

Clinical question

What growth factors are effective for supporting healing of pressure injuries?

Recommendation Consider applying platelet-rich plasma for promoting healing in pressure injuries.

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Option: Applying platelet rich plasma (PRP) to heal the pressure injury **Comparison:** No topical applications to the pressure injury, or a placebo applied to the wound bed, or a comparator topical application

Background: Chronic wounds, including pressure injuries, are characterized by a deficiency of some growth factors and their receptors, which inhibit proliferation and maturation of wounds. Therefore, it is believed that the application of these deficient growth factors may promote wound healing.

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
BENEFITS & HARMS OF THE RECOMMENDED PRACTICE	What is the overall certainty of the evidence?	No included studies Very low Low Moderate High	 Evidence for improvement in complete healing of pressure injuries In Category/Stage II and III pressure injuries (n=124), significantly more reached complete healing at day 36 when PRP was applied on day 0 (8% vs 0%, p=0.023) compared to standard care, and when PRP was applied on day 0 and 15 compared to standard treatment (32% vs 0%, p=0.001).¹ (Level 1, low quality) 	 Application of two doses (day 0,15) of PDGF may be more effective than one dose
	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly No Important important Probably no important uncertainty uncertainty important uncertainty or or uncertainty or undesirable variability variability or variability or ottom	 100% of Category/Stage III pressure injury fistulas (n=15) completely healed by 3 weeks,² (Level 4, low quality) and approximately 50% of PRP treated pressure injuries (n=320) completely healed after 7 weeks.³ (Level 1, low quality) Evidence for reduction in wound surface area or improvement tissue type Significantly greater percent reduction was associated with PRP compared to standard treatment control: Group A (PRP on day 0 only) 48.3% (95% CI 39.3 to 57.4, p=0.001); Group B (PRP on days 0, 15) 54.8% (95% CI 36.3 to 73.3, p=0.001); Group C (PRP and hyaluronic acid on days 0, 15) 80.4% (95% CI 71.8 to 89.1, p=0.001).¹ (Level 1, low quality) In individuals with spinal cord injury (n=25) with pressure injuries, after 5 weeks of treatment there was a statistical significant decrease in mean wound surface area for PRP group (p<0.001) but not for control group (p=0.924).⁴ (Level 2, low quality) 	(day 0) (statistical comparison not presented). ¹ (<i>Level</i> <i>1, low quality</i>)
	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial D D D M		
	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substanital substantial substantial	 56% PRP-treated pressure injuries (n=25) showed necrosis and suppuration at baseline, by week 5 60% had well-formed granulation tissue and epithelialization⁵ (Level 2, low quality) Mean wound surface area reduction for pressure injuries (n=21) treated with PRP for approx. 2 weeks was 33.7%±38.1%.⁶ (Level 4, low quality) Evidence for improvement in PUSH scores Statistically significant improvement was seen in mean PUSH scores of for pressures injuries treated with 	
	Do the desirable effects outweigh the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes I I I I I I IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	 PRP, but pressure injuries treated with normal saline also had a significant improvement.⁵ (Level 2, low quality) Evidence for reduction in critical colonization After at least 4 weeks treatment with PRP, wound colonization was significantly reduced compared to baseline and compared to a control saline gauze dressing.⁵ (Level 2, low quality) 	

CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
		 Adverse outcomes A large trial had no adverse events or complications associated with application of PRP.³ (Level 1, low quality) Relative risk of adverse event was reported as 0.44 (95% CI 0.05 to 3.85, p=0.46) in a systematic review that included studies conducted in other wound types.⁷ 	
		Strength of Evidence: B1 — Level 1 studies of moderate to low quality, plus additional evidence from lower level studies	
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	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE AND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stanital stantial stantial	There is no research evidence on the cost implications of using PRP on pressure injuries.
AND LITY	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D I I I D	No evidence available.
PRIORITY AND ACCEPTABILITY	Is the option a priority for key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D X D D	No evidence available.
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes No IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	PRPs are developed in laboratory settings and require appropriately experienced clinicians and technicians. PRPs are not be universally available and are not feasible in all clinical settings (e.g. community settings). Use of PRP for pressure injuries may not be approved for funding in some countries (<i>Expert opinion</i>).
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Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences <i>clearly outweigh</i> desirable consequences in most settings	Undesirable consequences probably outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	The balance between desirable and undesirable consequences is closely balanced or uncertain	Desirable consequences probably outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings	Desirable consequences clearly outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings
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Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation: Definitely do it

Evidence supporting this recommendation comes from two low quality Level 1 studies^{1,8} that indicate that application of PRP is effective in supporting healing of pressure injuries. Compared to placebo or standard care, Category/Stage II and III pressure injuries completely healed at significantly faster rates after between two and seven weeks of treatment.^{1,8} When two applications of PRP were applied, complete healing rates were over 30% greater compared to standard care.¹ Low quality level 1 studies^{1,8} and lower level studies^{4-6,9} showed that applying PRP was also associated with reductions in wound surface area, improvements in tissue type and improvement in scores on the Pressure Ulcer Scale for Healing (PUSH) after two weeks and one month. The improvements in other outcome measures were less substantial than those seen for complete pressure injury healing. Relative risk (RR) of an adverse effect occurring after application of a PRP to any type of wound has been reported as 0.44 (95% CI 0.05 to 3.85, p=0.46),¹⁰ suggesting undesirable effects are probably not substantial. There is no information available on cost-effectiveness; however, PRPs are usually manufactured in laboratory settings and require skilled technicians and specialist resources that are likely to be limited in most clinical settings.

