

Abstract:

Objective: To determine the effectiveness of Paracetamol and low dose Ketamine in controlling burn pain during dressings. **Setting:** The burns ward of Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital, a 750 bed capacity tertiary centre in Western Kenya. **Subjects:** Consenting patients were recruited to the study on admission. Babies and minors had consent given by their parents or guardians. **Results:** Of the Fifty nine patients who were recruited into the study, seventy percent of them were children. Male to Female ratio was 1.2:1. There was statistically significant change in the pain score on both FLACC and VAS (both $p < 0.001$) after the introduction of low dose Ketamine with Paracetamol. The patients and healthcare providers were satisfied with the new mode of pain management during change of dressings for burn wounds. **Conclusion:** The use of oral Paracetamol combined with the low dose intravenous Ketamine, is effective in controlling burn pains during change of dressings. It is a safe and cheap alternative, that can be applied in remote and resource limited medical facilities.