

BITES AND ENVENOMATIONS

HPI	Signs & Symptoms	Differential Diagnosis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of bite/sting • Description of creature • Time, location, size • Previous reaction • Domestic vs. wild • Tetanus or rabies risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rash, skin break • Pain, soft tissue swelling • Evidence of infection • Shortness of breath • Wheezing • Hypotension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allergic reaction • Anaphylaxis • Infection

	EMR	EMT	PM
1. Provide Routine Medical/Trauma Care - treat life threatening problems with airway, breathing, circulation and disability	•	•	•
2. Obtain ECG and/or 12 lead, monitor Capnography.		•	•
3. Locate the puncture wounds	•	•	•
4. Keep the patient supine with minimal movement, and keep the bitten extremity at the level of the heart	•	•	•
5. Remove all constricting jewelry, rings, watches, bracelets from affected extremity	•	•	•
6. Mark the border of any swelling and/or ecchymosis and note time	•	•	•
7. For Pain Management : FENTANYL : 1 mcg/kg IVP/IN/IO/IM, max single dose 100 mcg, repeat every 10 min., max total dose 200 mcg			•

NOTE:

1. Do not remove clothing unless causing constriction (minimal movement of patient)
2. Do not apply a tourniquet, compression wrap, or ice pack
3. Do not place IV in the same extremity as the bite
4. If snakebite, include the bite time and species (if known) in verbal and written report. Transfer any personal anti-venom supply with the patient