A LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

Burn Prevention is A Team Sport: Taking Responsibility for Prevention

March Madness, Frozen Four, Winter Olympics, Daytona 500 and 200, NBA Playoffs, Super Bowl, Iditarod, and Stanley Cup Playoffs...this time of year has a decidedly sports-oriented focus. Therefore, there is no better time to also highlight the team sport of burn prevention! Yes, prevention is a team sport. A comprehensive strategy for burn injury prevention includes several processes, such as: education, awareness, training, data collection and analysis, epidemiology, evaluation, research, legislation, regulations enforcement, and advocacy. Multi-discipline engagement and multi-agency collaboration are absolutely essential in addressing these complex components of prevention. This philosophy of a team-approach to burn care is not new. In fact, utilizing a multidisciplinary team approach to optimize patient outcomes has been the perennial gold standard for effective burn care. However, this practice has not been fully incorporated in burn centers in regards to prevention. Nearly 75% of participants in a recent national survey of burn center staff reported that they were not responsible for injury prevention and safety education in their center.* This clearly highlights a call to action: it is imperative that we create a culture of research-based practice and “team sport” responsibility for prevention!

How do we accomplish this? You’ve already taken the first step by looking at this bi-annual newsletter! Read on to see some of the strategies and tangible action items that the Burn Prevention Committee (BPC) has launched to address the issue. But we can’t do it without you! I challenge you to use the new ABA burn prevention fact sheets, seek out networking opportunities with BPC members, attend one of the numerous prevention-focused education activities highlighted in the enclosed “Prevention/Epidemiology Track” schedule, visit the BPC booth in the exhibit hall, get involved in ABA prevention initiatives, and/or read previous newsletter editions (start with Fall 2013): www.ameriburn.org/preventionNews.php

All burn professionals must take responsibility for utilizing a comprehensive multidisciplinary team approach to educating patients, families, staff and communities on methods to reduce the incidence of injury. Join the “team sport” of burn prevention now!

Yours in prevention,

Karla S. (Ahrns) Klas
BSN, RN, CCRP
Chair, ABA Burn Prevention Committee
kahrns@med.umich.edu

*Klas KS, Smith SJ, Matherly AF, Dillard BD, Grant EF, Cusick-Jos J. Submitted JBCR 2014
Letter from the ABA President

Dear Colleagues,

Somewhere I came across the line: “The only good burn is the one that was prevented.” That emphasizes the importance of the work of the American Burn Association’s Burn Prevention Committee. Of all the injuries that you and I see, none are trivial, at least to the patients. And, since most of them did not have to happen in the first place, the situation often gnaws at the equanimity, if not the conscience of the patient, or parent, or companion.

There are many ways in which the ABA advocates for those affected by burn injury. The Burn Prevention Committee targets all those who are at risk for getting burned, and who could become burn victims, especially the vulnerable members of our communities: children, the infirm and elderly, and those in hazardous work environments. The Committee works with federal, state, and regional partners to effect legislative or programmatic changes in the home, school, and workplace.

Many of the Committee’s advocacy activities and interests are similar to those of other ABA committees, such as the Government Affairs Committee and the Institutional Advisory Council. To assure that there is coordination, and perhaps even synergy, between these Committees, the Board of Trustees has asked them to form the core of one of several new groupings in the organization called Pillars, specifically the Advocacy Pillar. Several organizations have followed this strategy to enhance communication among similar Committees and, also between the Committees and the Board.

Burn prevention is everybody’s business. Check out the prevention posters and presentations at this year’s Annual Meeting, and don’t forget to change the batteries in your smoke detectors.

All the Best,

Palmer “Joe” Bessey, MD, FACS, MS
President, American Burn Association, 2013–2014

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2014 AMERICAN BURN ASSOCIATION
Burn Prevention Award

Congratulations to Carlee Lehna, R., PhD. APRN, for winning the prestigious 2014 American Burn Association Burn Prevention Award. Dr. Lehna was nominated by John Myers, MSPH PhD, Associate Professor of Pediatrics at the School of Medicine, University of Louisville. Here are just a few of the comments Dr. Myers shared about Dr. Lehna:

Dr. Lehna is beginning to shift current research and clinical practice paradigms by utilizing novel concepts, approaches, instrumentation and interventions.

Dr. Lehna has the support, respect and admiration of her colleagues at the local, state and nationwide level due to her prominence and emphasis on improving home fire safety and burn prevention knowledge.

Dr. Lehna’s work has had a tremendous impact on the capacity and infrastructure of burn prevention efforts within the local region and at the University of Louisville.

