



# Clinical Outcomes of Pectoralis Major Tendon Repair with and without Platelet-Rich Plasma



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## INTRODUCTION

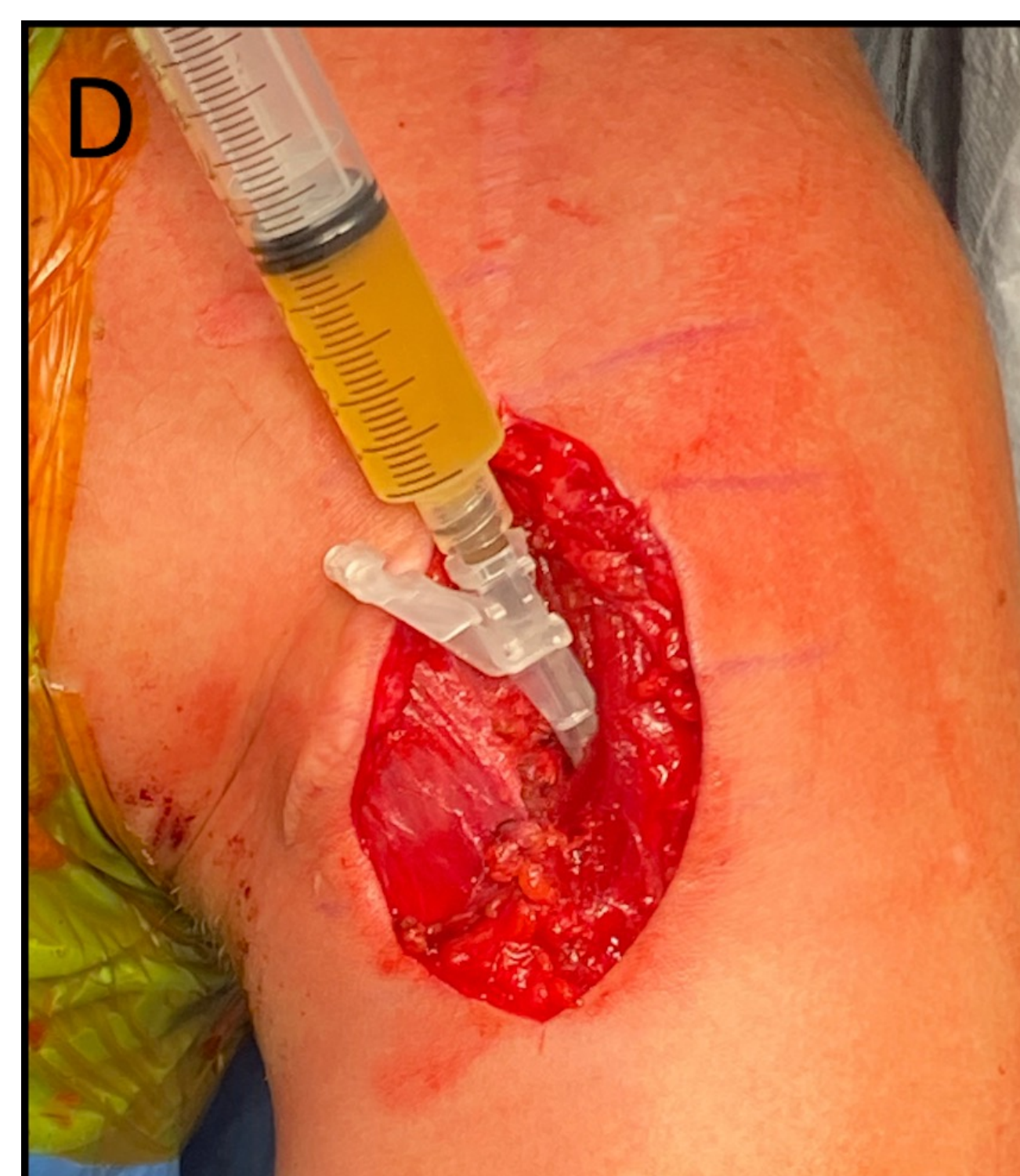
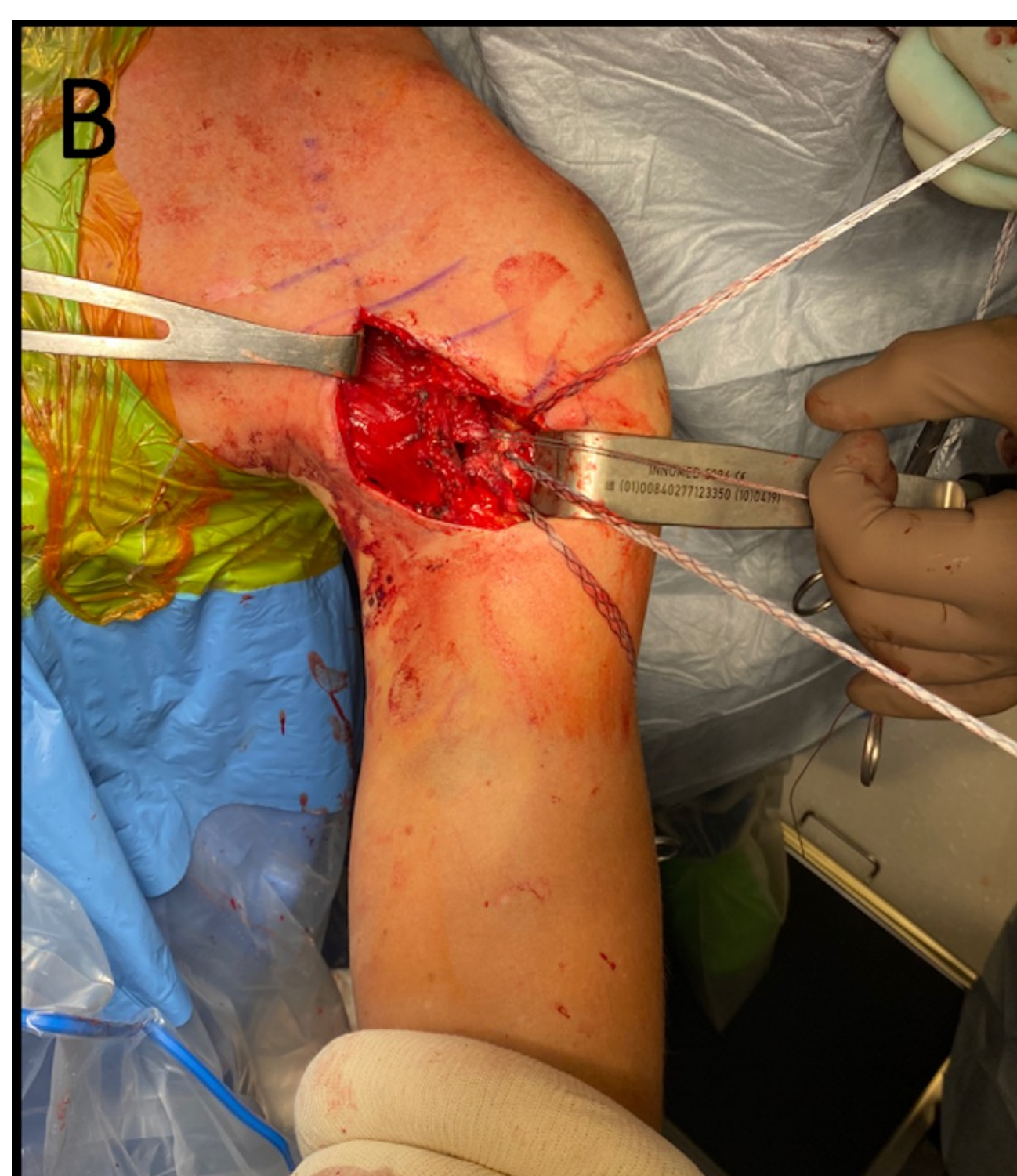
- Rupture of the pectoralis major tendon (PMT) that occurs with a rapid eccentric load on a maximally tensioned muscle with the shoulder in an abducted and externally rotated position.<sup>1,2</sup>
- Acute repairs are recommended in the young, active population and have better outcomes compared to non-operative management.<sup>3,4</sup>
- Leukocyte-Poor Platelet rich plasma (LP-PRP), containing high concentration of platelets, growth factors, and cytokines may improve tendon healing and reduce re-rupture rates.<sup>5,6</sup>

