

HB

332

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date referred: 2/15/88

FURTHER REFERRALS:

DATE: 2-25-88

The Finance Committee has considered HB 332

"An Act relating to the reporting of burn injuries."

RECOMMENDS:

- replace with CS HB 332 (HESS) the same title
- attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal impact same as previous fiscal note published 2-15-88
- zero fiscal note same as previous zero fiscal note published _____
- zero with analysis

SIGNING DO PASS:

Adams Al Adams

Boyer Marv Boyer

Davis Mike Davis

Larson Ronald Larson

Swackhammer Ed Swackhammer

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Parnot Pat Parnot

Wallis Kay Wallis

Brown Kay Brown

Goll John Goll

Rieger Al Rieger

Al Adams
Chairman's signature

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST: _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: An act relating to the reporting of burn injuries.
Sponsor: Rep. Koponen
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Public Safety
BRU: Fire Prevention
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES		0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL		0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL		3.1	2.0	3.1	3.2	3.4
SUPPLIES		0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
EQUIPMENT		3.5	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		7.1	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.0

CAPITAL		0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE		0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		7.1	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL		7.1	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See Attachment.

Prepared by: Gordon E. Brunton
Division: Fire Prevention

Phone: 465-4331
Date: 1/15/88

Approved by Commissioner: Arthur Engle
Agency: Public Safety

Date: 1-25-88

Distribution (by preparer):

Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

Original sponsors: Koponen and Collins

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 332 (HESS)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the reporting of certain in-

7 juries."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. AS 08.64 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 Sec. 08.64.337. HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS TO REPORT CERTAIN

11 INJURIES. (a) A health care professional who treats or attends to a

12 person with an injury described in (b) of this section shall make

13 certain that an oral report of the injury is made promptly to the

14 Department of Public Safety, a local law enforcement agency, or

15 a village public safety officer. The health care professional shall

16 make certain that a written report of an injury described in (b)(1) or

17 (2) of this section is submitted to the Department of Public Safety

18 within three working days after the person is treated. The report

19 shall be on a form provided by the department.

20 (b) The following injuries shall be reported under (a) of this

21 section:

22 (1) second or third degree burns to five percent or more of

23 a patient's body;

24 (2) a burn to a patient's upper respiratory tract or

25 laryngeal edema due to the inhalation of super-heated air;

26 (3) a bullet wound, powder burn, or other injury apparently

27 caused by the discharge of a firearm;

28 (4) an injury apparently caused by a knife, axe, or other

29 sharp or pointed instrument, unless the injury was clearly accidental;

1 and

2 (5) an injury that is likely to cause the death of the
3 patient, unless the injury was clearly accidental.

4 (c) A person who, in good faith, makes a report under this
5 section, or who participates in judicial proceedings related to a
6 report under this section, is immune from any civil or criminal li-
7 ability that might otherwise be incurred as a result of making such a
8 report or participating in the judicial proceedings.

9 (d) In this section, "health care professional" includes an
10 emergency medical technician, health aide, physician, nurse, para-
11 medic, and physician's assistant, but does not include a practitioner
12 of religious healing.

R 10 2/25/88
Rec'd 3/9/88

STATE OF ALASKA
1988 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: CSHB 332 (HESS) am
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 3/2/88
 Title: An act relating to the reporting of certain injuries.
 Sponsor: House HESS
 Requestor: Senate HESS
 Agency Affected: Public Safety
 BRU: Fire Prevention
 Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES		0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL		0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL		1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
SUPPLIES		0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
EQUIPMENT		3.5	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		5.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3

CAPITAL		0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE		0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		5.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL		5.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 See attachment.

JMK/40
2/12/88

Prepared by: Gordon E. Brunton *SEB.* Phone: 465-4331
 Division: Fire Prevention Date: 3/2/88

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 3-2-88
 Agency: Public Safety

Distribution (by preparer):
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

RECEIVED
 MAR 8 1988

LEGISLATIVE FINANCE

FISCAL NOTE

CSHB 332 (HESS) am

Assumptions:

An estimated 250 burn injuries will be reported each year.

A five percent inflation factor is used for subsequent years.

Personal Services. 100 hours per year, clerical and professional time for case management and data control, for burn injuries. \$0.0

Travel. 0.0

Contractual.

Printing & distribution of burn injury reporting forms to health care professionals (decrease 0.3 after first year) 1.0

Publication of periodic reports. 0.8

Supplies. Miscellaneous office supplies stationery, data storage media. 0.5

Equipment. Upgrade microcomputer hard drive/tape backup to increase data storage capacity (one-time cost). 3.5

Total \$5.8

FISCAL NOTE

HOUSE BILL 332

Assumptions:

An estimated 500 burn injuries will be reported each year.

A 5 percent inflation factor is used for subsequent years.

Personal Services. 100 hours per year, clerical and professional time for case management and data control.	\$0.0
Travel.	0.0
Contractual.	
Telephone toll charges to notify law enforcement agencies.	1.3
Printing & distribution of forms & instructions to physicians & law enforcement. (decrease 0.3 after first year)	1.0
Publication of periodic reports.	0.8
Supplies.	
Misc. office supplies, stationery, data storage media.	0.5
Equipment.	
Upgrade microcomputer hard drive/tape backup to increase data storage capacity. (one-time cost)	3.5
Total	\$7.1

BILL NO:

DATE:

TITLE: HB 332

CONTACT: January 14, 1988

An act relating to the reporting of burn injuries.

Gordon Brunton
465-4331

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY

POSTED PER

AS 08.64 would be amended to add a new section requiring physicians to report cases of burn injuries (more than 5 percent of the body with second or third degree burns, or burns to the upper respiratory tract or laryngeal edema due to the inhalation of super-heated air) to the division of fire prevention within 72 hours after treatment. If the physician believes that the victim will die before the division receives the report, the physician must orally notify the Alaska State Troopers or a local law enforcement agency.

This bill would provide another tool to assist in the apprehension of arsonists and would give the Division a better understanding of burn injuries to assist in their prevention.

We suggest the addition of a penalty provision for wilfull failure to report.

The Department of Public Safety Supports passage with the suggested amendment of HB 332.

Bayle A. Houtaki
for Arthur English
Commissioner

Rep. Gruenberg states that he would still like to see a resolution from the committee regarding labeling of irradiated foods.

