Intensive Therapy in Combustion

Evgheni CATANA *and Anatolie TARAN

"Nicolae Testemiţanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Testemitanu Str., no. 23, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova, MD-2025 E-mail(*): kulebiakashow@gmail.com

Abstract

Introduction: Thermal burns are skin injuries caused by excessive heat, typically from contact with hot surfaces, hot liquids, steam or flame. Most burns are minor and can be treated as outpatients or at local hospitals. About 6.5% of all burn patients receive treatment in specialized burn centers. Decision to transfer and treat in centres for burns is based on the extent of the burned body surface, the depth of the burns and individual patient characteristics such as age, other injuries or other problems medical. Research Aim. Conducting a comprehensive research with the description of the etiopathogenesis, clinical diagnosis, infusion therapy, and antibiotic therapy in the management of the patient in burn injury. Materials and Methods: To achieve the objectives, a retrospective study was conducted based on the medical records of patients hospitalized and treated in the period from January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022, in the Traumatology and Orthopedics Department of the Clinical Hospital in Chisinau, with the diagnosis of burns. Results: The research showed a predominance among men (59.15%). The burning mechanism is mostly fire (68.85%), with upper (64.6%) and lower (62.83%) limb localization. Patients most often receive 1 to 10 plasma infusions for healing (48.67%). Cefuroxime and ceftriaxone are used for antibiotic therapy (both 38.9%). 78% of the total number of patients survive. Conclusions: Burns have both a medical and social negative impact that needs to be addressed through intensive care. Treatment results in the studied patients showed that 78% of them survive, which is a good outcome for such a serious disease.

Keywords: Burns; Intensive care; Treatment; Plasma



^{*} Author to whom correspondence should be addressed