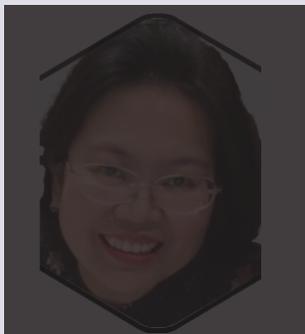


INVITED SPEAKERS



Associate Professor Dr. Satariya Trakulsrichai is a board-certified specialist in Internal Medicine, Emergency Medicine and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology. She works as an Attending Physician in the Emergency Department and Clinical Toxicologist at Ramathibodi Poison Center, Ramathibodi Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand. Her area of interest and research focuses on pesticides, envenomation, and natural toxins, especially kratom. She received awards including “The Best Original Research Award” at the 16th Annual Scientific Congress of Asia Pacific Association of Medical Toxicology, Sri Lanka, 2017, “The Outstanding Personnel Award 2022”, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, “The Outstanding and Excellent Researcher Award 2020” and “The Outstanding and Excellent Research Award 2022”, Thai College of Emergency Physicians.

1. Antivenom Access in ASEAN

Snakebite envenomation is a significant global public health problem and is categorized as Category A of the Neglected Tropical Diseases by the World Health Organization. Snakebite envenomation can lead to significant morbidity and mortality. Antivenom serves as the specific treatment for snakebite envenoming.

A large number of snakebite victims live in countries that are members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). This topic delves into the accessibility of antivenom in ASEAN countries.

The experiences from Thailand will also be presented and discussed further, particularly focusing on the implementation of the Thai national antidote project, which encompasses antivenom accessibility and distribution.

2. Deadly Mushroom Poisoning: Insights from Thailand

Currently, poisoning is one of the important major public health problems that cause some morbidity and mortality in many countries in Asia and also in Thailand.

Nowadays, approximately 40,000 poisoning cases are consulted to Ramathibodi poison center each year, mainly involving acute poisoning. Most of the acute poisoning cases are intentional exposure. Among these cases, natural toxins are also one of the common poisonings.

Foraging mushrooms is still a popular activity in Thailand. Therefore, mushroom poisoning is not uncommon, contributing to morbidity and mortality. Mushroom poisonings can result in a range of symptoms, from mild to severe, including liver failure and rhabdomyolysis.

This topic covers the current situation of poisoning from mushroom poisoning in Thailand, focusing on mushroom poisoning, which causes deaths (Amatoxin containing mushrooms and myotoxic mushroom poisoning). This topic emphasizes fatal mushroom poisoning management and the implementation of treatment protocols.

3. Herbal/Traditional Medicine Poisoning: Viewpoints from Thailand

Herbal and traditional remedies are currently experiencing a surge in popularity in numerous Asian nations. Many people believe in the natural origin of herbal or traditional medicines, assuming they are inherently safe.

However, poisoning and toxicity can arise from various factors including adverse reactions, improper usage, or contamination of preparations by heavy metals or microorganisms. Their toxic effects can result in illness and death. Understanding these subjects is essential for strengthening prevention strategies and enhancing patient care.

This topic describes the clinical data of some poisoning occurring from herbal and traditional medicines in Thailand, such as *Acalypha indica* poisoning and Copper sulfate poisoning. The experiences from Thailand will be presented and discussed further.