

# 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
sea snakes	scorpions	Stingray	tropical marine stings of unknown origin
1. Follow <b>DRSABCD</b> . 2. Calm patient and keep still. 3. Apply a pressure immobilisation bandage 4. Ensure call for ambulance has been made— <b>triple zero (000)</b> .	centipedes	Stonefish	1. Follow <b>DRSABCD</b> . 2. Calm patient 3. Flood stung area with vinegar for at least 30 seconds. 4. If vinegar not available, flick tentacles off using a stick or gloved fingers. 5. Ensure call for ambulance has been made— <b>triple zero (000)</b> .
	Red-backed spider	non-tropical minor jellyfish	
	all other spiders	1. Follow <b>DRSABCD</b> . 2. Calm patient. 3. Place patient's stung limb in hot water (as hot as you, the first aider, can tolerate). 4. Ensure call for ambulance has been made— <b>triple zero (000)</b> .	
	1. Apply a cold compress or ice pack directly over the bite site to relieve the pain. 2. Seek medical aid if necessary.		

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](http://www.stjohn.org.au) or freecall 1300 360 455