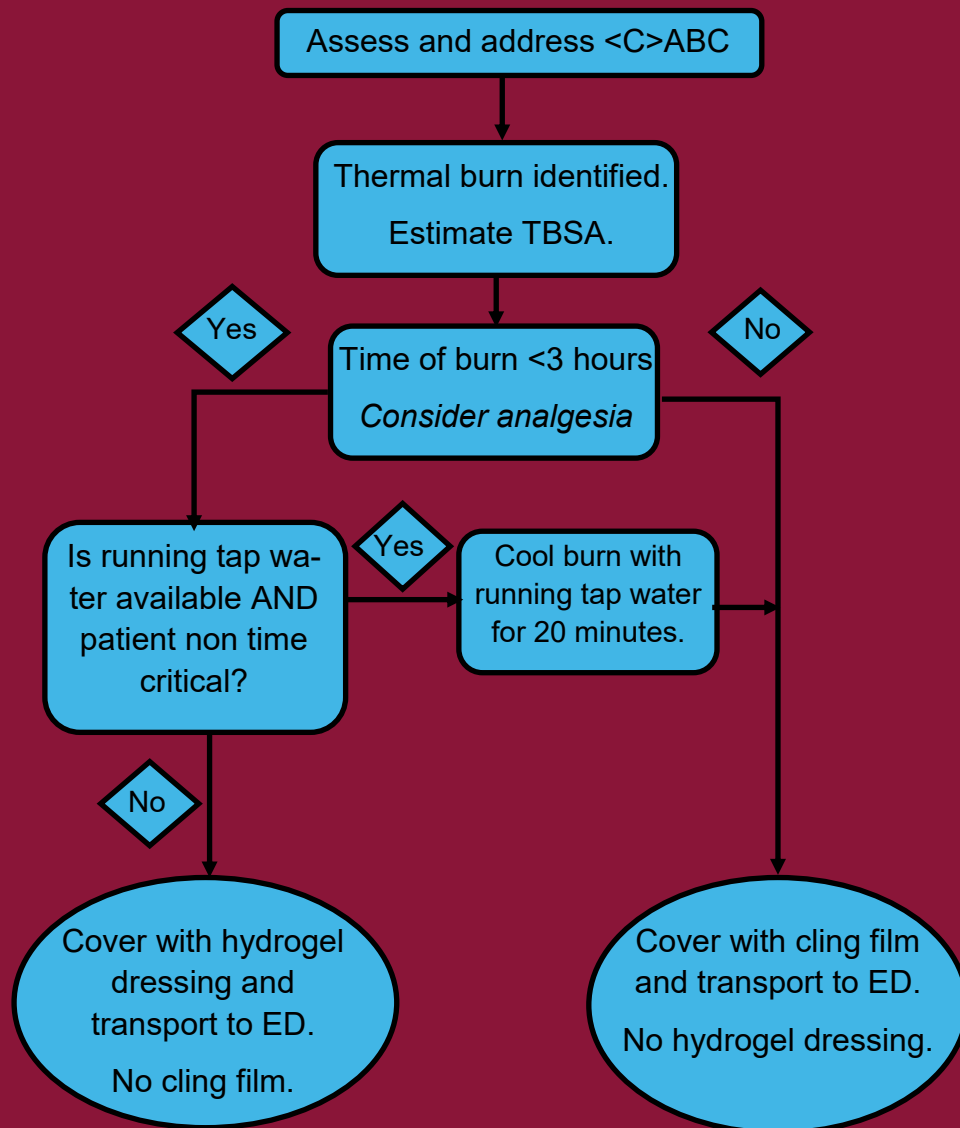


# Pre-Hospital Burns Management Action

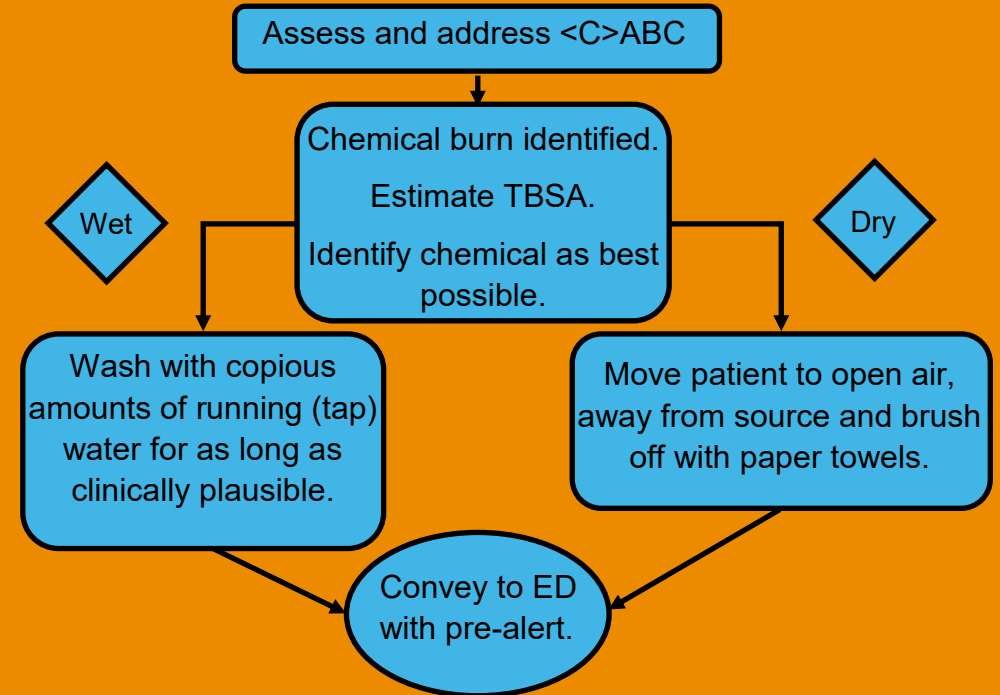
Staff safety is a priority. Do not attend scene if it is unsafe and always carry out a dynamic risk assessment when attending patients and wear appropriate PPE.

## Thermal Burns Management Flowchart



## Chemical Burns Management Flowchart

Ensure appropriate PPE (mask, gloves and goggles/visor) is donned prior to attending a chemical incident.



### Key points for chemical burns

- If water supply is limited or patient is time critical, emphasis should be on safe rapid transport to hospital.
- A pre-alert should be given for ALL chemical burns. This is to prevent a contaminated person entering an unprepared department.
- Ask for specialist resources such as HART or Fire.
- If a substance is ingested, advice can be sought from Toxbase, but do not delay transportation.

Toxbase: 0344 8920111

At no point should a dressing be applied circumferentially.  
Apply dressings in strips along a wound to allow for oedema.

