

HOTT Topics: management of burns and inhalational injury in the general ICU

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@chelwestICU



Who are we?

- Two hospital trust based in West London Chelsea and Westminster Hospital and West Middlesex University Hospital.
- The Burns Centre for the capitol is based on the CW site on the Fulham Road.
- We have 2 x level 3 burns beds: 2x level 2 burns beds; 12 x adult inpatients and 6x paediatric inpatient beds







'First Aid'

Stop the burning process

Cool the burn wound

Cover with a non-adherent occlusive dressing

Keep the person warm

Seek help/ advice







A little about the world of burns

Organisation of Burns Care

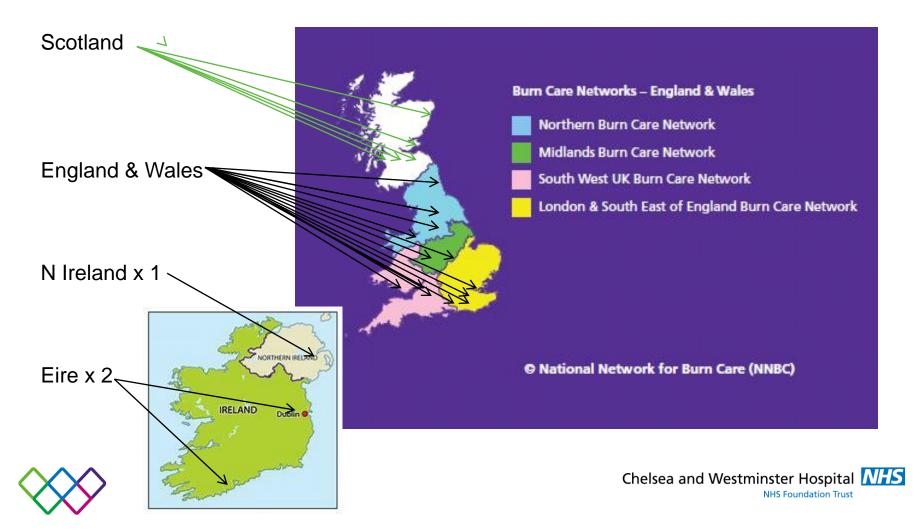
- Burn Centres
- Most severe injuries
- Highest level of critical care (BICU)
 - Burn Units
 - Moderate size/severity
 - Critical care (typically BHDU level)
 - Burn Facilities
 - Less complex burns
 - Non-critical



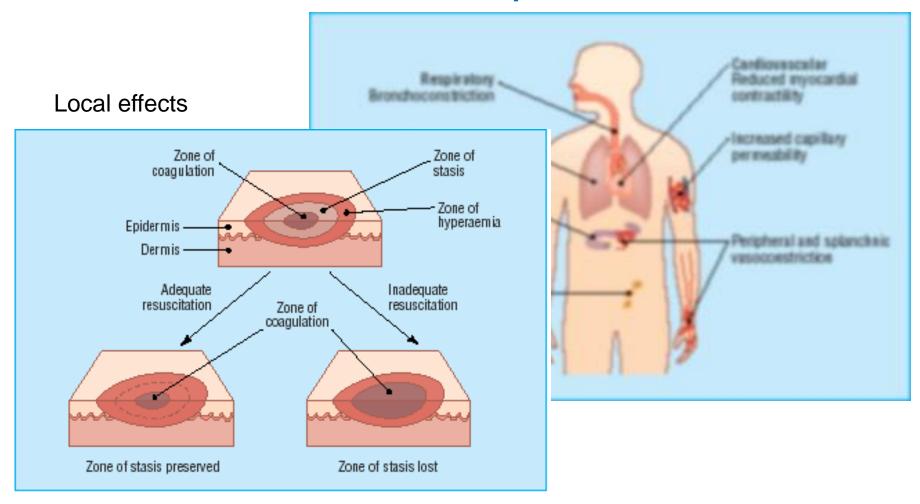


National Burns Centres

There are 24 burns centers and a number of burn units and facilities accepting burns patients across the UK and Eire.



