

# ` Quick Review of Model System Research

## Temperature Sensitivity After Burn: A Burn Model System National Database Hot Topic

### What is the study about?

The study aims to characterize (i.e., describe) temperature sensitivity and determine its impact on health-related quality of life (HRQOL), to inform patient education after recovery from burn injury. Temperature sensitivity is common after burn injury. It is linked with worse Satisfaction with Life (SWL) and mental health (Mental Health Summary Component, MCS).

### What did the study find?

This study found that temperature sensitivity is common after burn injury with 66% of study participants having reported temperature sensitivity. Temperature sensitivity was linked with worse SWL and MCS during the first year after injury. The study also found that temperature sensitivity seems to improve and be less intrusive (i.e., disruptive) over time.

### Who participated in the study?

The study included participants (N = 637) with a burn injury who were 18 years of age or older, and who had participated in the Burn Model System National Database.

### How was the study conducted?

This was a retrospective cohort study that used data collected through the Burn Model System National Database. Temperature sensitivity was assessed at 6, 12, and 24 months after burn injury.

### How can people use the results?

### Individuals with burn injuries and their families can use the results of this study to better understand the experience of temperature sensitivity after burn injury and how it can improve over time. Practitioners can use these findings in counseling burn patients with temperature sensitivity about expectations on returning to preinjury temperature experiences.

### Reference

Oh, J., Madison, C., Flott, G., Brownson, E. G., Sibbett, S., Seek, C., Carrougher, G. J., Ryan, C. M., Kowalske, K., Gibran, N. S., & Stewart, B. T. (2021). Temperature sensitivity after burn: A Burn Model System National Database Hot Topic. *Journal of Burn Care & Research, 42*(6): 1110-1119*.* Doi: 10.1093/jbcr/irab125. [https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34212194/]

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