

Manejo Reconstructivo por lesiones graves por mordeduras de perro

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Orden de Presentación

- o Introducción
- o Estadísticas
- o Generalidades
- o Manejo
- o Conclusiones

Introducción



Estadísticas

Epidemiología

- o 4.5 millones de mordidas de perro al año
- o 600,000 mordeduras requieren manejo hospitalario
- o 1 millón en menores de 18 años
- o Mayor incidencia entre 5-9 años (45,000)

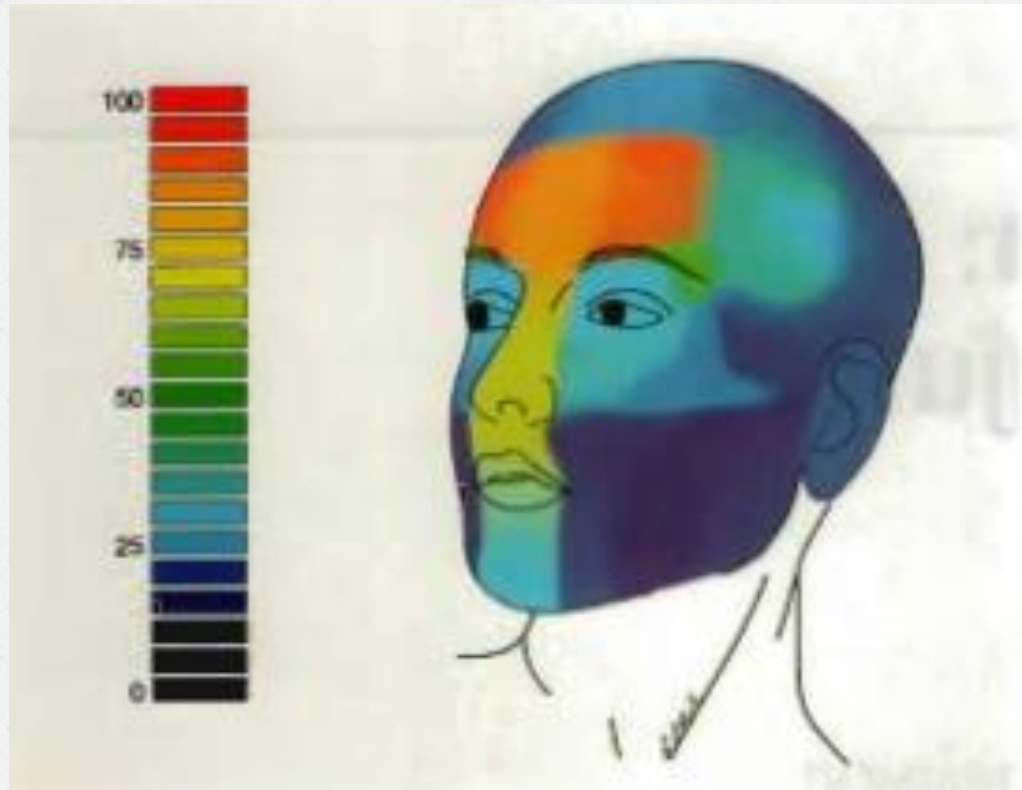
Nelligan, Robert Kwon and Jeffrey E. Janis, Plastic Surgery, Craniofacial, Head and Neck Surgery, and Pediatric Plastic Surgery, Elsevier, 3rd Edition, USA, 2013, Electronic Version

Cinnamon A. D. An Evaluation of a Dog Bite Prevention Intervention in the Pediatric Emergency Department. J. Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2013; 75: 1-13

Epidemiología

- Responsables del 1% de todas las consultas de urgencias
- 47% por perro propio
- 90% en casa

Epidemiología



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Flora común

- Pasteurella multocida el mas comúnmente aislado, en mas de 50% de estas infecciones
- Staphylococcus en 20%
- Streptococcus en 15%
- Incidencia de infección de 10%

