SUSPECTED **ADDRESS** Clinical Network **SNAKE BITE SUBURB** TELEPHONE **CLINICAL PATHWAY POSTCODE** Date:___/__/ Time of suspected snake bite:____:_ Emergency department – This clinical pathway only applies to suspected community-acquired snake bites in patients who are not snake handlers. Specific advice regarding bites in snake handlers and from exotic snakes should be obtained from a clinical toxicologist. If unsure at any stage, seek advice from a clinical toxicologist (e.g. Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26) Initial if completed Apply pressure bandage, immobilise limb and immobilise the person **IANAGEMENT** IMMEDIATE Use a broad 15cm elasticised bandage Start bandaging at snake bite, cover whole limb, be as firm as if bandaging a sprained Immobilisation of the limb (e.g. splint) and immobilisation of the patient (e.g. bed rest) is essential Time pressure bandage applied : S uspected Assess for clinical or laboratory evidence of envenomation Initial bloods: INR, APTT, fibrinogen, FBE and film, CK, UEC, quantitative D-dimer. Early discussion with a clinical toxicologist (e.g. Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26) is strongly recommended in the following instances to determine if antivenom is required: **ASSESSMENT OF INITIAL BLOODS** snake any patient with significant symptoms (especially headache and vomiting) or any patient who appears systemically unwell any abnormality of INR, APTT, fibrinogen, D-dimer, full blood count (leukocytosis, evidence of thrombotic microangiopathy) or CK > 1,000 IU/L. bite Treat as envenomed if there is: Neurotoxic paralysis (e.g. ptosis, ophthalmoplegia, limb weakness, respiratory effects) Coagulopathy (e.g. unclottable blood, INR > 1.3, prolonged bleeding from wounds and clinical pathway venepunctures) History of unconsciousness, collapse, convulsions or cardiac arrest. Commence Snake bite envenomation clinical pathway and seek advice from a clinical toxicologist (e.g. Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26). No clinical or laboratory evidence of envenomation Release pressure bandage immobilisation Time: 1 hour post removal of pressure bandage immobilisation Neurological exam Repeat bloods: INR, APTT, fibrinogen, CK, FBE, UEC, quantitative D-dimer. Clinical or laboratory evidence of envenomation BITE **UP TO 6HRS POST** Commence Snake bite envenomation clinical pathway and seek advice from a clinical

toxicologist (e.g. Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26).

No clinical or laboratory evidence of envenomation

Repeat bloods: INR, APTT, fibrinogen, CK, FBE and film, UEC, quantitative D-dimer.

6 hours post suspected snake bite Neurological exam

SUSPECTED

SURNAME

GIVEN NAME

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Emergency Care

URN

DOB

SEX

Emergency department – suspected snake bite clinical pathway

SCV.	/
Safer Care	Emergency Care
Victoria	Clinical Network

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

SUSPECTED SNAKE BITE CLINICAL PATHWAY

SURNAME	U	RN	
GIVEN NAME	D	ОВ	SEX
ADDRESS			
SUBURB		TELEF	PHONE
POSTCODE			

Initial if completed

6-12HRS POST SUSCPECTED BITE

Clinical or laboratory evidence of envenomation

Commence Snake bite envenomation clinical pathway and seek advice from a clinical toxicologist (e.g. Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26).

No clinical or laboratory evidence of envenomation

12 hours post suspected snake bite

- Neurological exam
- Repeat bloods: INR, APTT, fibrinogen, CK, FBE, UEC, quantitative D-dimer.

DISCHARGE CONSIDERATIONS

Clinical or laboratory evidence of envenomation

Commence Snake bite envenomation clinical pathway and seek advice from a clinical toxicologist (e.g. Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26).

No clinical or laboratory evidence of envenomation

Criteria for discharge (do not discharge overnight):

- Normal neurological exam
- Normal bloods: INR, APTT, fibrinogen, platelet count, D-dimer, CK and renal function at 12 hours after time of suspected bite.

Pathway completed by:					
Name:	Sign:	Designation:			
Date://	Time::				