What's different about a Burns ICU patient

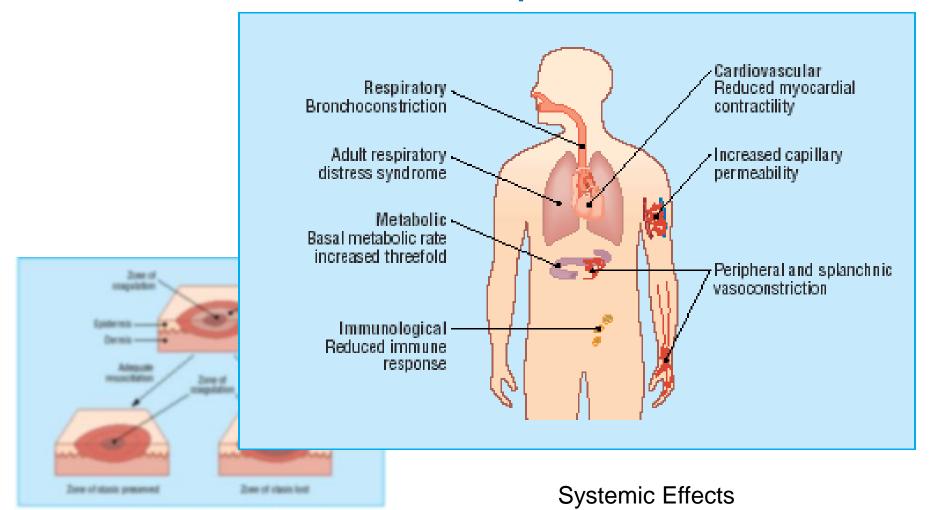


Jackson's burns zones and the effects of adequate and inadequate resuscitation





What's different about a Burns ICU patient









Practically what does this mean

- Difficult Airways
- Fluid requirements
- Systemic poisoning
- Thermoregulation challenging
- Nutrition
- Acute kidney injury
- Infection
- Dressings
- Mental health





Why might a Burns ICU patient end up on a General ICU?

This is rare

Most common reason is awaiting transfer to a specialist ICU

- Other reasons include
 - Major incidents & mass causality incidents
 - Inhalation injury with small or no burn
 - Major trauma as well as burns*
 - Palliative Care

*There is no MTU and BCC co-sited in London







Workshops

Inhalation injuries

Initial Management

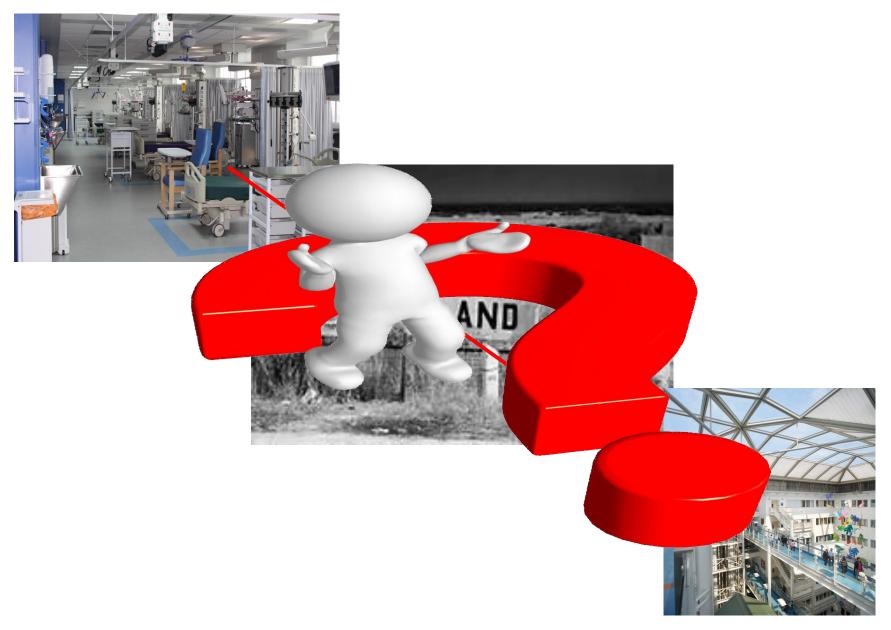








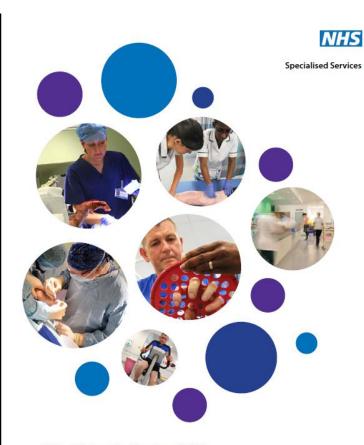








Referrals



National Network for Burn Care (NNBC)

