



OPEN ACCESS

# Incidence of medically attended paediatric burns across the UK

Katie Davies,<sup>1</sup> Emma Louise Johnson,<sup>1</sup> Linda Hollén,<sup>1,2,3</sup> Hywel M Jones,<sup>1</sup> Mark D Lyttle,<sup>4,5,6</sup> Sabine Maguire,<sup>1,3</sup> Alison Mary Kemp,<sup>1,3</sup> on behalf of PERUKI

► Additional material is published online only. To view please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/injuryprev-2018-042881>).

<sup>1</sup>Division of Population Medicine, School of Medicine, Cardiff University, University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff, UK  
<sup>2</sup>Centre for Academic Child Health, Bristol Medical School, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK  
<sup>3</sup>The Scar Free Foundation Centre for Children's Burn Research, Bristol Royal Hospital for Children, University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust, Bristol, UK

<sup>4</sup>Emergency Department, Bristol Royal Hospital for Children, Bristol, UK

<sup>5</sup>Faculty of Health and Applied Sciences, University of the West of England, Bristol, UK

<sup>6</sup>Paediatric Emergency Research, Ireland, UK

## Correspondence to

Dr Alison Mary Kemp, Division of Population Medicine, School of Medicine, Cardiff University, University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff CF14 4YS, UK; [kempam@cardiff.ac.uk](mailto:kempam@cardiff.ac.uk)

Received 15 May 2018

Revised 7 November 2018

Accepted 8 November 2018

Published Online First

21 February 2019

## ABSTRACT

**Objective** Childhood burns represent a burden on health services, yet the full extent of the problem is difficult to quantify. We estimated the annual UK incidence from primary care (PC), emergency attendances (EA), hospital admissions (HA) and deaths.

**Methods** The population was children (0–15 years), across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland (NI), with medically attended burns 2013–2015. Routinely collected data sources included PC attendances from Clinical Practice Research Datalink 2013–2015), EAs from Paediatric Emergency Research in the United Kingdom and Ireland (PERUKI, 2014) and National Health Services Wales Informatics Services, HAs from Hospital Episode Statistics, National Services Scotland and Social Services and Public Safety (2014), and mortality from the Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland and NI Statistics and Research Agency 2013–2015. The population denominators were based on Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates.

**Results** The annual PC burns attendance was 16.1/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI 15.6 to 16.6); EAs were 35.1/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI 34.7 to 35.5) in England and 28.9 (95% CI 27.5 to 30.3) in Wales. HAs ranged from 6.0/10 000 person at risk (95% CI 5.9 to 6.2) in England to 3.1 in Wales and Scotland (95% CI 2.7 to 3.8 and 2.7 to 3.5, respectively) and 2.8 (95% CI 2.4 to 3.4) in NI. In England, Wales and Scotland, 75% of HAs were aged <5 years. Mortality was low with 0.1/10 000 000 persons at risk (95% CI 0.06 to 0.2).

**Conclusions** With an estimated 19 574 PC attendances, 37 703 EAs (England and Wales only), 6639 HAs and 1–6 childhood deaths annually, there is an urgent need to improve UK childhood burns prevention.

## INTRODUCTION

Burns are the fourth most common injury after road traffic incidents, falls and interpersonal violence,<sup>1</sup> and are among the most expensive injuries, owing to acute and long-term costs of medical care in the community and hospital and consequent education or work time lost.<sup>2</sup> Childhood burns account for over half of burns seen in European hospitals.<sup>3</sup> Burns are painful, often resulting in psychological complications, disfigurement and disability.<sup>4,5</sup>

In the UK, care of childhood burns occurs in several settings. Burns may be treated at home or by pharmacists, primary care (PC) teams, in minor injury units or emergency departments (EDs). Some require hospital admission (HA), and complex burns

are referred to specialist paediatric burn services within the National Network for Burn Care.<sup>6</sup>

There is a lack of published literature regarding the incidence of childhood burns in the UK across the full spectrum of medically attended burns. Since 2005, the International Burn Injury Database (iBID) has improved surveillance of admissions to specialised Burns Units or Centres in England and Wales.<sup>7,8</sup> However, this represents only the most serious burns. Baker *et al* estimated overall annual burn incidence from linked national data sets of PC attendances, HAs and deaths in England from 1998 to 2011, for those aged 0–24 years as 35.5 per 10 000 persons at risk,<sup>9</sup> identifying falling rates of annual incidence. This group also estimated an overall crude annual incidence rate for thermal events among 0–4 years.<sup>10</sup> Other studies have reported solely ED data.<sup>11–13</sup>

The prevalence and severity of childhood burns are affected by changing population demographics and burn hazards.<sup>3,14</sup> As burns in children are largely preventable,<sup>5</sup> it is important to have accurate estimates of childhood burns across different healthcare settings in order to target and evaluate prevention strategies, and tailor healthcare provision.<sup>14–16</sup>

This study aims to estimate the annual incidence of childhood burns treated across the National Health Service (NHS) in the UK.

