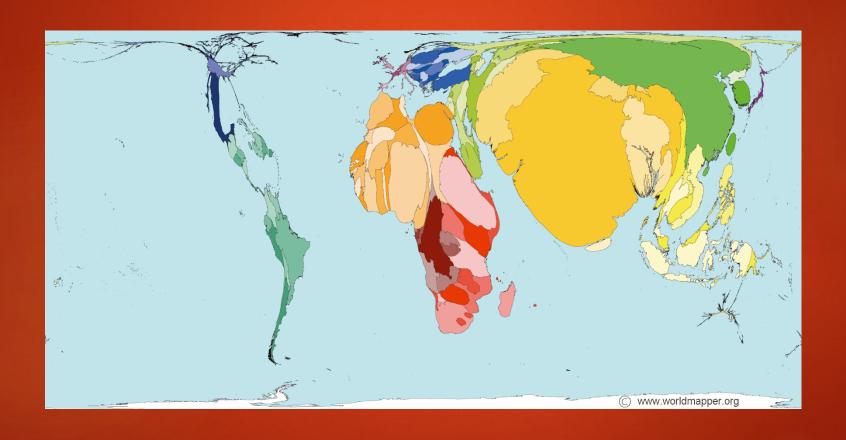


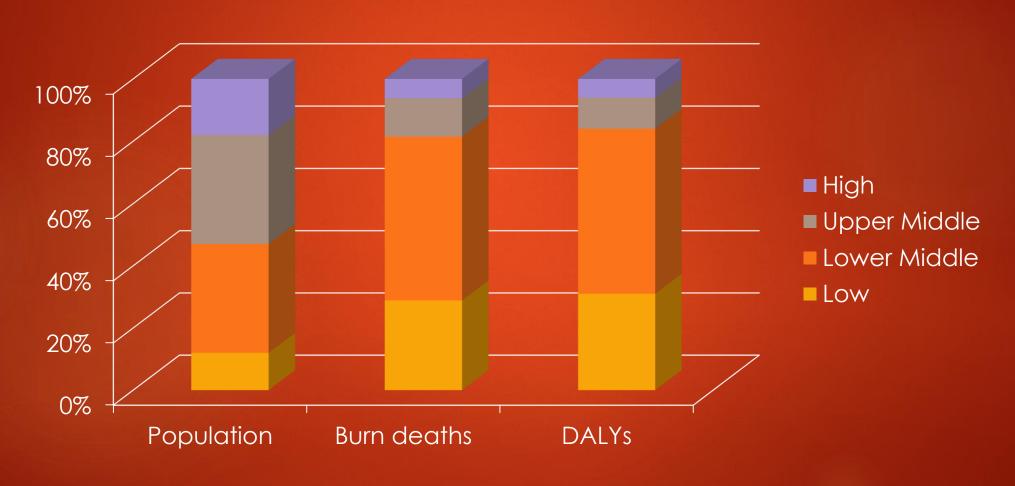
Territories are sized in proportion to the absolute number of people who died from fires in one year.



Territory size shows the proportion of the world population living in poverty residing there.



## Burden of Burns by Country Income Level



#### The Best Treatment for Burns...

The challenge of burns lies not in the successful treatment of a 100% burn, but in the 100% prevention of all burn injuries.



Dr. M.H. Keswani, leader of burn care in India

### Who is at risk?





## **Burn Injuries and Epidemiologic Data**

Majority of existing data based on single institution retrospective chart reviews

Few multi-center or population-based studies

Few community surveys

Need for representative data for risk factor identification and public health interventions

#### The true incidence of burn deaths in India...



...is probably 6 x current estimates!

Design and evaluation of a system for improved surveillance and prevention programs in resource-limited settings using a hospital-based burn injury questionnaire

MICHAEL PECK, ISBI DAVID MEDDINGS, WHO SUMI MEHTA, GACC HENRY FALK, CDC

DAVID SUGERMAN, CDC

MICHAEL SAGE, CDC

#### Summary

- ► The World Health Organization and a global network of epidemiologists and burn care practitioners have developed and piloted a new system for gathering burn-related data, which can be expected to be used in either resource-abundant or resource-limited settings.
- This system's data collection instrument (form) had three functions
  - to characterize the main risk factors and mechanisms for burns requiring inpatient care
  - to characterize the main risk groups for burns requiring inpatient care
  - be designed for use without modification and around the world
- After pilot testing, this form was shown to be simple, flexible, and acceptable to users.