Rep. Ellis asks Rep. Koponen to give an overview of HB 332, relating to the reporting of burn injuries.

Rep. Koponen states that HB 332 is modeled after arson legislation enacted several years ago in New York State and Massachusetts. Rep. Koponen quotes the Alaska State Fire Marshall's press release of 12/31/87 noting Alaskan arson costs of "conservatively over 7 million dollars" in 1986. The bill would require reporting of all burns of over five percent of the body with second or third degree burns or burns to the upper respiratory tract or laryngeal edema due to inhalation of super-heated air. Rep. Koponen continues that by requiring doctors to report serious burns to the Department of Public Safety, it will assist the Department in detecting arson. Rep. Koponen notes the New York law carries a class A misdemeanor clause. HB 332 lacks a penalty clause at this time. Rep. Koponen adds that it has been mentioned in the past few days, within the context of this legislation, that gunshot and stab wounds be added. Rep. Koponen states that the Department of Public Safety will be making comments on a possible amendment regarding gunshot and stab wounds.

Rep. Ellis asks if committee members have any questions for the bill sponsor. Hearing none, Rep. Ellis asks Gayle Horetski to come forward to testify.

Gayle Horetski, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety, states that the Department supports the passage of HB 332 as it would provide another tool to assist in the apprehension of arsonists and would give the Division of Fire Prevention better statistics on burn injuries. Ms. Horetski requests that the committee consider an amendment which would add a penalty provision for willful failure to report a burn injury.

Rep. Ellis asks if committee members have any questions for Ms. Horetski. Hearing none, Rep. Ellis recognizes Rep. Gruenberg.

Rep. Gruenberg states that the committee needs to look at the definition of "burn". Rep. Gruenberg asks if the committee would consider changing the word "physician" throughout HB 332 to "any practitioner of the healing arts" as it is phrased in SB 96 from the 1985 Legislative Session.

Rep. Ellis asks Mike Lockwood to testify via the teleconference network.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Public Safety

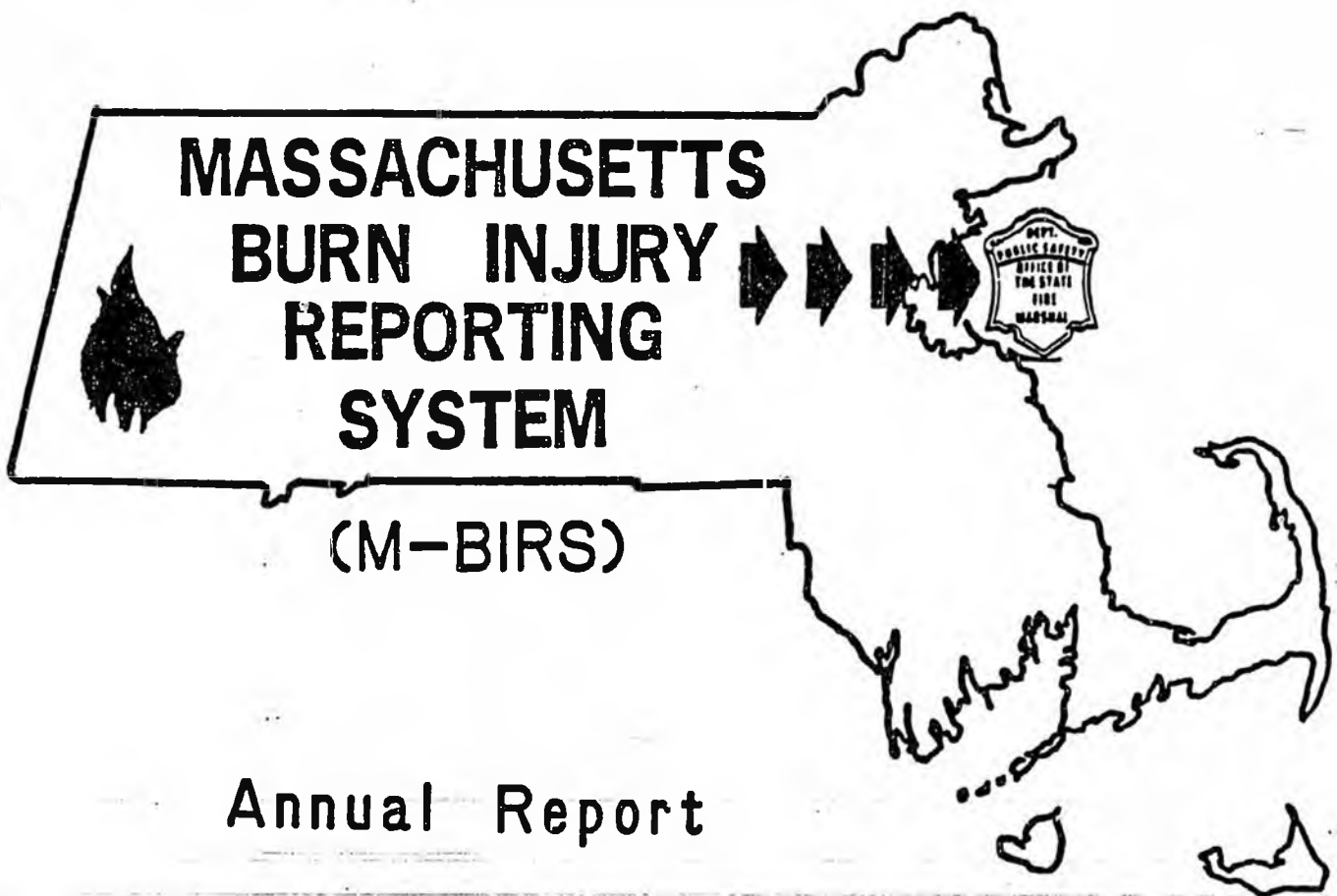


Michael S. Dukakis
Governor

Charles V. Barry
Secretary

Frank J. Trabucco
Commissioner

Joseph A. O'Keefe
State Fire Marshal



Annual Report

1985



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Department of Public Safety

JOSEPH A. O'KEEFE, PE
State Fire Marshal

OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL
1010 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02215

(617) 566-4500

MAY 5 1986

THE MASSACHUSETTS BURN INJURY REPORTING SYSTEM (M-BIRS)

The Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System was implemented on June 1, 1984 in accordance with Chapter 112, Section 12A of the Massachusetts General Laws.

