

Burns & its Management

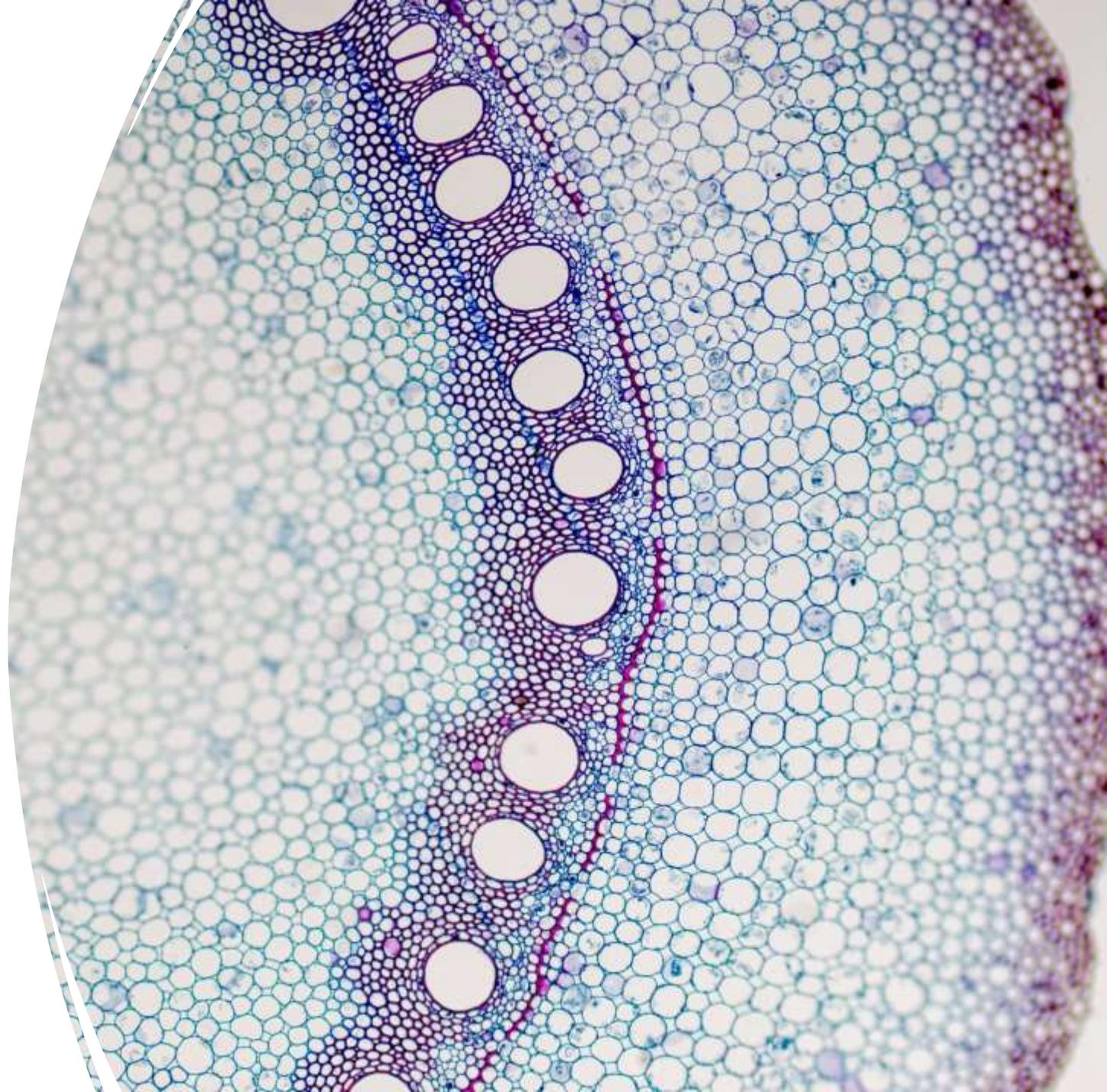


Layers of the Skin

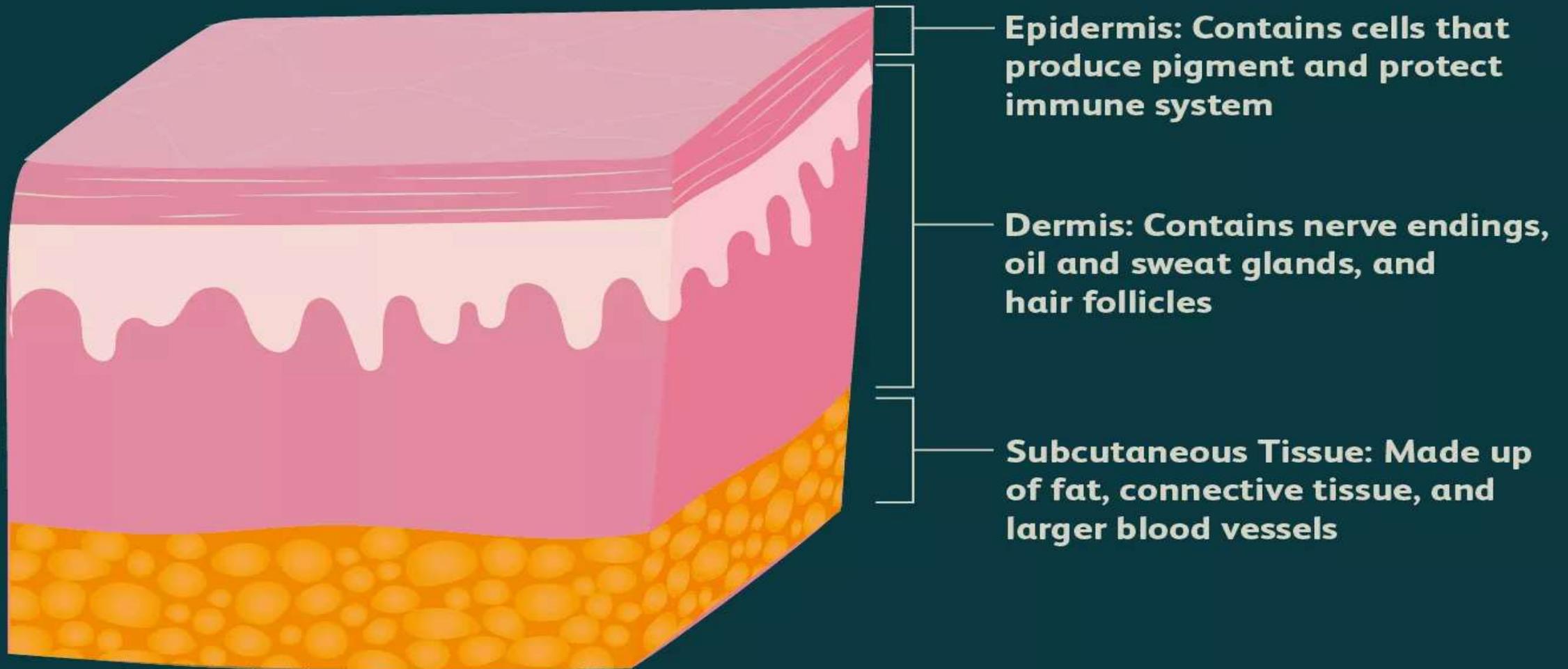
1-Epidermis :nonvascular outer layer of skin--thick as a sheet of paper.

2-Dermis :30-45% thicker than epidermis. Consists of Connective tissue with blood vessels, hair follicles, nerve endings, sweat glands, sebaceous glands.

3-Subcutaneous Tissue: Contains major vesicular networks, fat, nerves, and lymph.,Muscles



Layers of the Skin



Function of the Skin

1-Maintenance of body temperature

2-Prevents evaporative water loss

3-Produces vitamin D

4-Protection from invading organisms

5-Protection against the environment through the sensations of touch, pressure, and pain

6-Aesthetic appearance



Definition of Burn:

Burn : Is a type of injury to skin or other tissues caused by heat, chemicals, electrical and radiation

Risk factors

Older adults heals slower & has more difficulty with rehabilitation.

