



Abstract

A Comparison of Characteristics in Dog Bite Patients

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**Backgrounds:** Dog bite is the most common cause of animal bites. This study was conducted to analyze dog bite patients and to compare the differences of groups based on age.

**Methods:** We performed a retrospective analysis of patients admitted to our hospital after dog bite injuries from January 2003 through December 2004. The patients were divided into two groups based on age; group A (children, < 15 years) and group B (adult, ≥ 15 years).

**Results:** A total of 103 patients were enrolled in the study. Dog bite injury frequently occurred to children under 10 years of age (21%). Home was the most common place of dog bite in group A, but public place was the most common in group B (p=0.000). Face was the most frequent body region of dog bite in group A, but hand was the most frequent in group B (p=0.039).

**Conclusions:** From this study, we found statistically significant differences between the groups. Knowledge about age-related characteristics could result in improved prevention and treatment of these injuries.

**Key Words:** Dog bite, Age groups, Prevention

		470	
		80 (17%)	(1).
		0.4%	(4).
	(1-3).		가
			(2-5).
	1994		가

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(chi-square test)

SPSS (ver11.0)

0.05

p

가 (5).

가

가

가

가 가

2003	1	1	2004	12	31
				65,896	
		103			15
		17,495		29	15
		48,401		74	(0.15%)

1.

2003 1 1 2004 12 31

103 (21%), 31~40 가 20 (19%), 21~30 가 18 (17%) (Fig. 1). 15 (A )

29 (28%) 15 (B ) 74 (72%)

. A, B 가 (p=0.461) Table 1).

2.

15

A 25 (86%)

B 가 42 (57%)

가

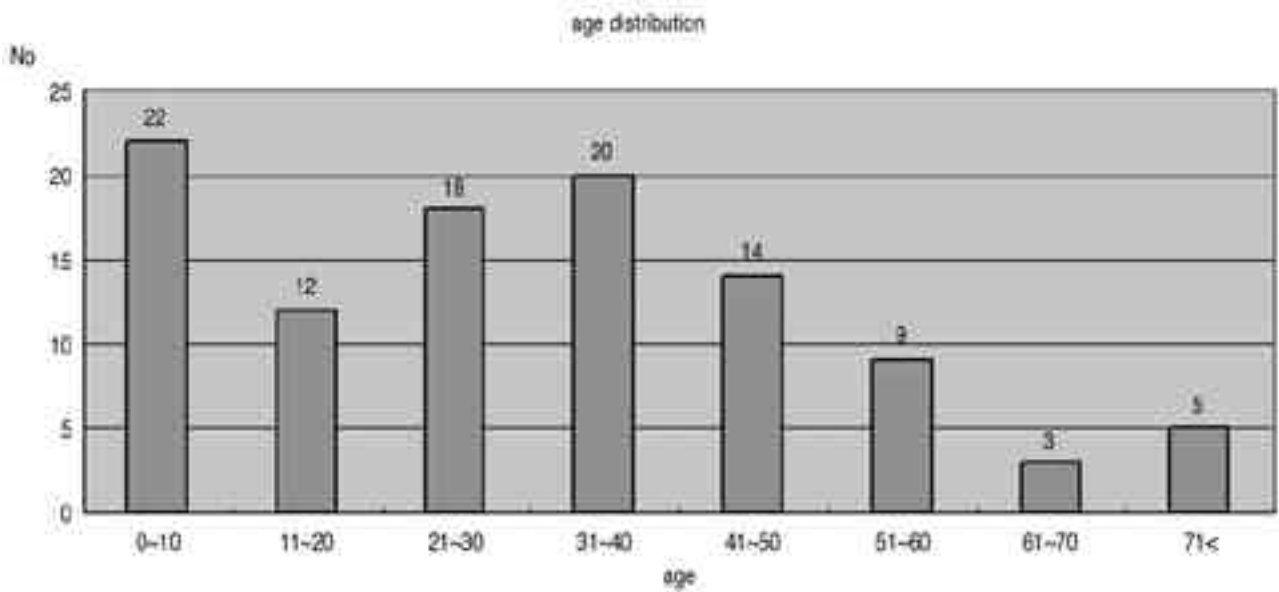


Fig. 1. Age distribution.

(p=0.000) (Table 2).

3.

A 14 (48%), B 28 (38%) 가 .

가 (p=0.039) (Table 3).

4.

가 ( ) ( ) . 103 가 44 (43%), 59 (57%), 48 (81%) 가 .

가 27 가 37 , 3가 가 7 .

103 154 가 . A 29 41 가 . B 25 (61%) 가 .

74 113 가 . 65 (58%) 가 .

(p=0.812) (Table 4).

14 20 가 , A 14 , 6 B 28 41 가 . 27 , 12 , 2 .

5.

A, B

가 가 B 3

(p=0.074) (Table 5).

**Table 1.** Sex distribution

	A No.(%)	B No.(%)	p-value
Sex			
Male	18 (62%)	40 (54%)	0.461
Female	11 (38%)	34 (46%)	

**Table 2.** Place of dog bite

	A No.(%)	B No.(%)	p-value
Home	25 (86%)	32 (43%)	0.000
Public place	4 (14%)	42 (57%)	

**Table 3.** Body regions of dog bite

	A No.(%)	B No.(%)	p-value
Head	1 ( 4%)	1 ( 1%)	0.039
Face	14 (48%)	13 (18%)	
Arm	1 ( 3%)	4 ( 5%)	
Hand	5 (17%)	28 (38%)	
Leg	6 (21%)	23 (31%)	
Foot	2 ( 7%)	5 ( 7%)	
Trunk	0	0	

**Table 4.** Type of injury

	A No.(%)	B No.(%)	p-value
Punch	25 (61%)	65 (58%)	0.812
Laceration	10 (24%)	33 (29%)	
Contusion	4 (10%)	7 ( 6%)	
Abrasion	2 ( 5%)	6 ( 5%)	
Avulsion	0	2 ( 2%)	

**Table 5.** Treatment of Dog bite

	A No.(%)	B No.(%)	p-value
Secondary intention without suture	23 (79%)	66 (89%)	0.074
Primary closure	6 (21%)	5 ( 7%)	
Delayed suture	0	3 ( 4%)	

(1-3).  
가

2003-2004

6500 가

530  
0.15%  
(4).

2004  
가 95%  
0.4%

가  
(6).

5~10%

12~30% 가 (2,7,8).

가  
가

10  
가  
(B )

(48%) 가  
86%가

10

73%

(4).

9

가 30%

(9,12).

51%가  
(3,5).

19%

15

66%가

86%

11

3

(10). 가 amoxi-  
cillin/clavulanate, clindamycin + ciprofloxacin,  
clindamycin +trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole  
3 5 (9,10).

(9).

가

92%

. 1999

51%가 15

ACIP (Advisory Committe on Immunization

Practies)

가

가

10

3

가

1%

2% benzalalkonium chloride povidone-iodine

(Human Rabies Immune Globulin) 20 IU/kg

가

가

(Human Diploid Cell

가

가

가

Vaccine) 1 ml

3, 7

, 14, 28

5

(13).

가

2003	1	1	2004	12	31
		103		15	

가

10

가

(21%).

가

가 가

가

가

가

가

(5,14).

가

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가 가

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15

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