THE EFFECT OF 3000 mg INTRAVENOUS VITAMIN C ON SERUM NITRIC OXIDE LEVEL
OF SEVERE BURNT INJURY PATIENTS
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CORRELATION BETWEEN PLASMA LEVELS OF INTERFERON-GAMMA AND VIRAL LOAD
IN PATIENTS WITH HIV STAGE 1
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PROFILE OF gyrA AND gyrB GENE MUTATION IN CLINICAL ISOLATE OF CIPROFLOXACIN
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Abstract

The pathology process in burn injury is both a local and systemic inflammatory reaction, the end result of which is an almost immediate shift of intravascular fluid into the surrounding interstitial space. This occurs as a consequence of changes in vascular permeability as the normal capillary barrier is disrupted by a host of mediators, one of them is histamine. Vitamin C functions as an anti-inflammatory on burn by destroying imizadole ring structure of the histamine molecule. The purpose of this research is to determine the effect of 3000 mg vitamin C infusion on histamine level in severely burnt patients. A randomized pre & posttest control group design. Histamine levels were determined in 16 severely burned patients in burn injury unit of Dr. Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya from June-December 2012 (age 16-65 years old, American Burn Association criteria, 2007). 16 patients were divided into 2 groups; G1 (control, given infusion of vitamin C 2x 400 mg per day for 72 hours) and G2 (vitamin C 3000 mg per day for 72 hours). Variable examined were histamine level of leucocyte, renal function, and blood gas analysis (BGA). Data were analyzed with t test and coupled t test (significant at p<0.05). G1 histamine level was higher than G2 (p<0.05). There were no significant results from renal function analysis and BGA between G1 and G2. The amount of G2 leucocyte was lower than G1 (p=0.045). Giving vitamin C infusion with high dose is able to decrease blood histamine level in severely burnt patient. (FMI 2014;50:96-99)

Keyword : vitamin, C, Histamine, severely, burned, patients, ,

Daftar Pustaka :