ALS STANDING ORDERS:

1. For any burn injury occurring in an enclosed space or with heavy smoke generated at the site:
   - High flow oxygen by mask as tolerated (Pulse oximetry may be inaccurate with smoke inhalation).

2. Apply cooling measures if burn still symptomatic.

3. For wheezing or suspected smoke inhalation:
   - Albuterol, Continuous nebulization of 6 mL (5 mg) concentration as tolerated.

4. For pain, if BP greater than 90 systolic (do not inject medication or establish IV through burned skin areas):
   - Morphine sulfate 5 mg (or 4 mg carpuject) IV/IM or IO (if already established for saline infusion), may repeat once in 3 minutes to control pain;
   - OR,
   - Fentanyl 50 mcg IV/IM or Fentanyl 100 mcg IN, may repeat once in 3 minutes to control pain.

5. For blood pressure ≤ 90 or signs of shock (do not establish IV through burned skin areas):
   - Establish IV access in non-burned area of skin
   - Infuse 250 mL Normal Saline bolus, may repeat up to maximum 1 liter to maintain adequate perfusion.

6. Contact Base Hospital for Burn Unit destination if any of the following burn criteria are met:

   **Mechanism of Injury:**
   - Suspected inhalation injury (patients burned in an enclosed space, patients with facial burns, hoarseness, dyspnea, soot in mouth, carbonaceous sputum, singed nasal hairs).
   - Electrical burns (including lightning injury).
   - Chemical burns (including acids and bases).

   **Physiological alteration:**
   - Burns that involve the face, hands, feet, genitalia, perineum, or major joints.
   - Circumferential burns.
   - Patients with a pre-existing medical condition that may complicate management or prolong recovery (e.g. diabetes, renal failure, cardiac or pulmonary disease).

   **Total Burn Surface Area (TBSA):**
   - Second or third degree burns >10% total body surface area (TBSA) in any age group.
TREATMENT GUIDELINES:

Suspected carbon monoxide toxicity (closed space burn, smoke inhalation, chemical fires):
Pulse oximetry O₂ saturation will be inaccurate due to inability of pulse oximeter to differentiate between carbon monoxide and oxygen molecule.

Chemical burns:

→ Brush away any remaining dry chemical.
→ Irrigate burn wound and surrounding skin with copious and continuous water or saline flush to dilute and remove as much residual chemical as possible.
  ○ NOTE: Some chemicals are activated by water and might worsen the burn or create hazardous fumes; e.g., sodium, phosphorus, acetyl bromide, aluminum carbide, silicon tetrachloride.

Electrical Burns:

→ Electrical burns may often appear insignificant while causing marked muscle and soft tissue damage. Cardiac irritability may occur with electrical burns.
→ High voltage, greater than 110 volt, alternating current burn victims should be transported with ALS escort and cardiac rhythm monitoring (contact Base Hospital for available Burn Unit).