# Why total platelet dose matters?

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Across recent syntheses and expert reviews, **higher total platelet numbers delivered to the joint are associated with better clinical outcomes**, particularly for function and durability of effect. The emerging consensus is shifting away from reporting only "x-fold concentration" toward **absolute platelet dose** (platelets delivered = PRP platelet concentration x injection volume). <u>arthroscopyjournal.org+1</u>

### What the newest reviews show (2024–2025)

- Systematic review (Arthroscopy/AJSM family, 2024–2025): Trials that reported greater platelet doses tended to show larger improvements in pain and function versus lower-dose PRP, suggesting dose is a key driver of efficacy rather than the label "PRP" alone. Editorials around this work directly argue platelet count should be specified and optimized. arthroscopyjournal.org+1
- Current concepts review (2024 PDF): Proposes a dose-response relationship with a provisional threshold
   >10 billion platelets per injection for favorable outcomes in KOA—effects more pronounced for function than pain. <a href="SpringerLink">SpringerLink</a>
- Network meta-analysis (2025): When PRP arms were stratified by dose, higher-dose regimens ranked better for key patient-reported outcomes, supporting a clinically meaningful advantage to delivering more total platelets. (Evidence limited by heterogeneity in preparation/reporting.) <u>BioMed Central</u>
- Very recent systematic review (2025, in press): Reiterates that variability in platelet concentrations and total dose likely explains inconsistent findings across PRP trials and calls for standardized, dose-based reporting. <u>ScienceDirect</u>

## How much is "enough"?

Numbers vary by study, but several converging signals have emerged:

- Minimum effective range: Some overviews suggest outcomes improve once total dose exceeds ~3.5–5 billion platelets, with better durability as doses rise. MDPI
- Provisional "optimal" target: Multiple authors highlight ~10
   billion platelets per injection as a pragmatic target associated
   with superior functional gains and possible
   chondroprotection, acknowledging the need for confirmatory
   RCTs. SpringerLink+1
- Technique note: Reaching "super-high" doses may require larger PRP volumes and/or double-spin protocols, which should be balanced against practicality and patient tolerance. <u>SAGE Journals</u>



#### **Nuances & caveats**

- Heterogeneity remains high. Results are influenced by leukocyte content (LP-PRP often preferred for KOA), activation method, anticoagulant, spin protocol, baseline OA grade, and number/timing of injections—so dose is necessary but not the only variable. <u>SAGE Journals</u>
- Pain vs function. Dose effects appear stronger for functional scores (e.g., WOMAC function) than for pain alone—an important counseling point. <a href="SpringerLink">SpringerLink</a>
- **Comparators.** Contemporary evidence still supports PRP (particularly higher-dose protocols) outperforming HA and often corticosteroid at 6–12 months, though study quality varies. <u>BioMed Central</u>
- Reporting gaps. Many trials still omit absolute platelet counts. Future studies are urged to standardize dose (total platelets) and cumulative dose across multi-injection series. <u>ScienceDirect</u>

### **Practical takeaways for clinics**

- Ask for the numbers. Document baseline whole blood platelet count, PRP platelet concentration, injection volume, and thus total platelets delivered per injection. Ideally 30-60 ml of blood is needed per knee. <a href="arthroscopyjournal.org">arthroscopyjournal.org</a>
- 2. Aim higher when feasible. For symptomatic KOA, consider targeting ~10 billion platelets per injection (or an equivalent cumulative dose across a short series), while tailoring to patient factors and device capabilities. <a href="SpringerLink+1">SpringerLink+1</a>
- **3. Standardize beyond dose.** Prefer **leukocyte-poor PRP**, use consistent prep and injection schedules, and track outcomes at 3, 6, and 12 months. <u>SAGE Journals</u>

#### **Bottom line**

The total platelet number delivered intra-articularly is emerging as a key determinant of PRP efficacy in knee OA. While exact cut-offs need high-quality, head-to-head RCTs, the weight of recent evidence favors \*\*higher platelet doses—on the order of several to ~10 billion platelets per injection—\*\*for more reliable, durable functional benefits. Standardized, dose-centric reporting will be essential to refine these targets. ScienceDirect+4arthroscopyjournal.org+4BioMed Central+4