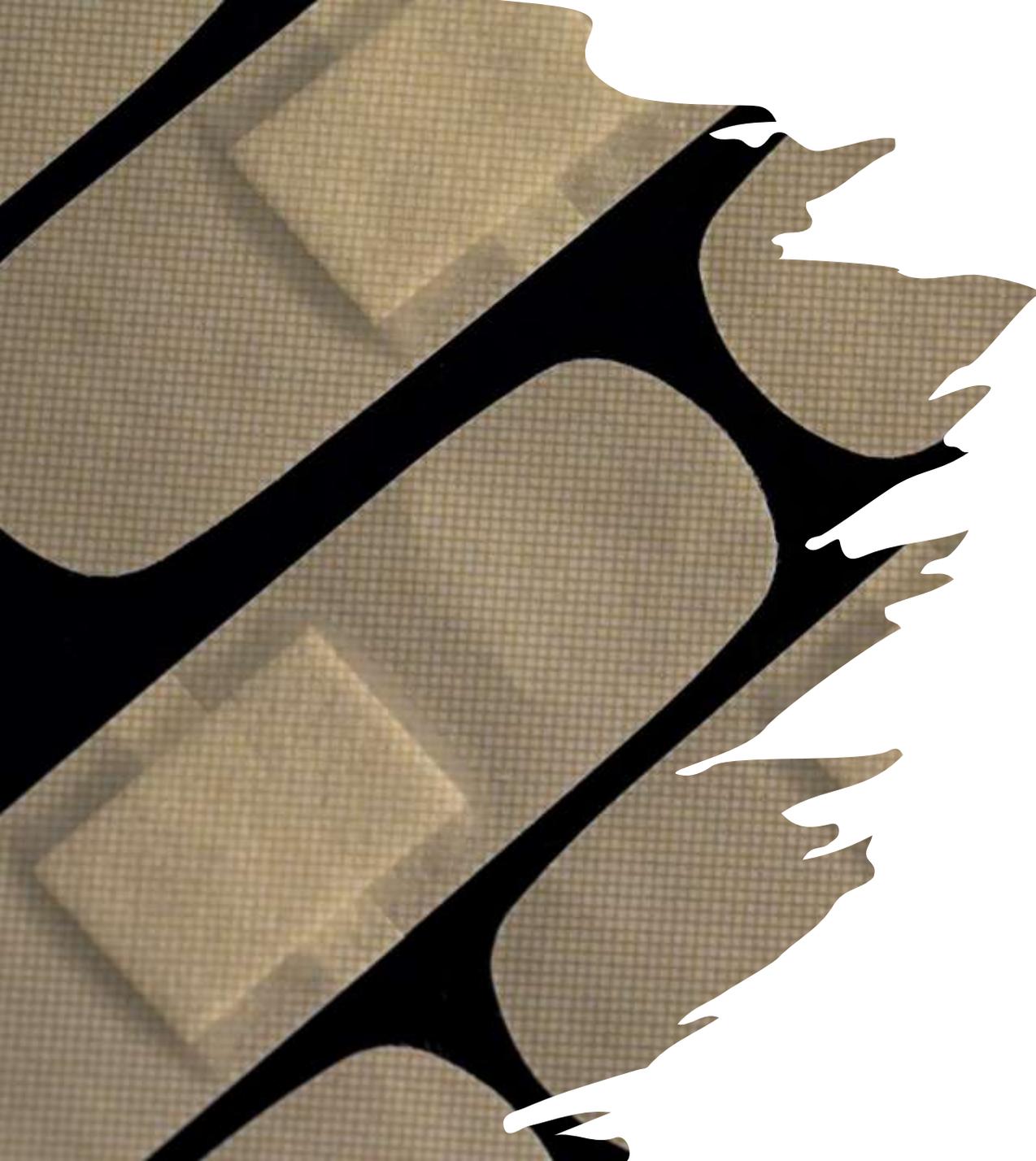
Common complications from burn are:

