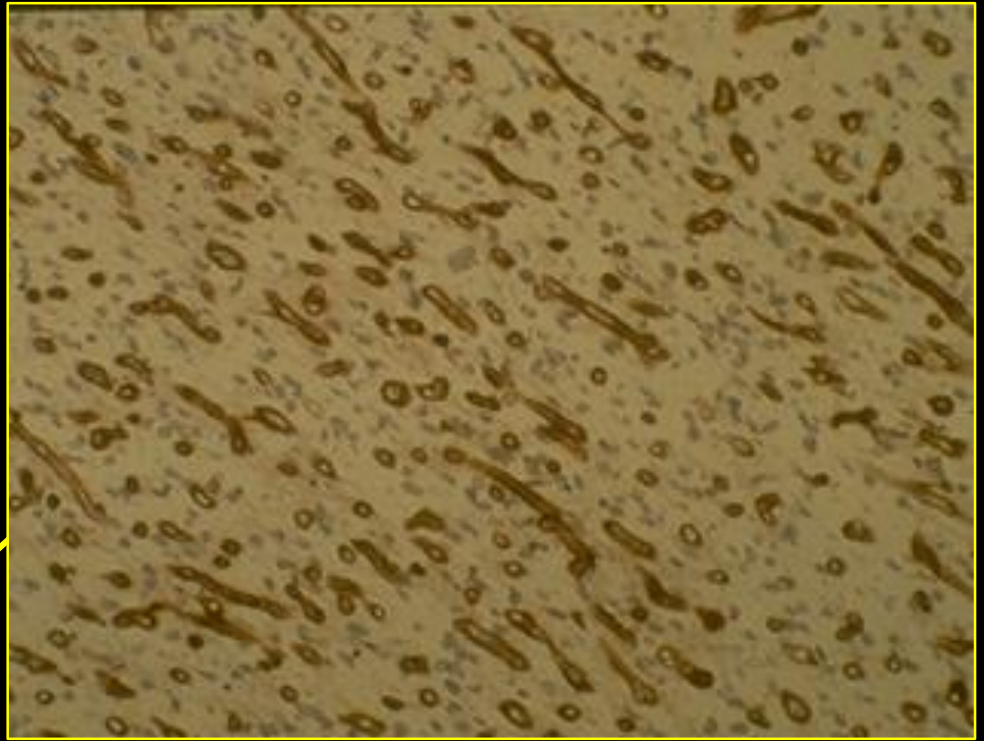
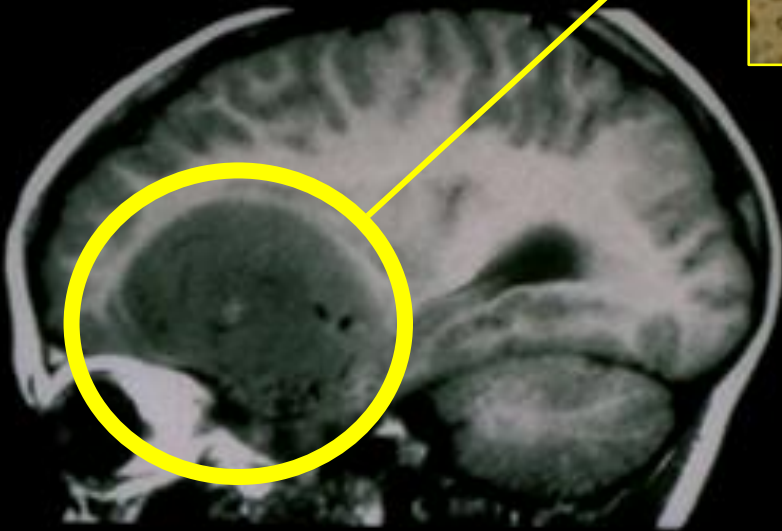
Pre-eclampsia

Hair loss

Erectile dysfunction



Cancer

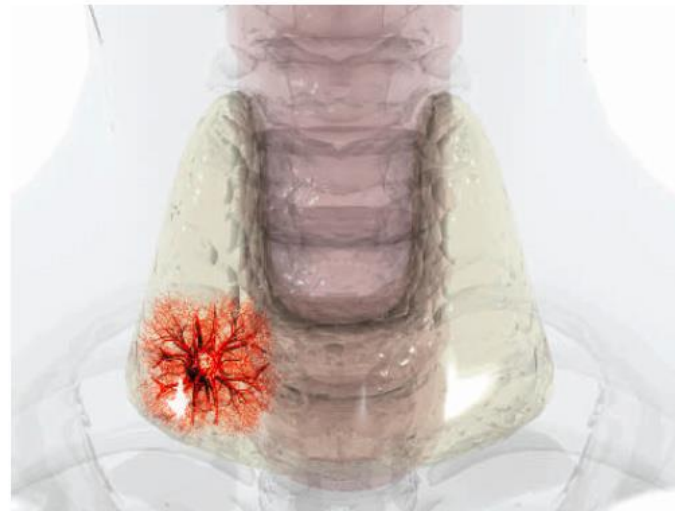


Cancer without disease

Do inhibitors of blood-vessel growth found naturally in our bodies defend most of us against progression of cancer to a lethal stage?

Judah Folkman and
Raghu Kalluri

Many of us may have tiny tumours without knowing it. In fact, autopsies of individuals who died of trauma often reveal microscopic colonies of cancer cells, also known as *in situ* tumours. It has been estimated that more than one-third of women aged 40 to 50, who did not have cancer-related disease in their life-time, were found at autopsy with *in situ* tumours in their breast. But breast cancer is diagnosed in only 1% of women in this age range. Similar observations are also reported for prostate cancer in men. Virtually all autopsied individuals aged 50 to 70 have *in situ* carcinomas in their thyroid gland, whereas



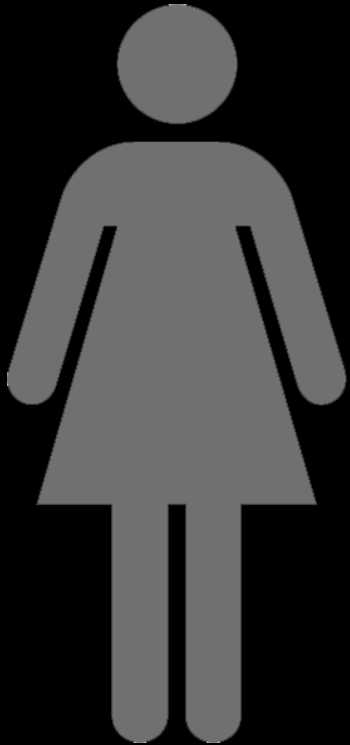
Cancer caused by angiogenic tumours of the thyroid gland is a rare event, despite many of us carrying *in situ* tumours.

generally results in a microscopic tumour where the high rate of tumour cell division is

is a very low incidence of solid tumours in patients with Down Syndrome, who circulate elevated levels of endostatin, an endogenous angiogenesis inhibitor, due to an extra copy of chromosome 21. An increased incidence of prostate cancer in patients with a specific polymorphism in endostatin is also noted. These examples suggest that either an increase or decrease in the angiogenic defence can alter the rate of cancer progression. Therefore, genetic control of physiological levels of endogenous angiogenesis inhibitors, such as thrombospondin-1, tumstatin and endostatin, may provide a last line of defence against the conversion of *in situ* tumours into a malignant phenotype of cancer. Although drugs such as Avastin, which inhibits VEGF (the growth

Microscopic tumor (0.5 mm³)

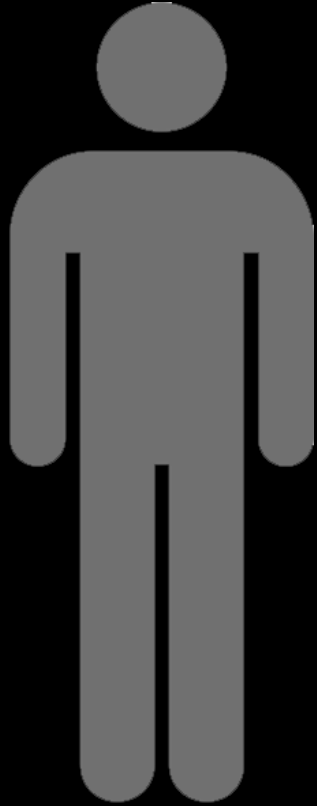
**Autopsies of healthy women 40-50
years old who died from trauma**



40%

Microscopic breast cancer

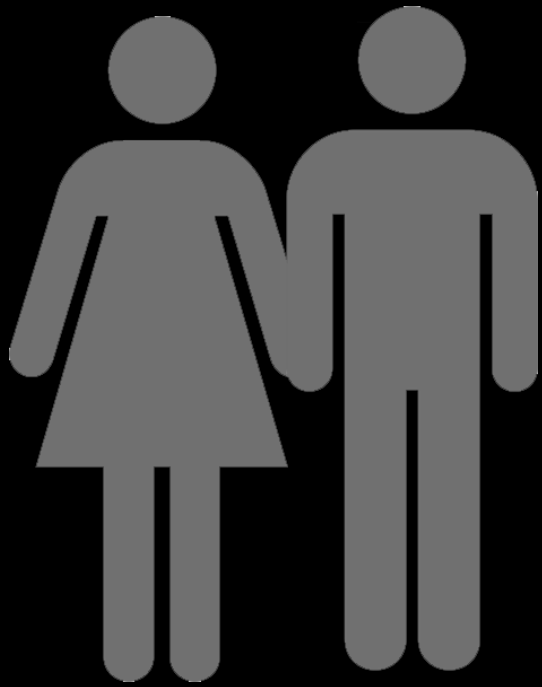
Healthy men 50-60 years old



50%

Microscopic prostate cancer

People in their 70s

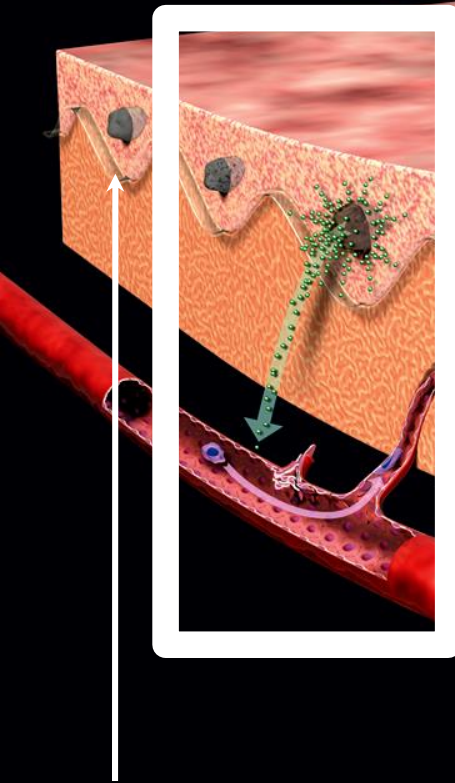


100%

Microscopic thyroid cancer

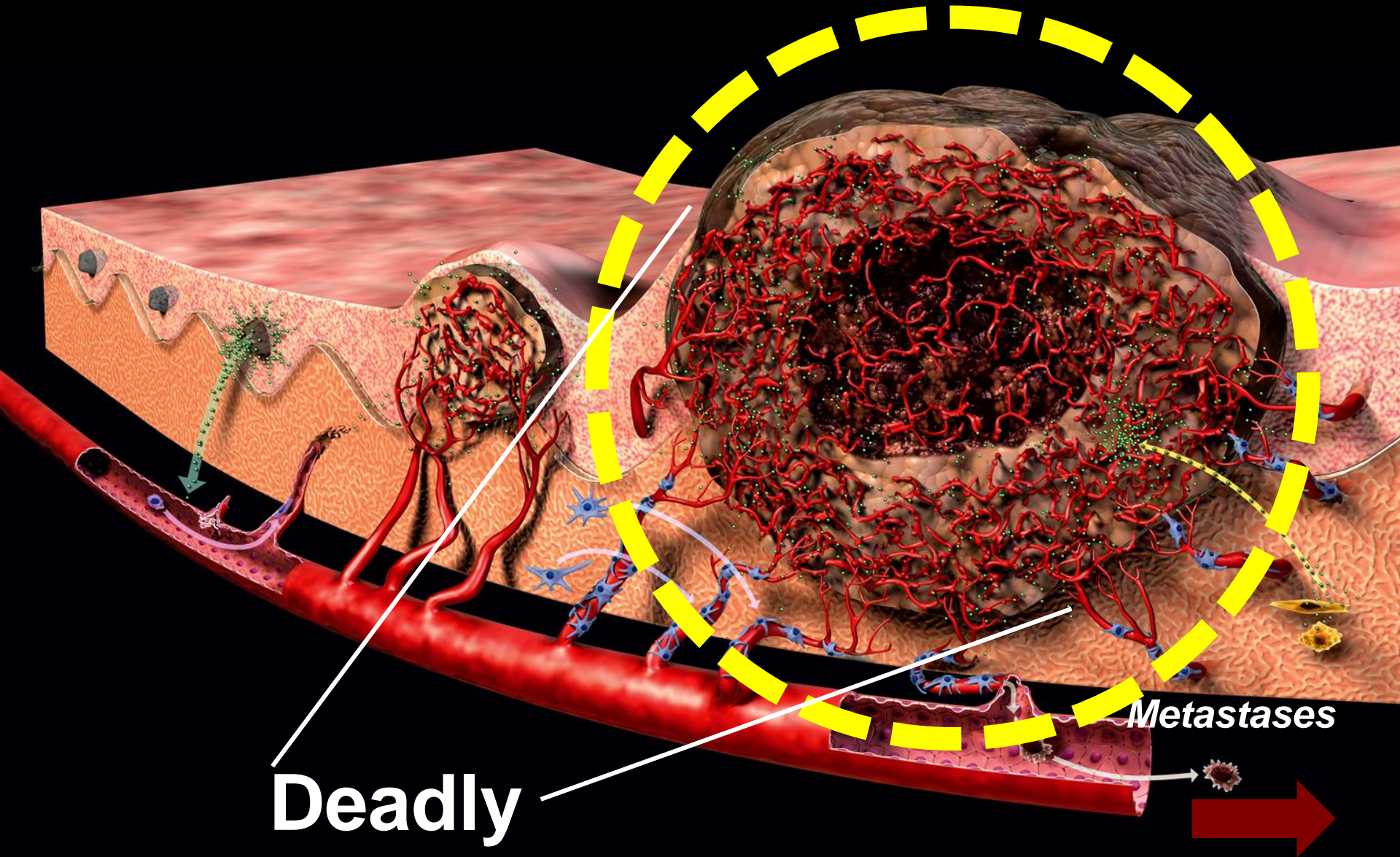
How cancer becomes dangerous

YEARS ...

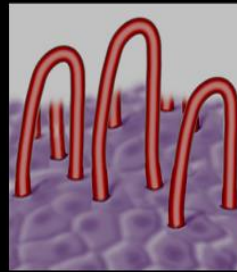


Harmless

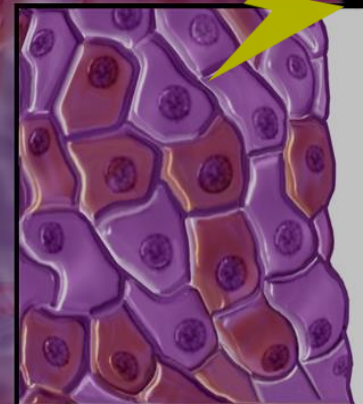
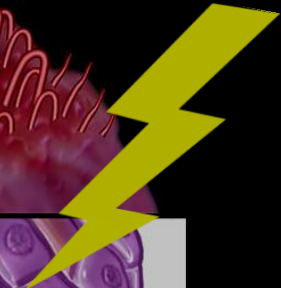
How cancer becomes dangerous