Well done, Dr. Lehna! Well done!

Carlee Lehna, R., PhD. APRN
2014 American Burn Association
Burn Prevention Award Winner
Stratford Professional Firefighters Burn Foundation

Stephen Lupinacci, Executive Director

The town of Stratford, Connecticut encompasses 20 square miles with a population of 47,000 which increases to over 100,000 during the work week. It is bordered by Bridgeport, Milford, Shelton, and Trumbull. It lies within lower Fairfield county along the busy I-95 corridor. It has a multi-business community and is home to its largest employer, Sikorsky Aircraft, maker of the Blackhawk helicopter.

The Stratford Fire Department is a 100 member department. The department responds to over 7500 calls for assistance each year of all various emergencies i.e.; fires, medicals, water rescues, confined space, hazardous materials, etc.

In February of 1998, three young boys in Stratford, CT, were sitting on the front porch of their home, throwing lighted napkins near a gas can. The subsequent explosion and fire engulfed the porch and house and severely burned two of the three boys.

Both boys were treated by Stratford Fire Department Paramedics at the time and transported to the burn center at Bridgeport Hospital (recently renamed the Connecticut Burn Center at Bridgeport Hospital) in Bridgeport, CT. Both boys were stabilized and airlifted to Shriners Hospitals for Children Burn Center in Boston, MA.

In 1998, there was not a large commitment of the Fire Marshal’s Office for fire prevention and education programs in our town, primarily due to budget constraints. There were some programs which dealt with fire prevention but no community based programs dedicated to supporting residents who received a burn injury or peer support and no programs on burn prevention.

In June of 1999, firefighters from the Stratford Fire Department, Local 998, I.A.FF, formed the Stratford Professional Firefighters Association (renamed the Stratford Professional Firefighters Burn Foundation). Our mission is the prevention of fires and burn injuries. We are a non-profit organization and all of our funding is derived through events, donations from businesses, corporations, residents and grants. No officer or member of the board receives any compensation for their efforts.

Since our inception we are dedicated to the funding and support of the following programs:

**Fire Prevention and Education**
- Anti-Scald & Smoke Alarm Program – Firefighters visit resident’s homes, testing their hot water and smoke alarms. If the hot water temperature exceeds 120 degrees, the home owner is advised to lower the thermostat on their hot water device. If they do not have a working smoke alarm or are missing a battery, a new one is installed or batteries are replaced free of charge.
- Annual Fire Prevention Fair – Every October, 2000 residents attend an open house at our main station where fire and burn prevention activities take place.

- Grants for the purchase of fire prevention and education materials for our Fire Marshal’s office.
- **Financial Support of Firefighters burned in the line of duty and their families**
- **Support of the Arthur C. Luf Children’s Burn Camp**
  - A one week summer camp for severely burned children. Grants provided to help support the budget and related costs for this camp.

**Support of the Connecticut Burn Center at Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport, CT**

Financial support of the construction of a family suite built within this center as a part of a newly completed $1.5 million dollar renovation.
Grants for equipment.
Education grants for staff.
Partnering with the staff in our new peer support program for Connecticut burn survivors and their families.

Burns, as we all know, are extremely painful injuries that affect an individual’s physical and psychological health. Most large burns to patients require extensive treatment in the hospital and long-term wound care and physical therapy as outpatients.

Our foundation partnering side by side with the Stratford Fire Department, Stratford Firefighters, Local 998, I.A.F.F., Connecticut State Firefighters and the Connecticut Burn Center are dedicated to eliminating these horrific injuries. We will continue to support all burn survivors and their families in their time of need.

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**Burn Prevention Research Sub-Committee – Carlee Lehna**

The Burn Prevention Research Sub-Committee has been working on these four major topics:

- Development of a *Data-based Fact Sheet* for all members. A draft will be reviewed by the Burn Prevention Committee at the annual meeting.
- Committee members are evaluating the consistency in abstract review for the annual meeting. A draft of an abstract rating form has been developed and is currently being reviewed for revisions.
- A joint article to support a *call to action* was proposed and discussed and sub-committee members are currently in the process of developing an outline draft.
- Another important ongoing endeavor for this sub-committee is for members to continue to develop relationships with other ABA sub-committees.
Teaching fire safety to college students is an incredible challenge. Why?

