

**Effectiveness of the therapy with the Injectable Canova in Knee
Osteoarthritis:
*Randomized Controlled Clinical Essay***

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ANTECEDENTS

The CANOVA product has been used with unique success in the treatment of degenerative osteo-articular lesions. In preliminary studies, it has been proved that the administration of CANOVA in unique or repeated doses in an injectable way significantly improves the knee pain in patients with chronic osteoarthritis, improving their quality of life and allowing a better locomotion.

OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the effectiveness of CANOVA therapy in the symptomatic relief of the knee osteoarthritis.

EXPERIMENTAL DESCRIPTION

Randomized controlled essay.

PATIENTS

50 patients with knee osteoarthritis, with more than 1 year of evolution, no distinction of gender or age, free of treatment in the last 10 days.

INTERVENTION

24 patients received 1 unique 5ml dose of CANOVA by intramuscular route and 26 patients were submitted to a therapy of topic diclofenac for 28 days (control group).

MEASUREMENT

The average of pain sub-scores, the function and softness of the WOMAC score (Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index), comparing the groups after 3, 7, 28 and 75 days of treatment. Measurement of the adding of the sub-scores.

RESULTS

The primary end-point, pain, was reduced in both groups by the 7th day, from an average of 53.5 points +/- 13.7 to 19.3 +/- 12.2 after the therapy with CANOVA, compared to 51.5 +/- 16.8 to 42.4 +/- 19,7 after the topic application of diclofenac (estimated difference between the groups: -23,9, with a confidence level of 95% of – 32,8 to 15,1; P<0.001).

From the 7th day on, the difference in the pain scores was not significant, being of about 42 points in both groups, until the 28th day, and getting to a score of about 52 points in both groups by the 75th day of the beginning of the treatment. However, the difference in the function, softness and total symptoms scores showed significant values in favor of the CANOVA therapy until the end of the study, and in quality of life until the 28th day.

CONCLUSIONS

The therapy with CANOVA administered as a single dose by intramuscular route helps to relief the symptoms of patients with knee arthritis.

Comparatively, the therapy using CANOVA was better than the topic treatment with a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory pain-reliever as diclofenac.

One can speculate that repeated doses of CANOVA in relatively short periods of time (e.g. 1 week), may keep down the pain score longer, since the punctuation differences were meaningful in the beginning of the assay, to then get even by the 28th day. It is possible to speculate, therefore, that repeated doses can keep down the pain score for a longer period of time, simultaneously improving other clinical parameters and substantially increasing the quality of life of this kind of patients.