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Platelet-Rich Plasma Injection Is More Effective than Hyaluronic Acid in the Treatment of Knee Osteoarthritis

Injekce plazmy obohacené destičkovým koncentrátem je efektivnější než kyselina hyaluronová v léčbě gonartrózy

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ABSTRACT

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

There is increasing use of platelet-rich plasma (PRP) in orthopaedics as it is a simple, cheap and minimally invasive technique. This study aimed to compare the effects of the use of PRP and hyaluronic acid (HA) injections in the knee of patients diagnosed with and being followed-up for degenerative arthritis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This prospective study included 90 patients with complaints of knee pain with findings of mild or moderate degenerative arthritis. In the PRP group (n = 45), one intra-articular injection was applied and in the HA group (n = 45), three doses of intra-articular injection were applied. Clinical evaluation was made by Knee Injury and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score (KOOS) and a visual pain scale.

RESULTS

No severe adverse events was observed. Statistically significant better results in the KOOS score and visual pain scale was determined in PRP group than HA group at 3 months and 6 months follow up. The cost of the application for the PRP group was lower than that of the HA group.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study have shown the application of single dose PRP to be a safe, effective and low-cost method for treating OA. However, further studies are required for a more clear result.

Key words: platelet-rich plasma, hyaluronic acid, knee osteoarthritis, growth factors.

INTRODUCTION

Osteoarthritis (OA) is a progressive joint disease associated with cartilage degeneration which leads to loss of movement and thus impairs daily activities and quality of life. With increasing age, the frequency of OA increases (10). Although OA may affect all joints, the joints most often involved clinically are the knees (16).

Biomechanical and biochemical changes of OA in the joints results in failure of the repair process of torn cartilage. The first pathological changes which are seen are fibrillation and loss of joint cartilage together with thickening and reshaping of the subchondral bone. Finally, the full layer between the joint is lost (18). Starting from the weight-bearing area of the joint cartilage, subchondral bone, ligaments, synovium, joint capsule and the muscles surrounding the joint are affected (14). OA results in clinical pain and restricted movement for the patients.

In current pharmacological treatment of OA, the medications used include analgesics, non-steroid anti-inflammatory drugs, corticosteroids, viscosupplementation, glucosamine and chondroitin sulfate. These medications provide a symptomatic effect on OA and treatment choices are being researched which will modify cartilage degeneration and the disease. Growth factors, matrix-metalloproteinase inhibitors, cytokines, nitric oxide and gene therapy are the treatment choices being researched in this area (9).

Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP) is a treatment form stimulating natural healing steps through growth factors contained in the platelets. PRP applied to the wound area accelerates the physiological healing process, provides support for the connection of cells, reduces pain and has an anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial effect (29). Obtaining PRP growth factor is a simple, cheap and easy way (1). As it is autogenous in origin, easy to prepare and has an excellent reliability profile, it has opened the door to new treatment (23).

Studies in literature have reported the use of PRP in degenerative joint pathologies (8, 12, 13, 15, 21, 22, 26, 30, 31). There are 16 concentration systems which can be used to obtain PRP. Leukocytes and growth factor contained in PRP are obtained in different amounts from these systems (7). Apart from the concentration systems, PRP can be obtained manually from peripheral blood (4, 5). Unanswered questions remain related to the application of PRP, such as the ideal volume, application frequency, application period and platelet activation (24).

The aim of this study was to determine the effects on pain and function of PRP obtained manually as a cheap and easy method in the treatment of knee osteoarthritis and to compare these data with that of viscosupplementation which is often used in clinical practice. The hypothesis was that a single dose of manually-prepared PRP would reduce pain associated with OA and increase function and that this effect would be superior to the frequently-used HA injection.



Fig. 1. PRP injection to the knee from the anterolateral portal.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study was conducted as a prospective, comparative, clinical study. Informed consent was obtained from all patients and the study was approved by the Local Ethics Committee. Patients with a diagnosis of OA who had been followed-up and had not seen any benefit from analgesic and anti-inflammatory treatment over a period of at least three months were included in the study. The application was made to symptomatic knees in patients determined with bilateral gonarthrosis. Patients were not included if they had any systemic disease, active tumour or haematologically malign disease, infection, a history of anticoagulant use, Hb value < 11g/dl, thrombocyte count <150,000/mm³ or radiologically gonarthrosis at Kellgren-Lawrence (20) Stage 4.