Picture an 18-year-old, off to college. New experiences, new opportunities, new friends—how much of a priority do you think that knowing two ways out really is? Rules such as no candles, no tapestries on the ceiling of a dorm room, and no smoking are designed to spoil their fun (or so they think). Fire drills at 2:00 a.m. are a constant, ongoing annoyance, and, yes, they really do believe that the school is doing a fire drill at 2:00 in the morning, just look at Twitter whenever one happens.

They move off campus to escape the rules-designed-to-spoil-their-fun into a rental. It is great, it is close to school, they have their own room! No RA’s looking over their shoulders, they can smoke, have friends over, drink, have parties without consequences. Yes, the smoke alarm might keep going off, but the solution to that is pretty simple (tape, plastic, screwdriver or baseball bat). There is only one stairway leading up to the attic that has been turned into an illegal apartment, but what is wrong with that? They only need one to get in and out of their room, after all.

Since 2000, there have been 163 campus-related fatalities, with 85% of them in off-campus occupancies. However there is good news in these tragedies, especially on-campus where the last fatality in a residence hall was in 2003 and the last in a fraternity was in 2006. And even though there are still fatal fires happening off-campus, the numbers have been going down. But there are common factors in a number of these incidents, such as smoking materials, egress and disabled or missing smoke alarms, that need to be addressed.

So the challenge is focusing on addressing the off-campus fire safety problem. A strong community inspection program can be coupled with a creative and aggressive education campaign, with a heavy emphasis on the creative part. While there are many ways to communicate fire safety to students (Twitter, Facebook, Snapchat, Instagram, Vine, just to name a few), what they are using today will not be what they are using tomorrow. Just when you start to learn how to use a social media platform for fire safety, they have moved on to something else because you are using it to communicate with them. Facebook is a great example of this, which now goes by the nickname of “Mombook.” Research by The Pew Internet & American Life Project has mentioned the “waning enthusiasm” that teens have for Facebook as they diversify their social media platforms. Email? Sorry, that is for “old” people (ouch).

Fire prevention education on a campus is a multi-channel approach, with no single solution being the “magic bullet” that you might be looking for. It is also important to evaluate what you are doing and whether it is really making a difference, or is it just “checking off a box.” For example, one school that I recently visited had a series of procedures posted in a residence hall lobby with tabs focusing on what to do in the event of a fire, explosion, bomb threat, the NFPA 704 diamond, laboratory door signage, chemical and biological waste and radiation spill, among others. What does this accomplish, really?

Another example are fire safety fairs. I was at one at a major school in Boston that was held in a back room in the student center, and overall traffic was minimal and practically non-existent at the off-campus fire safety table. Another one in Cambridge was in a high-traffic area, but the number of students that they interacted with was also very low.

While there is no single solution to campus fire safety education and awareness, I am a strong proponent of multiple messages, multiple channels. It is also important to evaluate the effectiveness of what is being done and not doing it just because it is an easy, “low-hanging fruit” solution. Also, to actively engage students requires a lot more than just handing them a brochure and hoping that something sticks.

Some schools and communities are working to address this issue, some in partnership with each other while others are having to take a unilateral approach. Cincinnati had a tragic fire where two students were killed in an off-campus fire because they were trapped in their third-story bedroom with only one way out. The city undertook an education and outreach program to reach students. In Boston, after two fires within 17 months of each other in off-campus student housing, right across the street from one another, the city stepped up its enforcement and inspection programs along with passing new ordinances. But, in both cases, the schools have not been very active partners in these efforts.
Across the Deep Blue... A Unique Approach to Researching House Fires (part II) Owain Thompson and David Wales

In the previous newsletter we gave an overview of our early work to build a detailed understanding of the actions and motivations of those experiencing an accidental dwelling fire (ADF). The project now formally operates under the name of LIFEBID which stands for “Lessons in Fire and Evacuation Behaviour in Dwellings” and has recently been formally adopted by the UK’s Chief Fire Officers Association (CFOA).

We are currently completing the design of a bespoke e-survey which, following some pre-launch trials (and focus groups to test responses), will be rolled out across the nine fire and rescue services in the South East of England later this year, prior to a national roll out in 2015.

It is a particular challenge of the project to design the means to capture with confidence the more dynamic and subjective aspects of the fire. This includes being able to develop a method which ensures those completing the survey provide reliable and quantifiable responses to questions about the size of the fire and smoke development at various stages including, if applicable, when an injury is incurred.

The primary focus of the survey is to generate a unique and large scale repository of new and detailed knowledge about people’s actions and motivations when experiencing an ADF. However, to be of real value this clearly needs to be understood in the context of other relevant factors including the fire development and spread, building type and outcome of the event. Of particular interest will be whether those present sustained an injury and if so the nature, severity and circumstances under which injuries are incurred.

