New Approaches in the Etiologic Treatment of Knee Osteoarthritis

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Subchondral sclerosis, a common finding in osteoarthritis, is characterized by bone density
increase beneath the articular cartilage. This can lead to pain and disability. Various treatments have been
developed to address the underlying cause of subchondral sclerosis, including surgical procedures,
pharmacological interventions, and non-pharmacological approaches. Among these, stem cell therapy
has shown promise in promoting cartilage repair and regeneration. Stem cells have the ability to
differentiate into various cell types, allowing them to repair damaged tissue. In the context of knee
osteoarthritis, stem cell therapy can be used to regenerate cartilage and improve joint function.

Recipient Discordance

Moral and Ethical Issues Associated with Transplantation of Human Organs

Maryam Shafiei

Recipient Discordance is a critical issue in organ transplantation, as it can affect the success of the
procedure. Incompatibility between the donor and recipient can lead to rejection of the transplant,
resulting in failure of the procedure. This can be due to various factors, including differences in
immunological status, genetic makeup, and medical history. To address these issues, rigorous
pre-transplant evaluation and careful selection of donors and recipients are necessary. The use of
mismatched donors and recipients can increase the risk of rejection and failure of the transplant.

References

بافت‌های اطراف می‌پردازند.
در رویکردهای دیگر درمان با پلاکت (PRP) که حاوی فضه‌های باالا از فاکتورهای رشد مختلف است، برای ترکیب سلول‌های مراشیمال موجود در بافت مفصلی به همراه بزادی و پاززی با هدف مستحکم‌سازی و باید مورد نظر کرد.

در نهایت می‌توان گفت درمان استون‌آرتیس با استفاده از سلول‌های

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