



iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 9 Issue: XI Month of publication: November 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2021.39092>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Advantages and Clinical Applications of Lyophilized Platelet-Rich Plasma in Various Disease Conditions: A Review

Pradeep Mahajan¹, Ajit Kulkarni², Shweta Waghdhare³, Sanskruti Mahajan⁴

^{1, 2, 3, 4}Stem Rx Bioscience Solutions Pvt. Ltd, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: Platelet rich plasma (PRP) is a biological product defined as a portion of the plasma fraction of autologous blood with a platelet concentration above the baseline. The plasma occupies 55% of blood, which is rich in immunoglobulins and proteins that have a wide range of applications in various medical fields. Plasma therapy is applied to tackle various disorders or diseases as it induces the body to develop new healthy cells. It contains important components like antibodies, coagulation factor, enzymes, fibrinogen, proteins and albumin. PRP is a unique and advanced treatment which helps to increase the body's natural healing process. Platelet lysate which is obtained from platelet rich plasma consists of various growth factors such as chemokines, cytokines, and antibacterial molecules and also has anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory, anti-fibrotic and repairing effects. As PRP is rich in the proteins and several antibodies, it is used for various chronic therapies such as hemophilia and autoimmune disorders as well as in various severe health problems. Lyophilized Platelet-rich plasma (LPRP) therapy is currently used in various fields such as in tissue regeneration, wound healing, scar revision, skin rejuvenating effects, alopecia and for the coronavirus disease (COVID-19). It is also used to heal wounds and illnesses. LPRP therapy is gaining attraction by many health professionals as it is a safe, effective, efficient, and easy approach in procuring, preserving, and therapy. In this review we described the advantages and applications of using lyophilized PRP in various diseases which might be found to be effective in different treatment.

Keywords: Plasma, Platelet, Growth Factors, Lyophilized platelet rich plasma.

Abbreviations

EGF: Epidermal growth factor

FGF-2: Fibroblast growth factor-2

HGF: Hepatocyte growth factor

IGF -1, 2: Insulin-like growth factor-1,2

IκB: Inhibitor of Nuclear factor kappa B cells

IL: Interleukin

LPRP: Lyophilized Platelet rich plasma

NF-κB: nuclear factor kappa B cells

PDGF: Platelet-derived growth factor

PRF: platelet-rich fibrin

PRP: Platelet rich plasma

RBCs: Red blood cells

TGF β: Transforming growth factor beta

TNF-α: Tumor necrosis factor alpha

VEGF: Vascular endothelial growth factor

WBCs: White blood cells

ECM: Extracellular matrix

ARDS: Acute respiratory distress syndrome

COVID-19: Coronavirus disease-19

AGA: Androgenetic alopecia

DCL : Degenerative cartilage lesions

PRF: Platelet-rich fibrin

GF: Growth factors

POF: Premature ovarian failure

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Platelet Biology

Platelets or thrombocytes are derived from the bone marrow. They are anucleated, colorless, discoid cellular elements with different sizes (1-3 μm size) and having 8 to 12 days life span with a density of approximately 2 μm in diameter, which is the smallest density among all blood cells [1].

The platelets count in the circulatory system varies from 150,000 to 400,000 platelets for each μL . Platelets contain a various secretory granule that are necessary for proper functioning of platelet. There are 3 kinds of granules: namely thick /dense granules, o-granules, and lysosomes. In every platelet there are around 50–80 granules. Studies propose that platelets contain abundance of growth factors and cytokines that can influence inflammation, angiogenesis, and stem cell proliferation and migration [2].

B. History

The concept and description of PRP began in the field of hematology [3]. Hematologists coined the term PRP during 1970s to depict the plasma with a high platelet count then peripheral blood, which was initially tried as a transfusion product to treat thrombocytopenia patients [4]. Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) also knows as platelet rich growth factors (GFs), platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) matrix, PRF, and platelet concentrate [5]. PRP has been extensively used in sports injuries in the musculoskeletal field [6]. PRP is now used in other medical fields such as cardiac surgery, pediatric surgery, gynecology, urology, plastic surgery, and ophthalmology [7].

C. Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP)

PRP is a biological product consisting of the plasma fraction portion of autologous blood having a platelet concentration 3 to 5 times higher than physiologic concentration of thrombocytes in whole blood [8]. PRP was first introduced by Whitman *et al.*, to the oral surgery community and since then it has been widely used in dentistry and in other medicine branches [1].

