

MEETING ABSTRACT

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Bite wound related infections in rural areas of Macedonia-Greece: consequences on overall health

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From 1st International Congress on Neurobiology and Clinical Psychopharmacology and European Psychiatric Association Conference on Treatment Guidance
Thessaloniki, Greece. 19-22 November 2009

Background

In this 20 year retrospective study (1989-2009) depicted injuries recorded as dog, cat, horse and human bites from one hospital(Goumenissa General Hospital, Kilkis, Macedonia, Greece).

Materials and methods

The injuries were 35 dog bite, 5 cat bite, 5 horse bite, 4 human bite. The incidence was higher in aged people (over 65 years old) and in children, dominant in males and were higher in summer. The highest humidity and highest temperatures was determined for dog-bites.

Results

In all the cases with the routine therapy (antitetanus vaccine, local debridement, Antibiotics) we achieved good results

Conclusions

Bite infections can contain a mix of anaerobes and aerobes from the patient's skin and the animal's oral cavity, including species of *Pasteurella*, *Streptococcus*, *Fusobacterium*, and *Capnocytophaga*. The most common pathogens associated with bite wounds are *Streptococcus* species, *Staphylococcus* species, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Capnocytophaga canimorsus* and anaerobic bacteria. Sporadically other pathogens are isolated from bite wounds. Human bites differ from animal bites by higher prevalence of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Eikenella corrodens*. The lifetime risk of experiencing a bite wound, human or animal, is approximately 40%, and bite wounds account for approximately 2% of all visits to

emergency departments. The majority of bite wounds are inflicted by dogs. It is important to be aware of the possibility of complicating infections following bite wounds, particularly after cat bites. Phenoxymethyl penicillin should be the drug of choice in treatment of infections associated with cat and dog bites. However, in case of slow recovery or no improvement, simultaneous lymphadenopathy or pneumonia, *S. aureus* or *Francisella tularensis* should be suspected; ciprofloxacin is recommended. For human bite infections the recommended treatment is phenoxymethyl penicillin in combination with penicillinase-stable penicillin.

Published: 22 April 2010

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doi:10.1186/1744-859X-9-S1-S97

Cite this article as: Syrmos et al.: Bite wound related infections in rural areas of Macedonia-Greece: consequences on overall health. *Annals of General Psychiatry* 2010 **9**(Suppl 1):S97.

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