## **RegenPRP for tendinopathies**





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## **RegenPRP and tendon lesions**



In tendinopathies, RegenPRP treatment, in **12 studies**<sup>(1-12)</sup> on a total of **394 patients**, provided significant clinical benefits in up to 90% of patients with continuous improvement over time with low levels of relapse.

**Intra-lesional** and in some cases peritendinous injections of PRP, prepared with RegenKits, show significant positive effects (**decreased pain, improved functionality**), including on patients that were refractory to conventional treatments, on different types of tendinopathies:

- insertional and non-insertional tendinopathies of the Achilles tendon
- patellar tendinopathies
- elbow tendinopathies
- Rotator cuff tears or tendinopathies
- various other enthesopathies (greater trochanter, plantar fascia)

Regen PRP was found to be particularly effective in insertional tendinopathies.









In a recent **meta-analysis, Fitzpatrick<sup>13</sup>** concluded that leukocyte rich PRP (LR-PRP) was recommended for tendinosis. As noted by Russo<sup>14</sup>, **this conclusion is biased** as it is based on only one study with poor results that used a PRP that was de-leukocyted by filtration in comparison to 11 studies done with LR-PRP.

**RegenPRP is leukocyte poor PRP (LP-PRP) efficient for tendinosis**, without the pain and detrimental effects linked with the high inflammatory reaction induced by LR-PRP.

**The composition of the PRP** (platelet quality, level of contamination with red and white blood cells) has a significant impact on the therapeutic effect, as shown by Papalia<sup>15</sup> and Filardo<sup>16</sup> on knee osteoarthritis. LP-PRP, like RegenPRP, are as efficient or even superior to LR-PRP even though LP-PRP are usually with a platelet concentration factor below 3 times (1-3X) the baseline value in blood, while LR-PRP are usually concentrated 4 to 6 times (4-6X).





## **RegenPRP and tendon lesions**



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## **RegenPRP and tendon lesions**



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