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## التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

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بالرسالة صفحات  
لم ترد بالأصل

# **Effect of Api-Tulle Dressing Versus the Conventional Dressing Technique on the Healing of Moderate Burns**

**A Thesis**

Submitted to the Faculty of Nursing  
University of Alexandria  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
For Master Degree in  
Medical-Surgical Nursing

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In

**Medical-Surgical Nursing**

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## ABSTRACT

Api-Tulle dressing technique is a type of Apitherapy. It is one of the promising alternative techniques for wound care. This study was carried out to compare the effect of Api-Tulle dressing versus the conventional dressing technique on the healing of moderate burns. A sample of 40 adult patients admitted to burn unit suffering from moderate burn was included, and were selected according to the following criteria:-adult of both sexes, with recent burns, and with normal body mass index. Patient with chronic disease was excluded from this study. Then patients were divided randomly into two groups of equal size (20 patients, each). The first 20 patients were managed by conventional dressing technique. The second 20 patients were managed by Api-Tulle dressing. This study was conducted at the burn unit of Raas El-Teen El-Aam hospital affiliated to Ministry of Health and Population in Alexandria. The main results of this study have revealed that, there is no statistical difference between Api-Tulle group and conventional group patients regarding bio-sociodemographic characteristics and there is no correlation between any of bio-sociodemographic characteristics and wound healing. Regarding wound healing morphology, healthy granulation tissues and proliferation of epithelial cells occurs in Api-Tulle group patients more rapidly than conventional group ones and there was significant difference between the two dressing techniques at the first, second, third and fourth weeks. Hyperthermia occurs for conventional group patients with a significant difference to the Api-Tulle group patients during assessment on the first and second weeks, and elevation of white blood cells level (WBCs) on the second and third weeks for (20% & 25%) of conventional group patients versus none of the Api-Tulle group patients. The most common recommendations are using Api-Tulle dressing technique for burn wound management at burn unit should be emphasized when possible. Further studies also needed for using Api-Tulle dressing technique in outpatient with burn injury and using Api-Tulle dressing techniques on sever burn injury

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## ABBREVIATIONS

- **CDC** -----Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- **TBSA** ----- Total body surface area
- **MRSA** -----methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*
- **WBC** ----- white blood cells

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