Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on healthcare systems worldwide. This study explores the consequences of the pandemic on pediatric burn management, specifically focusing on whether the pandemic contributed to a surge in the volume of pediatric burns requiring surgical interventions.

Methods: All surgical cases that had a post-operative ICD-10 diagnosis of a burn was collected from the National Surgical Quality Improvement Program Pediatric database. Patient demographics, procedure codes, and postoperative complications was collected.

Results: From 2018 to 2021, there was a total of 872 pediatric burns that required surgical intervention. The median age of the patients was 5.4 years. There was an 8.7% increase in volume of these cases from 2019 to 2020. The overall rate of complications was 8.4%. The predominant surgical approach employed in the majority of cases was the utilization of split-thickness autograft.

Conclusions: There was an increase in pediatric surgical burn treatment volume during the COVID-19 pandemic. Further investigation into the underlying causes and implications of this surge is warranted.

Applicability of Research to Practice: This analysis provides more information on the incidence of pediatric burns managed by surgical treatment and how it was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.