

Abstract:

Introduction: One of the important causes of mortality and morbidity in burn wards is infection, and it is the major reason of death in burn injuries. There are several reasons which make burn victims disposed to infection. Current study aimed to investigate role of different facts which have effect on bacteremia occurrence in burn patients and factors relevant with mortality in this patients.

Methods & materials: This descriptive analytic study conducted in a 1 year period and 81 burn patients which admitted in Sina hospital were included. We collected patient data about their age, body weight, length, cause of burn, lesion color, and place and percentage of burn by getting history. Then we documented all interventions, blood tests and cultures and recorded colonies criteria.

Results: In study, 39 was male (48.1%) and 42 was female (51.9%) included with mean age 32.06 ± 17.46 . As we discussed catheterization, in patients without bacteremia, 57 patients didn't need catheterization (89.1%), however in patients with bacteremia 9 patients demanded catheter. (**%52.9**)

About relevance between mortality prevalence and bacteremia occurrence. In this survey, in group of patients with bacteremia 12 patients survived (70.9%), however in the without bacteremia group 56 one survived. (**%92.2**)

Then, the relativity between type of burn and wound infection bacteria species investigated, But analysis approved P value of 0.65 which was not significant.

Conclusion: We concluded, invasive interventions increase bacteremia susceptibility in burn wards. Mortality rate is in a direct relation with bacteremia prevalence and increases by widening of burn area extent in burn.

Key words: Bacteremia, Mortality, Infection