**Antiangiogenic
Therapy**

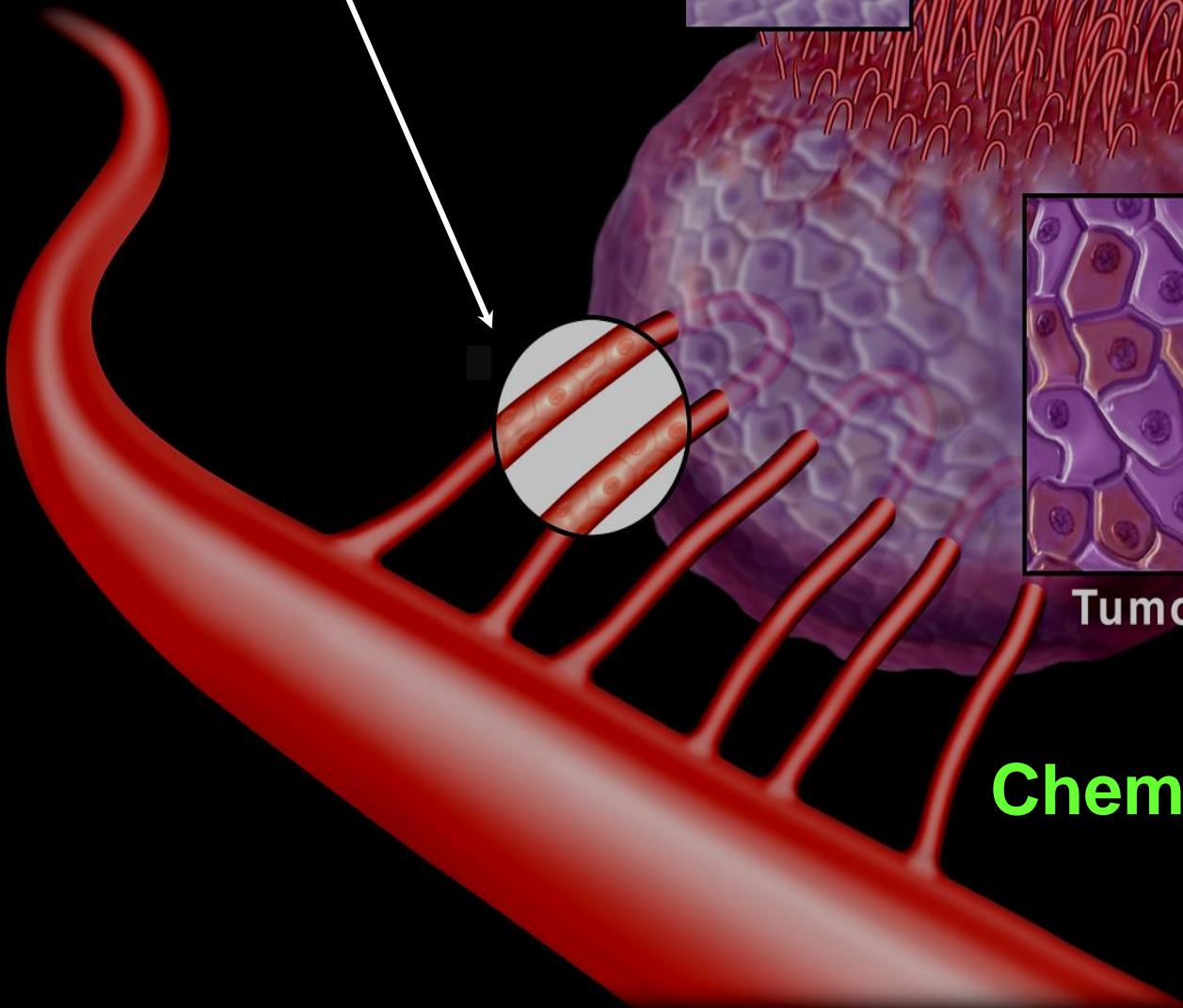


Radiation



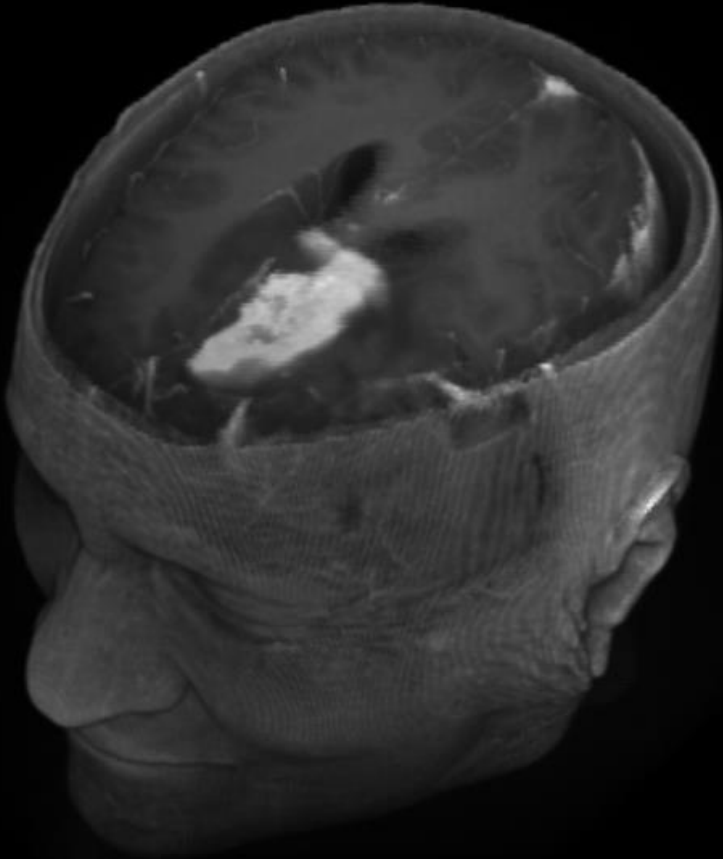
Tumor cells

Chemotherapy

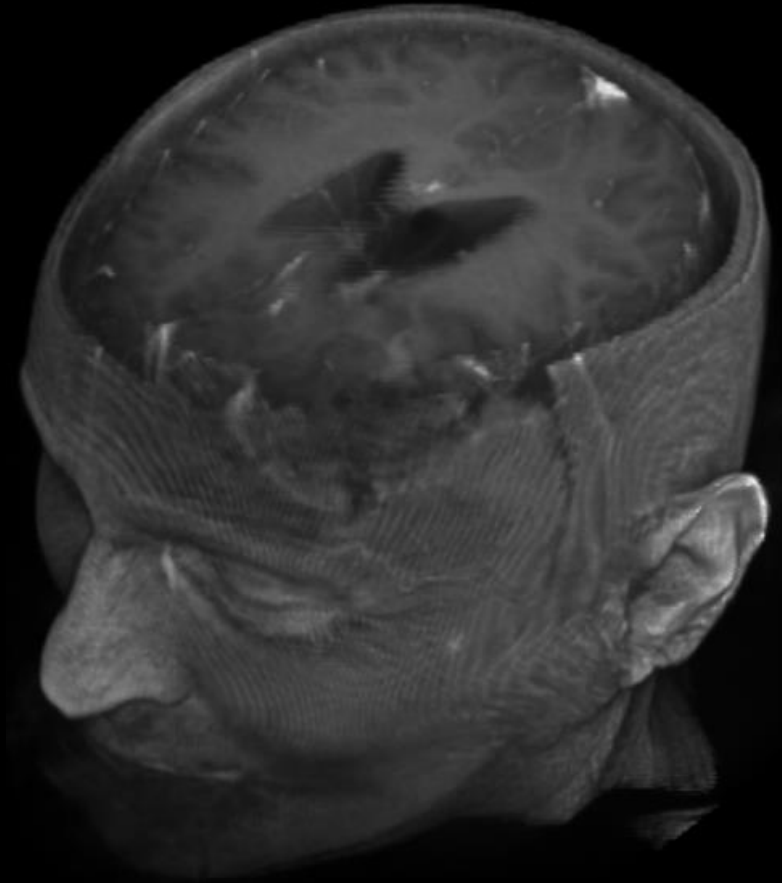


Antiangiogenic Therapy

**Brain
Tumor**



Week 0

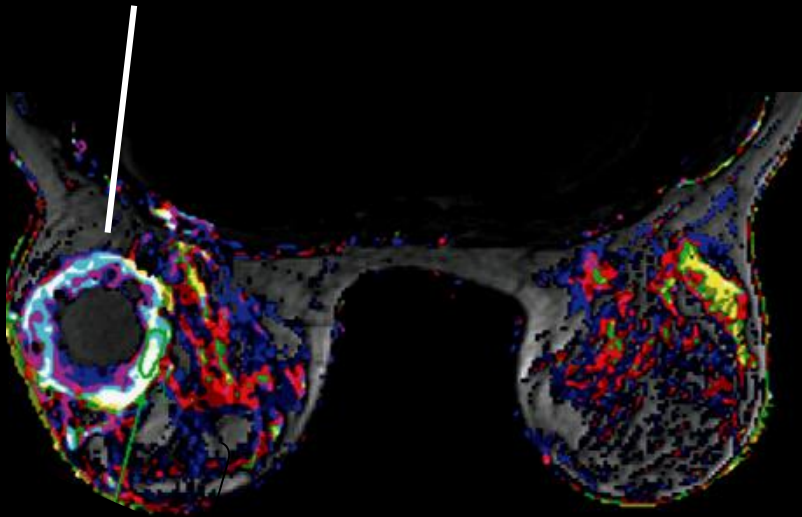


Week 4

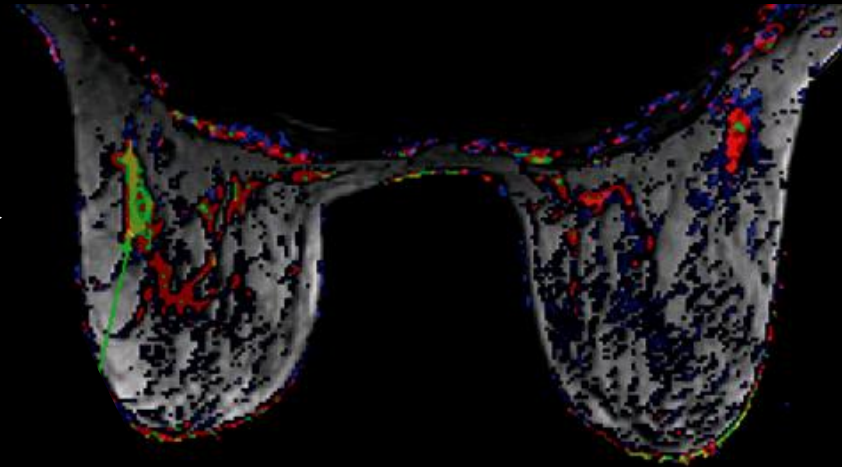
Antiangiogenic Therapy

**Breast
Cancer**

Tumor



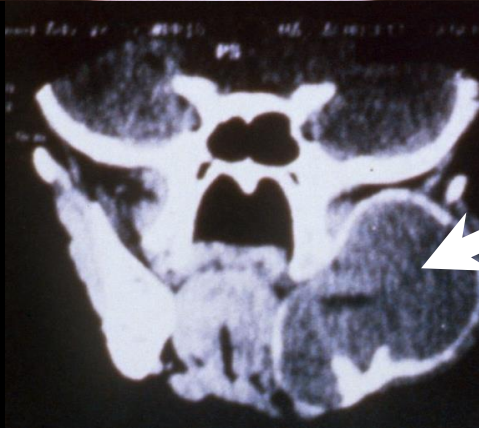
Week 0



Week 4

Antiangiogenic Therapy

**Giant cell
tumor**



One Year Later

Antiangiogenic Therapy

**Malignant
Neurofibroma**



Week 0



Week 7

Angiogenic Stimulatory Factors

FGF (1-7)

VEGF/VPF

TGF- α

TGF- β

TNF- α

Angiogenin

IL-3

IL-8

**PD-ECGF/
(Thymidine
phosphorylase)**

G-CSF

**Placental Growth
Factor**

Scatter Factor/HGF

Pleiotrophin

Proliferin

Progranulin

Follistatin

PDGF-BB

**Corticotropin-releasing
hormone**

Cyr16

VG5Q

Adrenomedullin

BDNF

NGF

Substance P

Neurokinin A

Neuropeptide Y

Secretoneurin

midkine

Many Endogenous Angiogenesis Inhibitors

Interferon α

Canstatin

Troponin-1

Interferon β

Tumstatin

2-Methoxyestradiol

Interferon γ

Thrombospondin-1

Fibronectin 20KD

Angiostatin

Platelet factor 4

Maspin

Endostatin

Prolactin 18KD

CTAP III

Kringle 5

Tetrahydro S

PSP94

TIMPs

Vasostatin

PSA

IL-4,-10,-12

PEDF

Vasoinhibin-1

IP-10

Meth-1,-2

ARHGAP18

MIG

PAI

VEGF-Ax

Continuous Homeostatic Balance is KEY

Positive

Negative

FGF (1-7)

PlGF

VEGF/VPF

G-CSF

TGF- α

Scatter Factor

TGF- β

Pleiotrophin

TNF- α

Proliferin

Angiogenin

Follistatin

IL-3

midkine

IL-8

PDGF-BB

PD-ECGF

Cyr6

Adrenomedullin

VG5Q

Interferon- α

Interferon- β

Interferon- γ

Angiostatin

Endostatin

Kringle 5

TIMPs

IL-4, -10, 12

IP-10

MIG

Canstatin

Tumistatin

Thrombospondin-1

Platelet factor-4

Prolactin 16 Kd

Tetrahydro-S

Vasostatin

PEDF

Meth-1, -2

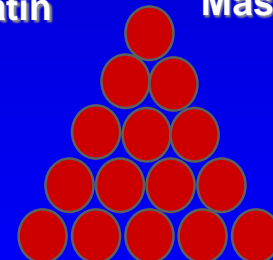
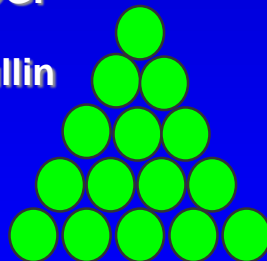
PAI

Troponin-1

2-Methoxyestradiol

Fibronectin 20 Kd

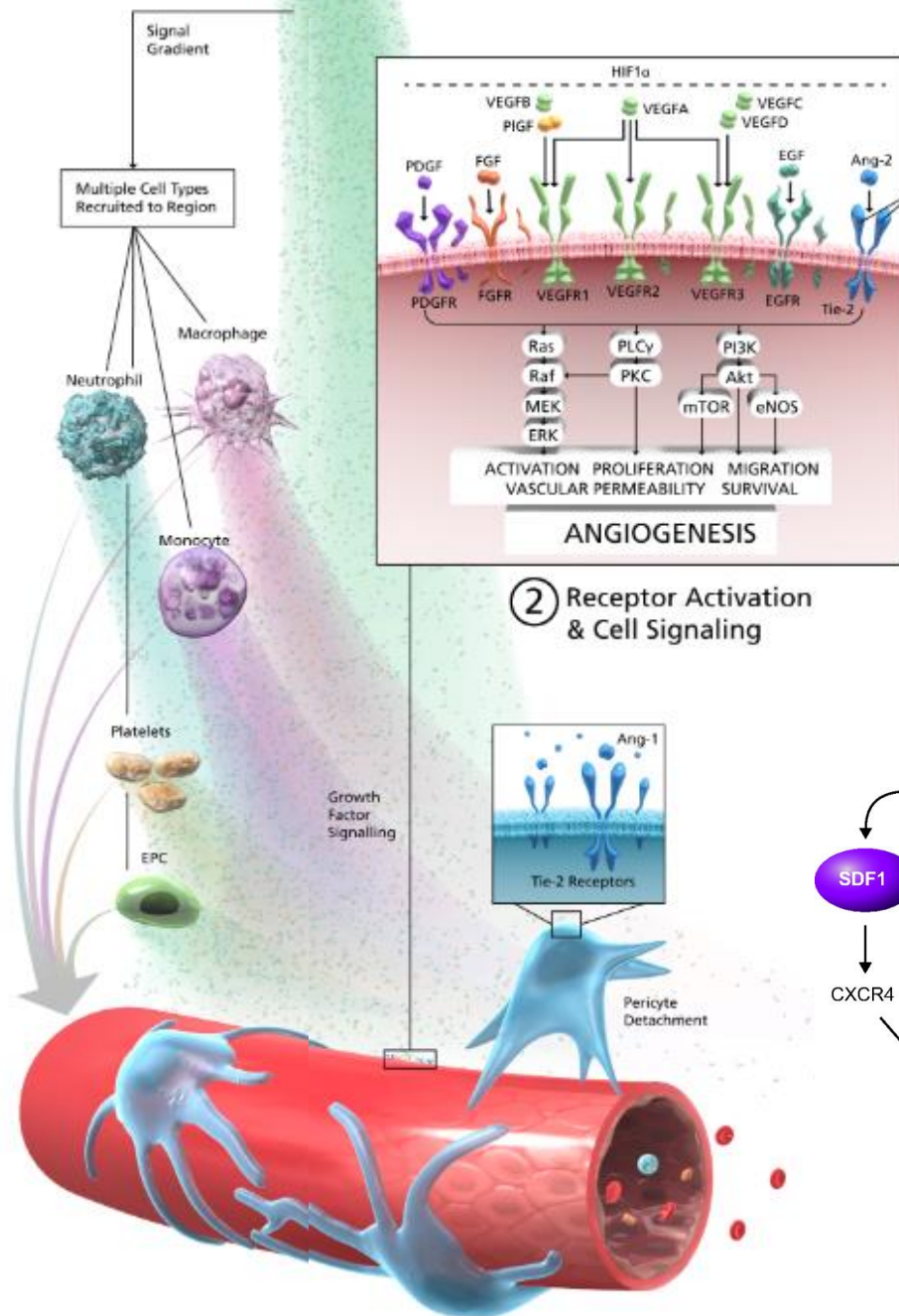
Maspin



**So, how does
angiogenesis occur?**

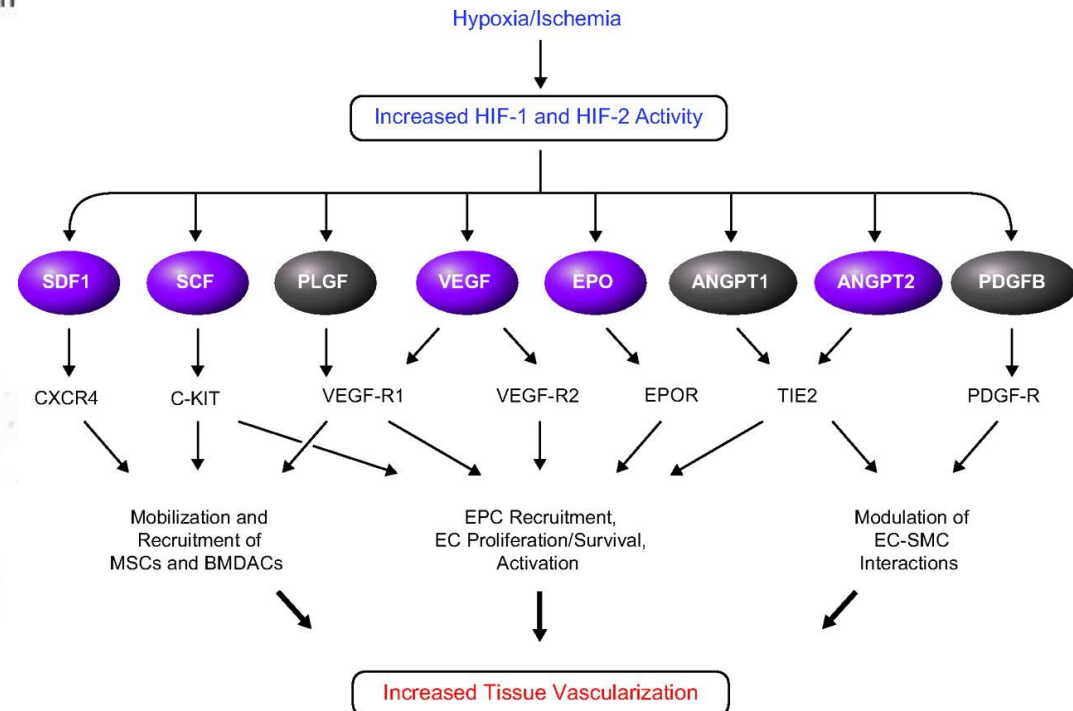
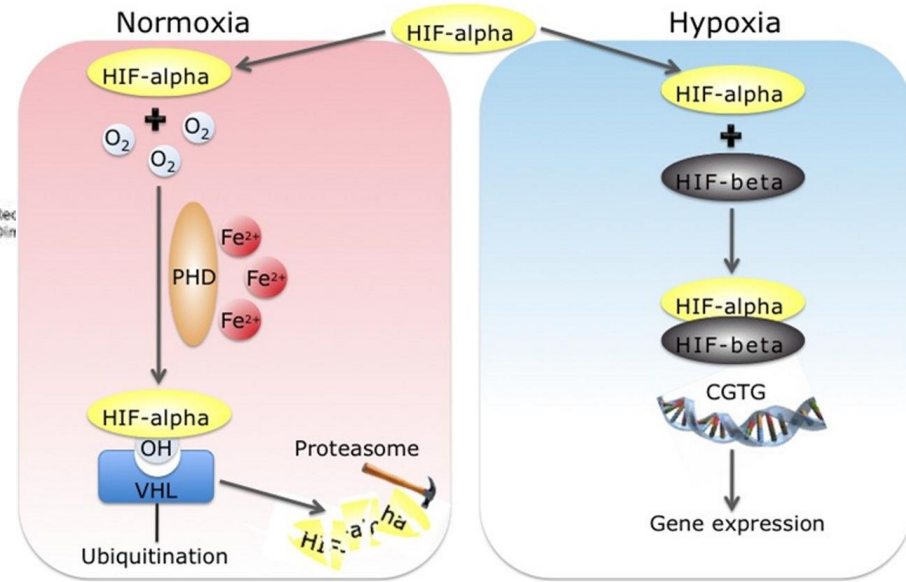
2015 Update

① Initiation, Hypoxia, Metabolic Switch



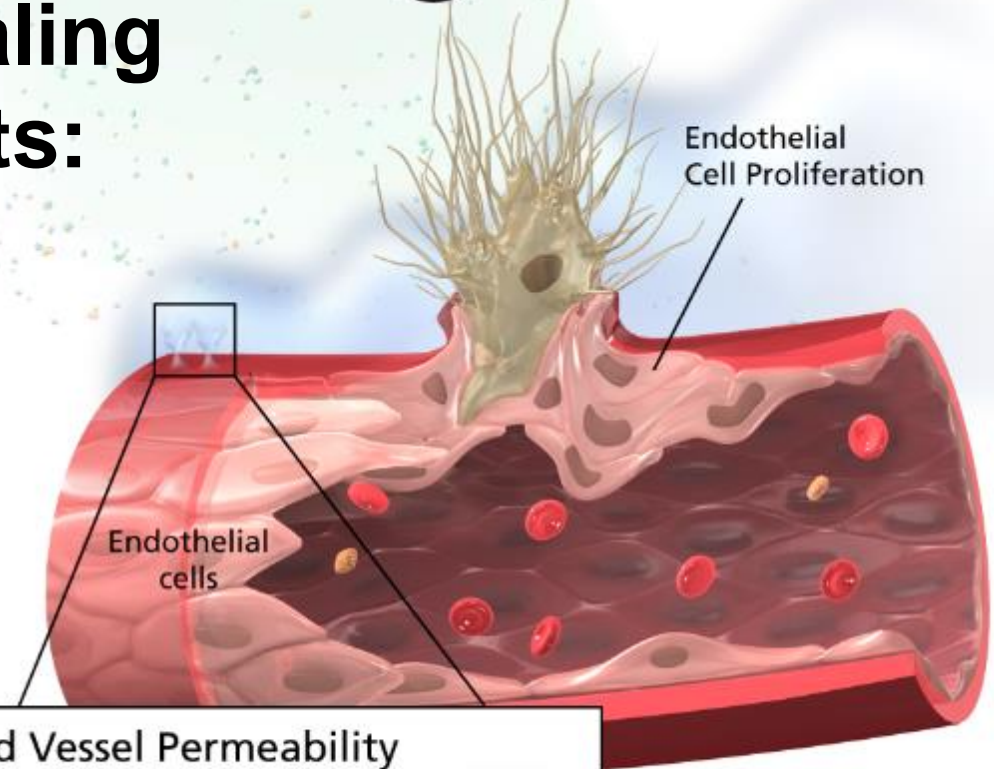
② Receptor Activation & Cell Signaling

TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR

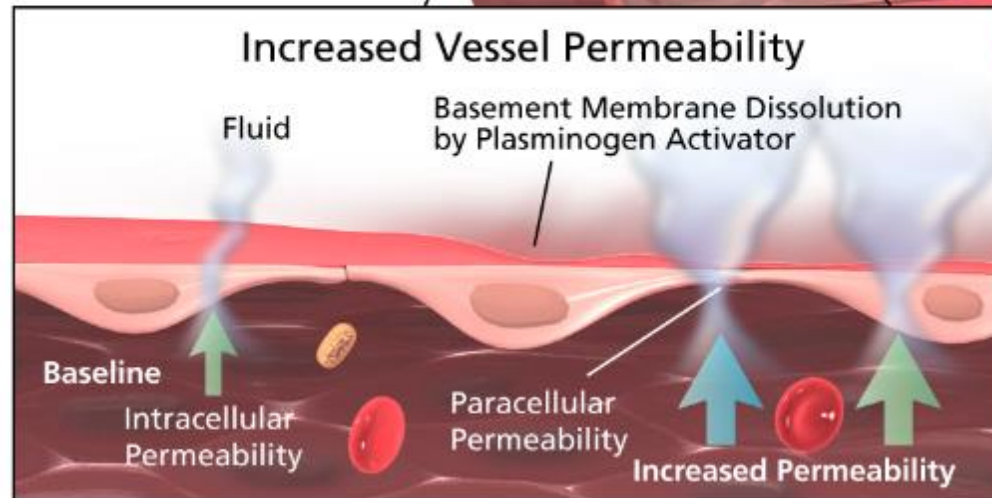


Growth Factor Signaling Leads to Early Events:

