PBL Case #1: Deadly Flames

Your Role:

You are the trauma team at UIC's medical center within the Burn Unit. You're hanging out in the resident's lounge playing 'Words with Friends' on your iPads when your pagers all go off with a message to report to the emergency receiving area immediately.

Background:

Tanya, an 8-year-old Hispanic female, is in transport by an ambulance to UIC's emergency room after being rescued from her burning house in Pilsen. She was asleep at night when a spark from a cigarette started a fire, leaving her trapped in her bedroom. By the time the fire rescue squad arrived, she had suffered severe burns.

Objectives:

Pre-Case

- I. Identify the basic structure (3 major layers) and components of the skin.
- II. Describe how several important functions of the skin are accomplished.

Case:

- III. Differentiate 1st, 2nd, and 3rd degree burns by damage to skin layers and appearance.
- IV. Use the "rule of nines" to determine the extent of a critical burn
- V. Describe the physiological problems occurring with critical burns and explain the appropriate treatment options.

Assessment:

- -SOAP notes
- -2 min. presentation of treatment plan to Tanya's parents (live or recorded)
- -Quiz on objectives above (at end of week)

Possible Resources:

- --PBL Toolbox "Finding Info" section at uiccphealthscience.weebly.com
- --eTextbook pgs 124-125

Paramedic Calls Transcript:

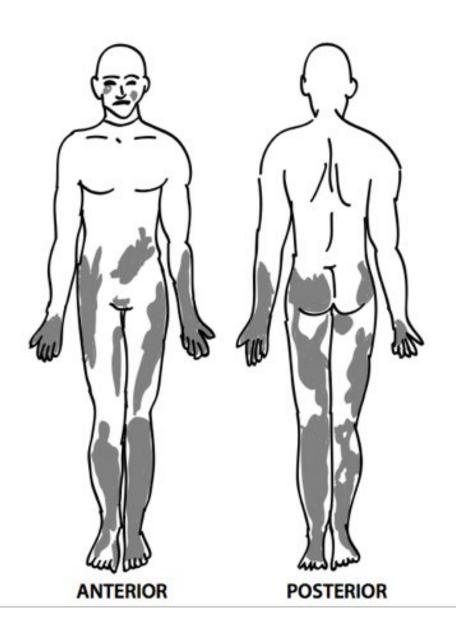
Clip 1:

Paramedic: This is Unit 701. We have an 8 year old female who has suffered from severe burns to her lower extremities, hands, and abdomen and minor flash burns to the face following a house fire. Burns appear gray-white with red, blistered borders. Patient just regained consciousness, but disoriented and verbally unresponsive. Vitals are unstable with blood pressure = 60 / 40; heart rate = 165 [beats / min].; and respiratory rate = 35 [breaths / min]. Medications and allergies are unknown. Medical history also unknown. Parents are in transit to the hospital, but no family members were present upon our arrival. Estimated arrival at UIC Burn Unit in 10 minutes.

Clip 2:

Paramedic	Tanya			
"How are you feeling now?"	"It hurts."			
"Can you tell me your name?"	"Tanya."			
"Tanya, do you know where you are?"	"On an ambulance?"			
"Do you know what day it is?"	"I don't remember"			
"Tanya, do you remember what happened?"	"There was a big fire and I couldn't get out"			
Patient is alert & oriented (Person, Place, Time & Event) so paramedic moves on to SAMPLE history.				
"Tanya, my name is Mike and I'm going to help	"Yea."			
you while we go to the hospitals so the doctors				
can take care of you. That means I'm going to				
have to ask you some more questions and				
continue to check that you're doing ok by taking				
your blood pressure and pulse rate every few				
minutes. Is that ok?"				
"Tanya, do you know if you are allergic to	"I don't know"			
anything, like any medicines?"				
"Ok. Do you take any medicines?"	"No, only when I had an ear infection, but that			
	was a long time ago."			
"Do you remember the last time you ate	"I had macaroni and cheese for dinner."			
something?"	(I)			
"Do you remember what happened before you were in the ambulance?"	"I was sleeping and I woke up very hot and			
were in the ambulance?	sweaty and it was all smoky. I tried to run out of my room to find my brother and the fire was really			
	hot and I got burned, so I went back to my room			
	and hid in the closet. But then I don't remember."			
The paramedic has obtained the SAMPLE history				
The paramedic has obtained the SAMPLE history and now moves on to an evaluation of the pain from Tanya's burns using the FARCOLDER method of interviewing.				
"Tanya, I'd like you to tell me how you're feeling	"It hurts the most on my hands, but my tummy			
now. First, can you tell me where it hurts?"	hurts too and different parts of my legs."			
"Can you describe what the burn on your right	"I can't feel it in the middle, but it stings around			
hand feels like?"	the outside, by my wrist."			
"Tanya, does anything else bother you right now	"It's just a little hard to breath."			
besides the pain from where the fire touched				
you?"				
"Thanks Tanya. You're a really brave girl and	"Ok."			
we're going to make sure you get all better, ok?				
Just hang in there we're almost there."				
Note: The paramedic skipped some of the categories that did not apply to the burn situation, including				
Frequency, Radiation, Onset, Duration, Exacerbati	ng and Relieving factors)			

As you examine Tanya, her burns follow the pattern in the below diagram. The gray areas represent the burns. Complete a qualitative and quantitative description of the burn injury in the space below. You can use rough estimates in the Rule of Nines!



SOAP Notes				
Subjective: This describes the patient's current condition in narrative form. The history or state of experienced symptoms are recorded, concisely, in the patient's own words. If the patient is unconscious or cannot speak for himself/herself, often family members, caregivers, witnesses at the scene, or others can provide information.				
Signs & Symptoms*		monibols, caregivers, withouses at the seems, of others can provide information		
Allergies				
Medications				
Past medical history Social: alochol, smoke, drug use, marital status, children, occupation, sexual history, living situation, etc. Family: conditions & diseases run in the family				
Last oral intake				
Events leading to injury or illness *Frequency				
*Associated				
Symptoms				
*Radiation				
*Character				
*Onset				
*Location				
* D uration				
*Exacerbating Factors				
*Relieving Factors				
Objective: Empirio	cal (da	ata-driven) record of patient's condition (quantitative information)		
Measurements (ex: age, weight)				
Vital Signs				
(BP, HR, RR, Temp) Physical Exam Results				
Lab Results				
		nmary of the patient with main symptoms/diagnosis including a differential diagnosis, a list of ually in order of most likely to least likely.		
Summary				
Diagnosis				
Differential Diagnosis List				

Plan: This is what the health care provider will do to treat the patient's concerns - such as ordering labs, radiological work up, referrals given, procedures performed, medications given. This should address each item of the differential diagnosis. A note of what was discussed or advised with the patient as well as timings for further review or follow-up may also be included.				
Plan steps				
Learning Questions	Owner	New Information		
		Source:		
		Source:		