

EAST AFRICAN SNAKEBITE SYMPOSIUM 26 June











Surgical Intervention and Wound Management Following Snakebites: From beginning to end



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Overview

- · Basic initial wound care
- No fasciotomy before antivenom (role of ultrasound to exclude)
- Judicious, but conservative debridement
- Longer term wound care and plans for wound closure
- The timing and role of antimicrobials
- Special aspects in children and pregnant women (I saw a question about that on the last

the references for the SA Guidelines which, while not including Echis, do cover the current best practice for relevance to Africa

Basic Wound Care of Snakebite wounds

DO NOT TOURNIQUET: Move to hospital



DO NOT:

Incise, suction, "stone therapy", cryotherapy, traditional medicines

DO: Remove rings, bangles, chains and tight clothes: wipe away venom

Only paracetamol for pain - Ketamine if severe pain

Avoid Opioids and Benzos – potentiate neurotoxic venom!

No NSAIDS for cytotoxic – potential for renal failure

Wound cleaning

Clean tap water – no different to sterile saline

Chlorhexidine rather than povidine antiseptics

Cover with gauze – no firm bandage unless Neurotoxic

No ointments required

Surgical and wound management

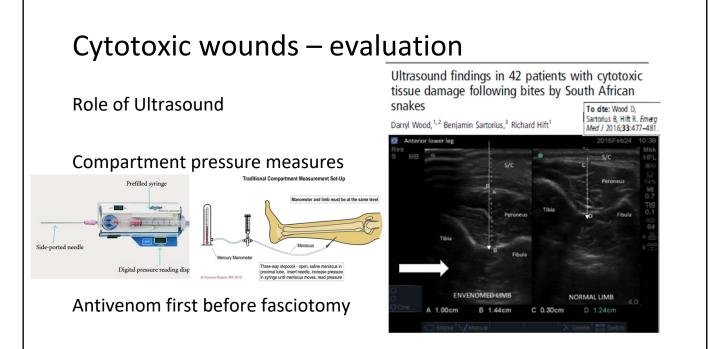
Local wound care is usually all that is required in the first 24 - 48 hours post bite. [1,3,10-12]

Silver containing dressings
Hydrocolloid dressings
Hydrofibre dressings
Honey-based dressings
Antivenom if indicated

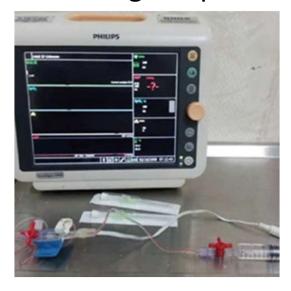
Pseudo-compartment syndrome

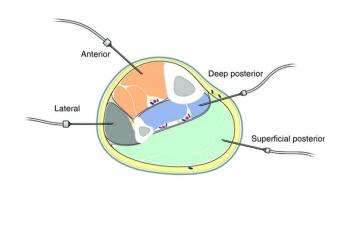
True compartment syndrome is extremely rare in snakebites. The swelling seen in cytotoxic bites is localised to the subcutaneous tissues, as seen on ultrasound studies of patients bitten in KwaZulu-

- Many unnecessary fasciotomies!
- Same signs and symptoms
- Problem in Sub-cut not muscle layer
- Primary muscle death in cytotoxic venom from the venom antivenom and fasciotomy do not help – there will be delayed recovery!
- All non-surgical measures must be exhausted!



Checking the pressure





Why are fasciotomies avoided?

Animal studies have demonstrated that fasciotomy is ineffective in saving envenomed muscles. The venom affects the muscle primarily, and this leads to delayed recovery, with or without fasciotomy. Medical treatment with aggressive elevation of the affected limb above the level of the heart, antivenom administration at the high end of the dose range for painful progressive swelling including 2-hourly follow up doses and the administration of osmotic diuretics can prevent the vast majority of fasciotomies and *must be completed prior to fasciotomy* with re-assessment of the limb. The





48-96hr review

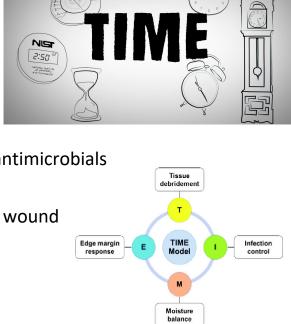
Assess the wound:

Tissue viability

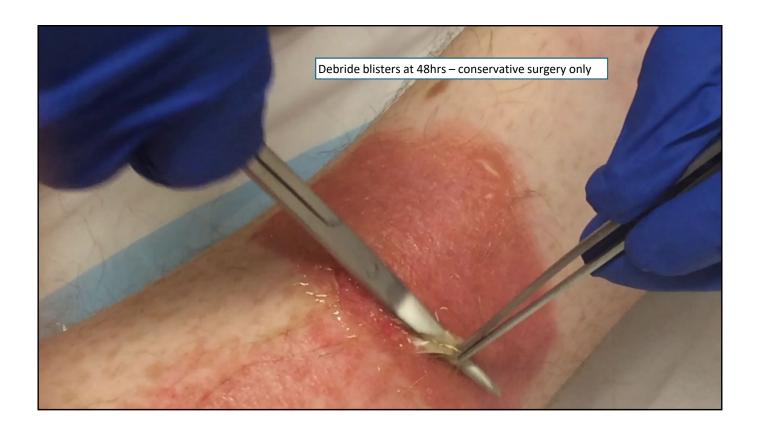
Inflammatory changes – usually no antimicrobials

