



PLATELET-RICH PLASMA INJECTION IN EARLY OSTEOARTHRITIS KNEE FOLLOW-UP 1 YEAR

Orthopaedics

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ABSTRACT

Background: Osteoarthritis (OA) knee is one of the most prevalent musculoskeletal disorders in elderly population. It has got various treatment options but most are unsatisfactory. In recent years Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) is emerged as a promising treatment modality and classified as "Orthobiologics". PRP enhances tissue recovery, by catalysing the body's natural healing response and tissue repair process.

Aim And Objectives: To compare the efficacies of treatment with PRP injection and conservative treatment with NSAIDS and exercise in OA knee.

Materials And Methods: This was a observational study in which comparisons of different outcomes were made on the efficacies of the treatments with PRP injection and compared to conservative treatment with NSAIDS and exercise in OA knee. The study was conducted in the Department of Orthopedics in Ramkrishna Mission SevaPratishthan. A total number of 60 patients with power 80% were randomly selected from the patients with OA attended OPD during the period from June 2019 to June 2021. The patients were divided into two groups of 30 patients in each group. The patients of the one group were treated with intra-articular PRP injection and the patients of another group were treated conservatively with NSAIDS and exercise. After the completion of treatment, the patients were followed-up for 1 year and the outcomes of the treatments were assessed by WOMAC (The Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index) knee assessment scoring system.

Results: At 1 year the completion of treatments it was found that both clinical and functional improvements of the patients were significantly better than the initiation of treatments ($p < 0.0001$). However, the improvements of the patients treated with PRP injection were significantly better than the patients treated conservatively with NSAIDS and exercise ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: From the results of the study it may be concluded that PRP injection is better than conservative treatment with NSAIDS and exercise to treat OA knee.

KEYWORDS

Osteoarthritis, platelet rich plasma, knee, NSAID, WOMAC

INTRODUCTION

Osteoarthritis (OA) is one of the most prevalent musculoskeletal diseases in the world ¹. Kellgren and Lawrence radiologically classified OA knee into four grades as (Grade I-IV) ². A number of treatments were found to be less effective in reducing pain, improvement over functional activities and in reducing disease progression. A relatively new procedure of treatment of OA is the use of cell elements and bio mediators. In this context, Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP) has been configured as a prospective in improving clinical and structural outcome by delivering a high concentration of growth factors that mediate cartilage healing and remodelling. The potentiality has been shown *in vivo* and *in vitro* studies; however, its real efficacy in OA is not well established ³.

In recent years Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) is emerged as a promising treatment modality and classified as "Orthobiologics". PRP enhances tissue recovery, by catalysing the body's natural healing response and tissue repair process ⁴. Platelet alpha-granules contain and release numerous growth factors such as platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), transforming growth factor-B (TGF-B), and hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), which can potentially change the joint environment in OA. PRP promotes chondral remodelling and chondrocyte proliferation as it increases the synthesis of collagen II, prostaglandin (PG), and matrix molecules^{6,7}. In platelets microvesicles, different microRNAs⁷ involved in mesenchymal tissue regeneration ⁷ are also present and microRNA-23b has been hypothesized to be strictly involved in the differentiation of MSC into chondrocytes ⁷.

When PRP is injected into the injured site, platelets are activated by endogenous thrombin and/or intra-articular collagen. Once activated, there is secretion of growth factors by degranulation of the α -granules ⁸. Among secreted sub-stances we can find: platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), interleukin-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1RA), soluble

receptor of tumour necrosis factor α (TNF-RI), transforming growth factor β (TGF- β), platelet factor 4 (PF4), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), epidermal growth factor (EGF), insulin-like growth factor (IGF), osteocalcin (Oc), osteonectin (On), fibrinogen, vitronectin, fibronectin and thrombospondin-1 (TSP-1) ⁹.

PRP helps to create a highly favourable and balanced environment for angiogenesis by increasing hyaluronic acid (HA) secretion, and at the same time, it decreases interleukin-1 (IL-1)-mediated increase of some matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs).¹⁰ PRP has been used in the treatment of osteoarthritis knee and has shown promising clinic-radiological outcomes, both in comparison to pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment modalities.

Moreover, the soluble receptors of the tumour necrosis factor bind to TNF- α preventing its interaction with cellular receptors and its pro-inflammatory signalling. TGF- β 1 also acts as a factor inhibiting cartilage degradation, regulating and enhancing gene expression of tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinase (TIMP-1). Other factors such as IGF-1, PDGF and TGF- β 1 favour the stabilization of cartilage by controlling the metabolic functions of chondrocytes and subchondral bone, maintaining the homeostasis between the synthesis and degradation of proteoglycans, and stimulating the proliferation of chondrocytes. It was also found that platelet growth factors stimulate synovial fibroblasts to synthesize hyaluronic acid ¹¹.

