[ID-P#017] Superior mesenteric artery syndrome in patient with snake bites

Duc Nguyen Dang[a], Sinh Nguyen Phuong[b] and Anh Lam Nguyen Hong[c]
[a]Poison Control Center of Bach Mai hospital, Hanoi, Vietnam; [b]Thai Nguyen University of Medicine and Pharmacy; [c]Thai Nguyen, Vietnam

Objectives: This study aims to present a clinical case of superior mesenteric artery (SMA) syndrome secondary to Bungarus snake bite, discussing the clinical manifestations, diagnostic imaging findings, and management strategies.

Methods: A comprehensive assessment and treatment were conducted on an 18-year-old male patient admitted due to a Bungarus snake bite. The patient's symptoms, medical history, and diagnostic results were meticulously recorded. Diagnostic measures included gastrointestinal symptoms and radiographic imaging on computed tomographyscans. The patient was managed with enteral nutrition via a jejunal tube in combination with partial parenteral nutrition.

Result: After receiving appropriate treatment, the patient experienced a significant reduction in diarrhea frequency, and his weight stabilized.

Discussion: Superior mesenteric artery (SMA) syndrome poses diagnostic challenges due to nonspecific clinical symptoms. Abdominal computed tomography is pivotal for diagnosis. Early detection is critical to prevent complications like electrolyte imbalances, gastric perforation, and death. Treatment involves conservative and surgical approaches, with surgery as a last resort. This case marks the first documented instance of SMA in a Bungarus snake bite patient in Vietnam, underscoring the need for heightened awareness and research in managing snakebite-related vascular complications.