## METHODS

We used routinely collected national morbidity and mortality data, and research data sets for children aged 0–15 years presenting to health services with a burn, across the four UK countries for 2013–2015. Data sources are described in [table 1](#). The annual incidence figures were estimated using episodes of care in each healthcare setting. Data were grouped into age bands 0–4, 5–9 and 10–15 years where possible. The estimated UK population represented is based on Office for National Statistics mid-year data that were available in December 2015 and detailed in [table 2](#).<sup>17</sup>

### Primary care attendances

PC first attendances due to burns were estimated using the Clinical Practice Research Datalink (CPRD), a longitudinal database of PC records that is representative of 6.9% of the UK population.<sup>18</sup>

All children aged 0–15 years registered with a PC practice contributing data to CPRD during 2013–2015 calendar years were identified. Data were extracted for all Read Codes associated with burns



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2020. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

**To cite:** Davies K, Johnson EL, Hollén L, *et al*. *Inj Prev* 2020;**26**:24–30.

**Table 1** Sources used for data collection of childhood burns incidence across the UK for the period 2013–2015

		Deaths	Hospital admission (HA)	HA to burns services	Emergency attendance (EA)	GP attendances
England	Data source	ONS online publications*	APC as part of HES (national data set) through NHS digital†	iBID¶	PERUKI‡‡	CPRD ††
	Dates of data used	CY 2013, 2014, 2015	FY 2014	FY 2014	CY 2014	CY 2013, 2014, 2015
	Age range (years)	0–14	0–15	0–15	0–15	0–15
	Age bands available	<1, 1–4, 5–9, 10–15	0–4, 5–9, 10–15	Not available	0–4, 5–9, 10–15	0–4, 5–9, 10–15
Wales	Data source	ONS online publications*	APC as part of NWIS**	iBID¶	Personal communication from EDDS as part of NWIS (national data set)**	CPRD†
	Dates of data used	CY 2013, 2014, 2015	FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2014	CY 2013, 2014, 2015
	Age range (years)	0–14	0–15	0–15	0–15	0–15
	Age bands available	<1, 1–4, 5–9, 10–15	0–4, 5–9, 10–15	Not available	0–4, 5–9, 10–15	0–4, 5–9, 10–15
Scotland	Data source	Personal communication with NRS‡	ISD as part of NSS (national data set) via Unintentional Injuries and Maternity Team	Not available	Not available	CPRD††
	Dates of data used	CY 2013, 2014, 2015	FY 2014			CY 2013, 2014, 2015
	Age range (years)	0–14	0–15			0–15
	Age bands available	<1, 1–4, 5–9, 10–15	0–4, 5–9, 10–15			0–4, 5–9, 10–15
Northern Ireland	Data source	NISRA§	HIS online publications as part of DHSSPS (national data set)‡‡	Not available	Not available	CPRD††
	Dates of data used	CY 2013, 2014, 2015	FY 2014			CY 2013, 2014, 2015
	Age range (years)	0–14	0–19			0–15
	Age bands available	<1, 1–4, 5–9, 10–15	0–4, 5–9, 10–15			0–4, 5–9, 10–15

\*<https://www.ons.gov.uk/>.†<https://digital.nhs.uk/>.‡<https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk>.§<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/births-deaths-and-marriages>¶\*\*NHS Wales Informatics Service [www.wales.nhs.uk/nwis/home](http://www.wales.nhs.uk/nwis/home)

APC, Admitted patient care; CPRD, Clinical Practice Research Datalink; CY, Calendar Year; DHSSPS, Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety Northern Ireland; EA, Emergency Attendance; EDDS, Emergency Department Data Set; FY, Financial Year; GP, General Practice; HA, Hospital Admissions; HES, Hospital Episode Statistics; HIS, Hospital Inpatient System; ISD, Information Services Division; NISRA, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency; NRS, National Records Scotland; NSS, National Services Scotland; NWIS, NHS Wales informatics services; ONS, Office for National Statistics; PERUKI, Paediatric Emergency Research in the UK and Ireland; iBID, International Burn Injury Database.

(online supplementary appendix 1) and verified by two authors. Consultation codes related to patient administration referrals or treatment were excluded. To differentiate new cases from repeat consultations for the same burn, we used an algorithm that excluded consultations for a burn within a 3-week time window. We counted presentation events to determine when they levelled out, varying the time window to 30 days. The number of children of the appropriate age at risk at mid-year was used to calculate persons' risk figures using the number of UK CPRD registered patients from practices with acceptable data quality.

### Emergency attendances

We defined EA as attendance to any of the three tiers of UK-provided service; consultant-led 24 hours service with full resuscitation facilities, consultant-led single speciality service and doctor-led/nurse-led service.

National English EA data did not detail the reason for attendance at the time of the study. To obtain representative figures, EDs that were members of the Paediatric Emergency Research in the United Kingdom & Ireland (PERUKI) (online supplementary appendix 2), were invited to contribute data during calendar year 2014 (2013 and 2015 data unavailable).<sup>19</sup> Coding systems varied between EDs: International Classification of Disease (ICD-10), NHS data manual and local systems, however PERUKI supplied the total number of EA and the number of burn EAs for each ED. Although Welsh, Scottish and NI PERUKI data were available, insufficient units in each of these countries contributed to enable representative national estimates. Irish PERUKI data

were beyond the study remit. We therefore provide a national estimate from PERUKI data for England only. For all 24 *Welsh* EDs, we used the Wales Emergency Department Data Set (EDDS) (online supplementary appendices 1 and 2) to produce a national estimate.

### Hospital admissions

Data on admitted patients (including admission to hospitals with specialised burns services) from Hospital Episode Statistics, for whom a burn was the primary diagnosis, related to the financial year 2014, and used ICD-10 codes T20-32 (online supplementary appendix 1). NI data were not included in the total UK estimate because data were only available for different age groups.

