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Bee Stings in Arizona



Disclosures

Nothing to disclose

Who is the AZPDIC?

- Physicians / Pharmacist / Nurse: 24/7/365
- 1- Clinical Care: 14 counties 72 hospitals
 - Medications / chemicals / radiation
 - Drugs of abuse
 - Environmental / occupational
 - Bites & Stings / plant / mushrooms
 - Exposure during pregnancy / lactation
- 2- Public Health: surveillance / education
- 3- Clinical Education: students / residents
- 4- Research:





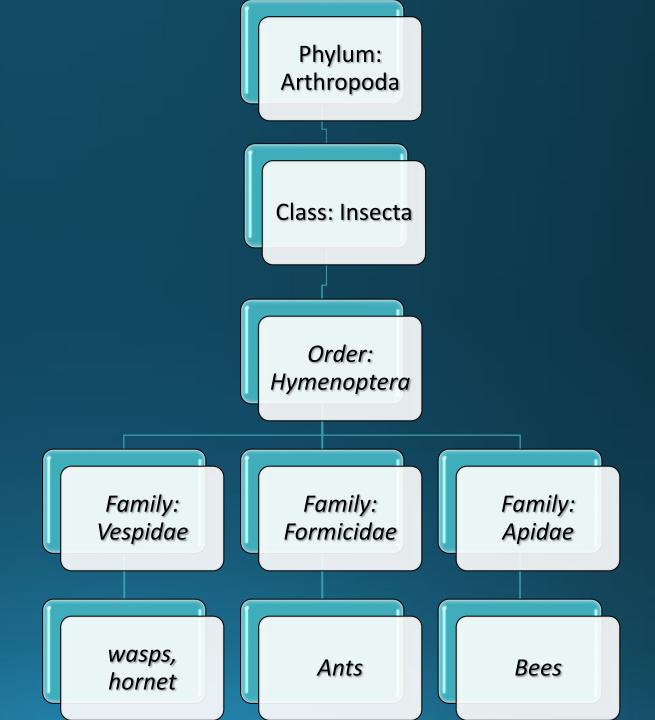
Hymenoptera:

Bumblebee







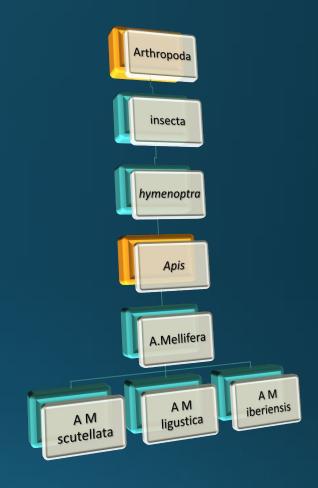


Relations: Phylum: Arthropoda Class: Insecta Order: Hymenoptera Superfamily: Superfamily: Vespoidea Apoidea Family: Family: Family: Apidae Formicidae Vespidae Genus: Apis Genus: Genus: Bumbus Formica Genus: (ants) wasps, hornet Solenopsis Species: A.Mellifera Sub S: A M iberiensis Sub S: A M ligustica Sub S: A M scutellata



Terms: European –African honey bee hybrid

- Phylum: arthropoda
- Class: insecta
- Order: Hymenoptra
- Genus: Apis
 - Species: A. mellifera
 - Subspecies: A M Hybrid











Bees!

- Order Hymenoptera
- Family Apidae
- Bumble bee (Bombus)
- Honey bee (apis mellifera)
- Africanized or "swarming"
 (a. m. scutuletta)





Killer Bees!

- Brought to Brazil
- Escaped in 1957, headed north
- Texas October 1990
- Phoenix October 1993
- Aggressive, defensive



Massive bee Envenoming:



The American Journal of Medicine

Volume 133, Issue 5, May 2020, Pages 621-626

Clinical Research Study

Honeybee Stings in the Era of Killer Bees: Anaphylaxis and Toxic Envenomation

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Injury from massive bee envenomings:

- Related to the behavior of the bees:
 - Closer to the hive the more stings (100 feet distance \rightarrow 1/10 stings)
 - Bees will go into any cavity
 - Corneal abrasions



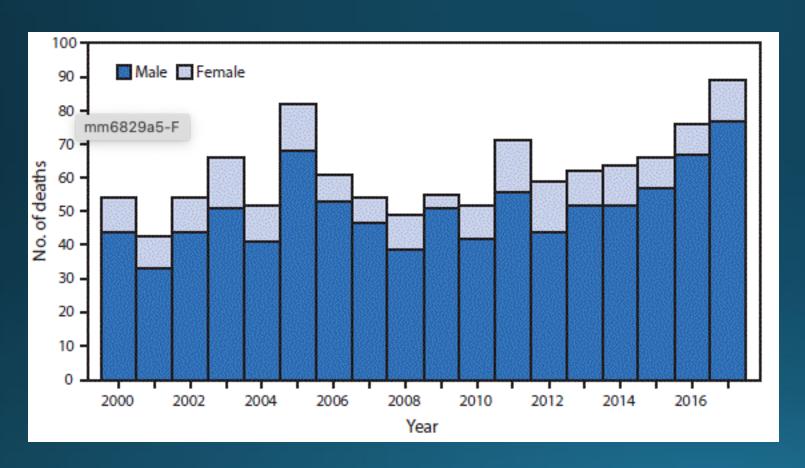


- Related to human behavior:
 - long pants and long sleeve shirt
 - Hat with bee net
 - Light-colored clothing
 - Avoid floral scents



Related to venom:

