

butter on a severe bum.

break blisters;

use any kind of ointment or

 try to clean a severe bum;

 ***First Aid for Burns***

**HS95-073C (6-06)**

**A 5-Minute Safety Training Aid**

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the strength of the current, the type of current, and the direction the current takes through the body. With an electrical burn, the victim may have two wounds, one where the current entered the body and one where it left. The burns may look minor, but the underlying tissue may be severely damaged. Furthermore, with an

electrical burn, the victim may have other problems, such as breathing difficulty, cardiac arrest, possible fractures, or a spinal injury. Call for professional medical help immediately.

To care for a victim of an electrical burn until professional medical help arrives:

Worksite emergencies can happen quickly, and everyone

should know what to do - everyone should know first aid.

Bums are a specific type of soft tissue injury. Although bums caused by heat are the most common, certain chemicals can also cause bums. Electrical current can bum the body internally and externally, while radiation from the sun can cause sunburn.

**Heat Burns**

When the bum is caused by heat, it first destroys the top layer of skin. If it continues to bum, the second layer of skin is injured or destroyed. The severity of the bum depends on the temperature of whatever caused the burn, the length of time the victim is exposed to it, the bum's location on the body, the size of the bum, and the victim's age and medical condition. A burn should be considered critical if:

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check to see if the source of the electricity has been disconnected;

check for breathing, pulse, and other injuries; do not move the victim; and

cover with a dry, sterile dressing, but do **not** cool the burn with water.

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breathing difficulty occurs;

more than one body part is affected;

the head, neck, hands, feet or genitals are involved; a child or an elderly person is the victim; or

it results from chemicals, explosions, or electricity.

**Sunburn**

A sunburn can be painful, but is rarely life-threatening. To care for a mild sunburn, cool the burn with water; then check with your doctor or pharmacist about products.

**Burn Care**

***To care for a heat burn, follow these basic steps:***

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stop the burn by putting out the flame or removing the victim from the source of the burn;

cool the burned area with large amounts of cool water;

cover the burn with dry, clean dressings.

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**Chemical Burns**

For chemical burns to the skin or eyes, flush with large amounts of cool running water for at least 15 minutes or until professional medical help arrives. If only one eye has been exposed to the chemical, flush the affected eye from the nose outward to prevent washing the chemical into the unaffected eye. To prevent the chemical from continuing to burn the skin, remove contaminated clothing immediately, particularly clothing with elastic bands or areas where a chemical may settle.

**Electrical Burns**

The severity of an electrical burn depends on how long the body is in contact with the electrical current,

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***Remember to practice safety. Don't learn it by accident.***

The Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation

**Resource Center** • **512-804-4620** • **resourcecenter@tdi.texas.gov**

Safety Violations Hotline• 1-800-452-9595 • **safetyhotline@tdi.texas.gov**

Do

Don't

* cool a bum by flushing with cool water, except in cases of electrical bums;
* apply ice directly to any bum unless it is very minor;
* cover the bum with a dry, sterile dressing;
* touch a burn with anything except a clean covering;
* keep the victim comfortable and protect them from being chilled or overheated.
* remove pieces of cloth that stick to the burned areas;