



Bites

For CHO/ SN





Wounds caused by piercing or stinging of the flesh of a person by an animal, insect or by another person

Types of Bites

- Insect bite: Bee, wasp, hornet, jelly fish
- Scorpion bite
- Snake bite
- Dog bite





Sharp pain at the site of the sting

Swelling around the affected area with the central reddened puncture point

Sting may be there in the wound

If the person is prone to allergies, the person may go into shock

Stings in the mouth and throat may cause swelling leading to asphyxia





INSECT BITES: MANAGEMENT

Step 1:
Removal of Sting

If the sting has been left embedded in the skin, hold tweezers as near to the skin as possible, grasp the sting and remove it

Step 2: Local treatment

Bee venom is acidic, should be neutralized by application of ammonia, baking soda
Wasp venom is alkaline, should be neutralized by application of vinegar or lemon juice
For jelly-fish stings, apply calamine lotion
Apply cold compressions and spirit at the site of sting
Give Ibuprofen tablet to relieve pain and swelling
Give antihistamine (Avil/ pheniramine tablet/ injection) for allergy

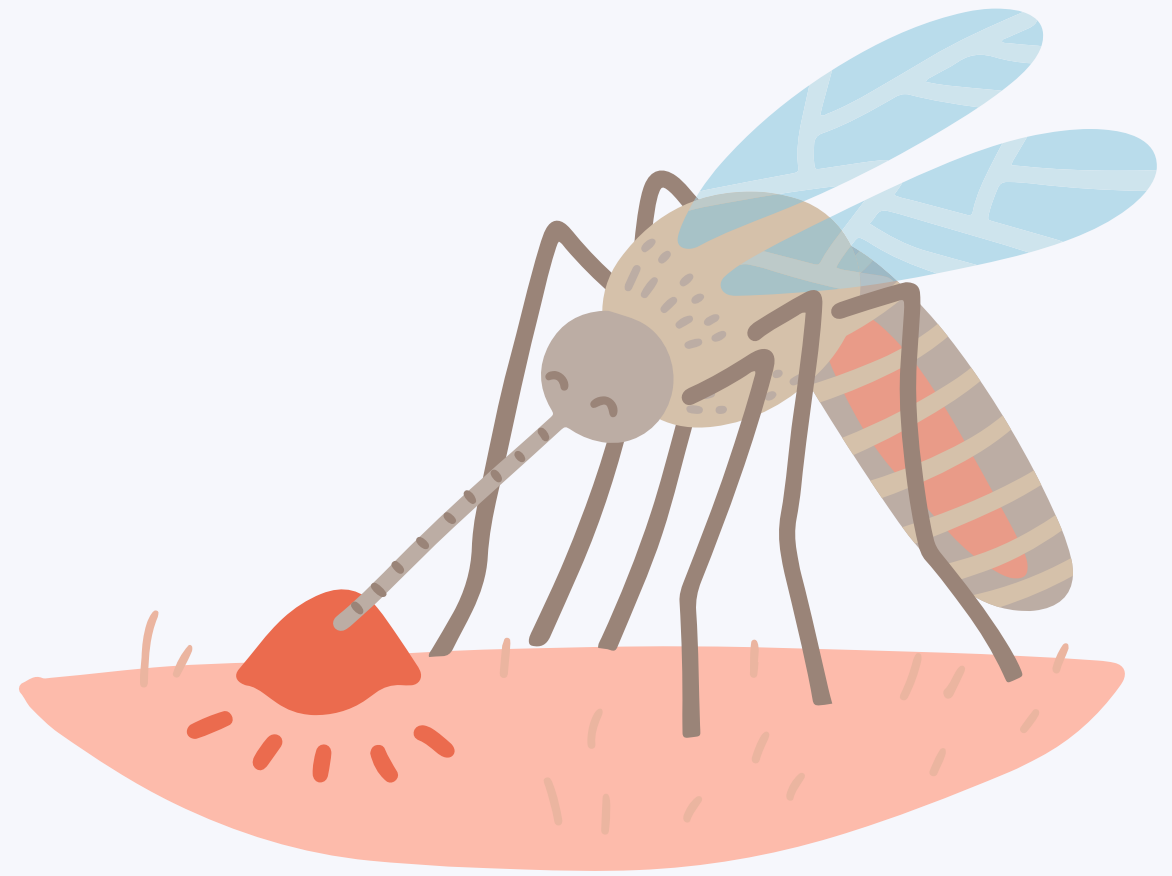
Step 3: Sting at face

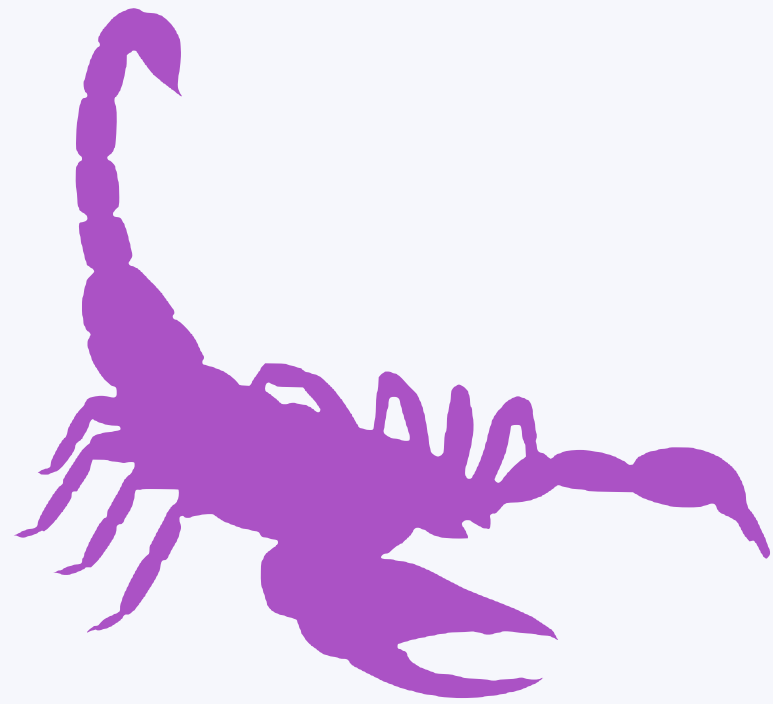
To reduce swelling, give ice to suck
Rinse the mouth with cold water or solution of water and baking soda
If breathing becomes difficult, shift the patient immediately to hospital



INSECT BITES: WHAT NOT TO DO

Do not squeeze the poison sac because this will force the remaining poison into the skin





SCORPION BITE: SYMPTOMS

MILD FORM

- Itching and swelling at the affected site
- Burning pain and increased sensation or numbness near the site of bite

SEVERE FORM (DANGER SIGNS)

- Restlessness, lacrimation, excessive salivation
- Nausea, vomiting
- Anxiety, palpitations, chest pain
- Profuse sweating, cold limbs/peripheries
- Difficulty in breathing
- Respiratory distress
- Hypotension



SCORPION

Examine

Examine the site of sting

Apply

Apply ice packs on the region to slow down the absorption of poison

Apply

Apply cold compress to get relief from pain immediately



