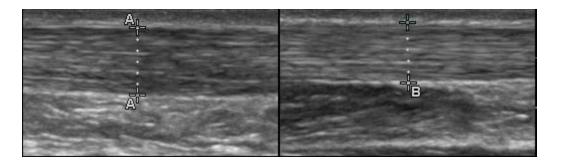


Total Tendon Repair

 PROSPECTIVE, OPEN-LABEL, MULTICENTER, OBSERVATIONAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFICACY OF TENDOACTIVE[®] IN PATIENTS WITH TENDINOPATHY



PARTICIPATING CENTERS

INVESTIGADOR

CENTRO

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METHODS

OBJECTIVES:

- Primary objective: To assess the effect of Tendoactive[®] on the clinical symptoms of tendinopathies
- Secondary objectives:
 - To assess the effect of Tendoactive[®] on tendon structure
 - To quantificate the consumption of analgesics during the treatment with Tendoactive[®]
 - To assess the satisfaction of patients treated with Tendoactive[®]

METHODS

- Study population: 98 patients with tendinopathy (32 Achilles tendon, 34 patellar tendon and 32 epicondylitis) were included
- Study duration: 3 months (1 control/month)
- Efficacy outcomes
 - Functional score (VISA-A, VISA-P, PRTEE)
 - Pain (VAS) during rest/activity
 - Ultrasonographic tissue characterization
 - Patient's satisfaction
 - Analgesics consumption
- Safety: Adverse events were recorded

METHODS

Inclusion criteria:

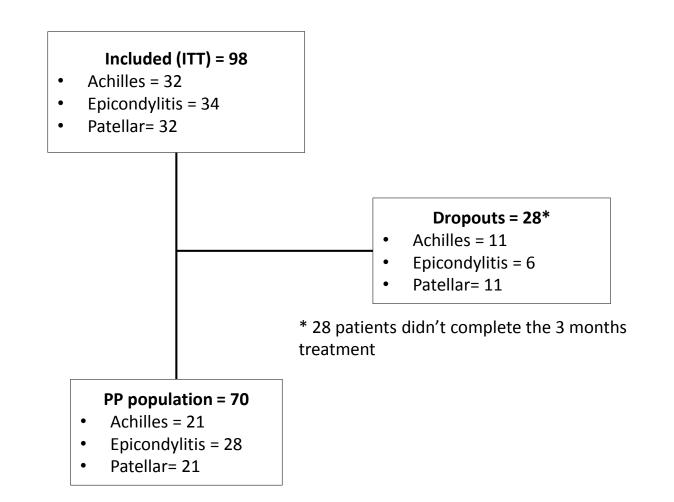
- Men and non-pregnant women > 18 years old
- Patients with tendinopathy in Achilles tendon, patellar tendon or epicondylitis

(Diagnosis based on clinical examination showing a painful thickening of the tendon, and confirmed by ultrasonography: local thickening of the tendon, irregular tendon structure with hypoechoic areas and irregular fiber orientation)

Exclusion criteria:

- Patients < 18 years old
- Known presence of a pregnancy
- Clinical suspicion of neurological disorder
- Clinical suspicion of internal disorders (spondyloarthropathy, gout, hyperlipidemia, rheumatoid arthritis and sarcoidosis)

