The burn injuries incidence landscape in 2017 showed great variability among regions, as did the change over time.

Between 1990 and 2017, nine regions had significant decreases in age-standardized incidence rates and three regions experienced significant increases**.

Percentage change in age-standardized incidence per 100,000 of injuries from fire, heat, and hot substances from 1990 to 2017.

**The change in the remaining nine regions was not statistically significant.
The risk of dying from burn injuries decreased in all regions from 1990 to 2017.

Mortality-to-incidence ratios (MIR) reflect the risk of dying after suffering a burn injury. Oceania had the highest MIR in 2017, while Australasia had the lowest. While MIR varied greatly across regions, it also declined in every region from 1990 to 2017. The biggest declines were in East Asia, Australasia, and the Caribbean.

Burns covering <20% of the body made up the bulk of injuries from exposure to fire, heat, and hot substances.

In 2017, the average person suffering from a fire, heat, and hot substances injury lost 3.2% of their full health as a result. The leading cause of disability for victims was burns affecting less than 20% of the body's surface area (excluding lower airway burns).

These findings highlight the importance of injury prevention methods that focus on safety in consumer products, residential dwellings, and workplaces, as well as the need for universal access to care services (especially burn treatment centers) that can reduce disability and avert deaths from these injuries.