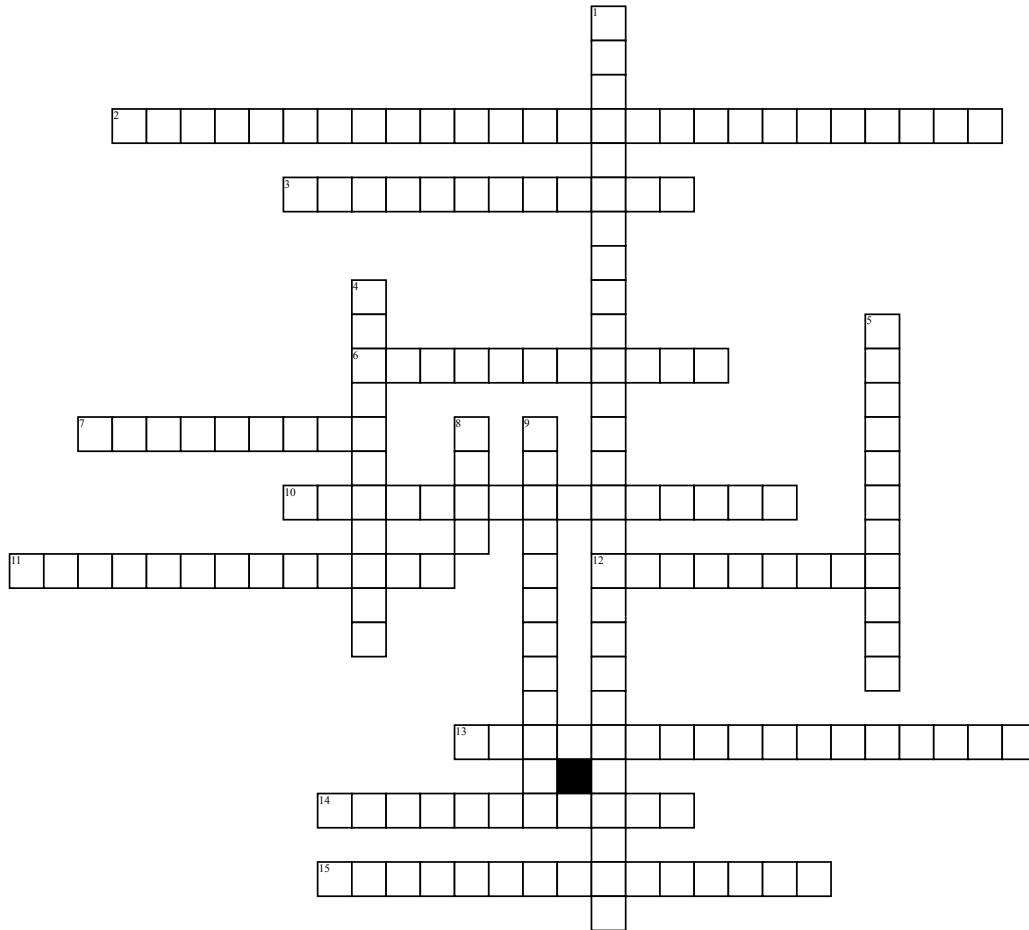


Chapter 24: Burns



Across

2. occurs from breathing noxious chemicals or hot air, and can cause damage to the respiratory tract
 3. caused by flame, flash, scald or contact with hot objects, most common type of burn injury
 6. use this to calculate TBSA
 7. patient's own skin
 10. result from intense heat generated from an electric current
 11. are the result of contact with acids, alkalis, and organic compounds

Word Bank

burn
 cultured epithelial autograft
 second degree
 thermal burns
 third degree

12. cadaver skin
 13. hemoglobin combined with carbon monoxide
 14. dry, waxy white, leathery or hard skin; no pain due to nerve destruction
 15. use this to calculate fluid resuscitation needs in burn patients

Down

1. patient's own skin cell cultures
 4. erythema, blanching on pressure, pain and mild swelling, no vesicles or blisters

5. an incision in the full-thickness eschar; done to restore circulation to compromised extremities
 8. an injury to the tissues of the body caused by heat, chemicals, electric current, or radiation
 9. fluid vesicles that are red, shiny, wet. sever pain. mild to moderate edema

Rule of Nines
 escharotomy
 chemical burns
 Parkland Formula
 autograft

carboxyhemoglobin
 allograft
 first degree
 electrical burns
 smoke and inhalation injuries