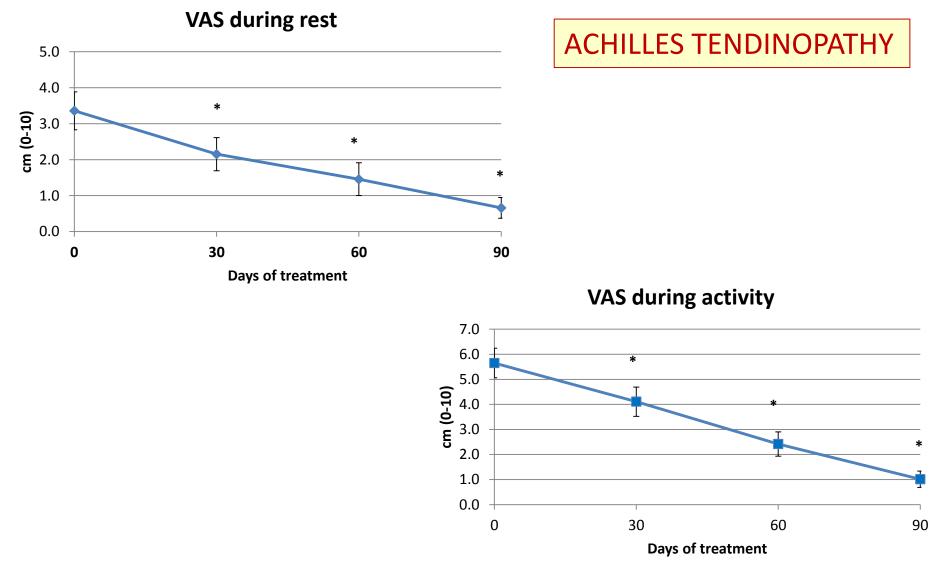
PATIENTS



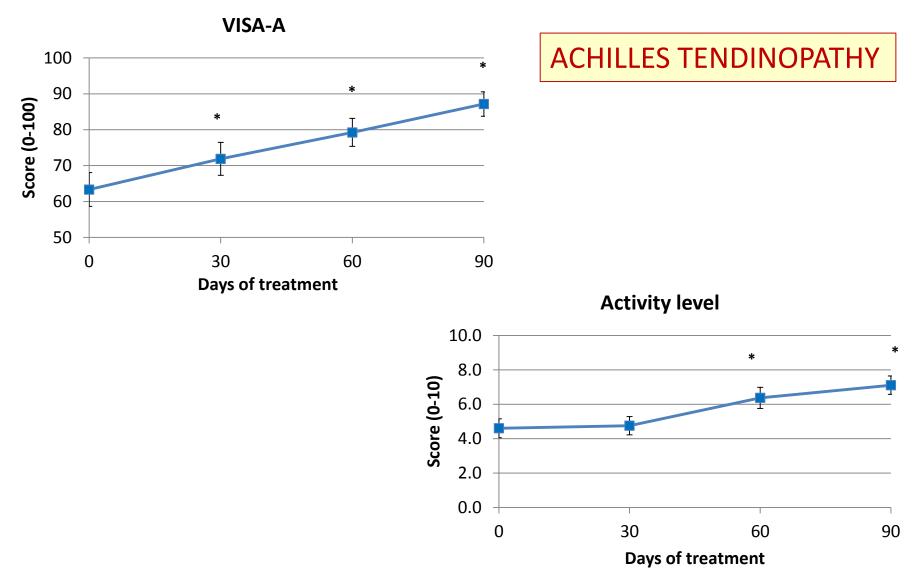
BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS

	ACHILLES	EPICONDYLITIS	PATELLAR
Age (years)	49,2	47,7	39,0
Sex (n, M/W)	13/8	14/14	13/8
BMI (Kg/m²)	24,1	25,6	23,1
Functional Score (0-100)	63,0	51,25	58,25
VAS during rest (0-10)	3,3	3,4	4,1
VAS during activity (0-10)	5,6	6,5	6,3
Activity level (0-10)	4,5	5,3	5,6
Bilateral thickness of the affected tendon (mm)	9,5	7,7	10,4
Paratenon blurring (n, 0/1/2/3)	6/7/4/1	10/12/2/1	8/8/3/0
Heteroechogenicity (n, 0/1/2/3)	5/6/6/1	4/11/6/3	3/11/2/4
Hipoechogenicity (n, 0/1/2/3)	4/7/8/0	4/4/8/10	5/3/7/3
Neovascularization (n, 0/1/2/3)	7/8/5/0	7/10/5/5	8/5/3/4
Isolated intratendinous rupture (n)	5	1	4