National Burn Care Referral Guidance

Version 1, Approved February 2012

Burn Referral Guidelines: Criteria for Referral

Adults and children with the following injuries should be discussed with the local Burn Service

- Inhalation injury
- Deep dermal and full thickness
- Cause Electrical
 - Chemical
 - Burns with trauma

· Face, hands, genitals, feet, joints, scalp, ears Affected Area Circumferential

 >1% Total Body Surface Area [TBSA] in children Size

>3% TBSA in adults

 Neonates (<28 days old) Age

Not healed within 2 weeks Wound

Infected

Suspected non accidental injury, mental health history or self-harm

Progressive non burn skin loss conditions (TENS, SSSS, Necrotising Fasciitis)

Significant co-morbidity (eg diabetes) or immunocompromised patients

DISCUSS Friction burns with full thickness skin loss

Cold burns with full thickness skin loss

Older people (60+)

· Children "unwell" with a burn (see below) *

· Any other case that causes concern

* Toxic Shock Syndrome /Burns Sepsis Syndrome Seek early advice from local Burn Service

Consider treating with fluid resuscitation, IV antibiotics +/- FFP

MEDICAL EMERGENCY

Any patient Any size burn Any of these symptoms

Risk of Toxic Shock Syndrome



- Temperature > 38°C Rash
- Diarrhoea and vomiting
- General malaise
- Not eating or drinking
- Tachycardia/tachypnoea
- Hypotension
- Reduced urine output



If in doubt, seek early advice from local Burn Service

Telephone support and advice on initial care of any patient with a burn injury is available at all times

Approved by LSEBN CGG on December 2015

London and South East of England Burn Network **CONTACT DETAILS**

www.trips.nhs.uk St Andrews Burns Service

Broomfield Hospital (Chelmsford) Adults/Children 01245 516037

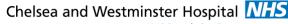
Chelsea & Westminster Hospital (London) Adults 02033152500 Children 02033153706

Queen Victoria Hospital (East Grinstead) Adults 01342 414440 Children 01342 414469

Stoke Mandeville Hospital (Aylesbury)

Adults and Children 01296 315040





Each network has local arrangements

e.g. LSEEBN referral portal: www.trips.nhs.uk .

Local ED's are pre-registered

The National Burns Bed Bureau (NBBB):

01384 679 036



Burn Referral Guidelines: How to Refer

History

Burn Injury

Date & Time Clean wound Affected areas Cause Refer to Blister Depth Management First Aid measures Guideline Other injuries

Wound

Remove all loose non-viable tissue

Psychosocial

Social concerns Allergies Safeguarding concerns Medications Psychiatric history Past medical history Last Meal (time) Substance misuse history Events/Environment Next of Kin related to injury

TRIPS Referral is available to all clinicians across the NHS LSEBN Referral and Initial Management guidelines are available

via TRIPS Help & Information on www.trips.nhs.uk

PHOTOGRAPH

ASSESS



- Remove all dressings and clingfilm
- Photograph cleaned burn wounds using digital camera Images taken on a mobile phone will not be accepted
- Take a photo to show the location of the wound on the body and a close-up of the wound itself
- ☑ Log on to TRIPS website www.trips.nhs.uk from your Trust PC
- Register, if needed using your Trust or nhs.net e-mail
- ☑ Click on: "Refer a patient"
- - Speciality: Burns
 - Area: by Location of referring team
 - Referring Hospital: by Town
- ☑ Complete TRIPS referral form
- Attach photographs and send to local Burn Service

If unable to access TRIPS, contact your local Burns Service

REFER



- Refer patient by calling the local Burn Service
- All burn injuries that fall within the Burn Referral Criteria should be discussed with the local Burn Service
- Telephone support and advice on initial care of any patient with a burn injury is available at all times

Approved by LSEBN CGG on December 2015

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What to consider when transferring a level 3 burns patient

Follow level 3 ICS transfer recommendations as per normal, but also consider:

