Scald Injury Prevention

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Developed by: American Burn Association Burn Prevention Committee

Funded by:
United States Fire Administration/
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Fire and Burn Death and Injury

Deaths

4,000 deaths a year from fire and burns



Injuries

25,000 hospitalized in burn centers
600,000 burn injuries treated in hospital EDs
(Close to half of all burn injuries treated in hospital emergency departments and one-third of admissions to burn centers are scald injuries)

(Sources: National Fire Protection Association,

National Center for Health Statistics;

American Burn Association, National Burn Repository, 2005)

What is a Scald Injury?

- A scald injury occurs....
 - When contact with hot liquid or steam damages one or more layers of skin





Scald Prevention Topics

- What are the main sources of scald injury?
- Who are the most frequent victims?
- How can scald injury be prevented?
- What are the appropriate first-aid responses?

Frequent Scald Burn Sources



Hot tap water

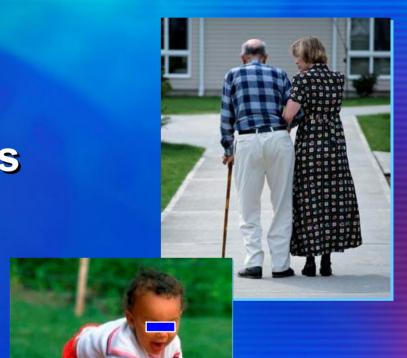
Hot beverages

Hot food

Steam

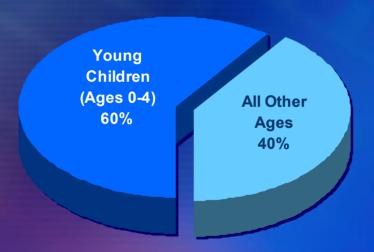
Most Frequent Scald Injury Victims

- Young children
- Older adults
- People with disabilities

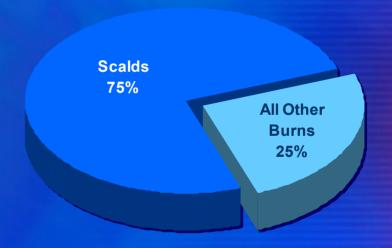


Young Children and Scald Injury

 60% of all scald injuries are to young children



75% of all burns to young children are scalds



(Source: National Center for Health Statistics)

Young Children and Scald Injury

- Curiosity, imitation
- Limited understanding of danger
- Limited ability to react quickly to hot contact
- Thin skin = deeper burn



Older Adults and Scald Injury

- Thin skin
- Reduced mobility, agility
- Reduced ability to feel heat, due to health conditions or medication



People with Special Needs and Scald Injury

- Sensory impairment
- Mobility or other physical impairment
- Diminished mental capacity



Common Sites of Scald Injury

Kitchen or dining area
 -Spills while handling or moving hot foods and liquids, often involving children
 Bathing area
 -Inability to remove self from hot water

Scald Injury Severity Factors

- Length of contact with hot substance
- Temperature of substance
- Nature of substance
 - Is it thick or sticky?
 - Does it retain heat?
- Extent of body area scalded
- Location of scald

Protecting Children From Scalds

- Household changes
- Everyday precautions
- Child supervision



Protecting Children from Scalds: Kitchen and Dining Areas

Household modifications

- Mark and explain a "kid-free zone"
- Put away tablecloths
- Use spill-resistant "travel mugs"





Protecting Children from Scalds: Kitchen and Dining Areas

Everyday preparations

- Keep friends, relatives, and sitters informed
- Turn pan handles away from stove front
- Observe safe microwave oven practices
- Protect electric cooking appliances and cords

Protecting Children from Scalds: Kitchen and Dining Areas

Scald-safe child supervision

- Supervise young children at all times
- Encourage use of "kid-safe" zone
- Never hold a child in your arm:
 - While preparing or serving hot food
 - While drinking a hot beverage
- Keep hot food and liquids high and out of the reach of young children

Protecting Children and Adults from Scalds: Bathing Areas

Household Modifications

- Establish safe hot water temperature
- If this is not possible, install tempering valve or safe faucet and shower heads
- Install non-slip bath, shower mats
- Install grab bar in shower stall

Setting a Safe Hot Water Temperature

Time and temperature relationship required to scald a healthy adult

155° F	68° C	1 Second
140° F	60° C	5 Seconds
127° F	52° C	1 Minute
120° F	48° C	5 Minutes
100° F	38° C	Safe Bathing Temperature

Tap Water Scald



Maximum Water Temperature Standards

Recommended maximum residential standard

120°F (48°C)
(U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission)

 Nursing homes and child care facilities 110°F (43°C)

(Recommended and by some state or local regulations)

Measuring Hot Water Temperature

- Run hot water up to two minutes at tap
- Test temperature with cooking thermometer



Establishing a Safe Hot Water Temperature

- If initial test temperature is above 120° F (48° C), lower heater thermostat setting
- Initial test temperature below 120°F/48°C may not prove safety is constant
- Retest several times until safe temperature setting is assured



Bathroom Scald Prevention - Equipment

Direct (scald prevention)

- Tempering valve
 - on water line
- Anti-scald valves
 - on shower heads and faucets



Bathroom Scald Prevention - Equipment

Indirect (fall prevention)

- Grab bars
- Non-slip mats in tub/shower, on floor
- Shower/bath seat





Bathroom Scald Prevention - Precautions

- For single control faucet, always turn on and off in the "cold" position
- For dual control faucet, always turn "cold" faucet on first, and off last
- Make sure all household members and caregivers understand these controls





Bathroom Scald Prevention - Behaviors

- Check water temperature before placing child in tub or shower
- Instruct carefully any older siblings who help bathe young children



 Young children should never be left alone in the tub

Emergency Care of Scald Injury

- Remove scald victim from source
- Remove all affected clothing, diapers, shoes, etc.
- Cool scalded area briefly with cool water
- Cover with clean, dry covering
- Do not apply creams, salves or ointments
- Call 9-1-1

Scald Prevention – Some Important Points

- Limited mobility and thin skin increase risk and severity for the young and old
- Keep young children away when cooking, or when drinking hot beverages
- Test hot water temperature and establish thermostat setting at or below 120°F/48°C