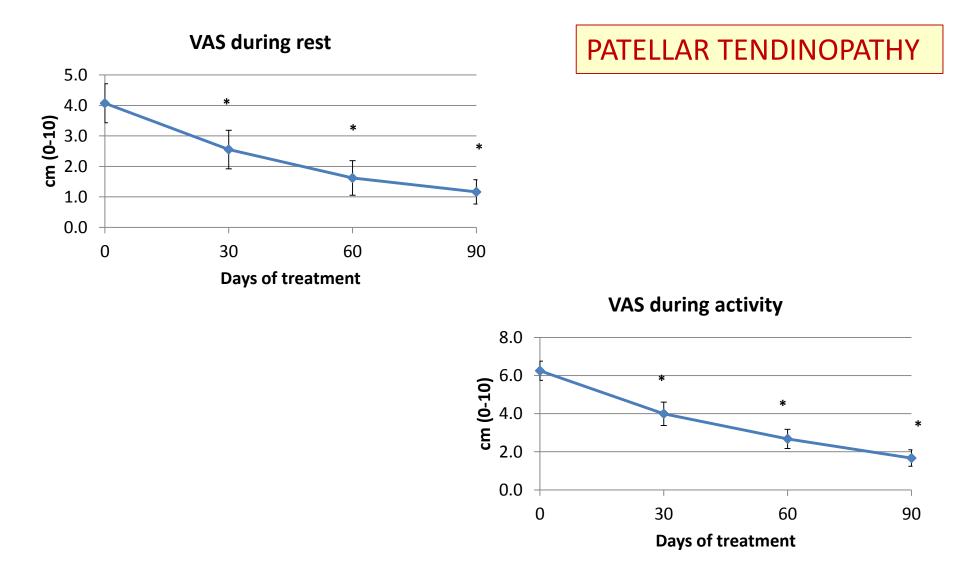
RESULTS: PAIN (VAS)



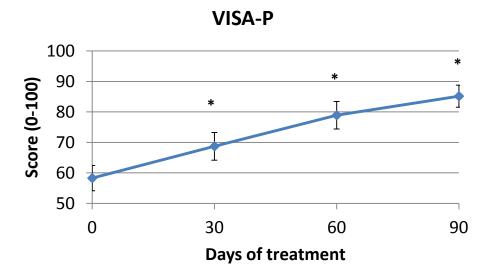
<u>RESULTS</u>: FUNCTIONAL SCORE – ACTIVITY LEVEL



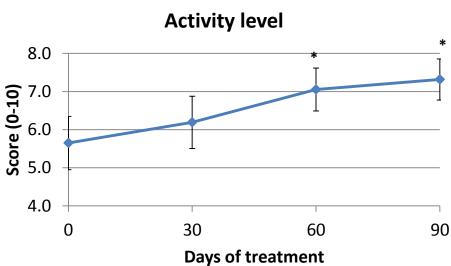
RESULTS: PAIN (VAS)



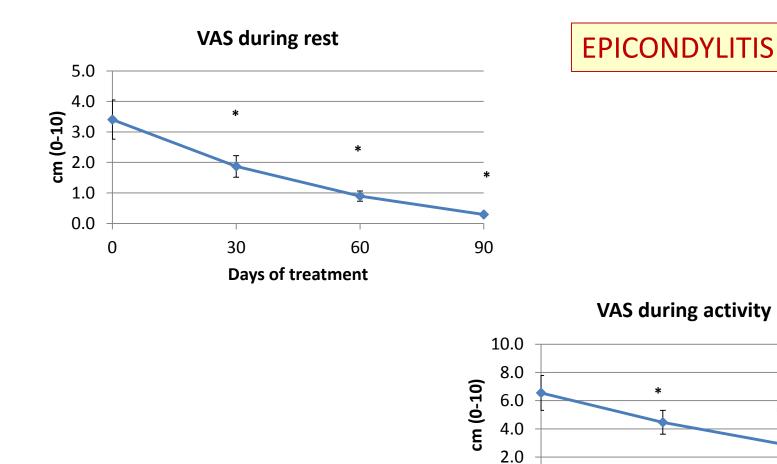
<u>RESULTS</u>: FUNCTIONAL SCORE – ACTIVITY LEVEL



PATELLAR TENDINOPATHY



RESULTS: PAIN (VAS)





