

Malayan Pit Viper Envenomation and Treatment in Thailand

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Introduction: The Malayan pit viper (MPV; *Calloselasma rhodostoma*) is a hematotoxic snake found in all regions of Thailand and many countries in Southeast Asia. Treatment of MPV envenomation varies among facilities due to their capabilities.

Materials and Methods: This study was a retrospective review of patients with MPV envenomation who were reported to the Ramathibodi Poison Center from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018.

Results: Of the 167 patients (median age, 40.5 years; range, 1.3–87.0 years) bitten by an MPV, the most common bite site was the foot (29.3%). Most patients reached the hospital within 1 hour of being bitten. One-hundred fifty-six patients (93.4%) had local effects from envenomation; 17 patients (10.2%) had severe local complications including necrotizing fasciitis (3.0%) and compartment syndrome (7.2%). Systemic effects such as hemorrhage and abnormal hemostasis occurred in 147 patients (88.0%). Additional effects included abnormal venous clotting time in 123 patients (73.7%), unclotted 20-minute whole blood clotting time in 57 patients (34.1%), low platelet counts (<50,000/ μ L) in 29 patients (17.4%), prolonged international normalized ratio (>1.2) in 51 patients (30.5%), and systemic bleeding in 14 patients (8.4%). The median onset of bleeding disorder was 6 hours. Monitoring for 24, 48, and 49 hours after bite enabled detection of systemic effects in 94.2%, 99.3%, and 100.0%, respectively. Three hundred fifteen courses of antivenin were administered to 144 patients (86.2%). All the patients who received antivenin recovered from bleeding disorder. Only 7.0% of antivenin doses were administered without Thai Red Cross indications. Allergic reactions from antivenin occurred in 34.7% of the 144 patients. One hundred thirty patients (77.8%) received antibiotics, and 32 patients (19.2%) required surgical management, including debridement and fasciotomy.

Conclusion: MPV envenomation results in local and systemic effects. Most systemic effects were abnormal clotting test results. Most patients reported onset of bleeding disorder within 48 hours.

Keywords: Malayan pit viper, snake venom, hematotoxin, antivenin, onset of abnormality

Introduction

Snakebite is a public health problem worldwide, which is more common in developing countries. Thailand has an abundance of venomous snakes, including both neurotoxic and hematotoxic snakes. Malayan pit vipers (MPVs; *Calloselasma rhodostoma*) are common hematotoxic snakes found in Thailand;¹ these snakes are a major cause of snake envenomation in Southeast Asia, and chronic disability resulting from local necrosis can be considerable. To the best of our knowledge, there have been few studies of MPV envenomation in Southeast Asia.^{2–4}

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MPV envenomation can cause serious disability and death.^{3,5} Clinical manifestations of MPV bite include local effects, systemic effects, or both local and system effects. Local effects are characterized by swelling, discoloration, blistering, or necrosis. Systemic toxicity comprises bleeding disorder, which can range from abnormal clotting tests to hemorrhagic syndrome.⁶ The main mechanism underlying the hematologic effects of MPV envenomation is consumptive coagulopathy by thrombin-like enzymes.⁷ Additional biological constituents of MPV venom include hemorrhagin, platelet aggregation inducer, disintegrin, antiplatelet protease, α -fibrinogenase, L-amino acid oxidase, etc.^{6,8} Species-specific antivenin reverses systemic effects by neutralization of circulating venom. Queen Saovabha Memorial Institute, Thai Red Cross Society produces MPV antivenin and lists the indications for its use. In Thailand, there are varied approaches to management and monitoring of MPV-bitten patients, because of limited facility capabilities (eg, laboratory tests and antivenin).

Indications for administration of antivenin, as recommended by Queen Saovabha Memorial Institute, are as follows: (1) venous clotting time (VCT) >20 minutes; (2) unclotted 20-minute whole blood clotting time; (3) platelet count <50,000/ μ L; (4) international normalized ratio (INR) >1.2; (5) systemic bleeding; (6) compartment syndrome requiring fasciotomy.⁹ The recommended dose is 3–5 vials per dose; the duration of infusion is 30–60 minutes.

The previous studies of MPV bites in Thailand did not report the onset of systemic toxicity or the results of follow-up clotting tests and did not include all regions of the country.^{3,5,10} Therefore, the primary objective of this study was to characterize MPV envenomation in Thailand included demographic data, clinical effects, treatments, complications, and medical outcome. Secondary objective was to demonstrate earliest and latest onset of hematoxicity.