### Background

Collaborative effort involving the World Health Organization, the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC), the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the International Society for Burn Injuries was undertaken to simplify and standardize inpatient burn data collection.

An expert panel of epidemiologists and burn care practitioners advised on the development of a new Global Burn Registry (GBR) form and online data entry system that can be expected to be used in resource-abundant or resource-limited settings.

## Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves Working Group

Rajeev Ahuja (India)

Alberto Bolgiani (Argentina)

Shobha Chamania (India)

Scott Corlew (US)

Gopalakrishnam Gururaj (India)

Leila Kasrai (Canada)

Asad Latif (US)

Saidur Mashreky (Bangladesh)

Amr Moghazy (Egypt)

Michael Peck (chair; US)

Tom Potokar (UK)

David Sugerman (US)

Dehran Swart (South Africa)

Ashley van Niekerk (South Africa)

Brigitte Vilasco (Côte d'Ivoire)

Hilary Wallace (Australia)

Shahla Yekta (Canada)

#### Goals

Inclusion of core minimum data set (MDS) proposed in the WHO/CDC Injury Surveillance Guidelines

Long-term sustainability and suitability for resource-limited settings (RLS)

Standardization of data collection and analysis by ensuring the ability to collate and work with data across all settings, especially RLS, with non-ambiguous case definitions and instructions for use

Guidance and training

#### Proviso

Project was developed to provide a clearer characterization of the impact of burns and the circumstances in which burns are sustained so that there could be better targeting of primary prevention strategies, advocacy, and identification of long-term socioeconomic effects.

Intent was to ensure application in RLS, but not exclusive to RLS.

#### Methods

DataCol used as electronic platform for data entry

International burn organizations, CDC, and WHO solicited burn center participation to pilot test the GBR system.

Participants included 52 hospitals from 30 countries

- 5 HIC
- 7 HMIC
- 13 LMIC
- 5 LIC



#### **Global Burn Registry Data Collection Form**

Date electronically entered:							
(To be completed only by staff							

														emering a	and electronically)	
1. Indicate the re	sponde	nt (per	son pro	viding th	e inf	formation) and f	ill out all	relevant boxes prov	iding ir	formation abou	ıt th	e patient.				
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O			Patient's date			f date of birth	T				T		Date of		Hour of day	
			of b	of birth:		unknown:		If under 5 years of age was the patient:				Sex:	admission:		admission:	
Patient  Husband  Wife  Parent  Sibling  Other			ll (Use dd/mm/yyyy format)		Age in years: (Rounded to the nearest year)		1	Alone  With an adult but unsupervised  With an adult and supervised		With other children (<18 years old) Unknown		Male □ Female □	 (Use dd/mm/yyyy format)		(use 24 hour cloc e.g. 15h not 3 p.	
2. Fill out all rele	vant bo	xes ind	licating	general	and o	clinical informat	ion abou	it the burn.								
Date burn Hour of day occurred: occurred			Village, neighbourhood or burn postal code where burn			ghbourhood or e where burn	Total body surface area of			Associated smoke inhalation injury		Associated injuries (check all that apply)				
(Use dd/mm/yvyy	fuse 2	4 hour c	lock -	(Please v				2001 5 94 . a. a. 5 94 . 1 5 94	Yes 🗆			associated inju Abdominal tra Chest tra	uma C	Sp	ng bone fracture	
format)		12.70			ease use most specific locale. stal code is best if available.)		(To nearest 5 % - e.g. 5%, 15%, 65%, etc.)			No 🗆		Eye in	jury [	1 Trauma	atic brain injury	
3. Fill out all rele	ULAS CONSELUCIONS CA	xes ind	licating	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	and the same of the same of	of the burn (che	ck all th	CONTROL DE SON DE CONTROL DE SON DE LA CONTROL DE SON DE LA CONTROL DE L								
Head and no	eck			Trun	k		Arms Han			ds a	and wrists			Legs		
Scalp  Face  Eye	race 🗆				None  nen, back or buttocks  Perineum or genitals			None houlder and/or axilla ram and/or forearm Elbow		None □ Wrist □ Back of hand □ Palm □ Fingers and/or thumb □				Thigh and/or lower leg Knee Ankle Foot		
4. Tick the appro	priate b	ox in ti	he top re	ow indica	ating	how the burn w	vas caus	ed and then fill out t	ne appr	opriate column	bel	ow:				
Flame							Hot surface		t liquid, steam or gas tred to (select best		Electrical  Occurring in		hemical	Friction Inhalation Cooling Radiation		
Occurring in which setting:							response from below).	resp	onse from below):	L	which setting:	wh	ich setting:	Other		
Household		Occupational				Public		Cooking Household heating Household appliance Household lighting	Bar	Bathing/washing  Occupational				ousehold pational		
Related to (select or response from bel						Related to (select response from b		Occupational activity Other	upational activity  Other  Other		ı	Public Related to:		Public		
Heati		Petrochemical C Textiles C Construction C				Road traffic crash Bonfires Fireworks Spilled liquids Playing with fire		:			I	ligh voltage Low voltage	0			
Intentional flame by Playing with f	tional flame burn			related [		Ass Terrorism or	ault 🖂				,	Lightning Other	1			

