

13-5). The wound is extremely sensitive to temperature changes, exposure to air, and light touch. Although classified as second-degree or partial-thickness burn, deep dermal burns resemble full-thickness injuries in many respects except that sweat glands and hair follicles remain intact. The burn may appear mottled, with pink, red, or waxy white areas exhibiting blisters and edema formation. Systemic effects are similar to those encountered with full-thickness burns. Although many of these wounds heal spontaneously, healing time may be extended beyond 21 days. These burn wounds often heal with extensive scarring.

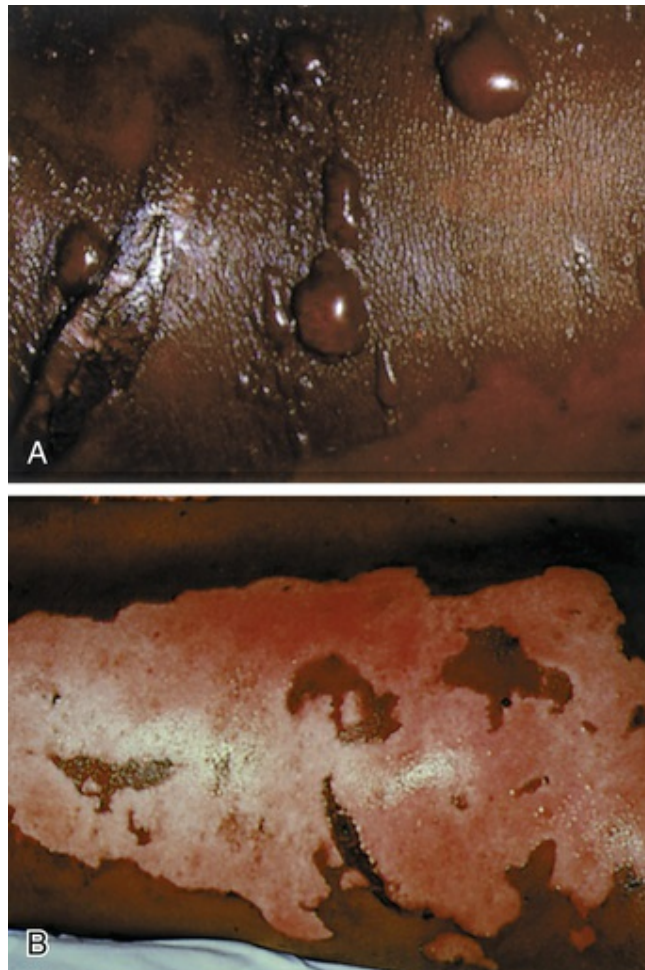


FIG 13-5 Superficial partial-thickness burns on an African-American child. **A**, Blisters intact. **B**, Blisters removed. (Courtesy of Hillcrest Medical Center, Tulsa, OK.)

Full-thickness (third-degree) burns are serious injuries that involve the entire epidermis and dermis and extend into