Objective: to evaluate the efficiency of «Burnshield» bandages with hydrogel in the local treatment of burn wounds in ambulatory patients.

Material and method: we observed 11 patients from 19 to 70 years old with burns of II degree with a burn area from 1% to 5% TBSA (Me 3%), they received non-hospital treatment and had «Burnshield» bandages with hydrogel «Burnshield».

Results: «Burnshield» dressings were well tolerated by all patients. The «Burnshield» hydrogel, which is part of the dressing and cooled the burn wounds, which led to its anesthesia. Before using «Burnshield», pain was assessed by VAS at 9.2 ± 0.56 points (Me 9). After “Burnshield” bandage application the pain were 4.4 ± 1.02 points; (Me 4). Burn wounds of II degree were epithelized by 7.5 ± 1.15 days (Me 7.5). When using traditional dressings in patients of group II, the level of pain on VAS was 8.35 ± 1.15 points (Me 8.2) and epithelialization time was longer 11 +5.6 days (Me 9.05).

Conclusion: Hydrogel «Burnshield» composed of 96% water and 1.03% Melaleuca alternofolia (tea tree oil), which quickly cools and anesthetizes the burn wound, creates a moist environment and provides the necessary protection against burns from infection. «Burnshield» bandages is an very effective for local treatment in patients undergoing outpatient treatment.