This factsheet is a quick reference on demographics, length of hospital stay, and the health and well-being of children with burn injury.

The data in this factsheet are from the Burn Injury Model System National Database, a prospective longitudinal multi-center research study that examines the functional and psychosocial outcomes of children following burns. Researchers collect data at 6 months, 12 months, 24 months, and every 5 years after injury.

As of January 2023, the database included information on 2,386 children (<18) with burn injury. For more information, visit http://www.msktc.org/burn.

The majority of children in the database are boys and Hispanic.
## Cause of Burn Injury

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Injury</th>
<th>Number of Participants</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire/flame</td>
<td>1,363</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scald</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot object</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grease</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other burn</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,356</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Extent of Injury: Total Percentage of Body Area Burned

![Graph showing the extent of injury total percentage of body area burned over years 1994 to 2022.]

## Average Length of Stay in the Hospital

![Graph showing the average length of stay in the hospital from 1992 to 2022.]

*The yearly average total body surface area burned for children varies, and has ranged from 16% to 49% since 1994.*

*The yearly average length of stay in the hospital has ranged from 16 to 41 days since 1994.*
The PROMIS-25 is a measure that assesses pediatric mental and physical health by measuring things like anxiety, depression, and physical function. Scores of 50 on PROMIS-25 domains represent scores in a combined sample of children from the general population and those with chronic illnesses. The BMS began collecting PROMIS-25 data in 2015.

On average, pain does not seem to interfere with activities for pediatric burn survivors.

Peer relationships are an important indicator of social health in children and youth. Our sample reports peer relationship scores similar to the PROMIS sample, indicating good relationships with friends and peers in spite of burn injury.

Health and Well-Being of Children With Burn Injury

Pain Interference Scores by Time-Point

- 6 months after injury (n=96)
- 12 months after injury (n=82)
- 24 months after injury (n=91)
- 5 years after injury (n=69)
- 10 years after injury (n=63)

More pain interference

Peer Relationship Scores by Time-Point

- 6 months after injury (n=95)
- 12 months after injury (n=80)
- 24 months after injury (n=90)
- 5 years after injury (n=71)
- 10 years after injury (n=61)

Better peer relationships
Understanding mental health of children with burn injuries is also important. On average, our sample reports anxiety and depression levels lower (i.e. better) than the PROMIS sample, indicating anxiety and depression are not a big problem for many pediatric burn survivors.

The BMS National Data & Statistical Center currently supports the four model system sites funded by NIDILRR shown below*:

- Boston-Harvard Burn Injury Model System, Boston, MA
- The North Texas Burn Rehabilitation Model System, Dallas, TX
- Southern California Burn Model System, Los Angeles, CA
- Northwest Regional Burn Model System, Seattle, WA

*Johns Hopkins Burn Model System in Baltimore, MD, was funded from 1993–2012; Pediatric Burn Injury Rehabilitation Model System in Galveston, TX, was funded from 1998–2022.

### Anxiety Scores by Time-Point

- 6 months after injury (n=98)
- 12 months after injury (n=82)
- 24 months after injury (n=89)
- 5 years after injury (n=70)
- 10 years after injury (n=62)

### Depression Scores by Time-Point

- 6 months after injury (n=98)
- 12 months after injury (n=82)
- 24 months after injury (n=90)
- 5 years after injury (n=71)
- 10 years after injury (n=63)

Source

This is a publication of the Burn Model Systems National Data and Statistical Center, University of Washington, Seattle, WA (Grant Number 90DPGE0004) and the Model Systems Knowledge Translation Center at American Institutes for Research, Washington, DC (Grant Number 90DPKT0009). Both are funded by the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research, Administration of Community Living, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC.