

WE ACCEPT PEDIATRIC PATIENTS

FOR PATIENT
REFERRALS AND
BURN CARE
QUESTIONS:

855.863.9595
1.877.HCA.XFER



BURN
AND
RECONSTRUCTIVE
CENTERS OF TEXAS

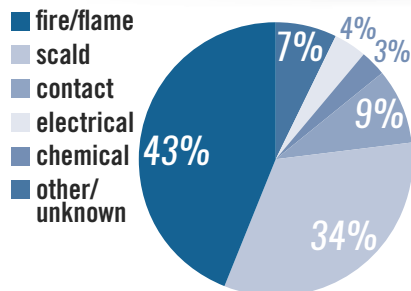
24/7
AVAILABILITY

BURN CARE. WOUND CARE. HAND CARE.
24 HOURS A DAY. EVERY DAY.

DEDICATED BURN CCU & PICU

HYPERBARIC CHAMBERS

ADMISSION CAUSE



Source: American Burn Association, *Burn Incidence and Treatment in the United States: 2016*

SCALDS ARE THE MOST
COMMON TYPE OF BURN
INJURY IN CHILDREN
WHILE **BURNS** ARE THE
FIFTH LEADING CAUSE
OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Source: John Hopkins Medicine

- ★ ACCESS TO THE EXPERT AT THE NATION'S LARGEST BURN CENTER, INCLUDING A FULL-TIME PEDIATRIC INTENSIVIST
- ★ SPECIALIZED TREATMENT WITH SKIN SUBSTITUTES TO DECREASE BOTH PAIN AND HEALING TIME
- ★ FULL CONTINUUM OF CARE, INCLUDING RECONSTRUCTION
- ★ BURN CENTERS NETWORK TREATED MORE THAN 9,000 PEDIATRIC PATIENTS IN 2015, WITH A 99.7% SURVIVAL RATE

**OUR BURN
CENTER
SPECIALTIES
INCLUDE**



- COMPREHENSIVE BURN CARE
- HAND AND EXTREMITY INJURIES
- HYPERBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY
- LASER SCAR REVISION
- MICROVASCULAR SURGERY
- PLASTIC AND RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY
- SKIN AND SOFT TISSUE DISORDERS

BURN SAFETY



BURN AND RECONSTRUCTIVE CENTERS OF TEXAS



WHAT SHOULD YOU DO RIGHT AFTER A BURN?

- + Remove ALL clothing and jewelry.
- + Run cool water over the burn for several minutes. Do not place any home remedies including butter, ointments or ice on burned areas. Do not use cotton balls or wool to clean a burn. Do not burst any blisters.
- + Cover the burn with a clean bandage or clean cloth.
- + Call 911 if the burn is deep (large broken blisters), involves the face, genitalia or a large body surface area (such as the entire chest, an arm, a leg or more), or if you are unable to care for the burn.
- + Take ibuprofen or acetaminophen (Tylenol) to relieve any pain.

HOW ARE BURNS CLASSIFIED?

CLASSIFY BURN IN TERMS OF DEGREES:

First Degree (also called Superficial Partial Thickness)

- + These burns only include the outer layer for skin (the dermis), and are marked by red, pink or dark pink skin. The burns are usually painful, but there are no blisters and will heal in a week or so.

Second Degree (also called Partial Thickness)

- + These burns progress deeper into the dermis and may include large blisters and may have a wet appearance. These burns will take 14-21 days to heal.

Third Degree (also called Full Thickness)

- + These burns may have a charred appearance, be leathery or white in color and feel dry to the touch. Often, the burned areas will lose sensation and include the entire depth of skin. Healing will likely require skin grafts and rarely more intensive methods.

Fourth Degree (also called Full Thickness)

- + These burns extend down to muscles, tendons and bones. Often, skin grafting, multiple surgeries or more extensive treatments may be required for healing.

TREATING THIRD AND FOURTH DEGREE BURNS

- + Both third and fourth degree burns almost always require skin grafting and/or some type of surgery.
- + These burns usually take at least four to six weeks to heal, depending on the size and location of the burn it may be longer.
- + They also require expertise in treatment that is available in a burn center. Both rehabilitation and long-term scar management modalities should be part of the care plan.