



In conclusion, BET formula is capable of resuscitating burn patients successfully, limiting fluid administration” Blanco-Schweizer et al (2019).

Abstract:

BET (Biological Engineering Technology) formula uses fluids with high albumin concentration to resuscitate burn patients. It estimates fluid resuscitation as a function of Body Burned Surface Area (BBSA) ($\text{ml/h} = \text{BBSA (m}^2) \times 220$) and administers it through a combination of lactated ringer and 20% Albumin starting at a 1:1 relationship. The proportion of albumin is decreased every 8 h, and infusion rate is modified according to urinary output. The study’s purpose was to review resuscitation related variables of all burned patients treated in our unit using BET formula. We retrospectively analyzed all patients admitted to our critical care burn unit during a five year period. Only those admitted within the first 12 h post-burn injury were considered. 40 patients met all inclusion criteria. Resuscitation volume during the first 24 h was 2.58 ml/kg/%BBSA, significantly less than Parkland’s estimation (4 ml/kg/%BBSA; $P < 0.05$). Patients were successfully resuscitated showing a significant base excess increase and lactate clearance during the resuscitation period (base excess 120%; lactate 29%; $P < 0.05$). Burn related complications where: ARDS 27%, renal dysfunction 53%, wound deepening 20%, abdominal compartment syndrome 4.5%. In conclusion, BET formula is capable of resuscitating burn patients successfully, limiting fluid administration.

You may also be interested in...

Conservative fluid management after sepsis resuscitation
Review of fluid volumes infused during burn resuscitation
Assessment of hemodynamic response to fluid resuscitation

Reference:

Blanco-Schweizer, P., Sánchez-Ballesteros, J., Bendito, B., Martín, A.I., Fernández, L., Piqueras, J.M., Enríquez, P. and Blanco, J. (2019) Resuscitation with albumin using BET formula keeps at bay fluid administration in burned patients. An observational study. Burns. December 14th. doi: 10.1016/j.burns.2019.10.024. .

