

Rattlesnake Envenomation in Arizona

By Geoffrey Smelski, PharmD, DABAT
Clinical Education Director
Arizona Poison & Drug Information Center





- **Department of Health and Human Services**

- AZ Rev Stat § 36-1161 (2015)
- Poison Prevention
- **Data Collection**
- **Education**
- **Management of Poisoned Persons**
- Drug Information Services

IRB #2108137685

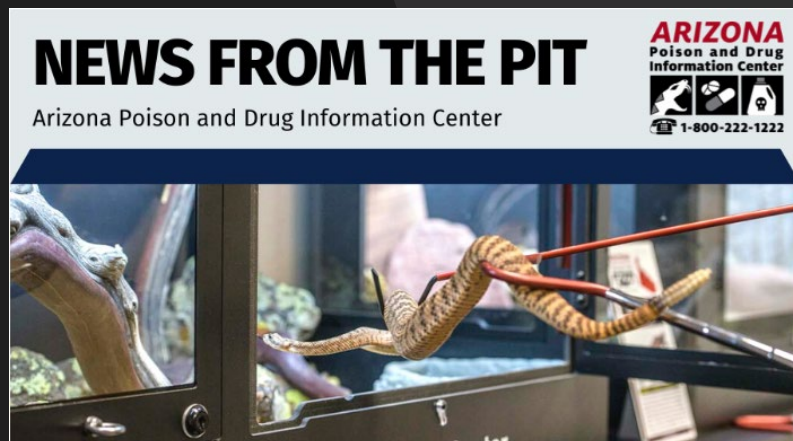
- **Staff Members**

- Medical Director
- Managing Director
- Clinical Education Director
- Mother to Baby Director
- Public Health Educators
- Specialists in Poisoning Information
- Toxicology Fellowship
- Pharmacist Internship

