



Study on Early Morning Neuroparalysis Is Diagnostic of Krait Bite Medico Legal Cases Brought To Tertiary Hospital, Aurangabad

Dr. Rajender Kumar Pandey

Prof. & Head, Department of Forensic Medicine, MGM Medical College Aurangabad (M.S.), India

ABSTRACT

Krait group are commonly found in South Asian countries and is consider as the most extinction species of venomous snake in the Indian subcontinent. This research work included the consecutive cases of Krait bite cases admitted to Tertiary Hospital, Aurangabad. Snake bite is a common and frequently devastating environmental and occupational problem, especially in rural areas of tropical developing countries. In North India Krait bite deaths are predominantly seen with neurotoxic envenomations (NEs) whereas in South India the hemotoxic envenomation (HE) is more common. Krait is responsible for most deaths in North India. It bites people sleeping on the floors, mostly at night.

Key Words: Krait, Snakebite, Neurotoxin, Neuroparalysis, Early morning, Neuroparalytic syndrome.

I. Introduction

In India There are about 216 species of snakes identifiable, in which 52 are known to be poisonous. Snakes belong to the class Reptilia under the order Ophidia. The major families of poisonous snakes in India are Elapidae, which includes common cobra (Najanaja), king cobra and common krait

ISSN : 2278-6848



© International Journal for
Research Publication and Seminar

(B.caerulus), viperidae includes Russell's viper, saw scaled or carpet viper (Echis carinatus) and pit viper and hydrophidae (sea snakes). Snake bite is very common in small age children, young adults, adolescent . It is a significant cause of death in developing countries and a neglected public health problem. Kraits are active during night hours, often biting a person sleeping on floor bed. Maximum Viper and Cobra bites occur during the day or early darkness, while watering the plantation or walking bare foot in grown grass or soybean crops.

Note : For Complete
paper/article please
contact us info@jrps.in

Please don't forget to mention reference
number , volume number, issue number,
name of the authors and title of the
paper