Under the provisions of the law, the treatment of all burns of 5% or more of a person's body surface area must be reported immediately to the Commissioner of Public Safety by the attending physician and/or the treatment facility.

M-BIRS was established primarily as an additional tool in the war against arson by establishing an early warning system for the detection of arsonists who may burn themselves accidentally in the course of their crime, as is not uncommon.

The M-BIRS system is the first such mandatory burn reporting mechanism in the nation. Many other states are now considering instituting a similar system and the State of New York has established their burn reporting system patterned closely after the M-BIRS.

1985, the first full year of operation for M-BIRS, saw the reporting of more than 600 serious burns, some of them under highly suspicious circumstances and presently under investigation.

The M-BIRS has had the anticipated ancillary benefits of establishing an automated burn data base for use in developing effective burn prevention programs in the Commonwealth.

With the continued cooperation of local fire, police and health organizations, M-BIRS will reach its optimum effectiveness in the fight against arson and the protection of our citizens from fire and burns.

Joseph A. O'Keefe
Joseph A. O'Keefe
State Fire Marshal

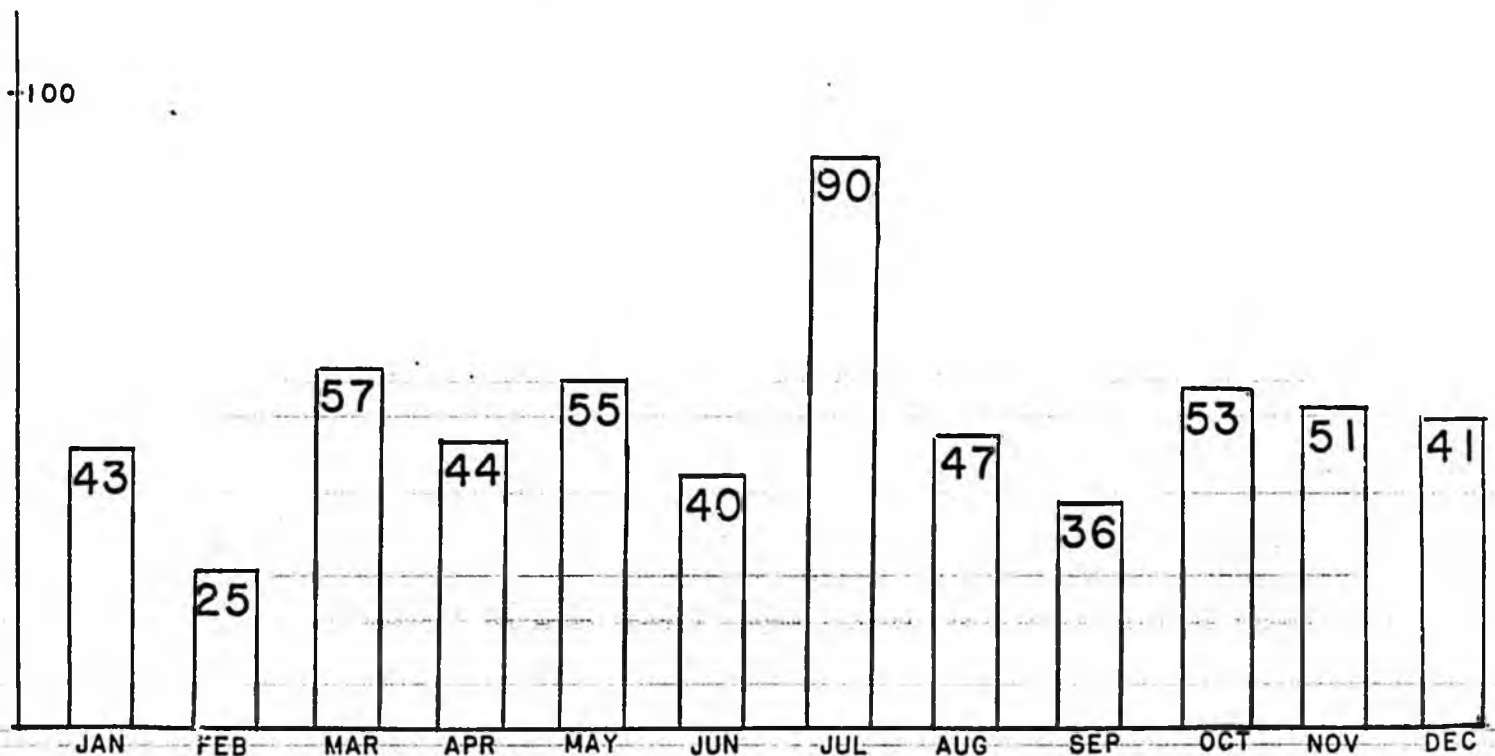
MASSACHUSETTS BURN INJURY REPORTING SYSTEM

In 1985, the first full year of the Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System (M-BIRS), 589 burn reports were received from 94 Massachusetts hospitals and health clinics (see Table 1.). Burn injuries of 5% or more of the body surface area must be reported to the Commissioner of Public Safety immediately through a 24-hour toll free hotline by the initial attending physician or medical facility. Then, the burn must be reported on a card and mailed to the State Fire Marshal's Office.

An average of 49 burns were reported monthly, ranging from 25 in February (the low) to 90 in July (the high). Based on the average, twice as many serious burns occur in July than can be expected in other months. This is consistent with analysis of burn reports submitted in 1984. (The Burn Registry was implemented on June 1, 1984.) July was also the "worst" months for burns in 1985. Graph A. below shows the reported burns by month.

Graph A.

INCIDENCE OF BURNS BY MONTH (Total-589)



SOURCE: 1985 reports to the Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System (M-BIRS).

CAUSES BY MONTH

For every month except July, the number 1 ranked cause of burns is hot liquid scalds. These scalds are due to knocked over cups of coffee, too hot tub water, and cooking accidents.

For the winter months, November, December, January, February and March, house fires are the number 2 ranked cause of burns.

In May through October, radiator explosions and hot car parts are a leading cause of burns, becoming number 1 in July.

For all months of the year, cooking accidents are a leading and consistent cause of burns. They rank number 2, 3, or 4 depending on the season.

From May through October, gasoline is a leading cause of burns.

