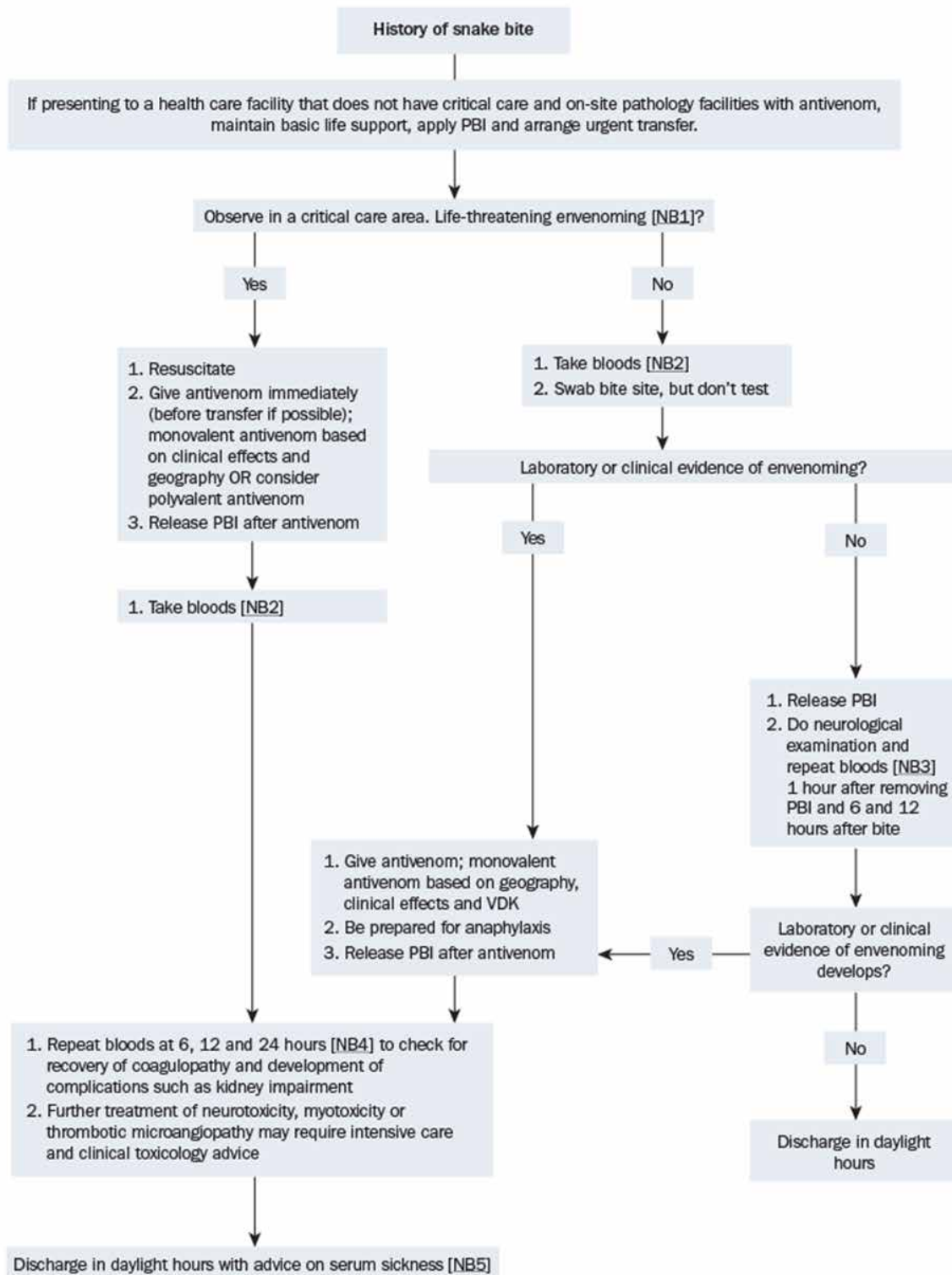


Figure 1. Flow chart for the management of snake bite.



NB1: Clinically apparent features of life-threatening envenoming: cardiac arrest, neurotoxicity with risk of respiratory failure, and major haemorrhage (e.g. intracranial, gastrointestinal bleeding).

NB2: Blood tests: coagulation screen (INR, APTT, *D-dimer* and *fibrinogen* may be measured, although are not essential for initial management); full blood count and blood film; EUC, CK, LDH, liver biochemistry

NB3: Serial blood tests in non-envenomed patients: INR, APTT, CK.

NB4: Serial blood tests in envenomed patients: INR, APTT, CK, full blood count, EUC.

NB5: Advise at the time of discharge about the possibility of symptoms of serum sickness (rash, arthritis, fever, etc...) occurring 4 to 14 days after antivenom.