Materials and Methods

Patients, MPV Bite Confirmation, and Data Collection

This was a retrospective descriptive study of MPV-bitten patients reported to the Ramathibodi Poison Center (RPC) from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018. The RPC is the first poison control center in Thailand, which has served the entire Thai population of all regions for

more than 24 years. More than 20,000 consultation calls are received each year. RPC supports medical information, and also gives suggestions on diagnosis and management. Follow-up calls to hospitals where the patients are undergoing treatment are made to provide ongoing recommendations and determine medical outcomes until affected patients are discharged from the hospital. The decisions on patient management are finalized by the primary team who took care the patients. When MPV bitten patients had indication for antivenin, RPC primarily suggests using monovalent MPV antivenin. Regarding the numbers and types of antivenins stocked in the hospital, sometimes the given antivenin may be polyvalent hematotoxin snake antivenin. All poisoning data are recorded in the RPC database. Ethical approval for the study was obtained from the Institutional Ethics Committee Board of Ramathibodi Hospital Faculty of Medicine, Mahidol University. The Ethics Approval Reference Number is MURA 2018/924. As a retrospective study of deidentified data from existing database, the requirement of patient's informed consent document was waived by the Institutional Ethics Committee Board. Institutional consent and approval were obtained from Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, prior to study commencement.

Diagnoses of MPV bites were confirmed by one of the following methods: (1) the biting snake was caught and brought to the hospital; (2) the patient was able to recognize the type of snake; (3) the snakebite was unidentified but resulted in hematologic symptoms that responded to MPV antivenin. If the primary care teams acquired photos of the snake, those photos were electronically sent to the RPC for snake identification.

The following data were reviewed in this study: demographic data (age, sex, region, time of bite, bite sites, time to hospital, underlying disease, and current medications), clinical effects, complications, treatment (antivenin and adverse reaction, surgical management, and antibiotics), and recovery time.

Definitions

Dry bites were defined as venomous snakebites that did not result in any symptoms.⁷

Patients were diagnosed with anaphylaxis reaction when they developed two or more of the following types of symptoms: skin-mucosal, respiratory, cardiovascular, and gastrointestinal. Patients with allergic reaction were

divided into groups according to onset following exposure to snake venom or to antivenin.

The degree of swelling was categorized into seven grades: 1, local swelling; 2, swelling in one joint; 3, swelling in >1 joint; 4, swelling in two joints; 5, swelling in >2 joints; 6, swelling in three joints; and 7, swelling in >3 joints.¹¹

Onset of systemic effects refers to bleeding or abnormal laboratory results that occurred after initial evaluation and initial normal clotting test results. Cumulative incidences of systemic toxicities were evaluated at each time point. If the patients first presented at the hospital later than 24 hours after bitten, they were excluded from cumulative incidence analysis.

Appropriate use of antivenin was regarded as administration with the correct indication, dose, and infusion duration, based on Queen Saovabha Memorial Institute recommendations.

Anaphylaxis or early anaphylactic reactions from venom and antivenin were referenced from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease and the Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Network.¹²

Recurrence of systemic toxicity was defined as the presence of bleeding disorders that met the indication for antivenin, after initial recovery.

Full recovery was defined as the absence of bleeding and the presence of normal clotting test results at the time of discharge.

Statistical Analysis

All statistical analyses were performed with Microsoft Excel for Mac, version 16.16.17. Data were analyzed and presented as descriptive statistics with median, interquartile range (IQR), and range (min–max).

Results

Patient Characteristics

During the study period, 167 MPV-bitten patients were reported to the RPC; 105 (62.9%) were male patients. Median patient age was 40.5 years (IQR, 28.5–56; range, 1.3–87) (Table 1). Seventeen patients (10.2%) were children aged <15 years. MPV bites occurred in all regions of Thailand. Most cases were reported from the southern region (Figure 1A) and were bitten during the rainy season (Figure 1B). Patients were most commonly bitten at 8 p.m. (Figure 1C). The median time from the bite to arrival at

Table 1 Characteristics of Patients with Malayan Pit Viper Envenomation Reported to Ramathibodi Poison Center

Characteristic	n (% of 167 Patients)
Age [years, median (IQR; range)]	40.5 (28.5–56; 1.3–87)
Gender	
Male	105 (62.9)
Female	62 (37.1)
Bitten area	
Finger	38 (22.8)
Toe	18 (10.8)
Hand	14 (8.4)
Foot	49 (29.3)
Wrist	1 (0.6)
Ankle	26 (15.6)
Arm	2 (1.2)
Leg	11 (6.6)
Shoulder	1 (0.6)
Buttock	1 (0.6)
Multiple site	1 (0.6)
Diagnosis of MPV bite	
Brought snake to hospital	96 (57.5)
Able to recognize the type of snake	56 (33.5)
Unknown snakebites which response to MPV antivenin	15 (9.0)

Abbreviations: MPV, Malayan pit viper; IQR, interquartile range.

a health-care facility was 1 hour (IQR, 30 minutes to 2 hours; range, 5 minutes to 7 days).