Nelligan, Robert Kwon and Jeffrey E. Janis , Plastic Surgery, Craniofacial, Head and Neck Surgery, and Pediatric Plastic Surgery, Elsevier, 3rd Edition, USA, 2013, Electronic Version

Rui-feng C. Emergency treatment on facial laceration of dog bite wounds with immediate primary closure: a prospective randomized trial study. BMC Emergency Medicine. 2013; 13: 15

Mortalidad

- Aproximadamente entre 20 a 35 muertes al año
- 28.6% por pitbulls



Hassan A. The current concepts in management of animal and human bite wounds. J. Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2015; 78: 641-648.

Generalidades

Generalidades

- 80% cabeza y cuello
- Niños menores de 9 años



Eppley L. B. Facial Dog Bite Injuries in Children: Treatment and Outcome Assessment. J Craniofac Surg. 2013; 24: 384-386

Generalidades

- De 10 años en adelante, los brazos, piernas, y mano derecha



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Generalidades



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J. Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2015; 78: 641-648.*

Tipos de heridas

- o Rasguños
- o Heridas profundas
- o Penetrantes puntiformes
- o Lesiones por machacamiento
- o Avulsiones

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Rasguño



Heridas Profundas



Penetrantes Puntiformes



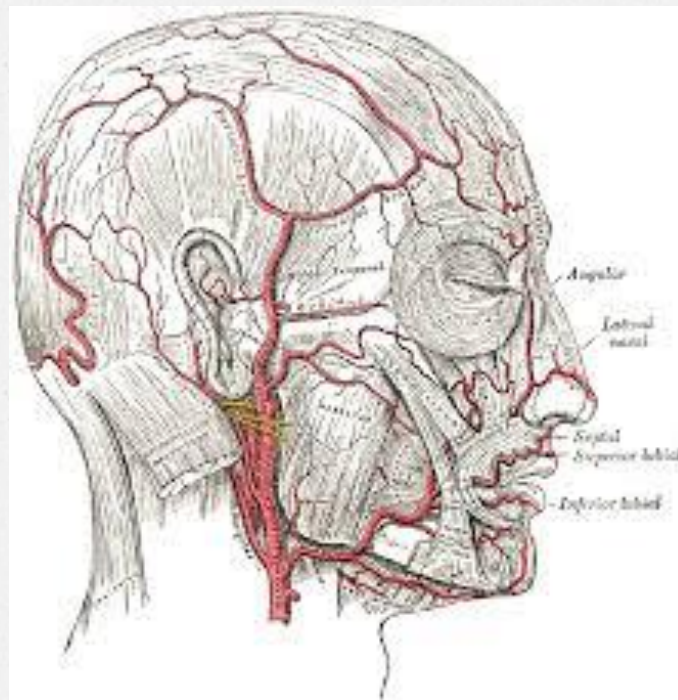
Machacamiento



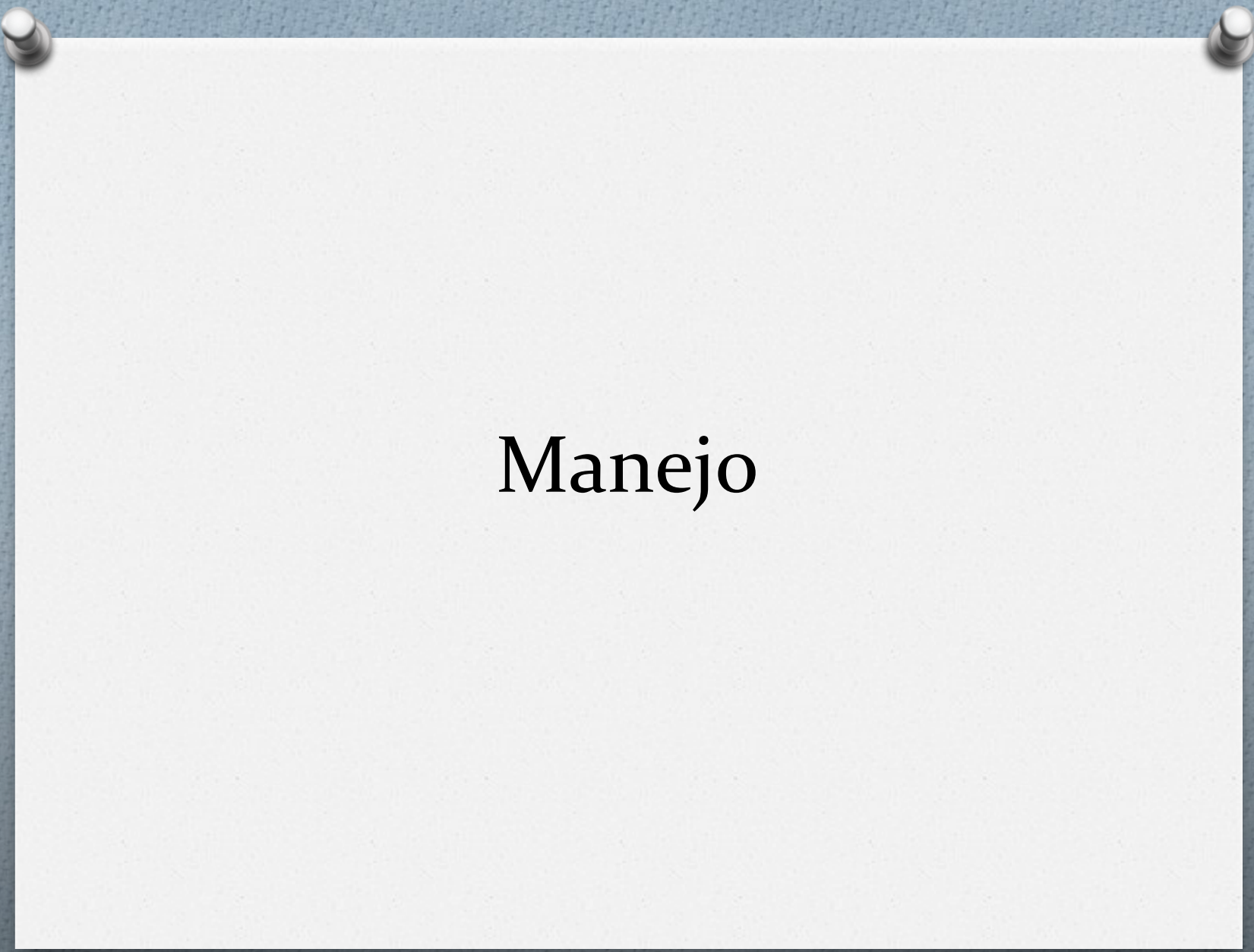
Avulsiones



Perfusión



Nelligan, Robert Kwon and Jeffrey E. Janis, Plastic Surgery, Craniofacial, Head and Neck Surgery, and Pediatric Plastic Surgery, Elsevier, 3rd Edition, USA, 2013, Electronic Version



Manejo

Manejo Inicial

- o ABCDE
- o Inspección (función nerviosa)
- o Palpación sistemática
- o Sensación intacta

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Manejo

- o Irrigación abundante
- o Desbridar tejido necrótico
- o Remoción de cuerpos extraños
- o Obtener Rx
- o Profilaxis antibiótica

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Antibióticos

- Cubrir anaerobios, Staph, Strep, Pasteurella
- Primera línea es amoxicilina-clavulanato

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Manejo Quirúrgico

- Restaurar forma y función (por igual, en cara), con mínima morbilidad

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Anesthesia



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Irrigación y Desbridación

- o Solución salina abundante
- o Lavado con jabón o Isodyne
- o Uso juicioso de electrocauterio
- o Remover únicamente tejido claramente no viable
- o Second-look

