Pediatric Stings/Venomous Bites

For snakes, scorpion, insects, and marine envenomations (e.g., stingrays, jelly fish). NOT for animal bites; use traumatic injury protocol.

**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
- Rabies risk
- Tetanus risk

**General wound care**
- Consider, IV/I0

- **Anaphylaxis**
  - Yes
  - Hyper tension/Shock

- **Serious injury or Hypotension?**
  - Yes
  - No

- **Identification of animal, if possible**
  - Spider bite
  - Bee/wasp sting
  - Immerse in hot water 110 – 114°F (43 – 46°C) if available or apply hot pack
  - Remove barb or spine

- **Snake bite**
  - Immobilize injury/limb
  - Elevate wound location at the level of the heart
  - Cardiac monitor
  - DO NOT apply COLD PACKS
  - Consider, IV

- **Human bite**
  - Immobilize injury/limb
  - Cardiac monitor
  - For pain consider, Fentanyl
  - Use length-based tape; refer to dosing guide

- **Animal envenomation**
  - Cardiac monitor
  - For pain consider, Fentanyl
  - Use length-based tape; refer to dosing guide

- **Notify receiving facility. Contact Base Hospital for medical direction**

**California Poison Control Center**
(800) 222-1222

**Effective November 2018**
Treatment Protocol PE04
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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.