Saint Francis Memorial Hospital
Bothin Burn Center

900 Hyde Street San Francisco, California 94109
Intensive Care Unit (415) 353-6255
Fax Number (415-353-6258

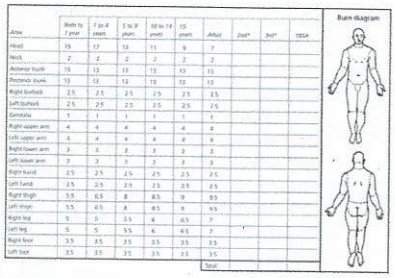
Burn Assessement and Management

Conduct Initial Assessment and Interventions

- Aiway, Breathing, Oxygenization
- Full Monitoring
- IV Accesss
- Pain Control/Anxiolysis
- Monitor Urine Output
- Photograph Burns
- Lund and Browder
- Fluorescein Exam
- Obtain Height and Weight
- Cleanse Wounds
- Apply Approprite Dressings
- Rewarm Patient
- Labs and Chest X-Ray
- kg = lbs/2.2046
- F= C x 1.8 + 32

Calculate Percent of Total Burn Surface Area

- Use Lund and Browder chart
- Calculate only second and third degree burns



Fluid Infusion Rate

½ over first 8 hours
½ over next 16 hours

Manage Fluid Resuscitation (>20% TBSA)

Adults (> 14 yo or > 40 kg)
- 2ml x kg x % TBSA **(LR)**

Titrate to urine output of .5-1ml/kg/hour.

Pediatrics (< 14 yo or <40 kg)
- 3ml x kg x % TBSA **(LR)**

Pediatrics (< 10kg)
- 3ml x kg x % TBSA **(D5LR)**

Titrate to urine output of 1-1.5ml/kg/hour.

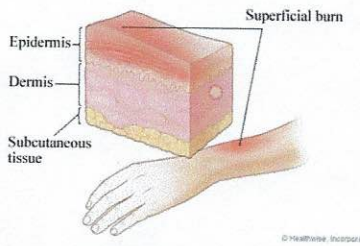
Inhalation/Electrical
- 4ml x kg x % TBSA

Titrate to appropriate age.

Burn Depth and Classification

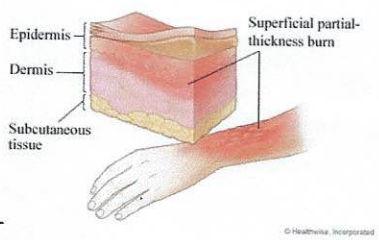
First Degree Burns (Superficial)

Superficial burns affect only the epidermis, or outer layer of skin. The burn site is red, painful, dry, and with no blisters. Mild sunburn is an example. Heals in 3-5 days.



Second-Degree Burns (Partial Thickness)

Partial thickness burns involve the epidermis and part of the dermis layer of skin. The burn site appears red, blistered, moist, and may be swollen and painful. Heals in 10-14 days.



Third-Degree Burns (Full Thickness Burns)

Full thickness burns destroy the outer layer of skin (epidermis) and the entire layer beneath (the dermis). May appear tan, leathery, charred or white. Requires surgery.