

## Summary

**Intrudaction:** In all burn care systems first aid, covering and carry burn injuries patient to the hospital plays an important role in managing and achieving a successful outcome. It seems there are the wide differences in the main methods of providing first aid and pre-hospital care burn patients, if it can between all crew ambulances a specific standard established, the significant progress achieved in the management of this large and important group of patients. Despite researches, the epidemiological specifications and level of care and offered treatments is different in different regions, this study was performed to determine the various aspects of pre-hospital management of burn patients in Sina hospital affiliated to Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, using the results it can to prevent and reduce the incidence of and mortality from burns, short and long term plans formulated.

**Method and Materials:** In this study (prospective), records of 100 patients admitted in this center in 2014-2015 were checked out. According to questionnaire whose validity and reliability had been confirmed previously, how to transfer patients and training of technicians EMS and how correct or incorrect treatment pre-hospital this persons checked out and in the questionnaires was recorded, then data by using SPSS software were analyzed, the following results were obtained:

**Results:** On the status of EMS technicians, Only 30% of them were trained, in 22% of burns, before dispatching coordination with the burn center had been done, none of the burns reported, temperature regulation ambulance environment had't been taken, on 96% patients IV line had been taken, about start Proper hydration (serum crystalloid), on 68% of burns had been taken, on 40% burn patients, actions prevention of hypothermia (with bedsheet, Blankets) had been done, primary dressing to prevent hypothermia for 70% of burn patient had been carried out, only in 10% of patients wounds had been washed and none of the patients included prophylactic intubation in airway burns hadn't been taken.

**Conclusion:** The results of this study show that the level of emergency management and training burn is relatively low and therefore recommended the strengthening of pre-hospital emergency management training and for raising the level of emergency management burn is required and it is recommended that courses EMS training for technicians in the field of

pre-hospital care and training burns in the hospital for proper communication and transportation from the scene to a primary care center is designed

**Keywords:** Burn, Pre-hospital management, EMS technician, Expert medical records