Thus, in this study an attempt was made to compare the efficacy of PRP over conservative treatment with NSAIDS to treat the patients with OA.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess clinical, functional and radiological effectiveness of PRP injection in early osteoarthritis knee compared with conservative treatment with exercise and NSAIDS (Non-Steroidal Anti-

Inflammatory Drugs).

2. To assess adverse reaction of PRP injection in knee osteoarthritis, if any.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type Of Study

This was a hospital based comparative observational study.

Study Settings

The study was conducted at Department of Orthopaedics, Ramkrishna Mission SevaPratishthan (RKMS), Kolkata, West Bengal during the period from June 2019 to June 2021.

Inclusion Criteria

- Patients with early grade of OA knee (Grade- I-III).
- Patients without previous treatment with PRP or NSAID
- Patients without pregnancy
- Patients with written consent to be included in the study

Exclusion Criteria

- Patients with advanced grade of OA knee (Grade-IV).
- Patients with previous treatment with PRP or NSAID
- Patients with pregnancy
- Patients without written consent to be included in the study

Sampling Techniques

The patients were selected randomly and were assigned into two groups randomly. The random numbers was used from Kevin Conroy: 5120 Random Numbers (<5k, 2002) [Call the JavaScript pseudo-random number generator.] Website: RandomNumber.org, 2004.

Ethical approval was obtained from Institutional Ethics Committee (IEC), RKMS before the initiation of study. 60 patients with OA who were attended OPD during the period were selected randomly as per the inclusion and exclusion criteria and were allocated into two groups randomly with the help of random numbers. The patients of one group were treated with single dose PRP injections in both knees and patients of other group were treated with NSAIDS and regular quadriceps exercise.

PRP was prepared from patient's own blood by centrifugation and 20ml PRP was injected in each knee within 2 hours of preparation in sterile conditions. Platelet concentration in PRP was 1248000/cmm.

All the patients were followed up at 4 weeks interval up to 6 months. All the patients of the two groups were compliant to follow-up.

In each follow up patients were assessed according to WOMAC (The Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index) knee assessment scoring system.

Statistical Analysis

For statistical analysis data were entered into a Microsoft excel spreadsheet and then analyzed by SPSS 24.0. and GraphPad Prism version 5. A chi-squared test (χ^2 test) was any statistical hypothesis test wherein the sampling distribution of the test statistic is a chi-squared distribution when the null hypothesis is true. Without other qualification, 'chi-squared test' often is used as short for Pearson's chi-squared test. Unpaired proportions were compared by Chi-square test or Fischer's exact test, as appropriate. p -value ≤ 0.05 was considered for statistically significant.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Out of 120 patients under study 60(50.0%) patients were treated with single dose Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP) injection (PRP Group) and rest 60(50.0%) of the patients were treated with NSAIDS and exercise (Non-PRP Group). Thus, the patients of the two groups were in the ratio 1:1.

t-test showed that there was no significant difference in mean age of the patients of the two groups ($t_{38}=0.87$; $p=0.47$). Thus, the patients of the two groups were matched for their ages. Chi-square (χ^2) test showed that there was no significant association between gender and the patients of the two groups ($p=0.34$). Thus, the patients of the two groups were matched for their gender.

Also, no significant difference was found between grade of

osteoarthritis and the patients of the two groups. Thus, the patients of the two groups were comparable for their grade of osteoarthritis.

t-test showed that the pre-treatment mean WOMAC Index of the patients with NSAID and exercise of Group-B was significantly lower than that of the patients with PRP ($p=0.007$). t-test showed that the mean WOMAC Index after treatment of the patients with PRP was significantly lower than that of the patients with NSAID and exercise ($p<0.0001$).

Also in PRP group the mean WOMAC Index after treatment of the patients was significantly lower than that of pre-treatment ($p<0.0001$). However, in non-PRP group the mean WOMAC Index after treatment of the patients was higher than that of pre-treatment but it was not significant ($p=0.42$). Thus in conclusion PRP was found to be more effective than NSAID with exercise. Also the base line WOMAC Index of the patients with NSAID with exercise was lower than that of the patients with PRP. Thus the improvement of WOMAC Index of the patients with PRP was much higher than the patients with NSAID with exercise. None of the patients treated with PRP had developed any adverse affect.