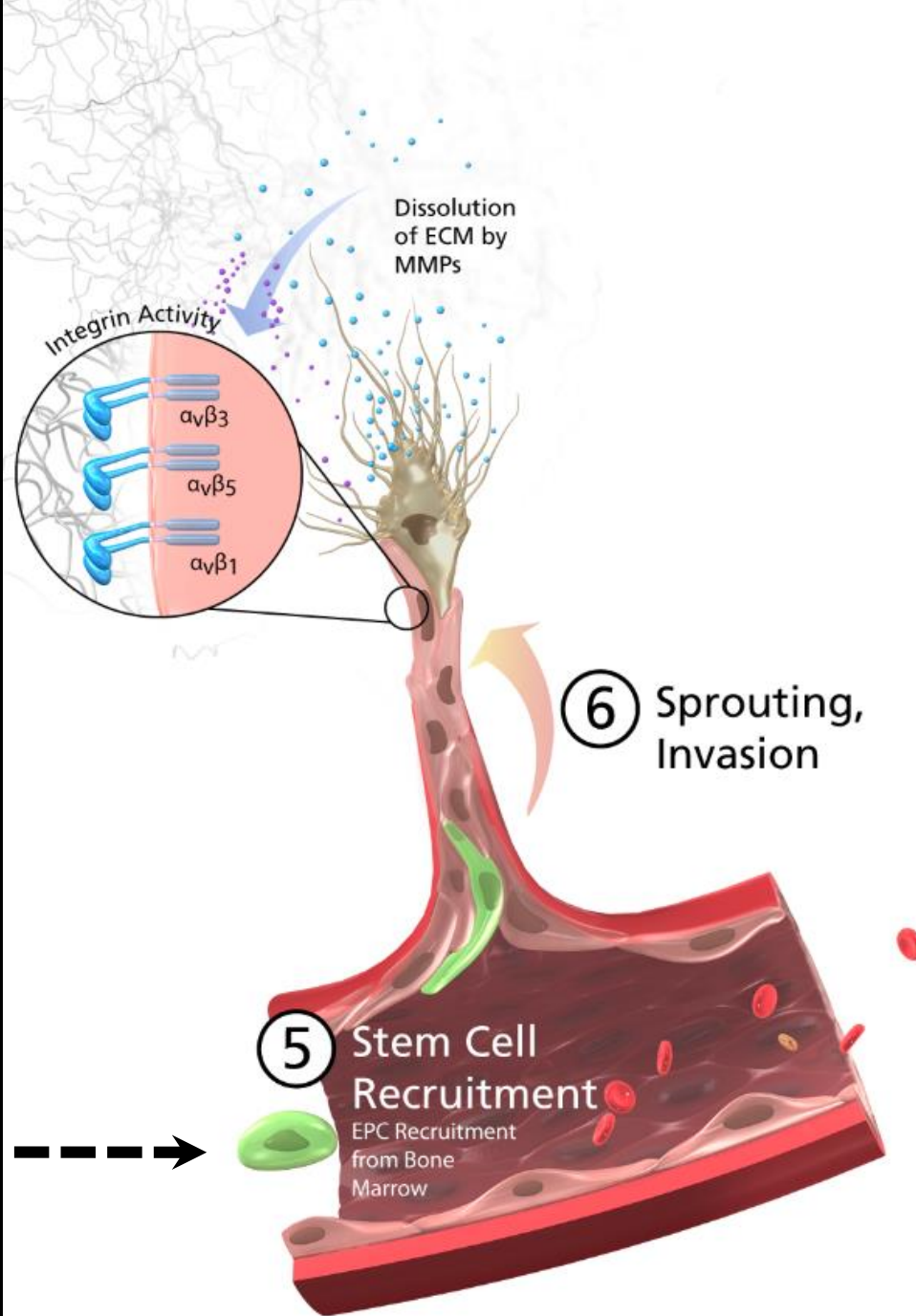
④ Tip Cell Selection



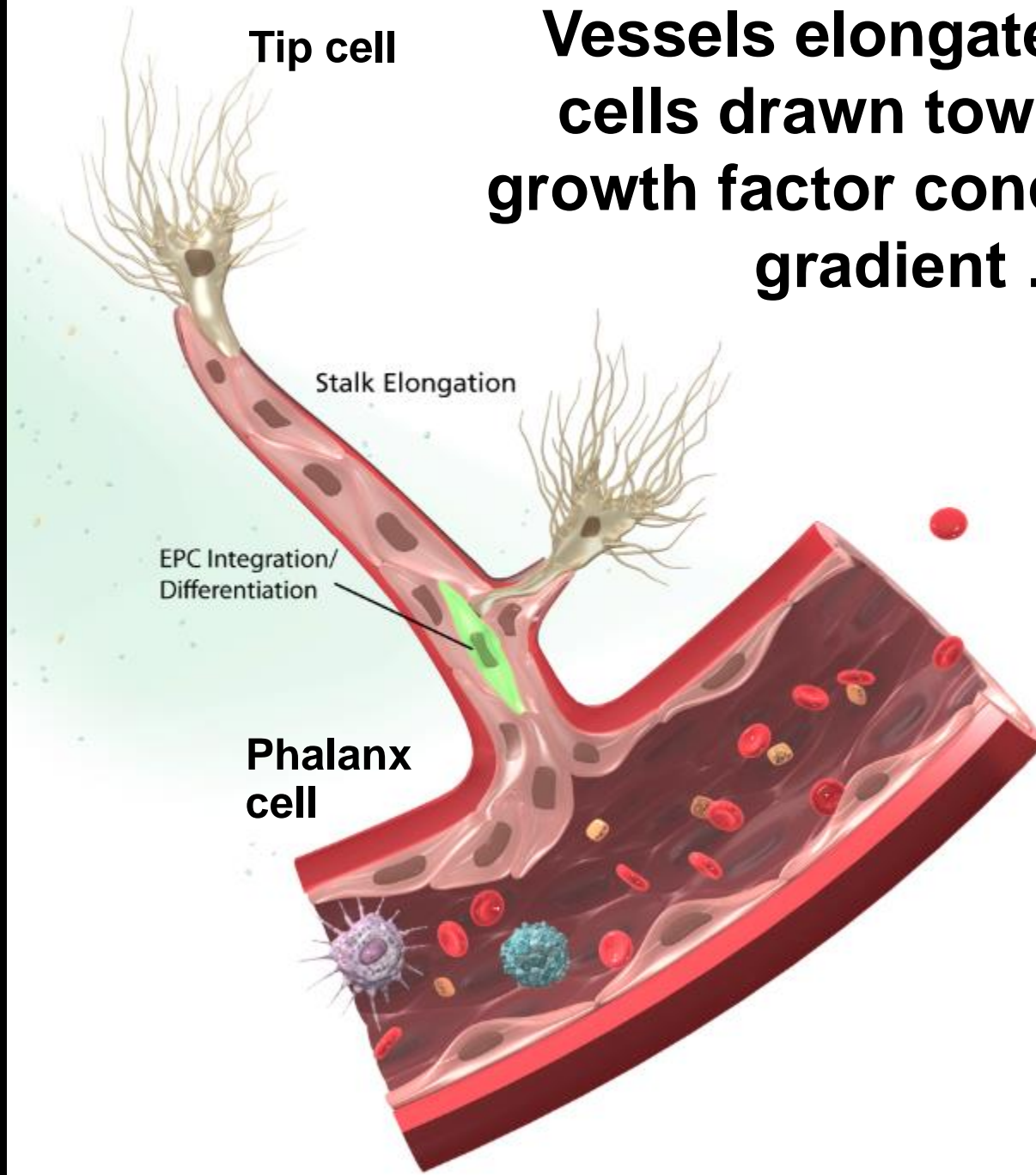
③ Vessel Permeability



**Soluble Growth
Factor signals
also mobilize
stem cells ...**



Vessels elongate with tip cells drawn towards the growth factor concentration gradient ...

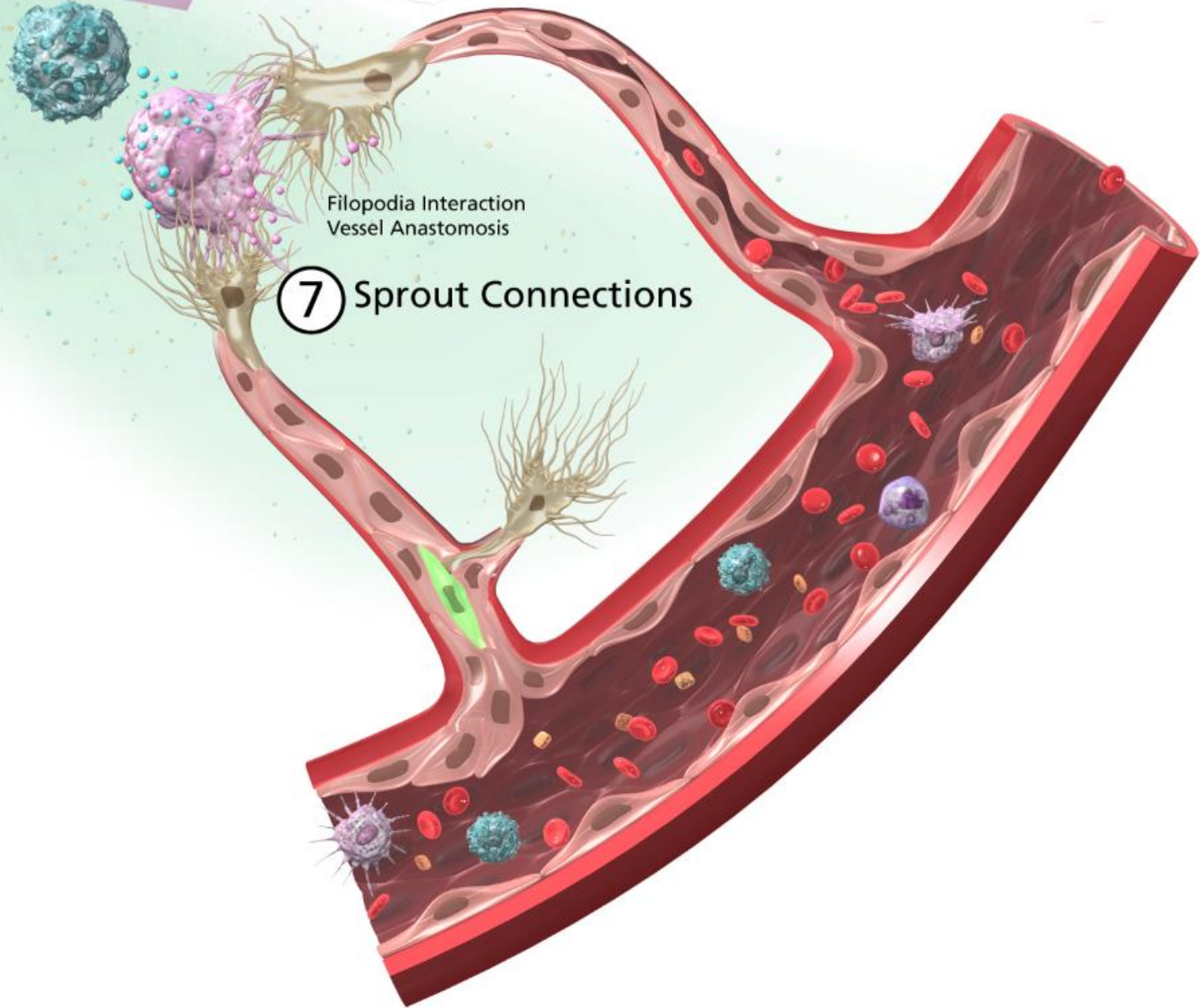


Inflammatory cells 'broker' loop formation

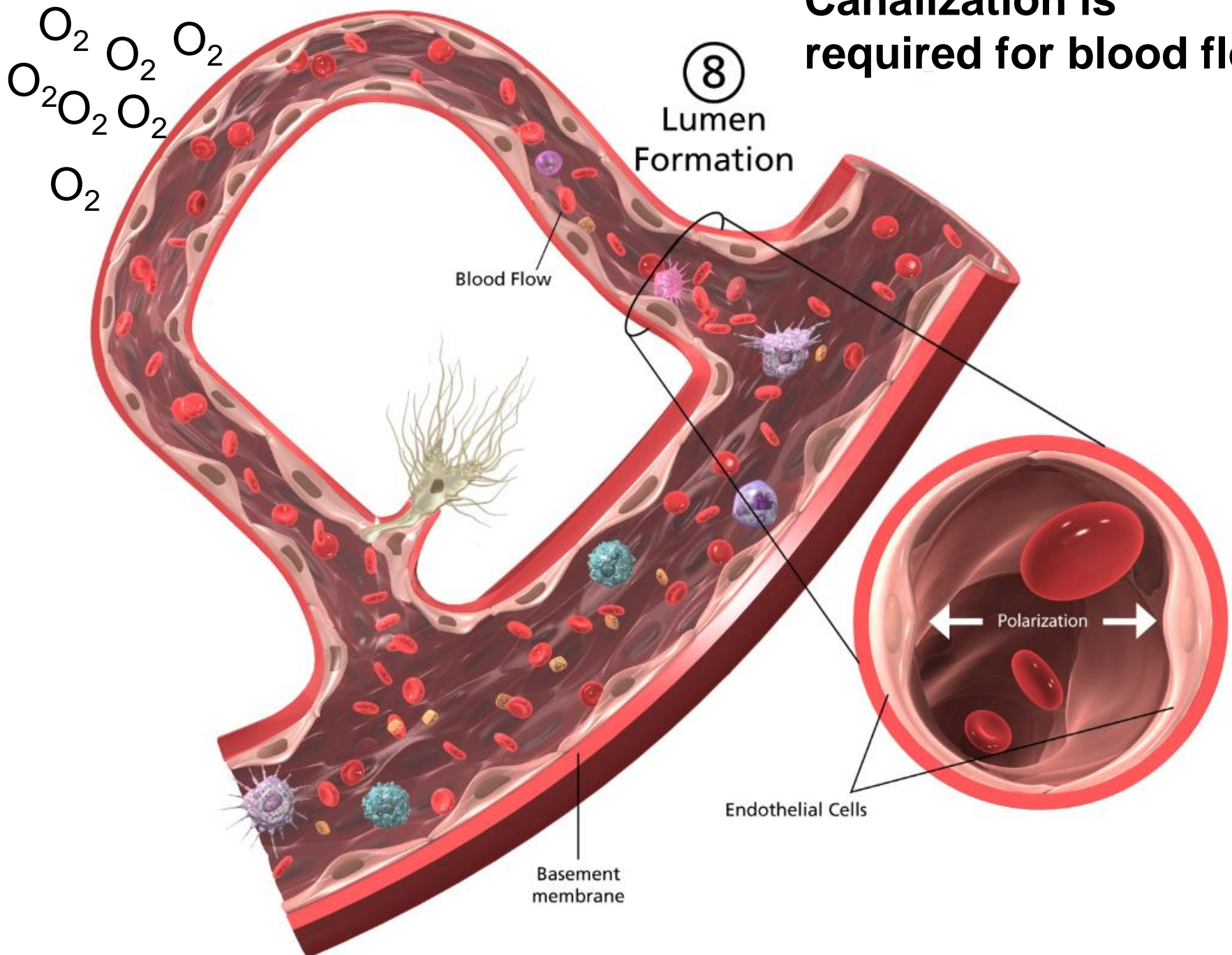
Recruitment of
Macrophages
and Myeloid Cells

Filopodia Interaction
Vessel Anastomosis

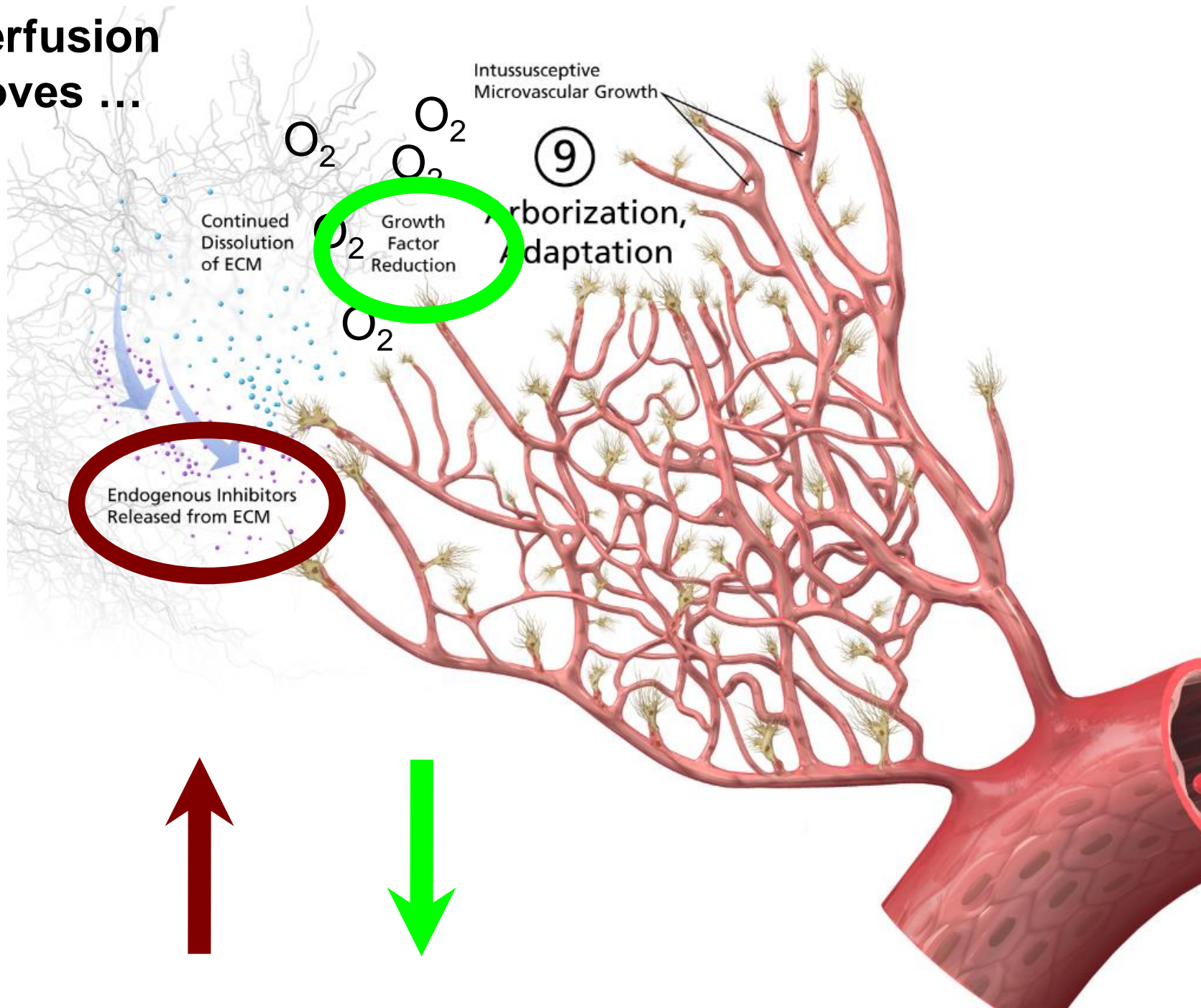
⑦ Sprout Connections



Canalization is required for blood flow



As perfusion
improves ...