Airway	Large Uncut ET tube Facial burn - Sit upright at 60-90°	Disability	Analgesia Other trauma
Breathing	Check COHb – if elevated FiO2 1.0 Cyanide poisoning suspected – cynokit 5g Lung protective ventilation	Exposure	Cover burn wounds with clingfilm Active warming measures: aim 36.5-37°C
Circulation	2X IV's - unburnt skin when possible Elevate burnt limbs Consider escharotomy need if circulation to limbs compromised		
Fluids	Parklands formula 2-4mls/kg/%TBSA; first ½ over 8 hours, second ½ 16 hours UO- 0.5- 1.0ml/kg/hour NGT or NJT inserted		







Grenfell Fire – it could have happened anywhere

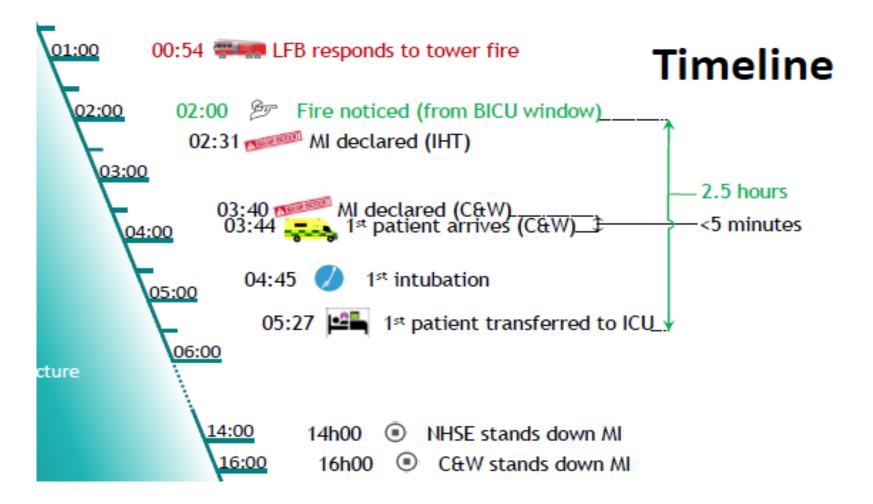


Acknowledgements to Dr Edward Watson for sharing content for this presentation





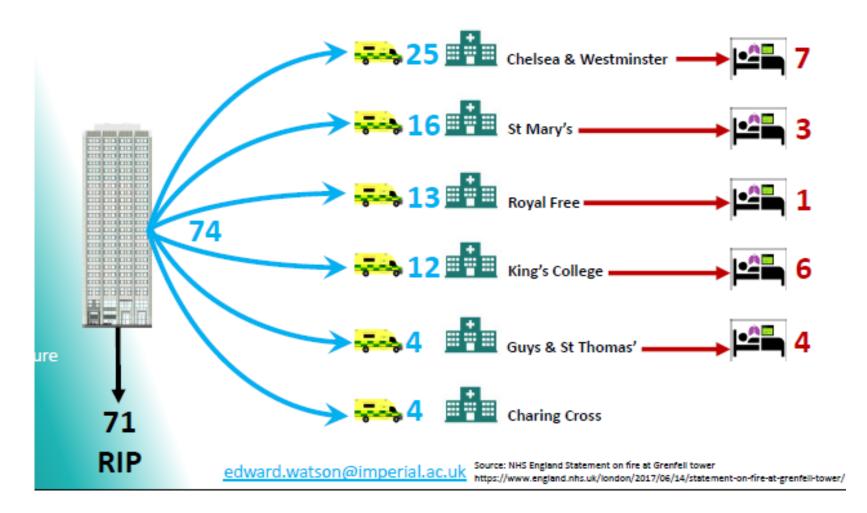
Timeline: Slow then very fast







Casualties





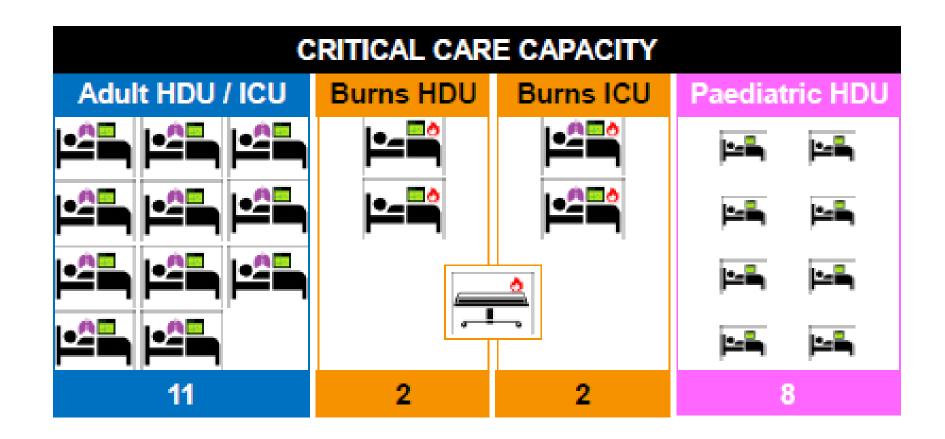


Our Response as a Trust

A&E CAPACITY Majors Resus 21 7 Adult / 2 Paed











A&E CASUALTIES Resus: 7 Majors / Minors: 13 Delayed presentations: +12

Total Attendances: 32



20 Acute

17 adults3 children



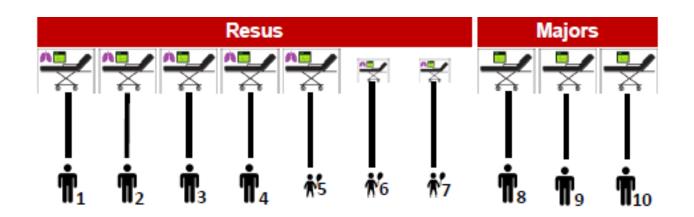
A&E ADMISSONS Majors / Minors: 3 Resus: 7 Delayed presentations: 0

