



ABSTRAK

LUARAN FUNGSIONAL DAN EVALUASI PROGRESIVITAS PENYAKIT PASKA INJEKSI INTRAARTIKULAR SEL PUNCA MESENKIMAL ALOGENIK DOSIS TUNGGAL PADA PASIEN DENGAN OSTEOARTHRITIS LUTUT : STUDI PENDAHULUAN

Latar Belakang : Osteoarthritis (OA) termasuk dalam penyakit mesenkimal, di mana terjadi perubahan karakteristik dan mobilisasi dari sel punca mesenkimal (MSCs) intraartikular. Hal ini menyebabkan tidak adanya perbaikan dan peningkatan degenerasi sendi. Sel punca mesenkimal alogenik asal tali pusat memiliki beberapa keunggulan seperti ketersediaannya yang relatif mudah dan banyak, tidak menimbulkan nyeri pada donor, tidak ada morbiditas pada area donor, dan kemampuan regenerasi yang lebih cepat dan tahan lama. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas injeksi sel punca mesenkimal alogenik intraartikular dalam hal luaran fungsional dan progresivitas penyakit pada pasien OA lutut di Indonesia.

Metode : Delapan pasien dengan OA lutut ringan hingga sedang (Kellgren-Lawrence derajat II-III), tidak responsif terhadap pengobatan konservatif minimal 6 bulan dan bukti radiologis OA diterapi dengan injeksi intra-artikular tunggal yang dipandu ultrasonografi (USG) (20×10^6 sel). Keamanan dinilai menggunakan pemeriksaan klinis, USG, dan penanda laboratorium. Hasil fungsional diikuti selama 1 tahun termasuk skala nyeri, rentang gerak, dan kualitas hidup menggunakan instrumen klinis seperti *Visual Analogue Score (VAS)*, *Knee Range of Motion (ROM)*, *Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Arthritis Index (WOMAC)*, *Knee Injury and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score (KOOS)*, indeks Lequesne, Lysholm Score, dan *36-item Short Form Survey (SF-36)*. Luaran radiologi dinilai dengan foto radiografi polos dan *Whole-Organ Magnetic Resonance Imaging Score (WORMS)*.

Hasil : Delapan pasien (3 laki-laki, 5 perempuan) mengikuti penelitian hingga akhir. Lima pasien didiagnosis radiologis KL II dan tiga pasien KL III. Nyeri sendi lutut merupakan gejala utama pada semua pasien dengan tambahan kekakuan pagi



hari pada 2 pasien. Rata-rata timbulnya nyeri adalah $28,9 \pm 9,1$ bulan. Rata-rata BMI adalah $26,35 \pm 1,0$ dan tetap tidak berubah pada 1 tahun *follow-up*. Tidak ada penambahan penyempitan ruang sendi yang ditunjukkan oleh radiografi polos. Semua parameter klinis meningkat secara signifikan pada 6 bulan pertama dan tetap stabil hingga 12 bulan (4.63 ± 0.6 , $p=0.001$; 31.28 ± 8.1 , $p=0.006$; 26.87 ± 2.7 , $p=0.001$; 3.12 ± 1.3 , $p=0.049$ untuk VAS, WOMAC, KOOS, dan Flexion ROM, secara berurutan). Secara keseluruhan, indeks SF-36 dan Lequesne meningkat minimal 1 level. Parameter radiologi termasuk celah sendi dan WORMS tidak berubah, menunjukkan kemungkinan penghambatan progresivitas penyakit selama 12 bulan masa *follow-up* (masing-masing 0.08 ± 0.2 , $p=0.104$; 9.38 ± 10.2 , $p=0.209$). Tidak ada bukti efek samping yang diamati pada pemeriksaan klinis, laboratorium, dan USG pada semua pasien.

Simpulan : Injeksi tunggal sel punca mesenkimal alogenik asal tali pusat intra-artikular ke dalam lutut pasien OA di Indonesia meningkatkan hasil fungsional dan menghambat perkembangan penyakit dalam 12 bulan tanpa menyebabkan efek samping.

Kata Kunci : Osteoarthritis lutut, Sel Punca Mesenkimal Alogenik, Injeksi Intra-artikular



ABSTRACT

FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME AND DISEASE PROGRESSION FOLLOWING SINGLE INTRA-ARTICULAR ALLOGENIC MESENCHYMAL STEM CELL (MSCS) INJECTION FOR KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS : PRELIMINARY STUDY

Background Osteoarthritis (OA) has recently been known as mesenchymal disease, in which the activity, phenotype or mobilization of intraarticular mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) population is altered, leading to an absence of repair and increased degeneration of the joint. Human umbilical cord-derived MSCs (HUC-MSCs) have the advantages of abundant supply, painless collection, no donor site morbidity, and faster and longer self-renewal *in vitro*. This study aims to investigate the effectiveness of allogeneic MSCs injection in terms of functional outcome and disease progression in Indonesian patients with knee OA.

Methods Eight patients with mild to moderate knee osteoarthritis (Kellgren-Lawrence grade II-III), unresponsive to minimum 6 months of conservative treatments and radiologic evidence of osteoarthritis were treated with allogeneic human umbilical cord-derived MSCs by ultrasonography (USG) guided- single intra-articular injection (20×10^6 cells). Safety was assessed using clinical examination, USG and laboratory marker. Functional outcomes were followed for 1 year including pain scale, range of motion, disabilities, and quality of life using clinical tools including Visual Analogue Score (VAS), Knee Range of Motion (ROM) Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Arthritis Index (WOMAC), Knee Injury and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score (KOOS), Lequesne index, Lysholm Score, and 36-item Short Form Survey (SF-36). Radiological outcomes were assessed by plain radiographs and Whole-Organ Magnetic Resonance Imaging Score (WORMS)

Results Eight patients (3 male, 5 females) completed the study. Five patients were radiologically diagnosed with KL II and three patient with KL III. Knee joint pain was the main symptoms in all patients with additional morning stiffness in 2 of them. Mean onset of the pain was 28.9 ± 9.1 months. Mean BMI was 26.35 ± 1.0 and remain unaltered on 1 year follow up. No additional narrowing of the joint space showed by plain radiographs. All clinical parameters were significantly improved on the first 6 months and remain steady until 12 months (4.63 ± 0.6 , $p=0.001$; 31.28 ± 8.1 , $p=0.006$; 26.87 ± 2.7 , $p=0.001$; 3.12 ± 1.3 , $p=0.049$ for VAS, WOMAC, KOOS, and Flexion ROM, respectively). Overall, SF-36 and Lequesne index was improved at minimum one level. Radiological parameters including joint space and WORMS were unchanged showing no disease progression during 12 months follow up (0.08 ± 0.2 , $p=0.104$; 9.38 ± 10.2 , $p=0.209$, respectively). No evidence of



adverse events observed by clinical, laboratory, and USG examination on all patients.

Conclusions Single intra-articular injection of allogeneic HUC-MSCs therapy into the osteoarthritic knee of Indonesian patients improved functional outcome and halted disease progression in 12 months without causing adverse events.

Keywords Knee Osteoarthritis, Allogeneic Mesenchymal Stem Cells, Intra-articular injection