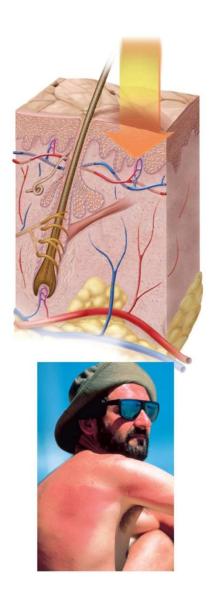
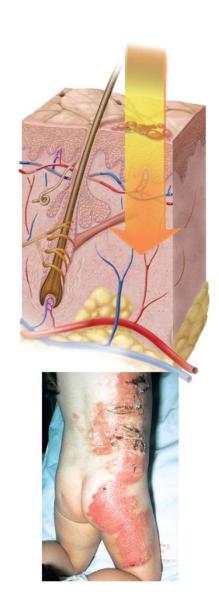
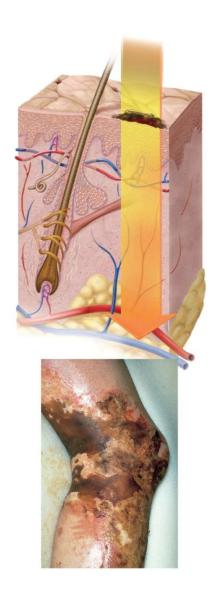
Chapter 6.2

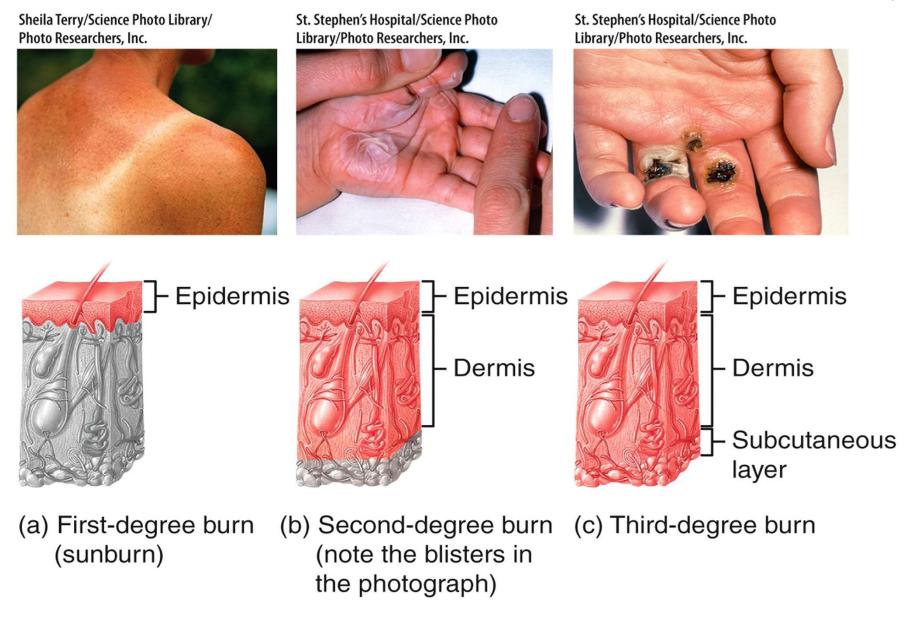
Burns











What is the difference between partial thickness and full thickness burns?

Burns

- Leading cause of accidental death
- -fires, kitchen spills, sunlight, ionizing radiation, strong acids or bases, or electrical shock

- deaths result primarily from fluid loss, infection and toxic effects of eschar (burned, dead tissue)
- -debridement the removal of eschar

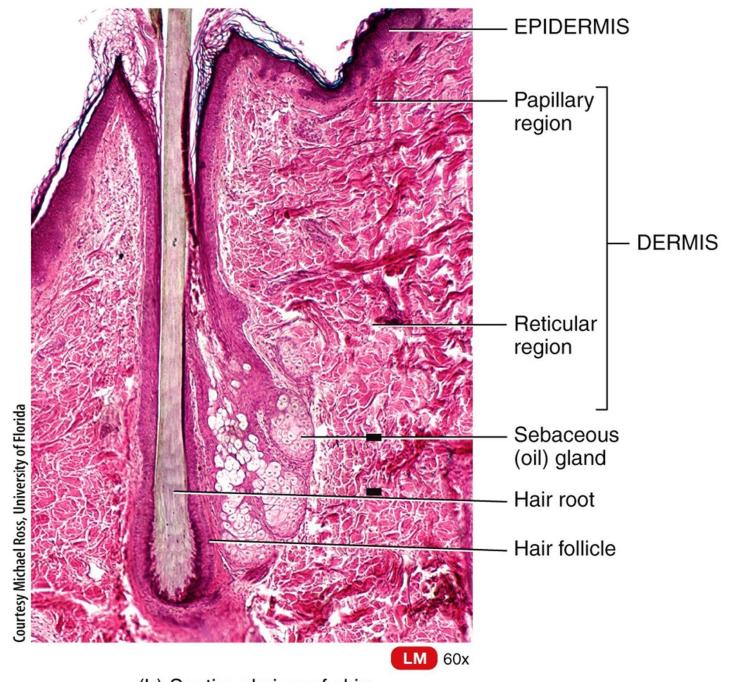
Burns – Three Degrees

- •Classified according to the <u>depth of tissue involvement</u> /// first degree second degree third degree burns
- -first-degree burns (partial thickness burn) involve only the epidermis
- marked by redness, slight edema, and pain
- heal in a few days
- most sunburns are first degree burns
- -second-degree burns (partial thickness burn) involve the epidermis and part of the dermis
- leaves part of the dermis intact
- •red, tan, or white
- •two weeks to several months to heal and may leave scars
- blistered and very painful

Burns – Three Degrees

-third-degree burn (full thickness burn)

- the epidermis and all of the dermis, and often some deeper tissues (muscles or bones) are destroyed
- often require skin grafts
- needs fluid replacement and infection control
- •no pain / pain receptors gone (nociceptors)!



(b) Sectional view of skin

Skin Grafts and Artificial Skin

- third-degree burns require skin grafts
- graft options
- -autograft tissue taken from another location on the same person's body // split-skin graft - taking epidermis and part of the dermis from an undamaged area such as the thigh or buttocks and grafting it into the burned area
- -isograft skin from identical twin
- temporary grafts (immune system rejection)
- -homograft (allograft) -- from unrelated person
- -heterograft (xenograft) -- from another species
- -amnion from afterbirth
- -artificial skin from silicone and collagen