### Hospital admissions to specialised burns services

HA data does not detail the type of HA. iBID data for 2014 provided data on admissions to Specialised Burns Services in *England* and *Wales*. There were no equivalent data for *Scotland* and *NI*.

### Mortality

Data sets related to calendar years 2013–2015 used coroner reports and Medical Certificate of Cause of Death according to ICD-10 codes T20-32 (online supplementary 1). Data detailed the number and age of children who experienced a burn contributing to, or causing, death.

**Table 2** Total hospital admissions (HA) including those to burn services, emergency attendances (EA) and primary care attendances for burns in the UK from 2013 to 2015.

Country	Year		0–4 years	5–9 years	10–15 years	Total
<b>HA</b>						
England	2014	Burn admission	4642 (75.0%)	778 (12.6%)	766 (12.4%)	6 186 (100%)
		Population	3 430 957	3 272 365	3 600 234	10 303 556
		Incidence/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI)	13.5 (13.2–13.9)	2.4 (2.2–2.6)	2.1 (2.0–2.3)	6.0 (5.9–6.2)
Wales		Burn admission	129 (75.4%)	25 (14.6%)	17 (9.9%)	171 (100%)
		Population	177 675	176 324	200 842	554 841
		Incidence/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI)	7.3 (6.1–8.6)	1.4 (0.9–2.1)	0.8 (0.5–1.3)	3.1 (2.7–3.8)
Scotland		Burn admission	221 (78.4%)	30 (10.6%)	31 (11.0%)	282 (100%)
		Population	292 230	288 585	386 467	911 282
		Incidence/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI)	7.6 (6.6–8.6)	1.0 (0.7–1.5)	0.9 (0.6–1.3)	3.1 (2.7–3.5)
NI*		Burn admission	NA	NA	NA	137
		Population				481 588
		Incidence/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI)				2.8 (2.4–3.4)
UK†		Burn admission				6 639
		Population				11 766 360
		Incidence/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI)				5.6 (5.5–5.8)
<b>HA to burns services</b>						
England	2014	Burn admission	1716 (77.7%)	257 (11.6%)	235 (10.6%)	2208 (100%)
		Population	3 430 957	3 272 365	3 600 234	10 303 556
		Incidence/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI)	5.0 (4.8–5.3)	0.8 (0.7–0.9)	0.7 (0.6–0.7)	2.1 (2.1–2.2)
Wales		Burn admission	48 (69.6%)	14 (20.3%)	7 (10.1%)	69 (100%)
		Population	177 675	176 324	200 842	554 841
		Incidence/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI)	2.7 (2.0–3.6)	0.8 (0.4–1.3)	0.4 (0.1–0.7)	1.2 (1.0–1.6)
<b>EA</b>						
Wales	2014	Burn attendance	990	277	333	1 600
		Population	177 675	176 324	200 842	554 841
		Incidence/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI)	55.9 (52.5–59.4)	15.7 (14.0–17.7)	16.6 (14.9–18.5)	28.9 (27.5–30.3)
England	2014	PERUKI burn EA	6238	1505	1613	9356
		PERUKI Total EA	NA	NA	NA	1 004 965
		PERUKI % burn EA/total EA (95% CI)				0.9% (0.9%–1.0%)
		Annual national EA	1 812 285	877 534	1 188 164	3 877 983
		Calculated EA for burns				36 103
		Population	3 430 957	3 272 365	3 600 234	10 303 556
		Incidence/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI)				35.1 (34.7–35.5)
<b>Primary care</b>						
UK	2013	Burn attendance	730 (50.4%)	274 (18.9%)	445 (30.7%)	1449 (100%)
		Persons at risk	270 479	263 140	302 953	836 572
		Incidence/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI)	27.0 (25.1–29.0)	10.4 (9.2–11.7)	14.7 (13.4–16.1)	17.3 (16.5–18.2)
	2014	Burn attendance	589 (48.3%)	233 (19.1%)	397 (32.6%)	1219 (100%)
		Persons at risk	243 469	242 272	272 869	758 610
		Incidence/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI)	24.2 (22.3–26.2)	9.6 (8.4–10.9)	14.6 (13.2–16.0)	16.1 (15.2–17.0)
	2015	Burn attendance	511 (53.4%)	193 (20.2%)	253 (26.4%)	957 (100%)
		Persons at risk	208 063	212 094	235 972	656 129
		Incidence/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI)	24.6 (22.5–26.8)	9.1 (7.9–10.5)	10.7 (9.5–12.1)	14.6 (13.7–15.5)
	Total 2013–2015	Burn attendance	1830 (50.5%)	700 (19.3%)	1095 (30.2%)	3625 (100%)
		Persons at risk	722 011	717 506	811 794	2 251 311
		Incidence/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI)	25.4 (24.2–26.5)	9.8 (9.1–10.5)	13.5 (12.7–14.3)	16.1 (15.6–16.6)

HA and emergency department available for the financial year 2014 and HA to burns service for the calendar year 2014. Where possible the age range for a child was 0–15 completed years, different age ranges are noted in the table.

\*NI data only available for 0–19 years.

†UK figures based on English, Welsh and Scottish data, NI excluded due to different age range.

NI, Northern Ireland; PERUKI, Paediatric Emergency Research in the United Kingdom & Ireland.

