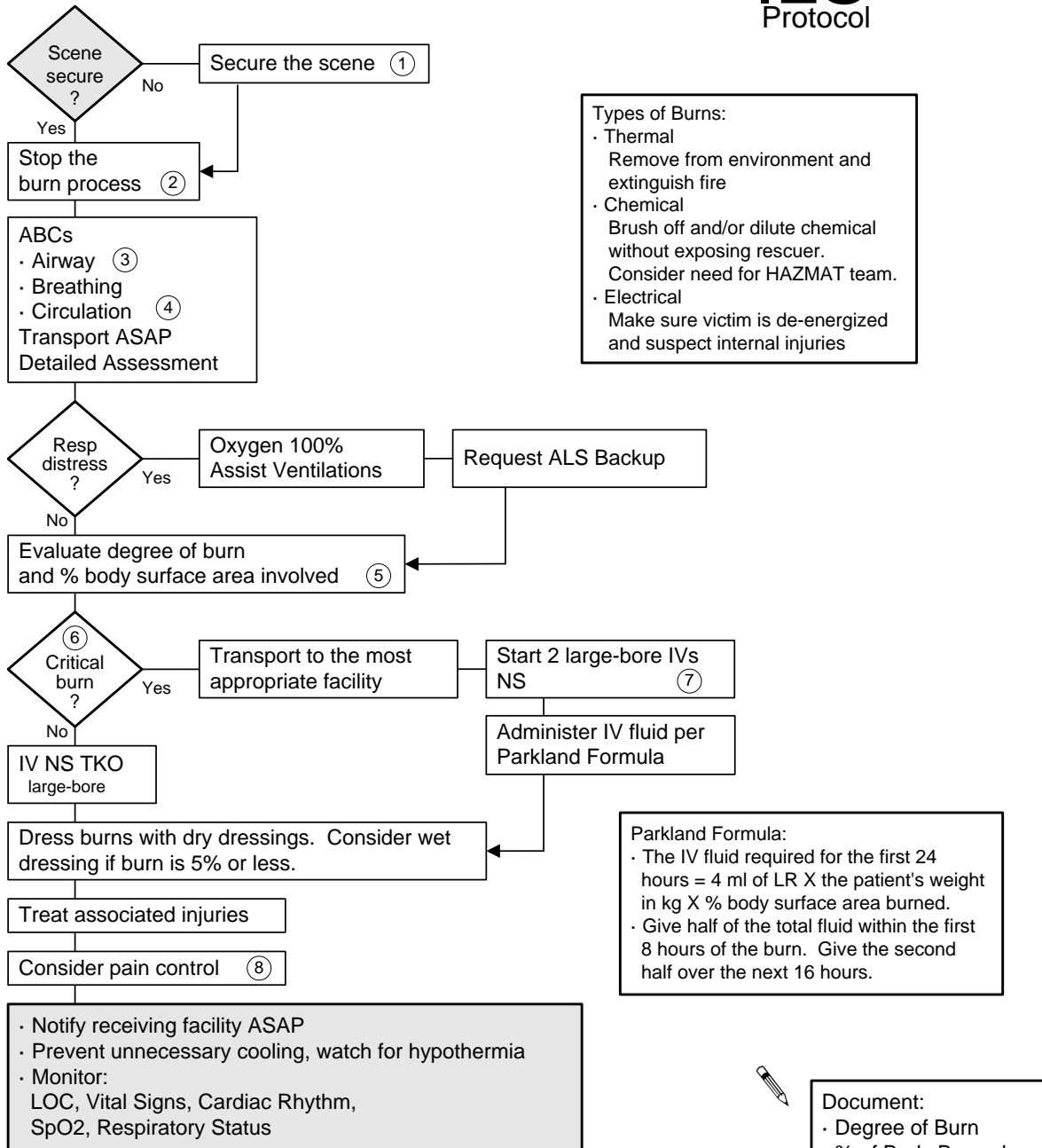


Burns



Types of Burns:

- Thermal
Remove from environment and extinguish fire
- Chemical
Brush off and/or dilute chemical without exposing rescuer. Consider need for HAZMAT team.
- Electrical
Make sure victim is de-energized and suspect internal injuries

Parkland Formula:

- The IV fluid required for the first 24 hours = 4 ml of LR X the patient's weight in kg X % body surface area burned.
- Give half of the total fluid within the first 8 hours of the burn. Give the second half over the next 16 hours.

Document:

- Degree of Burn
- % of Body Burned
- Respiratory Status
- Singed Nares?
- SpO2
- Type of Burn
- Medical History
- Confined Space?

1 Make sure rescuers can safely help the victim.
 2 Remove clothes, flood with water ONLY if flames or smoldering is present.
 3 Consider Carbon Monoxide poisoning if victim was within a confined space. If potential for CO poisoning exists administer Oxygen 100%.
 4 If shock is present consider underlying causes.
 5 Note: the patient's palm represents 1% of their BSA. Use this as a reference.
 6 Critical burn = · any degree 25% BSA · 3rd degree > 10% · respiratory injury · involvement of face, hands, feet, or genitalia · circumferential burns · associated injuries · electrical or deep chemical burns · underlying medical history (cardiac, diabetes) · age < 10 or > 50 years.
 7 Start IVs within unburned areas if possible. Burned areas may be used if needed.
 8 Morphine 2-10 mg titrate pain up to 10mg. (adult), 0.1-0.2 mg/kg (pediatrics).