



INLAND COUNTIES EMERGENCY MEDICAL AGENCY POLICY AND PROTOCOL MANUAL

Reference No. 14070

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BURNS - ADULT (15 years of age and older)

Burn patient requires effective communication and rapid transportation to the closest receiving hospital.

I. FIELD ASSESSMENT/TREATMENT INDICATORS

Refer to ICEMA Reference #9030 - Destination policy.

II. BLS INTERVENTIONS

- Break contact with causative agent (stop the burning process).
- Remove clothing and jewelry quickly, if indicated.
- Keep patient warm.
- Estimate % TBSA burned and depth using the "Rule of Nines".
 - An individual's palm represents 1% of TBSA and can be used to estimate scattered, irregular burns.
- Transport to ALS intercept or to the closest receiving hospital.

A. Manage Special Considerations

- **Thermal Burns:** Stop the burning process. Do not break blisters. Cover the affected body surface with dry, sterile dressing or sheet.
- **Chemical Burns:** Brush off dry powder, if present. Remove any contaminated or wet clothing. Irrigate with copious amounts of saline or water.
- **Tar Burns:** Cool with water, do not remove tar.
- **Electrical Burns:** Remove from electrical source (without endangering self) with a nonconductive material. Cover the affected body surface with dry, sterile dressing or sheet.
- **Eye Involvement:** Continuous flushing with NS during transport. Allow patient to remove contact lenses if possible.
- **Determination of Death on Scene:** Refer to ICEMA Reference #14250 - Determination of Death On Scene.

III. LIMITED ALS (LALS) INTERVENTIONS

- Advanced airway as indicated.
- Airway Stabilization:

Burn patients with respiratory compromise or potential for such, will be transported to the closest most appropriate receiving hospital for airway stabilization.

- IV access (warm IV fluids when available).

- *Unstable*: BP less than 90 mm HG and/or signs of inadequate tissue perfusion, start 2nd IV access.
IV NS 500 ml boluses, may repeat to a maximum of 1000 ml.
- *Stable*: BP more than 90 mm HG and/or signs of adequate tissue perfusion.
IV NS 500 ml per hour.
- Transport to appropriate facility.
 - *Minor Burn Classification*: Transport to the closest most appropriate receiving hospital.
 - *Moderate Burn Classification*: Transport to the closest most appropriate receiving hospital.
 - *Major Burn Classification*: Transport to the closest most appropriate Burn Center (San Bernardino County contact ARMC).
 - *Critical Trauma Patient (CTP) with Associated Burns*: Transport to the most appropriate Trauma Center.
- Burn patients with associated trauma, should be transported to the closest Trauma Center. Trauma base hospital contacted shall be made.

A. Manage Special Considerations

- **Electrical Burns**: Place AED on patient.
 - Electrical injuries that result in cardiac arrest shall be treated as medical arrests.
- **Respiratory Distress**: Use BVM as needed and transport to the nearest facility for airway control. Contact receiving hospital ASAP. Albuterol with Atrovent per ICEMA Reference #11010 -Medication - Standard Orders.
- **Deteriorating Vital Signs**: Transport to the closest most appropriate receiving hospital. Contact base hospital.
- **Pulseness and Apneic**: Transport to the closest most appropriate receiving hospital and treat according to ICEMA policies. Contact base hospital.
- **Determination of Death on Scene**: Refer to ICEMA Reference #14250 - Determination of Death on Scene.
- **Precautions and Comments**:
 - High flow oxygen is essential with known or potential respiratory injury. Beware of possible smoke inhalation.
 - Contact with appropriate advisory agency may be necessary for hazardous materials, before decontamination or patient contact.

- Do not apply ice or ice water directly to skin surfaces, as additional injury will result.

IV. ALS INTERVENTIONS

- Advanced airway (as indicated).
- Airway Stabilization:

Burn patients with respiratory compromise or potential for such, will be transported to the closest most appropriate receiving hospital for airway stabilization.

- Monitor ECG.
- IV/IO Access (Warm IV fluids when available).

➤ *Unstable*: BP less than 90 mm HG and/or signs of inadequate tissue perfusion, start 2nd IV access.

IV/IO NS 500 ml boluses, may repeat to a maximum of 1000 ml.

➤ *Stable*: BP more than 90 mm HG and/or signs of adequate tissue perfusion.

IV/IO NS 500 ml per hour.

- Treat pain as indicated.

Pain Relief: Administer an appropriate analgesic per ICEMA Reference #14100 - Pain Management - Adult. Document vital signs and pain scales every five (5) minutes until arrival at destination.

- Transport to appropriate facility:

➤ *CTP with associated burns*, transport to the closest Trauma Center.

➤ Burn patients with associated trauma, should be transported to the closest Trauma Center. Trauma base hospital contacted shall be made.

