

BURNS TRAUMA

Escharotomy in severe burns Case discussion

Participant resource kit





Queensland Trauma Education

The resources developed for Queensland Trauma Education are designed for use in any Queensland Health facility that cares for patients who have been injured as a result of trauma. Each resource can be modified by the facilitator and scaled to the learners needs as well as the environment in which the education is being delivered, from tertiary to rural and remote facilities.

Developed by

Prof Michael Muller, Burns and General Surgeon – Metro North Health Dr Frances Williamson, Staff Specialist Emergency Physician – Metro North Health Kimberly Ballinger, Simulation Educator – Clinical Skills Development Service

Reviewed by

Education Working Group, Statewide Trauma Clinical Network – Clinical Excellence Queensland

Queensland Trauma Education

Burns Trauma – Escharotomy in severe burns: Case discussion – Participant resource kit Version 1.0

Published by the State of Queensland (Clinical Skills Development Service), 2021



This document is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia licence. To view a copy of this licence, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au.

© State of Queensland (Metro North Hospital and Health Service through the Clinical Skills Development Service) 2021

You are free to copy, communicate, and adapt the work, as long as you attribute the Metro North Hospital and Health Service through the Clinical Skills Development Service. For more information, please contact Clinical Skills Development Service, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital, Herston, Queensland +61 3646 6500, CSDS-Admin@csds.qld.edu.au.

An electronic version of this document is available via csds.qld.edu.au/qte

Cover image source: Metro North Health, Recommended Lines of Escharotomy. https://metronorth.health.qld.gov.au/rbwh/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2017/06/recommended-lines-of-escharotomy.pdf

Disclaimer: The content presented in this publication is distributed by the Queensland Government as an information source only. The State of Queensland makes no statements, representations or warranties about the accuracy, completeness or reliability of any information contained in this publication. The State of Queensland disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation for liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages and costs you might incur as a result of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way, and for any reason reliance was placed on such information.

About this training resource kit

This resource kit provides healthcare workers with the knowledge of indications for escharotomy in severe burns including the critical procedural steps.

National Safety and Quality Health Service (NSQHS) Standards















Learning objectives

By the end of this session the participant will be able to:

- Understand the indications for escharotomy in the management of severe burns.
- Understand the procedural steps of escharotomy including identification of anatomical landmarks.
- Understand the clinical assessment and criteria following escharotomy to determine adequacy of torniquet release.

Supporting resources

 Clinical guideline: Escharotomy for Burn Patients (2nd edition) - Agency for Clinical Innovation, NSW Statewide Burn Injury Service. Download from: https://www.aci.health.nsw.gov.au/ data/assets/pdf file/0003/162633/Escharotomy-for-Burn-Patients.pdf

Overview of burns trauma

Injury following a burn can be complex, with significant variation in both the aetiology and severity requiring prompt clinical assessment and management. As with all trauma presentations, patients who have sustained a burn injury are best managed in a systematic manner with a thorough primary and secondary survey.

Additionally, a focus on the burn injury pattern, characteristics and identification of high-risk features will help ensure optimal patient management.

Knowledge of the initial management strategies for burn injury, the use of a consistent, standardised approach in determining burns severity and depth, and recognising potential complications is critical for patient survival.

In the management of severe burns with the presence of circumferential burn injury, an escharotomy is required to primarily restore perfusion and circulation, and in the case of thoracic circumferential burns, restore ventilation and oxygenation.

Further reading

RBWH Burns Information for Practitioners		
Organisation	Metro North Health	
Link	https://metronorth.health.qld.gov.au/rbwh/healthcare- services/burns/information-for-practitioners	

ACI State-wide Burns Service Clinical Guidelines		
Organisation	NSW Health	
Link	https://www.aci.health.nsw.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0009/250020/Burn-patient-management-guidelines.pdf	

The Burns Registry of Australia and New Zealand: Progressing the evidence base for burn care	
Publication	The Medical Journal of Australia
Link	https://doi.org/10.5694/mja16.00511

QAS Clinical Practice Guideline: Trauma/Burns		
Organisation	Queensland Ambulance Service	
Link	https://www.ambulance.qld.gov.au/docs/clinical/cpg/CPG_Burns.pdf	

Patient Fact Sheet – Burns Patient information		
Organisation	Metro North Health	
Link	https://metronorth.health.qld.gov.au/rbwh/wp- content/uploads/sites/2/2017/06/burns-patient-factsheet.pdf	

Share your feedback

Please complete our survey to help make Queensland Trauma Education better

The survey should take no more than 5 minutes to complete.

Scan the QR code or visit: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/3FWL3ZD





Queensland Trauma Education

Burns Trauma – Escharotomy in severe burns: Case discussion – Participant resource kit

Published by the State of Queensland (Clinical Skills Development Service), 2021

Visit csds.qld.edu.au/qte
Email CSDS-Admin@health.qld.gov.au
Phone +61 7 3646 6500

