**BURN PROOF YOUR HOME**

**The 2017 National Burn Database shows:**
- Average age when burn occurs is 7.
- 66% were boys, 34% were girls.
- Most common mechanism of injury is fire/flame. Second most common is scald.
- Scald burns are more common in younger children.
- Flame burns are more common in older children.
- Every day more than 300 children are treated for a burn-related injury.

**Hide seat belts and metal latches from direct sun.**

**Cover car seat or stroller with towel if it will be in direct sun.**

**Screen fireplaces and wood-burning stoves.**

**Keep children three feet away from fireplace.**

**Teach children not to put anything in the fireplace when it's lit.**

**Have chimneys inspected and cleaned annually.**

**Keep nightlights and lamps away from curtains and bedding.**

**Use cool-mist humidifier, avoid hot steam humidifier.**

**Use electrical outlet covers. Do not overload outlets.**

**Keep chemicals out of reach or locked in a cabinet to prevent chemical burn or ingestion.**

**Set hot water thermostat at 120 degrees Fahrenheit or on low-medium setting.**

**Fact: A scald burn can occur in five seconds in water set at 140 degrees.**

**Clean dryer vent after each use.**

**Keep children at least three feet away from fire pits.**

**Children should wear shoes at all times around a fire.**

**Coals and embers may remain hot 24-48 hours after the fire is out.**

**Keep the kitchen a no-play zone.**

**Turn pot handles inward.**

**Keep hot liquids out of reach.**

**Do not cook while holding a child.**

Be sure to have an escape plan for your family with two ways to get out of the house. Practice your escape plan regularly. Keep emergency ladder on upper floors of home.

Smoke alarms should be in every bedroom and every floor of the home. Replace them every 10 years.

Keep fire extinguisher in kitchen and know how to use it.

Created by the Pediatric General Surgery and Injury Education and Prevention Special Interest Groups.

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