- Insert nasogastric/orogastric tube as indicated.

- Refer to Section V - Burn Classifications below.

A. Manage Special Considerations

- **Electrical Burns:** Monitor for dysrhythmias, treat according to ICEMA protocols.
 - Electrical injuries that result in cardiac arrest shall be treated as medical arrests.
- **Respiratory Distress:** Intubate patient if facial/oral swelling are present or if respiratory depression or distress develops due to inhalation injury.
 - Albuterol with Atrovent per ICEMA Reference #11010 - Medication - Standard Orders.

- Administer humidified oxygen, if available.
- Apply capnography.
- Awake and breathing patients with potential for facial/inhalation burns are not candidates for nasal tracheal intubation. CPAP may be considered, if indicated, after consultation with base hospital.
- **Deteriorating Vital Signs:** Transport to the closest receiving hospital. Contact base hospital.
- **Pulseness and Apneic:** Transport to the closest receiving hospital and treat according to ICEMA policies. Contact base hospital.
- **Determination of Death on Scene:** Refer to ICEMA Reference #14250 - Determination of Death on Scene.
- **Precautions and Comments:**
 - Contact with appropriate advisory agency may be necessary for hazardous materials, before decontamination or patient contact.
 - Do not apply ice or ice water directly to skin surfaces, as additional injury will result.
- **Base Hospital Orders:** May order additional medications, fluid boluses and CPAP.

V. BURN CLASSIFICATIONS

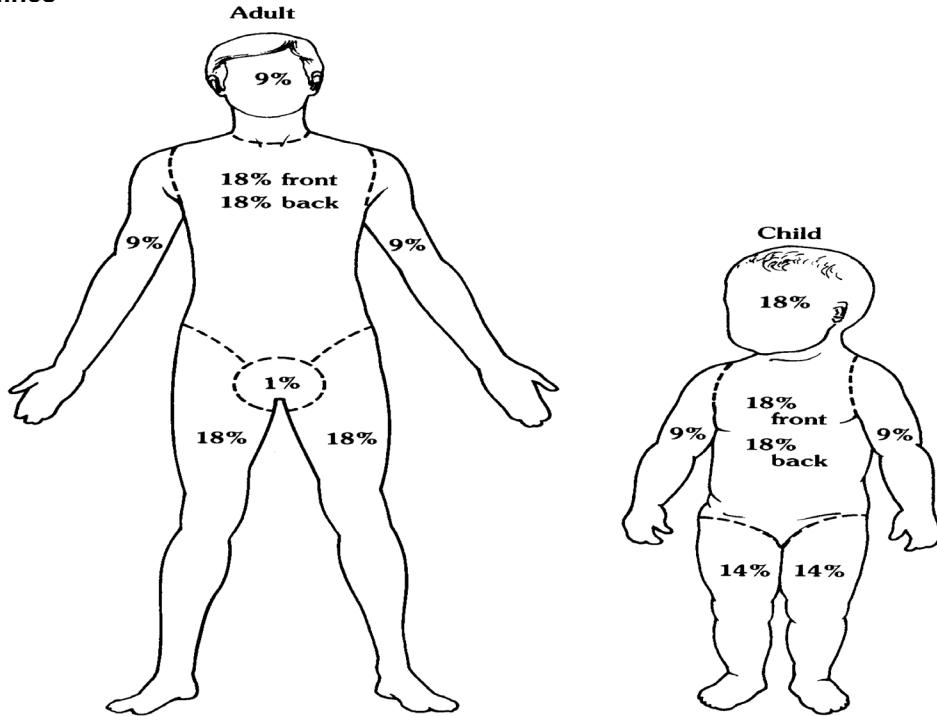
ADULT BURN CLASSIFICATION CHART	DESTINATION	
<u>MINOR - ADULT</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 10% TBSA • Less than 2% Full Thickness 	CLOSEST MOST APPROPRIATE RECEIVING HOSPITAL	
<u>MODERATE - ADULT</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 - 20% TBSA • 2 - 5% Full Thickness • High Voltage Burn • Suspected Inhalation Injury • Circumferential Burn • Medical problem predisposing to infection (e.g., diabetes mellitus, sickle cell disease) 	CLOSEST MOST APPROPRIATE RECEIVING HOSPITAL	

MAJOR - ADULT

- More than 20% TBSA burn in adults
- More than 5% Full Thickness
- Known Inhalation Injury
- Any significant burn to face, eyes, ears, genitalia, or joints

CLOSEST MOST APPROPRIATE BURN CENTER

In San Bernardino County, contact:
Arrowhead Regional Medical Center
(ARMC)

"Rule of Nines"**VI. REFERENCES**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
9030	Destination
11010	Medication - Standard Orders
14100	Pain Management - Adult
14250	Determination of Death on Scene