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**COMPARISON BETWEEN JUC SPRAY AND SILVER SULPHADIAZINE CREAM DRESSING IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SECOND DEGREE BURN WOUNDS IN AN ACCIDENT AND EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT IN HONG KONG**

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**Objectives:** This study was to evaluate the effect of JUC antimicrobial spray dressing (JUC 抗菌噴霧敷料) in the management of second degree burn wound in accident and emergency department (AED) patients in comparison to traditional silver sulphadiazine (AgS) cream dressing.

**Research design and methods:** This was a randomized controlled trial study conducted between 1st November 2008 to 30th May 2009 in Ruttonjee and Tang Shiu Kin Hospital AED. Patients with second degree burn less than 5% body surface area over the limbs or anterior trunk, aged 18 years or above and independent in daily activities were recruited in this study. The patients included in the study were randomized into two groups – one group used JUC spray and the other AgS cream. The technique of using JUC spray dressing at home was explained by nurses to those patients in the JUC group and they continued such dressing at home. AgS cream dressing was given to the 2nd group of patients for comparison. This group of patients continued to be dressed in the general outpatient clinics. Follow-ups

in the AED were arranged for both groups of patients on Day 5, 10 and 14. The wounds were then assessed by doctors who did not have prior knowledge of the initial treatment. The wound infection rate was the primary outcome to be measured. Healing rate, treatment cost and acceptability of the JUC spray by the AED patients were also studied.

**Results:** 60 subjects were recruited into the study with 30 subjects in each group. There was no significant difference in basic characteristics between the two groups. There were two patients with infection in the AgS group but none in the JUC group ( $p=0.492$ ). There were 21 patients in the JUC group with healing between Day 5 and Day 10 compared to 22 patients in the AgS group ( $p=0.346$ ). All patients in the JUC group accepted the JUC spray as a treatment for their burn wounds.

**Conclusions:** Our results suggested that there was no significant difference in the infection rate and healing time between JUC spray and AgS cream in the treatment of second degree burn wounds in AED patients. However, JUC spray was highly accepted by the patients and it is recommended that it could be used as an alternative treatment for second degree burn wounds in AED patients.

## A7

# JUC 喷雾剂和磺胺嘧啶银软膏敷料处理香港急诊科二度烧伤创面的比较

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**目的:** 本试验是为了评估 JUC 抗菌喷雾敷料在处理香港急诊科病人二度烧伤创面时与传统磺胺嘧啶银 (AgS) 软膏敷料的效果比较。

**研究设计和方法:** 本试验为随机对照试验, 于 2008 年 11 月 1 日至 2009 年 5 月 30 日在律敦治及邓肇坚医院急诊科进行。招募的受试者为四肢或前干有少于 5% 体表面积的二度烧伤、能独立进行日常活动的 18 岁以上病人。受试者随机分为两组, 一组使用 JUC 喷雾剂, 另一组使用磺胺嘧啶银 (AgS) 软膏。在家使用 JUC 喷雾敷料的技术由护士向 JUC 组病人解释, 他们在家继续使用该敷料。第二组病人使用磺胺嘧啶银 (AgS) 软膏敷料, 用于比较。该组病人继续在普通科门诊使用敷料。两组病人的急诊科随访安排在第 5、10 和 14 天。然后由不了解先前治疗情况的医生评估创面。伤口感染率是衡量效果的首要因素。然后再调查治愈率、治疗花费和急诊病人对 JUC 喷雾剂的接受度。

**结果:** 本试验共招募 60 名受试者, 每组 30 人。两组的基本特点无显著差异。磺胺嘧啶银组有两名病人出现感染,

但 JUC 组没有出现感染 ( $p=0.492$ )。JUC 组有 21 人在第 5 天和第 10 天之间愈合, 而磺胺嘧啶银组有 22 人在此期间愈合 ( $p=0.346$ )。JUC 组的所有病人都接受用 JUC 喷雾剂来治疗烧伤创面。

**结论:** 我们的结果显示, 在治疗急诊病人二度烧伤创面时, JUC 喷雾剂和磺胺嘧啶银在感染率和治愈时间方面无显著差异。然而, JUC 喷雾剂被病人高度接受, 我们推荐它作为急诊病人二度烧伤创面治疗的一种替代治疗方法。