

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

[ID-O#048] A Retrospective Study on Snake Bite and its Outcome in Klang Valley Tertiary Hospital

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Objective: This purpose of this study was to determine the sociodemographic characteristic, clinical profiles, common snakebite species and factors associated with complication in snake bite patients.

Method: This retrospective observational study involved all snake bite patients presenting to emergency department of a government hospital in Malaysia from January 2016 until December 2020. A total of 357 patients were included and their sociodemographic, clinical profile, complications and outcomes were recorded. Multiple logistic regression analysis was used to determine factors associated with complications.

Results: From 357 patients, the mean age for all patients was 33.45, majority were male (n=271, 75.9%), and Malay (n=150, 42%). Most common bite site was lower limb (n=257, 72%). Only a minority applied intervention after snake bite (n=53, 15.7%). The majority was unidentified snake bite (n=208, 60.8%). Most common presenting complaint was pain (n=240, 67.2%). Complication rate was 16.8% with zero mortality rate. Common complications included cellulitis (n=39, 10.6%), and wound debridement (n=14, 3.9%). Manifestation and factors significantly associated with complications were patients presenting with pain (P 0.043), swelling (P= 0.001), dermanecrosis (P <0.001), bruises (P <0.001) snake type, Elapidae snake family (OR 14.7; 95% CI, 6.77 – 31.97; P <0.001) and Viperidae snake family (OR 4.8; 95% CI, 1.91 – 12.13; P =0.001).

Conclusion: Snake bite comes with significant complication, it is most common in adult Malay male population and lower limb being the common bite site. Patient presented with pain, swelling, dermanecrosis, bruise, had higher rates of complication. Type of snake, specifically Naja Kouthia and Mangrove Pit Viper bite were found to cause higher rates of complication and morbidity as well.