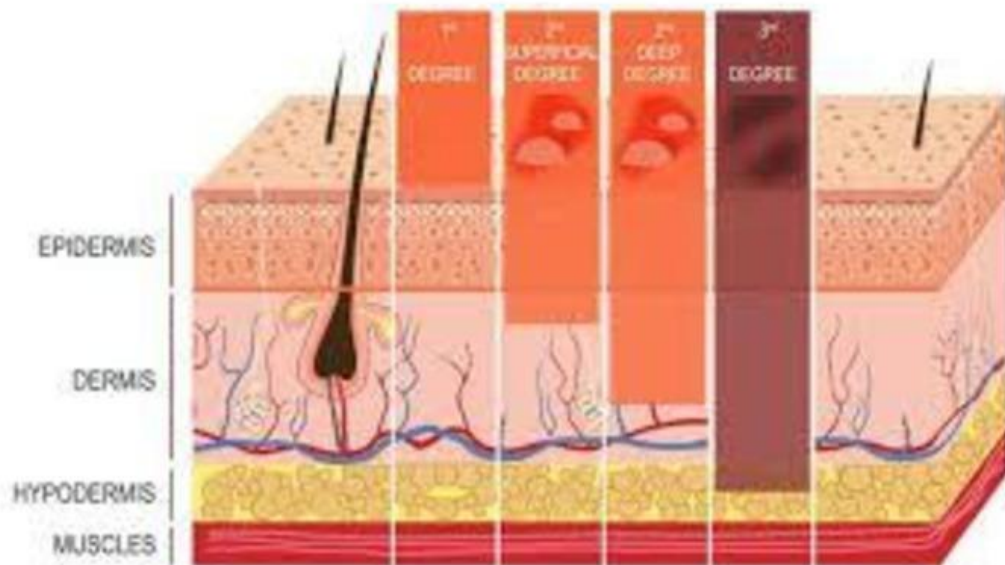


Modals

Modal	Use	Example in Health
can	ability / possibility	Burns can damage the skin
must	strong obligation	Nurses must clean the wound
should	Advice	Patients should drink water
may	possibility	The burn may cause pain
have to	external obligation	Patients have to follow treatment

Burns: Degrees, Risks, and Treatments

Introduction



Burns are common injuries that affect people of all ages. They **can** happen at home, at work, or in public places. Burns **may** be caused by heat, fire, electricity, chemicals, or hot liquids. Health professionals **must** understand the degrees of burns and the correct treatments because improper care **can** cause serious complications. Nurses and doctors **have to** act quickly and correctly to reduce pain, prevent infection, and save lives.

What Is a Burn?

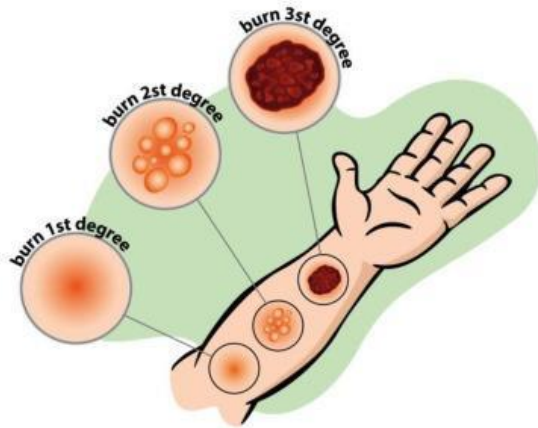
A burn is an injury to the skin or other tissues. The skin **can** protect the body, but when it is damaged, the body **may** lose fluids and become infected. Burns **can** be mild or very severe. Health workers **should** always evaluate the burn before starting treatment.

Causes of Burns

Burns **can** be caused by different factors:

- **Thermal burns:** fire, steam, or hot liquids

- **Chemical burns:** acids or strong cleaning products
- **Electrical burns:** contact with electricity
- **Radiation burns:** sun exposure



People **should** be careful when cooking, working with chemicals, or using electricity. Children **must** be protected because they **can** get burned easily.

Degrees of Burns

Burns are classified into degrees based on how deep they affect the skin.

First-Degree Burns

First-degree burns affect only the outer layer of the skin. The skin **may** be red and painful, but there are no blisters. Sunburn is a common example. These burns **can** heal in a few days. Patients **should** keep the area clean and **may** use soothing creams. They usually **do not have to** go to the hospital.



Second-Degree Burns



-degree burns affect deeper layers of the skin. The skin **can** be red, swollen, and blistered. These burns **can** be very painful. Patients **should** not break blisters because this **can** cause infection. Medical staff **must** clean the wound carefully. In some cases, patients **have to** receive antibiotics.

Third-Degree Burns

Third-degree burns are very serious. They affect all layers of the skin and sometimes muscles or bones. The skin **may** look white, brown, or black. Patients **may not** feel pain because nerves are damaged. These burns **must** be treated in a hospital. Patients **have to** receive specialized care, and they **may** need surgery or skin grafts.



Risks and Complications

Burns **can** cause dehydration, infection, and shock. Patients **must** receive fluids and monitoring. Nurses **should** check vital signs regularly. Infections **may** appear if wounds are not clean. That is why hygiene **must** be a priority.

First Aid for Burns

First aid **can** reduce damage. People **should** cool the burn with clean water for several minutes. They **must not** use ice or home remedies like butter. Clothes **should** be removed carefully unless

they are stuck to the skin. Severe burns **must** receive emergency care.

Treatment and Care

Treatment depends on the degree of the burn. Mild burns **can** be treated at home, but severe burns **have to** be treated by professionals. Patients **should** follow instructions carefully. Nurses **must** educate patients about wound care, hydration, and rest.

Patients **may** need physical therapy during recovery.

Role of Nurses

Nurses **must** assess burns, clean wounds, and monitor pain. They **should** provide emotional support. Nurses **have to** work as a team with doctors. Education is important because patients **can** recover better when they understand their treatment.



Conclusion

Burns are serious injuries that **can** affect quality of life. Proper care **can** save lives. Health professionals **must** understand burn degrees and treatments. Patients **should** follow medical advice to recover safely.

Reading Comprehension

1. What **can** cause burns?

2. Why **must** health professionals act quickly?
_____.
3. What layer of skin does a first-degree burn affect?
_____.
4. What **should** patients avoid doing with blisters?
_____.
5. Why **may** third-degree burns not cause pain?
_____.
6. Which burns **have to** be treated in a hospital?
_____.
7. What **should** people use to cool a burn?
_____.
8. What complications **may** burns cause?
_____.
9. What responsibilities **must** nurses have?
_____.
10. Why **should** patients follow treatment instructions?
_____.

Grammar Activities: Modals

Activity 1: Choose the Correct Modal

Complete the sentences with **can / must / should / may / have to**.

1. Nurses _____ clean burn wounds carefully.

2. First-degree burns _____ heal in a few days.
3. Patients _____ not use ice on burns.
4. Severe burns _____ be treated in hospitals.
5. Burns _____ cause infection.

Activity 2: Match the Modal to Its Function

Sentence	Function
1. Patients must follow treatment.	A. Advice
2. Burns can damage skin.	B. Obligation
3. Patients should rest.	C. Possibility

Activity 3: Rewrite the Sentences

Rewrite using the modal in parentheses.

1. It is necessary to clean the wound. (**must**)
_____.
2. It is a good idea to drink water. (**should**)
_____.

3. It is possible that pain appears. (**may**)

T. SUE