- * ALL type of shock
 - * infection
 - * Deformity
 - * Septicemia
- 



Types of burns OR cause of burns

- 1. Thermal: It is the most common type**
- 2. That results from steam, dry heat (fire), wet ,heat (steam)**
- 3. Chemical**
- 4. Electrical shock**
- 5. Radiation Such as Sun burn**

A close-up photograph of a person's hand with a significant burn on the back. The burn is a large, dark, irregularly shaped area that has caused the skin to peel away, revealing a lighter, raw surface underneath. The surrounding skin is a normal skin tone. The hand is positioned against a white background.

Degree of Burn

First degree (superficial partial thickness)

Redness

pain

Second degree (Deep partial thickness)

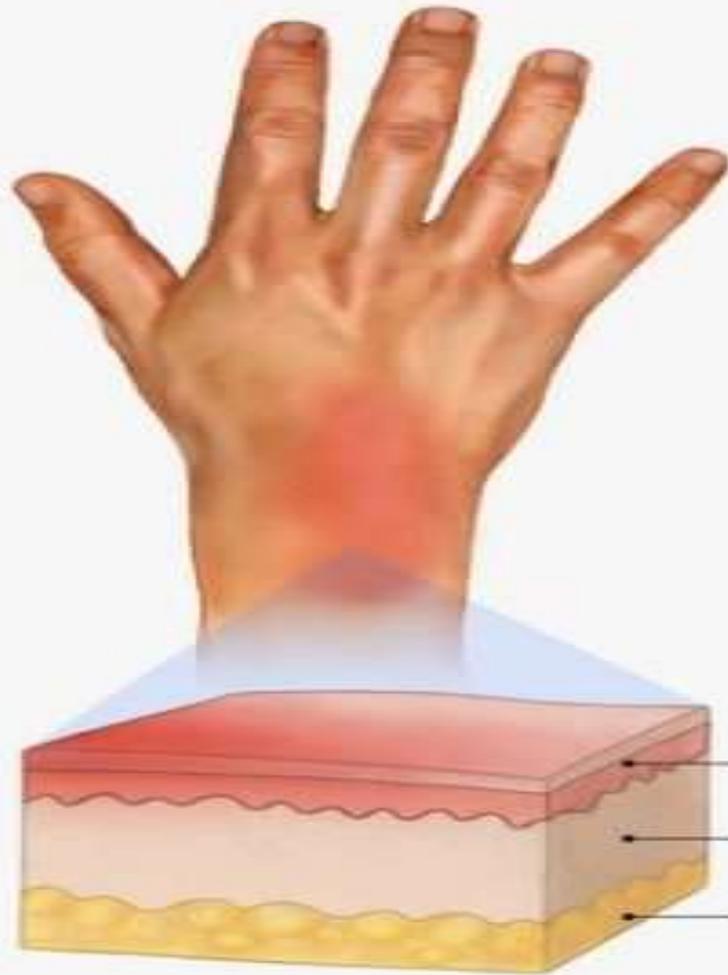
Redness

pain

Blisters(plasma, protein)

Third degree (full thickness) damage of all tissue loss of sensation

First-degree



Second-degree



Third-degree



1. Dermis 2. Epidermis 3. Subcutaneous tissue

away.

