

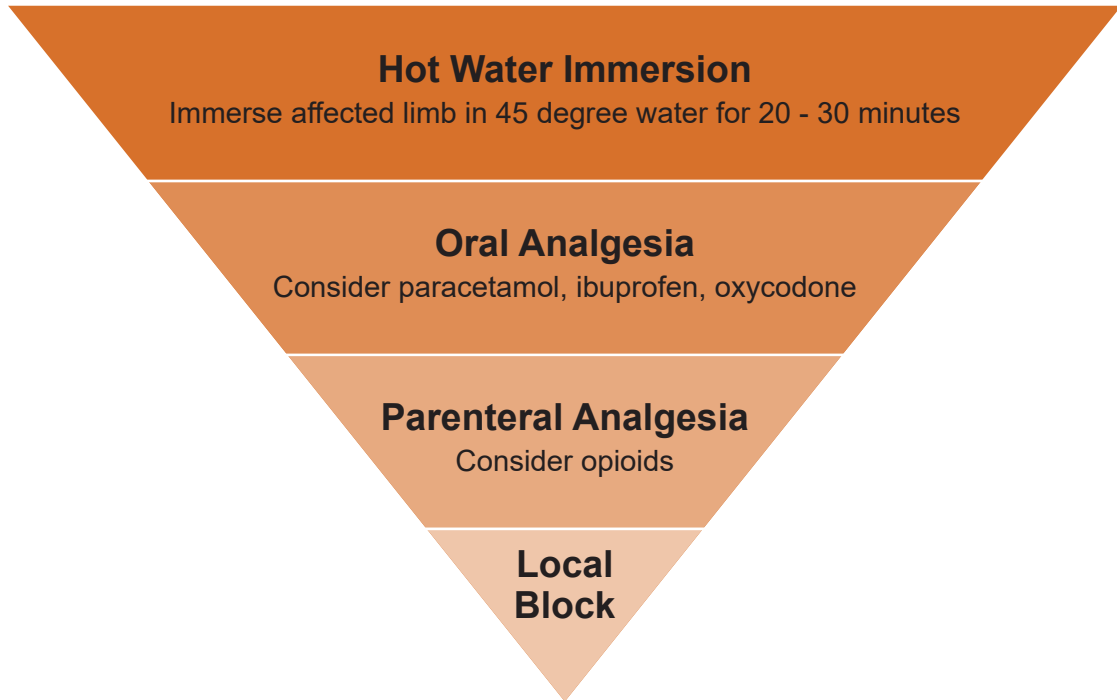


## Suspected Stonefish Sting Treatment Pathway

(Affix patient identification label here)

Stonefish envenomation causes severe pain, local redness, and swelling. Systemic symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, and dizziness are uncommon.

### PAIN MANAGEMENT



- Regional anaesthetic block is very effective in managing severe pain following stonefish sting and should be used in patients that have ongoing pain after hot water immersion and analgesia.
- Antivenom appears ineffective in managing severe pain following stonefish sting and is not recommended.

### WOUND MANAGEMENT

Retained foreign bodies (stonefish spines) occur in approximately 10% of stings presenting to hospital. Retained spines are radio-opaque. Consider an X-ray to exclude a foreign body.

Ensure tetanus prophylaxis is up to date.

### Reference

Armstrong J, Harris K, Wylie C, Isoardi KZ. Suspected stonefish envenomation in Queensland over eight years: a retrospective series. Clin Toxicol (Phila). 2023 Nov;61(11):956-960. doi: 10.1080/15563650.2023.2287976. Epub 2023 Dec 19. PMID: 38060371.

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