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

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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 (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.

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