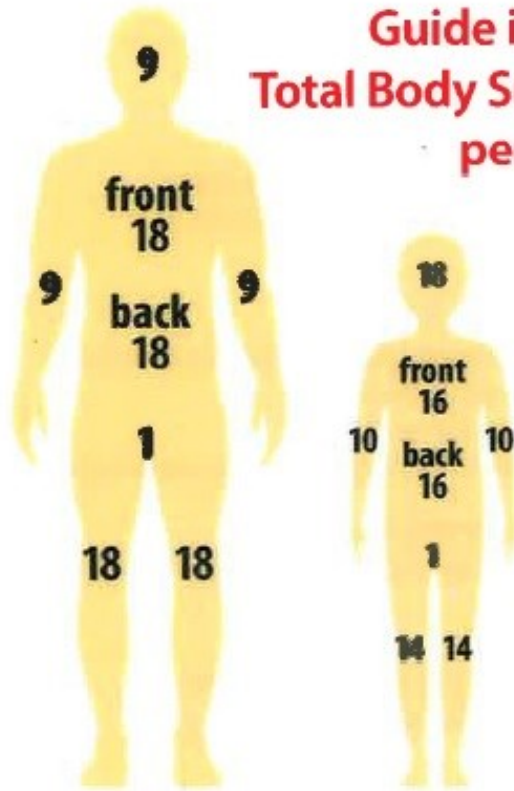


Guide in calculating Total Body Surface Area (TBSA) percentage



For scattered burns,
use patient's own palmar
surface (palm and fingers)
= about 1% TBSA

*Only include second degree
and third degree burns in
the TBSA calculation*



Severity Determination

First Degree (partial thickness):

Superficial, red, sometimes painful

Second Degree (partial thickness):

Skin may be red, blistered, swollen, very painful

Third Degree (full thickness):

Whitish, charred or translucent,
no pin prick sensation in burned area

Outpatient Burn Treatment

- Stop the burning process
- Administer pain medication
- Unless infection is noted, antibiotics DO NOT need to be ordered
- Clean burn wound with baby soap/water or NS
- Debridement of bullae performed at discretion of provider (may consider if > 2cm²)
- Apply topical medication (bacitracin to face and hands)
- Cover with non-adherent gauze followed by dry gauze for exudate absorption
- Elevate extremity
- Perform active range of motion
- Educate on wound management to include daily showers and frequency of dressing change

UofL Hospital Burn Center

U of L Health

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** Please provide a written referral from the ED*