

CHANGE OF LOCAL ANAESTHESIA PROCEDURE TO AVOID SUTUREBREAKAGE

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What was done

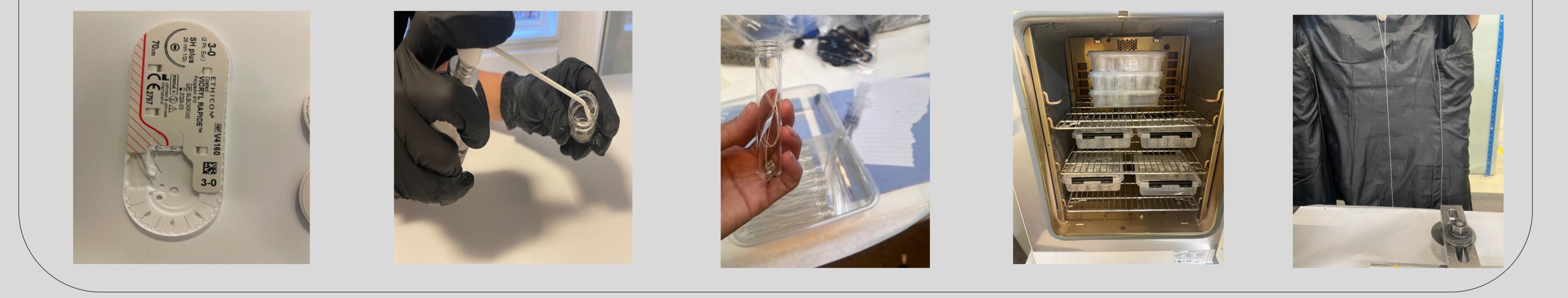
An in-vitro experiment to compare the tensile strength of fast absorbable suture material when impregnated with various agents for local anesthesia was performed.

Why was it done

- A wide range of women sustain a perineal tear after delivery, which needs to get repaired. If the suture material fails to last as expected, women might experience wound rupture and the need of early re-suturing.
- After clinical observations of early breakage of suture material sprayed by Xylocaine spray, compared with no breakage of the suture material impregnated by Xylocaine gel applied before the repair of a perineal tear, Clinical Pharmacy was contacted by the Obstetric Department with the inquiry, whether there is a pharmaceutical interaction between local anaesthesia and suture material.
- An observation period of 9 months revealed that 79% of the women who had to go through early secondary wound repair due to suture failure, had received local anesthesia in the form of Xylocaine spray.

How was it done

 An in-vitro experiment was performed in collaboration between midwifes, pharmacists and a technological Institute, in which we impregnated 120 suture materials divided in four groups (Xylocaine Spray, Xylocaine gel, Isotonic Sodium Chloride and Ethanol) and then **measured the tensile strength** of the impregnated suture material after storing it 72 hours at 37 degrees.



What has been achieved

What next

- In the experiment we saw that ethanol and Xylocaine spray weakened the tensile strength of fast absorbable sutures. Use of Xylocaine spray, which contains ethanol for local anesthesia might lead to early breakdown of the suture material and wound rupture.
- After the experiment most obstetric departments in Denmark changed their procedure for local analgesia/anaesthesia during perineal repair from using Xylocaine Spray to use Xylocaine gel instead.

•Observing the suture breakage percentage in a period of 9 months after application of Xylocaine gel.

• Publishing the results at a broader level.



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