

Effect of subcutaneous lidocaine infiltration on blood loss secondary to corporal lipoaspiration: A prospective, randomized, double-masked clinical trial

Llanos, Sergio

Dagnino, Bruno

Ponce, Daniel

Bonacic, Sebastián

Navarrete, Lindaura

Navarrete, Sandra

Mangelsdorff, Günther

Searle, Susana

Méndez, Ignacio

Background: Lipoaspiration is one of the most frequently performed aesthetic surgical procedures worldwide. The use of tumescent solution containing lidocaine to infiltrate subcutaneous fat before surgery has been accepted as the standard of care for these procedures. Its objective is to diminish postoperative analgesic necessities and secondary blood loss, but its role in hematocrit reduction is not clear at this time. This study aimed to measure the effect of subcutaneous lidocaine infiltration on blood loss secondary to corporal liposuction. **Methods:** A prospective, randomized, double-masked clinical trial was performed. Between November 2005 and July 2007, 70 consecutive female patients submitted to corporal liposuction as a single surgery were included in the study. All the patients were randomly assigned to two groups. The study group received tumescent solution containing lidocaine and epinephrine, whereas the control group received tumescent solution containing only epinephrine.