# Pre-Hospital Burns Management

Staff safety is a priority. Do not attend scene if it is unsafe and always carry out a dynamic risk assessment when attending patients and wear appropriate PPE.

## Paediatric Fluid Resuscitation (10ml/Kg)

Given over the first hour of treatment when TBSA is > 20% or 10%-20% if journey time is >30mins. **Do not delay transportation if IV/IO access is not available or viable.**

Age	Dose
Birth	35ml
1-3 months	45ml
3-6 months	60ml
6-9 month	80ml
9-12 months	90ml
12-18 months	100ml
18-24 months	110ml
2 years	120ml
3 years	140ml
4 years	160ml
5 years	190ml
6 years	210ml
7 years	230ml
8 years	250ml
9 years	290ml
10 years	320ml
11 years	350ml
12+	Use adult chart

Always ask yourself, does this patient need safeguarding?

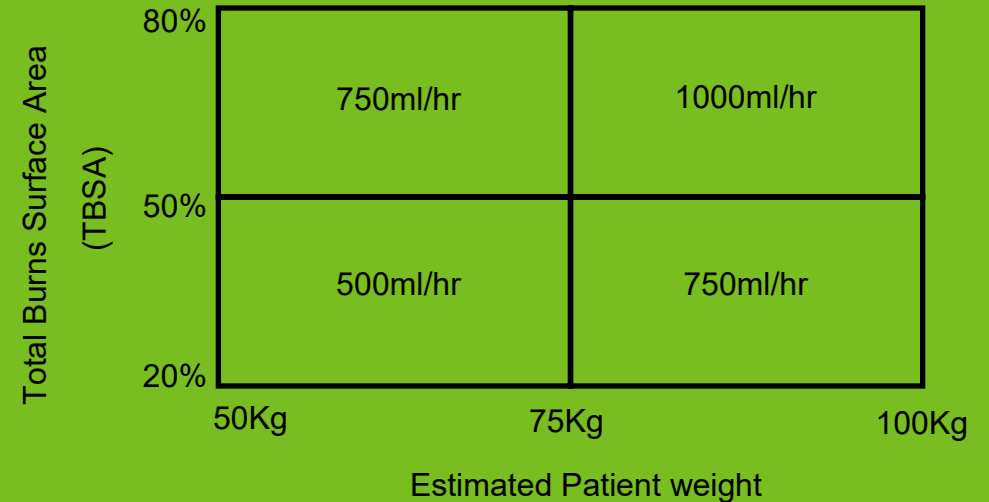
SPOC: 0345 6026856

CAL: 01234 779203

CCD: CH202

## Adult Fluid Resuscitation (10ml/Kg)

Given over the first hour of treatment for TBSA >20%



## Wallace Rule of 9s

Patient's palm with extended fingers = 1% of total body surface area.

