PLASTIC SURGERY HAND BITE WOUND MANAGEMENT

Management

- Washout the wound with 1L of normal saline
 Consider arranging blood tests to check for markers of infection if the wound looks infected (e.g. if tracking or swollen) or if patient observations indicate infection is brewing
 Provide analgesia
 Consider antibiotics if indicated (e.g. looks to be infected)
 Administer a tetanus vaccination if the patient is not up-todate (consider booster otherwise)
- 6. X-ray to assess for fractures and presence of foreign bodies
- 7. Elevate the hand to reduce swelling and pain

8. Refer for an assessment by the plastics team (or hand surgeon) if the bite penetrated a joint, or severe damage to bones or nerves



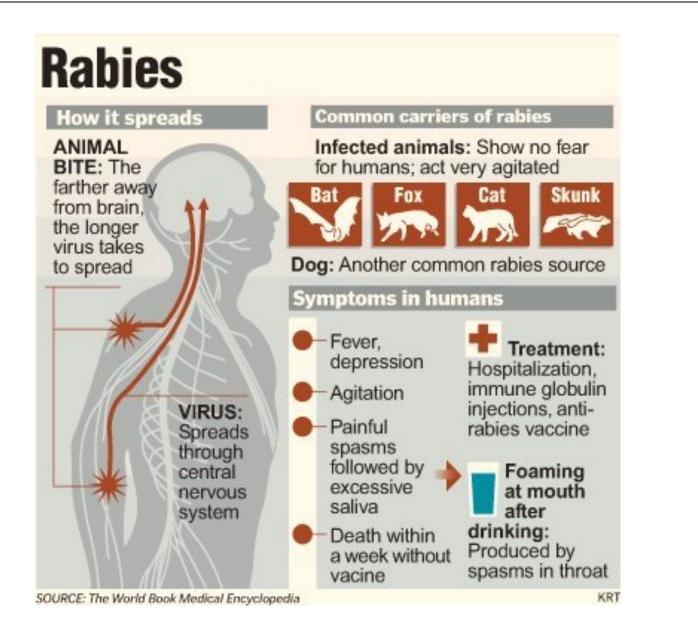
9. Keep your patient fasted if you feel surgery may be required

Human Bite ("fight-bite")

Consider blood borne virus screen for hepatitis and HIV and consider antibiotics if wound appears to be infected.

Animal Bite

Consider antibiotics, usually co-amoxiclav, (unless penicillin allergy). Check tetanus status and arrange tetanus immunoglobulins (if not up-to-date). Arrange rabies vaccination and treatment if indicated.



REFERENCES & USEFUL LINKS

- 1. https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/indevelopment/gid-ng10137
- 2. https://pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/antimicrobial-prescribing-for-common-infections/

antimicrobial-prescribing-for-common-infections-overview#content=view-node:nodes-skin-

and-soft-tissue

- 3. https://cks.nice.org.uk/bites-human-and-animal
- 4. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tetanus-advice-for-health-professionals
- 5. https://emin5.com/2014/08/17/rapid-neuro-hand-exam/
- 6. https://emin5.com/2014/02/09/dog-bites/