

Tishk International University
Faculty of Nursing
Nursing Department



Adult Nursing II

Burn in Adults

Second grade – Spring Semester 2019-2020

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Outline

Definition

Rule of Nines

Types (Burn Degrees)

Causes

Treatment

Risk factor

Prevention

Complication

Nursing care



Burns

- Burns are one of the most common household **injuries**, especially among children.
- Burns are characterized by **severe skin damage** that causes the affected skin cells to die.
- Most people can recover from burns without serious health consequences, depending on the **cause** and **degree** of injury.
- More **serious burns** require immediate **emergency** medical care to prevent complications and death.



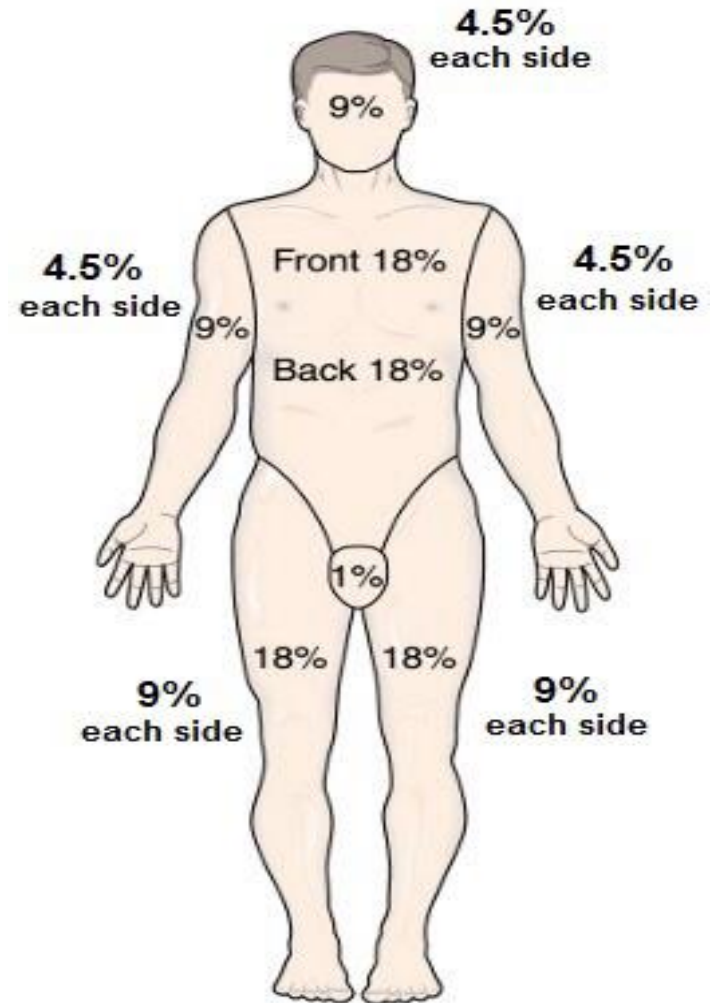
Types (Rule of Nines)

- The rule of nines is a **method** that emergency medical providers are using to easily **calculate the treatment needs** for a person who's been burned.
- A medical professional will do a visual examination to look for **seriously burned areas** and use the rule of nines to quickly add up what **percentage** of a person's body is burned.

Rule of nine in adult



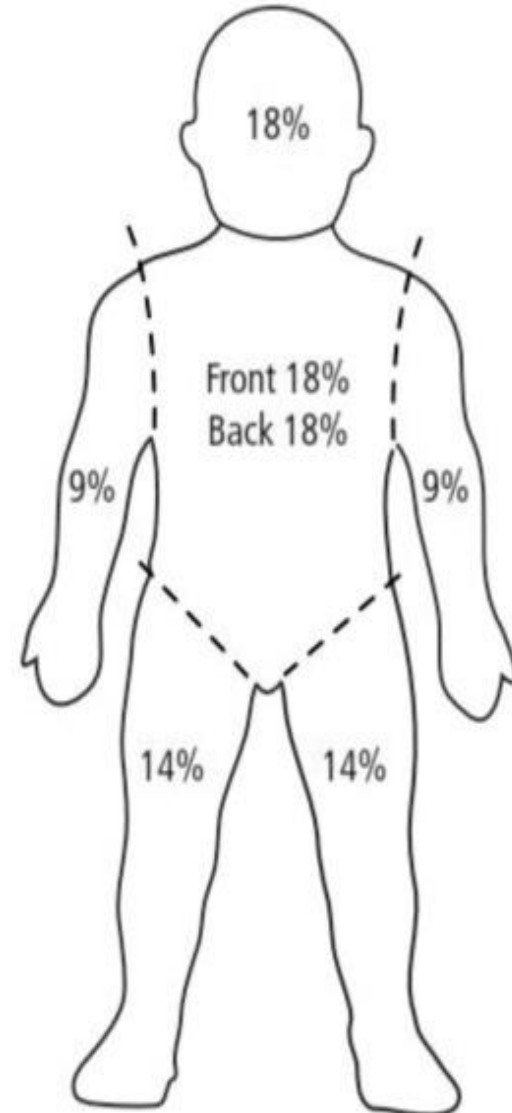
Body part	Percentage
Arm (including the hand)	9 percent each
Anterior trunk (front of the body)	18 percent
Genitalia	1 percent
Head and neck	9 percent
Legs (including the feet)	18 percent each
Posterior trunk (back of the body)	18 percent



Rule of nine in children



Body part	Percent
Arm (including the hand)	9 percent each
Anterior trunk (front of the body)	18 percent
Head and neck	18 percent
Legs (including the feet)	14 percent each
Posterior trunk (back of the body)	18 percent





Types of Burns

1. First-degree burn
2. Second-degree burn
3. Third-degree burn

First-degree burn



- First-degree burns cause **minimal skin damage**. They are also called “superficial burns” because they affect the outermost layer of skin.
- **Signs** of a first-degree burn include:
 1. redness
 2. inflammation, swelling
 3. pain
 4. dry, peeling skin occurs as the burn heals.
- Since this burn affects the top layer of skin, and First-degree burns usually heal within 7 to 10 days without scarring.