## OBJECTIVES

- The **purposes** of this study were to assess clinical outcomes following PMT repairs and to compare outcomes of PMT repairs augmented with and without LP-PRP.
- We **hypothesized** that patients would experience significant improvement in clinical outcomes following PMT surgical repair and that there would be superior outcomes in patients who had LP-PRP augmented repairs when compared with those without augmentation.

## METHODS

- IRB approval was obtained and patients who underwent a pectoralis major repair between 05/2007 and 06/2019 with min 2-year follow-up were included.
- Exclusion criteria:** Revision PMT repair, PMT reconstruction, concomitant repair of additional structure
- Data was collected prospectively and retrospectively reviewed
- Patients' history, including age, sex, arm dominance, mechanism of injury, tear location, time to surgery, and prior surgeries were collected
- Pre- and post-operative patient reported outcomes were compared
  - ASES, SANE, QuickDASH, SF-12 PCS scores were utilized**
  - Satisfaction with outcomes:** (scale 1-10; 10 = best score)
- Return to sport, complications, and revision surgeries were recorded



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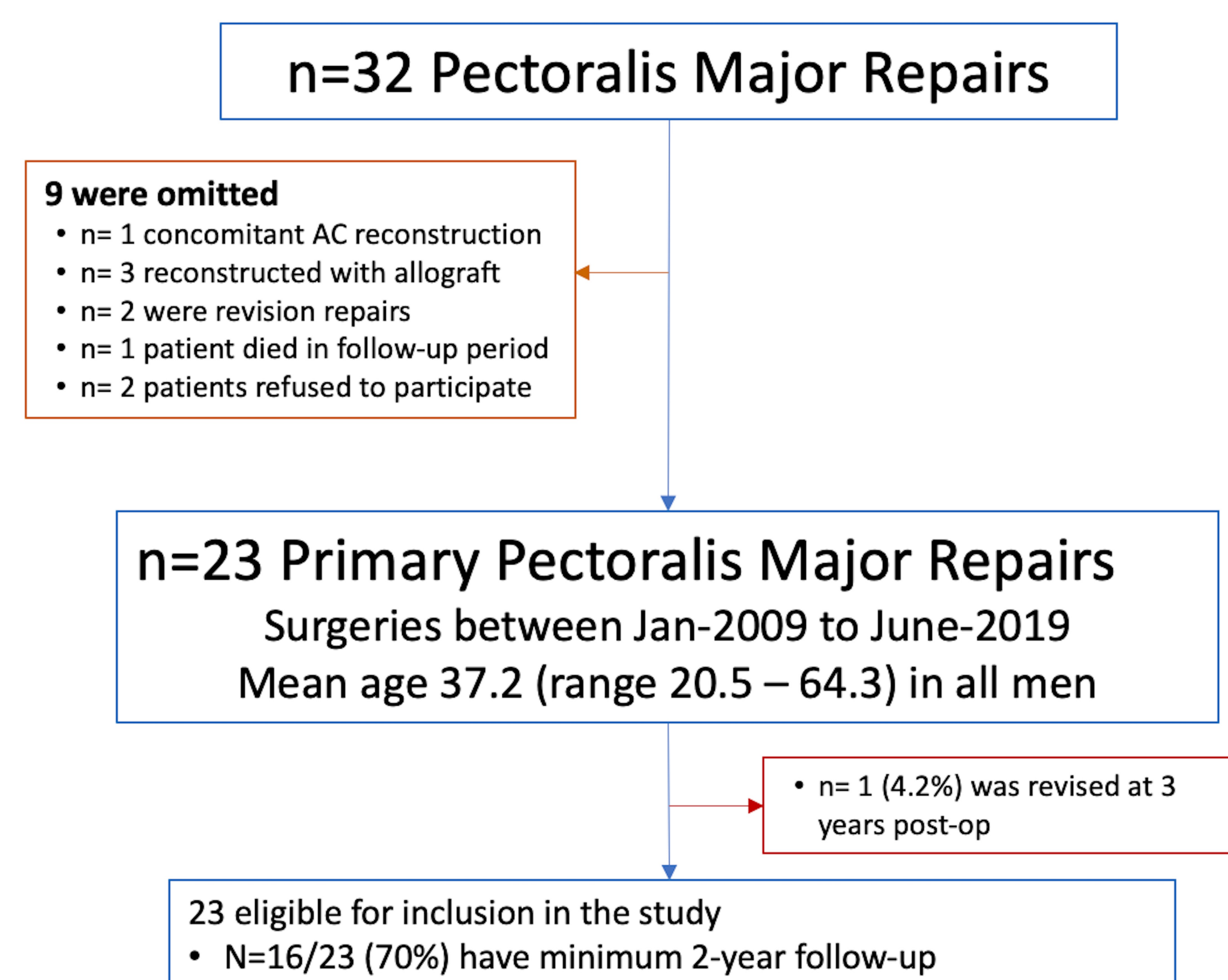
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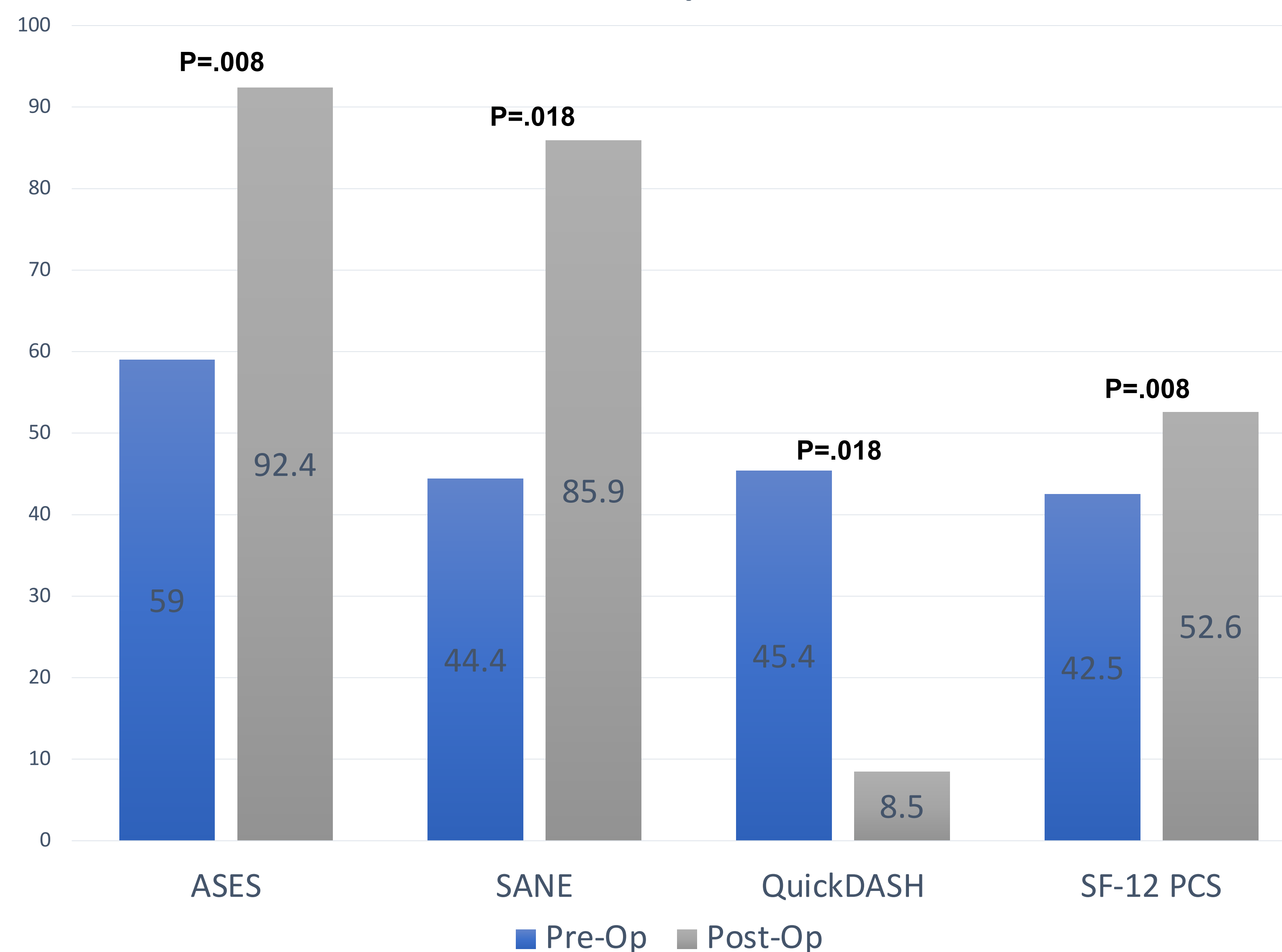
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## RESULTS