Clinical question What growth factors are effective for supporting healing of pressure injuries?

Recommendation Consider applying platelet-derived growth factor for promoting healing in Category/Stage III and IV pressure injuries.

Option: Applying platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) to heal the pressure injury **Comparison:** No topical applications to the wound bed, or a placebo applied to the wound bed, or a comparator topical application

Background: Chronic wounds, including pressure injuries, are characterized by a deficiency of some growth factors and their receptors, which inhibit proliferation and maturation of wounds. Therefore, it is believed that the application of these deficient growth factors may promote wound healing

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
BENEFITS & HARMS OF THE RECOMMENDED PRACTICE	What is the overall certainty of the evidence?	No included studies Very low Low Moderate High	 Evidence for improvement in complete healing of pressure injuries In Category/ Stage III and IV pressure injuries (n=124), significantly more reached complete healing when 100 μg/g PDGF gel was applied daily (23% vs 0%, p=0.005) or when 300 μg/g PRGF gel was applied daily (19% vs 0%, p=0.008) compared to placebo.¹¹ (Level 1, high quality) 	
	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly No Important important Probably no important uncertainty uncertainty important uncertainty or or uncertainty or variability variability variability or ottom	 Evidence for reduction in wound depth In Category/Stage III and IV pressure injuries (n=20), significantly more had reduction in wound depth when 100 µg/g PDGF gel was applied daily compared to a placebo gel (14.1 ± 7.4% of day 0 depth versus 34.9 ± 6.7% of day 0 depth, p ≤ 0.05).^{12,13} (Level 1, low quality) Evidence for reduction in wound volume Compared to placebo, Category/ Stage III and IV pressure injuries showed significantly greater reduction in mean relative wound volume when treated with 100 µg/g PDGF gel (0.07 versus 0.27, p=0.013) or 300 µg/g PDGF gel (0.05 versus 0.27, p=0.011).¹¹ (Level 1, high quality) There was no significant difference on wound volume of Category/Stage III and IV pressure injuries treated with 100 µg/g PDGF gel compared to treatment with placebo gel.^{12,13} (Level 1, low quality) 	
	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial Substantial		
	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substanital substantial substantial substantial	 Category/ Stage III and IV pressure injuries (n=44) had reduction in wound volume compared to baseline of 83% when receiving a placebo, 29% when receiving 100 µg/mL PDGF and 40% when receiving 300 µg/mL PDGF gel. This bordered on significance when the PDRF gel groups combined were compared to placebo gel (p=0.056).¹⁴ (<i>Level 1, low quality</i>) 	
	Do the desirable effects outweigh	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes	Adverse outcomes A safety evaluation reported no significant difference in adverse events compared to placebo that could be attributed to treatment with PDGF. ¹¹ (Level 1, high quality)	
	the undesirable effects?		Strength of Evidence: B1 — Level 1 studies of moderate to low quality	

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE AND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stanital stantial stantial	Based on the clinical outcomes from a high quality RCT, ¹¹ the incremental cost effectiveness of achieving one additional pressure-injury free week was \$298 (USD in 2016) and \$150/week to achieve one additional week with a 90% closed pressure injury rather than an unhealed pressure injury. ¹⁵ (<i>High quality economic analysis</i>)
ACCEPTABILITY	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D I I I D	No evidence available.
PRIORITY AND A(Is the option a priority for key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D I I I D	No evidence available.
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implxment?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes No IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	PDGFs are not be universally available and are not feasible in all clinical settings (e.g., community settings) (<i>Expert</i> opinion)
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Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences clearly outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	Undesirable consequences probably outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	The balance between desirable and undesirable consequences is closely balanced or uncertain	Desirable consequences probably outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings	Desirable consequences clearly outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings
Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation: Definitely do it
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Justification	A high quality Level 1 study	showed 23% more Category/Stage	III and IV pressure injuries reached	complete healing with application	of PDGF gel. ¹¹ Low quality Level 1

A high quality Level 1 study showed 23% more Category/Stage III and IV pressure injuries reached complete healing with application of PDGF gel.¹¹ Low quality Level 1 studies provided evidence for significantly greater reduction in pressure injury depth associated with PDGF gel.^{12,13} although results were mixed for measures of wound volume.¹²⁻¹⁴ One high quality economic analysis¹⁵ based on clinical outcomes from a high quality Level 1 study estimated that treatment of one pressure injury required approximately three tubes of PDGF gel at a cost of \$920/tube. Over 12 months, individuals would need to pay \$298 USD to gain one additional pressure-injury free week with PDGF gel compared to placebo.¹⁵

References

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