



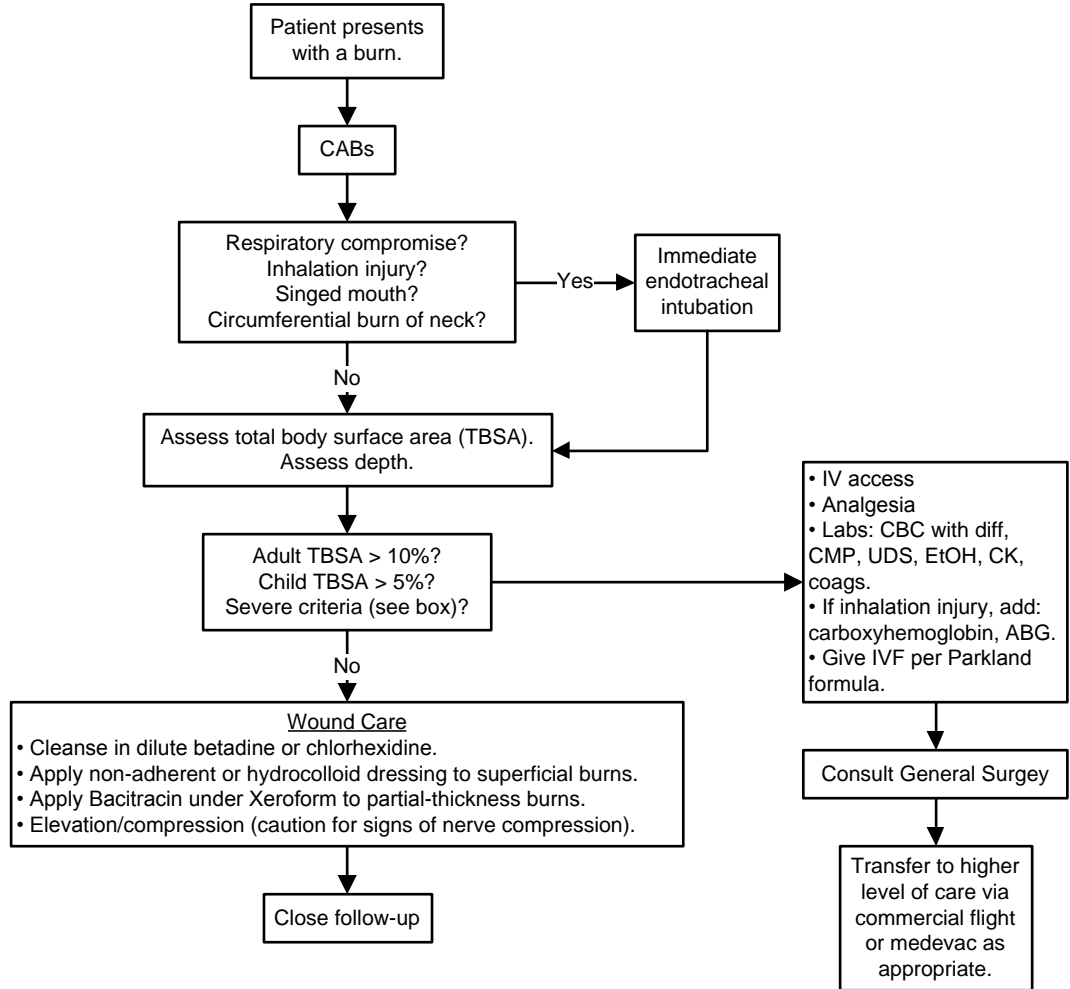
- Severe Criteria**
- Circumferential burns
 - Burns of face, neck, GU area
 - Burns across joints
 - Electrical/chemical burns
 - Inhalation injuries
 - Trauma (refer to trauma protocol)
 - Any full-thickness (3rd degree) burns

Parkland Formula
Fluid resuscitation, used if:
Adult TBSA > 15%
Child TBSA > 10%

$(\text{weight in kg}) \times 4 \text{ mL} \times \% \text{TBSA} = \text{total fluid to be given over 24 hours}$

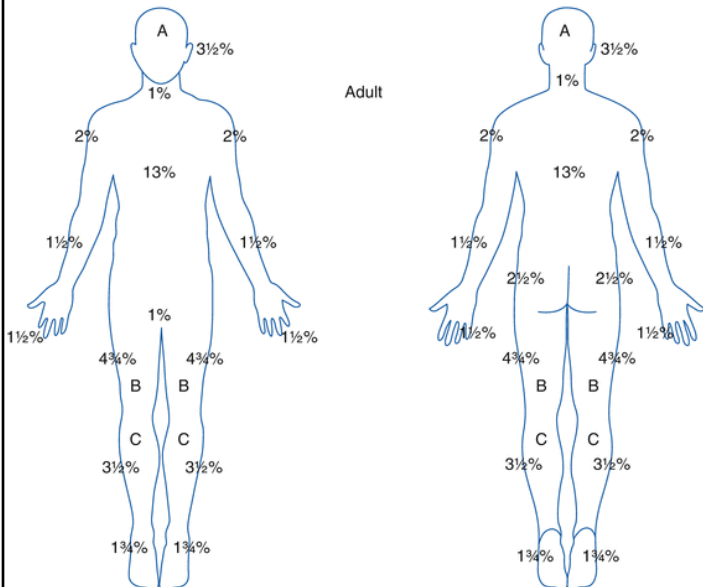
Give half in first eight hours from time of burn. Give other half over the next sixteen hours.

LR preferred.



Rule of Nines to Estimate TBSA

Age	0-1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15
A - ½ of head	9½%	8½%	6½%	5½%	4½%
B - ½ of one thigh	9½%	8½%	6½%	5½%	4½%
C - ½ of one leg	9½%	8½%	6½%	5½%	4½%



Classification of Burns by Depth

- Superficial (1st degree): epidermis only, dry, red, blanches with pressure, no blisters, painful
- Superficial partial-thickness (2nd degree): epidermis and part of dermis, blisters, moist, red, weeping, blanches with pressure, painful
- Deep partial-thickness (2nd degree): epidermis and deep dermis, blisters, wet or waxy dry, patchy white to red, does not blanch, pressure sensation only
- Full-thickness (3rd degree): epidermis and entire dermis, waxy white to leathery gray to charred/black, dry and inelastic, does not blanch, sensation to deep pressure only, may be defined as 4th degree with extension into underlying fascia, muscle, or bone

This guideline is designed for the general use of most patients but may need to be adapted to meet the special needs of a specific patient as determined by the medical practitioner.
Approved by MSEC 7/12/17.

If comments about this guideline, please contact Tara_Lathrop@ykhc.org.