

What should we be looking for in a quality PRP...?

1. High platelet harvest for optimum release of growth factors.
2. No catabolic RBC contamination which causes pain, cell necrosis and inflammatory response, minimal catabolic granulocytes while still retaining the correct anabolic mononuclear cells from the white blood cell population.
3. Ability to concentrate PRP higher than the standard 1.6 x above baseline normally achieved after centrifuging
4. An anticoagulant that is not acidic which causes painful stinging when injected
5. Reproducibility, simplicity and ease of preparation which also minimises risk. Risk examples are measuring anticoagulant into the blood sample, and an excess number of preparation steps and accessories used.

How Cellenis[®] PRP matches up...

1. At least 90% platelet harvest. The unique gel separation system also means the heavier, more viable, younger platelets are not lost. Cellenis PRP pharmaceutical grade glass tubes are uniquely internally coated as well to discourage platelet adherence
2. Zero RBC, only 8.5% granulocytes while retaining 86.2% mononuclear cells. Cellenis PRP is described as monocyte rich. See attached data and blood smears – information presented to the FDA for approval. Cellenis unique separation gel is formulated to separate cells according to specific characteristics.
3. Ability to concentrate PRP from 1.8x to 10x and more, above baseline. The literature describes a 4 x concentrate as clinically efficacious. Concentrations approaching 10 x and more, run the risk of platelet rupture due to mechanical activation.
4. Cellenis PRP uses a physiological neutral anticoagulant with a pH of 7
5. Cellenis closed system uses only five simple preparation steps with a single hard centrifugation. Only four steps are needed if no additional concentration of platelets is required. The correct ratio of anticoagulant to blood is important. Cellenis[®] anticoagulant is precision added to the tubes under QA conditions.