

OP13

Delayed Neurologic Effect of Pit Viper Envenomation in Cordillera, Philippines: A Case Report

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Objective

Snake bite envenomation is a significant public health hazard worldwide, particularly in tropical countries such as the Philippines. Due to the rarity of occurrences, little is understood regarding neurotoxicity associated with pit viper envenomation, especially when the onset is delayed. This study aims to present a case of a patient who developed delayed neuropathy following pit viper envenomation.

Case Report

A 20-year-old male Filipino was admitted due to a snake bite on the lateral aspect of the right leg with associated numbness, blister formation and swelling.

Emergency fasciotomy was done for compartment syndrome. Blood transfusions were given for coagulopathy. Hemodialysis with hemoperfusion was done for azotemia. Clinical improvement was observed thereafter until the 17th hospital day when patient suddenly developed tremors and hypersalivation, which persisted despite withdrawal of potentially neurotoxic drugs. The apparent absence of causation despite cranial imaging and lumbar tap led to the diagnosis of venom-induced delayed onset neuropathy. LevodopaCarbidopa was started leading to resolution of the neurologic symptoms.

He was then discharged on the 31 hospital day, with continuing improvement during follow-up clinical visits.

Conclusion

Venom induced neurotoxicity usually manifests early in the course of significant envenomation. It should not be discounted however in patients presenting with neurotoxicity of delayed onset. Further studies should be done to verify the frequency of occurrence of delayed neuropathy in pit viper envenomation.