It is interesting to note that the top five ranked causes of burns: scalds, house fires, cooking accidents, gasoline and hot car parts/radiator explosions, are consistent. They change places in the ranking and reorder themselves based on seasonal fluctuations. (See Table 2.).

AFFECTED AGE GROUPS

Adults (aged 21-64) comprise over half, 52% of the total burns reported; children 10 and under account for 22% of burn victims and teenagers represent 18%. (See Graph B.).

CAUSES

The leading causes of burn injuries in Massachusetts during 1985 were: hot liquid scalds; electrical burns; house fires; cooking accidents;

Table 2.

LEADING CAUSES OF BURNS REPORTED IN EACH MONTHJANUARY-41

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scald	10
House Fires	7
Cooking	6
Gasoline	3
Smoking Materials	2
Electrical	2
Hot Car Parts	2
All others	19

MAY-55

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scald	13
Hot Car Part	6
Gasoline	5
Cooking/BBQ	5
Electrical	4
House Fire	3
Chemical	2
All others	17

FEBRUARY-25

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scald	10
House Fires	4
Smoking Materials	2
Grease	2
All Others	7

JUNE-40

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scald	8
Cooking/BBQ	4
Fireworks	4
Hot Car Part	3
Sunburn	3
Chemical	3
All Others	15

MARCH-57

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scald	19
House Fires	17
Cooking	4
Smoking Materials	2
Gasoline	2
All others	13

JULY-90

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Hot Car Parts	15
Fireworks	14
Hot Liquid Scalds	11
Smoking Materials	5
Cooking/BBQ	3
Sunburn	3
Boat Fires	2
All others	37

APRIL-44

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scald	13
Cooking	5
House Fires	4
Explosion	3
Motor Vehicle Accident	3
Chemical	3
Electrical	2
All Others	11

AUGUST

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Hot Liquid Scalds	13
Gasoline	6
Hot Car Parts	5
Appliances	3
Electrical	3
All others	17

Table 2. (cont'd)

SEPTEMBER-36

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Hot Liquid Scalds	12
Gasoline	7
House Fires	2
Chemical	2
Smoking Materials	2
All others	11

NOVEMBER-51

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scalds	20
Chemical	4
House Fires	4
All others	21

OCTOBER-53

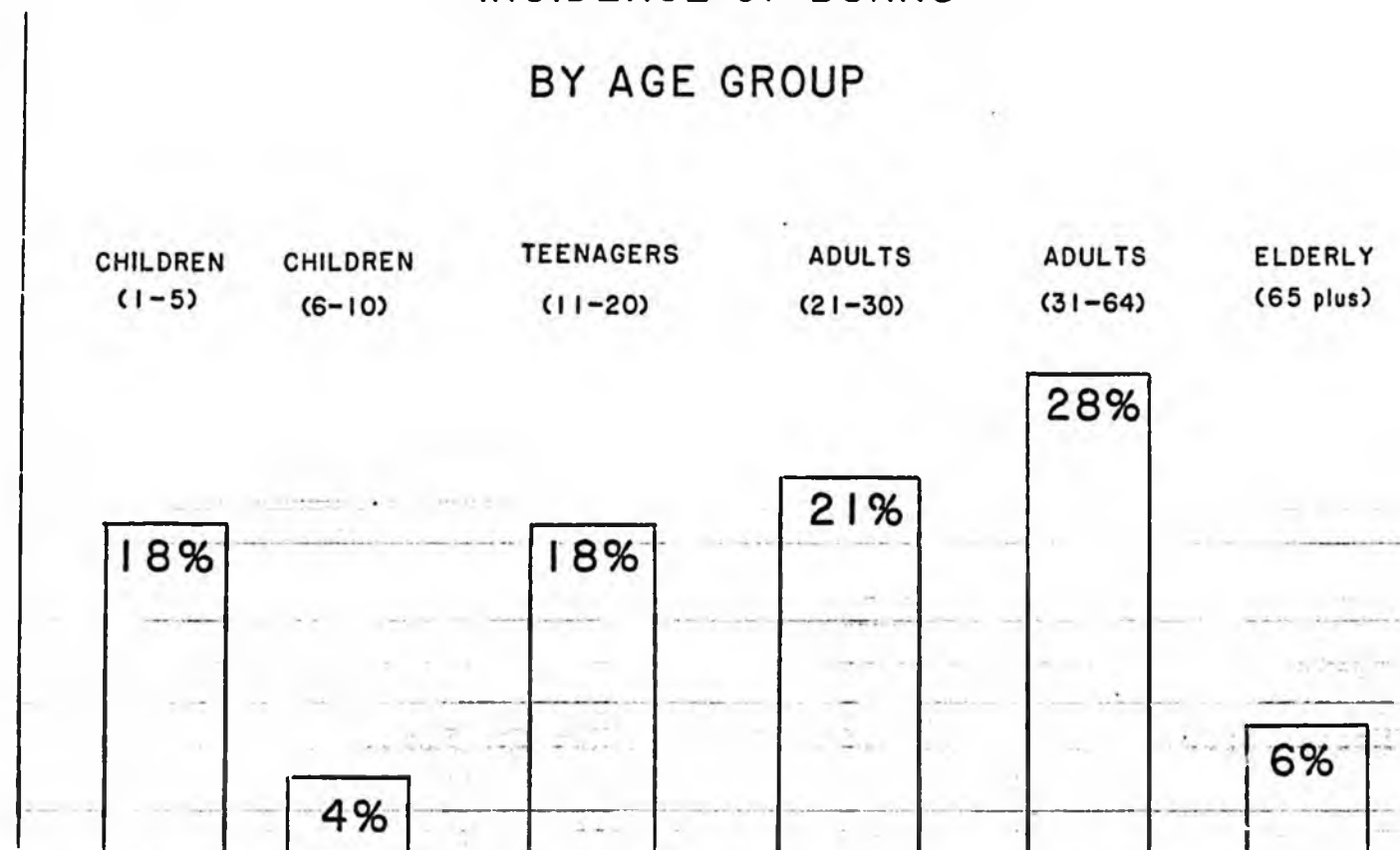
<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scalds	18
Gasoline	9
Smoking Materials	4
Hot Car Parts	4
House Fires	2
All others	16

DECEMBER-41

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scalds	14
House Fires	4
Cooking	3
Electrical	2
Woodstoves	2
All others	16

Graph B.