10 Admissions

- 6 adults
- 3 children





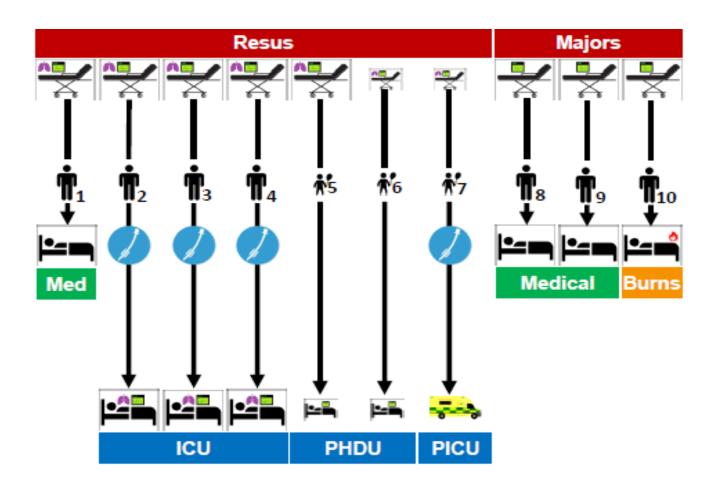


10 Admissions

- 7 adults
- 3 children

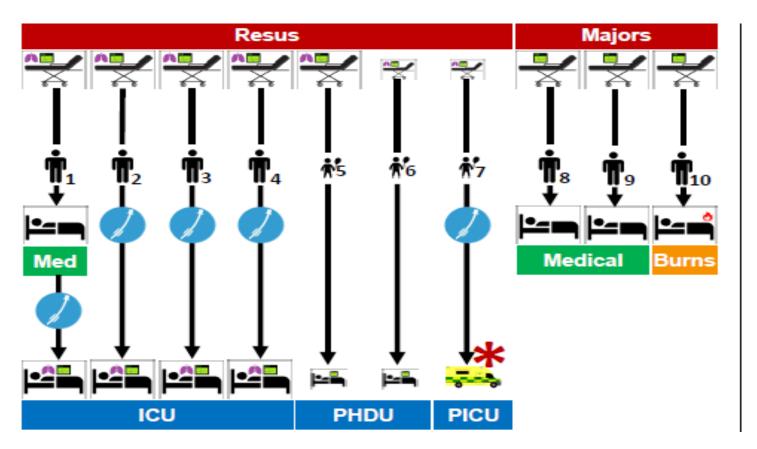








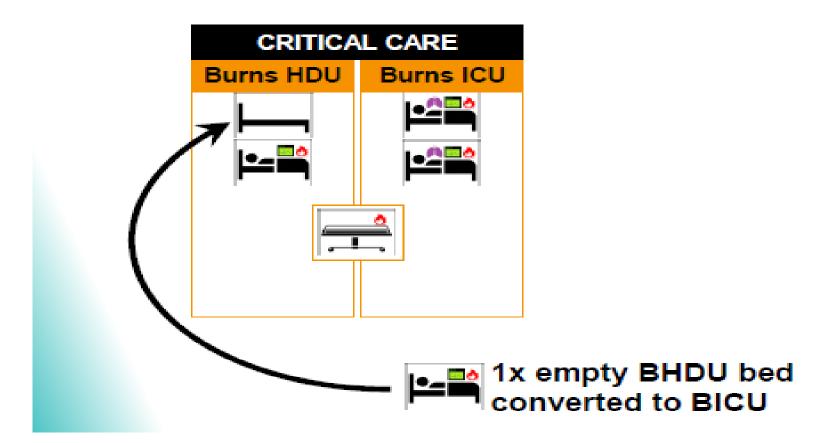




Four hour wait for CATS

