should be promoted. Moreover, dedicated standard operating procedures for avalanche accidents should be implemented within emergency medical services and tailored to local and nearby extracorporeal cardiopulmonary resuscitation capacity.

Finally, bystanders should not be forgotten because they are a crucial step in the chain of avalanche survival.⁴ Thus, even if laypersons surveyed in our study are likely enthusiastic about mountain medicine, proper transfer of know-how should also focus on them. The immediate extrication of completely buried avalanche victims by bystanders before helicopter emergency medical service crew arrival seems to offer an excellent chance of survival, and the appropriate transfer of information included in the Avalanche Victim Resuscitation Checklist could improve outcome, based on a correct decision-making process both on site and in the hospital.

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In Response to Bite Wounds Caused by a Wild Boar by Nagasawa et al

To the Editor:

We read the article “Bite wounds caused by a wild boar: a case report”¹ with great interest. Nagasawa et al concluded that “in addition to early proper wound treatment, close observation of the wound is required for both the early detection of any signs of infection and early medical intervention, including appropriate drainage of pus and irrigation as necessary.”¹

Wild boar bite is a rare type of animal injury usually seen in rural areas.^{1–3} We would like to share ideas and experiences on this issue. In our setting in tropical Indochina, wild boar bite can also be seen but is extremely rare. In our medical center in the capital city, there has been only 1 case within the last 10 y. Similar to the case reported by Nagasawa et al, the injury was severe and required surgical management. However, the wound was not infected.

In addition, because our setting is a tropical country, the important postexposure rabies prophylaxis was also given to the patient. Nagasawa et al mentioned the requirement for good wound care to prevent wound infection, but vaccination and immunoprophylaxis for injury-related diseases, such as tetanus and rabies, should not be forgotten. This treatment is the same for any other wild mammal bite in our country.

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