INCIDENCE OF BURNS
BY AGE GROUP

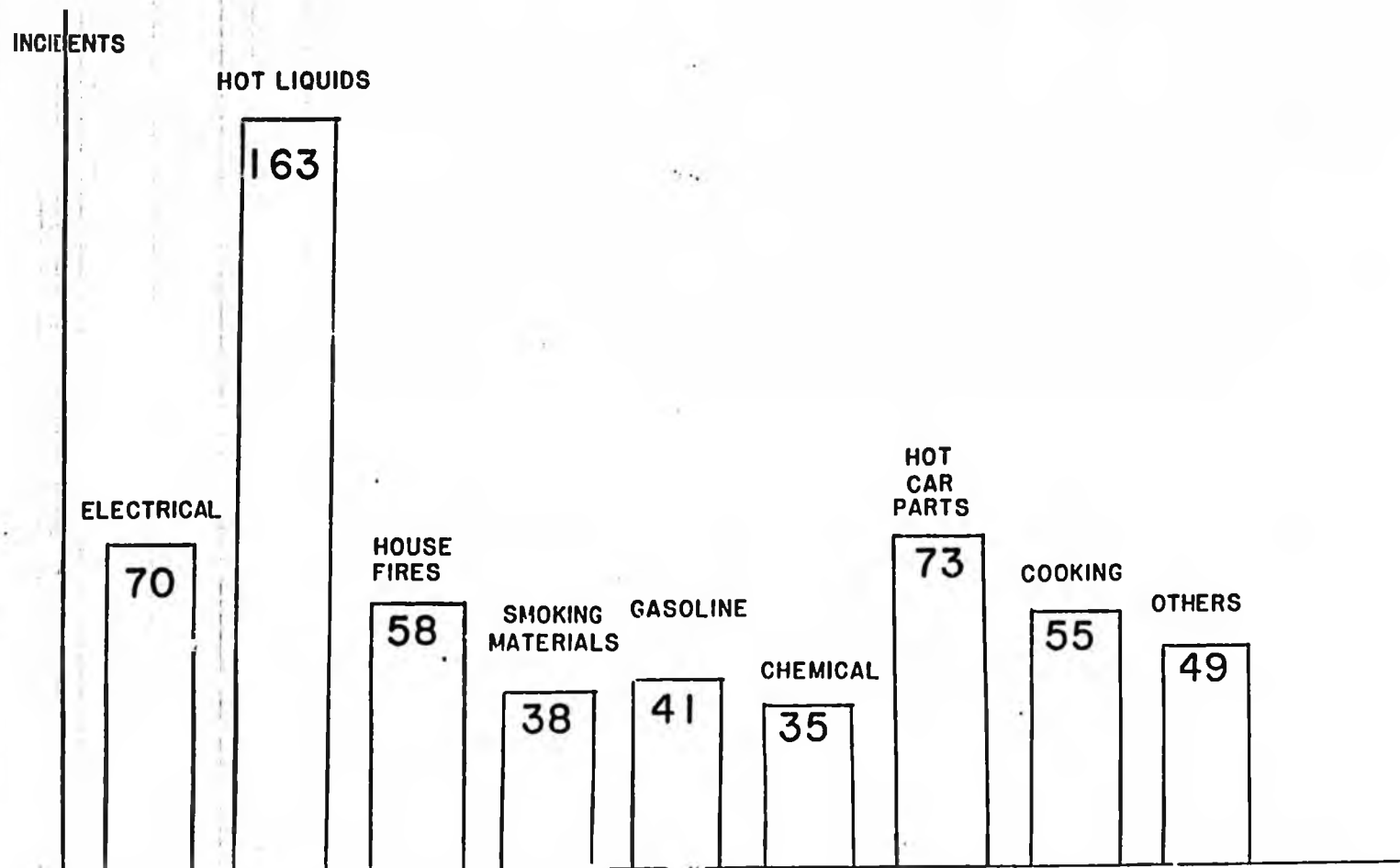


SOURCE: 1985 reports to the Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System (M-BIRS).

Graph C.

LEADING CAUSES OF BURNS

Total Population



SOURCE: 1985 reports to the Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System (M-BIRS).

hot car parts and radiator explosions; fireworks; and steam scalds. This is based on total burns.

CAUSES BY AGE GROUP

Children 5 and under accounted for 18% of all reported burns. 82 of the 106 burns for this age group, or 77% were caused by hot liquid scalds from coffee, tea, boiling water, and excessively hot bath water. 6% were received in house fires.

The 6-10 year old age group counted 29 victims; 50% of these burns were caused by hot liquid scalds and 16% occurred in house fires.

111 victims were teenagers 11-20 years old. 14% were caused by radiator explosions and hot car parts. 14% of these burns occurred while using gasoline. An additional 14% were due to fireworks. 12% of burns in this age group were cooking accidents.

21-30 year olds are the largest group of burn victims representing 21% of the total. The leading causes of burns for this age group were: car radiator explosions/hot car parts (16%); chemical burns (15%); hot liquid scalds (13%); cooking accidents (12%); and misuse of smoking materials (7%).

72 victims were 31-40 years old. 18% of these burns were caused by hot car parts and radiator explosions; 13% occurred in house fires; 9% happened while working with gasoline.

9% of the reported burn victims were aged 41-50. Nearly one-quarter of these burns were from hot car parts and radiator explosions. Hot liquid scalds caused 18%. 12% of these burns occurred in house fires. 9% of the burns were the result of the misuse of smoking materials.

6% of 1985's burn injuries involved 51-64 year olds. Hot liquid spills and house fires each caused 15% of these burns. 11% were due to the misuse of smoking materials.

Table 3.