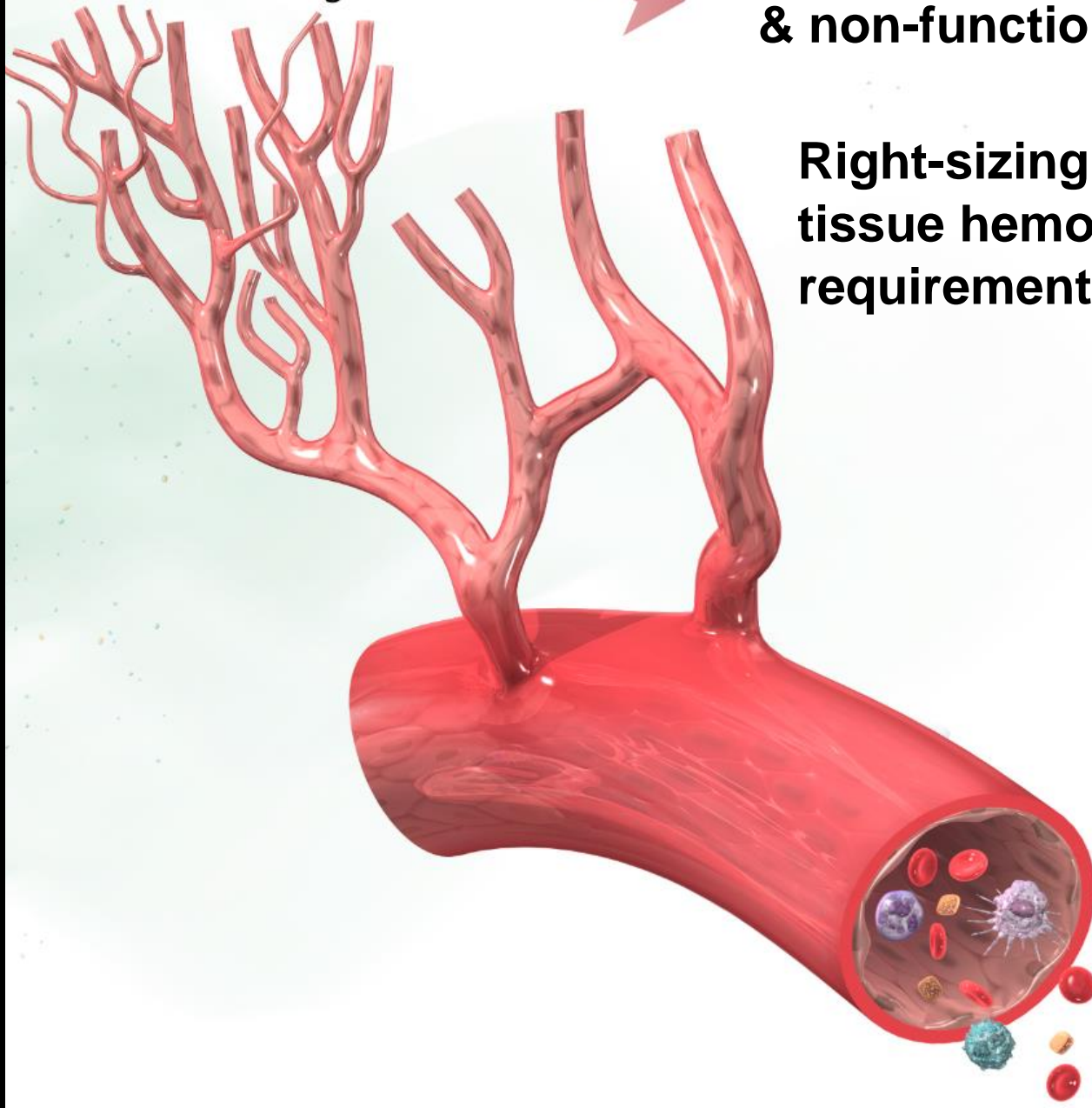
⑩

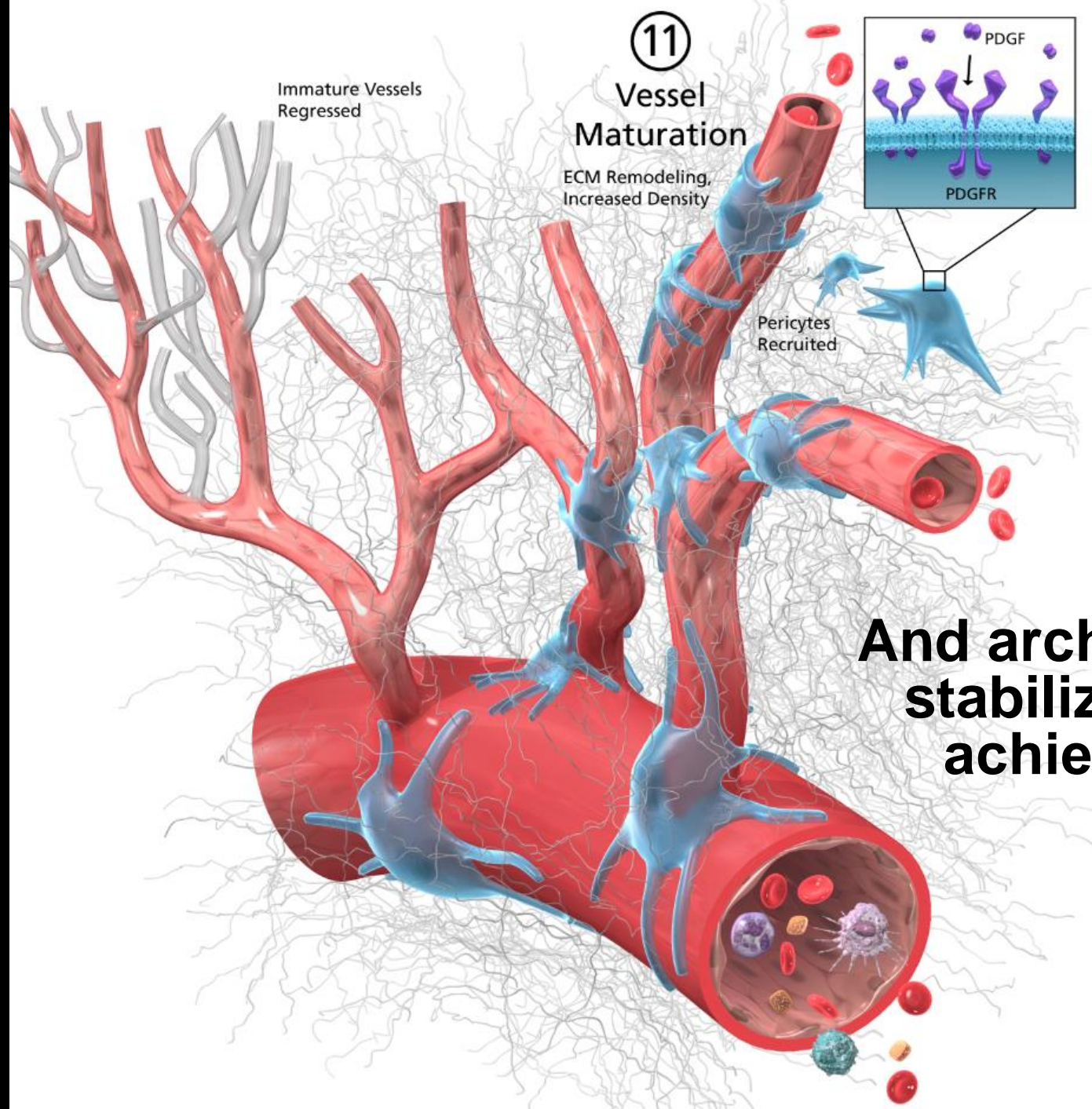
Vessel Pruning

REMODELING

**Reduction of excessive
& non-functional vessels**

**Right-sizing for optimal
tissue hemodynamic
requirements**





**And architectural
stabilization is
achieved ...**

12

Return to Quiescence

Endogenous Angiogenesis Inhibitors

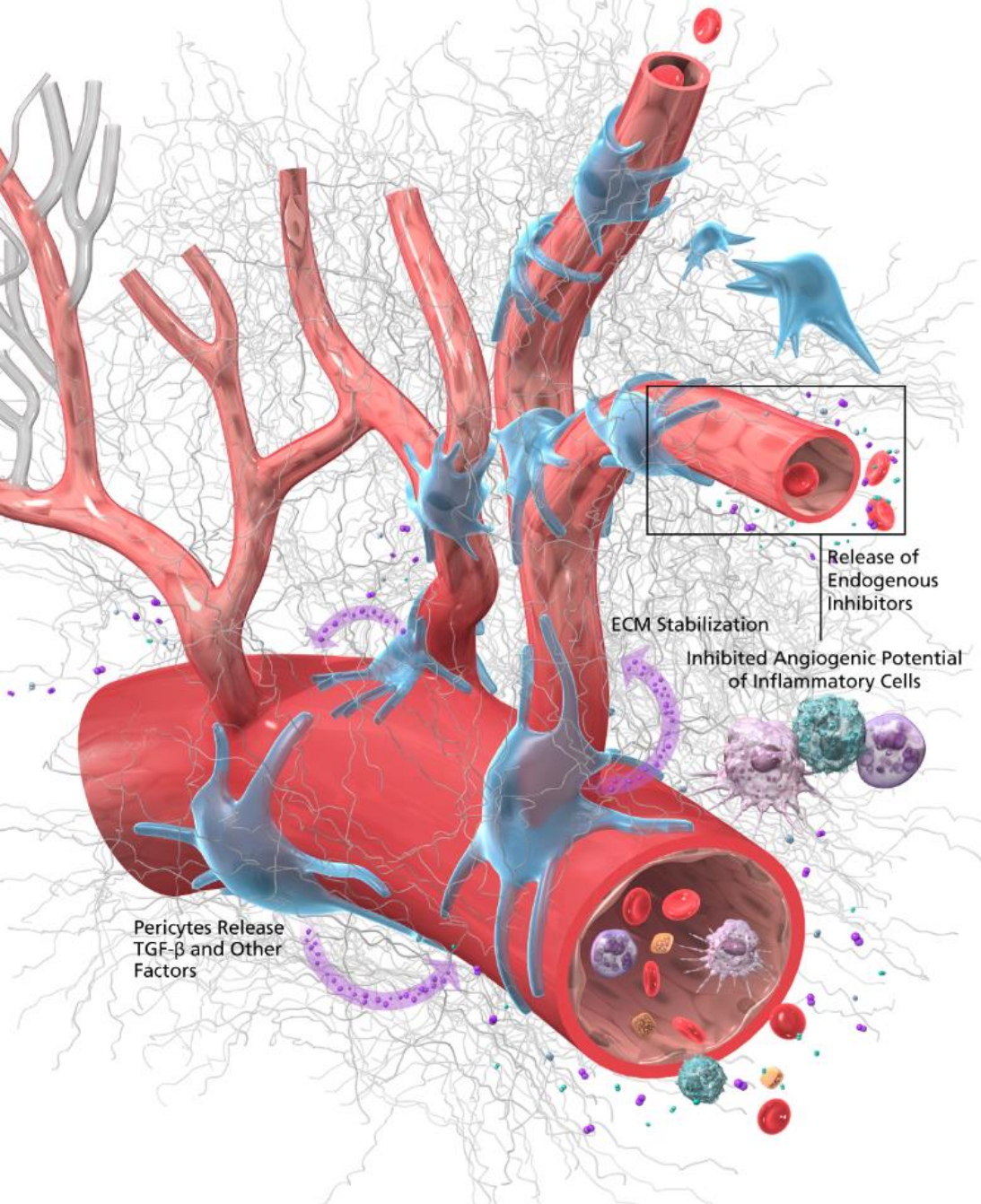
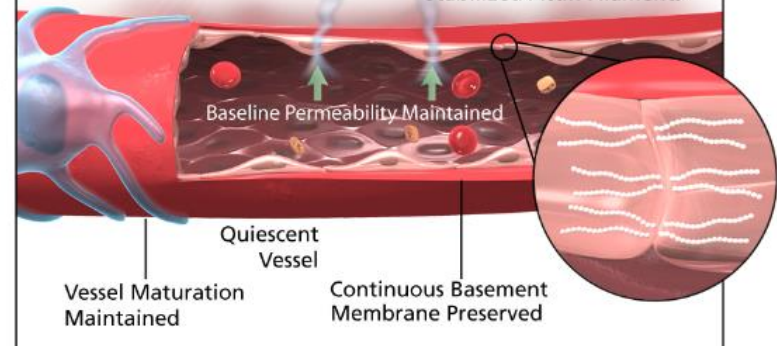
Angiostatin, Canstatin, Endostatin, Thrombospondin, Tumstatin, etc.

Inhibited Endothelial Activation:

- Reduced cell signaling: inhibition of MAPK, ERK1/2, Akt, others
- Decreased expression of pro-angiogenic factors
- Rearrangement of actin cytoskeleton → Reduced cell migration
- Modulated integrin and MMP signaling
- Reduced angiogenic potential of neutrophils and macrophages
- Extracellular matrix remodeling during vessel maturation
- Stabilized cell junctions
- Decreased vessel permeability to baseline levels
- Basement membrane remodeling

Maintained Quiescence

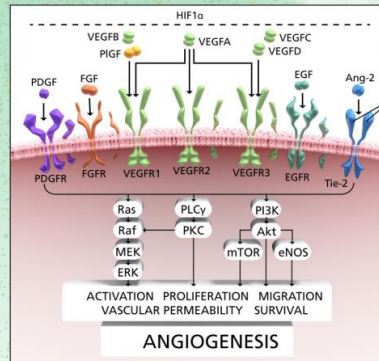
Tight Cell Junctions
Stabilized Actin Filaments



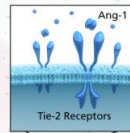
Back to Baseline .

ANGIOGENESIS CASCADE

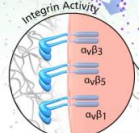
① Initiation, Hypoxia, Metabolic Switch



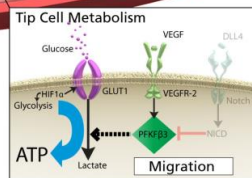
② Receptor Activation & Cell Signaling



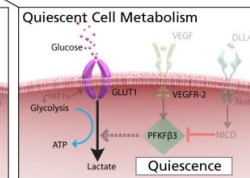
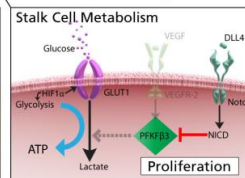
④ Tip Cell Selection



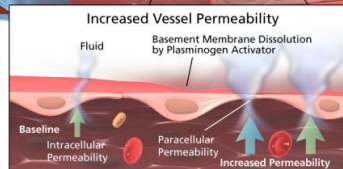
⑤ Stem Cell Recruitment



⑥ Metabolic Differences Across Cell Types



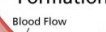
③ Vessel Permeability



⑨ Arborization, Adaptation



⑧ Lumen Formation



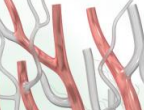
⑦ Sprout Connections



⑥ Sprouting, Invasion



⑩ Vessel Pruning



⑪ Vessel Maturation

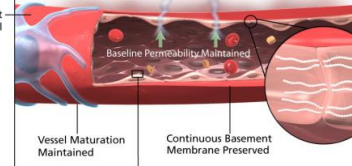


⑫ Return to Quiescence

Endogenous Angiogenesis Inhibitors

- Angiostatin, Constatin, Endostatin, Thrombospondin, Tumstatin, etc.
- Inhibited Endothelial Activation:**
- Reduced cell signaling: inhibition of MAPK, ERK1/2, Akt, others
 - Decreased expression of pro-angiogenic factors
 - Rearrangement of actin cytoskeleton → Reduced cell migration
 - Modulated integrin and MMP signaling
 - Reduced angiogenic potential of neutrophils and macrophages
 - Extracellular matrix remodeling during vessel maturation
 - Stabilized cell junctions
 - Decreased vessel permeability to baseline levels
 - Basement membrane remodeling

Maintained Quiescence



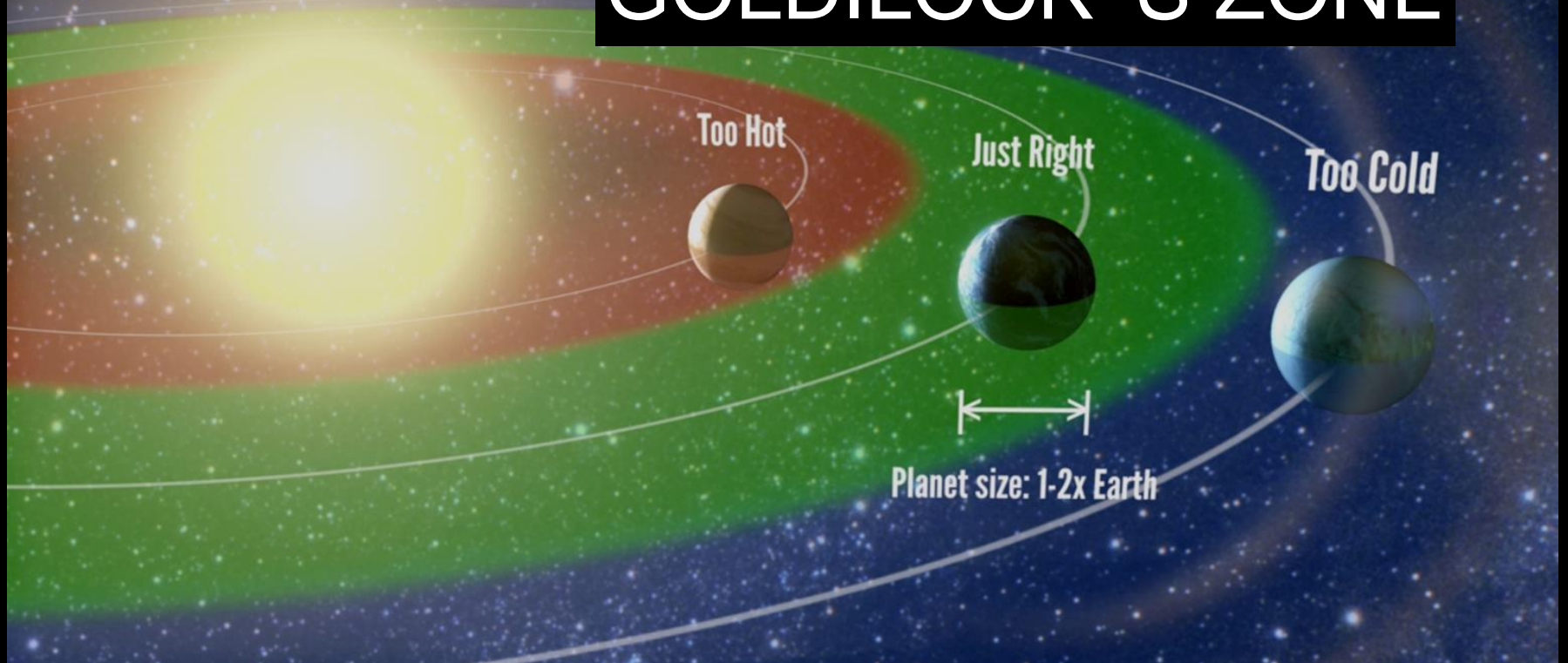
NEW: Blood vessels normally exist in a “Goldilock’s Zone”



Goldilocks and the three bears

playfuel

GOLDBLOCK'S ZONE



Physiological Homeostasis

NOT TOO MUCH

Endogenous Inhibitors

“GOLDILOCK’S ZONE”

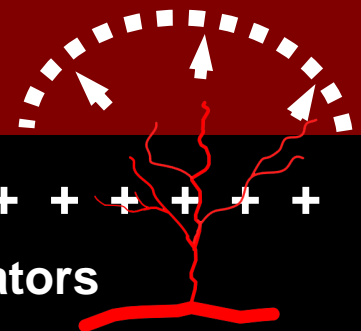
JUST THE RIGHT NUMBER OF VESSELS



NOT TOO LITTLE

+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

Angiogenesis Stimulators



KEY QUESTIONS:

If HYPOXIA induces angiogenesis, then why does hyperoxia also promote it?

If HYPEROXIA induces angiogenesis, then why doesn't it promote dangerous neovascularization, i.e., tumor growth?

Impact of HYPOXIA on Angiogenesis

- Increases pro-angiogenic factors, Hypoxia-Induced Factor (HIF1 α), VEGF, MMP-2, and MMP-9.
 - *Cell Mol Bio Res* 1994;40(1):35
 - *Oncol Rep* 2014;31(4):1947
- Increases angiogenesis inhibitors: Thrombospondin-1 (TSP-1) and Angiopoietin-like 4.
 - *Fibrogenesis Tissue Rep* 2011;4:13
 - *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 2013;110(36):E3245
 - *Oncogene* 2014;33(17):2273
- Downregulates angiogenesis inhibitors Endostatin and Angiostatin.
 - *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 2001;288:1149
 - *Proc West Pharmacol Soc* 2007;50:47

Angiogenesis Response

HYPOXIA

INHIBITORS ↑ TSP-1, ANGPT4

"GOLDILOCK'S ZONE"

JUST RIGHT

HYPOXIA

↑ HIF, VEGF

STIMULATORS

↑ MMP-2, MMP-9

INHIBITORS ↓ Endostatin, Angiostatin, TSP1, PEDF, TSP2



Impact of HYPEROXIA on Angiogenesis

- Decreases VEGF expression but increases basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), Ang-2, TNF α , and MMP-9 in vivo.

— *Circ J* 2007;71:405

— *BBRC* 2002;296:710

- Increases mobilization of endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs) from bone marrow into circulation.

— *Vascular* 2006;14(6):328

- Increases production of endogenous angiogenesis inhibitors: Pigment Epithelium-derived Factor (PEDF), endostatin, and TIMP-1.

— *Am J Resp Cell Mol Biol* 2015;52:295

— *Sichuan Da Xue Xue Bao Yi Xue Ban* 2006;37:614

— *Wound Repair Regen* 2009; 17:179

Angiogenesis Response

INHIBITORS ↑ PEDF, Endostatin, TIMP-1

HYPEROXIA

“GOLDILOCK’S ZONE”

JUST RIGHT

HYPEROXIA

STIMULATORS

↑ bFGF, HGF, Ang-2,
↑ $\text{TNF}\alpha$, MMP-9

+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + +



TAKE HOME

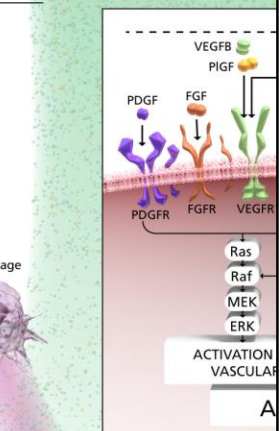
Angiogenesis oxygen sensing is an evolutionary mechanism designed to meet the functional needs of tissue and protect the microcirculatory 'status quo'

BEYOND THE STATUS QUO ...