In this way we can build a finely focused understanding of not just the particular circumstances or activities which put people at risk but also those decisions or actions which reduce their exposure to risk. Software is being developed to provide third parties access to the LIFEBID data and potential users include, fire and rescue services, health care providers, insurers and the wider research community.

Recognizing this wide range of potential applications we are currently forming a national advisory board for the project. This will provide a discussion forum and means to develop our knowledge of the specific key research interests and data uses amongst colleagues in the fire and rescue service as well as for other sectors and organizations.

Outside of the fire service our major focus has been to enhance our links with colleagues in the burns care sector. LIFEBID data will provide a crucial and currently missing piece of information in this respect by capturing a detailed knowledge of the mechanism and circumstances of how people are receiving injuries. This should have benefits for all agencies involved in the care pathway and assist in ensuring that we can achieve the best possible outcome.

We were very fortunate to meet with your Chair, Karla Klas, in 2012 and enjoyed the chance to discuss with her burns prevention and care in the UK and the USA. Despite the distance between us we have many shared interests in our work to prevent or limit the impact of injuries from fire and we are grateful for the opportunity to share our work with you.

Campus Fire Safety Continued from page 4

Off-campus fire safety is a combined responsibility between the school, the community and the students. Yes, even though it is off-campus, it is the school’s students that are being killed. The students must be actively involved and made to realize that they are now the ones ultimately responsible for their safety. We have been successful with fire safety messages such as crawl low in smoke and stop, drop and roll, which are incredibly “sticky” messages that have stayed with them since they were young. However, we have been victims of our own success because fire safety education often stops about the fifth grade and does not continue, so the message does not mature with the audience. College students don’t realize that they are now responsible for making sure they are living in fire safe housing, making sure there are smoke alarms and that they are working. Unfortunately, they may have the perception that fire safety is “kiddie” stuff, when this is further from the truth—it is just that they now have responsibilities that they don’t realize. That is where education comes into play.

There are a number of resources and tools available to help with education and outreach that include posters, videos, standard tweets and much more that campus and community fire officials can use. There is also a platform for sharing information, the Campus Fire and Life Safety Wiki, where you can post information on what you have found works on your campuses or in your communities. By sharing our experiences, we can learn from one another, avoid reinventing the wheel, and make our campuses and communities safer. There are projects, such as those being done by the Michael H. Minger Foundation, where we are partnering college students with the fire department to go into at-risk communities and do home fire safety visits, a creative approach where students learn fire safety by doing fire safety.

Campus fire safety is a shared responsibility, and often it takes one person to step forward to bring the others along. Why not be that person?
YOUTH FIRESETING IS A PROBLEM ACROSS THE NATION. JUST HOW BIG OF A PROBLEM, THAT IS NOT CLEAR FOR A RELATIVELY SIMPLE REASON—THERE IS INSUFFICIENT DATA COLLECTION ON A NATIONAL LEVEL. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF PROGRAMS COLLECTING DATA LOCALLY, BUT WHEN IT COMES TO TRYING TO DEVELOP A BIG-PICTURE VIEW, THAT IS FAR MORE DIFFICULT.

The United States Fire Administration (USFA), through its National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) has been collecting some information on this problem for a number of years, but it is well recognized that this data does not encompass the entire problem. In addition, NFIRS is an incident-driven data collection system, which means that an entry is only created when a fire department responds to an incident. Not all youth firesetting events rise to the level of requiring a fire department response, and a child with these tendencies may not always come to the attention of a fire department. It may be a burn center, social service agency or law enforcement that has the first encounter with a youth, and neither of these have access to the NFIRS system, so no entry would be made.

There are a number of organizations across the nation that are working with youths in a variety of different ways, developing intervention programs. Just as with the fire, burn centers, social service and law enforcement agencies, there is no centralized, coordinated mechanism to collect information.

All of this points to a large gap in understanding the scale of the problem and the nature of the offender. Without sharing information, or having a central repository of data, it is difficult to develop evidence-based solutions to the problem on a national level that can be deployed locally. In addition, without this type of information, resources are not being focused on solving the problem because, quite simply, it is not necessarily being perceived as a problem. If the data does not point to a youth firesetting problem, communities are not going to dedicate scarce dollars to trying to fix it.

