

Epidemiological and etiological profile of Brazilian burn victims



Abstract

Background: Burns are devastating injuries, often result in significant morbidity, impairment of emotional well-being and quality of life. **Objective:** To trace the epidemiological and etiological profile of hospitalized patients in a burn center of a hospital in the state of São Paulo (Brazil). **Methods:** This exploratory descriptive study was conducted with 105 patients hospitalized at a Burns treatment center in the interior of the state of São Paulo (Brazil). Data were obtained through a questionnaire for socio-demographic and clinical characterization of burn victims validated in a previous study. The data were submitted to descriptive analysis. **Results:** The majority of the sample consisted of men (70.5%), married (46.66%), low-income (49.53%) and with a fundamental level of schooling (51.43%). Most accidents occurred in the domestic environment (59.0%), with alcohol being the most frequent etiological agent (37.1%). The frequency distribution showed that there was a higher predominance for the lower limbs (36.2%) followed by 35.2% for upper limbs. There was a predominance of small body extension burns, with 78 cases (74.3%) and there was also predominance for second-degree burns (63.8%). **Conclusion:** The data obtained evidence the importance of prevention programs for burns, aiming at the decrease of burn rates in households. Common situations and easy-to-obtain, comburent agents are part of the problem, which should be fought with greater premeence by the Brazilian authorities, not relegating such policies to health education and prevention to a background.

Publications

1. GONCALVES, N. et al. A randomized controlled trial of an educational programme with telephone reinforcement to improve perceived health status of Brazilian burn victims at 6-month post discharge. *J Adv Nurs*, v. 72, n. 10, p. 2508-23, Oct 2016. ISSN 0309-2402.
2. JEWO, P.; FADEYIBI, I. Progress in burns research: a review of advances in burn pathophysiology. *Ann Burns Fire Disasters*, v. 28, n. 2, p. 105-15, Jun 30 2015. ISSN 1592-9558 (Print) 1592-9566 (Electronic).
3. WASIAK, J. et al. Predictors of health status and health-related quality of life 12 months after severe burn. *Burns*, v. 40, n. 4, p. 568-74, Jun 2014. ISSN 0305-4179. Disponível em: < <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.burns.2014.01.021> >.

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Biography

PhD in Clinical Medicine (Clinical and Molecular Dermatology) from the State University of Campinas (Unicamp). Master in Biomedical Sciences. Graduated in Nursing. Member of the Brazilian Society of Stomatherapy (Sobest). Currently developing project in partnership with the Department of Dermatology of the University of Minnesota (USA). Developed teaching support at Unicamp in the area of Ethics and Bioethics and Clinical-Surgical. Developed teaching assistance, as a postdoctoral researcher, in the disciplines of Semiology and Fundamentals of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Unicamp. Has experience in Nursing and Medicine, focusing on Dermatology, acting on the following subjects: skin, teaching, dermatology. Develops research in the following lines: Theoretical and Philosophical Fundamentals of the Nursing Care Process, Adult Care Process with Degenerative Acute and Chronic Diseases, Women's Health Care Process, Health Care and Nursing Process, acting mainly in the following themes: burns, care process, quality of life, self-care and dermato-functional.

