

4.06 BURNS



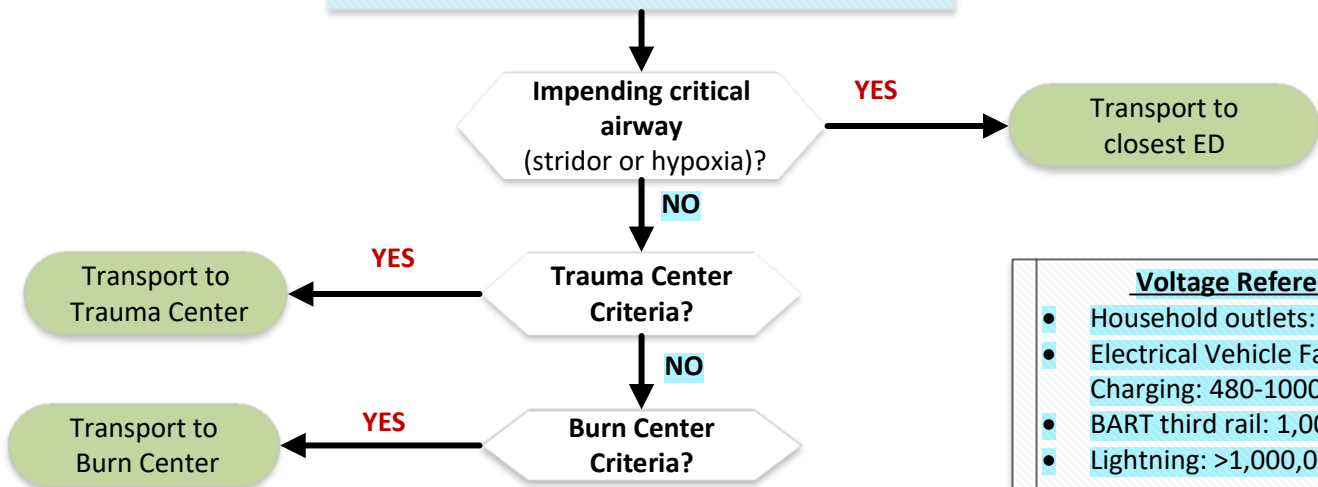
Link to legend will be added
before finalized

- Assess ABC's, **vital signs**, **Oxygen** PRN (goal >94%)
- Focused examination:
 - Airway: stridor, hoarse voice, soot in nares, singed facial hair
 - Breathing: rapid, shallow, wheezes, rales
 - Skin: Estimate Total Burn Surface Area (TBSA: Appendix 1) and depth (partial vs full thickness)
 - Associated Trauma: blast, fall, assault
 - Associated exposures: **Carbon monoxide (CO)** and **Cyanide**

DRAFT
EMSAC AUGUST
2026

Thermal Burns	Chemical/Radiation Burns	Electrical Burns	Tar Burn
- Apply cool water (not ice) to affected area(s) - Leave blisters intact - Apply dry sterile dressing	See Protocol Special Circumstances – HAZMAT, Chemical & Radiological Agents regarding decontamination	Disconnect electrical source before touching patient	- Apply cool to tepid water (not ice) - Do not remove tar or apply solvent

- IV/IO of Normal Saline TKO
- For full thickness burns >10% TBSA
 - Pediatric (<14years): 10ml/kg bolus
 - Adult: 500mL bolus
- Assess and treat **Pain & Nausea**



Voltage References

- Household outlets: 120V-240V
- Electrical Vehicle Fast Charging: 480-1000V
- BART third rail: 1,000V
- Lightning: >1,000,000V

Burn Center Criteria

- Any full thickness burns
- Partial thickness burns $\geq 10\%$ TBSA
- Any deep partial or full thickness burns involving face, eyes, ears, hands, feet, perineum or major joints
- All patients with suspected stable inhalation injuries
- All chemical burn injuries
- All high voltage ($\geq 1,000V$) electrical injuries including lightning injury

Comments

- Inhalation injuries are burn injuries that may cause delayed, but severe airway compromise
- Assume presence of associated multisystem trauma from explosion, electrical shock, falls or with signs of symptoms of hypovolemia
- If concern for abuse, see **Suspected Abuse, Reporting & Resources**

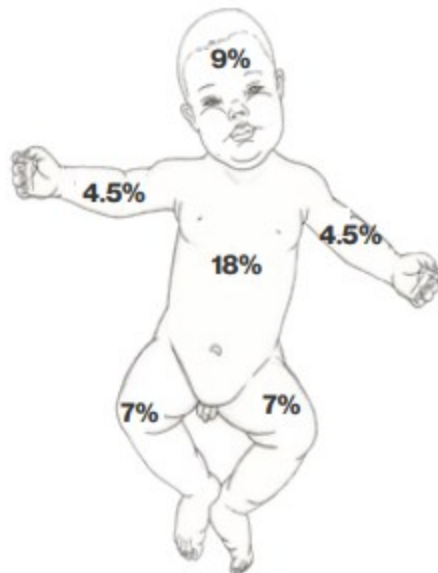
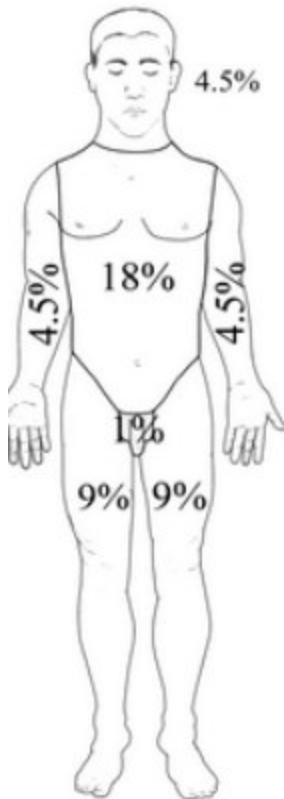
Effective: xxxxx
Supersedes: NEW

*Percentage Total Body Surface Area (TBSA)

"RULE OF NINES"

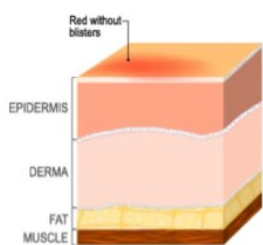
"PALMAR METHOD"

Anterior View ONLY
(Double percentage for posterior burn)



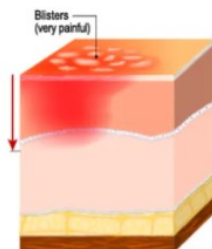
Patient's entire palmar surface is approximately 1%

Burn Severity Determination



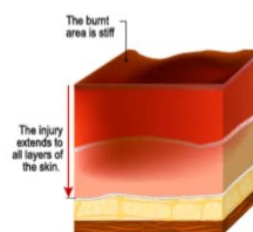
Superficial

- Dry, red, easily blanching, sometimes painful
- Example: Sunburn
- NOT counted in calculations of total burn surface area (TBSA)



Superficial Partial Thickness

- Moist, red, blanching, blisters, very painful
- Counted in calculations of total burn surface area (TBSA)



Deep Partial Thickness

- Drier, more pale, less blanching, less pain
- Counted in calculations of total burn surface area (TBSA)



Full Thickness

- Dry, leathery texture, variable color (white, brown, black), loss of pin prick sensation
- Counted in calculations of total burn surface area (TBSA)