SCORPION BITE: MANAGEMENT

Give Ibuprofen tablet to relieve pain and swelling

Give antihistamine (Avil tablet) for allergy

Give 'Ring Block' at the site of bite to decrease the pain. Give inj. Lignocaine 2% (without adrenaline) locally, surrounding the bite site from all sides in circular motion

Look for the signs of shock, particularly in children. If profuse loss of water and palpitations are observed, then the patient is at high risk of developing cardiac arrest. If these signs begin to appear, refer immediately to appropriate higher center



SNAKE BITE



Russel viper



Krait



Saw Scale

About 300 species of snakes in India

60 species poisonous

4 of them are more commonly seen: Cobra, Saw scaled viper, Russell's viper and Common Krait

About 70% of all snakes bite cases are from non-poisonous snakes and hence the first thing you should try to do is calm the victim in cases of snakes bites



SNAKE BITE: SYMPTOMS

- Fang marks : Generally, presence of two puncture wounds indicates a bite by a poisonous snake
- Pain: Burning, bursting or throbbing pain may develop immediately after the bite (Krait and sea snake bites may be painless)
- Local swelling: Swelling may become apparent within 15 minutes and becomes massive in 2-3 days. It may persist for up to 3 weeks. The swelling spreads rapidly from the site of the bite and may involve the whole limb and adjacent trunk. Regional lymphadenopathy may develop. If there is no swelling 2 hours after a viper bite, it is safe to assume that there has been no envenoming

SNAKE BITE: SYMPTOMS

Local necrosis: bruising (leakage of blood from vessels and collection of blood under skin), blistering (multiple small swellings filled with inflammatory watery liquid) and necrosis (blackish discoloration of the part from deaths of local tissue) may appear over few days following the bite. Krait bites usually do not cause any local reaction

Secondary infection: Bacteria in the oral cavity of the snakes contribute to secondary infection. It may take 2-5 days to develop this infection, may extend to appear in the form of cellulitis or even necrotizing fasciitis.