PRP consists of the high concentration of growth factors and cytokines. These growth factors includes platelet derived growth factor, insulin-like growth factor, vascular endothelial growth factor, epidermal GF, hepatocyte GF, platelet-derived angiogenic factor, matrix metalloproteinases 2, 9, and insulin-like GF 1, 2 (IGF-1, IGF-2), interleukin 8, transforming growth factor beta, fibroblast growth factor, epidermal growth factor, connective tissue growth factor, and interleukin-8 [9,10]. Platelet activation triggers the release of these growth factors by a variety of substances or stimuli such as thrombin, calcium chloride, and collagen [11]. PRP as a regenerative medicine contains the biomolecules present in both platelets and plasma which are capable of modulating the altered biological processes. PRP has immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, angiogenic, anti-fibrotic and anti-apoptotic properties. It can also stimulate different cells and has no general or adverse effects on other tissues [12].



Fig.1 Component of Platelet Rich Plasma

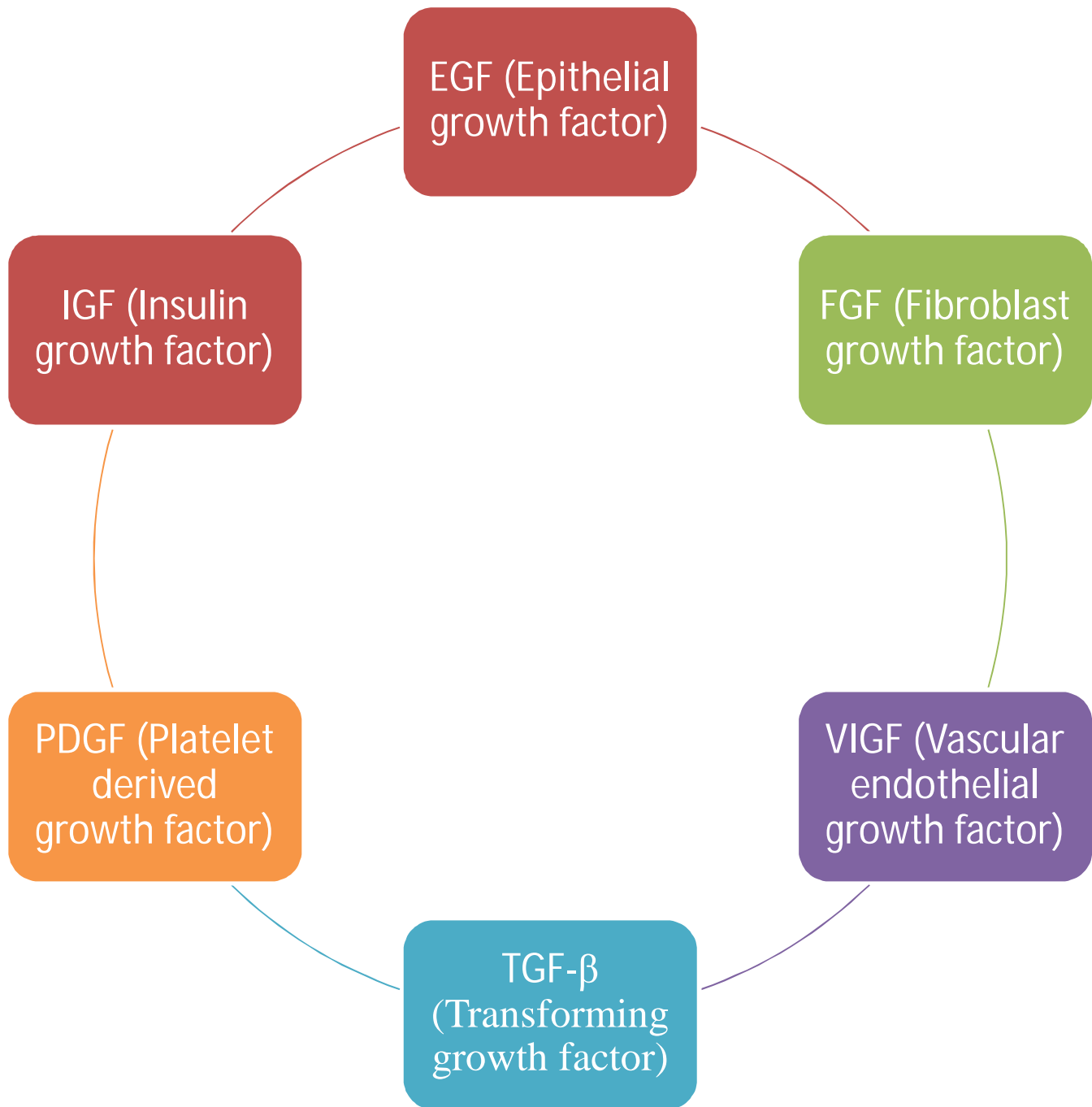


Fig. 2 Platelet Rich Plasma Growth Factor

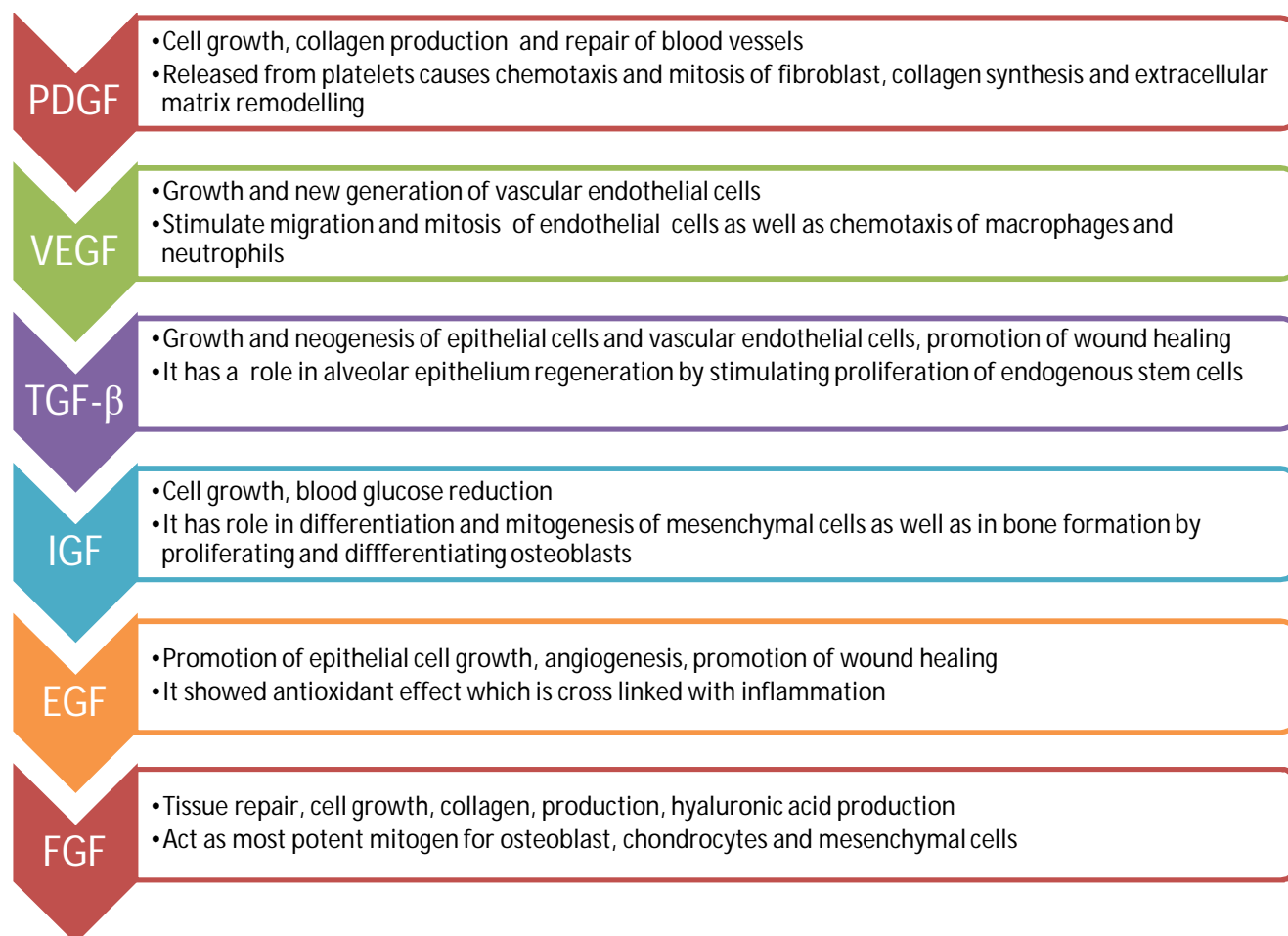


Fig. 3 Growth Factors & their Functions

D. Mechanism of Action of PRP

The action of PRP is derived by the degranulation of cellular alpha-granules, consisting of growth factors and cytokines. These biochemical messengers generate during the clotting process while the coagulation occurs. It initiates with secretion of the growth factors, within first hour of the process of clotting, with majority of the messengers derived in 1-2 hours. Hence, PRP must be synthesized in an anticoagulated state and used within ten mins of clot initiation. The anticoagulated state PRP remains viable for up to 8 hours in a sterile environment. The growth factors in the granules within the platelets are in an inactive state and made soluble by initiation of the clotting mechanism [13].

Following an initial burst of PRP-GFs, the synthesis and secretion of the additional GFs by the platelets continue for the remaining lifespan of 5-7 days. After this, the inflammatory macrophages continue to stimulate healing by secretion of similar growth factors. Therefore, the number of platelets in the blood clot within the graft, wound, or adherent to a flap sets the rate of wound healing. PRP being a rich source of platelets serves as the supplement source, during the physiological course of healing, and provides an increased concentration of GF. This promotes the cellular activity and boosts the healing procedure [13].