Permission was granted from each source providing data to present this analysis. ISAC approval was received September 2016 for CPRD data (protocol number 16\_199).

### Data analysis

Data were analysed using Microsoft Excel, Stata V.14 and R V.3.3.2 (PC data).<sup>20</sup> The number of burns, age group and the

population at risk were identified from each source. Since we only had population data and no detailed information on exact time contribution of each individual, for HA, HA to burns services, EA and mortality, we calculated average number of persons at risk using the formula:

Average number of persons at risk =  $(N \text{ population baseline} + N \text{ end}) / 2$  where  $N \text{ end} = N \text{ population baseline} - N \text{ burns}$

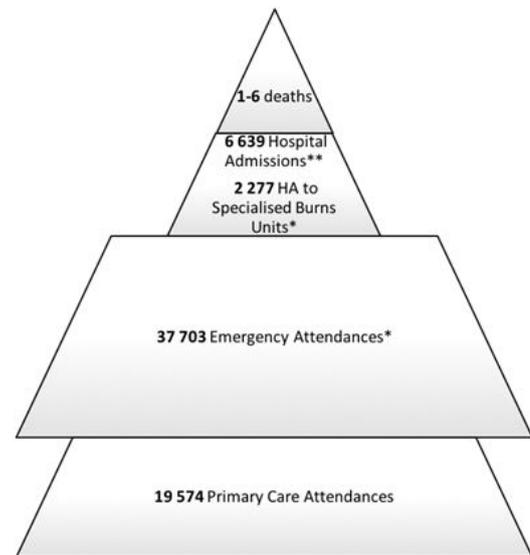
Population figures used in this calculation are detailed in table 2 and are based on figures available when the webpage was accessed on 1 December 2015 (17). Annual incidence figures for each healthcare setting were then estimated per 10 000 persons at risk with 95% CIs. PC annual incidence rates were estimated using the number of PC attendances and persons at risk at mid-year (table 2). A person's time at risk began at the latest of the study start date (1 January 2013), their registration date with a practice and the date CPRD considered the practice data to be 'up to standard', and ended at the earliest of the study end date (31 December 2015), their 5th/10th/16th birthday (depending on age group under consideration), death, date of transfer out of the practice and last data collection date from the practice.

For England, the percentage of total EAs to PERUKI sites that were burns was calculated. This proportion was multiplied by the total number of paediatric EAs to the EDs in England for 2014 ( $n=3\ 877\ 983$ ) to estimate the number of burns seen in EDs annually in England (table 2).

We also performed a subanalysis, where the proportion of burns for children attending ED were compared across PERUKI sites according to burn service provision at the hospital attended. An ED was defined to have 'burn facilities' where there was an onsite accredited Burns Unit or previous one in the process of centralisation, plastic surgery, accredited Burn Centre and Burn Unit. To compare incidence rates in different ED settings and countries, we used IRRs and associated p values calculated in Stata (table 3).

## RESULTS

Estimated annual incidence rates and the frequency of burns for all settings are described in figure 1, tables 2 and 4.



**Figure 1** Estimated annual number of childhood burns in the UK from 2013 to 2015. All sources used age range 0–15 years apart from mortality data where children were 0–14 years. estimates for hospital admissions (HAs), HAs to specialised burns units and emergency attendances are based on data from 2014. \*HAs to specialised burns unit and emergency attendance estimates relate to England and Wales only. †HAs relate to England, Wales and Scotland only.

### Primary care

The overall annual incidence of PC burn attendances across the UK, from 2013 to 2015, was 16.1/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI 15.6 to 16.6). Incidence decreased annually: for 2013 it was 17.3/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI 16.5 to 18.2), 16.1/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI 15.2 to 17.0) in 2014 and 14.6/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI 13.7 to 15.5) in 2015. The majority of burns attendances (50.5%) involved children aged <5 years (table 2). Approximately 19 572 children visit PC with a burn annually in the UK.

**Table 3** IRR for burn incidence in the UK between countries for emergency attendance, hospital admission and mortality.

Mortality						
Country comparison	England and Wales–Scotland					
P value	0.15					
IRR (95% CI)	0.42 (0.1 to 3.9)					
Hospital admissions						
Country comparison	England–Wales	England–Scotland	England–NI	Wales–Scotland	Wales–NI	Scotland–NI
P value	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.5	0.2	0.2
IRR (95% CI)	2.0 (1.7 to 2.3)	1.9 (1.7 to 2.2)	2.1 (1.8 to 2.5)	1.0 (0.8 to 1.2)	1.1 (0.9 to 1.4)	1.1 (0.9 to 1.3)
Hospital admissions to Specialist Burns Units						
Country comparison	England–Wales					
P value	<0.001					
IRR (95% CI)	0.6 (0.5 to 0.7)					
Emergency attendance						
Country comparison	England–Wales					
P value	<0.001					
IRR (95% CI)	1.2 (1.1 to 1.3)					

General practice not available by country. NI mortality IRR are not calculated as there were no mortality burns cases in NI. For emergency attendances, there were insufficient data for other UK IRR. P values are derived from the incidence rate ratio command in Stata. We used the 'midp' one-sided exact significance calculated as a binomial probability. NI, Northern Ireland.

