Pediatric Stings/Venomous Bites

History
- Type of bite or sting
- Description or photo of creature for identification, if safe to do so
- Time, location, size of bite or sting
- Previous reaction to bite or sting
- Domestic vs. wild
- Tetanus and Rabies risk
- Immunocompromised patient

Signs and Symptoms
- Rash, skin break, or wound
- Pain, soft tissue swelling, or redness
- Blood oozing from the bite wound
- Evidence of infection
- Shortness of breath or wheezing
- Allergic reaction, hives, or itching
- Hypotension or shock

Differential
- Animal bite
- Human bite
- Snake bite (poisonous)
- Spider bite (poisonous)
- Insect sting/bite (bee, wasp, ant, or tick)
- Infection risk
- Hypotension/Shock

If needed
California Poison Control
(800) 222-1222

General wound care
Consider, IV/IO

Anaphylaxis

Serious injury or Hypotension?

Identification of animal, if possible

Spider bite
Bee/wasp sting

Snake bite

Animal bite

Human bite

Marine envenomation

Immobilize injury/limb

Cardiac monitor

Consider, IV

For pain consider, Fentanyl
Use Broselow Tape; refer to dosing guide

Immerse in hot water
110 – 114°F (43 – 46°C)

Remove barb or spine
If large barb is in thorax or abdomen, stabilize object

Cardiac monitor

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Notify receiving facility.
Contact Base Hospital for medical direction
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For snakes, scorpion, insects, and marine envenomations (e.g., stingrays, jellyfish). NOT for animal bites; use traumatic injury.

Pearls

- Poisonous snakes in our region are generally of the pit viper family: six rattlesnake species.
- If no pain or swelling is present, envenomation is unlikely. About 25% of snake bites are dry bites.
- Black Widow spider bites tend to be minimally painful initially, but over a few hours, muscular and severe abdominal pain may develop (black spider with a red hourglass on the belly).
- Brown Recluse spider bites are minimally painful to painless. Little reaction is noted initially but tissue necrosis at the site of the bite develops over the next few days (brown spider with fiddle shape on back).
- Evidence of infection includes: swelling, redness, drainage, fever, and red streaks proximal to wound.
- Consider contacting the California Poison Control Center for identification (800) 222-1222.