

# Effect of Regenerative Injection Therapy on Function and Pain in Patients with Knee Osteoarthritis: A Randomized Crossover Study.

[Dumais R](#), [Benoit C](#), [Dumais A](#), [Babin L](#), [Bordage R](#), [de Arcos C](#), [Allard J](#), [Bélangier M](#). [Pain Med.](#) 2012 Jul 3. doi: 10.1111/j.1526-4637.2012.01422.x. [Epub ahead of print]

## Source

Dr. Georges-L.-Dumont Regional Hospital, Vitalité Health Network, Moncton, New Brunswick  
Centre de formation médicale du Nouveau-Brunswick, Moncton, New Brunswick  
Dieppe Family Medicine Unit, Dieppe, New Brunswick  
Department of Family Medicine, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Quebec  
Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Université de Moncton, Moncton, New Brunswick  
Research Centre, Vitalité Health Network, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada.

## Abstract

**Objective.** We assessed the effectiveness of regenerative injection therapy (RIT) to relieve pain and restore function in patients with knee osteoarthritis. **Design.** Crossover study where participants were randomly assigned to receive exercise therapy for 32 weeks in combination with RIT on weeks 0, 4, 8, and 12 or RIT on weeks 20, 24, 28, and 32. **Patients.** Thirty-six patients with chronic knee osteoarthritis. **Interventions.** RIT, which is made up of injections of 1 cc of 15% dextrose 0.6% lidocaine in the collateral ligaments and a 5 cc injection of 20% dextrose 0.5% lidocaine inside the knee joint. **Outcome Measures.** The primary outcome was the Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index of severity of osteoarthritis symptoms (WOMAC) score (range: 0-96). **Results.** Following 16 weeks of follow-up, the participants assigned to RIT presented a significant reduction of their osteoarthritis symptoms (mean  $\pm$  standard deviation:  $-21.8 \pm 12.5$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). WOMAC scores in this group did not change further during the last 16 weeks of follow-up, when the participants received exercise therapy only ( $-1.2 \pm 10.7$ ,  $P = 0.65$ ). WOMAC scores in the first 16 weeks did not change significantly among the participants receiving exercise therapy only during this period ( $-6.1 \pm 13.9$ ,  $P = 0.11$ ). There was a significant decrease in this groups' WOMAC scores during the last 16 weeks when the participants received RIT ( $-9.3 \pm 11.4$ ,  $P = 0.006$ ). After 36 weeks, WOMAC scores improved in both groups by 47.3% and 36.2%. The improvement attributable to RIT alone corresponds to a 11.9-point (or 29.5%) decrease in WOMAC scores. **Conclusions.** The use of RIT is associated with a marked reduction in symptoms, which was sustained for over 24 weeks.