**Table 4** Estimated annual incidence of childhood deaths from burns in the UK from 2013 to 2015

Deaths/1 000 000 persons at risk 2013–2015	
<1 years	0.1 (95% CI 0.007 to 0.7)
1–4 years	0.2 (95% CI 0.06 to 0.3)
5–9 years	0.1 (95% CI 0.03 to 0.2)
10–14 years	0.1 (95% CI 0.01 to 0.2)
0–14 years	0.1 (95% CI 0.06 to 0.2)

### Emergency attendances

The 38 English PERUKI EDs, representing 15.6% of 244 English EDs. Burns accounted for 0.9% of child EAs, estimated incidence of 35.1 per 10 000 persons at risk (95% CI 34.7 to 35.5) (table 2). In England and Wales, 66.7% (7318/10 956) of EAs for burns were in children <5 years of age. The rate of EA attendance was significantly greater in England than in Wales (IRR 1.22 (95% CI 1.16 to 1.28)) (table 3). Across Wales burns accounted for 0.8% (1600/203 144) of all child EAs, an estimated incidence of 28.9 per 10 000 persons at risk (95% CI 27.5 to 30.3) (table 2).

PERUKI figures from England and Wales identified a total number of EA for burns of 37 703 for burns/year. This equates to an estimated incidence rate of 34.8/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI 34.4 to 35.1). The proportion of children who attended ED with a burn, in 18 units with an on-site burns facility, was significantly greater (0.93% (95% CI 0.91 to 0.95)) than in the 25 EDs without such facilities (0.87% (95% CI 0.85 to 0.89);  $p < 0.001$ ) (two-sample proportion test).

### Hospital admissions

The estimated incidence of HA was 6.0 per 10 000 persons at risk (95% CI 5.9 to 6.2) in England, 3.1 (95% CI 2.7 to 3.8) in Wales, 3.1 (95% CI 2.7 to 3.5) in Scotland and 2.8 (95% CI 2.4 to 3.4) in NI (0–19 years). There was a significant difference between the English and Welsh/Scottish/NI incidence (IRR 1.95 (95% CI 1.67 to 2.28), IRR 1.94 (95% CI 1.72 to 2.19), IRR 2.11 (95% CI 1.78 to 2.52), respectively) (table 3). Combining population data from England, Wales and Scotland, where data for the same age range were available, there was an overall rate of 5.6/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI 5.5 to 5.8), and >75% of these children were <5 years of age (table 2).

The rate of admission to Burns Units in Wales was 1.2/10 000 persons at risk (95% CI 1.0 to 1.6) admissions which was significantly lower than England at 2.1 (95% CI 2.1 to 2.2; IRR 0.58 (0.45 to 0.74)) (online supplementary appendix 2), with 77.7% aged <5 years of age (online supplementary appendix 1).

Overall there were an estimated 6 639 HAs annually in the England, Wales and Scotland, of which 2 277 in England and Wales were admitted to Specialist Burns Units (table 2).

### Mortality

Between 2013 and 2015, there were 12 childhood burn fatalities in the UK, half involving children <5 years. Overall mortality rate was 0.1/1 000 000 persons (95% CI 0.06 to 0.2). There were no significant differences in annual mortality rates between England and Wales compared with Scotland (IRR 0.42 (95% CI 0.09 to 3.93)) (table 4). In the UK overall, there were 1–6 deaths per year.

### DISCUSSION

This is the first comprehensive description of the annual incidence of childhood burns in the four UK countries across the spectrum of healthcare provision and mortality. Childhood burns result in an estimated 1–6 UK deaths, 6639 HAs (excluding NI), 2277 of which were Specialist Burns Units in England and Wales, 37 703 EAs in England and Wales and 19 574 UK PC attendances annually (figure 1). Children <5 years of age represent the majority across all settings, the proportion of which increased with an increased level of specialised healthcare setting. In 2014, children <5 years of age represented 48.3% (589/1219) of PC attendances (UK), 66.7% of EAs (England and Wales only), 75.1% (4992/6639) of HA (excluding NI) and 77.5% (1764/2277) of HAs to Burn Services (England and Wales only) (table 2).

This study identified low estimates of burn mortality, consistent with other regional and English publications.<sup>9 21</sup> There has been a downward trend in burn mortality across Europe,<sup>3</sup> which could be attributed to progress in treatment strategies, first aid initiatives and building regulations (which have reduced the number of house fires and regulated water temperatures to reduce scalds).<sup>22 23</sup> Similarly, there appears to be a reduction in EAs over recent years, as seen when comparing our 2014 estimate for EA in England and Wales of 37 703 children aged 0–15 years, with 2002 incident surveillance data (a broad UK estimate of EAs for burns in children) of 50 000 children aged 0–14 years.<sup>24</sup> However, a direct comparison cannot be made due to differing age ranges and countries included.

There are no published studies that we are aware of assessing HAs due to burns in children within the same age range of 0–15 years. However, our findings for children aged 0–4 are consistent with Baker *et al*, who estimated a rate of 12.7/10 000 person-years in 2012/2013 in England.<sup>10</sup> In our data set, rates for England for HA in children aged 0–15 years (including to Specialist Burns Units) are almost double the rate for other UK countries. Reasons for this are unclear, but, as much of the service provision for severe paediatric burns from North and Southeast Wales is within England, this may explain lower rates within Wales. England has higher rates of ethnic minorities<sup>25–27</sup> which could be a contributing factor as previous studies have found children from ethnic minorities have a higher risk of burns.<sup>12 28 29</sup> There was also a higher incidence of burn EAs in England compared with Wales, which may be due to more PC attendances, fewer burns or a higher threshold for seeking medical attention. Our extrapolation of national English EA data from a sample of EDs may be an overestimation.

