



**BEESWIFT**  
FOCUSED ON SAFETY

Product Code

CM1312

Available in Sizes

**ONE SIZE**

Available in Colours

White  
CM1312

## Click Medical First Aid for Burns Poster



- Fully coloured illustrations and clear, easy to follow text
- Clear step by step instructions
- Compiled by qualified health and safety practitioners
- Encapsulated finish for superior durability
- Fully updated with the latest guidance
- Size 59 x 42cm (A2 Paper size)

# First Aid for Burns

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The information contained within this poster will assist you in identifying the cause, severity and percentage of a burn. Do not use cold compresses to treat a burn. If a burn is sustained while the work place has been involved from an incident or you witness an incident. Do not attempt to treat a burn until you can contact your general practitioner from the incident.

| CAUSE            | EFFECTS                 | CONSEQUENCES                  |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Thermal (dry)    | Heat                    | Thermal injury to the skin    |
| Thermal (liquid) | Hot liquid              | Thermal injury to the skin    |
| Thermal (gas)    | Hot gas                 | Thermal injury to the skin    |
| Chemical         | Acid                    | Acid injury to the skin       |
| Chemical         | Alkali                  | Alkali injury to the skin     |
| Chemical         | High Voltage Power Line | Electrical injury to the skin |
| Chemical         | High Voltage Power Line | Electrical injury to the skin |

### 2. CLASSIFICATION OF BURNS

**SUPERFICIAL**

- Reddening and discoloration of the skin.
- Some swelling.
- Pain.

**PARTIAL THICKNESS**

- Localisation of discoloration, swelling and blistering of the skin.
- Any blisters have burst a clear yellow fluid may leak from the skin (blister) fluid may leak from the skin.
- Very tender and/or very itchy.

**FULL THICKNESS**

- White charred appearance.
- Swallowing also caused burn skin.
- Blistering may occur.
- Clear watery fluid may leak directly from the burn site.
- Blistering may form around the site of the burn charred area.
- If the skin is badly charred the casualty may not experience pain as the nerve endings may be destroyed.

### 3. TREATMENT OF BURNS

- Ensure that the cause of the burn does not endanger your life or that of the casualty.
- Assess that the casualty is still conscious (if you are not, carry out the ABC or resuscitation).
- Establish the cause of the burn - if a chemical is suspected get the MSDS.
- Immediately begin to cool the burn as soon as possible. Continue cooling under water for 10 minutes. **DO NOT** use cold, you may harm the body temperature too much.
- If the burn has affected a limb e.g. arm, remove any constrictive items such as watches, rings, etc. at the site of any swelling.
- Do not remove any clothing or material that has stuck to the burn.
- Immediately cool under running water for 10 minutes or until burning sensation has stopped and then apply a non-adhesive sterile dressing.

**DO NOT**

- Break any blisters.
- Apply adhesive dressings.
- Remove damaged skin.
- Apply ointments/creams.
- Cover with 'fluffy' dressings.
- Apply dressing too tightly.
- Apply butter/fat/margarine.
- Remove damaged clothing.
- Apply ice.

### 4. CHEMICAL BURNS

- If a chemical burn is suspected, the burn must be washed with copious amounts of water until the casualty's Airway, Breathing and Circulation have been checked.
- The contaminated skin must be washed under running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Ensure that the chemical is washed off the skin and not on to unaffected areas.
- Any contaminated clothing must be removed (ensuring it is not adhered to the skin) to allow the water to irrigate the skin correctly.
- Attempt to establish the cause of the burn.
- Refer to the MSDS for further information on the chemical and refer to the MSDS for further information on the chemical.
- As the majority of chemical burns are caused by acids or alkalis, other than in its ability to irritate or cause chemical damage.

*Take Care not to inhale any fumes. Always wear your Personal Protective Equipment (PPE.)*

### 5. DRESSING A BURN

- When a burn has been cooled sufficiently a sterile non-sticky dressing should be applied.
- Quickly remove any rings, watches, belts, shoes or constricting items from the affected area before it begins to swell.
- NB:** If clothing is burnt onto the casualty **DO NOT** pull it off.
- A sterile bandage pad soaked in water dressing is ideal as it helps prevent burn progression and infection.
- If a suitable dressing is not available, you may improvise using a clean, damp length of clothing.
- DO NOT** apply any ointment that may cause a toxic effect.

### 6. CLOTHING ON FIRE

If a casualty's clothing is on fire the greatest danger will be to their airway. Due to a combination of pain and heat they may be unable to see and therefore will not be able to escape the area of the casualty.

**ACTION TO TAKE**

- Remove the casualty.
- Attempt to get the casualty flat on the floor - you may have to physically press them over using a blanket or the nearest object.
- Once on the casualty is flat on the floor try to smother the flames. Smother any fire blanket or improvise with a wet sheet or curtain.
- Smother the flames.
- Remove the casualty's Airway, Breathing and Circulation as soon as possible and get the casualty back on the ground.
- As it is a 1st Aid certificate (Circulation) of the body, you should refer to the MSDS for further information.

### 7. COMPLICATED BURNS

**AIRWAY**

All burns involving the airway are potentially life threatening. Attempts to treat any potential burns and **DO NOT** be kept.

**BURNS TO THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**

As well as in breathing, a damaged airway, throat and associated tissue may be damaged by hot fumes and smoke. This may cause difficulty in the throat and require urgent medical attention.

**CIRCULATION**

Normally resulting from chemical contamination, a large burn involves damage to the skin that, as well as the loss of skin, results in a 1st Aid certificate (Circulation) of the body. You should refer to the MSDS for further information. There is an inclusion of **DO NOT** pull it off.

### 8. BURN SEVERITY

The severity of burns depends on the area of the body affected and the extent of the burn (depth and surface area).

**DO NOT** attempt to estimate or measure the extent of the burn.

**CAUSALITIES SHOULD BE REFERRED TO HOSPITAL IN THE FOLLOWING INSTANCES:**

- Any Partial thickness burn involving more than 1% of the body's surface.
- Any Full thickness burn, any burn involving children.
- All burns involving face, hands, feet, or genital areas.
- All burns that extend around a limb.
- Any burn with a raised pattern of blisters.
- A number of depth or severity of burn.

**Accident & Emergency Department**

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