

## Burn Dressing, simplified steps


List of supplies needed here





Face Care:


Step	Considerations/ Rationale	Picture
Consider Sedation/ Pain Management and Monitor Appropriately	Psychological, physical, and pharmacological strategies can help to reduce discomfort and distress associated with procedures; overall this can promote comfort and improve the healthcare experience and quality of life for the child and family	
In a sterile fashion, gently cleanse face with sterile normal saline		
Assess, or Call MRP for an assessment		
Apply Polysporin	*Cover burn completely and apply generously→ it should appear shiny	
Document		

Areas other than the face:

Step	Considerations/ Rationale	Picture
Consider Sedation/ Pain Management and Monitor Appropriately	Psychological, physical, and pharmacological strategies can help to reduce discomfort and distress associated with procedures; overall this can promote comfort and improve the healthcare experience and quality of life for the child and family	
Carefully remove old dressings and discard.	*note excessive moisture or dryness, signs of infection, wound healing	
Prepare cleansing agent; in a sterile bowl combine sterile water and Chlorhexidine to create a 0.05% solution.	Chlorhexidine have been reported in the literature to keep burn wounds sterile and	


	to prevent colonization from microorganisms	
Perform hand hygiene and Don sterile gloves		
Gently cleanse wound with cleansing agent and sterile burn gauze	*be careful not to damage newly formed epithelia tissue	
Debride devitalized necrotic tissue by gently removing loose tissue with sterile scissors and tweezers	*Note: conservative sharp wound debridement is a restricted activity under the BCCNM scope of practice.	
Rinse with sterile water and pat dry		
Assess, or Call MRP for an assessment		
Perform hand hygiene and don new sterile gloves		
Apply dressing in a sterile fashion. Most commonly, it is an Acticoat dressing	Used for antimicrobial purposes	
Size Acticoat	Limit Acticoat contact with the healthy skin to prevent staining and maceration	
Moisten Acticoat with sterile <u>water</u>	<p>*Do not use normal saline as the chloride ions interfere release of silver ions into the wound bed</p> <p>*You also need agents to retain moisture, namely intrasite gel, sterile water dampened burn gauze, and plastic wrap</p>	

<p>Apply intrasite gel on one side of the acticoat (either side is ok)</p>		
<p>Apply Acticoat to the wound bed</p>	<p>*Intrasite gel side goes onto the wound bed  **Each digit (finger or toe) needs to be wrapped individually</p>	
<p>Cover with sterile water dampened burn gauze</p>	<p>*too much moisture is damaging, damp gauze is appropriate  *Limit contact with healthy skin to prevent maceration</p>	
<p>Cover with Plastic Wrap</p>	<p>*Cover dressing and slightly around dressing edges  *You likely will need to tape down the edges to keep it in place</p>	

<p>Secure dressing with cling and a tubular bandage if possible.</p>		
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Degree of Burn

<p>1<sup>st</sup> Degree</p>	<p>No blisters Red Painful</p>	
<p>2<sup>nd</sup> Degree Superficial</p>	<p>Blisters Pink Dermis Painful Capillary refill intact</p>	

<p>2<sup>nd</sup> Degree Deep</p>	<p>Unroofed blisters Red dermis Decreased pain Absent capillary refill</p>	
<p>3<sup>rd</sup> Degree</p>	<p>Indurated, leathery White/Beige/Black Complete anesthesia at site</p>	