5. For burns involving either cooking/food preparation, household lighting, or household heating fill out all relevant boxes. For other burns, skip to question 6.												
Cooking/	food preparation		Hous	ehold lighting		Household heating						
Burn caused by contact with:	Burn involve	d:	Ви	rn caused by:		Burn caused by:						
Cook stove □	Deliberate movement (e.g. de	eliberate touch)	Lamp/lantern ignit	ting surrounding material		Heating source igniting surrounding material						
Cooking tool/vessel (pot, etc.)	Accidental movement (e.g	g. fall/spill etc.)	1	ent touching lamp/lantern		Deliberate movement touching heating source						
Burning fuel (wood, kerosene etc.)		Explosion	J <b>I</b>									
Cooked food or liquid	Fire i	n cooking area				Accidental movement touching heating source	_					
Other 🗆		Other		Other		Other						
Details of cooking area:	Fuel used for co	oking:	Туре	of lamp/lantern:		Energy source for heating:						
Cooking area height (to ground):	Ethano	l Wood [	٦ <b>ا</b>	Candle □		Traditional biomass (wood, charcoal, dung)						
Under 0.9 m (3 feet)				Candle L		Coal						
0.9 m (3 feet) or higher	Kerosene (Paraffin	Citateoat	1			Kerosene (Paraffin)						
	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG	Dung [				Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)						
Cooking and living areas separate?	Solar powe	r 🗆		Electric		Natural gas						
Yes 🗆	Electricit	Coal [	<b>]</b>	Other		Electricity [						
No □	Eleculcii	у 🗆				Other 🗆						
6. Burn caused intentionally? Intentional self-harm Assault Unintentional Undetermined intent 7. If the patient is 15 years or older, is the patient literate? Yes No Unknown 8. Contributing factors: None Alcohol Drug Epilepsy Dementia Psychiatric illness Physical or mental disability Other 9. Number of people burned in this incident: 1 person 2 people 3-5 people 6-9 people 10 and more people												
10. Indicate the patients treatment and discharge.												
Surgery during this hospital stay?	Date of discharge:	Hour of day	patient discharged:	Con	dition	n on discharge from facility:						
					Dead	□ Discharged home with disability						
Yes □	/ /			Transferred to another	facility	☐ Discharged home without disability						
No 🗆	(Use dd/mm/yyyy format)	(use 24 hour clos	k – e.g. 15h not 3 p.m.)	Left against medical								

#### Results



- During an 8-month period, 52 hospitals in 30 countries enrolled in the pilot and were provided the GBR instrument, guidance, and a data visualization tool.
- Evaluations were received from 29 hospitals (56%).
- Key findings:
- Median time to upload completed forms was less than 10 minutes
- Physicians most commonly entered data (64%), followed by nurses (25%)
- Layout, clarity, accuracy, and relevance were all rated high
- Vast majority (85%) considered the GBR "highly valuable" for prioritizing, developing, and monitoring burn prevention programs