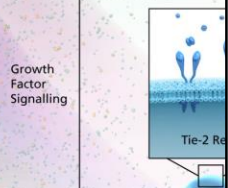
HYPEROXIA

**Can Stimulate Vascular
Stem Cell Mobilization
and Recruitment**

iation, Hypoxia, Metabolic



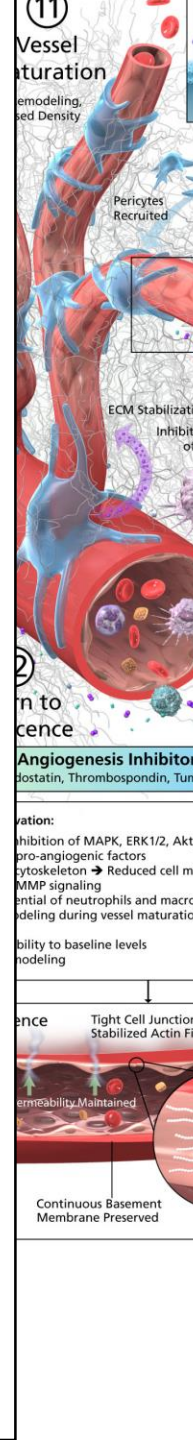
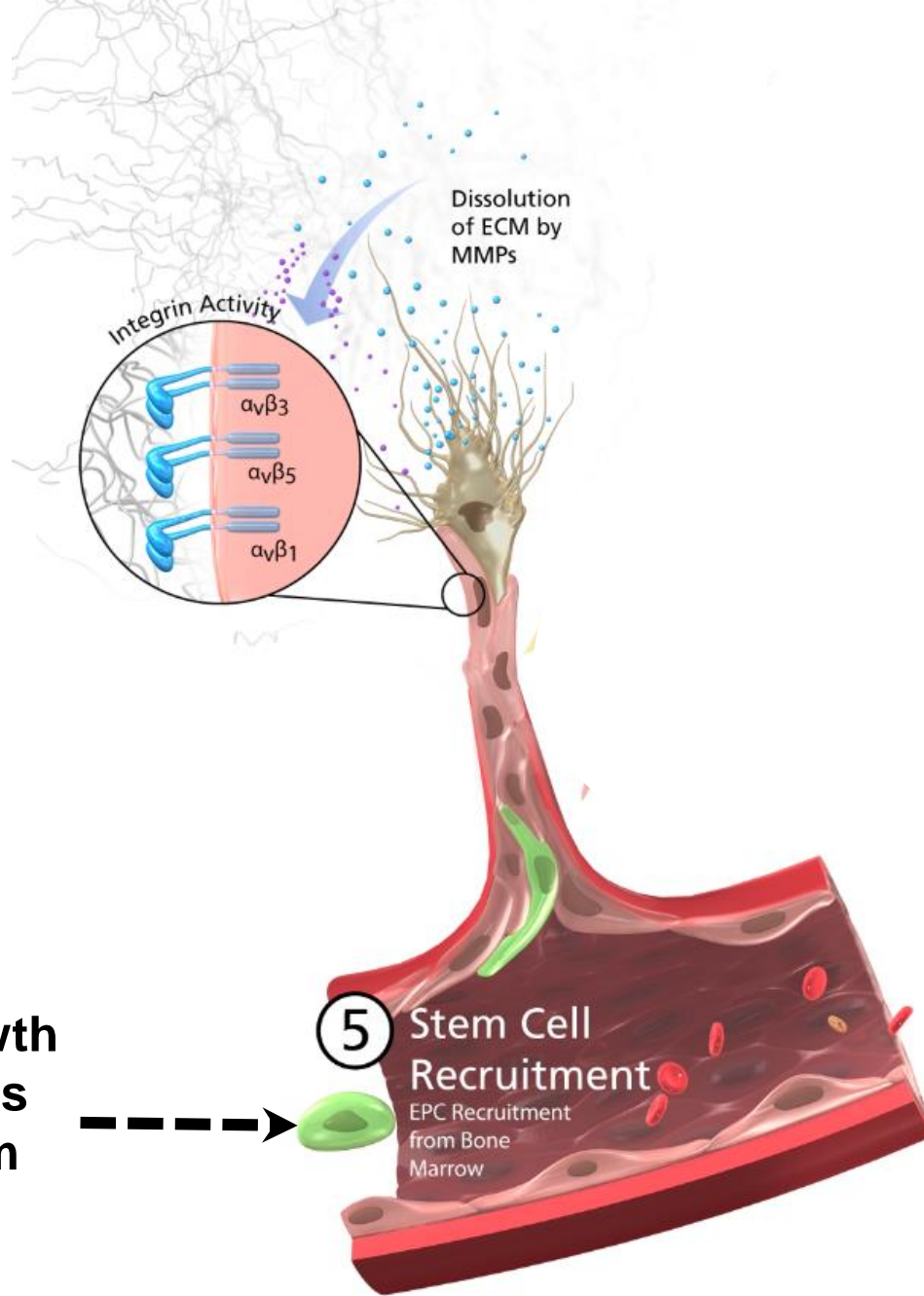
② R &



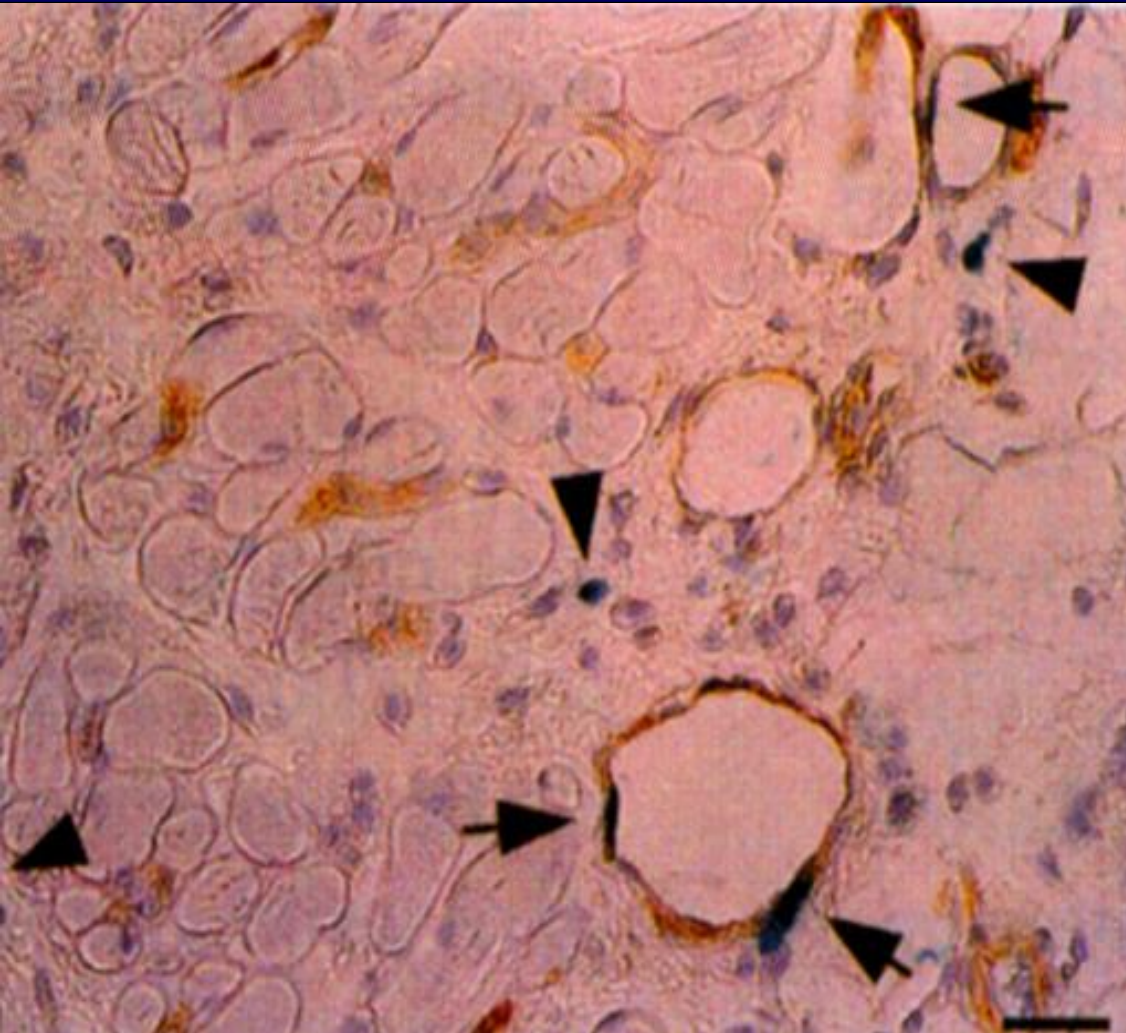
Soluble Growth Factor signals mobilize stem cells ...



⑤ Stem Cell Recruitment
EPC Recruitment from Bone Marrow



Physiology: Wounding Rapidly Mobilizes Endothelial Progenitor Cells (EPC)



In Granulation
Tissue:

5% - 26% of
endothelial cells
originate from
the bone marrow

EPCs contribute to post-natal vasculogenesis and are thought to promote regenerative repair through the release of paracrine factors

“HOMING”

Injury/Hypoxia/Ischemia

Systemic Circulation

BONE MARROW

Platelets

Marrow Sinusoidal Blood Vessel

PDGF
VEGF
PIGF
Ang-1
S1P

“MOBILIZATION”

Articular cartilage
Cancellous bone
Epiphyseal plate
Marrow cavity
Periosteum
Compact bone

Endothelial Cell

Akt
eNOS NO

↑NO

↑MMP-9

mKIT-L

sKIT-L

Stromal Cell

Vascular Niche

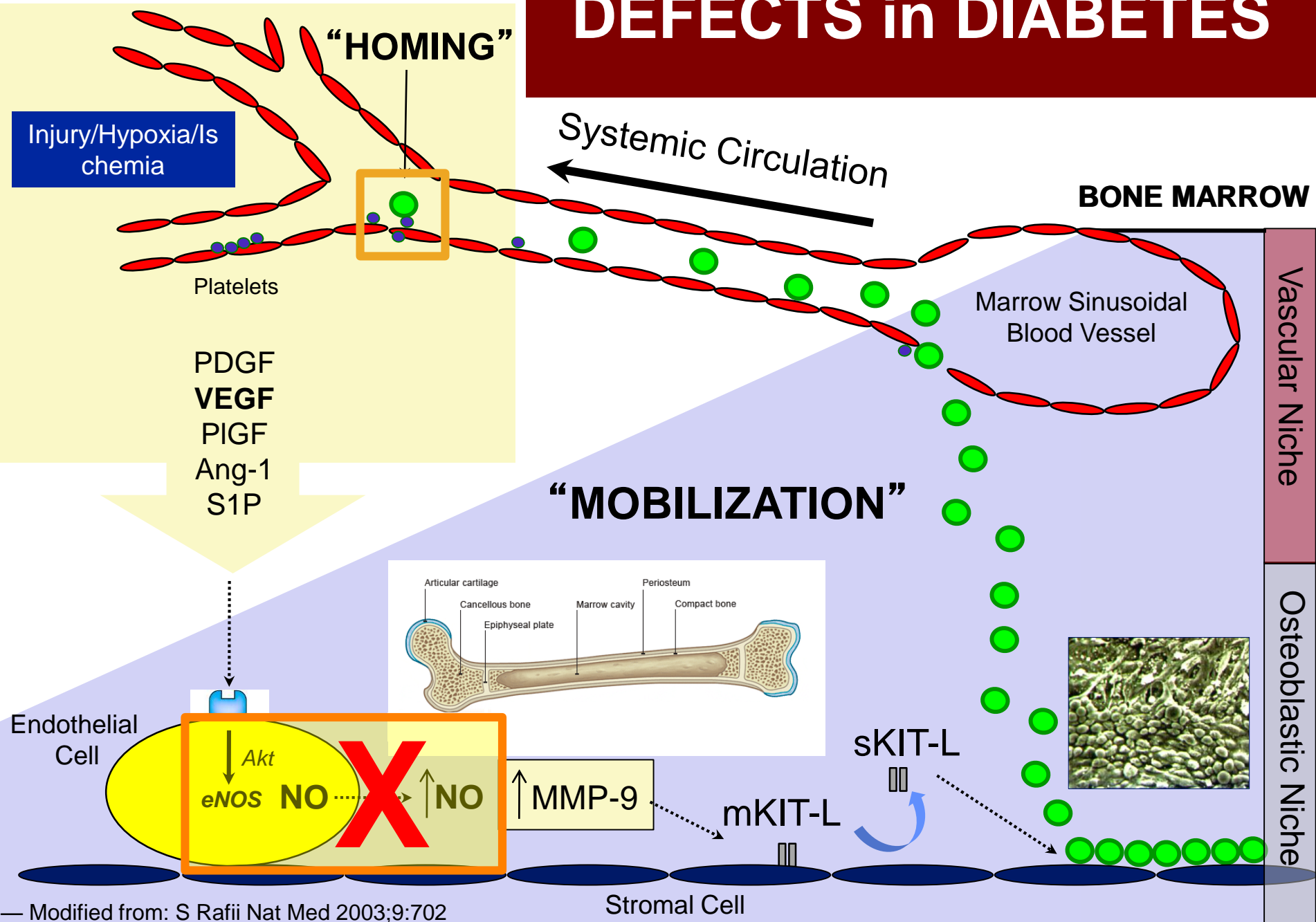
Osteoblastic Niche

— Modified from: S Rafii Nat Med 2003;9:702

Stromal Cell

WOUND / INJURY

DEFECTS in DIABETES

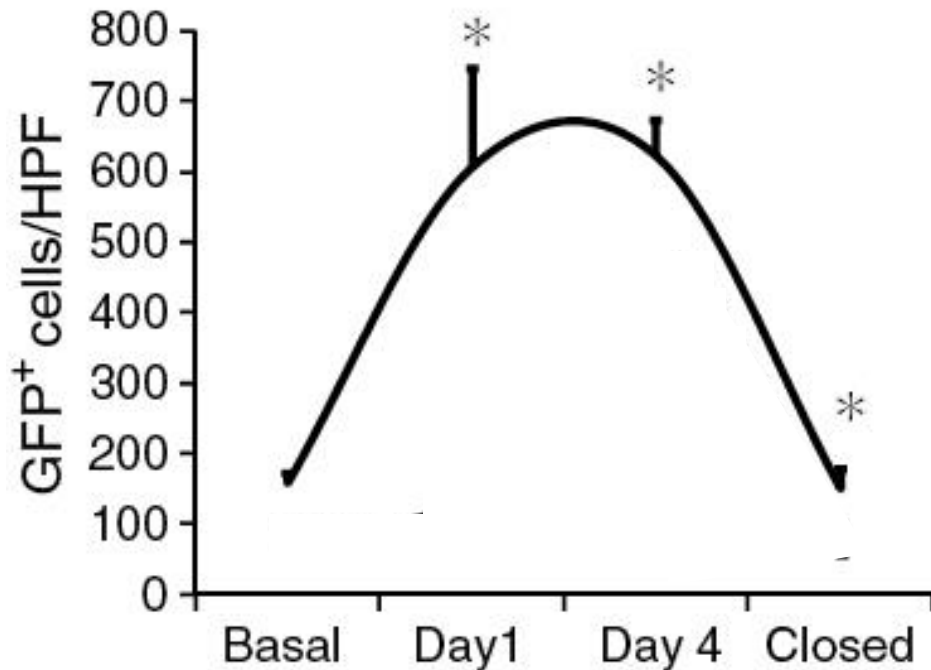


— Modified from: S Rafii Nat Med 2003;9:702

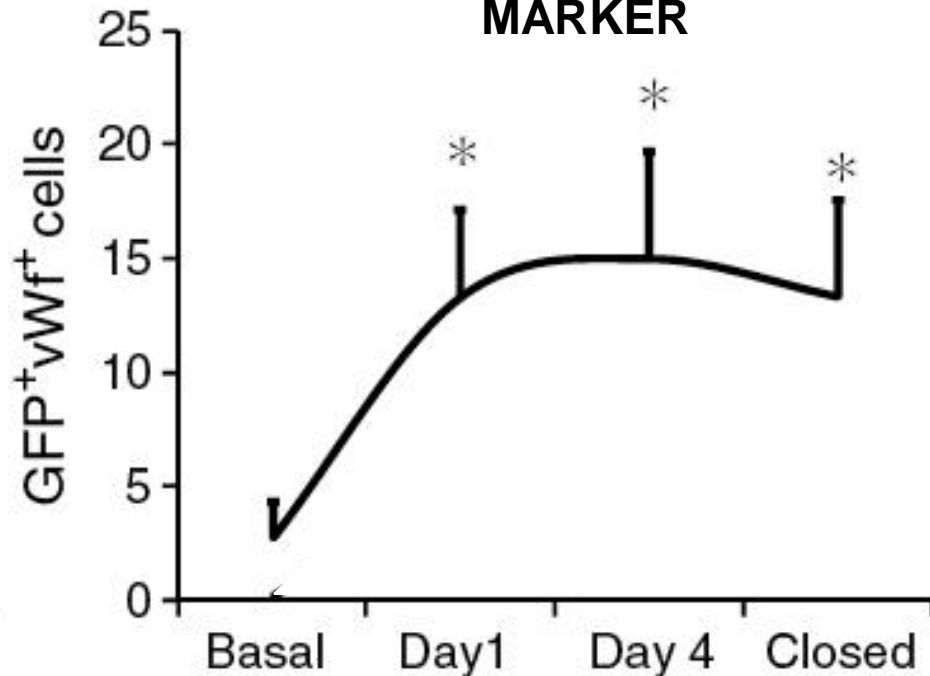
Number of Bone Marrow-derived Stem Cells in Wound Tissue During Healing

— Non-diabetic
- - - Diabetic

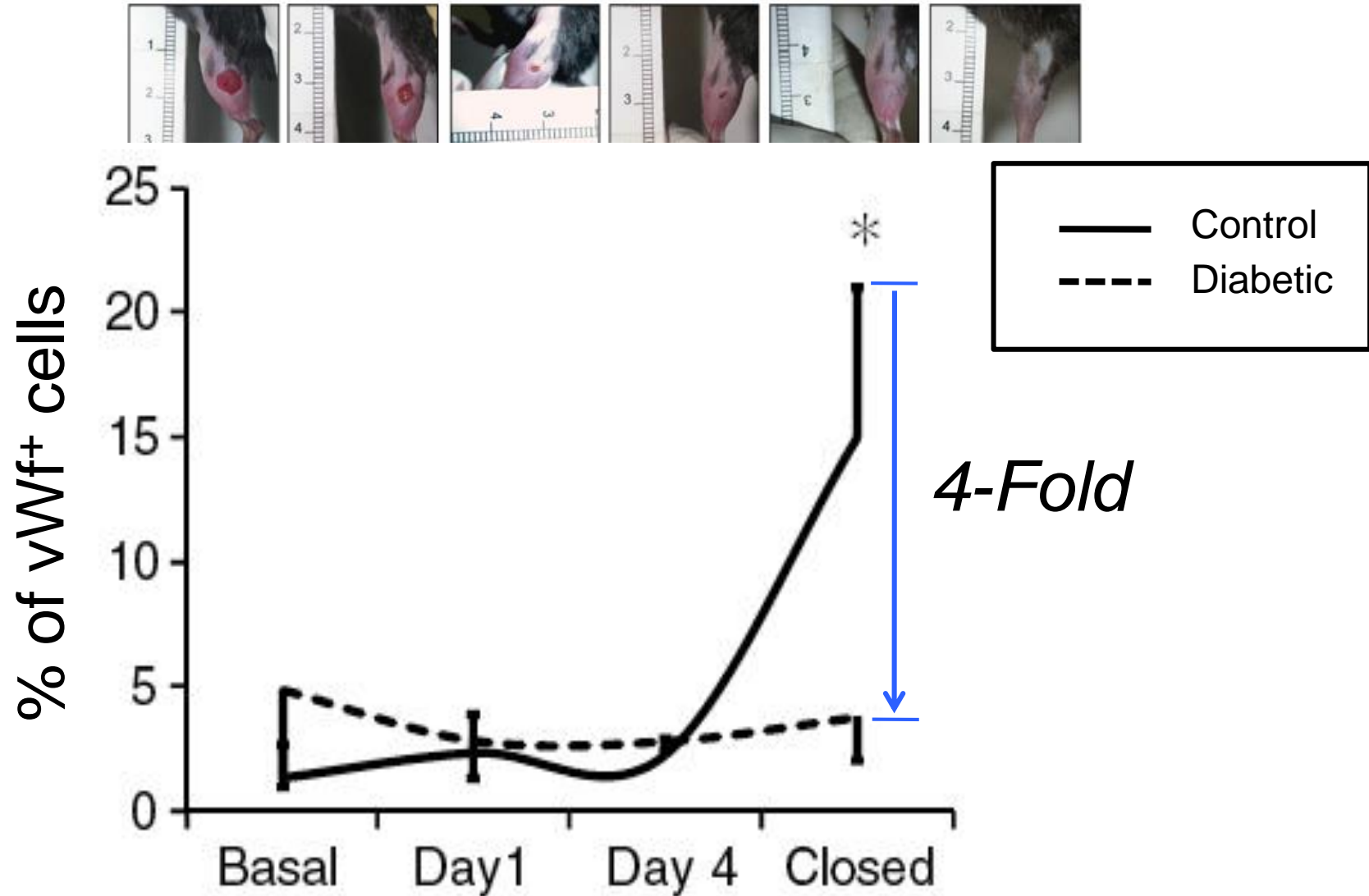
TOTAL BM CELLS



BM CELLS W/ VASCULAR MARKER



Contribution of Bone Marrow-derived Stem Cells to Total Wound Vasculature

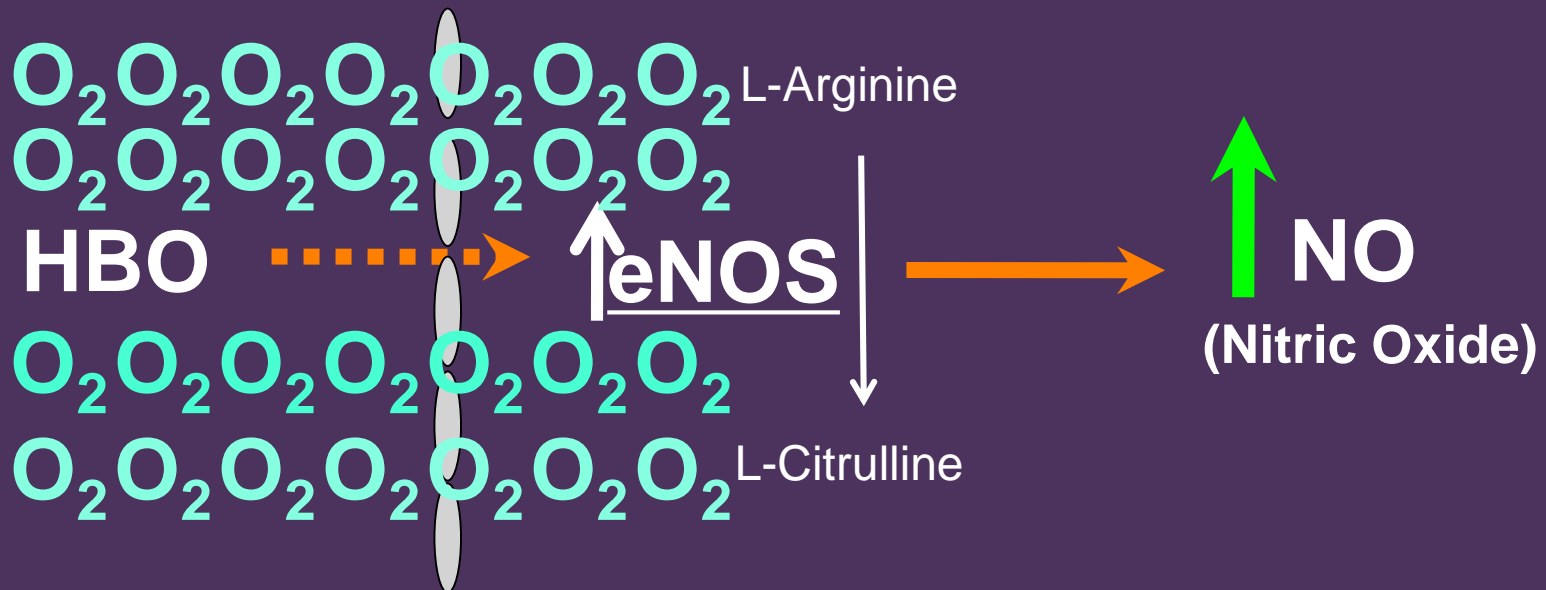


Hyperbaric oxygen (HBO) treatment increases NO production in bone marrow

STEM CELLS[®]

