

Burns

Part #4

First-degree — Superficial
Second-degree — Partial-thickness
Third-degree — Full-thickness

Severity depends on:

- temp. of source of the burn
- length of exposure
- location of burn

Types of Burns

- Thermal (heat) burns
- Chemical burns
- Electrical burns
- Radiation

Severity of Burns

- First-Degree (Superficial)**
- Redness
 - Mild swelling
 - Tenderness
 - Pain
 - Effects the epidermis





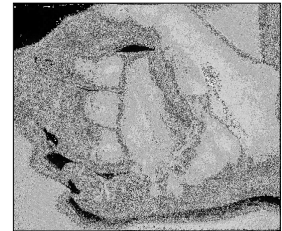
Second-Degree (Partial-Thickness)

- Blisters
- Swelling
- Weeping of Fluids
- Intense Pain



Third-Degree (Full-Thickness)

- No pain — nerve endings are dead
- Leathery, waxy skin
- Pearly gray



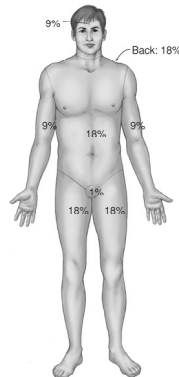


Critical Burns

- difficulty breathing
- cover more than 1 body part of large surface
- suspected burns of the airway
- burns to head, neck, hands, feet or genitals

Extent of Burns

- Rule of Nines
 - Method for determining what percentage of the body has been burned



Care for Thermal Burns

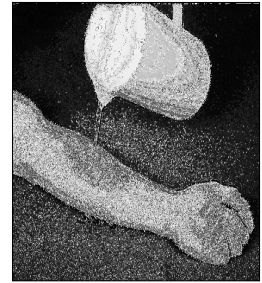
- **Stop the burning**
- **Check ABC**
- **Determine depth of burn**
- **Determine size of burn**
- **Determine if there are other injuries**
- **Determine burn severity**

Care for Thermal Burns

1. Cool burned area.
 - Do not remove clothing.
 - ice
2. Cover area – dry sterile & loosely bandage
3. Give pain reliever and have victim drink water
4. Minimize Sx of shock

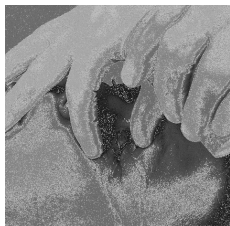
First Aid for Chemical Burns

1. Flush skin with water
2. Remove source
3. Remove contaminated clothing
4. Flush with water for 10 minutes or longer



First Aid for Chemical Burns

5. Cover with dry, sterile dressing
6. Seek medical attention immediately
7. Eyes –



Electric Burns

- Entry & exit marks
- Make sure there is no contact with power sources.
- Unplug, disconnect, or turn off power.
- Examine patient.
- Assess ABCs.
- Arrange for prompt transport.