#### Conclusions

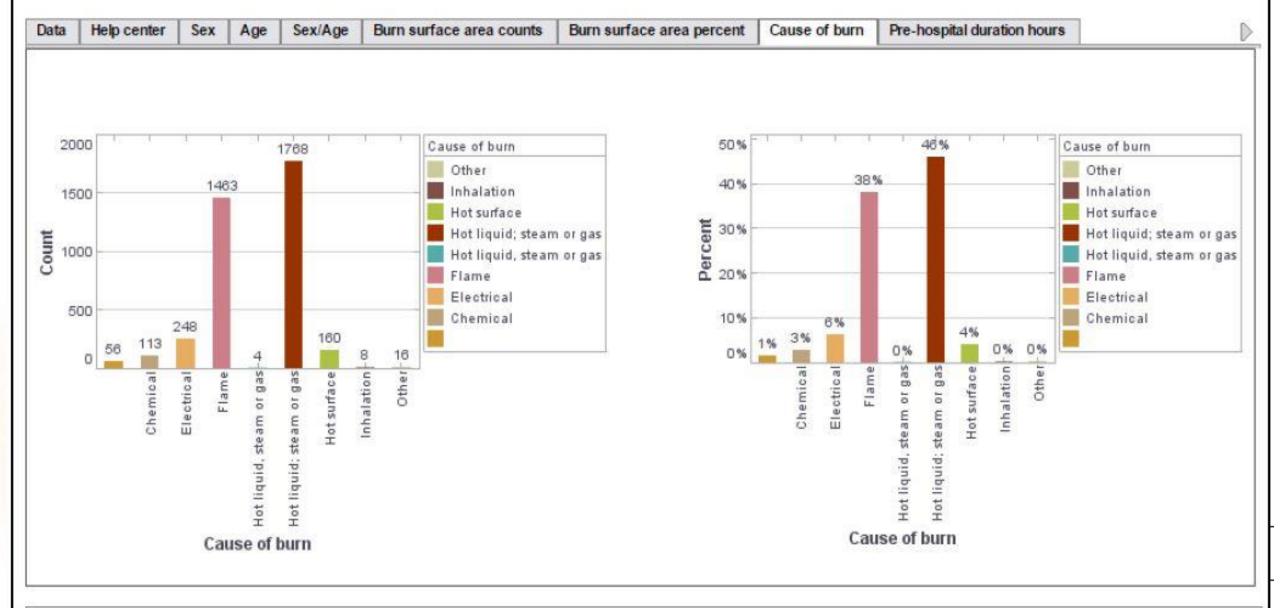
- The GBR was shown to be simple, adaptable, and acceptable to users.
- ▶ Both in terms of structure and ease of operation, this data collection system was straightforward, allowing first-time users access with minimal training.
- Although not pilot-tested over a long time period, this system demonstrates flexibility, supporting the modification of questions and paper based collection in countries unwilling to send data to WHO via the Internet.
- The system is timely, with data immediately available to facilities, automatically updated and re-tabulated.
- Finally, the system demonstrated high stability without corruption, hacking, or downtime for maintenance.

## Launch of the Global Burn Registry

- After revisions based on feedback from the pilot study, the GBR in its current form was launched on January 18, 2018
- Data is collected in a short, paper form
  - Responses are simple checkboxes
  - Available in English, French or Spanish
  - Accompanied by user's manual (question-by-question instructions)
- Collected by clinical staff during hospitalization

### Why Should Hospitals Participate?

- Collaborate in a global initiative lead by the WHO to reduce burn injuries
- Provides a clear picture of burn risk factors in your setting
- Data can be analyzed locally, and compared globally