First-degree Burn Treatments



- First-degree burns are usually treated with **home care**.
- **Treatments** for a first-degree burn include:
 1. Soaking the wound in cool water for five minutes or longer
 2. Taking acetaminophen or ibuprofen for pain relief
 3. Applying lidocaine (an anesthetic).
 4. Using an antibiotic ointment and loose gauze to protect the affected area.
- Make sure that **don't use ice**, as this may make the damage worse, and **never apply cotton balls** to a burn because the small fibers can stick to the injury and increase the risk of infection.



Second-degree burn

- Second-degree burns are more serious because the damage extends beyond the **top layer of skin**.
- This type of burn causes the skin to **blister** and become extremely **red and sore**.
- Some blisters pop open, giving the burn a wet, Over time, thick, soft, scab-like tissue called **fibrinous exudate** may develop over the wound.
- Some second-degree burns take **longer than three weeks** to heal, but most heal within two to three weeks without scarring, but often with pigment changes to the skin.

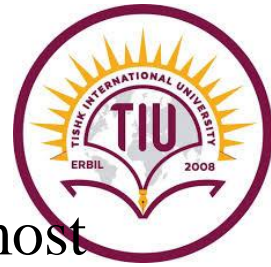


Second-degree burn Treatments

Treatments for a mild second-degree burn generally include:

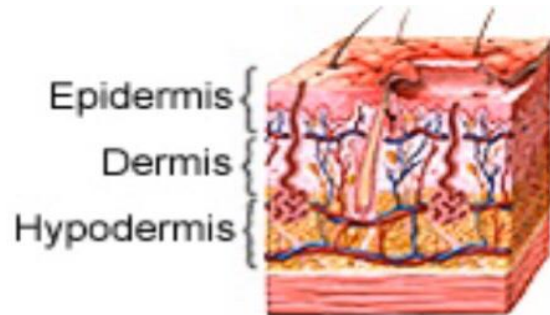
1. Running the skin under **cool water** for 15 minutes or longer
2. Taking over-the-counter **pain medication** (acetaminophen or ibuprofen)
3. Applying **antibiotic cream** to blisters

Third-degree burn

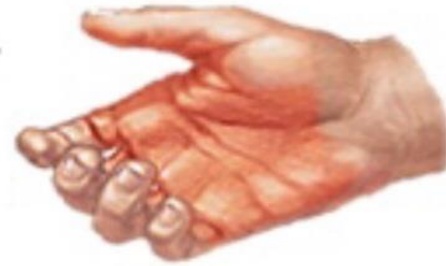


- Third-degree burns are the most severe. They cause the most damage, extending through **every layer of skin**.
- With this type of burn, the damage is so extensive that there may **not be any pain** because of **nerve damage**.
- Depending on the cause, the **symptoms** of the third-degree burns include:
 1. Waxy and white color
 2. Char
 3. Dark brown color
 4. Raised and leathery texture
 5. Blisters that do not develop

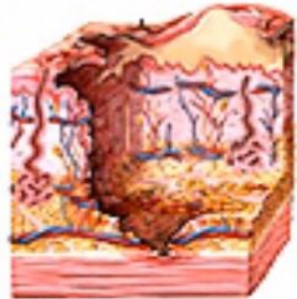
Types of burn



First degree
burn



Second degree
burn



Third degree
burn





Causes of burns

1. Scalding from hot, boiling liquids
2. Chemical burns
3. Electrical burns
4. Fires, including candles, and lighters
5. Excessive sun exposure



Treatment

1. Fluids to prevent dehydration.
2. Pain and anxiety medications
3. Burn creams and ointments
4. Dressings
5. Drugs that fight infection
6. Tetanus shot.



Risk factors

1. Occupations that increase exposure to fire
2. Alcohol abuse and smoking
3. Placement of young girls in household roles such as cooking and care of small children;
4. Use of kerosene (paraffin) as a fuel source for non-electric domestic appliances
5. Inadequate safety measures for liquefied petroleum gas and electricity.



Preventing all degrees of burns

1. Keep children out of the kitchen while cooking.
2. Use smoke detectors and test it once a month.
3. Measure bath water temperature before use.
4. Lock up matches and lighters.
5. Place a fire extinguisher in or near the kitchen.



Complication

1. Infection
2. blood loss
3. Shock
4. Tetanus
5. Hypothermia
6. Hypovolemia
7. Death

Nursing Interventions (Nursing care)



1. Note circulation, motion, and sensation of digits frequently.
2. Medicate for pain before activity or exercise
3. Schedule treatments and care activities to provide periods of uninterrupted rest
4. Reduce Fear/Anxiety



References

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THANK YOU FOR
YOUR LISTENING

DO YOU HAVE
ANY QUESTIONS?