Air rifle breech injuries to digits: a preventable hazard

A. GRAY
Accident Unit, Countess of Chester Hospital, Chester, England

SUMMARY

The obvious injuries attributable to air rifles, namely those caused by pellets, are common and well documented (Batch, 1981; Reid, 1974; Rawson, 1965; Hutchinson, 1981). The author has encountered a series of injuries from air rifles involving a different mechanism. These commonly involve the digits, often in young people, and require considerable hospital time and resources in their treatment. They are essentially preventable.

CASE REPORTS

Case 1

A 22-year-old man sustained a deep laceration to the dorsum of his left index finger when the breech of a B.S.A. Meteor air rifle suddenly snapped shut over the tip of his finger when he accidentally pulled the trigger whilst loading the weapon. The laceration extended through the nail and nail bed and required removal of the nail and suturing of the nail bed under local anaesthetic (Fig. 1). The finger was dressed with bactigras and a tetanus toxoid booster was given. The wound healed after 2 weeks and full function was restored to the finger.

Case 2

A 10-year-old boy trapped the tip of his left thumb in the hinge at the base of the cocking lever of a B.S.A. Airsporter air rifle. The trigger had been pulled accidentally whilst cocking the weapon. The flap had been sutured at another hospital and an X-ray of the thumb had demonstrated an undisplaced fracture of the terminal phalanx of the thumb. The flap ultimately became avascular and required removal under a general

Correspondence: Mr Alastair Gray, Consultant in Accident and Emergency Medicine, Manchester Royal Infirmary, Manchester, England
anaesthetic. The raw granulating area was covered with bactigras and ultimately healed with full function 7 weeks following the injury.

Case 3

A 42-year-old man sustained a degloving injury to the tip of his right thumb when it was caught in the slide loading mechanism of a Weirauch air rifle. The wound was cleaned and dressed with jelone and covered one week later with a split skin graft taken from the ipsilateral forearm under a local anaesthetic. Five weeks following the injury the graft was fully healed and full function of the thumb had returned.

DISCUSSION

Air rifles require some form of cocking mechanism which can involve ‘breaking’ the barrel and loading the pellet into the breech, or pulling down a lever under the barrel to tauten the spring and feeding the pellet through a sliding flap or rotating carrier into the breech. In all three mechanisms, if the trigger is pulled inadvertently when the air rifle is cocked but the breech is not closed, the breech mechanism will suddenly shut with some force. In all three of these cases a finger or thumb was caught in the breech mechanism when the trigger was inadvertently pulled. None of the air rifles mentioned was equipped with a safety mechanism to prevent the breech snapping shut in such a fashion.

The instructions supplied with air rifles, which are often used by young and inexperienced people, sometimes with minimal supervision, do not draw sufficient
attention to this potential hazard. The author suggests that all instructions should have clear warning notices regarding this problem, and that all air rifles should have some form of safety device to prevent the breech or cocking lever closing suddenly if the trigger is pulled. Finally, instructional courses should be available from organizations such as the British Association for Shooting and Conservation to the young in the use and safety of these weapons.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Mr J. Coals for permission to publish these cases.

REFERENCES