A total of 90 patients who conformed with the defined criteria were included in the study. All the patients were evaluated with standing anterior posterior and lateral knee radiographs. Staging was calculated according to the Kellgren-Lawrence classification. The patients were separated into two groups of 45 as PRP group and hyaluronic acid (HA) group. A single dose of PRP was administered to the PRP group. Low molecular weighted HA (730 with 900 kDa) at 25 mg/2.5 ml dosage was injected to the HA group once a week for a total of three doses.

Table 1. Comparison of patients characteristics at baseline

	PRP Group n=45	HA Group n=45	Statistical analyse
Age (year)	55.2±7.8	56.2±5.1	0.488*
Male/Female	5/40	6/39	0.748**
BMI (kg/m ²)	32.4±4	32.3±3.3	0.850***
Grade of OA ¹			0.906**
1	1	1	
2	17	15	
3	27	29	
KOOS	46±16.2	43.8±8.6	0.404*
VAS	7.3±1.6	7±1.3	0.234***

¹ According to Kellgren-Lawrence classification

* Independent sample t-test

** Chi-Square test

*** Mann-Whitney test

Table 2. Comparison of KOOS and VAS scores of groups at baseline, third and sixth month

	PRP Group n=45	HA Group n=45	P value
KOOS			
Baseline	46±16.2	43.8±8.6	0.404*
3. month	76.9±7.5	68.6±3.7	0.02*
6. month	84.4±6.2	73.2±4.6	0.001*
VAS			
Baseline	7.3±1.6	7±1.3	0.234**
3. month	2.3±1.6	4.1±1.3	0.001**
6. month	1.7±1.4	3±1	0.001**

* Independent sample t-test

** Mann-Whitney test

The preparation and application of PRP was made by the same researcher (F.S.) to all the patients in that group under the same conditions. The method described by Anitua (4, 5) was used. A total of 30 cc peripheral blood was taken from antecubital region of the patients into tubes containing 3.2% sodium citrate. The tubes were centrifuges at 1800 rpm for eight minutes at room temperature. From the 3.5 ml PRP which was obtained, 1 ml was sent to the laboratory for bacteriological test and platelet count. After activation, the 2.5 ml PRP containing 5.5% calcium chloride (CaCl₂) (50 µl CaCl₂ in 1 ml PRP) was administered to the knee from the anterolateral portal under sterile conditions (Fig. 1). The patient remained in a supine position for 20 minutes following the administration. The result of the laboratory evaluation of the obtained PRP determined that the platelet count per millilitre increased by 400% compared to the thrombocyte count.

A standard rehabilitation programme was not applied to either group during follow-up. For the PRP group patients, rest and not standing was recommended for the first day after the injection. Ice and paracetamol were recommended for the pain and swelling. Permission was given for the use of anti-inflammatory medication for seven days after PRP administration.

The patients were evaluated clinically pre-treatment and at the third and sixth month of follow-up. In the clinical evaluation, the Knee Injury and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score (28) (KOOS) and the Visual Analogue Pain Scale (VAS) were used. The patients were ques-

tioned with regard to side effects and subjective satisfaction.

Statistical evaluation

Results were stated as mean ± standard deviation (SD). Data were evaluated using SPSS software program (Windows Version 16.0). In the statistical evaluation of mean values between groups, Student's t-test, Chi-square test and Mann-Whitney U-test were used. The changes over time of the mean clinical scores of the groups were evaluated using Student's t-test and Mann-Whitney U-test. A value of $p < 0.05$ was accepted as statistically significant.

RESULTS

No complications were seen in any patient during the application or follow-up. In the PRP group, pain and mild swelling was determined in eight patients after the injection. All complaints were resolved with the application of ice and paracetamol.

The patients of both groups were similar in terms of age, gender, body mass index, radiological osteoarthritis index and initial knee scores (Table 1). No statistically significant difference was determined between the groups in terms of these factors.