E. PRP in lyophilized form (LPRP)

The use of platelet rich plasma in a lyophilized form has a several advantages such as their consistency in various growth factors concentration which helps to eliminate the variability among existing PRP formulations, no depletion of growth factors, availability in large quantities, anti-bacterial activity remains unchanged, very few or no adverse effects as it devoid of WBCs and RBCs, found to be cost effective, also helps to increased stability of products [1].

F. Applications

Platelet rich plasma is another approach in tissue regeneration which has been widely used in various surgical fields including dental surgical procedures. Recently, PRP has become a valuable adjunct to promote healing in many procedures in dental and oral surgery including ablative surgical procedures, and surgical repair of the alveolar cleft and periodontal plastic surgery, as well as procedures relating to the placement of osseointegrated implants. "In such procedures, the adhesive nature of PRP facilitates the easier handling of graft material, with more predictable flap adaptation and hemostasis, and a more predictable seal than is the case with primary closure alone" [13].

G. PRP in Gynecological Disorder

Hua *et al.*, observed a shorter tissue healing time, milder adverse effects and complete cure (93.7%) in PRP treated patients than laser treatment patients (92.4%). They reported PRP as a promising treatment in these patients [14]. Behnia-Willison *et al.*, reported PRP treatment in patients resulted in clinical improvement in size of LS lesion and complete recovery in 28.6% in these patients. They also reported no complication, less pain and therefore PRP can be applied as an effective therapy for LS patients [15]. Morelli *et al.*, reported PRP treatment as an effective strategy in lowering wound infection, necrosis, faster wound healing, shorter hospital stay, reduction in post operative fever in vulvar cancer surgery patients [16].