Ninety-six patients (57.5%) brought MPVs or MPV carcasses to the hospital. Fifty-six patients (33.5%) recognized MPVs at the time of the bite. Fifteen patients (9.0%) experienced unknown snakebites, which resulted in bleeding disorders that were alleviated by MPV antivenin (Table 1).

Clinical Effects

The most common area bitten was the foot (49 patients, 29.3%) (Table 1). Fang marks were identified in 107 patients (64.1%). One-hundred fifty-six patients (93.4%) experienced local effects. Fifteen patients (9.0%) experienced local effects without any systemic effects (Table 2). Grade 1 swelling was the most common severity of local swelling (33.5%) (Figure 2). Local pain was reported in 79 patients (47.3%). Local complications included compartment syndrome (12 patients, 7.2%) and necrotizing fasciitis (five patients, 3.0%). However, no wound or blood cultures were reported.

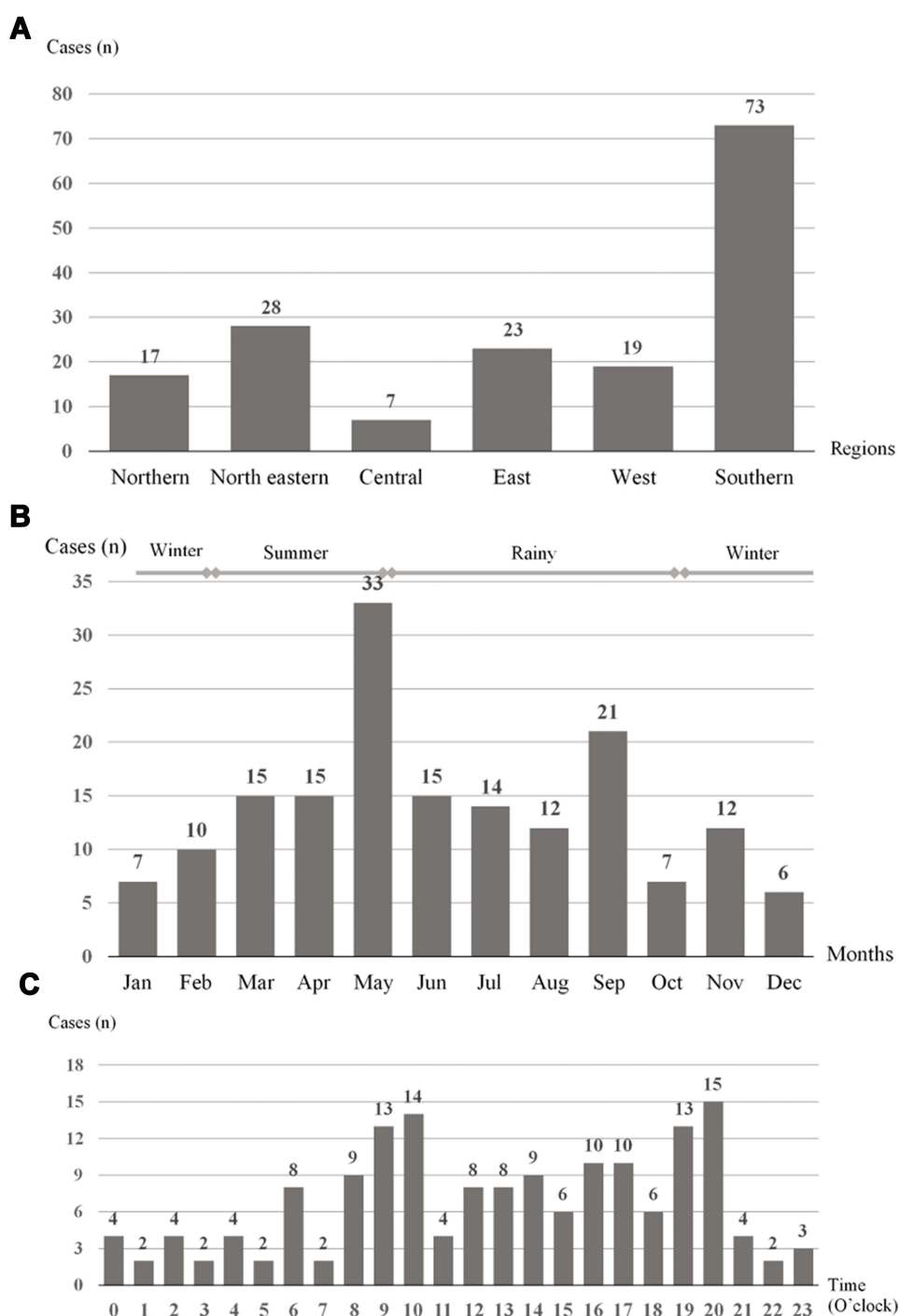


Figure 1 Patients with Malayan pit viper bite reported to Ramathibodi Poison Center during July 2016 to June 2018. **(A)** Malayan pit viper bites by region of Thailand. **(B)** Malayan pit viper bites by month and season. **(C)** Malayan pit viper bites by time of day (O'clock).

Systemic effects occurred in 147 patients (88.0%). Six patients experienced systemic effects without local effects. Five patients exhibited dry bites. VCT was the most common test performed (Table 3). Systemic bleeding occurred in 14 patients (8.4%). Types of bleeding included gingival (11

patients), vaginal (two patients), and hematemesis (four patients).

The median durations until onset of each abnormal test result and systemic bleeding are shown in Table 4. The median onset of bleeding disorder was 6 hours (IQR, 1.5–

Table 2 Clinical Manifestations of Patients with Malayan Pit Viper Envenomation Reported to Ramathibodi Poison Center

