To evaluate the efficacy of platlet rich plasma injection in chronic lateral epicondylitis (tennis elbow)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Platelet-rich plasma helps in repair because of its growth factor. Platelet-rich plasma has been used in humans for its healing properties. Increased concentration of growth factors and secretory proteins at may increase the process of healing on a cellular level. The PRP increases the incorporation of cells, proliferation, and differentiation in tissue regeneration of the cell involved. This study was done to check the effectiveness of PRP injections in patients with chronic lateral epicondylitis or tennis elbow.

Methods: This study was done on the patients visiting the orthopaedic OPD at MGM medical college and hospital, kamothe, Navi Mumbai. Total number of patients for this study was 40 out of which 32 were male and 8 were females. The mean age of the patients was 48.1 years (range 17-82 years). Study period was 3 months. Statistical tool used is visual analog score.

Results: Successful treatment was taken as more than 20% reduction i.e.(24 out of 40 patients) in visual analog score after 3 month. The mean VAS score was decreased from 6.98 to 4.91 after 3 months in males. While in females, mean VAS score was decreased from 6.66 to 5.22 after 3 months of PRP injection in lateral epicondylitis.

Conclusions: Treatment of patients with PRP with chronic lateral epicondylitis or tennis elbow with PRP reduces pain and increases function of the affected elbow joint.

Keywords: Lateral epicondylitis, Tennis elbow, Platelet rich plasma

INTRODUCTION

Tennis elbow is a painful condition, affecting the tendinous tissue of the wrist extensor muscles at the lateral epicondyle of the humerus which leads to decrease functions of the affected elbow joint.\(^1\) There is increased risk of epicondylitis in association with strenuous exercises.\(^2\) Lateral epicondylitis is caused by degenerative and non-acute inflammatory changes, is a degenerative tendinopathy with degeneration of collagen tissue called angiofibroblastic tendinosis of the extensor carpi radialis brevis tendon.\(^3\)

Platelet-rich plasma (PRP), a blood derivative that has a higher platelet concentrate than whole blood, after activating releases a group of biologically active proteins that bind to the transmembrane receptors of their target cells, promoting cellular recruitment, growth, morphogenesis, and modulating inflammation as well.\(^4\) Plate rich plasma was activated by addition of 0.5ml of a 5% solution of CaCl2 in PRP tube. The gelation was determined by the visualization of the clot and the gel remaining attached to the tubes after turning it upside down.\(^5\)

Growth factors released from platelet includes platelet-derived growth factor i.e. PDGF, epidermal growth factor

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i.e. EGF, insulin-like growth factor i.e. IGF-I, transforming growth factor β-I i.e. TGFβ-I, vascular endothelial growth factor i.e. VEGF, hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), and basic fibroblast growth factor i.e. bFGF, which provide stimulus for the healing of tissues through interaction with specific cells.\(^6\)\(^7\)

The active secretion of growth factors by platelets begins within 10 min after activation with 10% calcium chloride in lateral epicondylitis with more than 95% of the pre-synthesized growth factors secreted within 1 hour.\(^8\)

Lateral epicondylitis is associated with an inflammatory process that occurs in the tendon with other changes. Therefore, PRP due to its high content of various growth factors may be more effective as a healing agent. However, studies on lateral epicondylitis with PRP treatment have yielded results.\(^9\)\(^-\)\(^11\)

A recent review of common growth factors suggested PRP may be useful for tendon and ligament healing in vivo.\(^12\)

PRP injection is one of the many newer curative options that have been used in many clinical fields, including dermatology, plastic surgery, sport medicine, dentistry and orthopaedic surgery. It is a simple, low cost and very minimally invasive way to obtain a concentration of many growth factors.\(^13\)

**METHODS**

This study was conducted on the patients coming to orthopaedic OPD at MGM medical college ant hospital, Kamothe, Navi Mumbai. Total of 40 patients included in this study. Patient with lateral epicondylitis/tennis elbow were treated with PRP injection using a peppering technique.

**Study period**

The study period in this was 3 months.

