

Insect Bites Infographic



BITES AND STINGS



BEES AND WASPS

A bee or wasp sting may feel like getting a shot. It will leave a red bump surrounded by lighter skin.

CARE:

- Remove a stinger if left behind.
- Wash the area with soap and water.
- Apply an ice compress.

SEEK EMERGENCY CARE IF YOU EXPERIENCE SIGNS OF AN ALLERGIC REACTION. SOME SIGNS INCLUDE DIFFICULT BREATHING, CHEST TIGHTNESS AND SWELLING.



SPIDERS

Most spider bites go unnoticed at first. A spider bite will cause pain, redness and swelling, and you may see small fang marks. If you experience intense pain, stomach cramping or a blister or ulcer appears around the bite site, it may be due to a black widow or brown recluse spider. In these cases, seek immediate medical attention.

CARE:

- Wash the area with soap and water.
- Reduce swelling and pain with a cold ice pack or washcloth.

SEEK EMERGENCY CARE IF YOU SUSPECT YOU OR YOUR CHILD HAS BEEN BITTEN BY A BLACK WIDOW OR BROWN RECLUSE SPIDER. THIS MAY CAUSE INTENSE PAIN, STOMACH CRAMPING OR IF A BLISTER OR ULCER APPEARS NEAR THE BITE SITE.



TICKS

Ticks can spread a number of harmful diseases, including Lyme disease and babesiosis. Remove attached ticks as soon as possible. It takes at least 24 hours for an attached tick to spread a disease to its host.

CARE:

TO REMOVE TICK,

1. Use tweezers to grasp the head of the tick.
2. Pull straight up until the tick releases.
3. Wash the site of the bite with soap and water and apply a small amount of rubbing alcohol.

SEEK EMERGENCY CARE AFTER A TICK BITE IF YOU EXPERIENCE A RED-RINGED, BULL'S EYE RASH, FLU-LIKE SYMPTOMS OR RED DOTS ON ANKLES AND WRISTS.



Source: <https://health.umms.org>