

PRP

INSTRUCTION Platelet Rich Plasma



Box 1

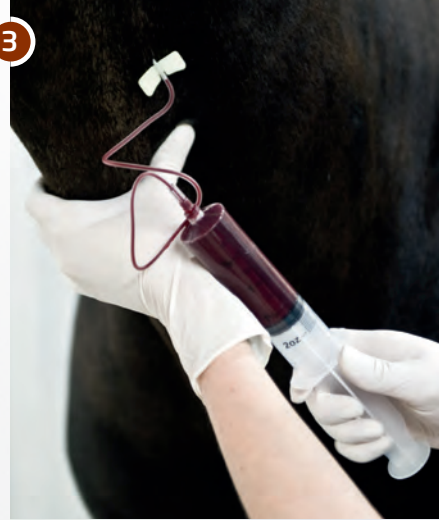
Blood collection

- 1 Take the 60 ml syringe with the yellow 20G needle and draw up 5 ml of the anticoagulant.
- 2 Replace the yellow needle on the syringe with the 19G butterfly catheter.
- 3 Draw 55 ml of blood from the horse into the 60 ml syringe which already contains 5 ml of anticoagulant (ACD-A).
- 4 Mix the blood and the anticoagulant by gently moving the 60 ml syringe up and down.
- 5 Place the 25G air-vent needle into the small white plug of the PRP container.
- 6 Replace the butterfly catheter with the 14G needle and transfer the 60 ml blood through the red plug into the PRP container.
- 7 Place the PRP container in the centrifuge at the opposite side of the counter weight container (which is filled with the 60 ml of water).
- 8 Centrifugate for 5 minutes at 2500 rpm.

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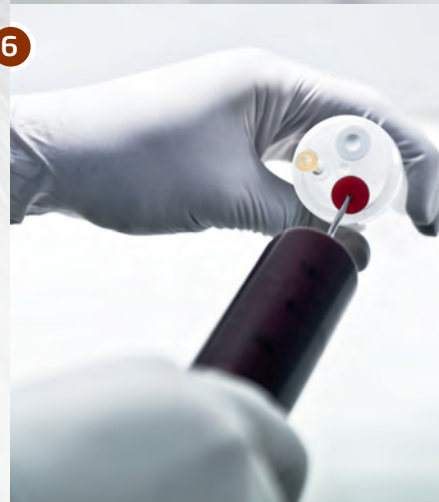
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Box 2 Plasma collection

- 1 Take the PRP container out of the centrifuge.
- 2 Place the 18G air-vent needle with filter into the small white plug of the PRP-container.
- 3 Take the 30 ml syringe with the white 14G needle, place it through the large white plug and draw up the plasma. Make sure you take all of the plasma out. Contamination with a small amount of erythrocytes does not pose a problem.
- 4 Place the 25G air-vent needle into the small white plug of the empty PRP container and transfer the harvested plasma (approx. 30 ml) into the container through the red plug using the white 14G needle.
- 5 Place the PRP container with the approx. 30 ml of plasma in the centrifuge at the opposite side of the counter weight container (which is filled with approx. 30 ml of water).
- 6 Centrifugate for 10 minutes at 4000 rpm.



Box 3

Preparation of PRP

- 1 Take the PRP container out and place the 18G air-vent needle with filter into the small white plug.
- 2 Take the 30 ml syringe with the long clear 17G needle through the large white plug and draw up approx. 22 ml of the Platelet Poor Plasma (PPP)*. This leaves approx. 8 ml in the container.
- 3 Prepare approx. 8 ml of PRP by mixing the platelets at the bottom of the container with the remaining PPP using the same long 17G needle.
- 4 Draw up 4 ml of PRP in each of the 10 ml syringes using the same long 17G needle and close the syringes with a white cap. You can adjust the amount of final PRP by adding some of the PPP from the 30 ml syringe.
- 5 One dose of PRP can be used straight away. The other dose can be placed in the freezer at -20°C. By freezing you kill any white blood cells in the PRP.

* If more PPP is drawn from the PRP container, the harvested PRP will become more concentrated and will have less volume.

INVICTA

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