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10-year Follow-Up for Sequalae In Pediatric Burn Survivors

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UC DAVIS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

The long-term consequences of The ABC Daycare Fire of Hermosillo, México.

BACKGROUND

- June 5, 2009 - A devastating fire at the ABC Daycare in Hermosillo took the lives of 49 toddlers.
- 12 of the surviving victims were brought to the burn centers at Shriners Hospital, Sacramento (9) and Cincinnati (3) for further care.

The purpose of this study is to examine the long-term physical and psychosocial sequelae of pediatric burns on the surviving patients.

HYPOTHESIS

Adolescents who were involved in the Hermosillo Fire as toddlers will demonstrate more physical and social difficulties when compared to the general population.

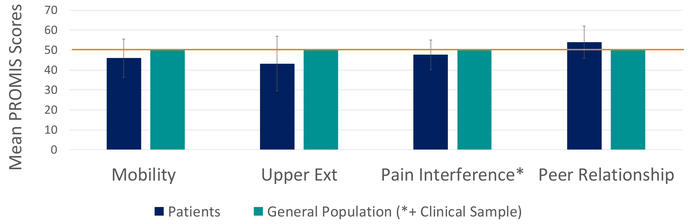
METHODS

- Retrospective chart review.
- Looking at PROMIS scores for Mobility, Upper Extremity Function, Pain Interference, and Peer Relationship.
- Survivors (n =7) were compared to the general population + clinical sample.

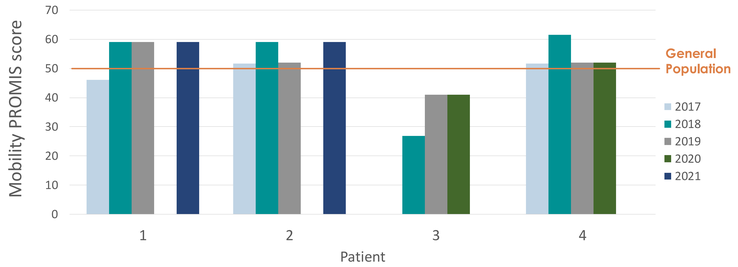
PATIENT DEMOGRAPHICS	
Age	2.9 ± 0.16 years
Sex	5 females and 2 males
Burn Size	43.0 ± 8.6% TBSA
Initial Hospital Stay	45.9 ±8.7 days
Number of Initial Operations	3.75 per patient

RESULTS

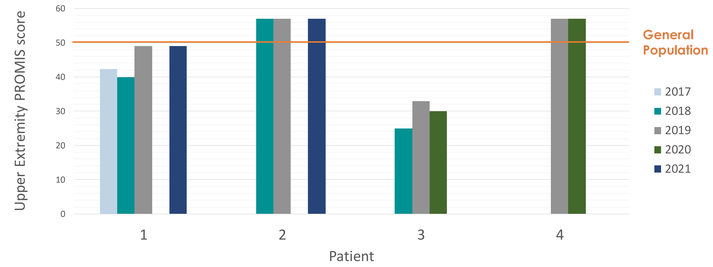
Graph 1: Mean PROMIS Scores



Graph 2: Mobility over time



Graph 3: Upper Extremity function over time



CONCLUSIONS

1. Mobility and upper extremity function are inferior for burn survivors when compared to the general population.

2. Changes in function and adjustment are long-term and continue for years after the initial burn injury.

3. Despite the challenges faced by pediatric burn survivors, they appear to establish satisfactory peer relationships.

LIMITATIONS

The small sample size prevents findings from being extrapolated.

References:
David G. Greenhalgh, MD, Philip Chang, MD, Pirko Maguina, MD, Elena Combs, Soman Sen, MD, Tina L. Palmieri, MD, The ABC Daycare Disaster of Hermosillo, Mexico, *Journal of Burn Care & Research*, Volume 33, Issue 2, March-April 2012, Pages 235 241.