#### Data is filtered! Viewing only: 3836/11518

You are using 1 filter

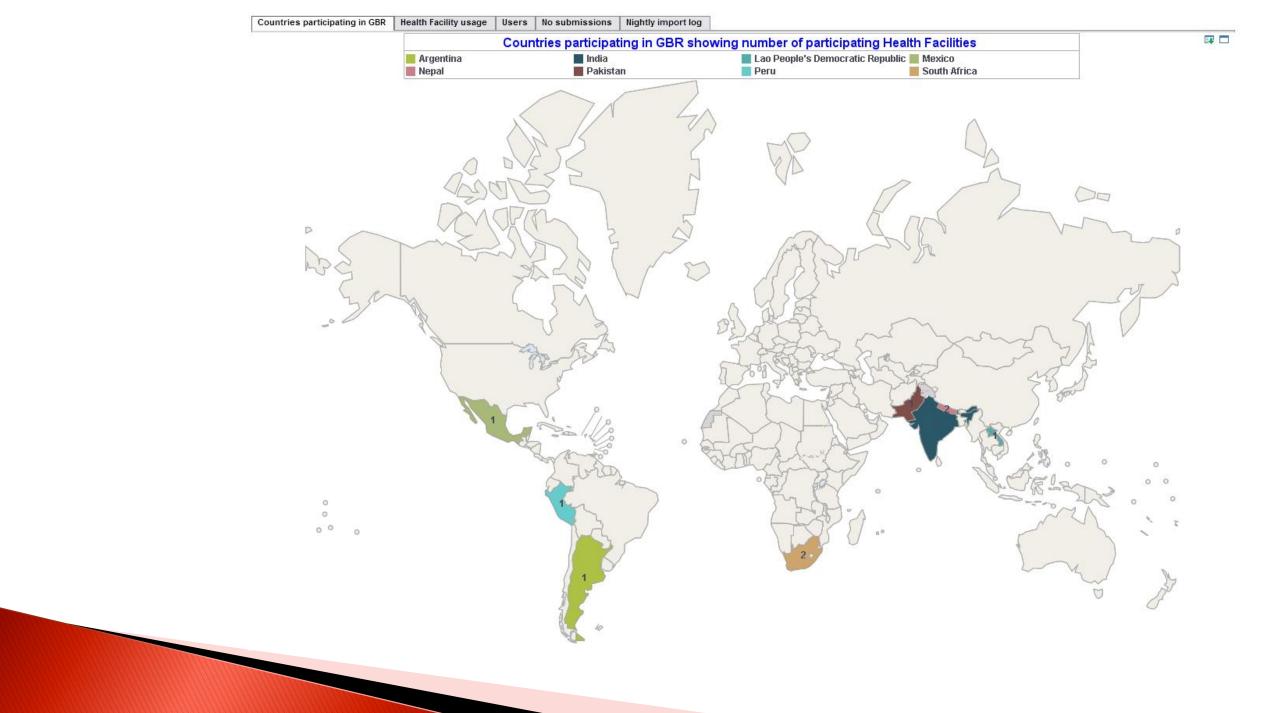
null Chest, abdomen, back or buttocks

## What Does GBR Registration Process Involve?

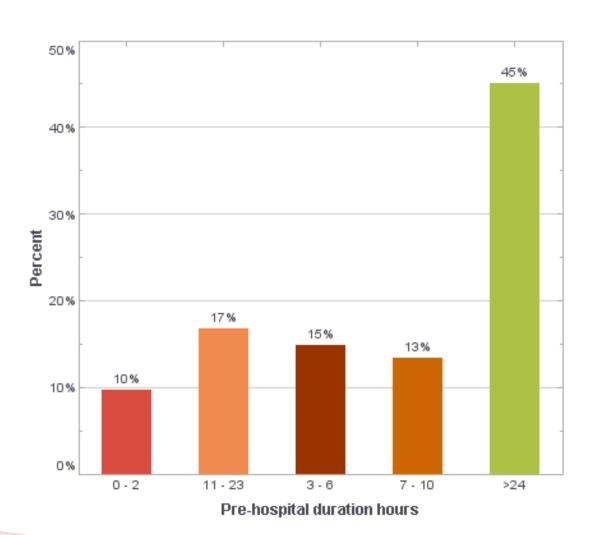
- Contact GBR by email at gbr@who.int
- Three steps:
  - Register hospital or facility
  - Complete paper form for each patient
  - Upload forms on-line to GBR in Geneva
- Website is <a href="http://www.who.int/violence\_injury\_prevention/burns/gbr">http://www.who.int/violence\_injury\_prevention/burns/gbr</a>



