REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We acknowledge the receipt of study funding by the Medical Research Center.

No conflict of interest.

**6ER-014** PLATELET-RICH PLASMA: WHAT ARE WE REALLY ADMINISTERING TO OUR PATIENTS?

R Álvarez Sánchez*, MMD Villanova Lopez, M Nuñez-Núñez, M Murillo-Izquierdo, MDM Villanova Lopez, M Nuñez-Núñez, M Murillo-Izquierdo, M Donaire, M Cameán, S Sandoval. 1Hospital La Linea de La Concepcion, Pharmacy, San Cecilio, Spain; 2Hospital Hospiten Estepona, Traumatology, Estepona, Spain; 3Hospital San Cecilio, Pharmacy, Granada, Spain; 4Hospital Virgen Macarena, Pharmacy, Seville, Spain; 5Hospital La Linea de La Concepcion, Traumatology, La Linea de La Concepcion, Spain

10.1136/ejhpharm-2019-eahpconf.611

Background Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) has been shown to clinically accelerate the healing of both soft and hard tissues, although its analgesic and anti-inflammatory (AA) activity yields in its concentration on blood-cell counts and certain grown factors. In 2013 PRP changed it condition and acquired the pre-selected grown factors proved to be involved in the AA effect of PRP.

Purpose We sought to describe and analyse our PRP prepared in our facilities.

Material and methods Following GMP practice guidelines, PRP was manufactured under an open technique. 100 g for 10 min conditions were applied. For each patient, 70 ml of peripheral blood were extracted and 14 ml of PRP was obtained. Cell counts and the contents of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), platelet-derived growth factor AB (PDGF-AB), transforming growth factor beta 1 (TGF-b1), interlekin beta 1 (IL-1B) and insulin growth factor (IGF) concentration of growth factors in PRP were analysed.

Results Seventy-four patients were included. In table 1, peripheral blood sample and PRP composition are shown. Concentration and percentage recovery were 2.28 (2.15–2.36) and 45.6 (43.15–47.14) for platelets; 0.45 (0.39–0.6) and 9.17 (7.83–11.93) for white cells; and 0.01 (0.01–0.01) and 0.22 (0.18–0.29) for red cells, respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platelet-rich plasma</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Desv. tip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hematies (x 10³/µl)</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemoglobina (g/dl)</td>
<td>13.81</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hematocrito (%)</td>
<td>42.57</td>
<td>3.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucocitos (x 10³/µl)</td>
<td>7.33</td>
<td>1.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaquetas (x 10¹³/µl)</td>
<td>261.53</td>
<td>78.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**6ER-015** IMPACT ON PAIN MANAGEMENT AFTER A SINGLE VISCOSUPPLEMENTATION INTRAARTICULAR INJECTION IN PATIENTS WITH HIP OSTEOARTHRITIS WHO FAILED CONVENTIONAL TREATMENT

MDM Villanova Lopez, M Nuñez-Núñez, M Murillo-Izquierdo, AS Raquel*, I Donaire, S Sandoval, M Camean Fernandez, Hospital Hospiten Estepona, Traumatology, Estepona, Spain; 2Hospital San Cecilio, Pharmacy, Granada, Spain; 3Hospital Virgen Macarena, Pharmacy, Seville, Spain; 4Hospital La Linea de La Concepcion, Traumatology, La Linea de La Concepcion, Spain; 5Hospital Virgen Macarena, Pharmacy, Seville, Spain

10.1136/ejhpharm-2019-eahpconf.612

Background Viscosupplementation intraarticular injection with hyaluronic acid (HA) and platelet-rich plasma (PRP) has been shown to improve pain management in osteoarthritis.

Purpose We sought to describe the impact on analgesic consumption and VAS score after a single viscosupplementation intraarticular injection in patients with hip osteoarthritis.

Material and methods Randomised controlled trial to compare the clinical efficacy and safety of a single ultrasound-guided intraarticular injection with autologous PRP versus HA in hip osteoarthritis was performed with a 1 year follow-up (four visits: baseline, 1, 4, 24, 48 weeks). Variables studied included the reduction in: VAS score, analgesic drugs’ consumption in doses (defined as total daily-defined-doses and type categorised according to OMS scale: type I, II and III for opioids).

Results A total of 74 patients were randomly assigned to two groups and received one single injection, PRP (38 patients), AH (36 patients). Table 1 shows reduction in analgesics’ consumption per group of treatment.

Within the first month, a significant reduction was shown in VAS score for both treatment arms in respect to last visit: 4 (2–6) vs. 7 (5–8) in PRP and 4.5 (2–7) vs. 7 (5–8) in HA; p<0.01. The 42.8% and 35.7% improvement in the PRP and HA groups, respectively, decrease to 28.5% in visit 3 for both treatment arms. Pain management decrease although safer a year of follow-up baseline levels were not achieved and only 3/74 (4%) patients decided to go for surgery during the follow-up period. No adverse events were observed in any of the treatment groups.

Conclusion Viscosupplementation with a single intraarticular injection with HA and PRP seem to be a safe and effective treatment option in improving pain management in hip osteoarthritis, ensuring a delay in surgery. Although the PRP cohort presented better profiles, no significant differences were found with the HA cohort.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

None.

No conflict of interest.