Irrigación y Desbridación



Irrigación y Desbridación

- Remoción de cuerpos extraños para disminuir infecciones y granulomas posteriores

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Irrigación y Desbridación



Heridas Profundas



Avulsiones



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Cierre Primario vs Secundario

- o Mcheik JN, Vergnes P, Bondonny JM. Treatment of facial dog bite injuries in children: a retrospective study. J Pediatr Surg. 2000;35:580Y583.
- o Lackmann GM, Draf W, Isselstein G, Töller U. Surgical treatment of facial dog bite injuries in children. J Craniomaxillofac Surg. 1992;20: 81Y86
- o Griego RD, Rosen T, Orengo IF, Wolf JE. Dog, cat, and human bites: a review. J Am Acad Dermatol. 1995;33(6):1019Y1029.
- o Philipsen TE, Molderez C, Gys T. Cat and dog bites: what to do? Guidelines for the treatment of cat and dog bites in humans. Acta Chir Belg. 2006;106(6):692Y695.
- o Fleisher GR. The management of bite wounds (editorial). N Engl J Med. 1999;340:138Y140.

Cierre Primario vs Secundario

Injury, Int. J. Care Injured 45 (2014) 237–240



Contents lists available at [SciVerse ScienceDirect](#)

Injury

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/injury



Primary closure versus non-closure of dog bite wounds. A randomised controlled trial



Nikolaos K. Paschos^{a,b,*}, Eleftherios A. Makris^{b,c}, Apostolos Gantsos^a,
Anastasios D. Georgoulis^a