Rule of Nine (100%) Body surface area (BSA)

Head & Neck= 9%

Chest (anterior & posterior) = 18%

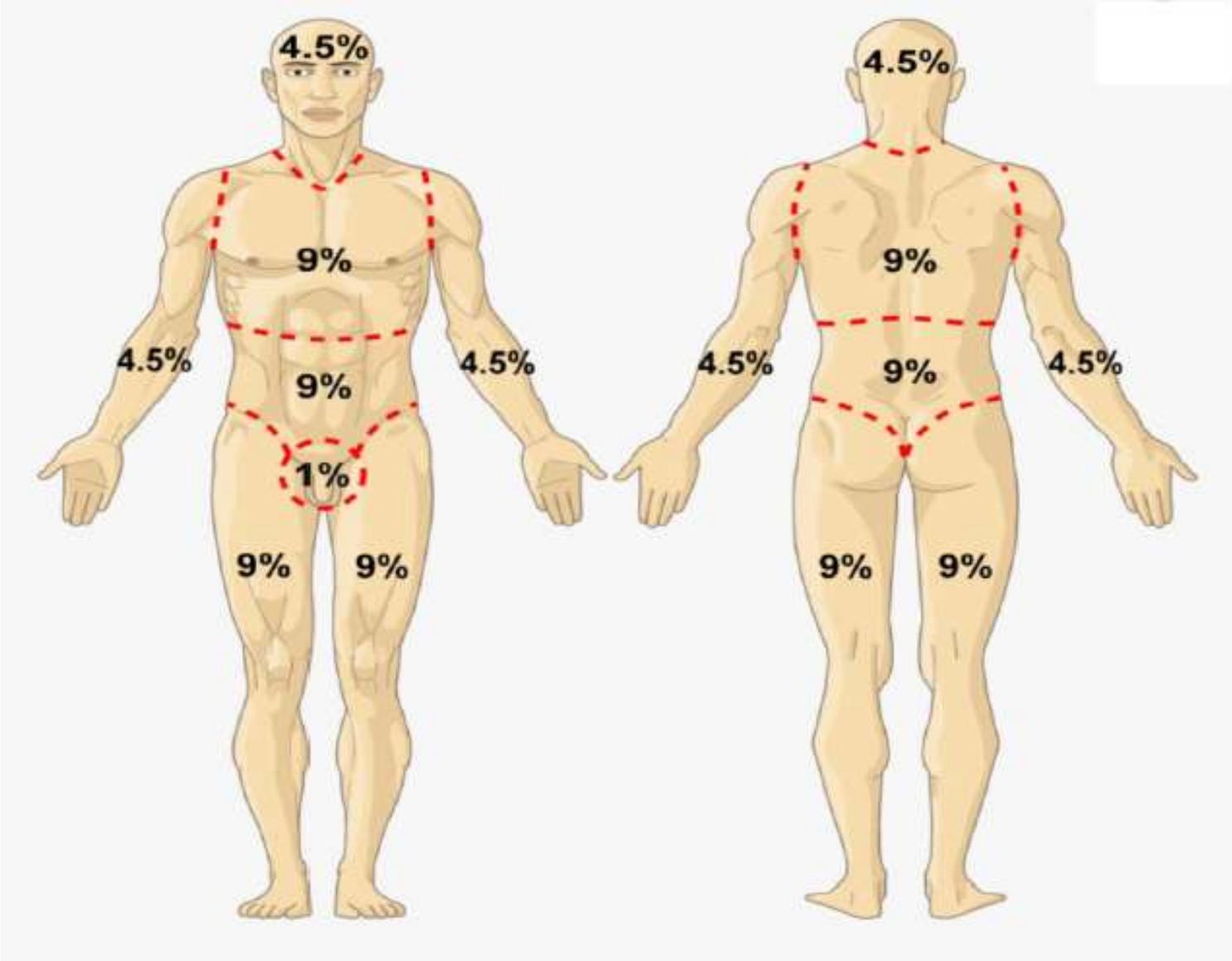
Abdomen (anterior & posterior)= 18%

Upper Extremity(RT & LT)= 18%

Lower Extremity (RT & LT)= 36%

Pubic Symphysis (genital area) = 1%

Because of this area it is very rich of blood vessels



Medication

1- Analgesics and Sedatives IV pain meds initially

2- Zantac amp

3- Allermine amp

4- Tetanus immunizations.

5- Antimicrobial.

6- Drug of choice is: **Silver sulfadiazine** cream