

BITES AND STINGS

Quick guide to first aid management

| pressure immobilisation | cold compress (ice pack) | hot water | vinegar |
|---|--|---|---|
| Funnel-web and Mouse spiders | bees | Blue-bottle (Pacific Man-O-War) jellyfish | Box jellyfish |
| snakes | wasps (European) | Bullrout fish | Irukandji jellyfish |
| Blue-ringed octopus | ants | Catfish | Jimble jellyfish |
| coneshells | ticks | Crown-of-Thorns starfish | sea anenomes |
| Follow DRSABCD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calm patient • apply a pressure immobilisation bandage • keep patient absolutely still • ensure call for ambulance has been made—triple zero (000) or 112 on mobile | scorpions | Stingray | tropical stings of unknown origin |
| | White-tailed spider | Stonefish | Follow DRSABCD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calm patient • flood stung area with vinegar for at least 30 seconds • if vinegar not available, flick tentacles off using a stick or gloved fingers • ensure call for ambulance has been made—triple zero (000) or 112 on mobile |
| | centipedes | non-tropical minor jellyfish | |
| | Red-backed spider <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek medical aid if patient develops severe symptoms | Follow DRSABCD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calm patient • place patient's stung limb in hot water (as hot as the patient can tolerate) • ensure call for ambulance has been made—triple zero (000) or 112 on mobile | |

In an emergency, call triple zero (000) for an ambulance

For more information on St John first aid training and kits, visit www.stjohn.org.au or freecall 1300 360 455