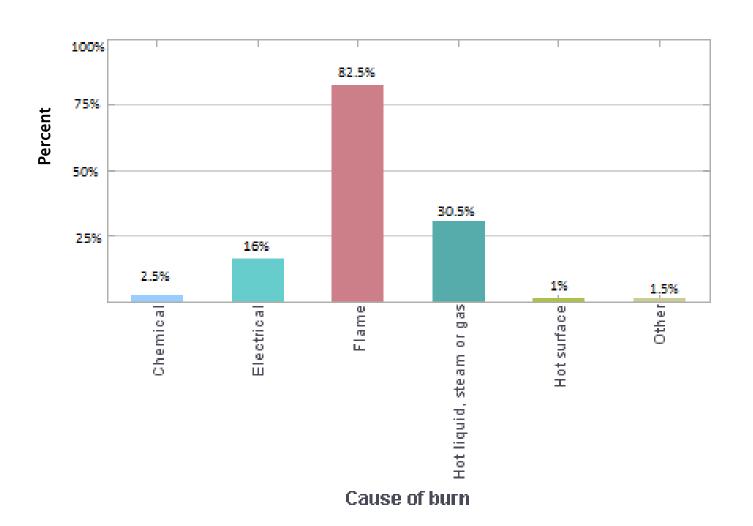
# Global Burn Registry Preliminary Data



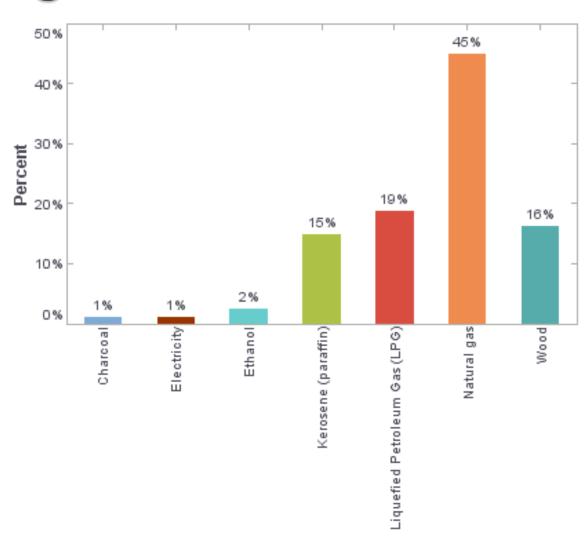
#### Pre-Hospital Transport Time



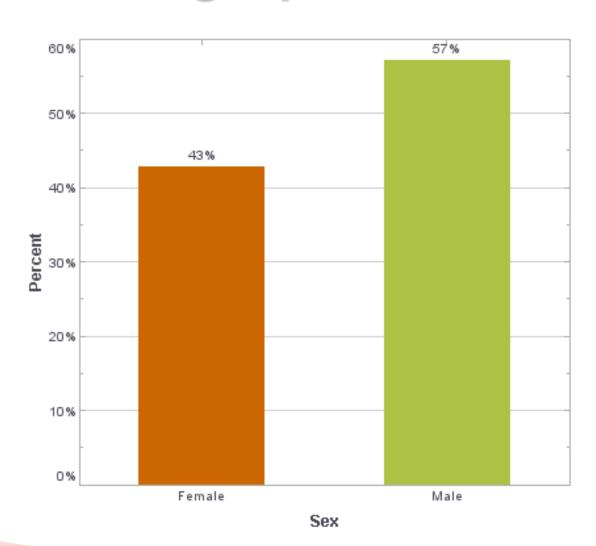
#### Cause of Burns



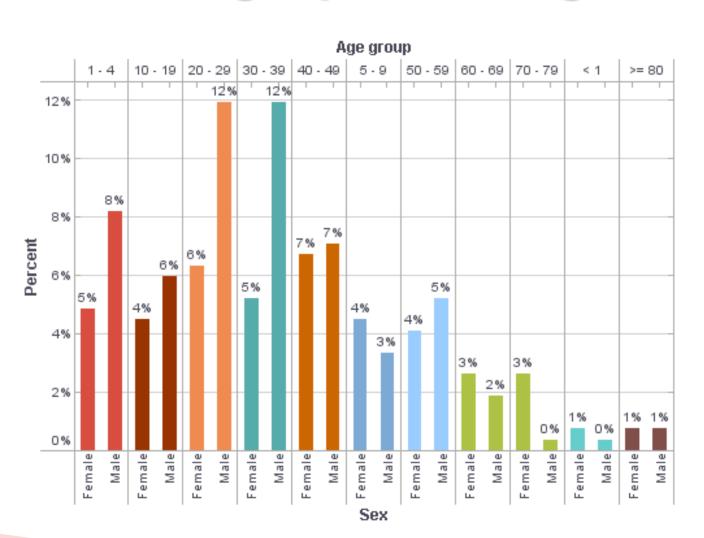
#### Cooking Related Burns—Fuel Used



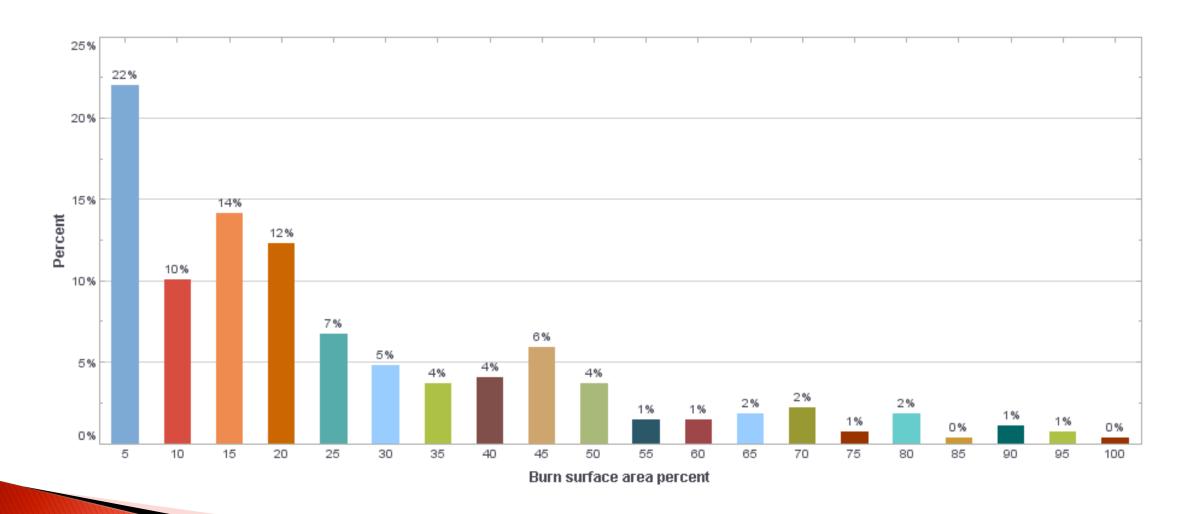