TABLE OF CAUSES OF BURNS BY AGE GROUP

CAUSES	AGE									ROW TOTAL
	0-5	6-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-64	65+	UNK	
Hot Liquid Scalds	84	13	12	18	7	10	7	13	2	166
House Fires	7	4	3	13	10	7	7	6		57
Radiator Explosion/ Hot Car Parts	1	0	16	20	11	9	5	1	1	63
Car Fires	0	0	3	4	3	2	0	0		12
Gasoline	0	3	15	8	7	6	2	1		42
Cooking Accidents	5	0	13	16	3	7	4	7		55
Fireworks	1	2	15	1	4	0	0	1		24
Smoking Materials	2	3	3	9	4	5	5	5		36
Chemicals	3	0	7	14	3	1	2	0		30
Steam	2	3	2	3	2	2	0	1		15
Electricity	0	0	4	10	5	2	3	1		25
Clothing On Fire	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2		6
Brush/Bon Fire	2	0	4	4	1	2	0	1		14
Gunpowder	0	0	5	2	0	1	0	0		8
Sunburn	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0		6
Boat Fires	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0		4
Appliances	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	1		8
Portable Heaters	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0		4
Furnaces	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0		6
Bombs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1
Self-Immolation	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0		4
Plane Crashes	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		1
Undetermined									1	1
Column Total	111	29	111	129	67	58	40	40	4	589
Column % of Total*	18%	4%	18%	21%	11%	9%	6%	6%		100%

* Percentages are rounded off and may not appear to total 100%.

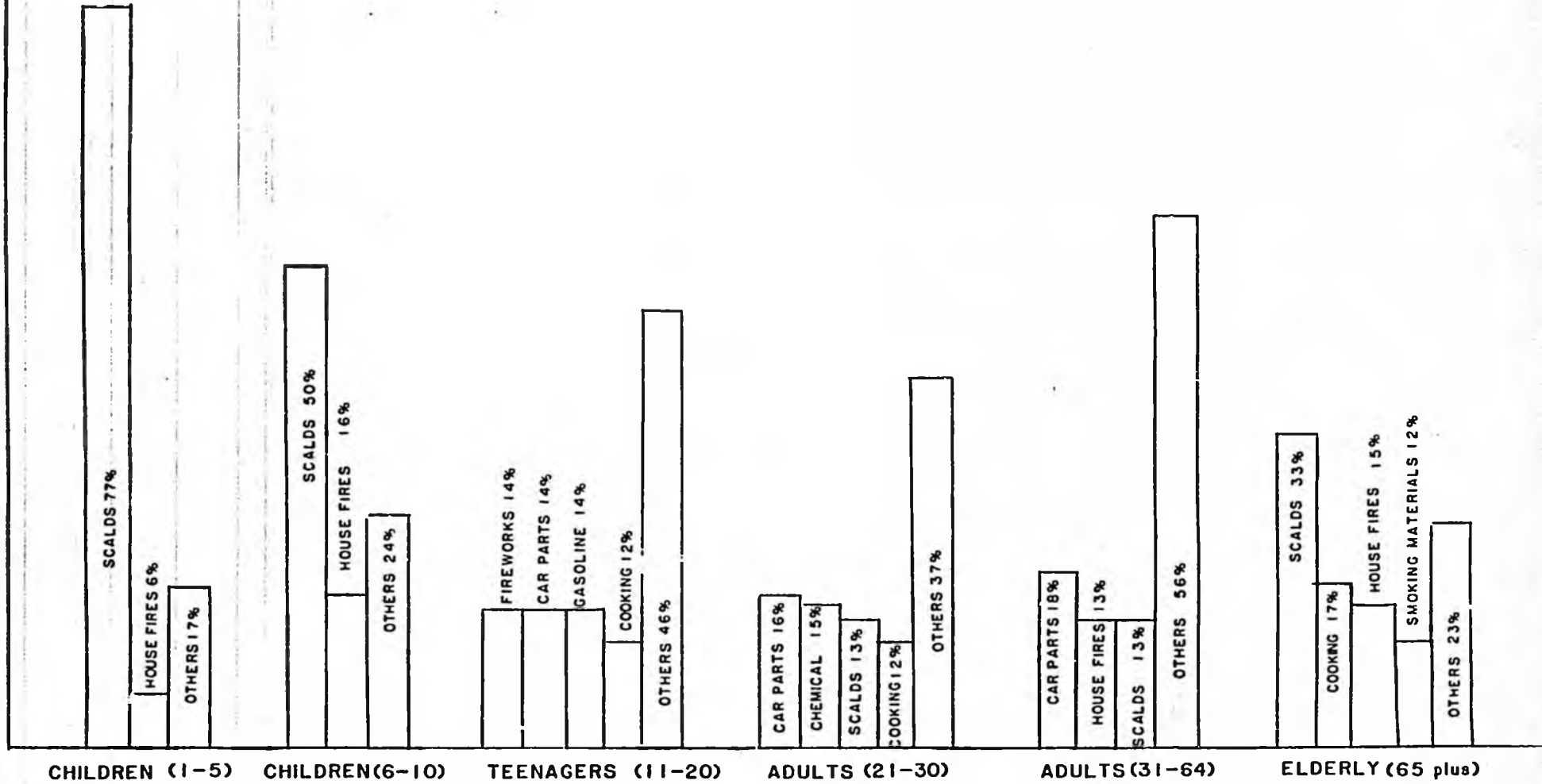
SOURCE: 1985 reports to the Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System (M-BIRS).

Graph D.

LEADING CAUSES OF BURNS BY AGE GROUP

%

-8-



SOURCE: 1985 report by the Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System (M-BIRS).

Table 4.

LEADING CAUSES OF BURNS BY AGE GROUP

AGE 0-5 Total = 111

Hot Liquid Scalds-84
House Fires-7

AGE 6-10 Total = 29

Hot Liquid Scalds-13
House Fires-4

AGE 11-20 Total = 111

Hot Car Parts/
Radiator Explosion-16
Gasoline-15
Fireworks-15
Cooking-13

AGE 21-30 Total = 129

Hot Car Parts/
Radiator Explosions-20
Chemicals-14
Hot Liquid Scalds-18
Cooking-16
Smoking Materials-9

AGE 31-40 Total = 67

Hot Car Parts/
Radiator Explosions-11
House Fires-10
Hot Liquid Scalds-7
Gasoline-7

AGE 41-50 Total = 58

Hot Car Parts/
Radiator Explosions-19
Hot Liquid Scalds-10
House Fires-7
Cooking-7
Smoking Materials-5

AGE 51-64 Total = 40

Hot Liquid Scalds-7
House Fires-7
Smoking Materials-5
Hot Car Parts/
Radiator Explosions-5

AGE 65 and over Total = 40

Hot Liquid Scalds-13
Cooking-7
House Fires-6
Smoking Materials-5

The elderly, people aged 65 and over, accounted for 6% of total burn victims. Hot liquid scalds caused one-third (33%) of these burns. Cooking accidents caused 17% of the elderly's burns. 15% occurred as the result of house fires; and 125 were due to the misuse of smoking materials.

