The safety and efficacy of feracrylum as compared to silver sulfadiazine in the management of deep partial thickness burn: A clinical study report

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Abstrak

Feracrylum merupakan obat topikal yang mengandung garam besi poliakrilat 0.05 sampai 0.5%. Obat ini terbukti memiliki efek antibakteri dan efektif untuk mengobati luka bakar. Suatu uji klinik tentang efektivitas dan keamanan dari feracrylum dibandingkan dengan silver sulfadiazin (SSD) telah dilakukan pada penderita luka bakar, dengan metode studi terbuka, acak, berpembanding. Feracrylum dan SSD dioleskan tiap hari pada masing-masing satu sisi badan dan hasilnya diobservasi selama 11 hari. Tujuh dari 8 pasien dapat menyelesaikan studi ini. Pada hari 7 dan 11 reepitelisasi meningkat pada sisi tubuh yang mendapat feracrylum yang terlihat dengan berkurangnya luas lesi. Persentase epitelisasi pada kelompok feracrylum adalah 70.53±24.298 dan 81.71±28.922 % pada hari ke-7 dan 11. Angka ini lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan kelompok SSD (66.15±25.080 dan 64.64±74.684%). Secara statistik tidak didapatkan perbedaan yang bermakna. Feracrylum terbukti aman dan dapat ditoleransi dengan baik.
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Abstract
Instead of haemostatic effect, feracrylum provides antibacterial activity; wound improvement has been clinically proven. Feracrylum is a water soluble mixture of incomplete ferrous salt of polyacrylic acid containing 0.05 to 0.5% of iron in physiologic solution (0.85% solution of sodium chloride). A clinical study on safety and efficacy of feracrylum compared to silver sulfadiazine (SSD) was conducted in burn management, since with the widely use of SSD, the sulfadiazine?s disadvantages lead to wound healing impairment. In this open, randomized, controlled study, feracrylum and SSD were topically applied, each on different side of the burnt areas in parts of body for a treatment period of eleven days. Of eight enrolled patients, seven patients completed the study; one patient withdrew due to acute burn complication. On day 7th and 11th, the re-epithelialization in group receiving feracrylum increased as the raw surface area reduced. Mean percentages of epithelialization on both evaluation days in Feracrylum group were 70.53±24.298 and 81.71±28.922, respectively, which were higher than SSD group (66.15±25.080 and 64.64±74.684 respectively). Feracrylum was found to be safe and well tolerated. This study showed a clinical difference although it was not significant statistically.