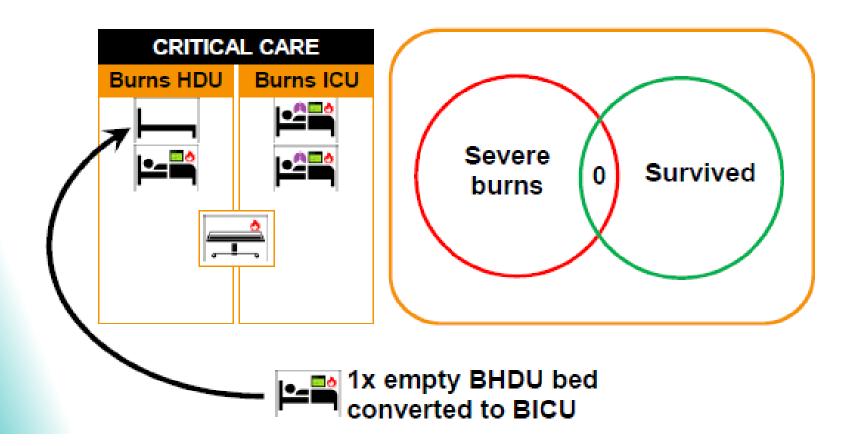






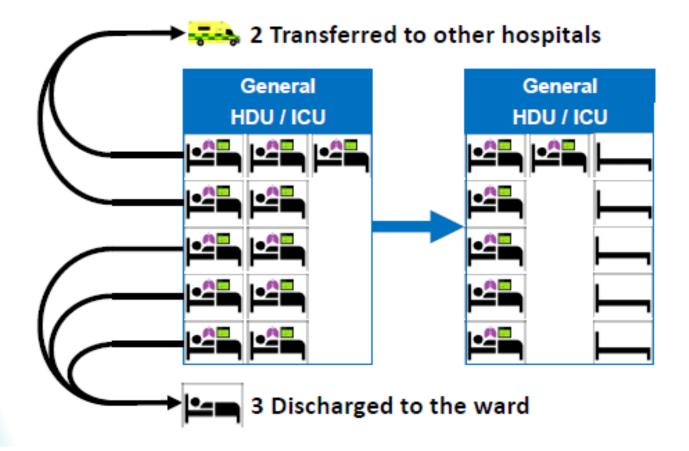
















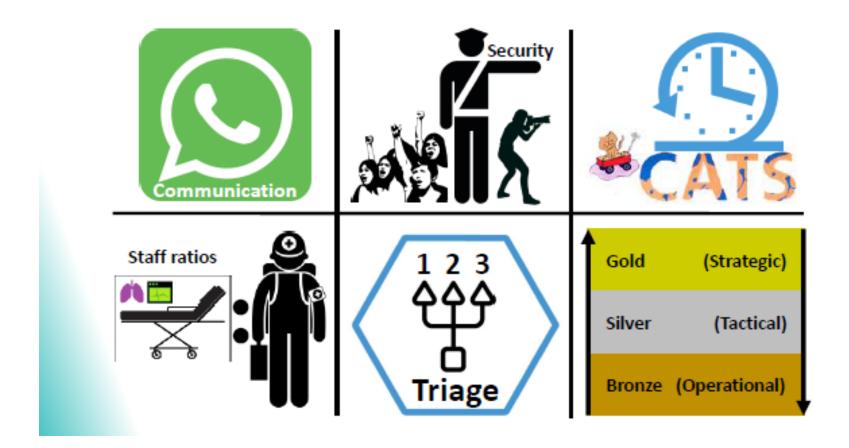
Equipment issues







Facilities and Infrastructure







Any Questions?









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