Graph D. shows the leading causes of burns for each age group. Table 3. shows the total number of burns by cause and age group. Table 4. shows only the leading causes of burns by age group.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEMOGRAPHICS

Burn victims during 1985 came from 180 different Massachusetts cities and towns and from every county. People came from all the large population centers and from many rural communities. (See Table 5.) Massachusetts hospitals also treated and reported the burn injuries of 30 people who live outside of Massachusetts. Graph E. depicts the number of burn victims by their county of residence.

CONCLUSIONS

The preceding analysis of Massachusetts burns in 1985 shows the extent to which fire prevention and burn prevention overlap. It is our hope that fire prevention agencies, public health officials, the medical community, educators, and community groups can together use this information to form a "road map" for burn prevention strategies.

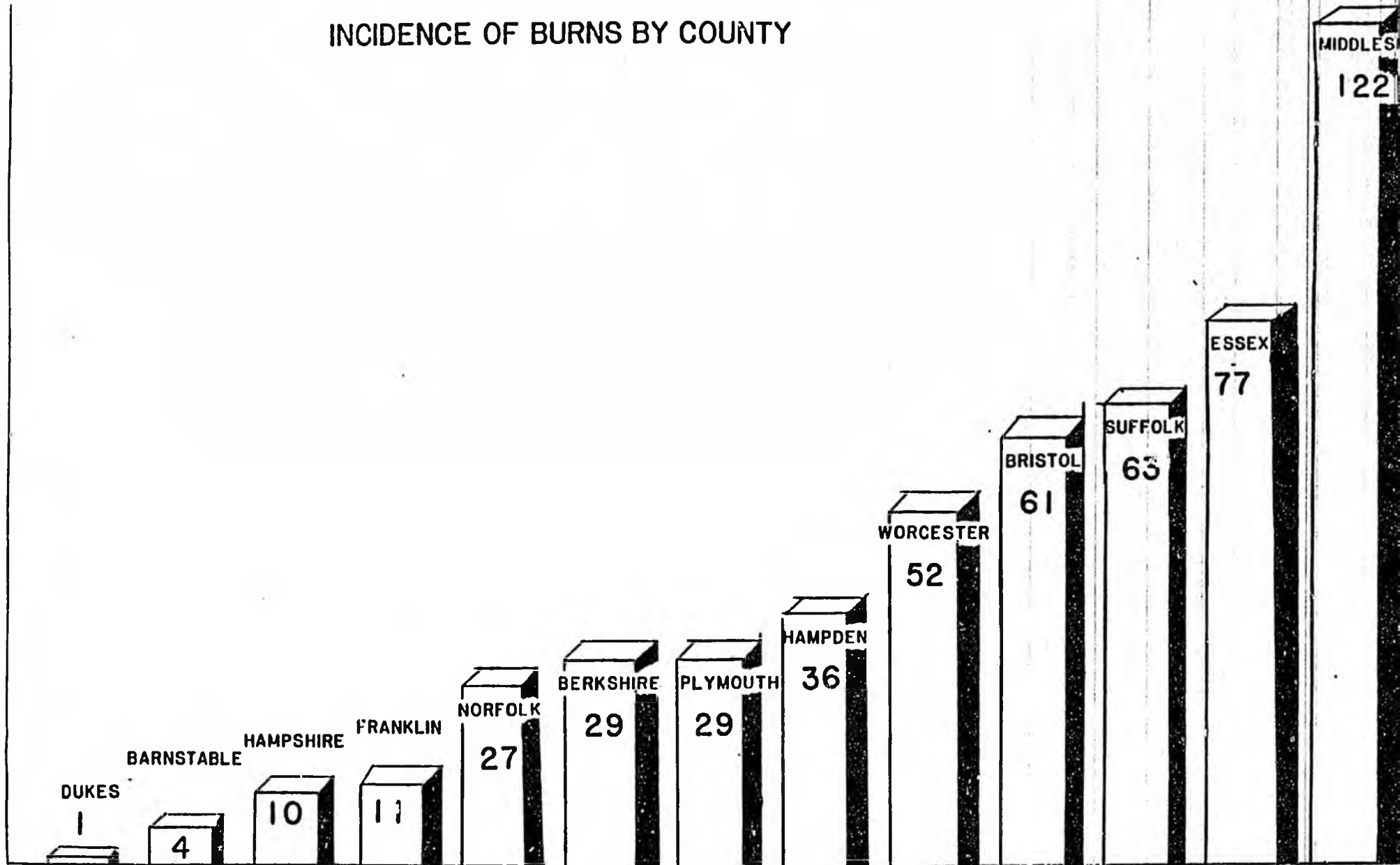
It is abundantly clear that the public needs greater education on preventing scalds to young children in the home; on how to react to cooking accidents which get out of control; the dangers inherent in car radiators and hot car parts; the dangers in using fireworks and gasoline; and the message about the careless use and disposal of smoking materials cannot be reiterated enough.

Some of these messages should be communicated all year long, and some should be targeted to the season when they most frequently occur.

The audience for burn prevention messages is also quite clear. Parents should be the target for messages about keeping pot handles from hanging over the edge of the stove; for testing bath water and for not letting children bathe unattended; for keeping cups of coffee and tea far from the reach of curious hands. Teenagers need education on not touching car radiators while hot and under pressure; about proper auto mechanics and the proper use of gasoline; the dangers of fireworks; and how to react to cooking accidents. All age groups need to learn the incredible importance of installing and maintaining smoke detectors and of practicing home exit drills, since house fires are a leading cause of burns and deaths across all age groups.

Graph E.

INCIDENCE OF BURNS BY COUNTY



SOURCE: 1985 reports to the Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System (M-BIRS).

