Initial Management of Small Burns



FIRST AID

Cool with running water for up to 20 minutes Consider immersion or wet towels if running water unavailable If water is unavailable consider water gel products (in adults only)

PREPARE

Provide analgesia
Clean wound with 0.1% Aqueous Chlorhexidine or Normal saline,
Remove all foreign, loose and non viable skin/tissue
Debride blisters if >5cm or over joints
Shave hair in and around wound to 2cm radius

BURN	EPIDERMAL	SUPERFICIAL DERMAL	MID DERMAL	DEEP DERMAL	FULL THICKNESS
ASSESS DEPTH	Painful Epidermis damaged but intact Red	Blistered, painful raw Pale pink/red Brisk capillary return within burn wound	Sluggish capillary return Less painful Dark pink to red	Deep red or white Dull sensation Severely delayed or absent capillary return	No sensation No capillary return Leathery white/ black or yellow
INITIAL PRIMARY DRESSING	 Gels to soothe Soothing moisturisers Vaseline 	Absorbent dressings	Silver products Acticoat Acticoat Acticoat Absorbent Mepilex Ag Aquacel Ag Flamazine Biatain Ag Allevyn Ag Antimicrobial Flaminal Silicone dressings Mepilex	Silver products Acticoat Acticoat Absorbent Mepilex Ag Aquacel Ag Flamazine	Silver products Acticoat Acticoat Absorbent Aquacel Ag Flamazine
	Epidermal burns do not need secondary dressings				

INITIAL SECONDARY LAYER DRESSING Dermal burns produced a significant amount of exudate in the first 72 hours.

Absorbent secondary dressings such as gauze or foam should be considered to manage excess exudate Secure with adhesive tape dressing, crepe bandage, tubinet or tubigrip. Ensure it is non constrictive Elevate affected area as appropriate.

FOLLOW UP

In 24 – 48 hours by GP or appropriate service

Refer early to a surgeon if excision and skin grafting should be considered for mid dermal, deep dermal and full thickness burns.

Refer on appropriately if wound becomes infected or is slow to heal (Unhealed >14 days).