DISCUSSION

The action of the PRP began to be studied in osteoarthritis in order to increase the anabolic activity of chondrocytes. The platelet-rich plasma is capable of inducing proliferation of mesenchymal cells, as demonstrated in vitro by Huang et al.¹². and Kilian et al.¹³ PRP can regulate the action of metalloproteinase and activate mechanisms of matrix regenerators such as the synthesis of collagen and proteoglycans¹⁴. Nakagawa et al.¹⁵ demonstrated the in vitro efficacy of PRP stimulating chondrocyte proliferation and synthesis of collagen. Mishra et al.¹⁶ showed that the platelet-rich plasma could lead to proliferation of fibroblasts in vitro, as well as stimulate the expression of genes responsible for the chondrogenic and osteogenic differentiation.

Kon et al.¹⁷ conducted a prospective study in 2010 in which 100 patients with knee osteoarthritis were treated with PRP and evaluated at six and twelve months through IKD and EQ-VAS scales. There was a favourable response in the first six months, not sustained after twelve months, despite remaining significantly above the initial scores. Sampson et al.¹⁸ in 2010 evaluated the use of PRP in knee OA in 14 patients using the KOOS and Brittberg-Peterson VAS scores, and followed them for 52 weeks. There was significant clinical improvement in patients treated with PRP. Sánchez et al.¹⁹ in 2012, in a double-blind, randomized trial, compared the PRP and hyaluronic acid in 176 patients with knee OA. The scores used for the analysis were WOMAC (Western Ontario McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index) and Lequesne. Treatment with PRP reduced by 50% the WOMAC index (primary outcome) and showed a trend of improvement in secondary outcomes, however with no statistical significance.

Vaquero et al.²⁰ published in 2013 a study with similar design to the study by Sanchez, where 96 patients were evaluated for 48 weeks. The PRP showed better responses in all parameters analyzed, both in 24 and in 48 weeks, including the percentage of responders of OMERACT-OARSI (Outcome Measures for Rheumatology Committee and Osteoarthritis Research Society International Standing Committee for Clinical Trials Response Criteria Initiative). Another study published in 2013 conducted by Say et al.²¹ compared a single PRP injection with three hyaluronic acid (HA) injections in individuals with knee osteoarthritis. Clinical evaluation was made by KOOS (Knee injury and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score) and VAS (Visual Analog Scale) scores. The study showed clinical improvement with both treatments after three and six months of the procedures, however, with a better response in patients treated with PRP.

CONCLUSION

In this study, the participants reflect the general population of Kolkata. There were no statistically significant differences in age, gender and radiological grading of osteoarthritis of the participants. From this study, we found that there was significant improvement of pain, stiffness and physical function in patients treated with PRP injection. There was no significant improvement of pain, stiffness and physical function in patients treated with NSAIDS and exercise. Platelet-rich plasma therapy appears to have minimal associated adverse events and may have beneficial effects in terms of pain, health utility, patient

satisfaction and goal-orientated outcomes. PRP injection is found to be clinically in functionally very effective in OA knee (Grade I–III) up to 1 year follow-up. After 1 year of PRP injection also, clinical and functional improvement was very good. But there was no radiological improvement of OA grading following PRP injection. There was no adverse reaction to PRP injection. Patients were able to do their daily activities on the day of injection. From this study, it can be concluded that PRP injection is an effective treatment option in osteoarthritis knee (Grade I-III) and results are promising even after 1 year of injection.

Table: Comparison Of Base Parameters Of The Patients Of The Two Groups

Parameters	PRP (n=60)	Non-PRP (n=60)	Test statistic	p-value
Age (in years); mean±s.d.	49.35±7.54	51.73±7.43	T test =0.87	0.47
Gender (Male: Female)	24(40.00%): 36(60.00%)	21(35.0%): 39(65.0%)	$\chi^2=1.15$	0.34
Grade of osteoarthritis (II: III)	18(30.00%): 42(70.0%)	12(20.00%):48(80.00%)	$\chi^2=0.23$	0.86

Table: Comparison Of Pre-treatment And Post-treatment At 6 Month WOMAC (western Ontario Mcmasters Universities Osteoarthritis Index) Score Of The Patients Of The Two Groups

WOMAC Index	PRP (n=60)	Non-PRP (n=60)	t-test	p-value
Pre- treatment				
Mean±s.d.	48.36±16.22	33.14±20.37	3.08	0.007
Median	45.83	26.56		
Range	10.41 - 85.41	8.34 - 92.50		
Post- treatment at 6 month				
Mean±s.d.	10.95±9.94	37.43±17.48	8.12	<0.0001
Median	10.51	34.37		
Range	0 - 36.50	11.45 - 80.20		
t-test (t58)	10.06	0.88		
p-value	<0.0001 S	0.37 NS		
Difference of Pre- treatment and Post- treatment of WOMAC Index				
Mean±s.d.	35.37±15.43	-4.33±15.43	10.61	<0.0001
Median	33.37	-3.23		
Range	10.41 - 72.92	-33.33 - 22.92		

S-Statistically significant

NS-Statistically not significant

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