

An abstract graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of light blue lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram. The lines are of varying thickness and connect to small open circles at various points.

BURNS

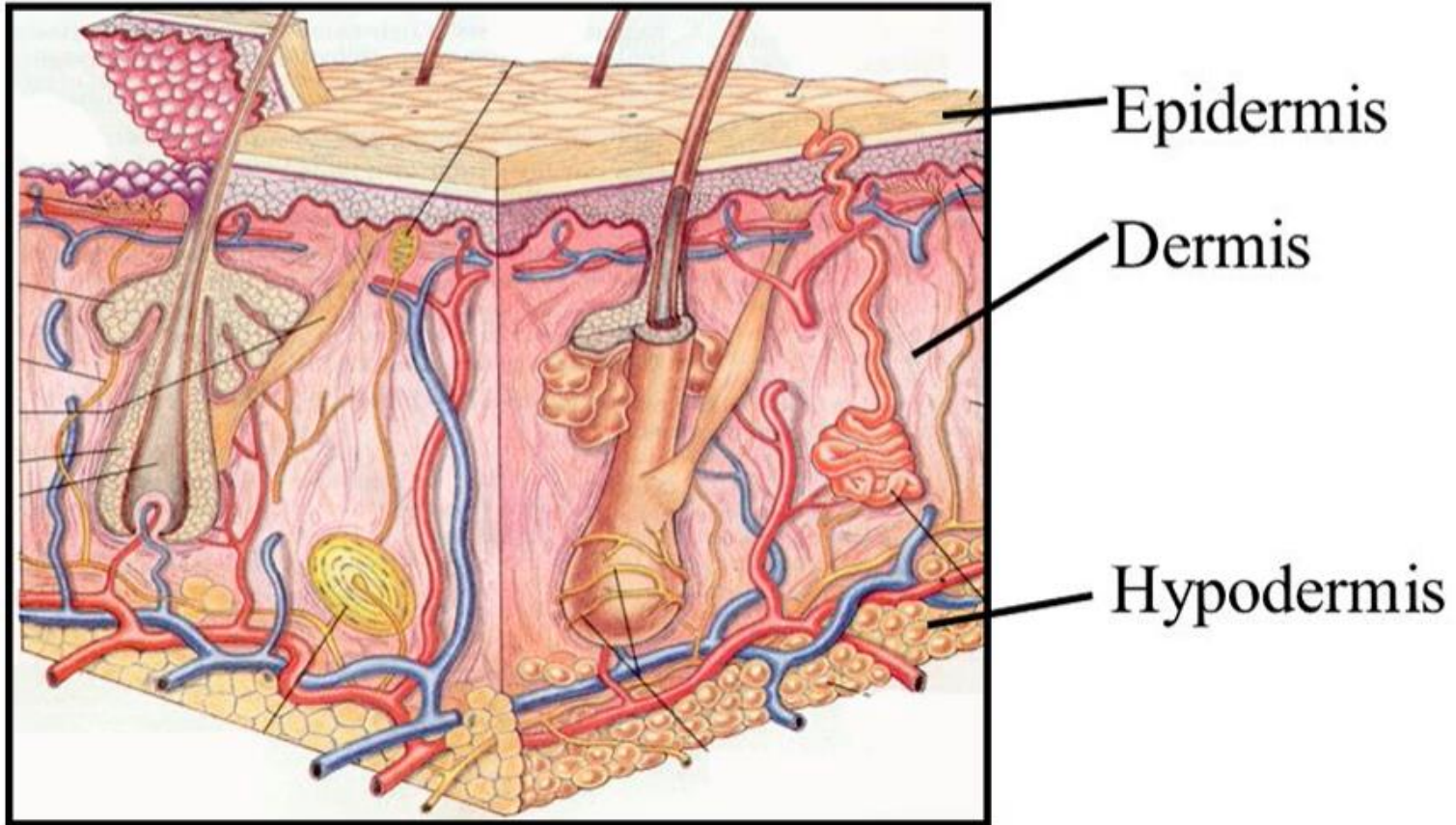
The background is a blue gradient with decorative white circuit-like lines in the corners. These lines consist of straight segments and small circles, resembling a stylized electronic circuit board.

What is burn?

The background is a blue gradient with decorative white circuit-like lines in the corners. These lines consist of straight segments and small circles, resembling a stylized electronic circuit or neural network.