A previous study using CPRD data estimated the incidence of PC events to be approximately twice as high as those in our study at 34.1/10 000 persons at risk. This is likely to be because CPRD uses a range of sources within PC records, including information from secondary and tertiary care such as clinic letters. In an attempt to ensure that our CPRD figures represented solely PC attendances for burns, we excluded patient administration, referrals and treatments. The higher figures may also be due to a wider age group (0–24 years) and data dating back to 1997.<sup>30</sup> Similarly, the same group found a higher incidence among those aged 0–4 years at 50 per 10 000 person-years for 2012–2013.<sup>10</sup> As in our study, the latter identified a decreasing annual incidence figure for burns attending PC. There were higher rates of EAs compared with PC. This could be explained by increased incidence of burns at weekends and in the evenings.<sup>31</sup> It could also be hypothesised that parents require immediate attention and EDs are seen as more easily accessible and appropriate.

Despite the apparent improvements in the trends of burn incidence across all healthcare settings, burn injuries still present a significant health burden. This study combined with other literature begins to identify the key target groups for prevention strategies. As identified within the Public Health England strategy for injury prevention,<sup>32</sup> we also reiterate that prevention efforts must focus on young children (<5 years), who have approximately six times the rate of HAs, and 1.5 of PC consultations for burns compared with the oldest age group (10–15 years). Previous studies have attributed this to increasing independent mobility, curiosity and lack of danger awareness.<sup>29 33 34</sup> Future prevention strategies should include parental education including awareness of changing hazards around the house and improved household product design. Further studies could provide evidence about the efficacy of different prevention strategies in reducing the incidence of burns in children under 5 years.

Using a range of data sources allowed us to estimate the full spectrum of burns treated across the UK. Previous data-linkage studies between PC and HAs may underestimate EAs.<sup>9 10 35</sup> Data from PERUKI (England) and EDDS (Wales) offered an opportunity to estimate EA incidence, but these PERUKI figures may be biased towards specialist paediatric units and we did not have sufficient data to include Scotland and NI.

Study limitations include restricted information available. We were unable to separate English and Welsh mortality data, or separate data by age groups of interest. Age bands, time periods, definitions of burns and coding systems varied between sources. CPRD data may under-represent practices in Northeast England, East midlands, Yorkshire and The Humber.<sup>36 37</sup> In order to calculate incidence within CPRD a time window was used. However, our analysis of PC attendance showed that extending it would make little difference.<sup>9</sup>

Burn identification is reliant on accurate documentation by the clinical doctor seeing the patient and completing the records and such completeness of incidence produced by data sets is dependent on this documentation. There is a possibility that cases of burns may have been missed due to failure to document or code burns; however, we assume that this happens uncommonly. There is the possibility that a child has attended the ED or been admitted with the same burn on more than one occasion, potentially inflating incidence figures. Furthermore, many of the burns will be counted in more than one data set, for example, most HAs will also be seen in ED or at the general practice. However, data are representative of the burden of burns in each setting, each attendance will require resources, thus capturing every burn episode is important. Pellatt *et al* have shown that the cost of burn care is considerable.<sup>38</sup>

In the absence of UK or European-linked burn surveillance systems,<sup>39</sup> multiple sources must be used to form a complete picture for surveillance. There remains a need for the NHS, across all settings, to use standardised burn classifications, and record burn incidence and mortality. National EA data were particularly challenging to collect but a new national data set of EAs, the Emergency Care Dataset and the widespread introduction of electronic records has the potential to improve the national picture.<sup>40</sup> A comprehensive analysis of childhood burns would include those treated at home. A recent study of historical data 1991–2002 estimated annual incidence of parental-reported burns among those aged 0–2 years as 71.9/1000/year, and estimated that of those 11% sought medical advice.<sup>41</sup>

In conclusion, while the incidence of fatal burns is low, an excess of children sustain burns annually. EDs see the majority of children with burns, with nearly twice as many children attending compared with PC, and nearly a sixth of those attending the

### What is already known on the subject

- ▶ Some estimates of childhood burn incidence within the UK have been made, although the majority of studies focus on those attending emergency departments.
- ▶ Previous studies have found higher rates of childhood burns in children under 5 years.

### What this study adds

- ▶ Approximately 64 000 medical attendances are for childhood burns every year, of which 1–6 are fatally injured, and the majority attend emergency departments.
- ▶ There appeared to be a significantly greater rate of emergency and hospital attendances for burns in England than in any of the remaining UK countries.
- ▶ Seventy-five per cent of those attending hospital are aged <5 years, where the proportion increased with the level of specialised healthcare setting.

ED requiring hospital admission. Childhood burns are largely preventable, thus future policy interventions need to be aimed at reducing this burden. This unique data set provides a baseline against which public health prevention measures can be evaluated. Nonetheless, a national burn surveillance system across all healthcare settings would set a gold standard in continuing epidemiological research on burns and the evaluation of prevention strategies.