The International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF) Charitable Burn Foundation was awarded a DHS Fire Prevention and Safety Grant to start addressing this problem and develop a framework for moving towards a solution. This represented one of the most comprehensive efforts to bring together the stakeholders on the issue and to start looking at the issues and hurdles that would have to be overcome. All are in agreement that something needs to be done, and this grant project was the catalyst that started much of the discussion towards developing a means to collect consistent information in a standardized way.

The first, and probably one of the biggest milestones, is that the discussion is taking place. This has helped tremendously in bringing focus to the problem and providing an opportunity for people to share their ideas and thoughts based on the experiences of their programs. People have been working locally on the problem, there just hasn't been an opportunity or mechanism to bring them together, nationally.

There are some challenges to collecting youth firesetting data. In burn and mental health databases, there isn’t a good system for tracking children displaying firesetting behaviors. There is also a concern over data quality being entered into the NFIRS system since the fire officer making the entry may not be trained to recognize the signs of a firesetting youth and NFIRS is not designed to fully capture the right information.

Since the focus of the grant is to develop the framework leading towards the development of a national database for sharing information, a key issue is that of common terminology. While it may sound simple, this part of the project was a major undertaking to develop a common language that could serve the needs of the different organizations and disciplines involved.

Another important issue was providing a mechanism where professionals from different disciplines can contribute into a centralized database. Right now, NFIRS is the predominant one, but it is only accessible by the fire service. Professionals from burn centers, social service agencies or law enforcement may be the first to encounter a youth, but there is no mechanism to capture this information into a database, unless there happens to be one on the local level. This disparity adds to the problem where we don’t know the full scope and nature of youth firesetting because different disciplines are collecting different pieces of information.

This leads to a third problem in that there are a number of local databases in place, primarily created because of the lack of any national one, capturing a variety of information. Without this type of information being widely shared, it is difficult to develop evidence-based intervention strategies that can work outside of a specific jurisdiction.

A review of databases was done to determine how they worked, what elements they captured and to see if there was an opportunity to merge them together or share information. Because of the way they are structured, it would be difficult to merge the local ones together, and access into the national ones is problematic because they are limited to law enforcement or fire service personnel. In addition, systems such as NFIRS would require substantial changes and there is no funding available to make the type of changes that would be needed.

Continued on page 7
Youth Firesetting

Continued from page 6

All of this work was done under Phase I of the project. A subsequent grant for Phase II was awarded to expand upon it and develop concrete recommendations. A prototype database was developed in partnership with a database vendor, using the elements of the data dictionary, and it was pilot tested in several communities across the nation where local experts entered data from past youth fire setting incidents.

The initial results of this pilot test have been very positive in testing the protocols and data dictionary as well as field-testing the concept. This points to the need for such a data collection system to close this gap as well as a possible solution developed by the collaborative efforts of almost three-dozen stakeholders. Recognizing the importance of this work, the IAFF is going to continue working in this area, expanding upon the outstanding work accomplished.

The Youth Firesetting project is another perfect example of the power of utilizing partnerships and “team responsibility” to advance burn prevention. The National Youth Firesetting Database project is a collaborative multi-disciplinary, multi-agency initiative of firefighters, burn centers, burn foundations, safety organizations, NFPA, mental health, IAAI, and other organizations/professionals committed to protecting youth and their communities.

National Scald Prevention Campaign Update

Dan Dillard

A collaboration of national partners, including the ABA Burn Prevention Committee, has been working for the past 3-years to address the problem of scald injury, particularly to young children and older adults. Nationally, there are nearly 150,000 scald injuries treated each year in the U.S. That number has not substantially changed over the past 10 years. The partners of the National Scald Prevention Campaign intend to change that fact!

The third and final development phase of the NSPC is currently underway. Joining the original program partners (ABA, IAFF, IAFC, Safe Kids Worldwide and Federation of Burn Foundations) are the USFA and the Children’s National Health System. This development team has laid out an aggressive schedule for program completion and a National Launch beginning in September 2014.

Phase 3 objectives include the production of a consumer educational video; the creation of a NSPC Web Portal; and implementation of a multi-faceted social media-driven launch. All components of the NSPC Toolkit have been designed so that participating organizations, local, regional and national may co-brand the messages and materials disseminated by them.

For more information on joining this vital campaign, contact Project Coordinator, Dan Dillard at burnprev@fast.net.

New Prevention Resources Developed

Dan Dillard

A special Task Force of the ABA Burn Prevention Committee has been charged with compiling an easily-accessible repository of burn prevention and fire safety resources; developing/updating educational materials for patient teaching; developing seasonal burn prevention PSAs and rapid media response statement; and reinstating a comprehensive promotional plan for National Burn Awareness Week. This Materials, Media and Advocacy team, affectionately known as the MMA of the ABA, has been hard at work and has produced deliverables now available for your use.

