

INPLASY PROTOCOL

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Conflicts of interest:
None declared.

The efficiency and safety of platelet-rich plasma dressing in treatment for chronic wounds: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials

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Review question / Objective: The efficiency and safety of platelet-rich plasma dressing in treatment for chronic wounds.

Condition being studied: Recently, many clinical trials applied platelet-rich plasma (PRP) dressing to treat the stopped healing wounds, also called chronic wounds. However, the clinical efficiency of PRP dressing in treating chronic wounds is still controversial.

Information sources: Embase, Web of Science, PubMed, Medline, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials.

INPLASY registration number: This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 13 February 2023 and was last updated on 13 February 2023 (registration number INPLASY202320053).

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective: The efficiency and safety of platelet-rich plasma dressing in treatment for chronic wounds.

Condition being studied: Recently, many clinical trials applied platelet-rich plasma (PRP) dressing to treat the stopped healing wounds, also called chronic wounds.

However, the clinical efficiency of PRP dressing in treating chronic wounds is still controversial.

METHODS

Search strategy: The potentially relevant published in electronic databases were independently searched by two reviewers, including Embase, Web of Science,

PubMed, Medline, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials.

Participant or population: PRP dressing in treating chronic wounds.

Intervention: PRP dressing.

Comparator: Saline dressing.

Study designs to be included: Studies focus on patients suffering from chronic wounds, which have lasted at least four weeks without healing.

Eligibility criteria: Studies focus on patients suffering from chronic wounds, which have lasted at least four weeks without healing.

Information sources: Embase, Web of Science, PubMed, Medline, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials.

Main outcome(s): Healing rate.

Additional outcome(s): Wound infection and adverse events.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis: The methodological quality of randomized controlled studies in this study was assessed by two reviewers independently.

Strategy of data synthesis: Two reviewers independently conducted the statistical analysis by RevMan Manager 5.3. The mean differences (MDs) with a 95% confidence interval (95% CI) were used to evaluate continuous variables. The risk ratio (RR) or risk difference (RD) with a 95% confidence interval (95% CI) was used to evaluate dichotomous data. P 50%, the randomized-effects model was performed. Otherwise, the fixed-effects model was chosen.

Subgroup analysis: None.

Sensitivity analysis: None.

Country(ies) involved: China.

Keywords: wound healing; platelet-rich plasma; chronic ulcers; chronic wounds; wound repair.

Contributions of each author:

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