TREATMENT OF SEVERE BURNS IN CHILDREN (RESULTS OF A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY) (P124)

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Introduction: The cooperation between pediatric surgeons, pediatric physicians, anesthetists, nurses, therapists and orthopedic technicians, is of great importance to achieve the best functional and cosmetic result after treatment of severely burned children.

Methods: In order to evaluate our treatment-strategy, we started a retrospective study over a period of time of 5 years (01.01.2009 till 31.12.2014). 23 children with severe burns (II° und III° burns > 20% TBSA) were included in this study.

Results: Statistical-data concerning the cause of the burn and the involved body surface are presented. An overview of the treatment during intensive care (duration of ventilation, consumption of analgesics and catecholamines, frequency of blood transfusion, nutrition-protocols), of the surgical treatment (necrosectomies, STSG, frequency of changing the bandages, escharotomies) and of the wound infection treatment are presented.

Conclusion: To secure optimal surgical and intensive care, treatment of severe burn wounds requires an interdisciplinary approach. Therefore standards have to be developed and executed by an experienced team.