Shirvan *et al.*, reported Autologous PRP treatment found to be safe and effective in patients with vesicovaginal fistulae. PRP also prevents the need for open surgery in these patients [17]. Pantos *et al.*, reported PRP treatment resulted in successful ovarian rejuvenation after 1-3 months in women with premature ovarian failure (POF) [18].

H. PRP in Viral Infection

Severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 and its variant are responsible for current COVID -19 pandemic. People who are infected by such disease can go through respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and cause pulmonary fibrosis in which results in progressive reduction in the patients which may lead to death in many cases. Beitia *et al.*, reported PRP as a regenerative medicine therapy which found to be effective against COVID 19 disease [1]. Karina *et al.*, found PRP treatment to be safe, effective and promising adjunctive therapy for severe covid 19 patients in phase I/II clinical trial [19].

I. PRP in Rheumatoid Arthritis

Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic inflammatory joint disease that causes chronic inflammation in joints manifesting with swelling, pain, synovitis and joint destruction [20].

Badsha *et al.*, reported PRP treatment resulted in improvement in joint inflammation, found to be safe and useful therapy in patients with rheumatoid arthritis who do not respond to established treatment [21].

Evija *et al.*, reported PRP treatment as an effective against RA patients. It helps to improve regeneration of damaged tissue by enhancing formation of new vessels and also helps in delivering VEGF (Vascular endothelial growth factor which promotes in formation of blood vessels that increases vascularity in injured tissue. They found PRP as a simple, cost effective and easiest method that has been advised for the treatment of patient suffering from knee disorder [22]. Tong *et al.*, administered PRP in human rheumatoid FLS cells and found that it effectively altered the production of inflammatory mediators and enhances neo vascularization, which thought to be accelerated the healing process. It helps to regulate factors in p13/AKT pathway, which involved in pathogenesis of disease. Platelet rich plasma serves as novel therapeutic treatment which helps to minimize the destructive progression of rheumatoid arthritis [23].

