BURN MANAGEMENT

| BURN TYPE | 1 st Degree Burn | 2 nd Degree Burn | 3 rd Degree Burn |
|--------------|--|---|---|
| Description | Reddening of epidermal layer of skin. Often caused by scalding or sunburn | Blistering of skin with accompanying reddening from damage to underlying capillaries. Concerned with infection | Black, gray, white, leathery, dry, or charred appearance. Damage to fatty tissue/muscle layer of skin. Encircled by 1st and 2nd degree burns. |
| Treatment | Cool burn with cool running water | Cool burn with cool running water. Ensure no high pressure which could rupture the blister. Wrap with roll loose, moist roll gauze and continue cooling during transport EMS needed if burn covers 15% or more of body area | EMS!! Monitor ABC's Wrap loosely with dry, sterile gauze to prevent infection. Administer O₂, treat for shock Monitor carefully |

^{*} Any burn that encircles a limb or covers a specialized area of the body such as the face, neck, or genitalia, also requires immediate medical attention.

| BURN TYPE | Chemical Burn (Wet) | Chemical Burn (Dry) | Electrical Burn |
|--------------|--|--|--|
| Description | Caused by spilling chemical onto skin. Chemical continues to burn while in contact with skin | Caused by spilling chemical onto skin. Chemical continues to burn while in contact with skin May react with water | Keep yourself and others min. 25m away from electrical source Do not enter scene until power has been shut off Burns will appear similar to 3rd degree |
| Treatment | Immediately FLUSH with running water for a minimum of 15 minutes (20 minutes if in eyes) Contact EMS Retrieve MSDS Sheet | BRUSH AND FLUSH!! Brush Chemical off with towel, gloves, etc. Flush with running water for a minimum of 15 minutes (20 minutes if in eyes) Contact EMS Retrieve MSDS Sheet | EMS! Monitor ABC's Wrap loosely in dry, sterile gauze. Ensure you find both enter and exit wounds. O₂, Treat for Shock Monitor Carefully |