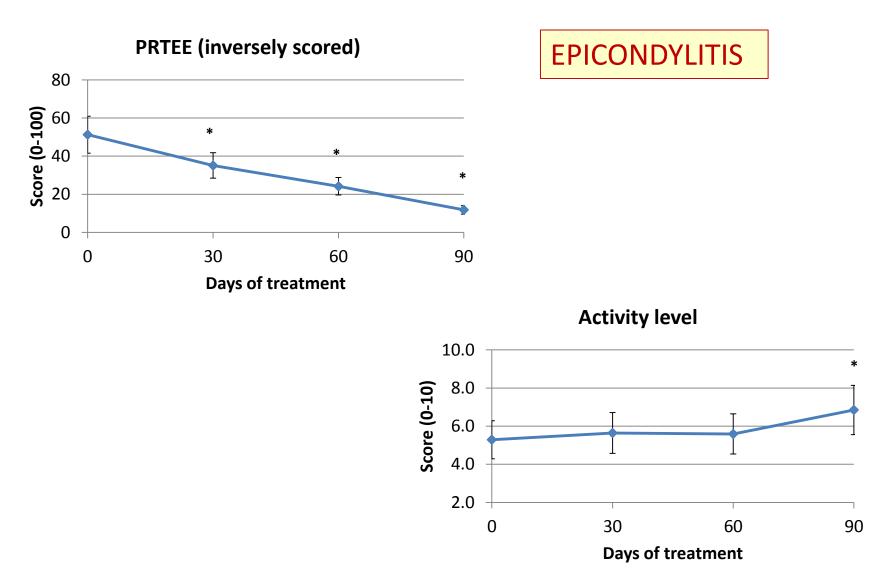
0.0

*

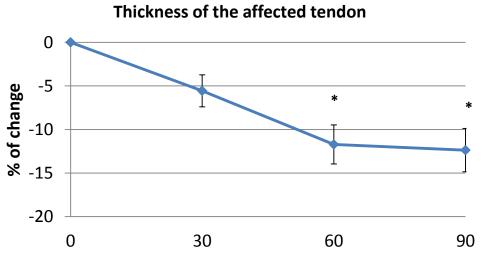
60

90

<u>RESULTS</u>: FUNCTIONAL SCORE – ACTIVITY LEVEL

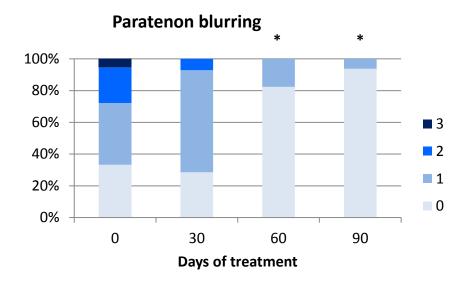


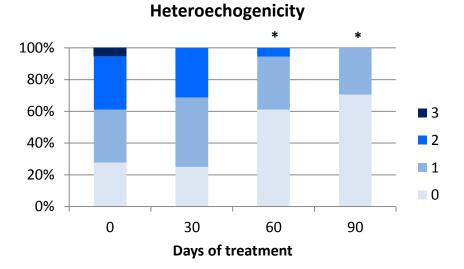
ACHILLES TENDINOPATHY



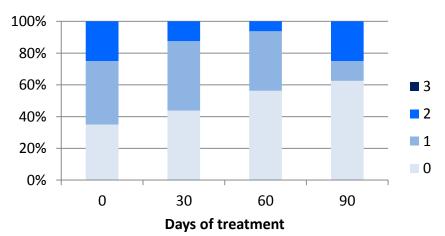
Days of treatment

ACHILLES TENDINOPATHY

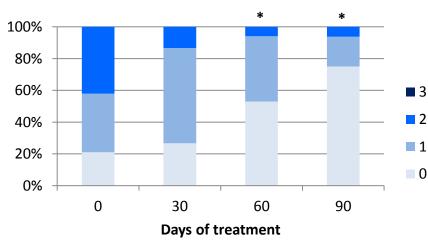




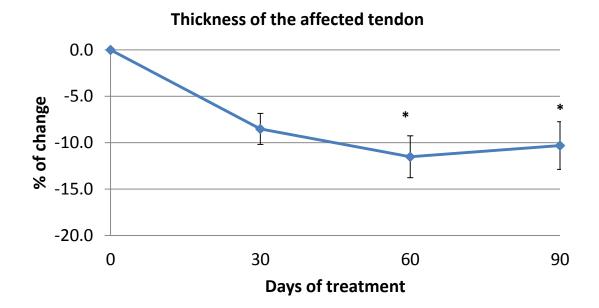
Neovascularization



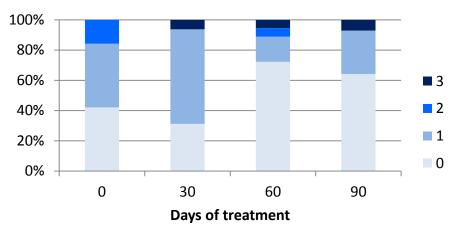
Hipoechogenicity



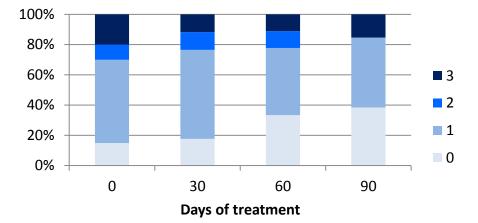
PATELLAR TENDINOPATHY



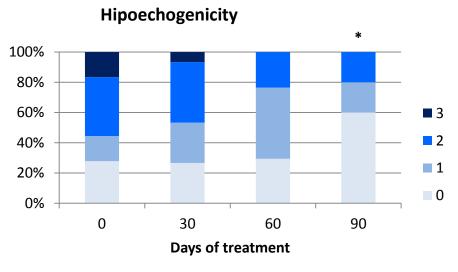
PATELLAR TENDINOPATHTY



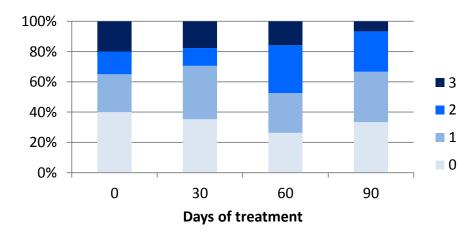
Paratenon blurring



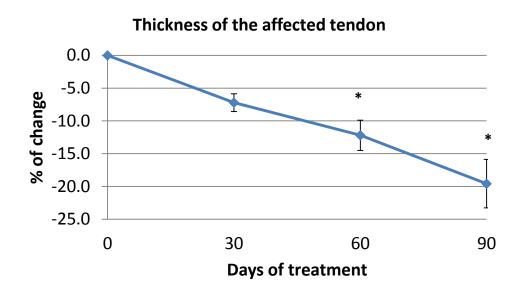
Heteroechogenicity



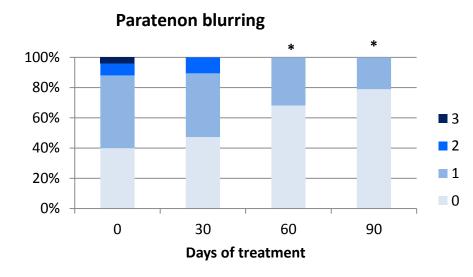
Neovascularization



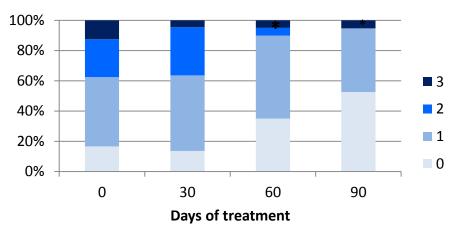
EPICONDYLITIS