Clinical Manifestations	n (% of 167 Patients)
Local effect	156 (93.4)
Swelling	149 (89.2)
Local pain	79 (47.3)
Bleeding per wound	33 (19.8)
Ecchymosis	32 (19.2)
Bleb	38 (22.8)
Necrosis	22 (13.2)
Hematoma	7 (4.2)
Necrotizing fasciitis	5 (3.0)
Compartment syndrome	12 (7.2)
Systemic effect	147 (88.0)
Prolonged VCT	123 (73.7)
Unclothed 20WBCT	57 (34.1)
Platelet <50,000/mcL	29 (17.4)
INR >1.2	51 (30.5)
Systemic bleeding	14 (8.4)

Abbreviations: MPV, Malayan pit viper; VCT, venous clotting time; 20WBCT, 20-minute whole blood clotting test; INR, international normalized ratio.

Table 3 Number of Patients with Laboratory Tests and Patients with Abnormal Results (n = 167)

Clotting Test	No. Cases with Laboratory Test	No. Cases with Abnormal Result (% of Cases with Lab Test)
VCT	152	123 (80.9)
20WBCT	99	57 (57.6)
Platelet	162	29 (17.9)
INR	116	51 (44.0)

Abbreviations: VCT, venous clotting time; 20WBCT, 20-minute whole blood clotting test; INR, international normalized ratio.

Table 4 Onset of Systemic Toxicity in Patients with Malayan Pit Viper Envenomation Reported to Ramathibodi Poison Center

Systemic Effects	Median Onset of Abnormality (IQR; Range)
Prolonged VCT	6.5 h (2.75–13 h; 30 min–49 h)
Unclothed 20WBCT	13 h (7–13 h; 10 min–66.5 h)
Platelet < 50,000 mcL	3 h (1–9.5 h; 30 min–18 h)
INR > 1.2	9 h (5–18.5 h; 30 min–96 h)
Systemic bleeding	5.5 h (4.1–22.4 h; 15 min–59 h)
Overall onset of systemic effects	6 h (1.5–12 h; 10 min–96 h)

Abbreviations: VCT, venous clotting time; 20WBCT, 20 minutes whole blood clotting test; INR, international normalized ratio; IQR, interquartile range; h, hour; min, minute.

12 hours; range, 10 minutes to 96 hours). Of the 139 affected patients who presented within 24 hours after bitten, monitoring for 24, 48, and 49 hours enabled

detection of systemic effects in 94.2%, 99.3%, and 100.0%, respectively (Figure 3).