	Cohort Characteristics
Age at surgery	38.6 years (range, 20.5-64.3)
Sex	100% male
Affected arm	74% dominant arm, 26% non-dominant arm
Mechanism of injury	11 bench press/power lifting 7 ski or snowboarding fall 5 others
Timing of surgery	16 acute (mean, 18 days; range, 3-35) 7 chronic (mean, 66 days; range, 42-123)
Location	13 Tendon avulsion off humerus 10 Musculotendinous junction tears

## PRO Score Improvement



## Post-op PROs with vs. without PRP

	PRP	No PRP	P value
# of Patients	9	7	
Follow-up	2.6 years	8.5 years	.009*
ASES	99.6	83.0	0.001*
SANE	94.8	74.6	0.005*
QuickDASH	0.24	19.1	0.001*
SF-12 PCS	55.8	48.4	.100
Median Satisfaction	10 (range 8-10)	9 (range 6-10)	.037*

## Additional Results

- 100% return to sport
- 71% return to prior level of participation
- 79% with no strength deficit, 21% with "mild" deficit
- PROs not significantly different based on MOI, tear location, or chronicity of injury

## CONCLUSIONS

At mean follow-up of 5.1 years:

- Pectoralis major tendon repair produces improved PROs at final follow-up compared to preoperative values
- Augmentation of repairs with leukocyte-poor PRP may further improve repair outcomes
- Excellent patient satisfaction & return to sport with the majority returning to their prior level of participation
- Low failure rates (4.2%)