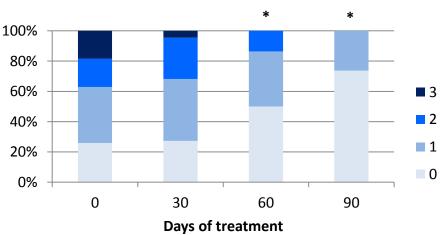


EPICONDYLITIS

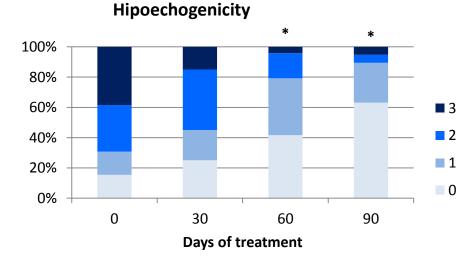


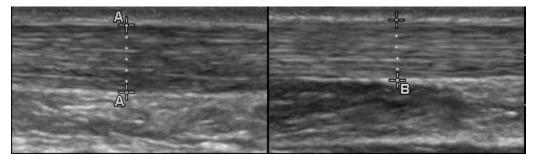
Heteroechogenicity



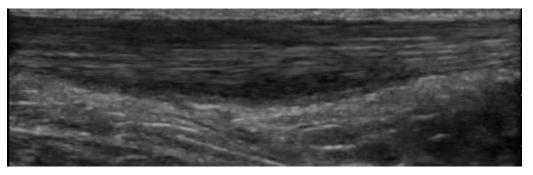


Neovascularization

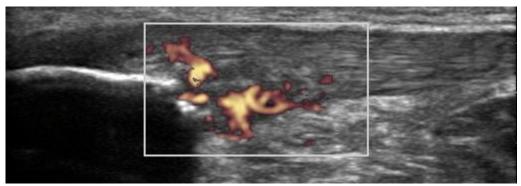




Thickness of the achilles tendon L: Baseline (0.67 cm). R: Final (0.60 cm)



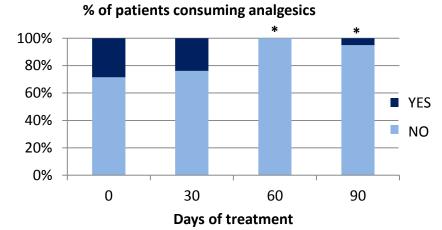
Achilles tendon showing hetero-hypoechogenecity and paratenon blurring



Patellar tendon showing neovascularization (Power Doppler)

RESULTS: ANALGESICS CONSUMPTION

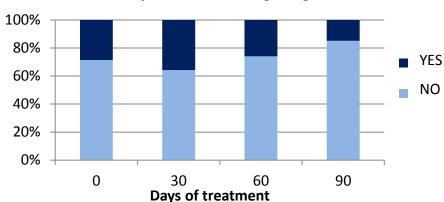
ACHILLES TENDINOPATHY



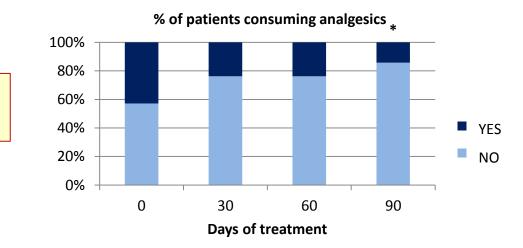
PATELLAR

TENDINOPATHY

EPICONDYLITIS



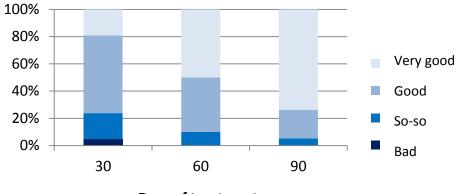
% of patients consuming analgesics



Results are presented as the percentage of patients taking at least one dose of analgesics within the previous month to each visit