J. PRP in Lung Injury

Shibani *et al.*, reported reduction in pulmonary injury, inflammation and vascular leak. LPRP treatment also found to be effective on the vascular endothelium and in lung function following hemorrhagic shock [24]. In Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), a life-threatening lung injury, fluid leaks into the lungs that cause pulmonary edema which leads to difficulty in breathing. The current treatment includes mechanical ventilation, fluid management, use of a single anti-permeability factor, such as activated protein C have limited success. PRP contains angiopoietin (Ang) 1 and other various other growth factors such as platelet-derived growth factor, which helps in stabilizing vascular integrity. PRP, through Ang-Tie2 signaling, can also prevent endotoxin-induced pulmonary edema [25].

K. PRP in Osteoarthritic Condition

Haleem *et al.*, found PRP as a good facilitator and carrier for cartilage tissue engineering as it reduces inflammation and showed improvement in cartilage repair. In osteochondral defects, PRP helps in stem cells differentiation to cartilage and bone [26]

Kon *et al.*, first reported PRP treatment on patient with osteoarthritic knees with significant improvement, reducing pain and symptoms, giving better results and recovering articular function. PRP treatment in younger patient and in milder cases is more effective and long lasting [27]. Sanchez *et al.*, reported PRP treatment in articular cartilage in soccer players improve symptoms and accelerate healing in nontraumatic avulsion fractures [28]. PRP injection is found to be safe and effective in reducing pain and improve knee function in degenerative cartilage lesions (DCL) patients [29].

L. PRP in Wound healing and Sports Injury

In musculoskeletal lesions, the mechanism of tissue repair is often slow and incomplete that highly impacts the work and life of professional athletes' patients. Fast recovery with full efficiency is up most important in these patients. The current available treatment is insufficient for full recovery. PRP is a safe and attractive biological approach to enhance reparative process in tissues. PRP can be effective in the treatment of ligamentous, tendinous, muscular and cartilaginous injuries [30]. PRP because of its biological properties such as local delivery of autologous bioactive agents influence important physiological mechanisms such as inflammation, angiogenesis, or extracellular matrix synthesis and helps in tissue repair. Because of its safety, biocompatibility and healing properties of PRP, it is widely used in athletes to treat tendon and muscle injuries [31]. PRP can be used to treat ligament and muscle strains, lateral epicondylitis, anterior cruciate ligament, tears of the rotator cuff, and Achilles tendon. It can also be used safely during surgery at the site of injury [32].

M. PRP in Skin Disorder

Platelet-rich plasma because of its characteristic properties has received a considerable attention in the dermatology field. PRP alone or in combination with other therapies has been effective in some cosmetic problems and skin diseases. PRP in skin aging problems such as pigmentation, wrinkles, loose skin and coarseness induced extracellular matrix (ECM) remodeling resulting in increased expression of matrix metalloproteinases which removes photodamaged ECM components and stimulates dermal fibroblast proliferation and collagen synthesis [33]. Everts *et al.*, and Cameli *et al* reported a decrease in brown spot count and area, mean wrinkle count and volume, SLEB thickness, skin redness, increase in SLEB density, Skin gross, elasticity, barrier function, capacitance, smoothness, scaliness and kurtosis numeric indexes in PRP treated cases [34,35]. PRP treatment can improve overall facial and cheek appearance [36] and vitiligo [37, 38].

N. PRP in Alopecia

Androgenetic alopecia (AGA), a common age-related hair loss disorder, has limited therapy and no cure. Both men and women are affected with this disorder in their lifetime. Hair restoration is an option and has high demand. Platelet-rich plasma (PRP), as a regenerative treatment has been recently explored as a treatment for AGA and other dermatological conditions like acne scars, wound healing etc. Growth factors present in PRP can bind with their receptors expressed on stem cells of hair follicle and associated tissues and proliferate which leads to stimulation of hair regrowth [39- 43]. Anitua *et al.*, [44] reported a satisfied overall clinical improvement after PRP treatment in AGA patients after 1 year of follow-up. They reported that all measures such as hair diameter, mean hair density, epidermal thickness, terminal/vellus hair ratio, terminal/miniatuized hair ratio and perifollicular neoangiogenesis were significantly improved as well as a significant decrease in perivascular inflammatory infiltrates. Alves and Grimalt [45] in a randomized, blinded study showed a significant improvement in mean anagen and mean telogen hairs as well as total hair density in PRP treated patient group as compared to placebo group. Similar results were also reported by Gentile *et al.*, [46] and Cervelli *et al.* [43].

