

# **ABSTRACT**

## **BACKGROUND:**

Patients admitted with snake bite can have varied manifestations and complications which needed special care and specialized treatments. To alert the treating physician about the possible presenting symptoms and signs and the possible complications, we need some baseline information about the incidence of snake bite in that given area, commonest type of snake and percentage of patients develops complications, the mortality and outcome. This study was conducted to provide such information.

## **AIM OF THE STUDY:**

To study the Incidence of snake bite, complications and predicting the outcome based on variable factors in patients >12 years of age.

## **METHODS:**

It was prospective observational study done in 403 patients admitted in the study period of 1 year (from May 2017 to April 2018). Around 20 parameters were

recorded using pre-structured proforma. Data analyzed using SPSS software version 21.0.

## **RESULTS:**

Totally 403 patients were studied. Only 56% patients showed signs of envenomation; among this most common is the cellulitis which accounts for the 36.4% of patients. Study also showed those who were presenting late had increased morbidity and mortality and their stay in the hospital also prolonged. It also showed that almost 5% patients still underwent some form of unauthorized treatment before seeking the medical care. Increase in age is associated with bad outcome. The study also showed 21% of all patients who had snake bite developed complications; the most common was the compartment syndrome accounted for (8.9%). Only in 46% of cases the snake was identified and the Russell's viper is the commonest snake responsible for most of the bites.

## **CONCLUSION:**

Late visit following snake bite is the most important factor which inversely affects the outcome following snake bite. Other factors which contributes to poor

outcome includes, old age, Diabetes, native treatment, presence of signs of envenomation on admission and development of complications.