Table II - *General data from the randomized clinical trials included, looking for the effects of ozone therapy in patients with osteoarthritis*

Author	Sample	Age (years)	Objective	Intervention	Control	Study protocol	Results
Raeissadat et al. [10]	164	45-75	Compare the effects of ozone therapy with intra-articular application of HA in patients with knee osteoarthritis	He received three intra-articular applications of lidocaine and 30 µg/ml O_3 in the affected knee over three weeks.	He received three intra-articular applications of lidocaine and 20mg/2ml of HA on the affected knee over three weeks.	Both groups were evaluated with the VAS and WOMAC scales	There was no difference between the groups in terms of pain reduction and improved functionality. ($p < 0,01$)
Babaei-Ghazani et al. [12]	62	40-75	Compare the effects of ultrasound-guided corticosteroid injection with O_3 injection in patients with knee osteoarthritis	He received lidocaine (2%) for local anesthesia and an intra-articular application of 15 µg/ml O_3 guided by ultrasound	He received lidocaine (2%) for local anesthesia and an intra-articular application of 40mg of triamcinolone guided by ultrasound	Both groups were evaluated with the following scales and measurements: VAS, WOMAC, knee ROM, and presence of effusion on suprapatellar ultrasound.	1 week - Steroid group showed superior improvement over O_3 in VAS and WOMAC ($p < 0.001$) 1 month - Steroid group had better improvement than O3 in VAS and WOMAC ($p < 0.001$) 3 months - Group O_3 had superior improvement in VAS and WOMAC ($p = 0.003$) There was no significant improvement in ROM in either group. Joint effusion was significantly lower in group O_3 at 1 week ($p = 0.0044$) and 3 months ($p < 0.001$)

Raeissadat et al. [11]	200	50-75	Compare the short- and long-term efficacy of intra-articular injections of HA, PRP, PRGF and O_3 in patients with knee osteoarthritis	He received three intra-articular applications of 30 µg/ml O3 over a period of one week.	HA Group: received three intra-articular applications over a one-week period. PRP Group: received two intra-articular applications, 3 weeks apart. PRGF Group: received two intra-articular applications, 3 weeks apart.	All groups were assessed with the following scales: VAS, WOMAC, and LEQ.	2nd month - ozone group improved significantly more than other therapies (95% CI WOMAC: [24.5-21.7] LEQ: [4.8-4.1]) 6th month - all groups maintained equally significant improvement 12th month - only the PRP and PRGF groups had significant improvement ($p < 0.05$).
Sire et al. [9]	42	> 60	To evaluate the long-term efficacy and safety of intra-articular injection of ozone and hyaluronic acid in terms of functionality in patients with knee osteoarthritis.	He received four intra-articular applications of 20 µg/ml O3 over a 4-week period.	Received four intra-articular HA applications over a 4-week period	The patients were evaluated from the VAS scale and in a secondary manner the scales: OKQ, SF-12, PCS, MCS and EQ5D.	1 month - The HA group showed greater improvement than the O_3 group in VAS ($p < 0.013$). 6 months - The therapies were equally effective ($p < 0.013$). 1 month after the second treatment cycle - HA group showed superior improvement over O_3 in VAS ($p < 0,013$) There was a significant difference in both groups in the OKQ variable ($p < 0,013$) In the other scales there was no significant difference between the groups

Jesus *et al.* [*13*]	98	60-85	To determine the effectiveness of ozone injections in knee osteoarthritis related to pain reduction, joint functional improvement, and quality of life.	He received intra-articular application of 20 µg/ml ozone, once a week for 8 weeks.	He received intra-articular placebo application of 10ml of air, once a week for 8 weeks.	The patients were evaluated using the following scales: VAS, lequesne index, TUG, SF-36, WOMAC and GPM	The ozone group showed statistically superior improvement in the following assessments: WOMAC (pain) ($p < 0,001$) WOMAC (physical ability) ($p = 0,004$) VAS ($p < 0,001$) LEQ ($p = 0,001$) SF-36 (health status) ($p = 0,030$) GPM ($p < 0,001$)

HA - hyaluronic acid, O_3 - ozone, VAS - visual analog pain scale, WOMAC - Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index, WOMAC PAIN - womac pain only assessment, 95%CI - 95% confidence interval, ROM - range of motion, PRP - platelet rich plasma, PRGF - growth factor rich plasma, LEQ - lequesne index, OKQ - Oxford knee questionnaire, SF-12 - Short Form Health Survey of 12 items, PCS - Physical Component Summary, MCS- Mental Component Summary, EQ5D- European Quality of Life in 5 dimensions, SF-36 - 36-item health survey instrument, GPM - Geriatric pain measurement, TUG - Timed up and go