Moisture balance

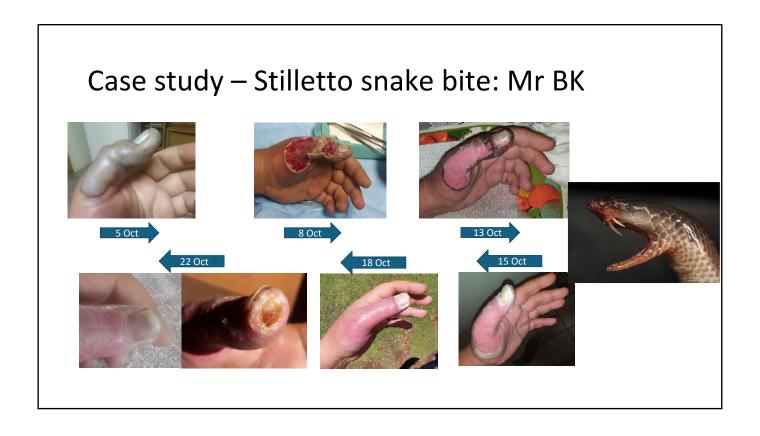
Epidermal advancement – cover the wound











General aspects around wound debridement

Tissue Viability

Initially use sharp debridement (Scalpel and forceps)
Cut back to healthy bleeding tissue
Good haemostasis – cautery
Gentle tissue handling

Moisture Balance

Don't dry the wound out Intrasite® jel or similar If infected try Iruxol® Cover with modern occlusive dressings

Avoid excessive slough and moisture

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Moisture Balance

Don't dry the wound out
Intrasite® jel or similar
If infected try Iruxol® or Prontosan®
Cover with modern occlusive
dressings
Avoid excessive slough and moisture
MMP antidotes (e.g. Promogran®)

VAC – easy to make and easy to use!



adherent material)

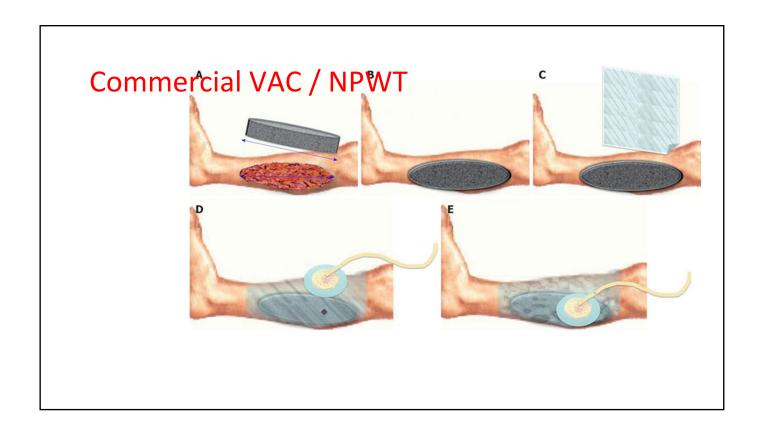
Sponge (any type – sterile – 3M®)

Occlusive dressing – sticky (Opsite® / loban® /

Steridrape®)

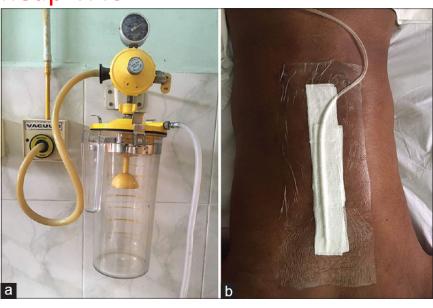
Silastic tubing or a suction catheter

Suction access @ - 20 kPa



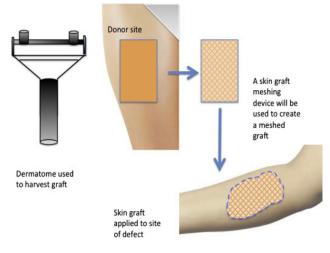
Making a "cheap VAC"

Wall suction - LPS





Only once wound bed clean and granulating





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GUEST EDITORIAL

Introductory editorial: Snakebite CME series

References – useful in **Africa**

Approach to the diagnosis and management of snakebite envenomation in South Africa in humans: The hospital phase - emergency unit general principles

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Snakebite management is largely driven by expert opinion and consensus. However, there are a few large retrospective studies at randomised controlled trials that have improved the quality of medical guidance currently available. South African snakes are different venomona potential to anakes in other parts of the world, and it behaves the hospital provider and the average medical persistioner to knot the current best practice concepts concerning assessment, treatment and antiversom use. The recent South African Snakebite Symposium meeting in hyl 2021 provided on update and national consensus from which this Hospital Card occurrent is derived.

Approach to the diagnosis and management of snakebite envenomation in South Africa in humans: Layperson aspects and the role of emergency medical services

T C Hardcastle, 1.3.3 MMed, PhD; M Kajee, 4 Dip Trauma Nursing; K Lachenicht, 3 MSc, HSc (EMC); N van der Walt, 4 BTech (EMC)

Approach to the diagnosis and management of snakebite envenomation in South Africa in humans. Special patient groups and surgical aspects.

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