

NCR Burn Mass Casualty Incident Response Plan Attachment 1

CAVEAT: This grid is intended only for mass burn casualty disasters where responders are overwhelmed and transfer possibilities are insufficient to meet needs.

This table is based on national data on survival and length of stay.

Triage Decision Table of Benefit-to-Resource Ratio based on Patient Age and Total Burn Size

Age/ years	Burn Size (%TBSA)									
	0 – 10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	41-50%	51-60%	61-70%	71-80%	81-90%	91+%
0-1.99	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Expectant
2-4.99	Outpatient	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low
5-19.9	Outpatient	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
20-29.9	Outpatient	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
30-39.9	Outpatient	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
40-49.9	Outpatient	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low
50-59.9	Outpatient	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Expectant	Expectant
60-69.9	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Expectant	Expectant
70+	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Expectant	Expectant	Expectant	Expectant	Expectant

Outpatient, survival and good outcome expected without requiring initial admission; *high benefit/resource*, survival and good outcome expected (survival $\geq 90\%$) with limited/short-term initial admission and resource allocation (length of stay, ≤ 14 days, one to two surgical procedures); *medium benefit-resource*, survival and good outcome likely (survival, $>50\%$) with aggressive care and comprehensive resource allocation, including initial admission (≥ 14 days), resuscitation, multiple surgeries; *low benefit-resource*, survival and good outcome $<50\%$, even with long-term, aggressive treatment and resource allocation; *expectant*, survival $<10\%$ even with unlimited, aggressive treatment.