Effect of different analgesia on postoperative plasma inflammatory factor level of patients with burn skin graft

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View from specialist: It is creative and of certain scientific and educational value.

[ABSTRACT] Objective: To observe the effect of diclofenac sodium and pethidine hydrochloride on plasma inflammatory factor levels of patients with burn skin graft. Method: A total of 70 patients with burn skin graft were selected and divided into research group and control group based on different postoperative analgesia drugs. Patients in research group were given with diclofenac sodium, while patients in control group were given with pethidine hydrochloride. Pain scores were assessed by using VAS. Plasma interleukin-4 (IL-4), IL-6, IL-8, IL-10 and tumor necrosis factor (TNF-α) levels were determined before and after analgesic administration. Analgesic adverse reactions of both groups were observed. Results: Before analgesia, there was no significant difference in VAS scores of both groups (P > 0.05). After 1 h, 2 h, 4 h, VAS scores of the research group were significantly lower than those of the control group (P < 0.05). After 12 h, IL-6, and TNF-α levels of research group were significantly lower than those of control group (P < 0.05); after 8 h, 12 h, and 24 h, IL-8 levels of the research group were significantly lower than the control group (P < 0.05). During analgesia, nausea, vomiting, and lethargy of the research group were significantly higher than the control group (P < 0.05). Conclusions: For patients with skin burn grafts, diclofenac sodium has rapid onset time, and can improve plasma inflammatory factor levels. It is worthy clinical promotion.

[KEY WORDS] Diclofenac sodium; Pethidine hydrochloride; Burns; Graft; Inflammatory factors