

NURSING CARE PLAN

BURN INJURY (FIRST, SECOND, THIRD DEGREE)

Medical Diagnosis: Burn Injury (First, Second, Third Degree)

Subjective Data:	Nursing Intervention (ADPIE)	Rationale
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain (mild to severe) 	Assess airway, breathing, and circulation; Note signs of smoke inhalation or lung damage; singed hairs, darkened sputum, coughing, soot in or around mouth or nose; Wheezing, stridor crackles.	Exposure to chemicals and flame can cause smoke inhalation in which case the smoke burns and damages the inner lining and tissue of the trachea and lungs.
	Monitor vital signs; capillary refill; peripheral pulses; Look for signs of infection	Helps determine if a fluid replacement is needed and monitor tissue perfusion; High risk of infection due to impaired skin integrity
	Administer humidified oxygen with a face mask	Correct hypoxemia and acidosis from burn or inhalation; use a humidifier for comfort, to thin mucus and to prevent atelectasis
Objective Data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redness • Swelling • Peeling of skin and tissue • Blisters • Charred tissue 	Obtain IV access, large bore	IV fluids, medications, and blood products may need to be infused quickly. If fluid resuscitation is required, utilize appropriate formula and assess for infiltration.
	Assess and manage pain Administer medication (especially prior to dressing changes)	Pain is usually present to some varying degree and should be addressed and managed appropriately.