**Inclusion criteria**

Patients suffering from chronic lateral epicondylitis/Tennis Elbow. Age between 15 years to 90 years. Patient of either sex. Mild to moderate pain. Failure of conservative management (e.g. NSAIDS and exercise) Unilateral/Bilateral

**Exclusion criteria**

Patients suffering from elbow pain due to other causes like rheumatoid arthritis, osteochondritis dissecans, and crystal arthropathies like gout, radial tunnel syndrome, cervical lesions and shoulder pathology. Patients already treated with steroid injection. Patients who have already undergone surgical intervention. Any local skin pathology at injection site.

**Pre-injection data**

Name Of The Patient, Age, Sex, Side, Site, VAS Score.\(^14\)

**Post-injection data**

Complications. Outcome assessment with help of VAS scores.

**Injection technique: peppering technique.**

**Materials needed**

Gloves – sterile. Alcohol swabs and providone - iodine scrub. 5ml syringe

**Injectate**

5-ml of prp with 0.5ml of 10% calcium chloride

**Technique / procedure steps**

Scrubbing of the affected elbow site skin was done thoroughly with betadine scrub and as many alcohol swabs was used(usually 1-2 is needed)

**Patient position**

In Supine with elbow extended

Local injection given by peppering technique. The peppered-injection technique was used with penetration of the skin at the area of maximum tenderness. The needle was advanced to the bone and then withdrawn a few millimetres. The needle was withdrawn without removing it from the skin and then redirected with deposition of fluid (PRP+CAACL2). A crepitation or cracking sensation may be felt, and redirection should be continued until this sensation ceases.\(^15\) Withdrawal of the needle was done and apply tincture benzoin was applied. No local anaesthetic or steroid should be used along with PRP.\(^16\) 0.5ml Calcium chloride (10%) is mixed with 5ml of PRP for activation.\(^17\)

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\(^1\) Kadam R et al. Int J Res Orthop. 2017 May;3(3):375-379

\(^2\) Figures 1: VAS score.

\(^3\) Pre injection preparation.
Post-injection care

Rest (sling) for a few days to a week. Slow stretching exercises. No stressful activities until. No rest pain. Minimal tenderness. Return of full motion.

Follow up

Patients were followed for a period of 3 months (for second week, and after that on 3 months).

RESULTS

Total of 40 patients were included in this study. The mean age of the patients was 48.1 years [range 17-82 years]. There are 32 men and 8 women in the study. There are patients with 25 right tennis elbow and patients with 12 left tennis elbow/chronic lateral epicondylitis. There are 3 patients with bilateral tennis elbow/chronic lateral epicondylitis. This is assessed by visit to the clinic pre-injection, and at 2 weeks, 1 month and at the three month final follow-up. The mean VAS score for pre injection was 6.91, for 2nd week was 6.12, for 1st month was 5.76, and after 3 months were 4.91. In males VAS score for pre injection was 6.98, at 2nd week was 6.12, after 1 month was 6.84 and after 3 month was 4.91. In females VAS score for pre injection was 6.66 for second week was 6.19, after 1 month was 5.86, and after 3 months was 5.22. Out of 40 patients 24 had 20% reduction in VAS score after the PRP injection in which 2 were females and 22 were males. In age group of 18-25 years there were 7 males and no females the mean pre injection vas score was 7.83 which decreased to 5.83 after a follow up of 3 months that shows 20% reduction in vas score. In age group of 26 to 40 years there were 6 males and 2 females the pre injection vas score was 6.91 and 6.75 which decreased to 4.5 and 5 respectively that shows 24.10% decrease in males and 17.5% in females. In the age group of 41 to 60 there were 7 males and 6 females the mean pre injection vas score was 7.07 and 6.91 which decreased to 4.9 and 5.25 after 3 months which showed 21.70% and 16.6% decrease in vas score in males and females respectively. In the age group of more than 60 years there were only 12 males the mean vas score for pre injection was 6.55 and after 3 months of follow up was 4.83 that showed a 17.20% decrease in vas score.

|                | PRE INJECTION | AFTER 2 WEEKS | AFTER 1 MONTH | AFTER 3 MONTHS |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| MALE           | 6.98          | 6.12          | 5.84          | 4.74          |
| FEMALE         | 6.66          | 6.19          | 5.86          | 5.2           |
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