Allergic reactions to venom occurred in four patients (2.4%). Symptoms of allergic reaction included anaphylaxis (three patients) and hypotension (one patient). Other complications included acute coronary syndrome (one patient), rhabdomyolysis (two patients), hemolysis (one patient), and uterine contractions (one patient). The case who developed acute coronary syndrome was a 53-year lady with no known underlying medical condition. She reported new onset chest pain 6 hours after bitten by MPV at both legs. Her electrocardiogram showed ST depression in lead V3-V6. Her troponin-T was 1000 ng/L (normal range less than 100 ng/L). Her chest x-ray showed mild cardiomegaly. She was diagnosed to have non-ST elevation myocardial infarction, with newly diagnosed hypertension and dyslipidemia by the cardiologist. She was suspected to have some degree of coronary syndrome before this episode. She received aspirin, clopidogrel, atorvastatin and subcutaneous enoxaparin for 5 days. She was later discharged with aspirin, atorvastatin, and clopidogrel. Her highest INR was 1.1. Her lowest platelet count was 114,000/ μ L, which gradually increased without antivenin.

Management

One-hundred forty-four patients (86.2%) received antivenin. In total, 315 courses (1195 vials) of antivenin were administered, including 296 courses of monovalent MPV antivenin and 19 courses of polyvalent hematotoxic snake antivenin. The median quantity of antivenin treatment per patient receiving antivenin was two courses (IQR, 1–3; range, 1–7) or six vials (IQR, 4–11; range, 1–28). The most common indication for antivenin was prolonged VCT. Two hundred and sixty-nine courses of antivenin (85.4% of the 315 courses) were considered appropriate administration (Table 5); 22 courses of antivenin (7.0%) were administered without Thai Red Cross indication. Other treatments included antibiotics (130 patients), surgical intervention (32 patients included 20 cases with wound debridement, 10 cases with fasciotomy, and 2 cases with both debridement and fasciotomy), and blood components (19 patients).

Adverse reactions related to antivenin administration occurred in 50 patients (34.7% of the 144 patients who received antivenin) – 65 courses of antivenin (20.6% of the 315 antivenin courses in this study). Common adverse reactions were rash, chest tightness, lung wheezing, and vomiting (Table 6). Anaphylaxis occurred in 29 patients

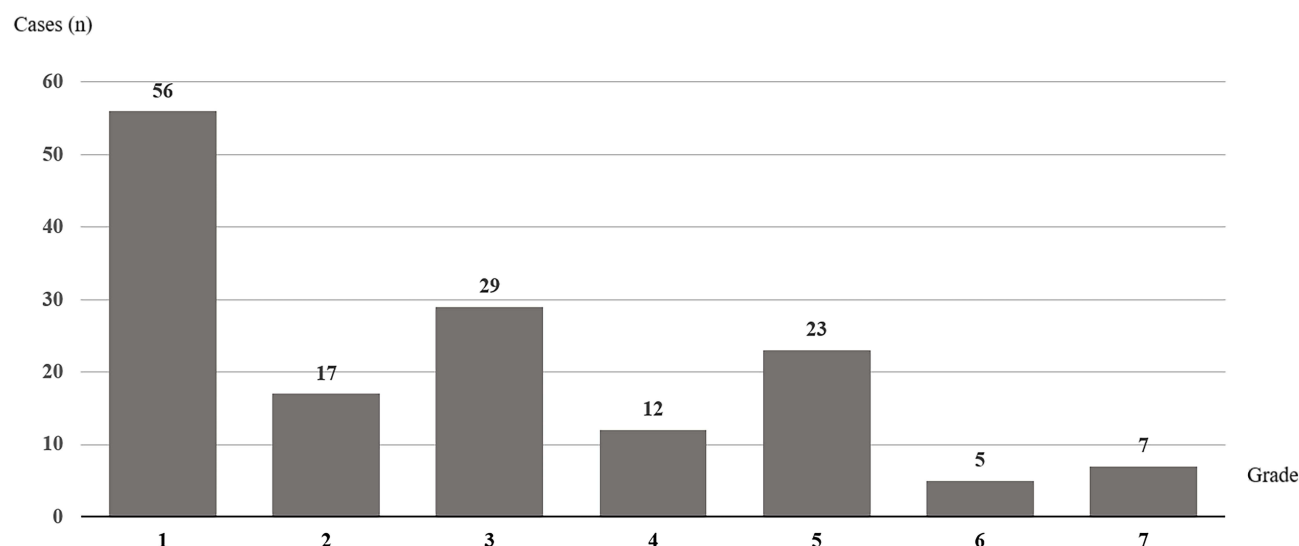


Figure 2 Grading of local effects after Malayan pit viper bite reported to Ramathibodi Poison Center during July 2016 to June 2018.

