FACTORS AFFECTING BURN PATIENT MORTALITY IN THE HELSINKI BURN CENTRE BETWEEN 2006 AND 2010 (245)

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Introduction: Mortality is one of the main criterions in evaluation of burn centre function. Different scoring systems predict mortality, the main variables being age, TBSA and inhalation injury. The purpose of this study was to define individual factors affecting mortality and threshold numeric values indicating poor outcome of treatment.

Methods: A retrospective study was conducted on 170 consecutive patients treated in the Helsinki Burn Centre between 2006 and 2010. Data regarding patient demographics and burn injury was obtained from medical records. ABSI and Baux values were calculated for each patient and compared with actual mortality.

Results: Mean age at admission was 51.5. 119 (70.0%) patients were male. 23 (13.5%) patients were directed into palliative care within 48 hours from admission. Out of the 147 (86.5%) actively treated patients, 29 (19.7%) died. The mean TBSA was 32.5%, being 50.6% amongst the non-survivors. Inhalation injury was present in 50 (29.4%) cases. The mean Baux value was 84.1, with the highest value for a survivor being 112. The mean ABSI value was 8.19, with the highest value for a survivor being 11.

Conclusions: Females and patients over 60 years old were overrepresented in the non-survivor group. The mean TBSA of non-survivors was 26.1 units higher than among survivors. 44% of patients with inhalation injury died. Only 13.7% of patients with a Baux value below 100 died. The actual survival within ABSI values 3-9 was higher in comparison with Tobiasen’s predictory survival rates. ABSI and Baux scores correlate well.