

# Burns & Chemical Burns

# Treatment Protocol: Second-Degree Burns



II

1

• Immerse in cool water for 10 or 15 minutes.

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• Use compresses if running water isn't available.

3

• Don't apply ice. It can lower body temperature and cause further pain and damage.

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• Don't break blisters or apply butter or ointments, which can cause infection.

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• Cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape.

6

• Lay the person flat.

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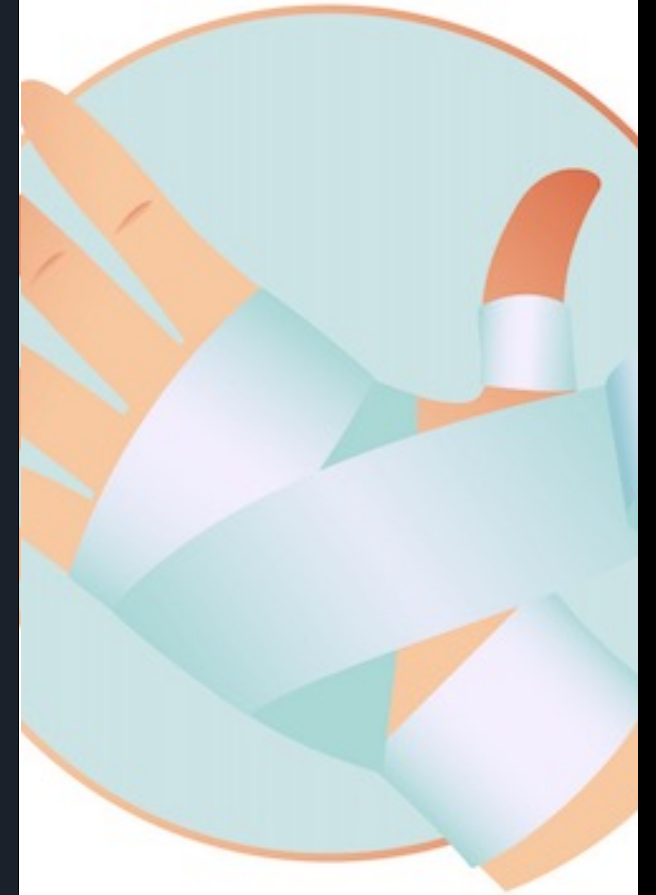
• Elevate feet about 12 inches.

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• Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible.

9

• Cover the person with a coat or blanket.





III

## Treatment Protocol: Third-Degree Burns

- Call 911 and Public Safety
- Cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that won't leave lint in wound.
- Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings.
- Do not soak the burn in water or apply ointments or butter, which can cause infection.
- Lay the person flat.
- Elevate feet about 12 inches.
- Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible.
- Cover the person with a coat or blanket.
- For an airway burn, do not place a pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway.
- Have a person with a facial burn sit up.
- Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.



# Treatment Protocol: Fourth Degree Burn

## Call 911

- Fourth degree burns always require surgery or grafting to close the wounds.
- Fourth degree burns often result in permanent disability and may require lengthy rehabilitation.
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- Fourth degree burns can be life-threatening and may require amputation due to the severe nature of fourth degree burn injuries.



IV



# Treatment Protocol: Chemical Burns

- a. Remove yourself or the person with the burn from the accident area.
- b. Remove any contaminated clothing.
- c. Wash the injured area to dilute or remove the substance, using large volumes of water. Wash for at least 20 minutes, taking care not to allow runoff to contact unaffected parts of your body. Gently brush away any solid materials, again avoiding unaffected body surfaces.
- d. Especially wash away any chemical in your or the person's eye. Sometimes the best way to get large amounts of water to your eye is to step into the shower