**Collaborators** The following acted as PERUKI site lead investigators and were responsible for co-ordinating local processes and submission of data: R Alcock (Forth Valley Royal Hospital, Larbert); M Anderson (Great North Children's Hospital, Newcastle); Y Baki (University College Hospital, London); M Barrett (Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin); J Bayreuther (University Hospital Southampton); C Bevan (Royal Alexandra Children's Hospital, Brighton); T Bolger (Tallaght Children's Hospital, Tallaght); A Brown (Southmead Hospital, Bristol); J Browning (Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh); M Buchanan (Arowe Park Hospital, Liverpool); D Burke (Sheffield Children's Hospital); F Cante (King's College Hospital, London); M Clark (The Royal London Hospital); J Criddle (The Evelina Hospital, London); K Dickson-Jardine (Morrison Hospital, Swansea); A Downes (Leeds General Infirmary); S Floyd (Western Sussex Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust); J Foot (Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton); S Foster (Royal Hospital for Children, Glasgow); J Furness (County Durham and Darlington NHS Foundation Trust); E Gilby (Royal United Hospital, Bath); C Gough (Nottingham Children's Hospital); S Gupta (North Manchester General Hospital); J Hacking (Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, London); S Hartshorn (Birmingham Children's Hospital); Y Iqbal (St George's Hospital, London); M Jacobs (Watford General Hospital); K Lenton (Salford Royal Hospital); I Maconochie (St Mary's Hospital, London); JA Maney (Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children); R McNamara (Temple Street Children's University Hospital, Dublin); S Messahel (Alder Hey Children's Hospital); J Mulligan (Crosshouse Hospital, Kilmarnock); N Mullen (Sunderland Royal Hospital); S Owens (Northumbria Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust); G Patton (Royal Aberdeen Children's Hospital); K Potier (Royal Manchester Children's Hospital); D Rea (Bristol Royal Hospital for Children); A Reuben (Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital); Z Roberts (Children's Hospital for Wales); G Robinson (Royal Derby Hospital); D Roland (Leicester Royal Infirmary); T Sajjanhar (University Hospital Lewisham); A Scott (James Cook University Hospital, Middlesbrough); J Smith (Derriford Hospital, Plymouth); C Vorwerk (Queen Alexandra Hospital, Portsmouth); S Wong (Royal Free Hospital, London).

**Contributors** None.

**Funding** This work was not directly funded but supported by researchers from The Centre for Children's Burns Research is part of the Burns Collective, a Scar Free Foundation initiative with additional funding from Health and Care Research Wales. HJ is supported by The Farr Institute CIPHER, funded by Arthritis Research UK, the British Heart Foundation, Cancer Research UK, the Economic and Social Research Council, the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council, the Medical Research Council, the National Institute of Health Research, the National Institute for

Social Care and Health Research (Welsh Assembly Government), the Chief Scientist Office (Scottish Government Health Directorates), and the Wellcome Trust (MRC Grant No: MR/K006525/1).

**Competing interest** No authors have conflicts of interest relevant to this article to disclose. The corresponding author has the right to grant on behalf of all authors and does grant on behalf of all authors, an exclusive licence (or non-exclusive for government employees) on a worldwide basis to the BMJ Group and co-owners or contracting owning societies (where published by the BMJ Group on their behalf), and its Licensees to permit this article (if accepted) to be published in *Injury Prevention* and any other BMJ Group products and to exploit all subsidiary rights, as set out in our licence.

**Patient consent for publication** Not required.

**Ethics approval** ISAC approval was received September 2016 for CPRD data (protocol number 16\_199).

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**Data sharing statement** PERUKI data from Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, not included in the manuscript, can be available on request through the corresponding author.

