Application of Kangfu anti-inflammatory suppository combined with first-generation cephalosporin in cesarean section

Li Huamin, Zhang Jinhui

Luoping County People's Hospital, Yunnan Province, 655800, China

Keywords: After cesarean section; KangFu anti-inflammatory suppository; Cephalosporin; Generation; leukocyte;

Abstract: Objective: To analyze the clinical effect of Kangfu anti-inflammatory suppository combined with first-generation cephalosporin antibiotics on postoperative infection after cesarean section; **Method** 100 patients with cesarean section admitted to our department were randomly divided into two groups, the control group was treated with conventional antibiotics for 3 days after preoperative prophylactic antibiotics and the observation group was used antibiotic for 24 hours after prophylactic antibiotics. The Kangfu anti-inflammatory suppository was used in combination to observe the white blood cell count and CRP results observed for 3 days after surgery; **Outcome:** There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups.

1. Introduction

Due to surgical injury stress and stress, etc; the resistance of postpartum maternal body can be reduced and pathogenic bacteria can easily cause postoperative infection if the conditions are suitable because most of the pathogenic bacteria are anaerobic infections, the postoperative clinical manifestations are postoperative fever and leukocyte elevate white blood cells.. In recent years, the research on antibiotics has been progressing rapidly and has been widely used especially in the field of obstetrics and gynecology surgery, high-efficiency antibiotics are applied after surgery which makes the abuse of clinical antibiotics very high and not only consumes a large number of drugs, it also caused an increase in clinical drug-resistant strains which prolonged the healing time of the patients, increased medical expenses and as well increased the economic burden of patients. So our department should reduce the use of antibiotics in the country in order to refer to the standards of the “Guidelines for the rational use of antibacterial drugs”, combined with the actual situation of our department which actively apply antibiotics to prevent postoperative infection during perioperative period, this article is now available in our department from January 2018 and in September about 100 pregnant women undergoing elective cesarean section and emergency cesarean section on the basis of the application of a generation of cephalosporins to prevent infection combined with Kangfu anti-inflammatory suppository for the treatment of postoperative infection whose effect is significant, report is as follows:

2. Materials and methods

Information that Linchuan randomly selected 100 pregnant women who undergoes the cesarean section in our department from January 2018 to September 1818. Age from 20-38 years old, 1-3 times of pregnancy, previous delivery 0-2 times, partial history of abdominal surgery, there is no prenatal infection and there were no prenatal infection found. So there randomly divided into group A (Kangfu anti-inflammatory suppository group) 60 cases; group B (control group) 40 cases were clinically observed both groups were new cesarean section.

Methods A group of 60 patients, 0.5-1 hour before cesarean section, the application of cephalosporin generation antibiotics for perioperative prevention of infection postoperative antibiotic which not used more than 24 hours plus Kangfu anti-inflammatory suppository early and late in each anal Blood routine and CRP were reviewed on the third postoperative day. Forty patients in group B, 0.5-hour before cesarean section in the same application of cephalosporin

  DOI: 10.25236/cmph.2019.010

antibiotics for perioperative prevention of infection continued the antibiotics for 72 hours after surgery and blood routine CRP were reviewed on the third day after surgery.

Observation index (1) Postoperative morbidity rate; 24 hours to 72 hours after surgery, the body temperature Q6h per day is two times greater than 38 °C; (2) Continued low heat days; (3) postoperative wound infection, which is observed to whether there is obvious local redness and swelling in the incision area, infiltrated induration, Mild tenderness mild infection; which have purulent secretions and Deep incision leads to pus or punctures pus, There is a clear infection with a purulent discharge that is naturally ruptured or opened by a physician; (4) total number of white blood cells after surgery; (5) postoperative CRP values.

Statistical process, Adopt inspection.

3. Outcome

There was no adverse drug reaction in group A and the abdominal incision was grade A healing, one case of postoperative mastitis and the body temperature exceeded 38.5 °C for two consecutive days, and the body temperature was reduced to normal three days after the active anti-infective treatment with two antibiotic. In group B row1 case showed incision fat liquefaction which was grade B healing and the rest were grade a healing and there were no postoperative uterine infections in both groups and also no bad uterine involution was found. Comparison of the average time between the two groups after the body temperature return to normal, the difference was statistically significant ($u=3.176$, $P<0.05$); which was no significant difference in white blood cell count and CRP between the two groups of ($P>0.05$); there was also no significant difference in the number of postoperative infection between the experimental group and the control group ($\chi 2=1.765$, $P>0.05$).

4. Discussion

Caesarean section is a commonly used operation in obstetrics, it is also an effective means to solve dystocia and some obstetric complications in order to save the lives of mothers and newborn babies. However, it is an invasive operation after all the cesarean section is not absolute aseptic operation due to the vaginal environment and special anatomical structure and once the infection occurs, the superficial purulent infection is mild which increases maternal pain, prolong hospitalization, increase economic burden; and focuses on intrauterine infection, incision splitting and even production of sputum infection, major bleeding, peritonitis, sepsis, etc., even endangering maternal lives, therefore, prophylactic use of antibiotics during preoperative period is very important, but the antibacterial spectrum of cephalosporin generation is mainly gram-positive cocci and has nephrotoxicity and the Long-term application makes the abuse of clinical antibiotics very serious and also causes the clinical Increase in resistant strains.

The study compared the long-term use of antibiotics and short-term use of antibiotics combined with the Kangfu anti-inflammatory suppository which is the therapeutic of infection after of cesarean section infection but the most important thing is to reduce the use time of antibiotics and to reduce the increase of Clinical drug-resistant strains, moreover, Kangfu anti-inflammatory suppository is administered by rectal administration without obvious side effects and Kangfu anti-inflammatory suppository is more convenient to use and low in price which has the clinical significance for reducing the antibiotic use after cesarean section.

References

[1] Xie Xing Gou Wenli Obstetrics and Gynecology 8th Edition

[2] Guidelines for the application of antibacterial drugs in Linchuan 2015 edition

[3] Shao Qiaoyu. Observation on the effect of Kangfu anti-inflammatory suppository in the treatment of chronic pelvic inflammatory disease [J]. Chinese and Foreign Medical Research, 2016, 14(33): 136-137.