By The Numbers



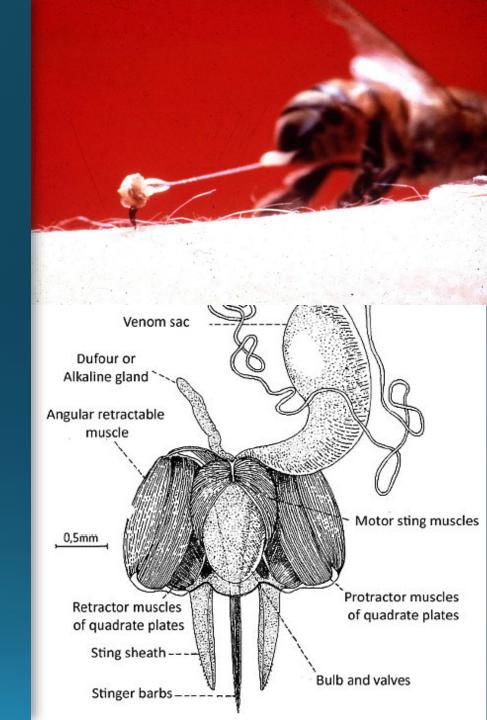


national Vital Statistics System, United States, 2000–2017. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2019;68:649During 2000–2017, a total of 1,109 deaths from hornet, wasp, and bee stings occurred, for an annual average of 62 deaths.

Deaths ranged from a low of 43 in 2001 to a high of 89 in 2017. Approximately 80% of the deaths were among males.

Stinger in the Rear

- Barbed stinger 1.6 mm long x 0.05 mm
- Connected to a venom sac
- One and done
- Causes evisceration





Venom

- A mixture of multiple compounds
- 85 % water
- Dry weight
 - Melitin 50-60% 10-12 % * Pain
 - Phospholipase A₂ 10-12 % * allergenic
 - Peptide 401 1-3 %
 - Hyaluronidase 1-3%
 - Apamine 1-3%
 - Adolapin 0.1-0.8 %
 - Secapins 1-3 %
 - Histamine
 - Adrenalin
- Relative composition varies by time of year



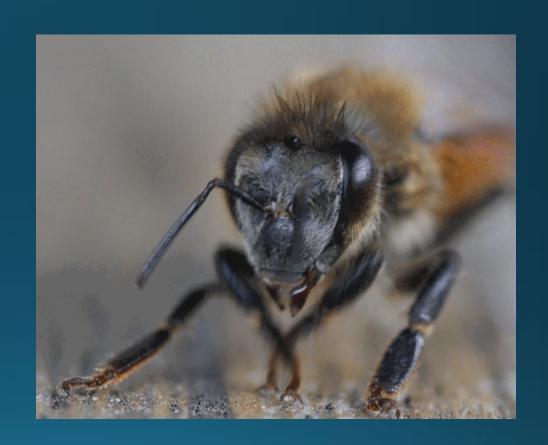
Ouch!

- Local reaction
 - Pain
 - Erythema
 - Swelling
 - Pruritis
 - 1-5 cm
- Self-limiting



Ouchius Maximus

- Envenomation
 - GI symptoms
 - Rhabdomyolysis
 - Cardiac injury
 - Renal failure
 - Fever
 - Syncope
 - ARDS
 - MSOF
- > 50 stings



Ouchiest!

- Anaphylaxis
 - Urticaria, flushing, angioedema
 - Airway edema, hoarsness, wheeze, respiratory distress
 - Hypotension, shock
 - Rapid onset
- Not related to number of stings



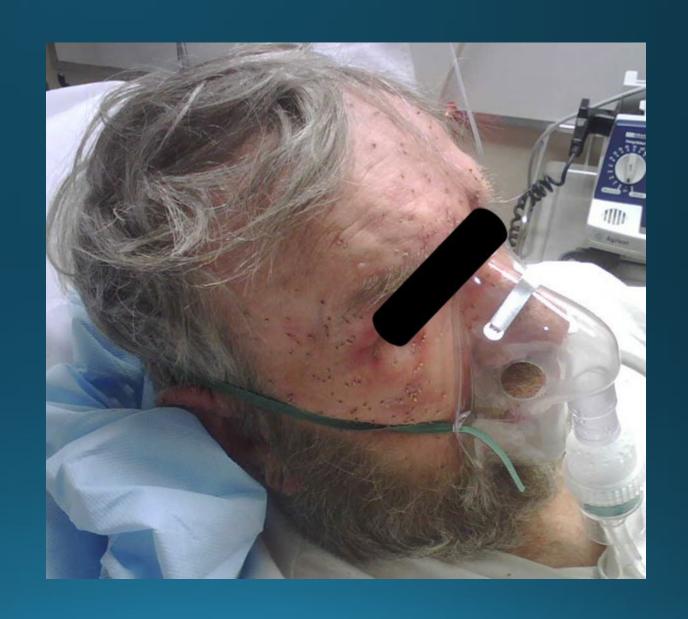
What to do

- ABCs
- Treat anaphylaxis if needed
- Decon
- Pain control
- Remove stingers
- > 50 sitngs needs eval in the ED



In the ED

- Decon
- Thorough skin survey
- CBC, CMP, PT/INR, CK, Troponins, UA, EKG
- Check for corneal abrasion
- Check the cavities if passed out.
- Pain control
- IVF
- Observation



Avoid and Escape

- Leave them be
- Light-colored clothing
- Avoid floral scents
- RUN!
- Cover face
- They will wait for you to exit water
- Seek shelter



