Supplementary Material 2. Procedure for preparation of platelet-rich plasma

1. A licensed nurse (study assistant) performed venipuncture to obtain 50 mL whole blood specimen which was stored in acid citrate dextrose tubes.
2. The specimen was not chilled at any time before or during separation of platelets.
3. The blood specimen was dispatched to the central laboratory of the hospital in a sterile container, where a licensed medical technologist handled the specimen under strict sterile procedures.
4. First, the blood was centrifuged using a soft spin (190× g, 20 min, <20°C).
5. The supernatant plasma containing platelets was transferred into another 10 mL sterile tube (without anticoagulant).
6. The tube was centrifuged at a higher speed (hard spin, 2,000× g, 20 min, <20°C) to obtain a platelet concentrate.
7. The lower 1/3 is platelet-rich plasma (PRP) and upper 2/3 is platelet poor plasma (PPP). Platelet pellets are formed at the bottom of the tube.
8. The PPP was removed and the platelet pellets were suspended in 5-mL normal saline to form PRP (6 mL) by gently shaking the tube.
9. One mL of PRP was sent for culture and to determine the platelet count.
10. The prepared 5-mL PRP was stored in a sterile test tube and sealed in a sterile bag; subsequently, it was transferred to the operation room for injection.