Visit the Prevention section of the ABA Web Site to see the results! New in this area is a Burn Prevention Resource Directory that identifies top web-based sources of burn prevention products and programs that can be used throughout the country. Also, take a look at Patient Teaching Fact Sheets recently added. Keep checking back because new Fact Sheets will be added on a regular basis. Coming soon, you will be able to download a Burn Prevention Calendar that presents a topical burn prevention public safety message for each month of the year.

Prevention is everyone’s business! Now, you will have the tools you need to educate your patients and constituents.
ABA BURN PREVENTION SCHEDULE

**Firefighters SIG**
Monday, March 24 • 12:00 – 5:00 p.m. – Back Bay B

**Epidemiology SIG**
Monday, March 24 • 3:00 – 5:00 p.m. – Independence East

**Federation of Burn Foundations Meeting**
Monday, March 24 • 5:00 – 8:00 p.m. – Public Garden

**Burn Prevention SIG** (see detailed schedule at right)
Tuesday, March 25 • 8:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. – Independence

**Sunrise Symposium Burn Camps**
Wednesday, March 26 • 6:30 – 7:45 a.m. – Gardner

**Firefighters Course I: Response to the Boston Marathon Bombing**
Wednesday, March 26 • 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. – Fairfax

**Sunrise Symposium – Burn Prevention for Seniors**
Thursday, March 27 • 6:30 – 7:45 a.m. – Arnold Arboretum

**Firefighters Course II: Challenges for the Firefighter**
Thursday, March 27 • 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. – Fairfax

**Changing Places**
Thursday, March 27 • 4:15 – 5:30 p.m. – Fairfax

**Lunch Symposium**
International Outreach and the American Burn Association
Friday, March 28 • 12:15 – 1:45 p.m. – Dalton

**Burn Prevention SIG: Engaging the Next Generation**
Tuesday, March 25 • 8:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. – Independence

This year’s program will provide exciting updates on emerging trends in burn and fire prevention, and is specifically designed to help providers and educators engage the youth in our communities. Anyone with an interest in fire safety, public education, safety advocacy or community outreach is encouraged to attend this session. Topics will include using technology effectively, JFS intervention and appropriately integrating survivors in community education.

8:00 - 8:45 a.m. Networking Session
8:45 – 9:45 a.m. Reshan B. Richards – “Using Technology to Design and Support Effective Learning Experiences”
9:45 – 9:55 a.m. Q & A with Reshan
9:55 – 10:10 a.m. Break
10:10 – 10:40 a.m. Karla Ahrns-Klas – Sharing Information on Prevention Programs
10:40 – 11:00 a.m. Karla Ahrns-Klas / Phil Tammaro
“Where are we with YFSP?”
11:00 – 11:15 a.m. Paul Schwartzman – FBF Business
11:15 a.m. – 12:15 p.m. Cynthia Ouellette – Massachusetts You Tube
High School Burn Awareness Contest
12:15 – 1:00 p.m. Amy Acton – Integrating burn survivors appropriately in prevention and education programs

BURN PREVENTION BOOTH AND PEOPLE’S CHOICE POSTER CONTEST

There will be a mini workshop on how to produce an effective prevention poster as well as prevention experts sharing their stories of success in the field of prevention, both in the United States and abroad. This year’s prevention posters will be on display and we will be voting on a people’s choice award, so stop by and cast your vote. The booth will have members from the prevention committee there to answer questions and provide information on the world of burn education and prevention.

Rules for the prevention poster contest can be found on the ABA web site under news and activities on the prevention tab. Past winners are also posted on the website as well as the criteria that is used by the prevention committee for choosing the three winning posters.

MARCH MADNESS

BATTLE OF THE BURN CENTERS!

Calling all members of the burn team! Here’s your chance to amaze your colleagues, peers and friends and increase awareness of burn hazards at the same time by participating in the first annual “March Madness, Battle of the Burn Centers!”

Come by the prevention booth and compete in our first, “March Madness, Battle of the Burn Centers!” Bring your team of three by the booth and compete with other burn center teams demonstrating general knowledge on a variety of topics and your knowledge of burn care. Be the team to win and have bragging rights for an entire year, then return next year to try and retain your title. Winners will be announced during the ABA Annual Meeting in Boston and will be included in the Fall edition burn prevention (BP) newsletter.