The Horse's Morus can be more Dramatic than that of a Dog, about a Case on a Horse's Bite

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Abstract

The management of animal bites is a medical and surgical emergency. It is an aggression always deep and infected. It imposes a stereotyped attitude that alone avoids the inevitable evolution towards abcdation and the dramatic consequences that may result.

In this work, we report a case of a 49-year-old man with no particular antecedents, who suffered from a horse's bite, presented to the emergency department with open trauma to his wrist, with deformity and abolition of the radial radial pulse, having benefited directly in the emergency's operated room of a trimming, cleaning of the wound, and a bone reconstruction at least of his wrist, by K-wire, and a complement by a medical treatment including a serum anti-tetanus human monoclonal antibodies with high neutralizing activity and anti-rabic, with a probabilistic antibiotherapy, adapted later according to the bacteriological exams [1].

Keywords: Horse's Bite; Surgical Treatment; Open Trauma of the Wrist

Introduction

Bites account for 1% of emergency center visits in the United States.

Mainly the dog (76%) and the cat (14%), while that of the horse does not exceed 1%.

The extremities are most often affected,. Although sometimes considered harmless, bites are often infected with the oral flora of the biter or, more rarely, with the cutaneous flora of the bite. Local complications may exceptionally require limb amputation. Systemic complications with significant morbidity can lead to death, as in case of infection with *Capnocytophaga canimorsus* in an asplenic patient [2].

Case Presentation

Here we report the case of a 49-year-old man, with no specific antecedents, who presented to the emergency department with a horse bite, resulting in open left wrist trauma. The general examination was normal with a stable haemodynamic and respiratory state, while the physical examination object a deformed left wrist with a cutaneous opening trauma classified 3 stage according to the classification of cauchoux and duparc, with an abolition of the radial pulse at the vascular examination, and a sensitif and motor deficity interesting the radial's nerve territory (Figure 1).

the radiological examination shows a radiocarpal dislocation fracture of the wrist, with fracture of the external cunean of the radius (Figure 2), the biological assessment is normal, the patient was

admitted to the emergency operating room, where he benefited from a surgical trimming with a washing and cleaning the wound, then a minimal osteosynthesis with a K-wire between the lunate bone and the scaphoid bone, a k-wire between the pyramidal bone and the lunate bone, and a last k-wire between the big bone, the lunate bone and the radius, and finally a k-wire for maintaining the reduction of the fracture of the external cunean (Figure 3).

A complement therapeutic by medical treatment has been associated with an anti-rabbic serum, an anti-tetanus vaccine, and an antibiotic treatment containing protected amoxicillin and gentamycin; the operative follow-ups were simple with a daily change bandage.

Figure 3

Figure 1

Figure 4

Figure 2

Figure 5

The following microorganisms are the most frequently involved: *Pasteurella* - *staphylococcus* and *streptococcus* - *Moraxella* - *Corynebacterium* - *Neisseria* - *Bacteroides* - *tectum*. *Fusobacterium* and *Porphyromons* - *Capnocytophaga* *animorsu* [4]. In our case, there are two problems, an infectious problem that is the bite of the horse, and an orthopedic problem, which is the fracture-dislocation of the wrist, both of them constituted a surgical emergency, the speed of our care has prevented us from superinfection, and allowed an orthopedic reduction in the rules of art, the lesson to be learned from this case is that in front of these serious animal bites the time is in gold, the effectiveness of the surgical procedure is the rule, and when we have an alteration and disorganization of the skeletal system, do not hesitate to do an osteosynthesis, obviously

covered by a probabilistic antibiotherapy, adapted later according to the examinations of bacteriological samples done at the operative room.

Conclusion

The bite of animals remains unpredictable in its evolution, according to the transmitted germs, according to its severity, its depth and then its location, the key to prevent complications is to reason according to an algorithm that addresses problem by problem, taking into account the risk of infection and aggression of the soft parts and the musculoskeletal system, not to mention the medical chapter which is the guarantor of a good evolution.

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