Emergency Medical Responder: A Skills Approach

Fifth Canadian Edition



Chapter 22
Burn Emergencies



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Objectives (1 of 2)

- Describe the three severities of burns and their relationship to the depth of burn and body surface area.
- List the areas of the body to which burns are considered more critical.
- Outline the steps in the emergency care of burns.

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Objectives (2 of 2)

- Establish the relationship between airway management and patients with burns and describe the treatment for inhalation injuries.
- Describe the emergency medical care for a patient with chemical burns and for one with electrical burns.
- Demonstrate a caring attitude toward the patient and family when dealing with burns, while giving priority to the interests of the patient.



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The Severity of a Burn Depends on:

- Depth of the burn
- Extent of the body surface burned
- · Which body part was burned
- Other complicating factors



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Table 22–1 Determining Severity of Burns

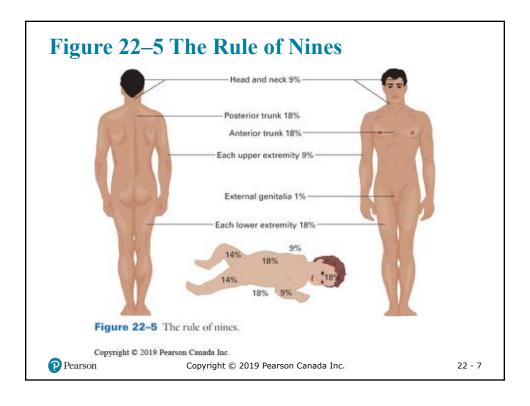
Severity of Burn	Adults	Infants and Children
Critical	Full-thickness burns involving the hands, feet, face, or genitals Burns associated with respiratory injury Full-thickness burns covering more than 10 percent of body surface area (BSA) Partial-thickness burns to more than 30 percent of BSA Burns complicated by painful, swollen, deformed extremity Burns encompassing any body part (for example, arm, leg, or chest)	Any full-thickness burn greater than 10 percent of BSA Any partial-thickness burn greater than 20 percent BSA Burns involving the hands, feet, face, airway, or genitals
Moderate	Full-thickness burns of 2–10 percent of BSA (excluding hands, feet, face, genitals, and upper airway) Partial-thickness burns of 15–30 percent of BSA Superficial burns to more than 50 percent of BSA	Partial-thickness burns to 10–20 percent of BSA
Minor	Full-thickness burns of less than 2 percent of BSA Partial-thickness burns to less than 15 percent of BSA	Partial-thickness burns of less than 10 percent of BSA

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Figure 22—1 Classification of Burns by Depth SUPERFICIAL (First degree) FARTIAL THICKNESS (Second degree) FULL THICKNESS (Third degree) FULL THICKNESS (Third degree) For white Skin hard to the touch Little or no pain Pain at periphery of burn Fat Muscle Figure 22—1 Classification of burns by depth. Copyright © 2019 Pearson Canada Inc. 22—6



Critical Burns

- Face can damage eyes, compromise breathing
- Feet & hands lead to loss of function
- Genitals can impair of genitourinary functions
- Burns that encircle a body part possible blood vessel and nerve damage, decreased circulation
- Burns that encircle the chest possible inadequate breathing

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Complicating Factors of Burns

Some patients react more severely to burns

- · Heart disease patients
- Diabetics
- Those already injured
- Very young or over 55



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Emergency Medical Care of Burns

- Stop the burning process
- Perform Primary Assessment
- Determine the severity of the burns during the secondary survey
- Cover the burns
- Keep the patient warm

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Chemical Burns

- Remember scene safety
- · Immediately flush burns with water
- If impacting eyes, flush with water
- To avoid contamination, make sure water flows away from injury



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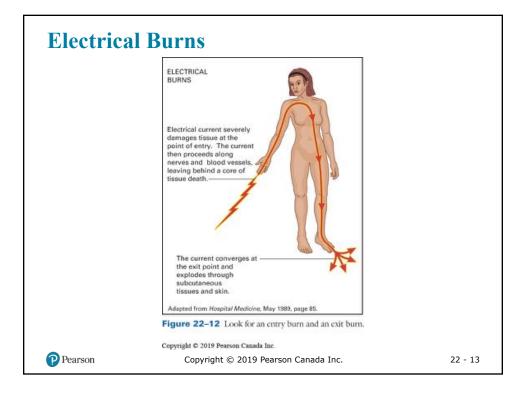
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Scene Safety with Electrical Shock

- If lines are down or power pole has weakened, notify rescue personnel of danger
- If soles of your feet tingle when you enter area, go no further
- · Assume downed power line is live
- If patient's vehicle is in contact with power line, have patient stay in vehicle
- Never try to remove a power line

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Signs and Symptoms of Electrical Shock

- Altered mental status
- Obvious severe burns
- · Weak, irregular, or absent pulse
- Shallow, irregular, or absent breathing
- Multiple fractures due to intense muscle contractions

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Areas Injured by Lightening Strike

- Nervous system
- The senses
- The skin
- The heart
- The vascular system



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