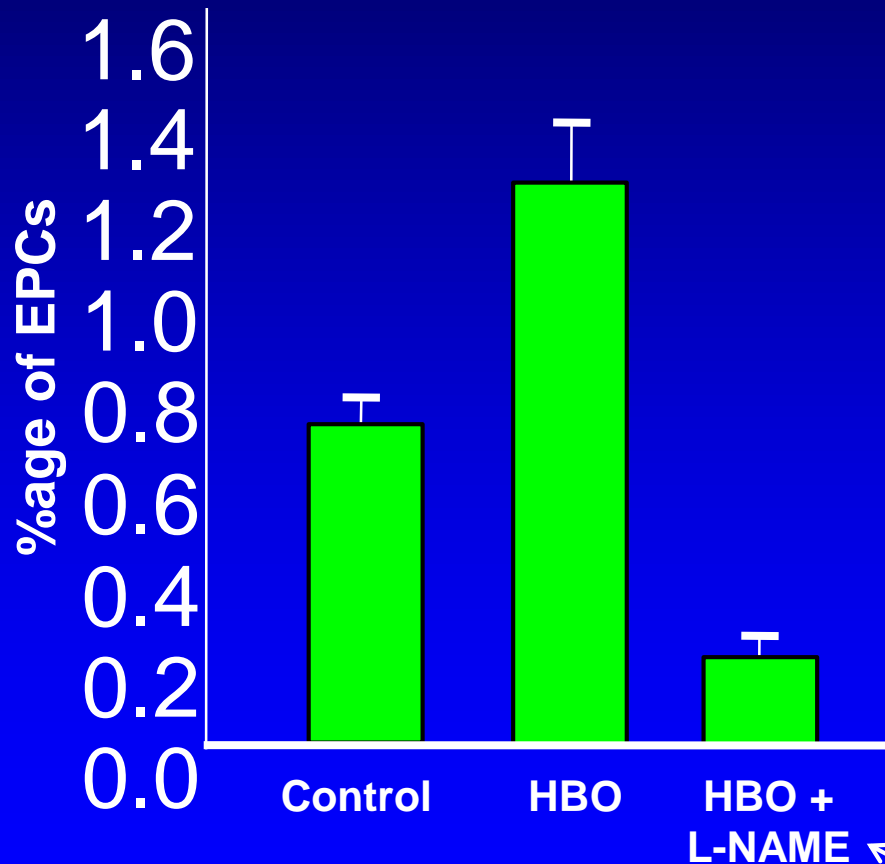
TRANSLATIONAL AND CLINICAL RESEARCH

Endothelial Progenitor Cell Release into Circulation Is Triggered by Hyperoxia-Induced Increases in Bone Marrow Nitric Oxide



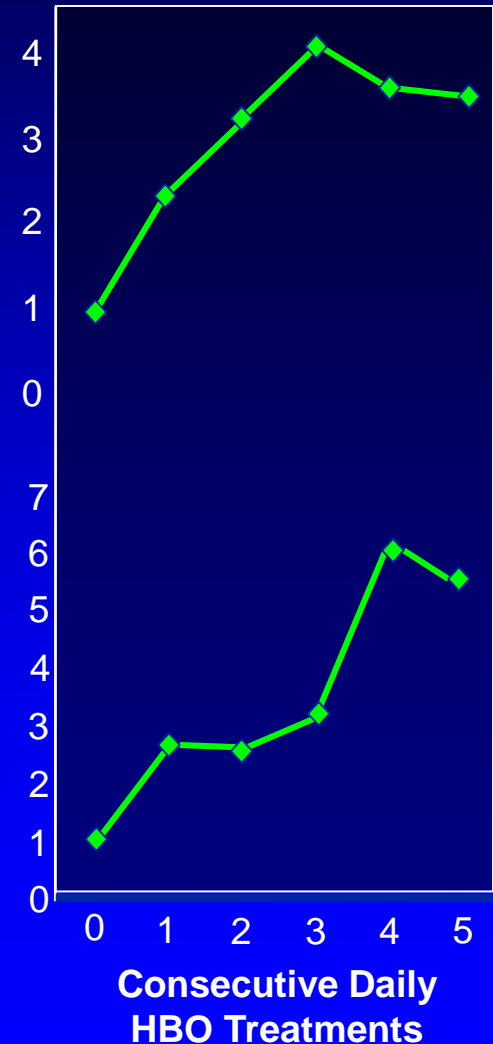
that HBO increases bone marrow NO in vivo thereby in- 2006;24:2309-2318

HBO therapy improves EPC mobilization in vivo

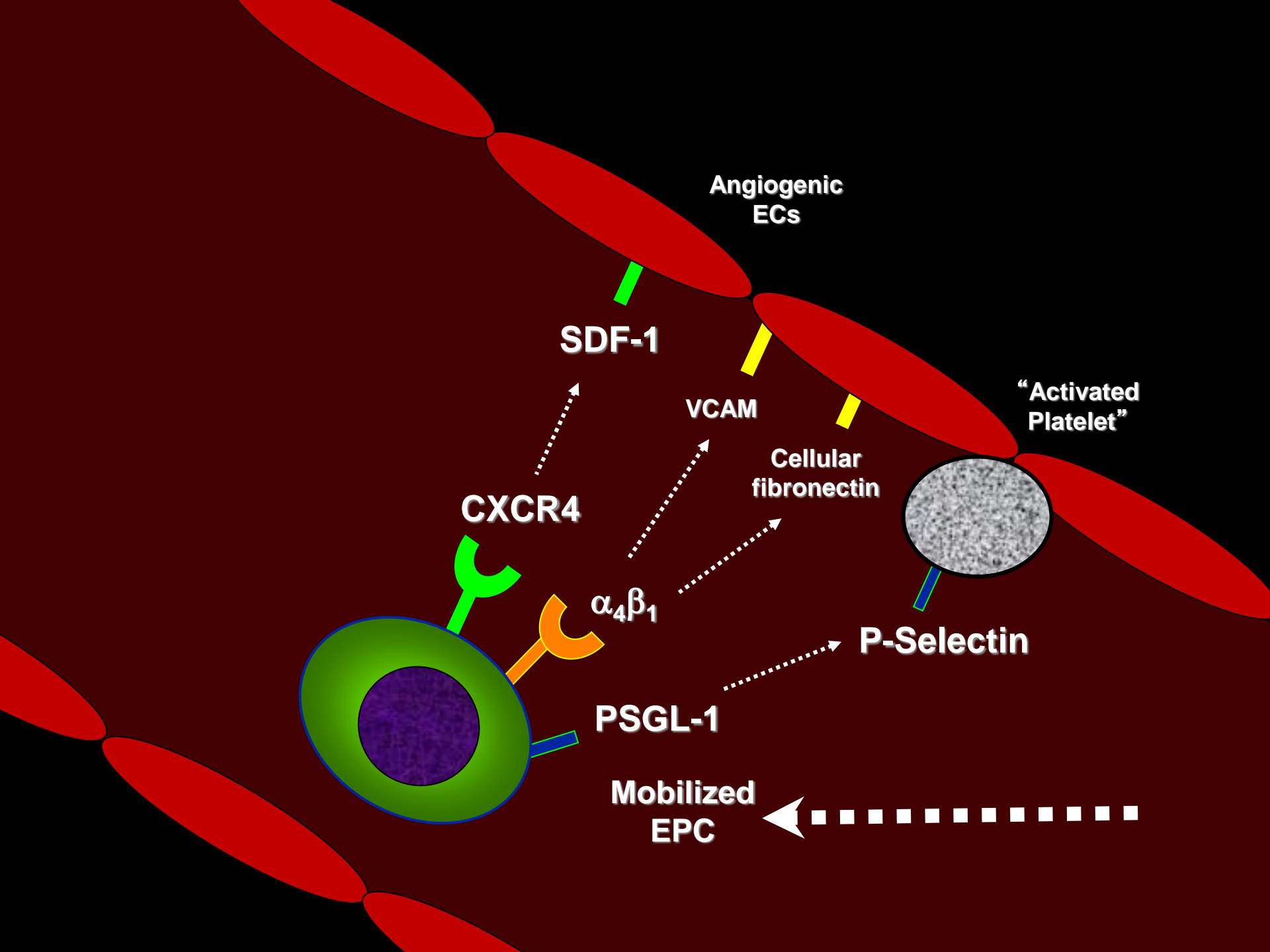


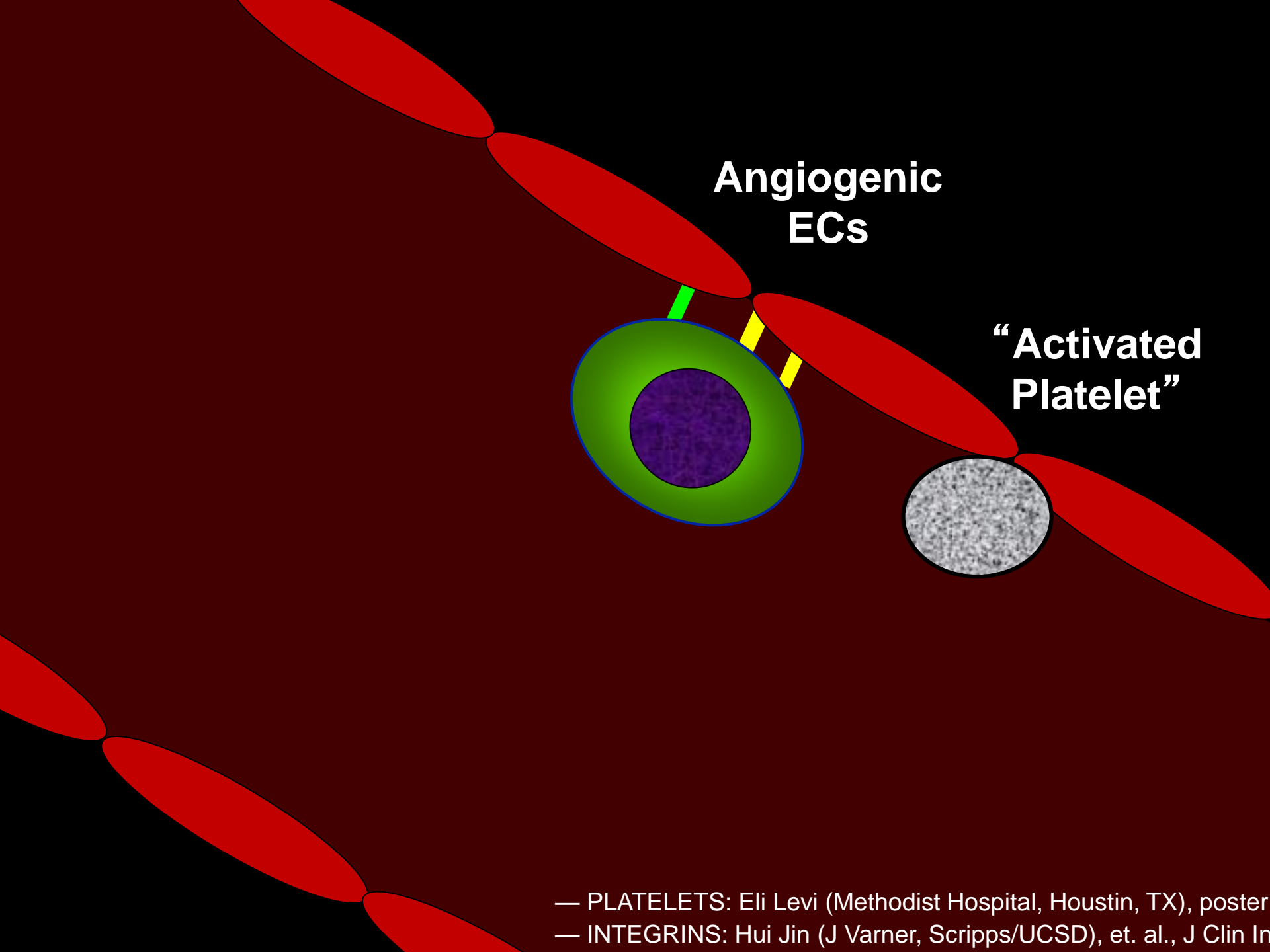
VEGFR2
mRNA
Fold-
Increase
In Blood

VEGFR2
mRNA
Fold-
Increase
In Bone
Marrow



NO Blocker





**Angiogenic
ECs**

**“Activated
Platelet”**

— PLATELETS: Eli Levi (Methodist Hospital, Houston, TX), poster

— INTEGRINS: Hui Jin (J Varner, Scripps/UCSD), et. al., J Clin In



The diagram shows a cross-section of a blood vessel with a red, textured wall. Inside the vessel, there are several red, oval-shaped structures representing red blood cells. A single green oval cell with a purple nucleus is shown adhering to the vessel wall. A blue arrow points from this cell down to a list of paracrine factors.

Incorporated EPC

PARACRINE FACTORS:

Adrenomedullin
Angio-associated Migratory Protein
Angiogenin
Angiopoietin-1
Bone Morphogenic Protein-2, -6
Connective Tissue Growth Factor
Endothelin-1
Fibroblast growth factor-2, -7
Hepatocyte Growth factor
Insulin-like Growth Factor-1
Interleukin-1, -6, -11
Kit Ligand

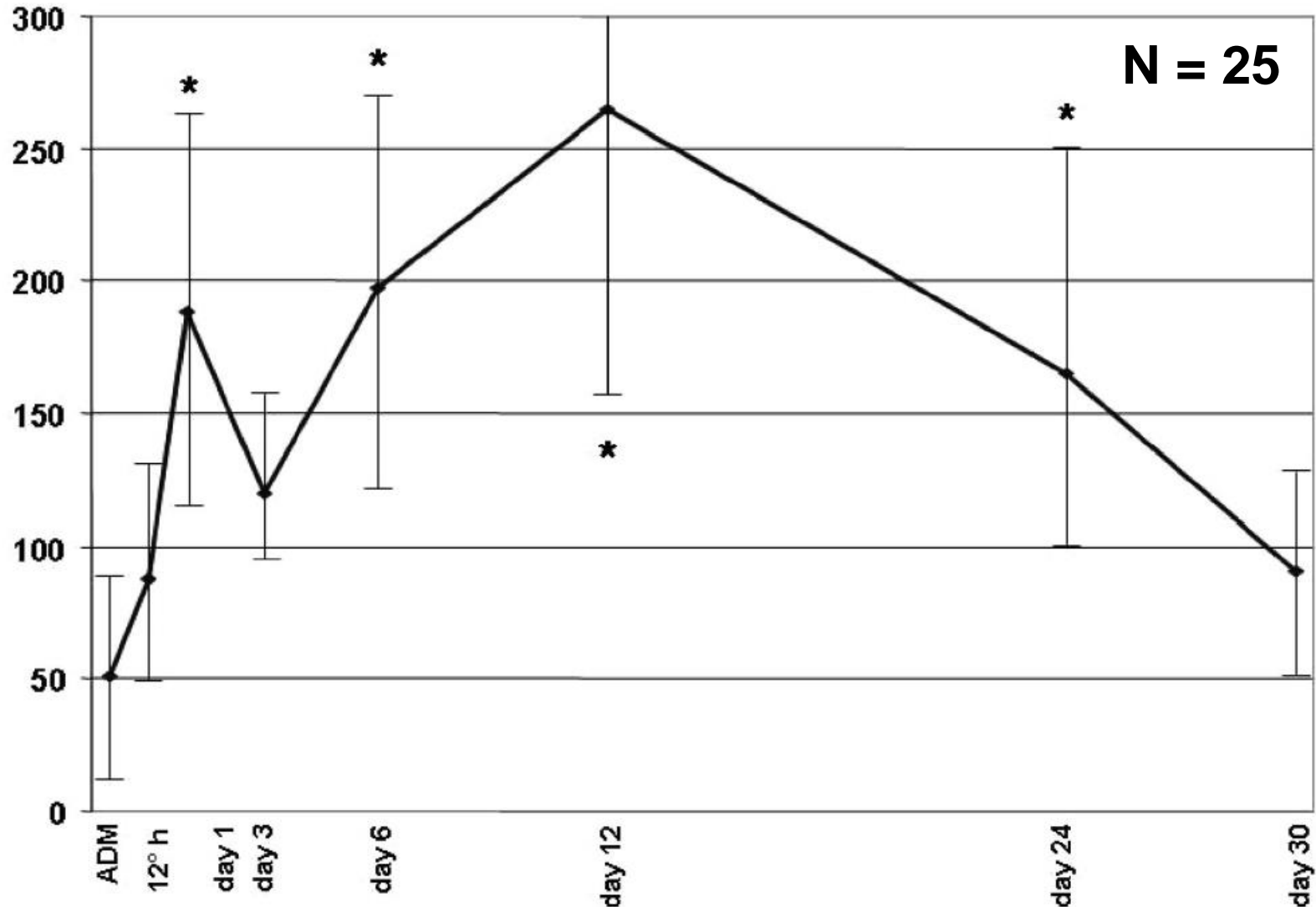
MMP-1, -2, -9
Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1
Placental growth factor
Platelet-derived growth factor
Pleiotrophin
Frizzled-related protein-1, -2
Thrombospondin-1
Thymosin β 4
TIMP-1, -2
Transforming Growth Factor- β
Tumor Necrosis Factor- α
Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor

Clinical Correlates

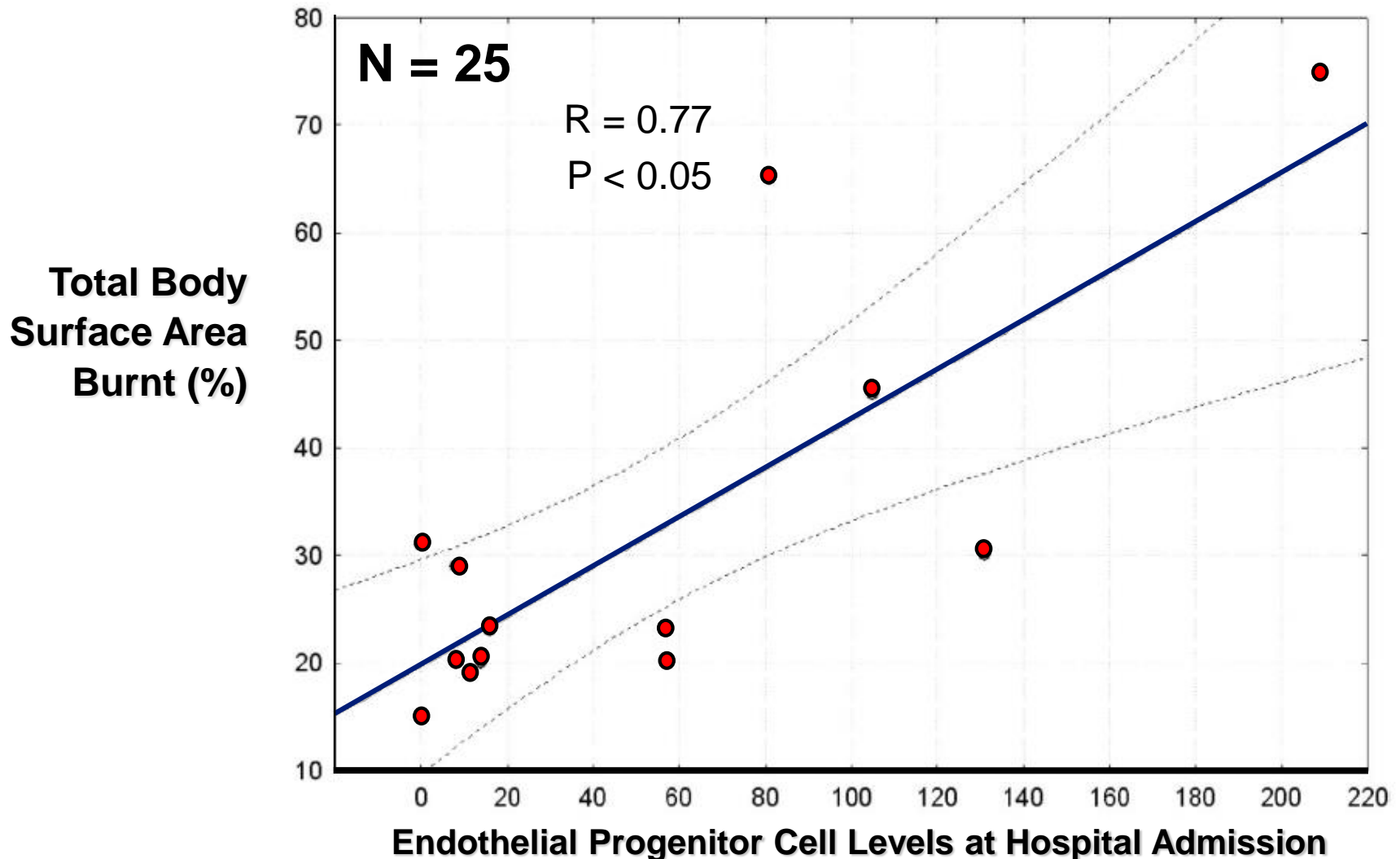
Vascular Stem Cells Are Mobilized in Patients Following Burn Injury

Endothelial
Progenitor
Cells / ml

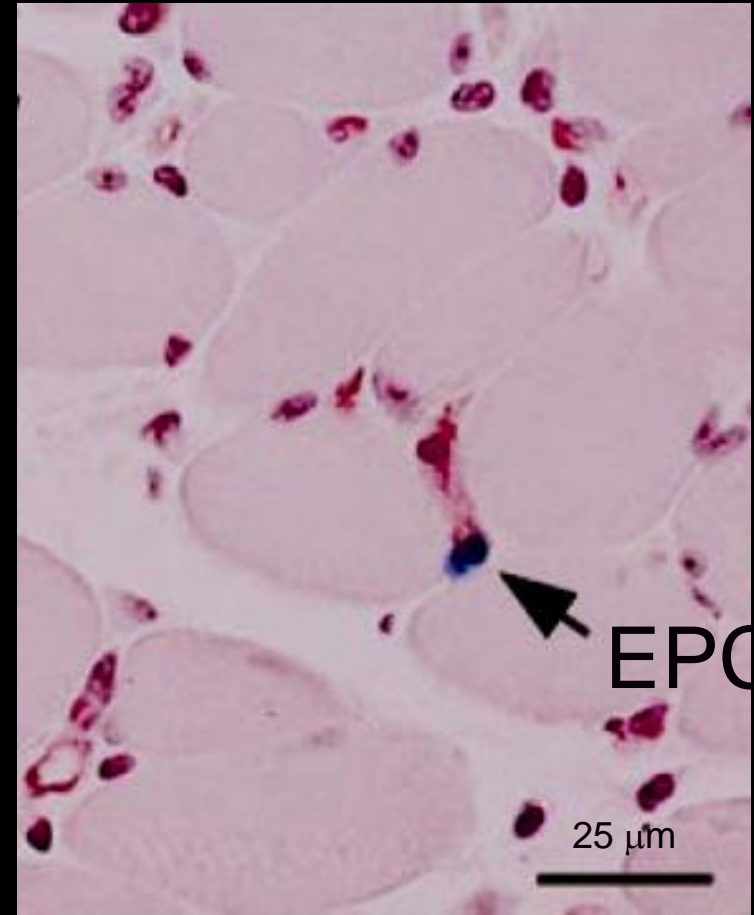
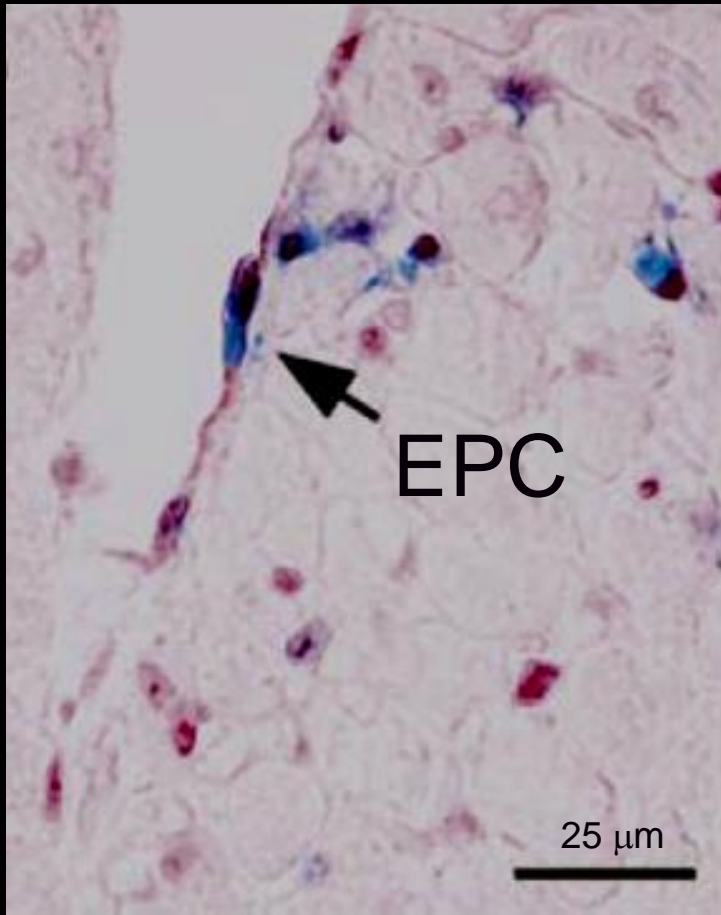
— Carlo Foresta (Univ. Padova), J Trauma 2011;70(2):459-465



The Greater the Injury, the More Vascular Stem Cells are Mobilized in Response



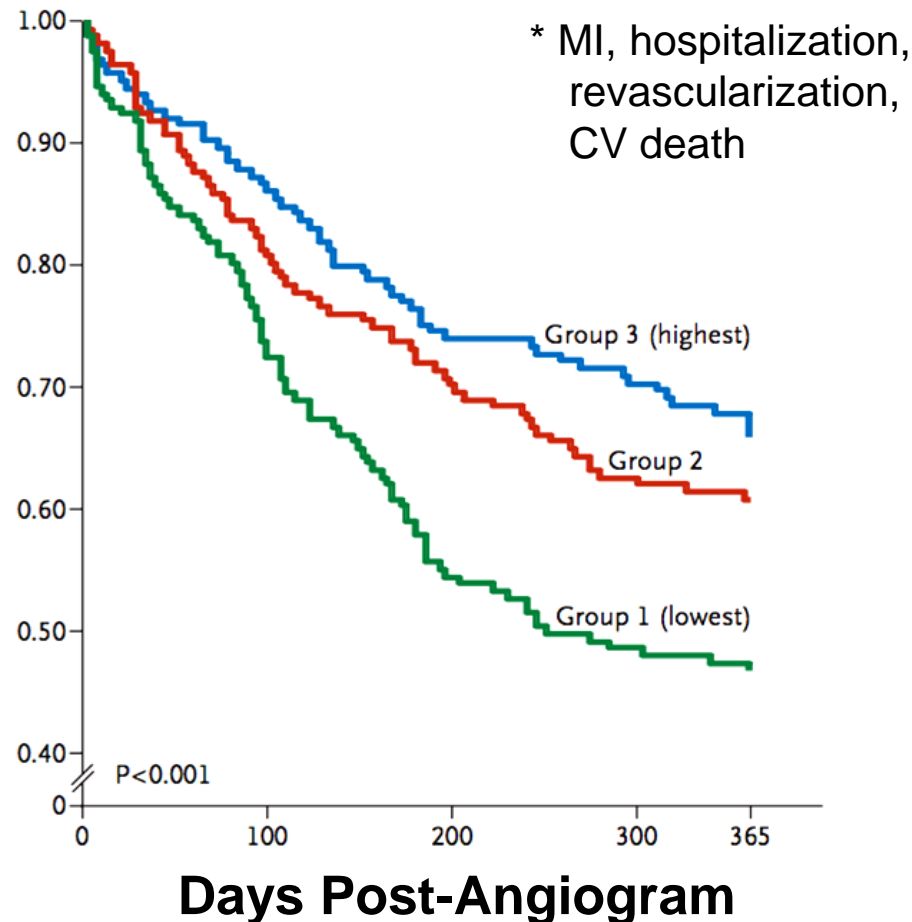
Endothelial Progenitor Cells Recruited to Ischemic Zones After Myocardial Infarction



Higher Circulating EPC Levels Correlate With Better Survival of Major Cardiovascular Events* at 12 Months

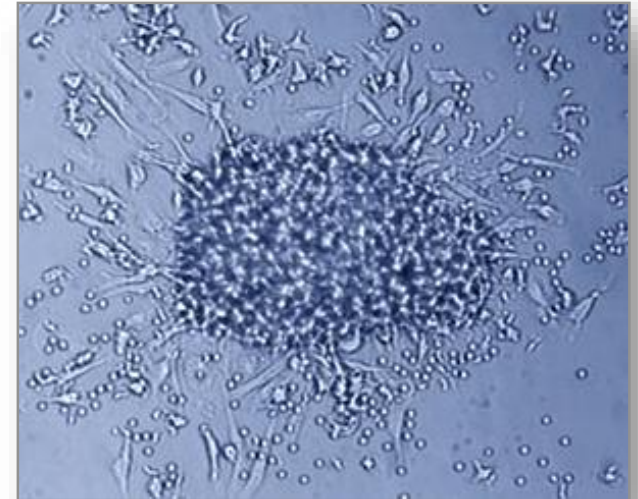
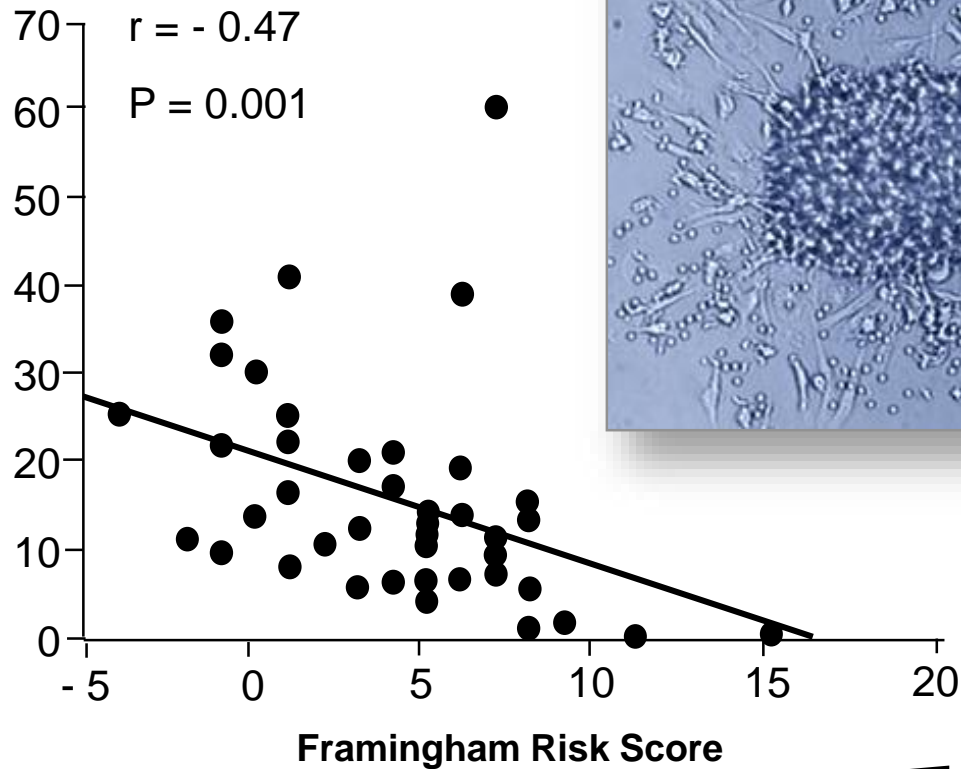
**Cumulative
Event-free
Survival**

N = 519 men with CAD
undergoing angiography
(arterial blood sample)



Low Circulating EPC Levels Correlate With *Increased* Cardiovascular Risk

Endothelial
Progenitor
Cells
(cfu)



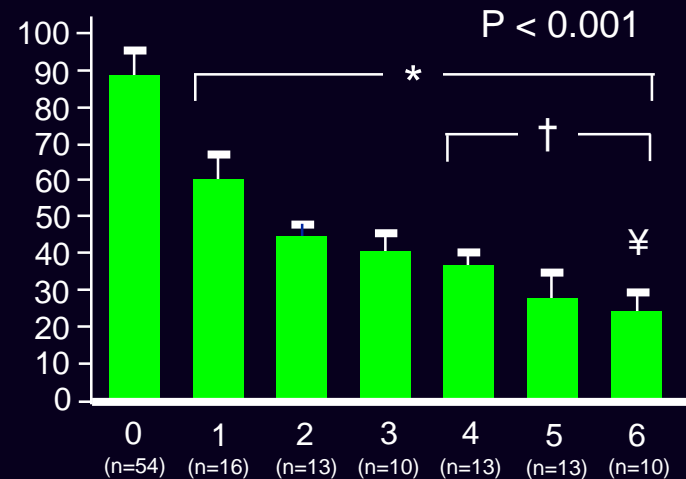
N = 45 men
(20 mL venous
blood sample)

Low Circulating EPC Levels Are Associated With Severity of Vasculopathy in PAD

— Fasini et. al. (Univ. Padova) Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol 2006;;26:2140



**EPC
Count**
(CD34+KDR+)



Severity of PAD
(Rutherford Stage)

Angiogenesis Out of Balance

Excessive

Cancer

Blinding Diseases

Psoriasis

Arthritis

Endometriosis

AIDS

Alzheimer's Disease

Obesity

Multiple sclerosis

Cerebral malaria

Rosacea

Insufficient

Chronic wounds

Coronary Heart Disease

Peripheral Arterial Disease

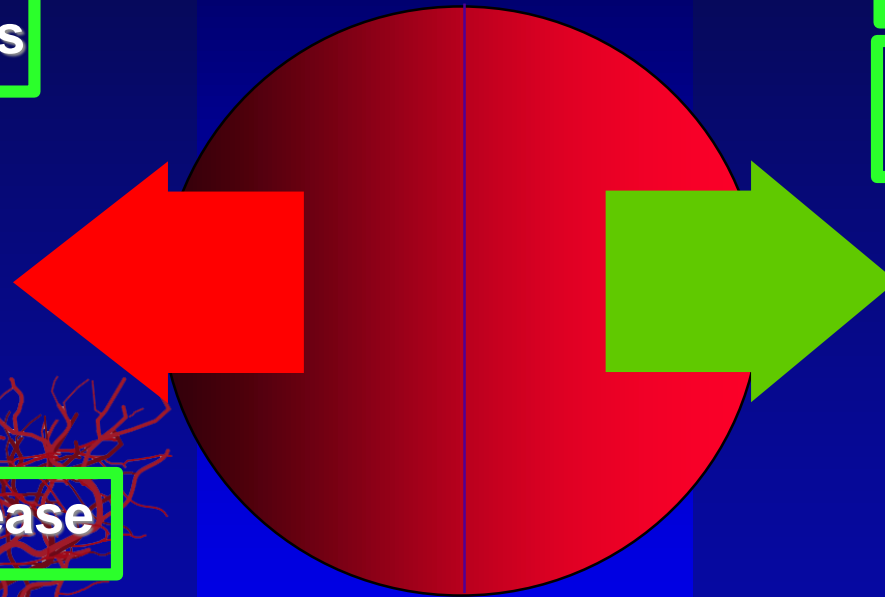
Stroke

Neuropathies

Pre-eclampsia

Hair loss

Erectile dysfunction



ANGIOGENESIS IMAGING:

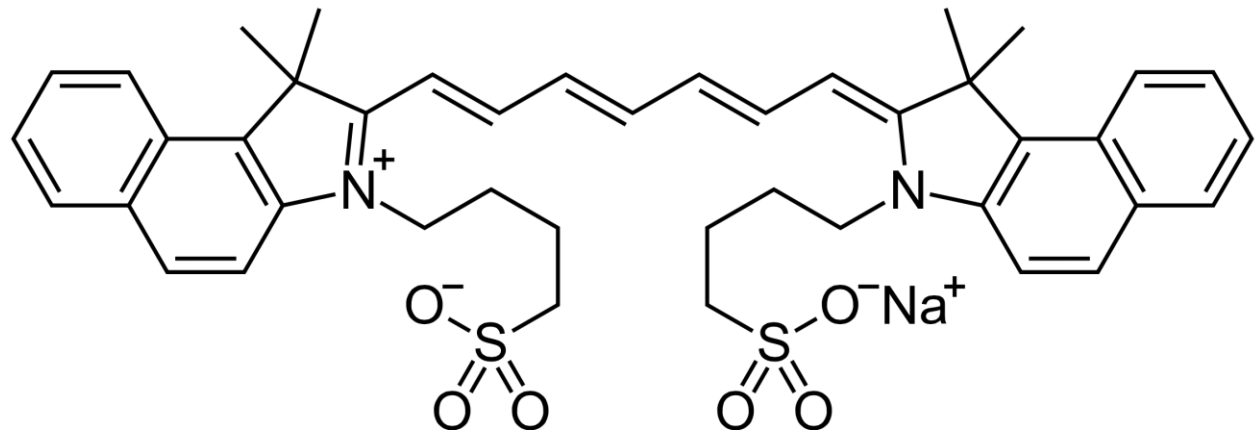
**Biomarkers for
microcirculatory change
following HBOT**

ANGIOGENESIS IMAGING METHODOLOGIES

Angiogenesis Foundation - NIH initiative

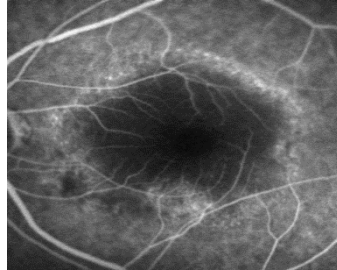
Indocyanine Green Dye

- Developed by Kodak (1950s)
- Widely used in medical applications since the 1970's:
 - Retinal angiography
 - Liver function and cardiac output tests
- Clinically safe
- Excreted by liver, so no renal contraindications
- 3-5 minute half-life
- Only contraindication – patients with sensitivity to iodides

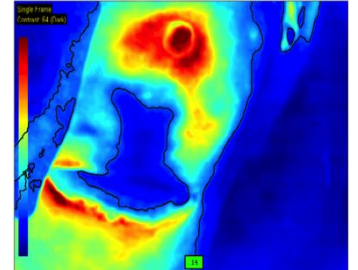


History of perfusion assessment with Indocyanine Green (ICG)

First used in the **1970s** during retinal angiography



SPY used to assess skin perfusion in **plastic surgery** in 2007



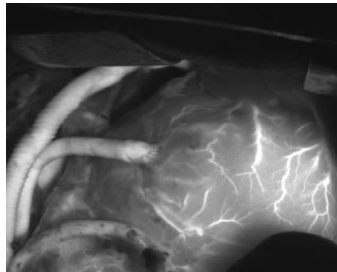
SPY fluorescence technology developed in **1999**



