

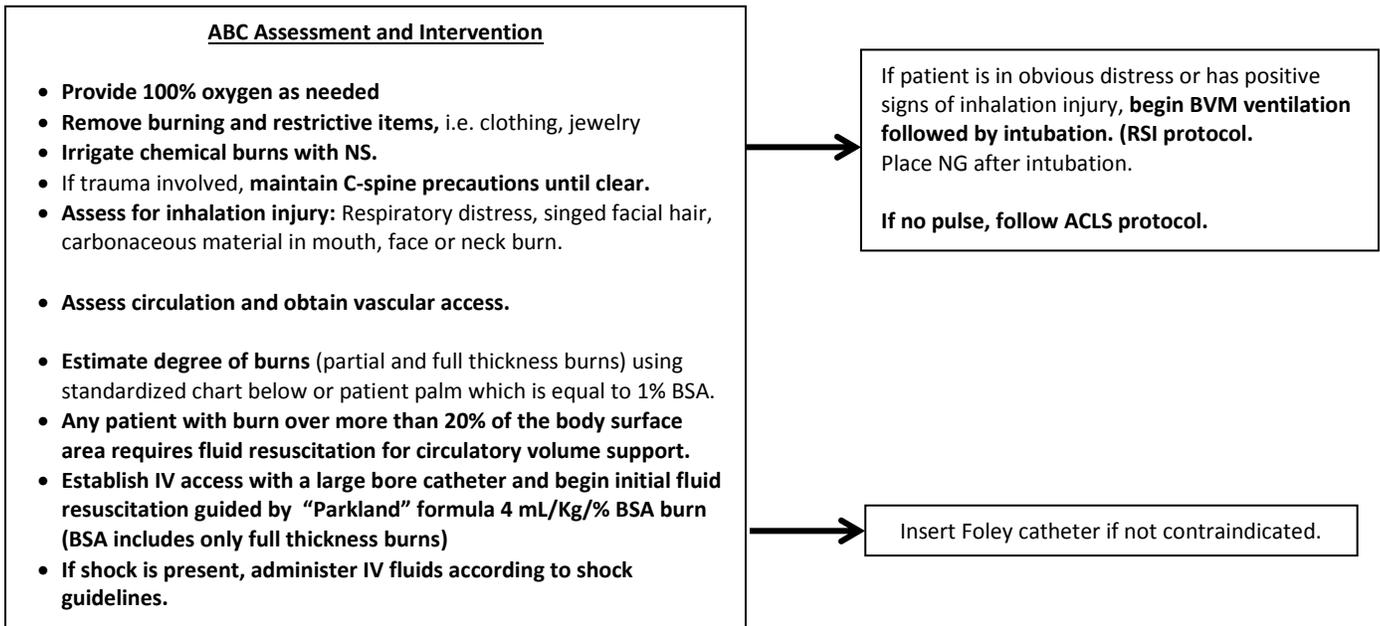
Trauma Center Practice Management Guideline

Iowa Methodist Medical Center — Des Moines

<i>Adult Burn Care Protocol</i>	
ADULT Practice Management Guideline	Effective: 06/2014
Contact: Trauma Center Medical Director	Last Reviewed: 09/2016

PURPOSE: To define provider responsibilities in assessing, stabilizing and arranging safe transport for seriously burned patients.

SUPPORTIVE DATA: Patients with burn injuries meeting criteria for referral to a burn center will be stabilized and transferred to a specialized burn center.



Rule of Nines for Adults	% BSA
Head and neck	9
Upper extremity (each)	9
Anterior trunk	18
Posterior trunk	18
Lower extremity (each)	18
Perineum/Genitalia	1%

Severity Determination

First Degree (Partial Thickness)
Superficial, red, sometimes painful

Second Degree (Partial Thickness)
Skin may be red, blistered, swollen. Very painful.

Third Degree (Full Thickness)
Whitish, charred or translucent, no pin prick sensation in burned area.

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Management of Specific Burn Types

- **Thermal Burns**

Place sterile sheets, sterile gauze or Saran Wrap over burns. Maintain normothermia. Do not apply ice wet bandages, ointment of medicated creams. Leave blisters intact.

- **Electrical Injuries**

Place patient on cardiac monitoring and assess for internal damage. Wound care is the same as with thermal burns.

- **Chemical Injuries**

Remove all contaminated clothing and immediately flush with copious amounts of water at 95-100 degrees. Prior to flushing, remove all powder residues from the skin. All intact blisters should be broken and removed to allow for adequate flushing of the injured tissue. Do not cover the injured area with plastic wrap or an occlusive dressing. If possible, continue irrigation of chemical injuries throughout transport.

Criteria for Transfer to a Specialized Burn Center

- Partial-thickness burns greater than 10% total body surface area
- Burns that involve the face, hands, feet, genitalia, perineum or major joints
- Full-thickness burns in any age group
- Electrical burns, including lightning injury
- Chemical burns with threat of functional or cosmetic impairment
- Circumferential burns of the extremity or chest
- Burn injury in patients with pre-existing medical disorders that could complicate management, prolong recovery or affect mortality.
- Any burn-injury patient with concomitant trauma in which the burn injury poses the greatest risk of morbidity or mortality
- Any child with a burn injury
- Burn injury in patients who will require special social, emotional or rehabilitative intervention
- Inhalation injury

PAIN MANAGEMENT: Morphine Sulfate or Fentanyl administered IV

REFERENCES: Resources for Optimal Care of the injured Patient 2014, Committee on Trauma, American College of Surgeons Guidelines for the Operation of Burn Centers