Burns

ADULT

- Head = 9% (front and back)
- Back = 18%
- Right arm = 9%
- Left arm = 9%
- Chest = 18%
- Perineum = 1%
- Right leg = 18%
- Left leg = 18%

PEDIATRIC

- Head = 18% (front and back)
- Back = 18%
- Right arm = 9%
- Left arm = 9%
- Chest = 18%
- Perineum = 1%
- Right leg = 13.5%
- Left leg = 13.5%

BLS Procedures

- Stop the burning process
  - Thermal
  - Put out fire using water or some other non-hazardous, non-flammable liquid. Fire extinguisher may be used.
  - Liquid Chemical
  - Flush area with water.
  - Powdered Chemical
  - Brush off as much as possible prior to flushing area with copious amounts of water.
  - Electrical
  - Turn off power source and safely remove victim from hazard area.
- Remove rings, constrictive clothing and garments made of synthetic material
- Assess for chemical, thermal, electrical, or radiation burns and treat accordingly
- If less than 10% Total Body Surface Area (TBSA) is burned, cool with saline dressings.
- For TBSA greater than 10%, cover burned area with dry sterile dressings first, followed by a clean dry sheet.
- Once area is cooled, remove saline dressings and cover with dry, sterile burn sheets
- Elevate burned extremities if possible
- Maintain body heat at all times
- Administer oxygen as indicated

ALS Standing Orders

IV/IO access
Pain Control – per Policy 705.19

If TBSA greater than 10% or hypotension is present:
- Normal Saline
  - IV/IO bolus – 1 liter

If TBSA greater than 10% or hypotension is present:
- Normal Saline
  - IV/IO bolus – 20 mL/kg

Base Hospital Orders Only

Consult with ED Physician for further treatment measures

Additional Information

- Hypothermia is a concern in patients with large body surface area burns. As moist dressings increase the risk of hypothermia, medication is the preferred method of pain control in these patients.