This leaflet has been given to help you and/or your relative look after the burn injury.

Treatment received:
(clinician will mark and explain as appropriate)
- Painkillers (type)__________________________
- Tetanus given/up to date
- Blisters removed
- Burn cleaned with________________________
- Dressings applied (type)___________________

Dressings
- Dressings protect the burn injury and promote healing.
- Please keep dressings clean and dry, and leave in place unless otherwise advised.
- Please find specific information and advice about the dressing below (e.g. waterproof, odour, colour, anti-microbial)

Your dressing will require changing sooner if:
- fluid seeps through the dressing
- it becomes wet
- it begins to peel/fall off.

If your burn injury is not healed (or nearly healed) by 10 days, please ask to be referred to your local specialist burns service (if not attending there already).

You have a follow-up appointment on:
- Date: ___________________________________________
- Time: ___________________________________________
- Place: ___________________________________________

Concerns
Seek medical advice early if you experience any of the following signs or symptoms:
- Worsening or uncontrollable pain
- Offensive smell from the burn injury
- Redness/swelling/heat surrounding the burn injury

Please contact your local specialist burns service or the Emergency Department immediately, if you experience any of the following:
- Feel ill/develop a temperature (fever above 38°C)
- Diarrhoea
- Vomiting
- Not passing as much urine as normal
- “Not well”/“Not yourself”
- Rash

Looking after your healing burn

Pain
- Take painkillers such as paracetamol and ibuprofen regularly to relieve the pain. Always check the packaging to make sure that you take the correct dosage.
- Take painkillers 30 minutes before a dressing change to ease discomfort.
- Raise the affected arm/leg when possible to help to reduce swelling, which will reduce pain.

Nutrition
- Eating and drinking a well-balanced diet helps us to stay healthy and our body to heal after injury.
- If you are underweight or follow a severely restrictive diet then please alert your GP as this could impact on your healing.
- Fluid can be lost from the burn so it is important to keep hydrated. Aim to drink at least 6-8 cups each day.

Skin care
- Proper aftercare of your skin is very important to restore the skin’s function, reduce pain, itch and swelling.
- Moisturise regularly with a non-perfumed moisturiser, such as aqueous cream, to soften the skin, prevent dryness and reduce feelings of tightness.
- Once the dressings have been removed, you can bath again. Use a non-perfumed gentle soap at first.
- Avoid exposing the burn to any direct sun either by covering up with clothes or using sun

Change of dressing will be done by (mark as appropriate):
- You - dressings supplied
- Practice nurse - please book your own appointment in advance
- Dressing clinic (if provided in local Emergency Department/Minor Injuries Unit/Urgent Care Centre/Walk-in-Centre) - please book your own appointment in advance
- Community/District/Outreach nurse - referral to be organised by clinician

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block (UVB protection) or factor 50 sunscreen (UVA protection), especially in the first two years after burn injury. Sun cream may be available on prescription.

Return to work or usual daily activities

- Return to work depends on the location and healing of the burn injury, as well as the type of work you do.
- You may be able to return to work on restricted duties before coming back to full duties. You will be guided by the burns team.
- We want you to return to get back to being as close to your old self as possible. Therefore it is important to continue with your usual level of exercise and activities as far as your healed injury allows.
- If you have been given exercises by the physiotherapist or occupational therapist, it is important to do these as instructed, to get the best results.

Smoking

- Your burn injury will take longer to heal and have a higher chance of infection and scarring if you smoke. If you normally smoke, it is important to try to reduce or stop.

Further information and advice

London and South East of England Burn Network
www.lsebn.nhs.uk

NHS Choices
www.nhs.uk/Conditions/Burns-and-scalds/Pages/Treatment.aspx

NHS 111
http://www.nhs.uk/NHSEngland/AboutNHSservices/Emergencyandurgnetcareservices/Pages/NHS-111.aspx

Support Groups:

Changing Faces
www.changingfaces.org.uk

Dan's Fund for Burns
www.dansfundforburns.org

Katie Piper Foundation
www.katiepiperfoundation.org.uk

www.lsebn.nhs.uk
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