

The first 24 hours are the most crucial, as a burn progresses and deepens over time



Applying Burnshield in the first 24 hours minimises damage

1 REMOVE THE VICTIM TO SAFETY

If safe, remove the person from the area / source of heat, before administering first aid.



2 REMOVE CLOTHING

Remove any items not firmly stuck to the burnt area, e.g. clothing and jewellery. (Do not be forceful during this process.)



3 APPLY A BURNSHIELD DRESSING

BURNSHIELD APPLICATION - EASY 4 STEP PROCESS



APPLY BURNSHIELD HYDROGEL



TYPES OF BURNS



FIRE



THERMAL
& SCALDING



CHEMICAL



RADIATION



ELECTRICAL

COOL THE BURN

CHEMICAL BURNS

- Flush the contaminated / chemical burn for 20 minutes with saline or cool running water
- For facial burns, flush for an additional 5 - 7 minutes
- Apply Burnshield to the affected area

ELECTRICAL BURNS

- Switch off the power source
- Look for ENTRY and EXIT points
- Treat all areas in between the 2 points
- Thereafter treat as a normal heat burn
- Apply Burnshield to the affected area

SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION

PRODUCT RANGES



HYDROGELS



DRESSINGS



BLANKETS & VESTS



KITS

ALL BURNSHIELD PRODUCTS ARE APPROVED BY



KEY FEATURES

- Safe for use on children
- Highly effective within the first 24 hours
- Absorbs and dissipates heat
Burnshield's gel structure quickly absorbs and dissipates heat within the affected tissue, minimising damage
- Cools and soothes
The high water content in Burnshield effectively transfers heat through evaporation, providing effective cooling and minimises pain and shock
- Hydrogel is Clear
Easy to assess the wound
- Non - Adherent
- Non - Toxic
- Non - Irritant
- Products are sterilized by gamma irradiation
- 5 year shelf life from date of manufacture



DO:

- Remove any items of clothing or material not firmly stuck to burnt area, especially any material mixed / contaminated with chemicals
- Apply a Burnshield dressing just larger than the surface area of the burn
- Seek medical attention if blisters are large, contain a cloudy fluid, or if the burnt area is oozing fluid



DON'T:

- Remove anything firmly stuck to the burnt area, unless still hot or smouldering
- Break blisters or disturb the burnt area
- Apply fats, grease, butter or oil based items to the burnt area
- Attempt to clean the burnt area unnecessarily
- Perform unnecessary invasive procedures through burnt tissue (eg. IV lines)
- Use ice or iced water on a burn as this can cause further damage

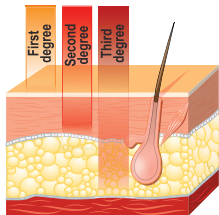


} 1%

ESTIMATE BURN SIZE

The size of the PATIENT's palm equals approximately 1% of the patient's body surface area

CLASSIFICATIONS



FIRST DEGREE: SUPERFICIAL PARTIAL THICKNESS

- Very painful with redness of the skin and blister formation
- Usually heals satisfactorily with little to no scarring

SECOND DEGREE: DEEP PARTIAL THICKNESS

- Contact with hot liquids, flames or chemicals
- Severe pain, skin discolouration and blister formation
- Produces moist and mottled skin

THIRD DEGREE: FULL THICKNESS

- Direct contact with flames or hot liquids
- Produces white, leathery, charred and dry skin
- Destroys hair follicles, blood vessels and nerve endings



@BurnshieldZA

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BURNSHIELD®

STERILE TRAUMA HYDROGEL

EMERGENCY BURN CARE

BURNS POCKET GUIDE

For Burns & Scalds
 Cools & Soothes
 Minimises Skin Damage
 Safe For Use On Children

A Burn takes a minute to occur and a lifetime to heal if treated incorrectly

[FIRST 24 HOURS]