SNAKE BITE: MANAGEMENT

If anti-venom is present at the AB-HWC, you can administer it

If not, you need to refer the victim to the PHC Immediately

First aid

- Keep nil by mouth till victim reaches PHC
- Immobilize the limb in the same way as a fractured limb
- Ideally the patient should lie in the recovery position (prone, on the left side) with his/her airway protected to minimize the risk of aspiration of vomitus
- Assess the patient for any local or systemic signs or symptoms of envenomation
- If there are no signs/ symptoms of envenomation, keep victim under observation for 24 hours, as there may be delayed absorption of snake venom and late signs would appear, that can be life threatening. Keep looking for any danger signs

SNAKE BITE: DON'TS

Do not tie a tourniquet in cases of snake bite

Do not try to suck out poison from snake bite or cut the wound open

Do not make the patient move too much

In most cases, if the snake has been killed, it should be taken to the hospital along with the patient to make sure the treatment is right BUT DO NOT waste time in searching for the snake. It could lead to more casualty if the snake is not dead and only injured



SNAKE BITE: USE THE RIGHT APPROACH

Reassure	R: Reassure the person (70% of snakebites are from non-poisonous snakes, only 50% poisonous snakes inject poison)
Immobilize	I: Immobilize the affected body part of the person
Get	<i>GH:</i> Get to the Hospital immediately
Tell	<i>T:</i> Tell the doctor of any systemic symptoms that manifests on the way to hospital





DOG BITE

In India, rabies is endemic which is the most dangerous manifestation of dog bite and hence every bite by any dog should be reported.

Wounds following a dog bite are potentially infected because dirt and germs are introduced into wound from the teeth of the dog.



DOG BITE: MANAGEMENT

Wash the wound well with soap and flush with running water by syringe/tap

If the wound is a small lacerated wound and requires only few sutures and there is no active bleeding, then rather avoid suturing on first visit. Only cleanse the wound well and suture after 48 hours. Suturing may cause rabies toxin to go into deeper tissues

Apply antiseptic lotion such as betadine

Bandage the wound with sterile dressing

Give a single dose of tetanus toxoid 0.5ml Intramuscular

DOG BITE: MANAGEMENT



Give	Give anti-inflammatory analgesic tablet such as Paracetamol, or ibuprofen for pain
Give	Give antibiotic such as capsule amoxicillin 500mg 8 hourly or cephalexin 500mg qid for five days for open and lacerated wounds
Tell	Tell the patient to watch the dog for 10 days for any abnormal behaviour and report back when any of the adverse signs are noticed like- If the dog no longer eats, If the dog no longer barks, Shivers, becomes aggressive, barks at those it knows, has convulsions or has abnormal behaviour
Send	If the dog has died or was killed, send the carcass to the nearest veterinary dispensary for investigation
Refer	Refer the patient to PHC doctor for anti-rabies vaccine





WHO RABIES EXPOSURE CATEGORIES

Category I: Touching or feeding animals, animal licks on intact skin (no exposure)

Category II: Nibbling of uncovered skin, minor scratches or abrasions without bleeding (exposure)

Category III: Nibbling of uncovered skin, minor scratches or abrasions without bleeding (exposure)

RABIES

- Rabies/ hydrophobia is 100% fatal
- No specific treatment for rabies once it has developed
- Prevention is the best strategy
- Dog should be watched for 10 days, if possible
- If the dog is healthy after this period, then there is no danger of rabies
- Same treatment applies to the bites or scratches of other animals
- Even a minute dog bite from a stray dog can give rise to RABIES, therefore always REFER the patient in such case





ANTI-RABIES VACCINE

It is proposed that Anti-Rabies vaccine should be available at HWC

However, for category III bites, Rabies Serum should also be administered and hence it is advisable to refer these cases to the facilities where anti-rabies serum is available



Thank You

