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التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم





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Epidemiology and outcome of Burns in Pediatric Patients in Tanta University Burn Unit

Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment of Master Degree in General Surgery RY

Ahmed Foad El-Borgy

(M.B.B.Ch. Tanta)

B17391

Supervisors

Prof. Dr. El-Sayed Mandour Ismail

Prof. & Head of Plastic & Reconst ructive surgery Unit,
Faculty of Medicine,
Tanta University

Prof. Dr.

Hashem Mohamed Ayad

Prof. of Plastic & Reconstructive

surgery,

Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University

Dr. Abdel-Mohsen Allam

Lecturer of Plastic & Reconstructive surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University

Faculty of Medicine
Tanta University
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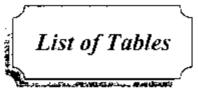
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List of Abbreviation

TBSA : Total Body Surface Area .

CNMC: Children's National Medical Center.

BMR : Basal Metabolic Rate.

B.W. : Body Weight.

SSG : Split Skin Graft.

L.O.S. : Length of Hospital Stay.

M.O.F. : Multiple Organs Failure.

RT : Right .

 $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{T}$: Left.

NTRODUCTION NO PROPERTIES

Introduction

Burn injury is a trauma common to all age groups, but pediatric patients represent a high risk group among them (Mercier and Blond, 1996). A review of the literature revealed many reports on burned children. There are reports on etiology (Marrow et al., 1996), outcome (Bang and Ghoneim., 1996), epidemiology (Sarma, 1994), the risk factors (Hadjiski et al., 1999) and prognostic scores of burns in pediatric age group (Demirdjian, 1997).

Every year hundreds of people die and thousands are hurt as a result of bruns, some of the injuried patients remain physically, functionally and cosmetically disabled for the rest of their life. This represents an even greater problem in children because of the vulnerability of the child's mentality and greater difficulty of the reintegration into society of pediatric patients (*Hadjiski et al.*, 1999).

Burns may occur in a fire disaster or in any other kind of catastrophic events. Severe burn injuries are not only a life threatening problem for the injuired patient but also may have serious physical, psychological and financial effects on the individual, the patient's family and society. The effects of severe burn injury could perhaps be described as irrepairable in all areas of patient's life (Soltani et al., 1998).

There is a high number of accidents in which burns may be present. It is important to adopt a specific strategy that involves not only all the necessary knowledge of the technical and operative aspects of a disaster, but also understanding of heat trauma and experiences in its treatment all of which requires specific health facilities and equipments. (Magiliacani, 1999).