Mazda Shirazi
Steven Dudley

Geoffrey Smelski

Chris Stallman



<https://azpoison.com/content/news-pit>



ring.com

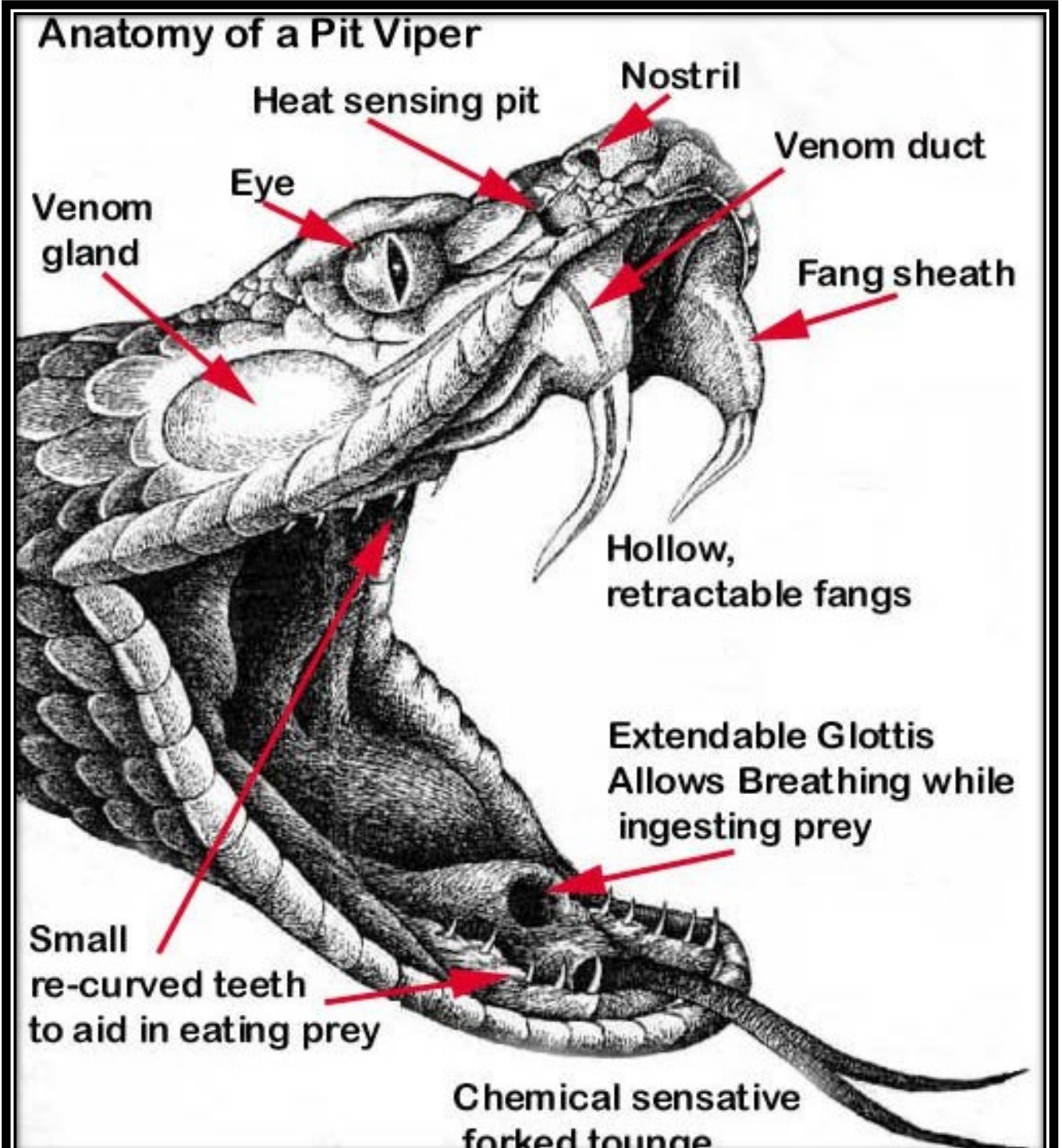
ADALTIMO S

04/11/2023 19:11:42 MST

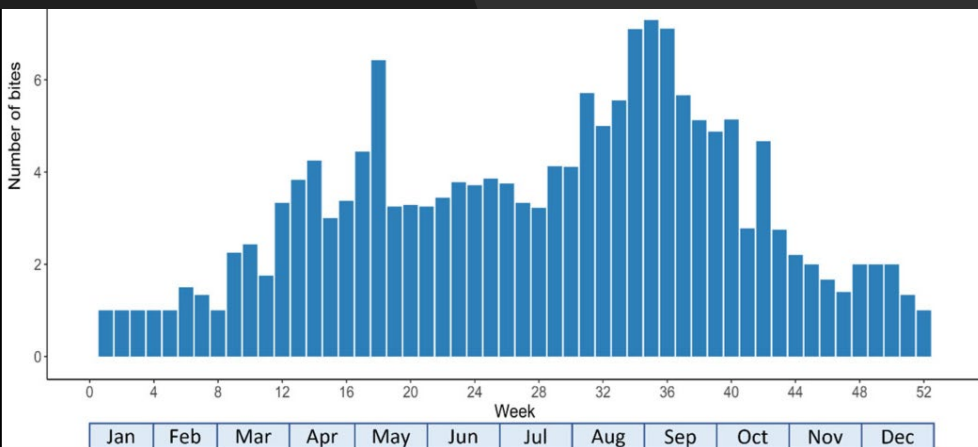
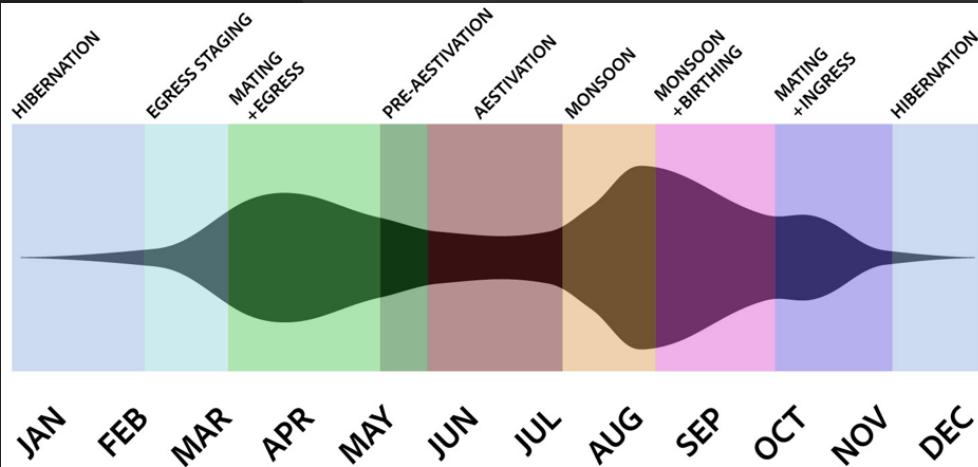
Rattlesnake Features