SPY FDA cleared for **organ transplant** and **GI procedures**



SPY introduced to US market for **cardiac surgery** applications in 2005



LUNA developed and introduced into **wound care** procedures in **2013**



Perfusion Assessment Tools



Multi-directional
imaging arm



26" dual LCD
monitors



SPY Fluorescence
imaging head

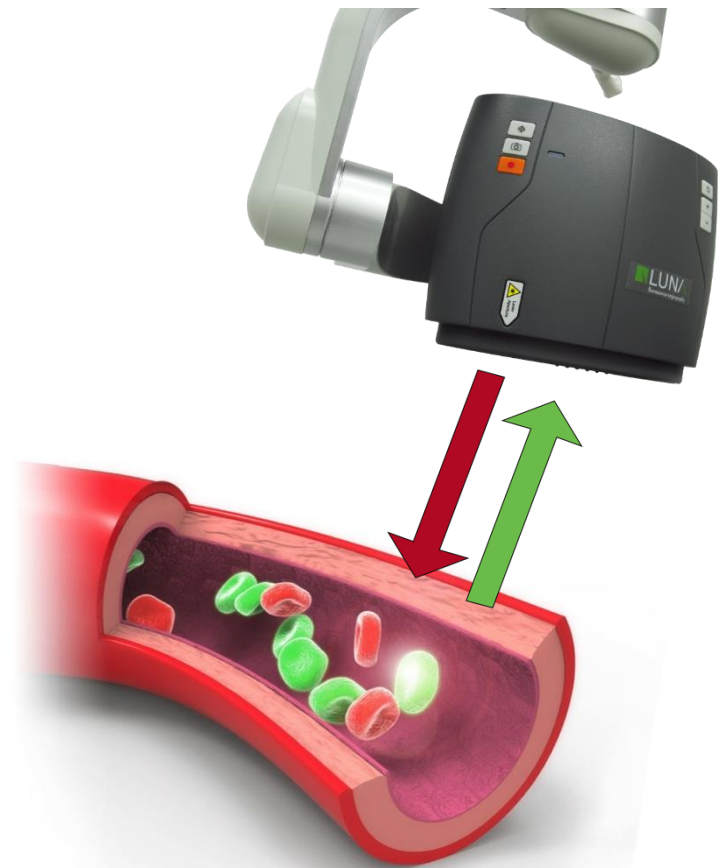


High-definition
color printer



Wound Fluorescence Microangiography

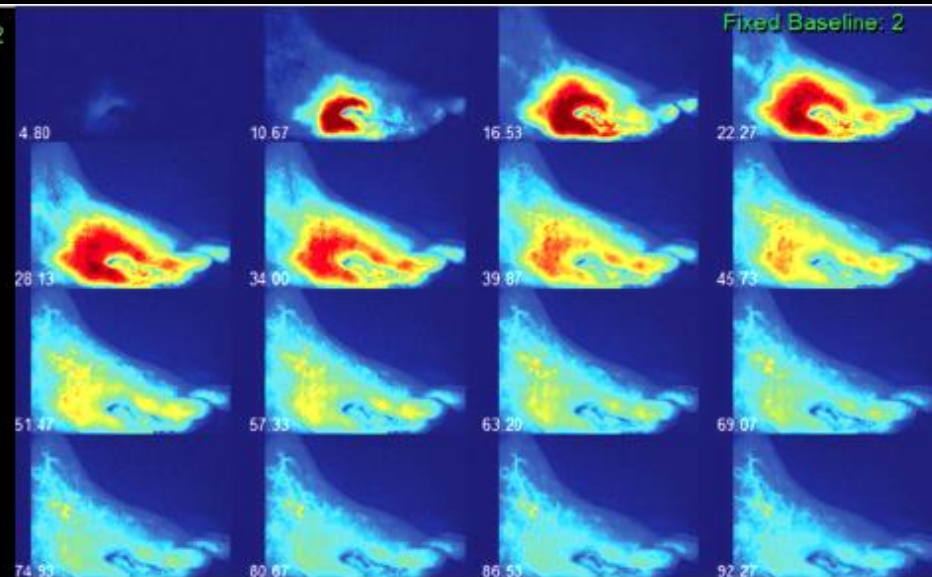
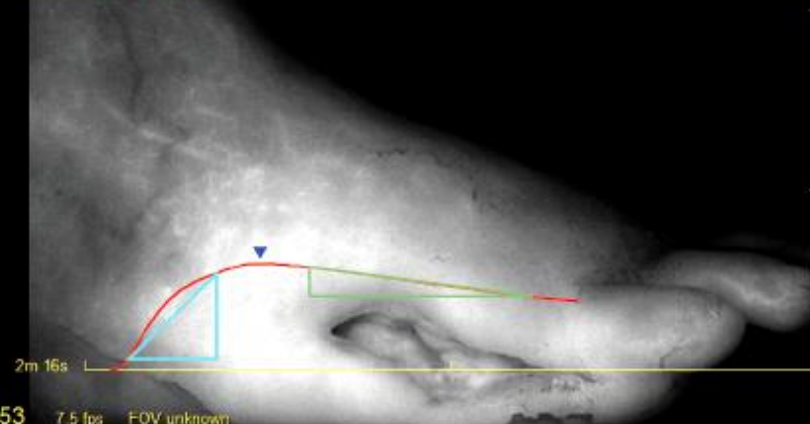
1. Indocyanine Green (3 cc) injected intravenously with a 10 cc saline flush
2. Low-level light source excites ICG, fluorescence captured in real-time and displayed on monitor



Background Stats:

Start Intensity: 2 End Intensity: 50
Ingress: 76 Egress: 28
Ingress Rate: 3.7 units/sec Egress Rate: 0.5 units/sec
Curve Integral: 39163.1

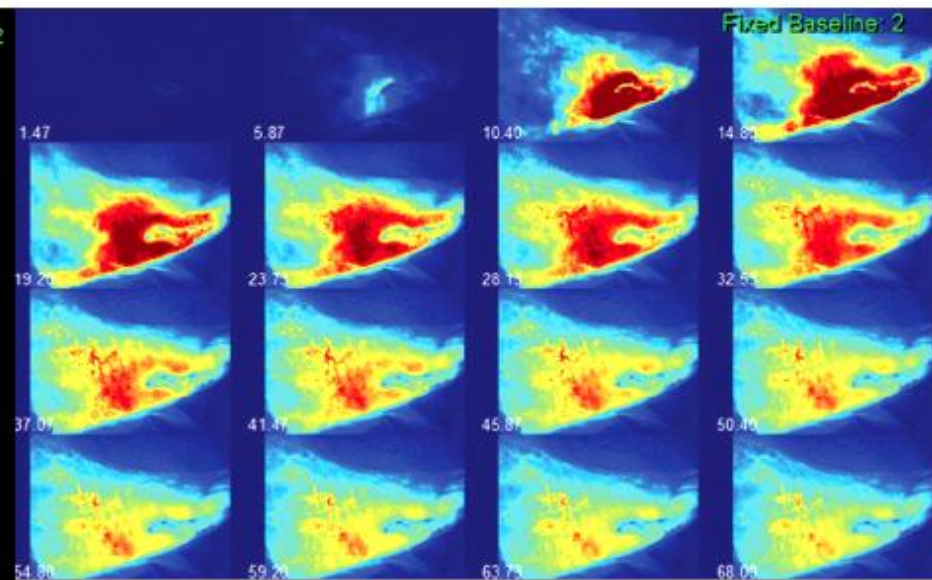
Fixed Baseline: 2



Background Stats:

Start Intensity: 1 End Intensity: 94
Ingress: 118 Egress: 25
Ingress Rate: 12.2 units/sec Egress Rate: 0.7 units/sec
Curve Integral: 47286.0

Fixed Baseline: 2



Indocyanine Green Imaging(LUNA) Assessment of Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy

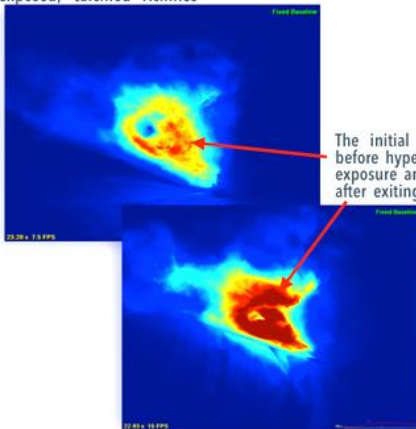
Stephen D. Guthrie, MD, PhD and Barbara R. Guthrie, MD
Designed Altobaric Research Foundation; Livonia Michigan

Seventeen patients at The Institute for Wound Care and Hyperbaric Medicine(IWCHM) receiving hyperbaric oxygen treatments (HBO₂Rx) for Limb Salvage underwent indocyanine green imaging (LUNAtm) of the threatening wound. These LUNAtm images provided guidance in:

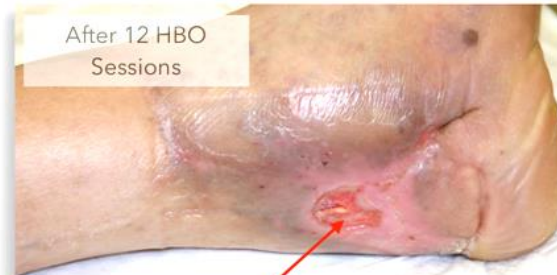
- * Assessing candidacy for HBO₂Rx
- * Establishing the HBO₂Rx depth, duration and frequency
- * Confirming that the wound had regained the capacity for unassisted secondary healing (CUSH).

A case is presented here where LUNAtm images were used to establish that CUSH had been reached after a relatively short (20 sessions) HBO₂Rx course of treatment.

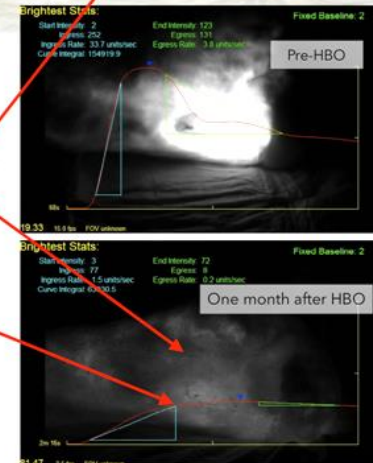
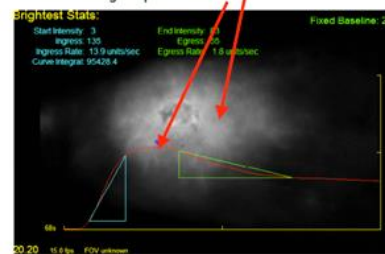
Mr. A.A. is an otherwise healthy 48 y.o. gentleman who incurred an open tibio-fibular fracture thirty five years ago that required a musculo-cutaneous flap for stable coverage. This remained closed until sixteen months ago when this distal breakdown occurred with exposed, calcified Achilles tendon insertion.



The initial LUNAtm image before hyperbaric chamber exposure and immediately after exiting the chamber demonstrate the typical luminescence of the chronic wound and the expected increase in luminescence after HBO₂Rx.



As the wound improves clinically, the maximum luminescence at the peak of the LUNAtm sequence subsides and the AutoView summary of the whole image capture softens

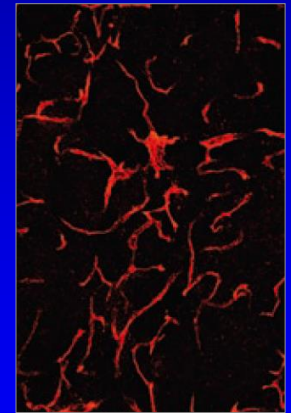
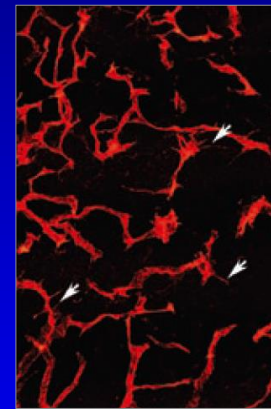
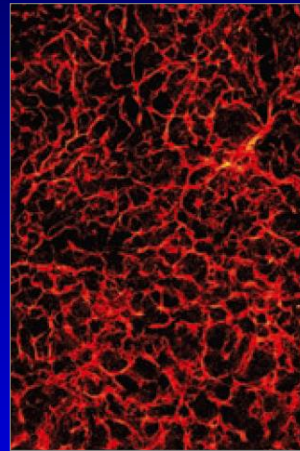
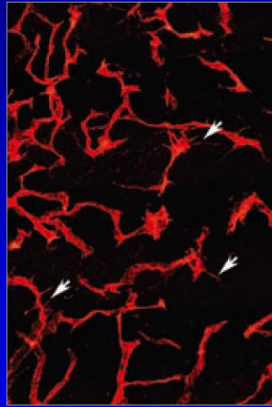
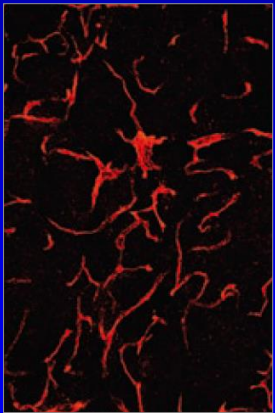


When the wound is fully healed, there is little luminescence remaining at the site and the AutoView summary of the entire sequence has the appearance of a non-wounded area.

Normal Wound Healing

ANGIOGENESIS “ON”

VESSEL NORMALIZATION



BASELINE
VASCULARITY

ACUTE INJURY

MAXIMAL
ANGIOGENESIS

BASELINE
VASCULARITY

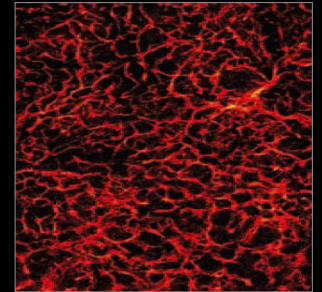
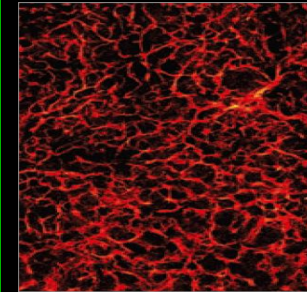
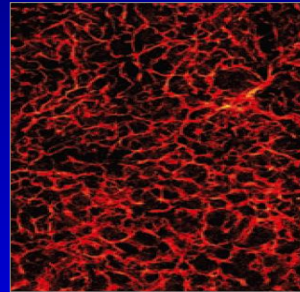
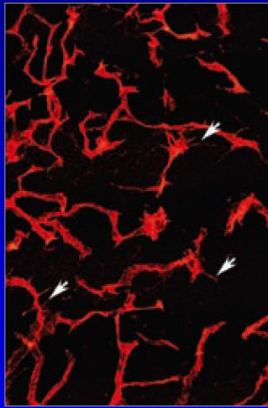
HEALED

Chronic Wound Healing

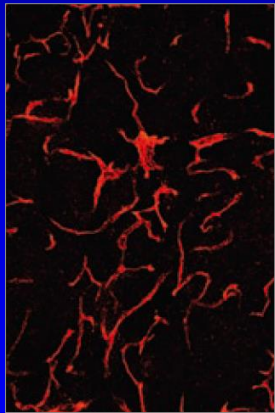
ANGIOGENESIS “ON”

PERSISTS ABNORMALLY “STUCK”

“Hyperfluorescence”



CHRONIC INFLAMMATION



BASELINE
VASCULARITY

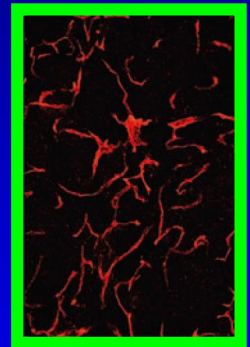
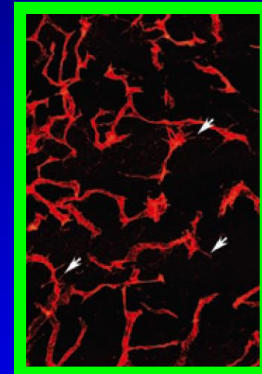
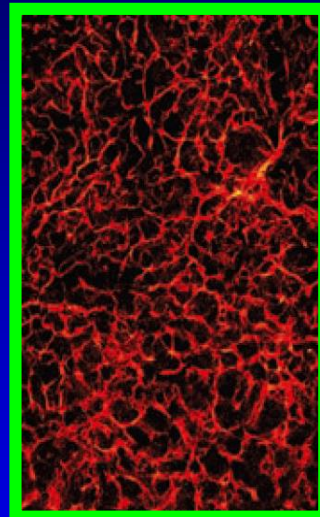
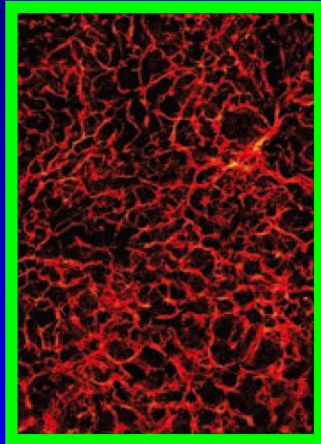
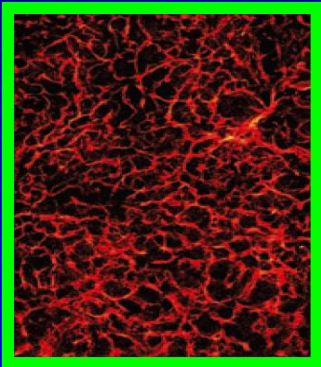
ACUTE INJURY

PERIMETER
ANGIOGENESIS

NOT HEALED

Wound Microcirculation Monitoring

HBOT

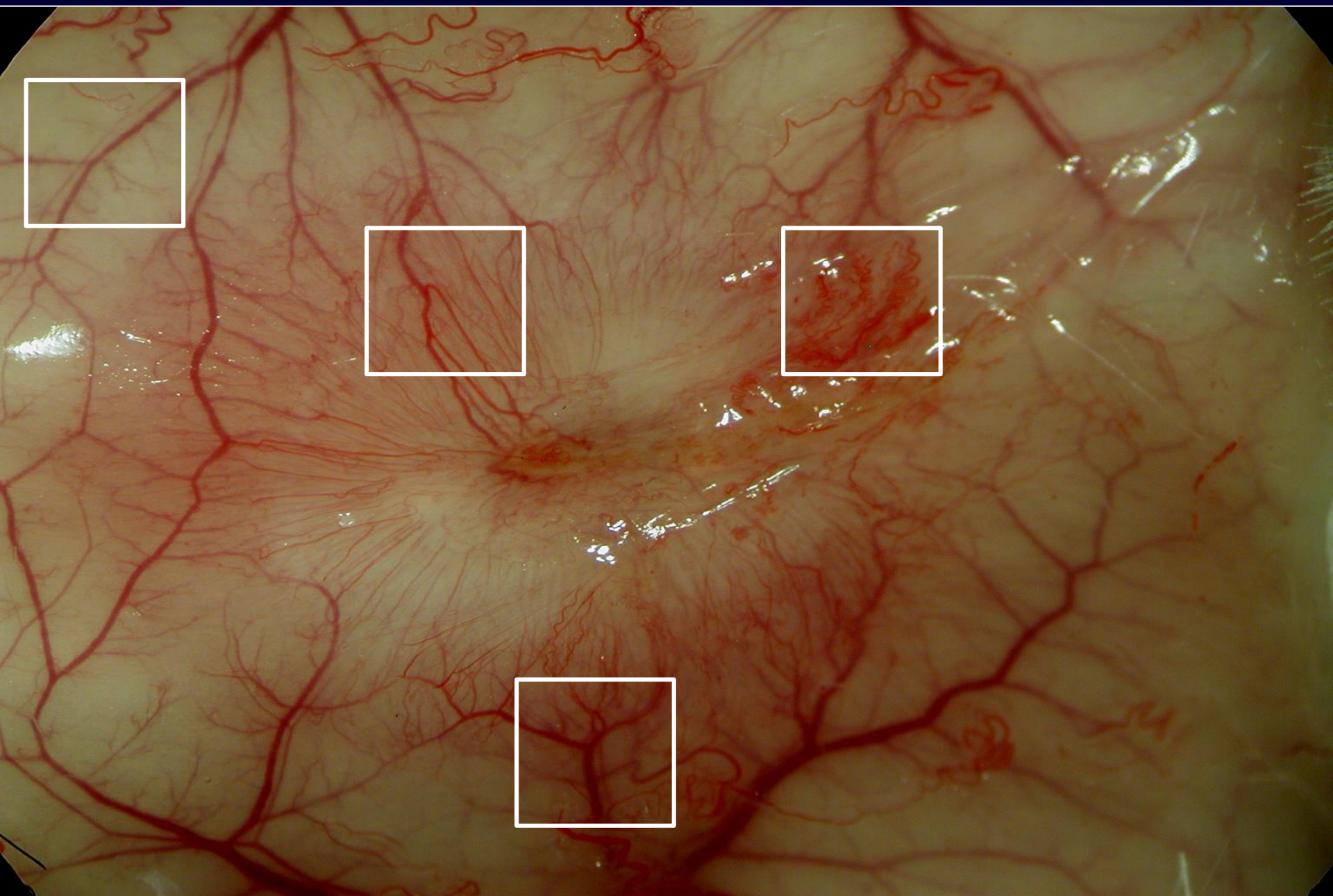


“Hyperfluorescence”

“Treat to normal” vascularity

ANGIOGENESIS INCREASES IN HEALING, THEN IS PRUNED TO PHYSIOLOGICAL BASELINE

Angiogenesis Near End of Healing



3 TAKE HOME POINTS:

- 1. Angiogenic responses are much more complex process than previously assumed (not just “on” or “off”).**
- 2. Oxygen sensing (hypoxia / hyperoxia) in angiogenesis defends microvascular homeostasis.**
- 3. Regenerative changes can be promoted by hyperbaric interventions.**

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- 1. Can the Goldilock's mechanisms of angiogenesis be over-ridden by dose or frequency of HBOT?**
- 2. Is the quality of new vessels induced by HBOT different than that induced simply by hypoxia – can we create higher quality vessels (more stable, larger calibre, healthier endothelium, etc.)**
- 3. Can we use angiogenesis imaging to determine the Optimal Biological Dose of HBOT?**

**“Scientific knowledge is in
perpetual evolution; it finds itself
changed from one day to the next.”**

— Jean Piaget (1896-1980)



