First line **animal & human bite** prophylaxis and treatment: **Review at 24 & 48 hrs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Duration of TX</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Co-amoxiclav</td>
<td>Child 1mth-1yr: 0.25ml/kg of 125/31 suspension TDS</td>
<td>7 days</td>
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<td>Child 1-6 yrs: 5ml of 125/31 suspension TDS</td>
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<td>Child 6-12 yrs: 5ml of 250/62 suspension TDS</td>
<td>7 days</td>
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<td>Adult and child&gt;12yrs: 625mg TDS</td>
<td>7 days</td>
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**In penicillin allergy:**

- **Metronidazole**
  - Child 1mth-12yrs: 7.5mg/kg (max 400mg) TDS 7 days
  - Adult and child>12yrs: 400 mg TDS 7 days

**Plus**

- **Doxycycline** (not in children or pregnancy)
  - 100 mg BD 7 days

**Or**

- **Clarithromycin** (human but NOT animal bites as NO Pasteurella activity)
  - 500mg BD 7 days

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**Human bite**

**Organisms**
- Group A streptococci and viridans streptococci
- *S. aureus*
- *Haemophilus sp.*
- Anaerobes

**Treatment**
- Antibiotic prophylaxis is advised as human bites are high risk.
- For human bites assessment of HIV, hepatitis B and C risk is advised.
- If there is severe infection, a rapidly spreading cellulitis or the patient is systemically unwell refer the patient for IV therapy.
Animal bite

Organisms
- Pasteurella multocida
- Anaerobes

Treatment
- Wound toilet is important and assessment of tetanus and rabies (if bitten abroad) risk should be made.

- Antibiotic prophylaxis is advised for:
  - all cat bites
  - animal bites to hand, foot or face
  - if there is possible tendon, ligament or joint involvement
  - in patients who are immunocompromised (including diabetics, asplenia and cirrhosis)
  - puncture wounds
  - those with a prosthetic valve or prosthetic joint near to the injury
  - and those requiring surgical debridement

- For animal bites if the patient has genuine penicillin allergy and doxycycline is contraindicated (e.g. pregnancy or children) discuss treatment with a medical microbiologist or infectious disease physician as erythromycin or clindamycin are not active against all the likely pathogens.