PATELLO-FEMORAL CHONDROPATHY TREATED WITH MD-KNEE TRANSMITTED WITH O2 VS CHONDROITIN SULPHATE

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a physiotherapy treatment, using a new method, the propulsion of high pressure oxygen, 2.5 atm, transmitting collagen in patients with patellofemoral chondropathy, compared with controls receiving condrointinsolfato.

METHOD

For the number of twenty patients per group was administered a questionnaire to record the degree of disability resulting from the chondropathy, has taken the index WOMAC (Western Ontario McMaster) for the pain scale, function and stiffness of lower limbs and that of the Lequesne functional limitation. This evaluation was performed before treatment and after 1, 2, 3, 6 and 12 weeks. Statistical analysis was performed with the Student test.

The conveyance of the drug KNEE MD and collagen was performed with the propulsion of pure oxygen up to 98% and a pressure of 2.5 ATM, supported by a handful of the skin, once a week for 12 weeks for a total of 12 doses against oral administration of chondroitin daily. Patients were also assessed by an

anthropometric point of view, resulting in fat mass and body mass index (BMI).

CONCLUSIONS

The results were evaluated with T Student and the results are statistically significant at p <0.0001 both with the scale WOMAC index of pain, stiffness and joint function both as a scale that assesses a Lequesne algo-functional index.

It's important to note the absolute lack of side effects in the group treated with oxygen infusion, in addition to the low cost of treatment than the group treated with oral medications.