A burn is an injury to the skin

SKIN ANATOMY

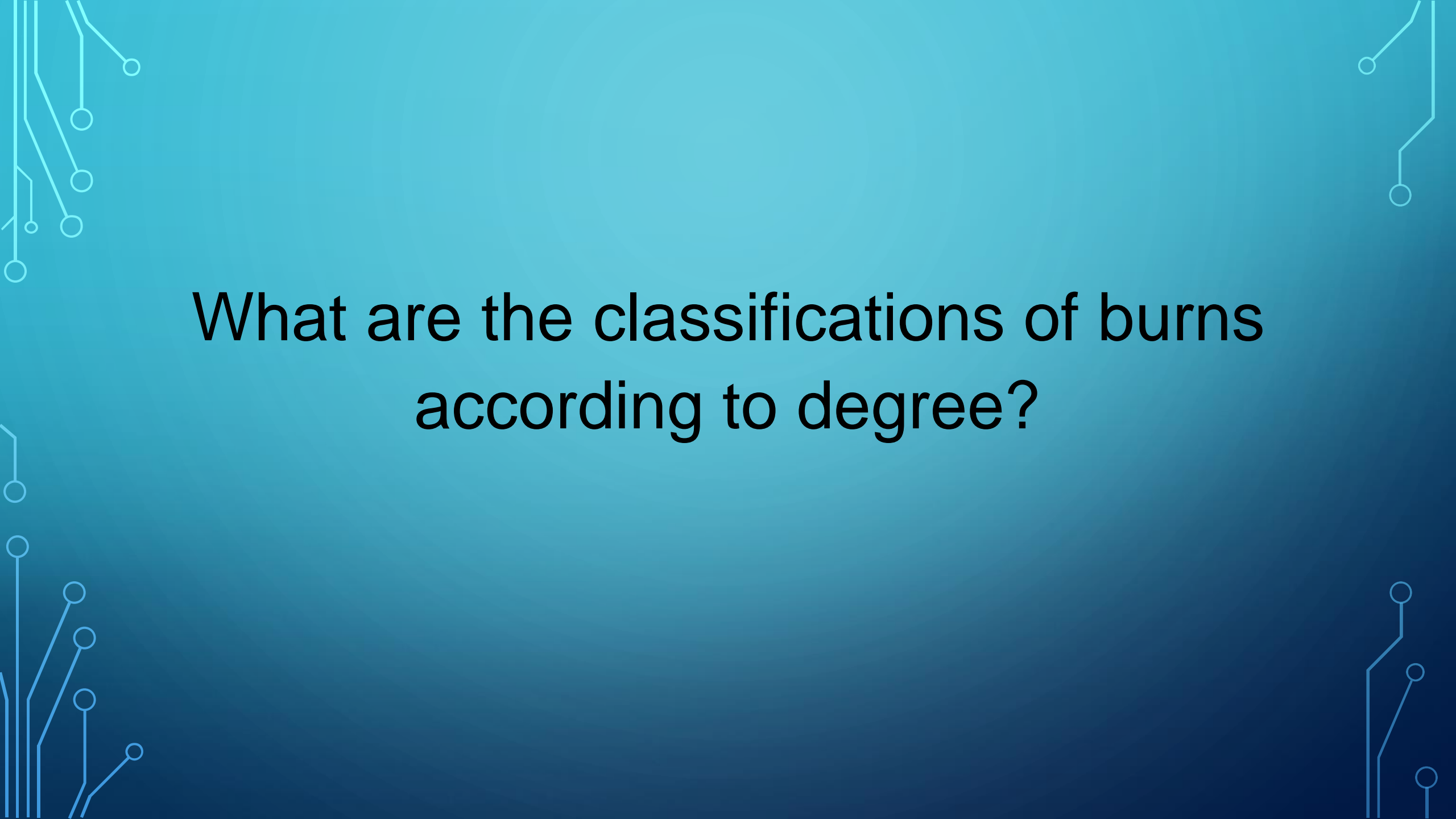


The background is a blue gradient. In the corners, there are white line-art illustrations of circuit boards or neural networks, with lines and small circles representing nodes.

What is function of normal skin?

FUNCTION OF NORMAL SKIN

- Protection from infection & injury
- Prevention of loss of body fluid
- Regulation of body temperature
- Sensory contact with environment


The background is a blue gradient with decorative white circuit-like lines in the corners. The text is centered in a large, bold, black font.