Burn Injury Telephone Report

Please Print

FOR OFPC USE ONLY

DATE RECEIVED		TIME RECEIVED		CONTROL #	
1) VICTIM'S NAME (Last, First, M.I.)			2) SEX <input type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE		3) DATE OF BIRTH
4) VICTIM'S ADDRESS (Number, Street)					APT. #
CITY, TOWN, POST OFFICE		STATE	ZIP CODE	4a) VICTIM'S TELEPHONE NUMBER () -	
5) ADDRESS WHERE BURN OCCURRED (Number, Street)					
CITY, TOWN, POST OFFICE		COUNTY		STATE	ZIP CODE
6) DATE OF INJURY		7) TIME OF INJURY HRS.		8) PERCENT BURNED %	9) DEGREE(S) OF BURN(S) <input type="checkbox"/> 1st <input type="checkbox"/> 2nd <input type="checkbox"/> 3rd <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation burn
10) AREA(S) OF BODY INJURED			11) INJURY SEVERITY (Place appropriate number in box)		
1 <input type="checkbox"/> FACE, HEAD 6 <input type="checkbox"/> LEG 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NECK, SHOULDER 7 <input type="checkbox"/> FOOT 3 <input type="checkbox"/> CHEST, ABDOMEN 8 <input type="checkbox"/> ARM 4 <input type="checkbox"/> BACK, BUTTOCKS 9 <input type="checkbox"/> HAND 5 <input type="checkbox"/> GROIN, GENITALS 10 <input type="checkbox"/> INTERNAL (Including trachea and larynx)			1 MODERATE (treated and released) 2 SERIOUS (hospitalized) 3 LIFE THREATENING (death is imminent and/or probable) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 DEAD ON ARRIVAL		
12) APPARENT CAUSE OF BURN INJURY (Place appropriate number in box)					
1 CHEMICAL — Contact or exposure to reactive, caustic, corrosive or irritating substance 2 CONTACT W/ HOT OBJECT — Woodstove, stovepipe, furnace, iron, steampipe, exhaust pipe, etc. 3 COOKING — Stove, oven, hotplate, barbecue, hot grease 4 ELECTRICAL — Electrocuttion, electrical equipment and flashburns 5 EXPLOSIVE — Gun powder, TNT, dynamite 6 FIREWORKS — Sparklers, firecrackers, rockets, smoke bombs, etc. 7 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS — Ignition of flammable/combustible liquids such as gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, jet fuel, lighter fluid, etc. 8 GAS/VAPOR EXPLOSION — Ignition of flammable gases or the explosion of flammable liquid vapors 9 HOT LIQUID — Hot water, coffee, tea, hot food, hot tar, melted plastic, etc. 10 OTHER OPEN FLAME — Welding, matches, lighter, torch, etc. 11 OUTSIDE FIRES — Grass and brush, forest, bonfires, dump, trash and refuse fires, etc. 12 RADIATION — Burns caused by contact or exposure to any radioactive materials 13 STEAM — Caused by escaping steam from radiators, boilers, pipes, etc. 14 STRUCTURE FIRE — Any uncontained burning within a structure, including smoking accidents, trash fires, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> 15 SUNBURN — Exposure to ultraviolet light, including sun lamps 16 VEHICLE FIRE — Car, truck, plane, boat, tractor, lawnmower, etc., carburetor and engine fires, etc.					
13) REPORTING FACILITY					
14) ADDRESS OF REPORTING FACILITY (Number, Street)					
CITY, TOWN, POST OFFICE				STATE	ZIP CODE
15) NAME OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN (Last, First, M.I.)					
16) PERSON REPORTING				TITLE	

RENOTIFICATION

DATE		TIME	
AGENCY			
PERSON RECEIVING REPORT			TITLE
TELEPHONE OPERATOR			CHECK IF ADDITIONAL NOTES ARE ON BACK ...

FOR OFPC USE ONLY

DATE WHEN REPORT FORM IS RECEIVED		DATE WHEN DATA IS FILED		P F I #	
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Original sponsors: Koponen and Collins

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 332 (HESS)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the reporting of certain in-
7 juries."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. AS 08.64 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 Sec. 08.64.337. HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS TO REPORT CERTAIN

11 INJURIES. (a) A health care professional who treats or attends to a

12 person with an injury described in (b) of this section shall make

13 certain that an oral report of the injury is made promptly to the

14 Department of Public Safety, a local law enforcement agency, or

15 a village public safety officer. The health care professional shall

16 make certain that a written report of an injury described in (b)(1) or

17 (2) of this section is submitted to the Department of Public Safety

18 within three working days after the person is treated. The report

19 shall be on a form provided by the department.

20 (b) The following injuries shall be reported under (a) of this

21 section:

22 (1) second or third degree burns to five percent or more of

23 a patient's body;

24 (2) a burn to a patient's upper respiratory tract or

25 laryngeal edema due to the inhalation of super-heated air;

26 (3) a bullet wound, powder burn, or other injury apparently

27 caused by the discharge of a firearm;

28 (4) an injury apparently caused by a knife, axe, or other

29 sharp or pointed instrument, unless the injury was clearly accidental;

1 and

2 (5) an injury that is likely to cause the death of the
3 patient, unless the injury was clearly accidental.

4 (c) A person who, in good faith, makes a report under this
5 section, or who participates in judicial proceedings related to a
6 report under this section, is immune from any civil or criminal li-
7 ability that might otherwise be incurred as a result of making such a
8 report or participating in the judicial proceedings.

9 (d) In this section, "health care professional" includes an
10 emergency medical technician, health aide, physician, nurse, para-
11 medic, and physician's assistant, but does not include a practitioner
12 of religious healing.

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY KOPONEN

2

HOUSE BILL NO. 332

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the reporting of burn injuries."

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 * Section 1. AS 08.64 is amended by adding a new section to read:

9 Sec. 08.64.337. PHYSICIANS TO REPORT BURN INJURIES. (a) A
10 physician who treats or attends to a person with a burn injury shall
11 report the injury to the Department of Public Safety, division of fire
12 prevention, on a form provided by the department. The report shall be
13 submitted within 72 hours after the person is treated. If, in the
14 physician's opinion, the person is likely to die before the department
15 receives a written report, the physician shall make certain that the
16 Alaska State Troopers or a local law enforcement agency is given
17 prompt oral notice that the person is being treated for a burn injury
18 and that the person may die soon.

19 (b) In this section, "burn injury" means

20 (1) second or third degree burns to five percent or more of
21 a patient's body; or

22 (2) a burn to a patient's upper respiratory tract or laryn-
23 geal edema due to the inhalation of super-heated air.