

Burns Resuscitation Pathway (Resuscitation)

Resuscitation (C-ABCDE)

CONSULT A SURGEON IMMEDIATELY AS YOU BEGIN RESUSCITATION OF ANY BURNS PATIENT WITH 3RD OR 4TH DEGREE BURNS AND CIRCUMFERENTIAL BURNS

C – If suspected C-Spine trauma and **NOT** cleared clinically, **Head Blocks** or **Blanket Rolls** strapped to the patient's head and trolley?

A

- Rapid Sequence Intubation? **Avoid succinylcholine in patients with burns > 24hrs** due to risk of hyperkalaemia. Indications for intubation include presence of pharyngeal burns, air hunger, stridor, carbonaceous sputum and hoarseness, unconscious patients, hypoxic patients with severe smoke inhalation, or patients with flame or flash burns involving the face and neck.

B

- Supplementary Oxygenation? If suspected **carbon monoxide poisoning** (restlessness, headache, nausea, poor co-ordination, memory impairment, disorientation, or coma), give **100% oxygen via a Non-Rebreather mask at 15L/min for 24 hrs**

C

- Control Active Bleeding
- **Do not include first degree burns in the calculation of % TBSA**
- Patients with **< 10% TBSA** burns can be resuscitated orally (unless the patient has an electrical injury or associated trauma). This needs on-going evaluation and the patient may still require an IV line.
- Patients with burns involving **≥ 20% of TBSA** will require intravenous fluid resuscitation. Insert 2 large bore IV/IO lines and give appropriate fluid resuscitation (NS/RL/whole blood). **Parkland Formula – Total fluids over 24hrs = 4ml/kg/%TBSA**. Give ½ of this volume within the **first 8hrs** of the burns then the next ½ over the **next 16hrs**. Aim for a urine output of **1 mL/kg/hour in children younger than 2 years** (or who weigh less than 30 kg) and **0.5 mL/kg/hour in adults and older children**. If urine output is not adequate, increase fluids for the **next hour to 150%** of calculated volume until urine output is adequate.
- GXM and request adequate supplementary blood and blood products if necessary

D

- Correct Hypoglycaemia – 50mls 50% Dextrose IV
- **Give appropriate analgesia e.g. Fentanyl 1µg/kg IV (see Analgesia Chart)**; Consider procedural sedation with Ketamine for wound dressing (see **40. Procedural Sedation and Analgesia (PSA)**)

E

- Check temperature and provide warmth to the patient
- **Cool any burns < 3 hours old with cold tap water for at least 30 minutes** and then dry the patient. In patients undergoing external cooling who have burns covering **≥ 10% of TBSA**, monitor body temperature for hypothermia.
- Remove all clothes, jewellery, necrotic tissue & debris
- Wash wound with mild soap and tap water
- **DO NOT BURST BLISTERS**. Blisters left intact heal faster and become infected less often.

Secondary Survey (Head-to-Toe Survey) and Other Considerations

- In neck burns, a pillow is placed under the patients head to hyperextend the neck at the shoulders to prevent contractures
- Chest wall burns - Do a checker-box release - **consult a Surgeon**
- Upper limb burns should be nursed elevated at 45°
- Evaluate 3rd & 4th Degree Burns and circumferential burns for possible escharotomy, **consult a Surgeon**
- Give **Tetanus Toxoid**. Prophylaxis with systemic antibiotics has a beneficial effect in burns patients, but the methodological quality of the data is weak. As such **antibiotic prophylaxis** is currently **NOT RECOMMENDED** for patients with severe burns other than perioperatively.

Disposition

Minimal criteria for transfer to a burn centre
(Modified from the Australian and New Zealand Burn Association (ANZBA) protocol)
Burn injury patients who should be referred to a burn unit include the following:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All burn patients less than 1 year of age• All burn patients from 1 - 2 years of age with burns > 5% total body surface area (TBSA)• Patients in any age group with third-degree burns of any size• Patients older than 2 years with partial-thickness burns greater than 10% TBSA• Patients with burns of special areas – face, hands, feet, genitalia, perineum or major joints• Patients with electrical burns, including lightning burns• Chemical burn patients• Patients with inhalation injury resulting from fire or scald burns• Patients with circumferential burns of the limbs or chest• Burn injury patients with pre-existing medical disorders that could complicate management, prolong recovery or affect mortality• Any patient with burns and concomitant trauma• Paediatric burn cases where child abuse is suspected• Burn patients with treatment requirements exceeding the capabilities of the referring centre• Septic burn wound cases.