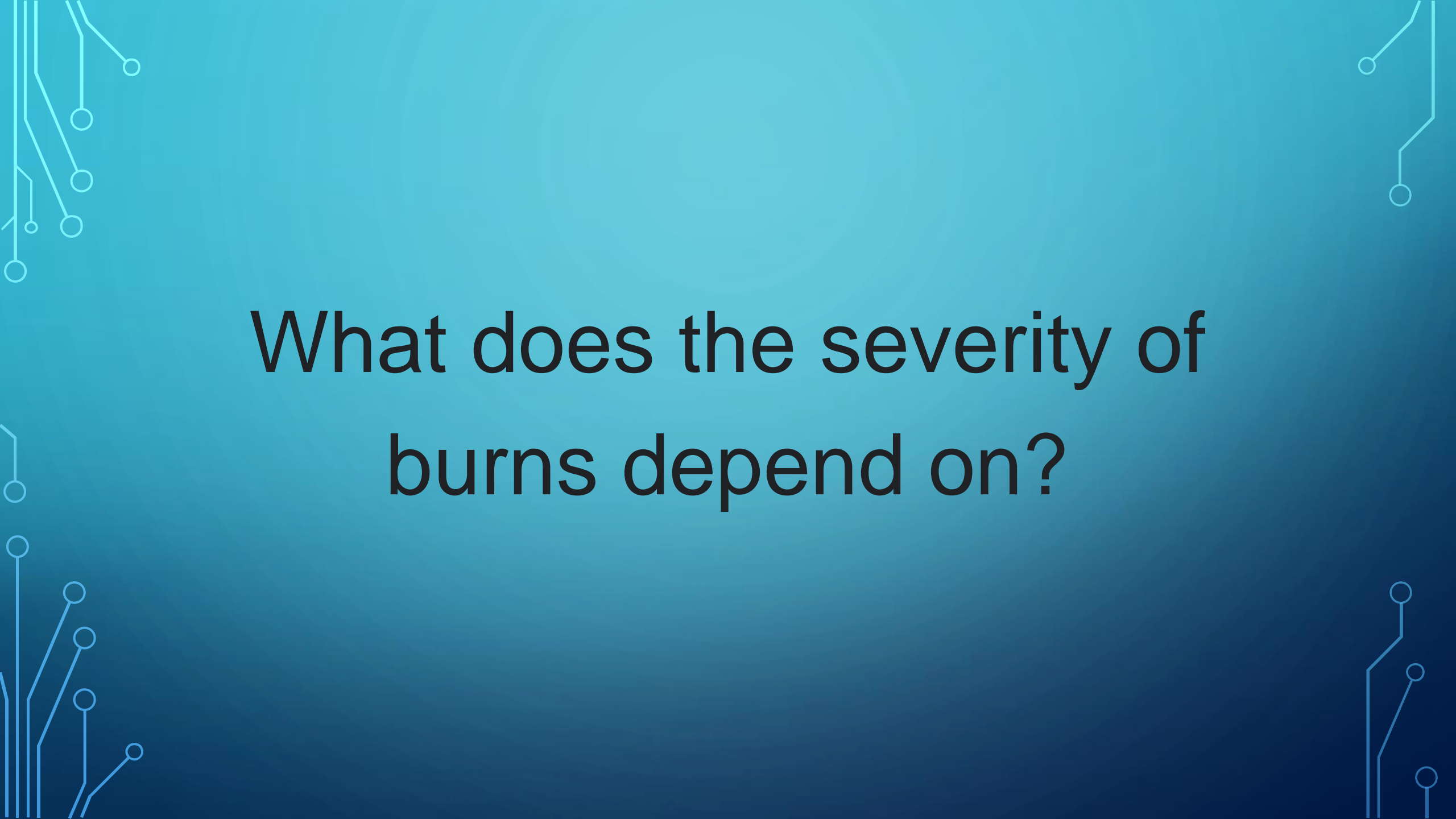
What are the classifications of burns
according to degree?

- **First-degree (superficial) burns.** First-degree burns affect only the outer layer of skin, the epidermis. The burn site is red, painful, dry, and has no blisters.
- **Second-degree (partial thickness) burns.** Second-degree burns involve the epidermis and part of the lower layer of skin, the dermis. The burn site looks red, blistered, and may be swollen and painful.
- **Third-degree (full thickness) burns.** Third-degree burns destroy the epidermis and dermis. They may go into the innermost layer of skin, the subcutaneous tissue. The burn site may look white or blackened and charred.
- **Fourth-degree burns.** Fourth-degree burns go through both layers of the skin and underlying tissue as well as deeper tissue, possibly involving muscle and bone. There is no feeling in the area since the nerve endings are destroyed.

The background is a blue gradient. In the corners, there are white line-art illustrations of circuit boards or neural network connections. These lines are thin and connect to small circles, resembling nodes or solder points.

What are causes of burns?



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- The image features a blue gradient background with white circuit-like lines and nodes. These lines are positioned along the left and right edges, extending from the top and bottom corners towards the center, creating a technical or digital aesthetic.
- Fire/flame.
 - Scalding from steam or hot liquids.
 - Touching hot objects (Hot metal)
 - Electrical burns.
 - Chemical burns such as strong acids
 - Radiation, such as that from X-rays
 - Sunlight or other sources of ultraviolet radiation

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What does the severity of
burns depend on?



The severity of a burn depends largely on:

- Depth of burn
 - Extent of burn
 - The location of the burn
 - The cause of the burn
 - Patient's age and prior state of health
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What are the main causes of death from burns?

The main causes of death from burns:

- Over cooling of the body
- Overconcentration of the blood
- Fatty dam
- Nervous chock
- Acute edema
- Suffocation with carbon dioxide (CO₂) and poisoning with carbon monoxide (CO)
- Poisoning of the body with substance similar to histamine

Anatomical signs

External

- Color of burn: Redness or black
- swelling
- blistering
- Extent of burn
- The location of the burn

Internal

- General congestion
- concentration of the blood
- blood clot in large blood vessel and heart