II. CONCLUSION

The role of platelets and its secretory biomolecules consisting various growth factors, chemokines, cytokines, antibacterial molecules etc are well known and applied in various medical fields. Platelet-rich plasma therapy is a simple, economical, and feasible in orthopedics, surgery, ophthalmology. Although experience and clinical data, dose are important factors to be optimized for such therapies. Additionally, LPRP therapy is implemented to tackle skin disorder, lung injury, wound healing, sport injury, and also for COVID-19.

LPRP has been found to be effective in reducing complications and improving health of COVID-19 patients. Even after having many reported positive effects of using PRP, many studies required to prove its safety and standardization of PRP. In this review we described the advantages and applications of using lyophilized PRP in various diseases which might be found to be effective in different treatments. However, further studies are required to prove its efficacy.

REFERENCES

- [1] Mahajan Pradeep, Kulkarni Ajit, Subramanian Swetha, & Mahajan Sanskruti. (2021); Lyophilized Platelet-Rich Plasma: Advantages and Applications in COVID-19 Patients. *SRJ Clin & Med Sci.* 1(3) 5-10.
- [2] Harmon K, Hanson R, Bowen J, Greenberg S, Magaziner E, Vandenbosch J, et al: Guidelines for the use of platelet rich plasma. <https://www.scribd.com/document/159334949/206-ICMS-Guidelines-for-the-Use-of-Platelet-Rich-Plasma-Draftob-oasbonasandandbowndoww>.
- [3] Andia I, Abate M: Platelet rich plasma: underlying biology and clinical correlates. *Regen Med* 2013; 8: 645–658.
- [4] Andia I: Platelet-rich plasma biology; in AlvesR, Grimalt R (eds): *Clinical Indications and Treatment Protocols with Platelet-Rich Plasma in Dermatology*. Barcelona, Ediciones Mayo, 2016, pp 3–15.
- [5] Rubina Alves & Ramon Grimalt, A Review of Platelet-Rich Plasma:History, Biology, Mechanism of Action, and Classification Skin Appendage Disord 2018;4:18–24.
- [6] Lynch MD, Bashir S: Applications of platelet rich plasma in dermatology: a critical appraisal of the literature. *J Dermatolog Treat* 2016; 27: 285–289.
- [7] Knezevic N.N., Candido K.D., Desai R., Kaye A.D., Is Platelet-Rich Plasma a Future Therapy in Pain Management? *Med. Clin. North Am.*, 2016, 100, 199–217.
- [8] Andia E, Rubio-Azpeitia J, Martin I, Abate M:Current concepts and translational uses of platelet rich plasma biotechnology; in Ekinci D (ed.): *Biotechnology. InTech*, 2015 DOI: 10.5772/59954. <https://www.intechopen.com/books/biotechnology/current-concepts-and-translational-uses-of-plateletrich-plasma-biotechnology>.
- [9] Ferrando J, Fernandez-Sartorio C, Gonzalezde Cossio AC, Navarra E: Tratamiento de la alopecia androgenetica con factores de crecimiento plaquetario. *Monografias Dermatologia* 2016; 42: 491–497.
- [10] Ayman Shehata Dawood, Hesham Abdelaziz Salem: Current clinical applications of platelet-rich plasma in various gynecological disorders: An appraisal of theory and practice 2018 Jun; 45(2): 67–74.
- [11] Beitia, M., Delgado, D., Sánchez, P., Vallejo de la Cueva, A., Cugat, J. R., & Sánchez, M. (2021). Platelet Lysate Nebulization Protocol for the Treatment of COVID-19 and Its Sequels: Proof of Concept and Scientific Rationale. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 22(4), 1856.
- [12] **Mangal U**, Influence of Platelet Rich Plasma on Orthodontic Tooth Movement: A Review, *Biomed Pharmacol J* 2017 10;3.
- [13] Hua X, Zeng Y, Zhang R, Wang H, Diao J, Zhang P. Using plateletrich plasma for the treatment of symptomatic cervical ectopy. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2012;119:26-9.