**Open access** This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

## REFERENCES

- 1 WHO. *The injury chart book, A graphical overview of the global burden of injuries*. World Health Organization, 2002.
- 2 Sánchez JL, Perepérez SB, Bastida JL, *et al*. Cost-utility analysis applied to the treatment of burn patients in a specialized center. *Arch Surg* 2007;142:50–7.
- 3 Brusselaers N, Monstrey S, Vogelaers D, *et al*. Severe burn injury in Europe: a systematic review of the incidence, etiology, morbidity, and mortality. *Crit Care* 2010;14:R188.
- 4 Child Accident Prevention Trust (CAPT). Making the link: the costs of burns. 2012. Available: <http://www.makingthelink.net/tools/costs-child-accidents/costs-burns> [Accessed 20 Jan 2016].
- 5 Kemp AM, Jones S, Lawson Z, *et al*. Patterns of burns and scalds in children. *Arch Dis Child* 2014;99:316–21.
- 6 British Burns Association. *National burn care review: committee review*, 2001.
- 7 Burd A, Yuen C. A global study of hospitalized paediatric burn patients. *Burns* 2005;31:432–8.
- 8 Stylianou N, Buchan I, Dunn KW. A review of the international Burn Injury Database (iBID) for England and Wales: descriptive analysis of burn injuries 2003–2011. *BMJ Open* 2015;5:e006184.
- 9 Baker R, Orton E, Tata LJ, *et al*. Epidemiology of poisonings, fractures and burns among 0–24 year olds in England using linked health and mortality data. *Eur J Public Health* 2016;26:940–6.
- 10 Baker R, Tata LJ, Kendrick D, *et al*. Differing patterns in thermal injury incidence and hospitalisations among 0–4 year old children from England. *Burns* 2016;42:1609–16.
- 11 Chipp E, Walton J, Gorman DF, *et al*. A 1 year study of burn injuries in a British Emergency Department. *Burns* 2008;34:516–20.
- 12 Rawlins JM, Khan AA, Shenton AF, *et al*. Epidemiology and outcome analysis of 208 children with burns attending an emergency department. *Pediatr Emerg Care* 2007;23:289–93.
- 13 Rawlins JM, Khan AA, Shenton AF, *et al*. Burn patterns of Asian ethnic minorities living in West Yorkshire, UK. *Burns* 2006;32:97–103.
- 14 Abeyasundara SL, Rajan V, Lam L, *et al*. The changing pattern of pediatric burns. *J Burn Care Res* 2011;32:178–84.
- 15 Macarthur C. Evaluation of Safe Kids Week 2001: prevention of scald and burn injuries in young children. *Inj Prev* 2003;9:112–6.
- 16 Holder Y, Peden M, Krug E. *Injury surveillance guidelines*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2001.
- 17 Office of National Statistics (ONS). Mid-year population estimates. 2015. Available: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates> [Accessed 1 Dec 2015].
- 18 Herrett E, Gallagher AM, Bhaskaran K, *et al*. Data Resource Profile: Clinical Practice Research Datalink (CPRD). *Int J Epidemiol* 2015;44:827–36.
- 19 Lyttle MD, O'Sullivan R, Hartshorn S, *et al*. Pediatric Emergency Research in the UK and Ireland (PERUKI): developing a collaborative for multicentre research. *Arch Dis Child* 2014;99:602–3.
- 20 R Core Team. *R: A language and environment for statistical computing*. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing, 2016.
- 21 Hussain A, Dunn K. Burn related mortality in greater Manchester: 11-year review of regional coronial department data. *Burns* 2015;41:225–34.
- 22 Peleg K, Goldman S, Sikron F. Burn prevention programs for children: do they reduce burn-related hospitalizations? *Burns* 2005;31:347–50.
- 23 Wolf SE, Rose JK, Desai MH, *et al*. Mortality determinants in massive pediatric burns. An analysis of 103 children with  $\geq 80\%$  TBSA burns ( $\geq 70\%$  full-thickness). *Ann Surg* 1997;225:554–69.
- 24 Home and leisure accident surveillance system. Annual Report. 2002. Available: <http://www.hassandlass.org.uk/reports/2002data.pdf> [Accessed Mar 2016].
- 25 Office of National Statistics. Key statistics for unitary authorities in Wales. 2017. Available: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/key-statistics-for-unitary-authorities-in-wales/rft-table-ks201ew.xls> [Accessed Mar 2017].
- 26 Scottish Government. Summary: ethnic group demographics. 2016. Available: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/People/Equality/Equalities/DataGrid/Ethnicity/EthPopMig> [Accessed Mar 2016].
- 27 Census - key statistics for Northern Ireland. 2011. Available: [http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/key\\_stats\\_bulletin\\_2011.pdf](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/key_stats_bulletin_2011.pdf) [Accessed Mar 2016].
- 28 Khan AA, Rawlins J, Shenton AF, *et al*. The Bradford burn study: the epidemiology of burns presenting to an inner city emergency department. *Emergency Medicine Journal* 2007;24:564–6.
- 29 Brewster CT, Coyle B, Varma S. Trends in hospital admissions for burns in England, 1991–2010: A descriptive population-based study. *Burns* 2013;39:1526–34.
- 30 Baker R, Tata LJ, Kendrick D, *et al*. Identification of incident poisoning, fracture and burn events using linked primary care, secondary care and mortality data from England: implications for research and surveillance. *Inj Prev* 2016;22:1–9.
- 31 Verey F, Lyttle MD, Lawson Z, *et al*. When do children get burnt? *Burns* 2014;40:1322–8.
- 32 Government publications on unintentional injury prevention. 2018. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/unintentional-injuries-prevention-in-children-under-5-years> [Accessed 14 May 2018].
- 33 Dissanaik S, Rahimi M. Epidemiology of burn injuries: highlighting cultural and socio-demographic aspects. *International Review of Psychiatry* 2009;21:505–11.
- 34 Guyer B, Gallagher SS, Chang BH, *et al*. Prevention of childhood injuries: evaluation of the Statewide Childhood Injury Prevention Program (SCIPP). *Am J Public Health* 1989;79:1521–7.
- 35 Orton E, Kendrick D, West J, *et al*. Persistence of health inequalities in childhood Injury in the UK; a population-based cohort study of children under 5. *PLoS One* 2014;9:e111631.
- 36 Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and the Royal College of Emergency Medicine. Action on accidents to relieve pressure on A&E. Factsheet. 2016. Available: <http://www.rospa.com/public-health/action-on-accidents/> [Accessed 17 Mar 2016].
- 37 Public Health England. Public health outcomes framework. 2012. Available: <http://www.phoutcomes.info/>
- 38 Pellatt RAF, Williams A, Wright H, *et al*. The cost of a major paediatric burn. *Burns* 2010;36:1208–14.
- 39 Kirkwood G, Hughes TC, Pollock AM. Injury surveillance in Europe and the UK. *BMJ* 2014;349.
- 40 Emergency Care Data Set (ECDS). 2017. Available: <https://digital.nhs.uk/ecds> [Accessed 13 Oct 2017].
- 41 Emond A, Sheahan C, Mytton J, *et al*. Developmental and behavioural associations of burns and scalds in children: a prospective population-based study. *Arch Dis Child* 2017;102:428–33.