## Demographics—Sex



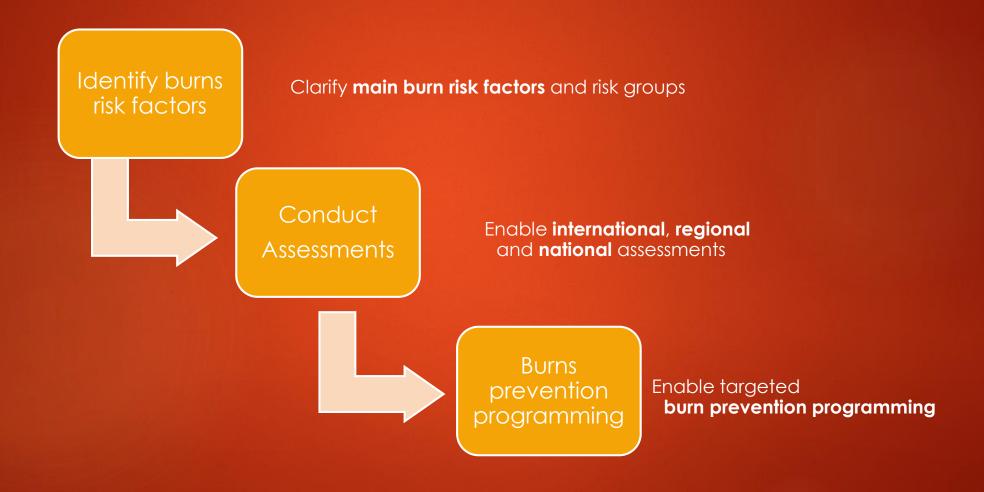
## Demographics—Age



### %TBSA



#### What is the WHO's aim?



## How can my hospital participate?

Register to participate either via:

Email: gbr@who.int

> GBR website: www.who.int/violence injury prevention/burns/gbr