


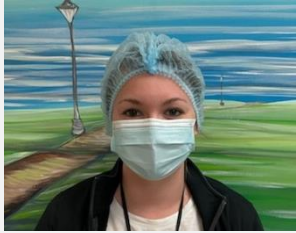













Burn Dictionary



Words You Might Hear	What Does it Mean?	What Does it Look Like?
Anesthesia	Type of medicine that helps your child fall all the way to sleep so they don't feel anything if the doctors need to help their burns in a surgery.	
Aquacel	Type of dressing/bandage put on burns to help healing. Soft and waterproof.	
Bacitracin	Type of ointment used to heal burns.	
Band Net	Often used to help keep bandages of burns in place.	
Bouffant/Hair Net	Hair nets are stretchy hats worn on the head during dressing changes to keep germs away from the open burns.	
Burn Clinic	A place where patients visit from home to see the burn team and check burn's healing.	
Burn- Degree First Second Third	Superficial: Skin is red. Outer layer of skin is burned. Red, swollen, and painful Partial thickness: through top layer of skin. Can regrow, sometimes needs grafting. Full thickness: all layers of skin damaged. Grafting is necessary for healing	





<p>Child Life Specialist</p>	<p>Staff member who helps teach about the hospital, helps patients know what to expect, can provide play opportunities, help kids cope with being in the hospital, provides procedural support during dressing changes, and helps to normalize the hospital.</p>	
<p>Coban</p>	<p>Outer layer of bandages often used for longer term dressings. Helps hold bandages in place.</p>	
<p>Contracture</p>	<p>Tightening or pulling of skin that makes it harder to move. May require surgery.</p>	
<p>Chucks pad</p>	<p>A green and white pad that helps keep the patient's bed clean.</p>	
<p>Debridement</p>	<p>Cleaning the burns by getting rid of dead skin or material from the wound. These are tools that help with debridement.</p>	
<p>Donor Site</p>	<p>Part of the body where the doctors take skin from to cover the burn and help it get better. (Done when burn needs a graft)</p>	
<p>Dressing Change</p>	<p>You and your child go to the treatment room to change the bandages. Bandages need to be changed regularly to prevent infection, promote healing, and keep the burns clean. This procedure may be done often until skin is healed. Caregivers can be present for burn dressing changes.</p>	



Duoderm	A type of dressing/bandage used as burns begin to heal. Helps with more healing.	
Gown and Gloves	Gown and gloves should be worn by family members in the room when in contact with your child. All staff members will wear gown and gloves when in the room. They worn to reduce the risk of infection.	




Graft Autograft Allograft Full thickness skin graft	Skin placed over burn during surgery to help new skin grow. Donor skin is from burn patient's own body. Permanent skin graft. Donor skin from another person is placed on the burn to help healing. When all layers of skin at the donor site are removed and placed on a burn to help healing.	
Infection	When germs get into the body (or part of the body) and can make someone feel sick.	
Itching	Burn is irritated/uncomfortable from dryness or healing.	
Kerlix	Gauze used to bandage burns.	
Ketamine	A medicine that may be given for more intense burn dressing changes. Causes the child to feel relaxed, sleepy, and forget procedure. The child may still open eyes or appear awake.	

Mepitel	A long-term dressing/bandage used to help with burn's healing.	
NPO	No eating or drinking by mouth.	
Occupational Therapist	Promote improvement of function during activities of daily living.	
Percent of Burns	The amount of body surface area that is burned (TBSA). Helps the doctors determine the best care plan.	
Physical Therapist	To improve functional mobility to be able to return to baseline level of mobility.	

Position of comfort	A secure hold with a caregiver/ trusted adult during a medical test or procedure to help kids cope. Positions of comfort may be used during dressing changes or other painful procedures.	
Pressure Garments	Specially fitted elastic glove/garment that uses pressure on scars. This helps with blood flow and decreases scarring.	
Range of Motion	The amount of movement in a body part. Burns may limit/ change a body part's ability to move.	
Recell	A type of skin graft that uses spray on skin to help burns heal.	
Rehab	Process of restoring the body's functioning after an injury.	

Release	A surgery where scar tissue is cut to allow for more movement.	
Reverse Isolation	Everyone walking into the room will be wearing a gown and glove to protect your child's burns from infection.	
Santyl	A cream used with Bacitracin to help clean up deeper burns to avoid surgery	
Scar	Marks on the skin due to the burn. May change in appearance over time, 1-2 years.	
Silvadene	Ointment used to prevent infection.	
Silver Nitrate	Silver salt (antibacterial) used to treat burn wounds (typically applied with a Q-tip looking device).	

Splint	A custom molded hard structure that is fitted to the burned area to help with range of motion, prevent contractures, and help with healing.	
Staples	Are used to help keep skin grafts in place on burned area.	
Sterile	Keeping an area, room, or part of the body SUPER clean.	

<p>Sulfamylon</p>	<p>Helps prevent and treat infection of burns. Can be applied as a cream or done as a soak.</p>	
<p>Sutures</p>	<p>String band aids/stitches that help with healing.</p>	
<p>Treatment room</p>	<p>A room on 11E that can be used for any painful procedure to give your child separation between painful procedures and the bed. This makes the patient's room a safe space. All burn dressing changes are done in the treatment room.</p>	
<p>Xeroform</p>	<p>Yellow gauze used on burns or a donor site to help with healing.</p>	