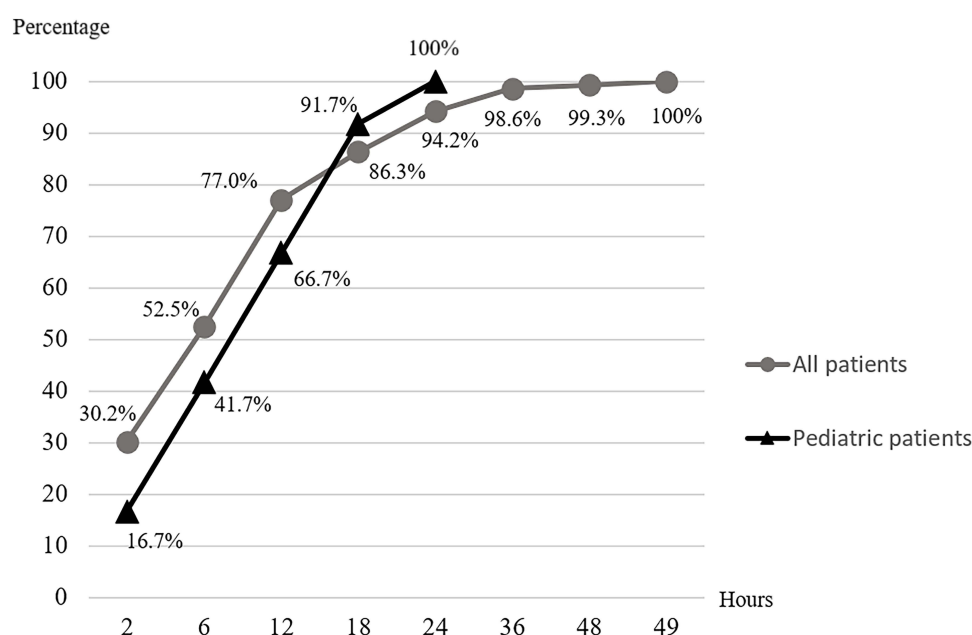


Figure 3 Cumulative percentage of cases with systemic effect over time.

(20.1% of the 144 patients who received antivenin) – 30 courses of MPV antivenin and one course of polyvalent hematotoxic snake antivenin.

Recurrent bleeding disorders after antivenin occurred in 21 patients (14.6% of the 144 patients who received antivenin); these included prolonged VCT (16 patients), unclotted 20-minute whole blood clotting time (four patients), INR >1.2 (four patients), and platelet count <50,000/ μ L (two patients). Median time of recurrence was 41 hours after the initial bite (IQR, 35–60 hours;

range, 17–92 hours) and 18 hours after treatment with antivenin (IQR, 13–30 hours; range, 8–46 hours). No patients with recurrence exhibited systemic bleeding.

Outcomes

Median length of stay was 3 days with no re-admission (IQR, 2–5; range, 1–29). All patients who received antivenin recovered from bleeding disorder. One patient died of rhabdomyolysis complications after full recovery from systemic effects. One patient underwent finger amputation.

Table 5 Antivenin Administration for Patients with Malayan Pit Viper Envenomation Reported to Ramathibodi Poison Center (n = 315 Courses)

Antivenin Administration	Course (% of 315 Courses)
Indications	
Prolonged VCT	212 (67.3)
Unclogged 20WBCT	73 (23.2)
Platelet <50,000 mcL	30 (9.5)
INR >1.2	42 (13.3)
Systemic bleeding	14 (4.4)
Operative management	1 (0.3)
Appropriate administration	269 (85.4)
Correct indication	293 (93.0)
Appropriate dosage	305 (96.8)
Appropriate duration of infusion	300 (95.2)

Abbreviations: VCT, venous clotting time; 20WBCT, 20-minute whole blood clotting test; INR, international normalized ratio.

Table 6 Allergic Reaction to Antivenin in Patients with Malayan Pit Viper Envenomation Reported to Ramathibodi Poison Center (n = 315 Courses)

Symptoms	Course (% of 315 Courses)
Skin manifestation	
Rash	47 (14.9)
Pruritus	6 (1.9)
Angioedema	2 (6.3)
Gastrointestinal manifestation	
Nausea and vomiting	9 (2.9)
Abdominal pain	1 (0.3)
Respiratory manifestation	
Dyspnea	12 (3.8)
Wheezing lung	14 (4.4)
Chest tightness	19 (6.0)
Hypoxia	5 (1.6)
Cardiovascular manifestation	
Hypotension	13 (4.1)

Of the 138 patients who initially received MPV antivenin, four did not match any indication. One-hundred thirty-four patients initially received MPV antivenin for treatment of bleeding disorder. Fifty-five patients (41.0% of 134 patients) recovered from bleeding disorder after one course of MPV antivenin. Thirty-eight patients (28.4% of 134 patients) recovered from bleeding disorder after two courses of MPV antivenin. One patient recovered after receiving one course of MPV antivenin followed by one course of polyvalent hematotoxic snake antivenin. Thirty-

nine patients (29.1% of 134 patients) received more than 2 courses of antivenin.

