

## Contact us

Our minor injury and urgent treatment centres support the local community with urgent minor injuries and/or illnesses. They are led by our specialist emergency nurse practitioners, who are fully trained in both adult and paediatric care.

They are walk-in centres so you don't need an appointment or a referral – you can just arrive at the centre during opening hours. These centres are not appropriate for life-threatening injuries or serious illnesses.

### Bristol Urgent Treatment Centre Minor injuries and illnesses

Open 8am–8pm, 7 days a week  
South Bristol NHS Community Hospital  
Hengrove Promenade  
Hengrove, Bristol BS14 0DE  
T: 0300 124 6260

### Yate Minor Injury Unit Minor injuries only

Open 8am–8pm, 7 days a week  
Yate West Gate Centre  
21 West Walk, Yate BS37 4AX  
T: 0300 125 6800

### Clevedon Minor Injury Unit Minor injuries only

Open 8am–9.00pm  
(last admission 8.30pm), 7 days a week  
North Somerset Community Hospital  
Old Street, Clevedon BS21 6BS  
T: 01275 546852



Let us know what you  
think and get involved

T: 0300 124 5300\*

E: [sirona.hello@nhs.net](mailto:sirona.hello@nhs.net)

W: [www.sirona-cic.org.uk](http://www.sirona-cic.org.uk)

\*Calls from landlines are charged up to 10p per minute; calls from mobiles vary, please check with your network provider. This is not a premium-rate number.

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information.

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#### Registered office

Sirona care & health CIC,  
2nd Floor, Kingswood Civic Centre,  
High Street, Kingswood,  
Bristol BS15 9TR  
Company Number: 07585003



## Insect bites and stings

Information for  
people attending  
the Minor Injury Unit

Service provided by



## What may happen after an insect sting or bite?

**A small local skin reaction:** Most people will be familiar with the common local skin reactions caused by insects.

**An insect sting:** typically causes an intense, burning pain. This is quickly followed by a patch of redness and a small area of swelling (up to 1 cm) around the sting. This usually eases and goes within a few hours.

**An insect bite:** you may not notice the bite (although some can be quite painful, particularly from a horsefly). However, saliva from the insect can cause a skin reaction such as:

**Irritation** and itch over the site of the bite.

**A small itchy lump (papule)** which may develop up to 24 hours after a bite. This typically lasts for several days before fading away. Sometimes some redness (inflammation) surrounds each papule.

**A weal** which is like a small fluid-filled lump and is very itchy. It may develop immediately after being bitten. A weal lasts about two hours, but is often followed by a small itchy solid lump which develops up to 24 hours later. This can last for several days before fading away. Occasionally, small skin reactions following an insect bite persist for weeks or months.

## A localised allergic skin reaction

Some people have an allergic reaction to the venom in a sting. A localised reaction causes swelling at the site of the sting. This becomes larger over several hours, and then gradually goes away over a few days. The size of the swelling can vary, but can become many centimetres across. The swelling may even extend up an entire arm or leg. The swelling is not dangerous unless it affects your airway. However, if it is severe, the skin may break out in blisters.

## Skin infection

Occasionally, a skin infection develops following a bite, particularly if you scratch a lot, which can damage the skin and allow bacteria (germs) to get in. Infection causes redness and tenderness around the bite. Over a period of several days, this may spread and, sometimes, can become serious.

## Do I need antibiotics?

The vast majority of insect Bites or stings do not require antibiotics. The redness, swelling and itching are part of the normal response to a bite or sting.

### **Antibiotics are only required if you;**

Feel unwell and have a high temperature

The Fluid filled centre looks like thick yellow custard, rather than the normal reaction of cider coloured clear fluid

There is a red line tracking from the main area of swelling and redness

## What is the treatment for an insect sting or bite?

If stung by a bee and the stinger is still in place - scrape it out:

Scrape out a bee sting left in the skin as quickly as possible. Use the edge of a knife, the edge of a credit card, a fingernail, or anything similar.

The quicker you remove the sting the better, so use anything suitable to scrape out the sting quickly.

Do not try to grab the sting to pluck it out, as this may squeeze more venom into the skin. Scraping it out is better.

**Note: wasps, hornets or yellow jackets do not leave a stinger in the skin when they sting.**

Take an antihistamine tablet as soon as possible. You can buy these at pharmacies.

Use a cold compress to ease pain and to help reduce swelling. For example, use a cold flannel or an ice pack.

Painkillers such as paracetamol or ibuprofen can help to ease the pain.

A steroid cream may be useful - for example, hydrocortisone

Continue with antihistamines until the swelling eases. This may be for a few days.

See a doctor if the swelling is severe.