THE EFFECT OF 3000 mg INTRAVENOUS VITAMIN C ON SERUM NITRIC OXIDE LEVEL OF SEVERE BURNT INJURY PATIENTS
(Bobby Swadhama Putra, Lobredia Zaraside, Iswanto Doso Saputro)

CORRELATION BETWEEN PLASMA LEVELS OF INTERFERON-GAMMA AND VIRAL LOAD IN PATIENTS WITH HIV STAGE 1
(Hermi Indita Malewa, Endang Rithnowati, Erwin Astha Tryono)

CORRELATION BETWEEN SERUM LEVEL OF HEART TYPE FATTY ACID BINDING PROTEIN (H-FABP) AND N-TERMINAL PRO-BRAIN NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE (NT-proBNP) ON ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME PATIENT
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THE EFFECT OF 3000 mg INTRAVENOUS VITAMIN C ON SERUM NITRIC OXIDE LEVEL OF SEVERE BURNT INJURY PATIENTS

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Abstract

Nitric oxide (NO) has a potential role to cause systemic hypotension and apoptosis, contributing to tissue damage and multipleorgan failure in severe burnt. Antioxidative effect of Vitamin C supreses free radical formation, blocks pro-inflammatory cytokinerelease and inhibit NO production. The purpose of this research is to review the effect of intravenous vitamin C 3000 mg on serumNO level in severe burnt injury patient post fluid resuscitation. Randomized pre test and post test controlled group designexperimental studied on 12 severe burns patient at the Burn Unit of Dr. Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya. Samples were divided into 2groups: K1 (control) administered with vitaminC 2x400 mg/24 hour for 72hours; K2, administered with intravenous vitamin C 3000mg for 72 hours. Serum NO level was re-examined by Griess method. The results were analyzed by paired t-test (significant at p<0.05). After research, serum NO level of K1 showed no significant increase compared to day 1 (p=0.21); serum NO level of K2showed no significant decrease compared to day 1 (p=0.06); there is a statistically significant decrease of serum NO level in K2compared to K1 (p=0.02). There was no significant change in Blood Gas Analysis (BGA), Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN), and SerumCreatinine (SC) on K1. There was significant decreased in White Blood Cell (WBC) on K2 (p=0.01). Administration of intravenousvitamin C 3000 mg/24 hours for 72 hours showed significant decrease in serum NO level of severe burnt patients. (FMI 2014;50:63-66)

Keyword : vitamin, c, severe, burnt, nitric, oxide,

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