Heridas Complejas



Heridas Complejas



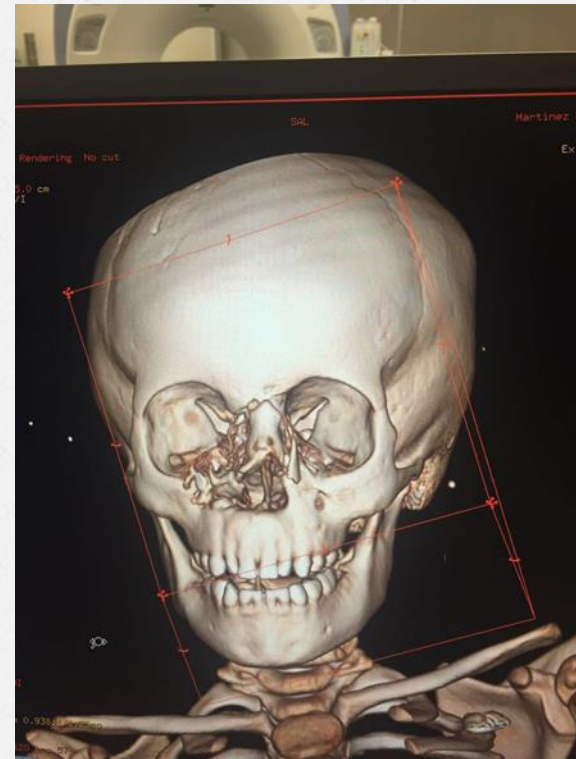
Heridas Complejas



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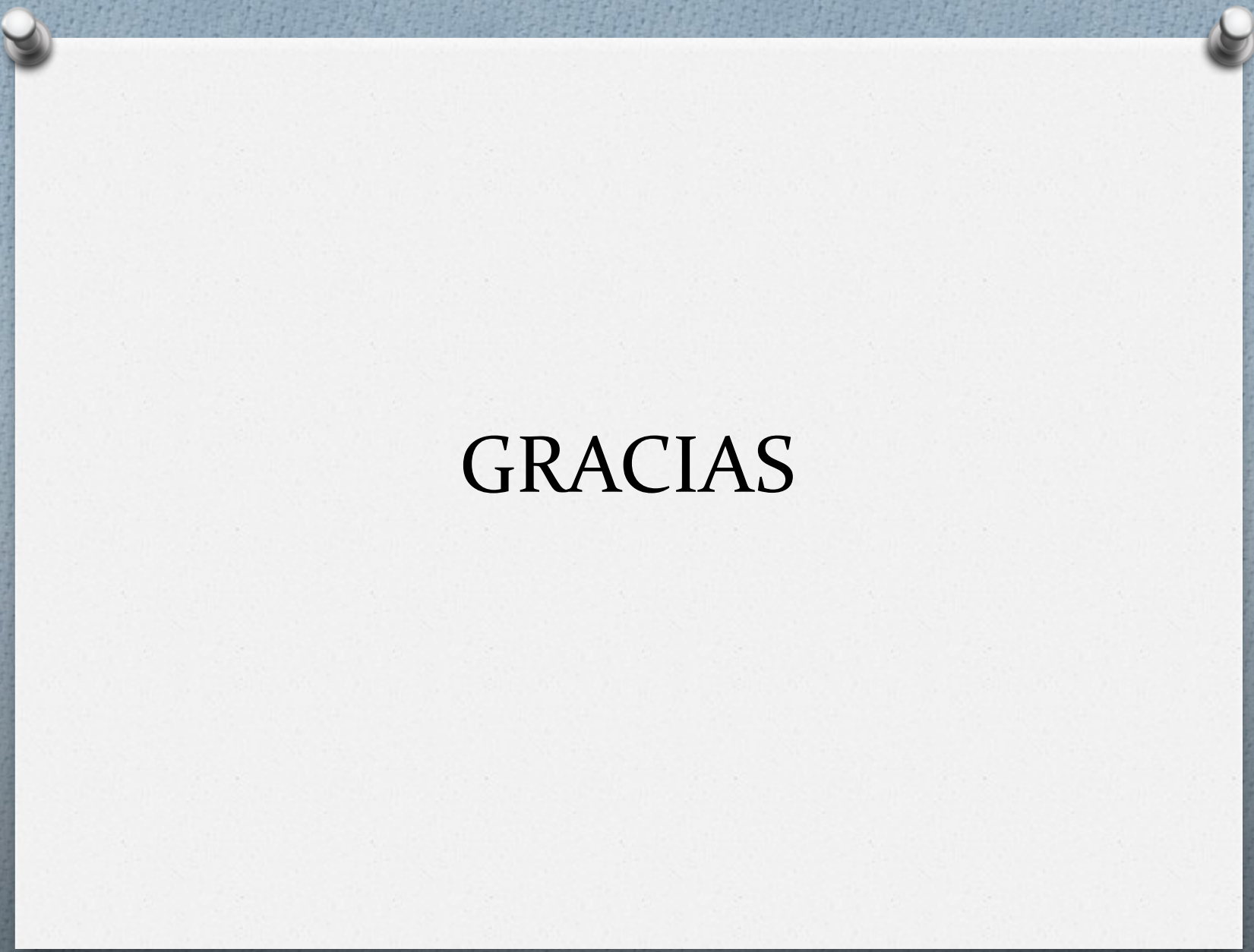
Heridas Complejas



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Conclusiones

- Prevención por educación
- Manejo temprano
- Priorizar el cierre primario



GRACIAS

Bibliografía

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- o Mcheik JN, Vergnes P, Bondonny JM. Treatment of facial dog bite injuries in children: a retrospective study. J Pediatr Surg. 2000;35:580Y583.
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Inmunoglobulina

- o Human Rabies Immunoglobulin (HRIG)
- o Al inicio del tratamiento antirrábico
- o Idealmente en la zona de la mordida
- o Hasta 7 días posterior
- o Dosis de 20 UI/kg

Vacuna antirrábica

- o 4 dosis
- o Primera dosis en cuanto sea posible
- o Resto de dosis en días 3, 7, y 14
- o En deltoides o muslo