In the PRP group, the mean KOOS score was 76.9 ± 7.5 at the three month follow-up and 84.4 ± 6.2 at the six month follow-up (Fig. 2). The mean VAS score was determined as 2.3 ± 1.6 at three months and 1.7 ± 1.4 at six months (Fig. 3). Compared to the pre-treatment scores,

the difference between the three and six month scores was statistically significant.

In the HA group, the mean KOOS score was 68.6 ± 3.7 at the three month follow-up and 73.2 ± 4.6 at the six month follow-up (Fig. 2). The mean VAS score was determined as 4.1 ± 1.3 at three months and 3.0 ± 1.0 at six months (Fig. 3). Compared to the pre-treatment scores, the difference between the three and six month scores was statistically significant.

When the mean KOOS and VAS scores at the three and six month follow-up of the groups were compared with each other, the clinical scores of the PRP group were determined to be statistically significantly higher (Table 2).

DISCUSSION

In the treatment choices for OA, there are both pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment choices. The use of these two choices combined together has been recommended in the treatment of OA (2, 16). However, there is as yet no treatment choice which will completely eradicate the damage caused by OA and reverse the course of the disease.

HA is a natural component of cartilage and connective tissue. Although there are some contributory viscoelastic properties of synovial fluid, it plays a physiological role as a trophic factor. It started to be used when it was determined that in OA patients the HA concentration fell and the chain length shortened. Decreased lubrication means increased weight-bearing on damaged cartilage and in the long-term this leads to impairment in the collagen network and the cartilage surface (6, 9). The mechanism within the joint after application is not yet known (9). Although it is recommended by the European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) in treatment guidelines, the effect inside the joint is reported to start later than that of steroids which have been applied (19). HA is available in forms with different molecular weights. Negative aspects are that the effect is not long-lasting, it is expensive and the structural modifying effect has not been proven (6). In the current study, three doses of low molecular weight HA were used.

PRP was first used in 1987 in heart surgery to prevent excessive blood transfusion (11). Several studies have reported the use of PRP in orthopaedic joint pathologies (1, 8, 12, 13, 15, 21, 22, 26, 30, 31). More than 30 bioactive proteins are found within the alpha granules of platelets (5). Growth factors such as platelet-derived

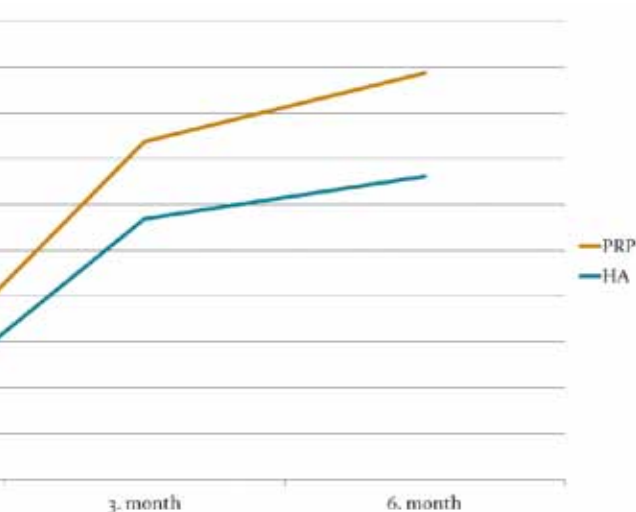


Fig. 2. KOOS scores of both groups at baseline, third and sixth month.

growth factor, transforming growth factor, vascular endothelial growth factor and insulin like growth factor and proteins such as fibrin, fibronectin, vitronectin, and thrombospondin, which are found in PRP, play a role in many stages of tissue healing. The growth factors activate some of the cells which have a function in tissue healing and thus provide soft tissue healing and bone regeneration (1).

The mechanism of the effect of PRP on the degenerative knee joint can be listed as inflammation regulation by means of the growth factors and proteins contained in it, correction of angiogenesis, anabolic and cartilage protective effects, cell differentiation and synovial cell modulation. However, as there is not a single mechanism of the effects of PRP on joint pathologies, it is more complex than previously thought (3).