- [14] Behnia-Willison F, Pour NR, Mohamadi B, Willison N, Rock M, Holten IW, et al. Use of platelet-rich plasma for vulvovaginal autoimmune conditions like lichen sclerosus. *Plast Reconstr Surg Glob Open* 2016;4:e1124.
- [15] Morelli M, Rocca ML, Venturella R, Di Cello A, Del Negro S, Condorelli M, et al. Adjuvant use of platelet gel for wound breakdown prevention in advanced vulvar cancer surgery: a retrospective study. *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2013;23:1490-4.
- [16] Shirvan MK, Alamdari DH, Ghoreifi A. A novel method for iatrogenic vesicovaginal fistula treatment: autologous platelet rich plasma injection and platelet rich fibrin glue interposition. *J Urol* 2013;189:2125-9.
- [17] Pantos K, Nitsos N, Kokkali G, Vaxevanoglou T, Markomichali C, Pantou A, et al. Ovarian rejuvenation and folliculogenesis reactivation in peri-menopausal women after autologous plateletrich plasma treatment. *Proceedings of the 32nd Annual Meeting of ESHRE; 2016 July 3-6; Helsinki, Finland*.
- [18] Karina Karina,^{1,2,3,4} Iis Rosliana,¹ Imam Rosadi,^{1,5} Siti Sobariah,¹ Louis Martin Christoffel,⁶ Rita Novariani,⁶ Siti Rosidah,⁶ Novy Fatkhurohman,⁶ Yuli Hertati,⁶ Nurlaela Puspitaningrum,⁶ Wismo Reja Subroto,¹ Irsyah Afini¹ *et al.*, Phase I/II Clinical Trial of Autologous Activated Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) in the Treatment of Severe Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Patients, 2021.
- [19] Burmester GR, Pratt AG, Scherer HU, Van Laar JM. Rheumatoid arthritis: pathogenesis and clinical features. In: *Bijlsma JWJ, editors. EULAR Textbook on Rheumatic Diseases*, 1st ed. London: BMJ/ EULAR; 2012. p. 206-31
- [20] Humeira Badsha, Ghita Harifi and William D. Murrell Platelet Rich Plasma for Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis: Case Series and Review of Literature; 2020.
- [21] Yan S, Yang B, Shang C, Ma Z, Tang Z, Liu G, et al. Platelet-rich plasma promotes the migration and invasion of synovial fibroblasts in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. *Mol Med Rep.* 2016;14(3):2269-75.
- [22] Pincus T, Callahan LF, Sale WG, Brooks AL, Payne LE, Vaughn WK: Severe functional declines, work disability, and increased mortality in seventy-five rheumatoid arthritis patients studied over nine years. *Arthritis Rheum.* 1984, 27:864-72. 10.1002/art.1780270805.
- [23] Pati S, Peng Z, Wataha K, Miyazawa B, Potter DR, Kozar RA. Lyophilized plasma attenuates vascular permeability, inflammation and lung injury in hemorrhagic shock. *PLoS One.* 2018 Feb 2;13(2):e0192363. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0192363. PMID: 29394283; PMCID: PMC5796727.
- [24] Mammoto, T., Jiang, A., Jiang, E., & Mammoto, A. (2015). Platelet-rich plasma extract prevents pulmonary edema through angiotensin-Tie2 signaling. *American journal of respiratory cell and molecular biology*, 52(1), 56–64
- [25] Haleem AM, Singergy AA, Sabry D, Atta HM, Rashed LA, Chu CR, et al. The clinical use of human culture-expanded autologous bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells transplanted on platelet-rich fibrin glue in the treatment of articular cartilage defects: a pilot study and preliminary results. *Cartilage* 2010;1:253e61.
- [26] Siclari A, Mascaro G, Gentili C, Cancedda R, Boux E. A cell-free scaffold-based cartilage repair provides improved function/hyaline-like repair at one year. *Clin Orthop Relat Res* 2012; 470:910e9.
- [27] Sanchez M, Azofra J, Anitua E, Andia I, Padilla S, Santisteban J, et al. Plasma rich in growth factors to treat an articular cartilage avulsion: a case report. *Med Sci Sports Exerc* 2003;35: 1648e52.

