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Introduction & Purpose oth platelet-rich plasma (PRP) and hyaluronic acid (HA) with or without surgical intervention enhance healing and improve function in talar OCLs. However, recent studies on OCLs have not thoroughly invested e ects among PRP, HA and conventional treatment. e purpose is to synthesize evidence by comparing the e ects and foot and ankle condition scores) among PRP, HA and conventional treatment strategies for talar OCLs.

Material & Metho**d**II relevant research articles were included using related terms in the PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science Direct and Cochrane library databases from their inception to June 2017. e screening criteria for this review were as follows: Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that compared PRP with HA, PRP with control an control in patients with talar OCLs. e risk of bias in the included studies was assessed using the Cochrane Tool. Data were extracted and recorded as weighted mean di erence (WMD) and their standard deviations (SDs con dence intervals (CI), consistency H and I-2 for continuous data in the network meta-analysis.

Result: A total of 1199 references were identi ed, of which ve RCTs were included in the nal synthesis. es randomized 197 patients into the PRP, HA and control groups. PRP caused higher reductions in the visual analog than HA and conventional treatment and the WMDs were 1.109 (95% CI: -1.716, -0.502) and -2.301 (95% CI: -2. Moreover, PRP improved the American Orthopedic Foot and Ankle Society score more than the other treatment returns the WMDs were 12.448 (95% CI: 7.224, 17.672) and 18.617 (95% CI: 13.536, 13.698).

Conclusion7.9 (s a)9 [(C)-20 (o)100 0.049 T52rre3(7.9)(e A)3 (m)4 (er)-6 (ic)-2.9 (a)9 (n O (r)DC BT 2