Six patients initially received polyvalent hematotoxic snake antivenin. Six of them either brought the snake carcasses (3 patients) or were able to recognize the snakes (3 patients). Four patients recovered after one course. The rest recovered after receiving two and three courses of polyvalent hematotoxic snake antivenin.

Special Populations

Seventeen children with MPV envenomation were reported to the RPC during the study period; their median age was 9 years (IQR, 9–11 years; range, 1–14 years). Sixteen patients (94.1% of the 17 children) experienced local effects. Thirteen patients (76.5%) experienced systemic effects including prolonged VCT (11 patients), unclogged 20-minute whole blood clotting time (three patients), platelet count <50,000/ μ L (one patient), INR >1.2 (six patients), and systemic bleeding (one patient). No patients exhibited dry bite. The median durations until onset of each abnormal test result and systemic bleeding are shown in Table 7. The median onset of bleeding disorder was 11 hours (IQR, 5–15 hours; range, 0.5–59 hours). Of the 12 affected patients who presented within 24 hours after bitten, monitoring for 12, 18, and 24 hours enabled detection of systemic effects in 66.7%, 86.3%, and 100.0%, respectively (Figure 3). Twenty courses of antivenin were prescribed for 13 patients (76.5%). Adverse reactions from antivenin occurred in six patients (46.2% of the 13 children who received antivenin), including nine courses of antivenin (45.0% of the 20 antivenin courses administered to children in this study). Operations were performed in six of the 17 children (35%) included 5 wound debridement, and one fasciotomy. The median

Table 7 Onset of Systemic Toxicity in 17 Pediatric Cases with Malayan Pit Viper Envenomation Reported to Ramathibodi Poison Center

Systemic Effects	Median Onset of Abnormality (IQR; Range)
Prolonged VCT	12.5 h (5–18.5 h, 30 min–32.5 h)
Unclogged 20WBCT	13 h (12–15.25 h, 11–22 h)
INR > 1.2	17 h (15.5–20.75 h, 30 min–41 h)
Overall onset of systemic effects	11 h (5–15 h; 0.5–59 h*)

Note: *One patient presented with gingival bleeding and low platelet count at 59 h after bitten.

Abbreviations: VCT, venous clotting time; 20WBCT, 20 minutes whole blood clotting test; INR, international normalized ratio; IQR, interquartile range; h, hour; min, minute.

length of stay was 3 days (IQR, 2–5 days; range, 1–13 days).

Three patients had a history of warfarin use without antiplatelet therapy, due to underlying heart disease; all had prolonged INR >1.5 during the first test. Antivenin was prescribed for two patients, with a median of two courses of antivenin. The third patient was observed without antivenin treatment. At the time of discharge, the INR values for all three patients were within the target range for warfarin treatment.

One patient had been taking aspirin because of heart condition; the patient exhibited prolonged VCT with a normal platelet count and normal INR. This patient was treated with antivenin and exhibited full recovery at discharge. Another patient had been taking both aspirin and warfarin; the patient experienced hematemesis and received three courses of antivenin and blood components. This patient exhibited INR of 1.2 at the time of discharge.

Discussion

This retrospective study revealed that MPV bites occur in all regions of Thailand. However, a previous study by Wongtongkam et al revealed no MPV bites in the central and north eastern regions.⁴ These discrepant findings might be explained by changes in MPV distribution due to modifications of both climate and landscape.¹³ MPV envenomation is most commonly considered to be endemic in the southern region.^{3,6} In studies by Reid et al and Wongtongkam et al, rubber tappers (a primary occupation in the southern region) were found to be most commonly bitten by MPVs.^{2,3} The peak snake bite season is reported in May, which is early monsoon season.³ Our study showed that 3% of patients exhibited dry bite, which was similar to the rate in Laos, described by Vongphoumy et al (2.5%).⁴

In the present study, 88.0% of patients with MPV envenomation exhibited bleeding disorder, which was higher than the proportions reported by Viravan et al (33.8%), Wongtongkam et al (46.4%), and Kraisawat et al (38.6%).^{1,3,14} Notably, more laboratory parameters were recorded in our study - particularly VCT - compared with previous studies. In the current practice, abnormal VCT results comprise >20 minutes; this value is lower than the threshold used by Wongtongkam et al (VCT >30 minutes). Differences in reported parameters and bleeding disorder criteria among studies may explain the differences in proportions of patients with systemic toxicity. Additionally, VCT is subjected to methodological and

analytical errors yielding false-positive results for hypofibrinogenemia caused by pit vipers.¹⁵ Other methods with better sensitivity and specificity should be utilized to detect bleeding disorder in MPV envenomation such as 20-minute WBCT and INR.¹⁶ More appropriate diagnostic tools would also reduce inappropriate antivenin administration.