RESULTS: PATIENT'S SATISFACTION

ACHILLES TENDINOPATHY

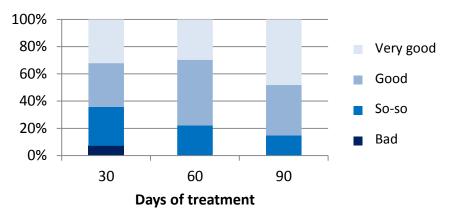


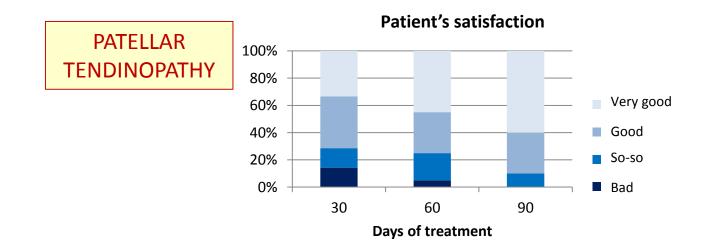
Patient's satisfaction

Days of treatment

EPICONDYLITIS

Patient's satisfaction





CONCLUSIONS

EFFICACY

Treatment with Tendoactive[®] in patients with tendinopathy of achilles tendon, patellar tendon or epicondylitis:

- Improves pain and tendon function
- Favors structural recovery of the tendon
- Reduces analgesics consumption
- Favors the return to activity

The global patient's assessment of the treatment was very good

SAFETY

No adverse event related to the treatment was reported during the study

Pending for publication in "Apunts Medicina de l'Esport"

Indexed scientific journal dedicated to sports medicine, containing original research articles in English language, and subjected to an anonymous external peer review process.