

## Equipment that is likely to be used for a burnt animal patient is listed below.

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Item	Use/rationale
0.9% 1L saline	Potassium level in hartmans is contraindicated in severe tissue damage. A koala needs 1L daily for 3 – 5 days
Tissue scissors	To debride eschar and necrotic skin
Bandage scissors	To cut bandage
Syringes: 3, 5, 10, 20ml	3 – 10ml for medications, 20ml for flushing wounds
Needles	23, 21G for medications and fluid admin, 18G for flushing wounds
Silvazene cream (Smith & Nephew)	Apply to burns until epithelialisation present
Betadine 1% or chlorhexidine gluconate scrub	Antiseptics added when cleaning burnt skin
Paraffin gauze (Jenolet, Smith & Nephew; Adaptic, Multigate)	Used on burns for dressings
Cotton gauze squares	For cleaning wounds, wet to dry dressings. Avoid cotton wool as will adhere to tissue
Non-adherent dressings – melolin (Smith & Nephew), Interpose (multigate)	Non-adherent dressings are applied to a burn so that removal does not damage tissue below
Basins	To hold water for cleaning wounds – could be kidney dishes, dog bowls, Tupperware containers
bandages	Vetrap, coplus, rip rap – self adhesive bandages keep dressings light.
Sharps containers	
Eye ointments: celluvisc, viscotears	Keep dehydrated animal's eyes moist
Insecticide sprays – centrigen, permoxin	To treat maggot-infested wounds
Acticoat and Acticoat 7 (Smith & Nephew)	Silver-impregnated dressings
Hydroactive gels – solusite, solugel	Can be applied to minor burns under dressings
Electrolyte replacers (vytrate, lectade)	For oral rehydration of burnt animals