In our study, the median time to bleeding disorder onset was 6 hours after MPV bite. The longest duration until onset of bleeding disorder in our study was 49 hours. Ho et al previously reported that the onset of bleeding disorder may occur up to 72 hours after MPV bite.¹⁷ The only clotting tests used in that study were VCT and fibrinogen concentration. The use of multiple types of bleeding tests may have resulted in earlier detection of systemic toxicity in our study.

In our study, antivenin was administered in 88% of patients, compared with 58% in the Laos study. This difference in treatment may be related to the different indications for antivenin administration. Indications in the Laos study did not include abnormal VCT or whole blood clotting time; additionally, INR was required to be >5 .⁴ The median volume of antivenin in the present study was six vials per case; this was similar to the finding in a previous study in Thailand (approximately 4–9 vials).³ Proteomic analysis showed that MPV venom components – predominantly metalloproteinases, serine proteases, L-amino acid oxidase, and phospholipase A2, etc. causing hemorrhage, coagulopathy, thrombocytopenia, and tissue necrosis – were effectively neutralized by MPV antivenin.⁸ This corresponded to our finding that bleeding disorders recovered fully after antivenin. However, the efficacy of antivenin against local effects is still questionable; some patients still required surgical intervention after antivenin therapy in our results and previous studies.^{3,14}

Our study revealed 10% severe allergic reaction to antivenin or anaphylactic reaction, which is lower than the rate reported by Vongphoumy et al. (30%).⁴ The reason for different rates of adverse reactions remains unclear but could be due to a hospital-based selection bias, as Thai Universal Health Coverage makes healthcare more accessible and economical. Recurrent systemic toxicity was uncommon (14.6%). Recurrent coagulopathy may occur due to a reduction in circulating antivenin level or reversible binding of antivenin but may not be directly related to the elimination half-life of antivenin.¹⁸

For limb edema, our poison center would initially suggest supportive treatment such as adequate limb

elevation and local wound care to avoid premature diagnosis of compartment syndrome and risk the patients for surgery which is rarely indicated.

The mortality rate of patients with MPV bite in our study was <1%, similar to the finding in a previous study by Wongtongkam et al; in that study, deaths occurred as a result of systemic bleeding (eg, intracranial hemorrhage or hemorrhagic shock from hematemesis).³ In our study, one patient died of rhabdomyolysis after recovery from systemic bleeding.

Among pediatric patients (aged <15 years), none exhibited dry bite. The proportion of pediatric patients with systemic toxicity did not differ from the overall population. However, all systemic effects were detected earlier in children than in adults (24 hours vs 49 hours). Notably, pediatric patients exhibited a higher rate of allergic reaction after antivenin treatment; this might be caused by a greater amount of antivenin relative to body weight. In addition, there was a high rate of surgical intervention (35%; six of 17 patients), compared with a previous study in pediatric patients (3.5%).¹⁰

A previous case report described abruptio placentae and fetal death following MPV bite.¹⁹ In our study, vaginal bleeding only occurred in one pregnant woman, who completely recovered after antivenin and supportive treatment.

As a retrospective study of poison center data, which was voluntarily reported, there were some limitations including the potential for missing data and selection bias. Patients reported to a poison control center may exhibit more severe envenomation. Information regarding clinical manifestations (both history and physical examination) and diagnosis (such as compartment syndrome) reported by primary physicians. The Ramathibodi Poison Center provides guidelines for treatment, but the decisions for treatments are made by attending physicians. There was no routine documentation of some aspects such as pain score, wound culture, and hemoculture results. This study was based on Thai MPV envenomation; thus, the results may be not generalizable to other regions. Patients were reported from all regions of Thailand; the findings in this study might have been affected by variations in practice, laboratory methods, and reference values among hospitals.

Conclusions

MPV envenomation results in local and systemic effects. Dry effects from MPVs are rare. Most systemic effects

comprised abnormal clotting test results, and most patients experienced onset of bleeding disorder within 48 hours.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest.

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