

**San Joaquin County
Emergency Medical Services Agency****BLS Bites and Stings**

AUTHORITY: Health and Safety Code, Division 2.5, Sections 1797.60, 1797.80, 1797.197, 1797.197a, 1797.204, 1797.220, 1798; California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Chapter 2, Sections 100062, 100063, 100064

INFORMATION NEEDED:

Type of animal or insect; time of exposure.

History of previous exposures, allergic reactions, any known specific allergen.

Wound site: puncture marks, teeth marks, stinger.

For snake bites, refer to EMS Policy No. 5553, BLS Snake Bites.

OBJECTIVE FINDINGS:

Local Reaction: rash, hives; localized redness and swelling; skin at wound area hot to touch; decreased pain or sense of touch.

Systemic Reaction: Any or all localized findings; respiratory distress, wheezing, stridor; diaphoresis; decreased blood pressure; tachycardia; rapid respirations.

TREATMENT:

1. Ensure personal safety.
2. Primary Survey – ensure ABC's.
3. Remove insect stinger using a scraping motion, do not squeeze venom sac
4. For moderate to severe reactions or anaphylaxis:
 - a. Assist patient with taking their own prescribed Allergic Reaction medications such as bee sting kit (epinephrine, diphenhydramine, antihistamine) or beta-2 inhaler.
 - b. Enhanced Skills EMT: Administer Epinephrine Auto-Injector in lateral thigh:
 - i. Contraindications: Chest pain or history of prior myocardial infarction.
 - ii. Dose:
 1. Adult dose (greater than 66 lbs and less than 66 years old) EpiPen Auto-Injector 0.3mg. Do not repeat dose.
 2. Pediatric dose (less than 66 lbs, greater than 6 months of age) Epipen Jr. Auto-Injector 0.15mg. Do not repeat dose.
5. Monitor SpO₂.

6. Administer oxygen for shortness of breath or signs of hypoxia: Oxygen 10-15 L/min via non-rebreathing mask. Patients with ineffective respirations: support ventilations with BVM and airway.
7. Cold packs may be applied for pain (avoid placing ice directly on skin).
8. Dress wounds with gauze as needed.
9. Secondary Survey and Routine Medical Care.

Note:

- 1) Notify animal control and law enforcement of all animal bites.
- 2) If safe, package the insect or spider for transport and positive identification.
- 3) All bites (dog, cat, human, etc) need to be transported for further evaluation at a hospital for proper cleansing and potential antibiotic therapy.
- 4) The time since envenomation is important as anaphylaxis rarely occurs more than 60 minutes after envenomation.