GENDER SPECIFIC BURN OUTCOME STUDY: A 20-YEARS SINGLE CENTER EXPERIENCE (P090)

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**Background:** Studies examining the effect of gender on morbidity and mortality after thermal trauma continue to yield conflicting results. In contrast to blunt trauma, where decreased all-cause mortality for women is shown, a lower risk of mortality is associated with male gender after thermal injury.

However, comparing international literature, knowledge about the mechanisms and reliability of these sex-related outcome differences after burn injury is not yet consistent.

**Methods:** A retrospective analysis was performed on all patients admitted and operated in the burn intensive care unit (BICU) of Medical University Vienna between June 1994 and December 2014. All patients were assessed in terms of sex, age, total body surface area (TBSA), depth of injury, anatomical sites of burns, in-hospital mortality, and length of stay.

**Results:** Our study included in total 635 patients, 402 men (63,3%) and 233 women (36,7%). Mortality rate was 22,6% in men and 22,7% in women.

**Conclusions:** As opposed to studies investigating sex-based outcomes after burn injury, where female gender has been associated with increased mortality, the results of our research do not support a gender specific difference in outcome after thermal injury.

Further studies are required to examine the mechanisms responsible for burn mortality outcome differences between men and women.