- [28] Kon E, Buda R, Filardo G, Di Martino A, Timoncini A, Cenacchi A, et al. Platelet-rich plasma: intra-articular knee injections produced favorable results on degenerative cartilage lesions. *Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc Off J ESSKA* 2010;18:472e9.
- [29] Kon E, Filardo G, Di Martino A, Marcacci M. Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) to treat sports injuries: evidence to support its use. *Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc*. 2011 Apr;19(4):516-27. doi: 10.1007/s00167-010-1306-y. Epub 2010 Nov 17. PMID: 21082164.
- [30] Mei-Dan O, Lippi G, Sánchez M, Andia I, Maffulli N. Autologous platelet-rich plasma: a revolution in soft tissue sports injury management? *Phys Sportsmed*. 2010 Dec;38(4):127-35. doi: 10.3810/psm.2010.12.1835. PMID: 21150152.
- [31] Bava ED, Barber FA. Platelet-rich plasma products in sports medicine. *Phys Sportsmed*. 2011 Sep;39(3):94-9. doi: 10.3810/psm.2011.09.1925. PMID: 22030945
- [32] Kim DH, Je YJ, Kim CD et al. Can platelet-rich plasma be used for skin rejuvenation? Evaluation of effects of platelet-rich plasma on human dermal fibroblast. *Ann Dermatol*. 2011;23(4):424-431.
- [33] Everts PA, Pinto PC, Girão L. Autologous pure platelet-rich plasma injections for facial skin rejuvenation: Biometric instrumental evaluations and patient-reported outcomes to support antiaging effects. *J Cosmet Dermatol*. 2019;18(4):985-995
- [34] Cameli N, Mariano M, Cordone I et al. Autologous pure platelet-rich plasma dermal injections for facial skin rejuvenation: clinical, instrumental, and flow cytometry assessment. *Dermatol Surg*. 2017;43(6):826-835
- [35] Lee ZH, Sinno S, Poudrier G et al. Platelet rich plasma for photodamaged skin: a pilot study. *J Cosmet Dermatol*. 2019;18(1):77-83.
- [36] Parambath N, Sharma VK, Parihar AS et al. Use of platelet-rich plasma to suspend noncultured epidermal cell suspension improves repigmentation after autologous transplantation in stable vitiligo: a double-blind randomized controlled trial. *Int J Dermatol*. 2019;58(4):472-476.
- [37] Mahajan R, Ninama K, Shah H, Bilimoria F. Effect of intralesional platelet rich plasma in chronic localized vitiligo. *Int J Res Dermatol*. 2018;4(4):550-555.
- [38] Marwah M, Godse K, Patil S, Nadkarni N: Is there sufficient research data to use platelet-rich plasma in dermatology? *Int J Trichology* 2014;6:35-36.
- [39] Akiyama M, Smith LT, Holbrook KA: Growth factor and growth factor receptor localization in the hair follicle bulge and associated tissue in human fetus. *J Invest Dermatol* 1996;106:391-396.
- [40] Trink A, Sorbellini E, Bezzola P, Rodella L, Rezzani R, Ramot Y, Rinaldi F: A randomized, double-blind, placebo- and active-controlled, half-head study to evaluate the effects of platelet-rich plasma on alopecia areata. *Br J Dermatol* 2013;169:690-694.
- [41] Gkini M-A, Kouskoukis A-E, Tripsianis G, Rigopoulos D, Kouskoukis K: Study of platelet-rich plasma injections in the treatment of androgenetic alopecia through a one-year period. *J Cutan Aesthet Surg* 2014;7:213-219.
- [42] Cervelli V, Garcovich S, Bielli A, Cervelli G, Curcio BC, Scioli MG, Orlandi A, Gentile P: The effect of autologous activated platelet rich plasma (AA-PRP) injection on pattern hair loss: clinical and histomorphometric evaluation. *Biomed Res Int* 2014;2014:760709.
- [43] Anitua E, Pino A, Martinez N, Orive G, Berridi D: The effect of plasma rich in growth factors on pattern hair loss: a pilot study. *Dermatol Surg* 2017;43:658-670.
- [44] Alves R, Grimalt R: Randomized placebo-controlled, double-blind, half-head study to assess the efficacy of platelet-rich plasma on the treatment of androgenetic alopecia. *Dermatol Surg* 2016;42:491-497.
- [45] Gentile P, Garcovich S, Bielli A, Scioli MG, Orlandi A, Cervelli V: The effect of platelet-rich plasma in hair regrowth: a randomized placebo-controlled trial. *Stem Cells Transl Med* 2015;4:1317-1323.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)