

Oral Resuscitation for Burn Patients
University of Iowa Burn Treatment Center
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Iowa City, Iowa

- 1) Patients with burns 15-25% TBSA
 - a) Adults and pediatric patients ≥ 30 kg
 - i) Estimate resuscitation volume as 2ml/kg/\%TBSA burn for 24 hours
 - (1) One half total volume given over 8 hours
 - (2) Give Pedialyte or equivalent oral electrolyte solution PO
 - (a) Encourage oral intake to meet hourly volume goal
 - b) Pediatric patients < 30 kg
 - i) Estimate resuscitation volume using Galveston Formula
 - (1) 5000ml/m^2 total body surface area burns (m^2) + 2000ml/m^2 total body surface area of patient (m^2) equals total 24-hour resuscitation volume
 - (2) One half total volume given over 8 hours.
 - (3) Give Pedialyte or equivalent oral electrolyte solution PO
 - (a) Encourage oral intake to meet hourly volume goal
 - c) If patient unable to take PO fluid in adequate volume
 - i) Place nasogastric tube or Dobhoff feeding tube.
 - ii) Administer oral electrolyte solution (i.e. Pedialyte or equivalent) at continuous hourly rate.
 - iii) Advance to goal and check residual volumes per common practice at your institution
 - d) Nurses to work closely with physicians to monitor progress of resuscitation.
 - i) Monitor
 - (1) Routine vital signs
 - (2) Mental status
 - (3) Urine output
 - ii) Adjust PO fluid intake accordingly
 - iii) Document accurate fluid inputs and outputs