Three different methods can be used to obtain PRP; automatic machines and commercial kits with double spin rotation, single spin rotation and manual PRP separation and selective blood filtration (plateletpheresis). Anitua (5) reported that a platelet count over $300,000/\mu\text{l}$ in PRP is effective. In another in vitro study, platelet concentration 2.5 times greater than the basal platelet count was reported to be the most effective (17). The prepared PRP is activated by adding bovine or human thrombin or calcium chloride (27). Growth factors and cytokines are revealed with the formation of platelet gel from the activated PRP (3). In the current study PRP was prepared as single spin rotation and manually. In the analysis of the prepared PRP, concentration was determined as four times greater than the thrombocyte count in the peripheral blood. The prepared PRP was activated by the addition of calcium chloride.

In the evaluation of the results of the current study, the post-treatment third month and sixth month knee function scores of both groups were determined to have statistically significantly increased compared to the initial values and the pain scores had statistically significantly decreased compared to the initial values. In the comparison between the groups, the changes in

the functional and pain scores of the PRP group were statistically significantly better than those of the HA group. In a study by Kon et al. (21) in which PRP was administered to 115 knees, the functional scores were reported to be different at the sixth month but the effect reduced by the twelfth month. Filardo et al. (12) reported the median period of clinical recovery to be nine months in a 24-month follow-up of the same patients. In the current study, although clinical improvement was determined in the sixth month of follow-up, it is not known how long this effect will last.

Differences have been shown in literature in the frequency of PRP administration at two doses (15), three doses (12, 13, 21, 22, 31) and four doses (8). In a placebo controlled study by Patel et al (26), one group received a single dose of PRP and the other group received two doses and the single dose of PRP was reported to be sufficient. In the current study, clinical benefit to OA patients with a single dose of PRP.

The manual method of obtaining PRP used in the current study is low-cost and effective. While the cost of automatic devices and kits to obtain PRP is several hundreds of dollars, the cost of the manual method used to prepare PRP was approximately ten dollars (25).

For PRP obtained from autologous blood, there is no risk of immune reaction or disease transfer. There are no studies in literature warning of hyperplasia, carcinogenesis or tumour growth of PRP (29). No complications were encountered in any patient in the PRP group of the current study. Pain and mild swelling in eight patients was determined to have been resolved within a few days with ice and paracetamol.

The limitations of this study are that it was not randomised, there was no placebo control group, there were no radiological and biological results during follow-up to be compared with the functional and pain scores, the number of patients was low and the follow-up period was short.

In conclusion, the results of this study have shown that the administration of PRP in OA treatment is a cheap and effective method which was more effective than HA injection in reducing pain and providing better functional results at the sixth month of follow-up. This effect was achieved with a single dose of PRP. As PRP alone may not be sufficient in the treatment of OA, it can be recommended for use in combination therapies. However, prospective, randomised, placebo-controlled, multi-centre studies are required to clarify these results and better understand the effects of PRP.

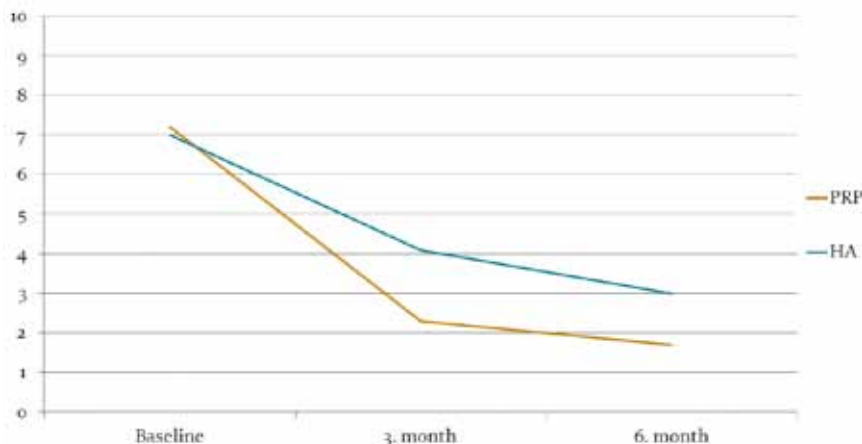


Fig. 3. VAS scores of both groups at baseline, third and sixth month.

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