Needlestick First Aid

- Allow the wound to bleed freely and DO NOT squeeze injection site - this can spread product further into tissue
- **Clean affected area** to remove dirt and product from surrounding skin and prevent it entering wound
- If relevant advise your first aid officer and/or direct supervisor
- Go straight to your doctor or the nearest hospital emergency department - early treatment is quicker and simpler
- Take the vaccine packaging/label with you if you can or write down the name of the product you were using
- **Contact vaccine manufacturer** (helpline will be on packet or online) for latest product specific treatment advice - written information may be out of date
- Take a digital or hard copy of Farmer Needlestick Injuries–Risk and Recommended Treatment document (access via QR code) with you
- If the doctor or hospital is far away, call the Poisons Information Hotline on 13 11 26 for initial advice

ALL needlestick injuries require immediate attention (even if you have no pain) - early treatment is simpler and less invasive

Needlestick injury after care

- Keep the wound site clean and dry
- Keep use of affected area to a minimum
- If swelling, pain, redness or throbbing persist, seek medical attention
- Make sure you attend your follow-up appointment with your doctor
- If unsure about anything ask your doctor

Documenting your injury

Employees: report injury to your employer, supervisor or occupational health and safety officer so they can ensure you receive the best care and help with your recovery

Owner Operators: make a record of the date, product used and circumstances of incident to assist with follow up care.

Safety Matters - Report Injuries!

Help maintain safety by logging your injury through the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Authority Adverse Experience Reporting System - help keep the use

of essential products as safe Further information and resources













What are needlestick injuries? "Inadvertent injection with a needle intended for an animal"

Needlestick injuries are common: 80% of livestock farmers have experienced a needlestick injury at some point in their lives

Needlestick injuries often occur due to:

- Sudden movement from the animal being injected.
- Inadequate restraint of animals.
- Risky vaccination technique.

"Severe injury can result from just a small prick"

Iniuries include:

- Infection from contaminated needle.
- Inflammation and/or reaction from substance.
- Physical damage to underlying structures.

Delaying medical/surgical treatment may lead to:

- Ongoing pain.
- Reduced movement at injection site
- Amputation of the finger



The dangers of a needlestick

Farmers often initially report none of the injected substance entered their body, but are later found to be seriously effected.

- Injectable substances intended for livestock (e.g. vitamins, vaccines, antibiotics, hormones) can react differently in the human body
- A seemingly 'insignificant' injury can develop into something much more serious
 - A small prick can cause damage deep into muscle and other structures.
 - A minuscule amount of substance can cause serious harm
 - The person may not experience pain initially, but may be affected a day/days later

Know the risks and first aid actions:

Read the Material Safety Data Sheets

prior to administering products - particularly those containing oilbased adjuvants which is highly irritating and nondegradable

Common vaccines with oil adjuvants

- Gudair®
- Silirum®
- Piliguard®
- Bovilis® Rotavec Corona

Risk & Recommended Treatment table

- Vibrovax®
- Bovilis® S
- Ovilis Campyvax®
- Bovilis® MH & Bovilis® MH+IBR

Prevention is always best

- Approach animal over the top of railings (not through the railings) with vaccinating hand
- Keep the **non-vaccinating hand far away** from the needle (e.g. on the rail)
- Stabilise your body
- Ensure handler or race has **minimal** room for livestock to move:
 - tightly pack animals in race to minimise movement
 - lock in head bail
 - Use knee to hold smaller animals
- Always use safety vaccinator with shroud for products with oil adjuvants to reduce risk
- Use the **shortest needle** possible as recommended for specific product application
- Use pliers or needle removal tool to remove used needle and dispose of in an enclosed sharps container
- Do not tent animal's skin with nonvaccinating hand

"Complacency leads to serious injury"



Figure 1 shows the correct techniques for giving an animal an injection.

granulomatous

• Miscarriage • Death

reactions at

Chronic

injection site