- Triangular Head
- Elliptical Pupils
- Heat Sensing Pits
- Fangs
- Forked Tongue
- **Rattle**
- **Ambush Predator**

PMID: 35221167, 26433731



Epidemiology



• Demographics

- Male Sex 62.0%
- Age 65+ 26.7%
- Unaware of Snake **83.0%**
- Lower Extremity 55.4%

• Encounter Circumstances

- Residential Property **59.0%**
- 4:00pm – 10:00pm **50.5%**
- Summer Months 47.2%

• Disease Burden

- Bites per Year 250 - 300
- Disability at 14 Days **65.3%**
- Psychiatric Sequelae **33% - 40%**
- Avg Hospital Bill \$120,000

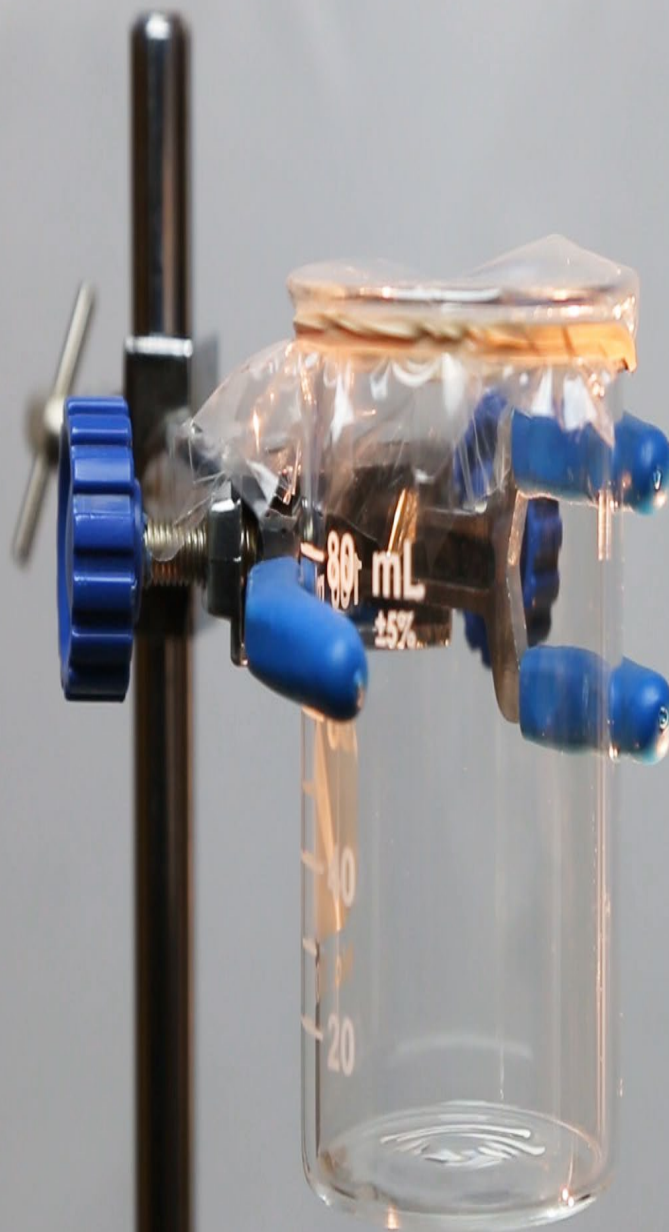
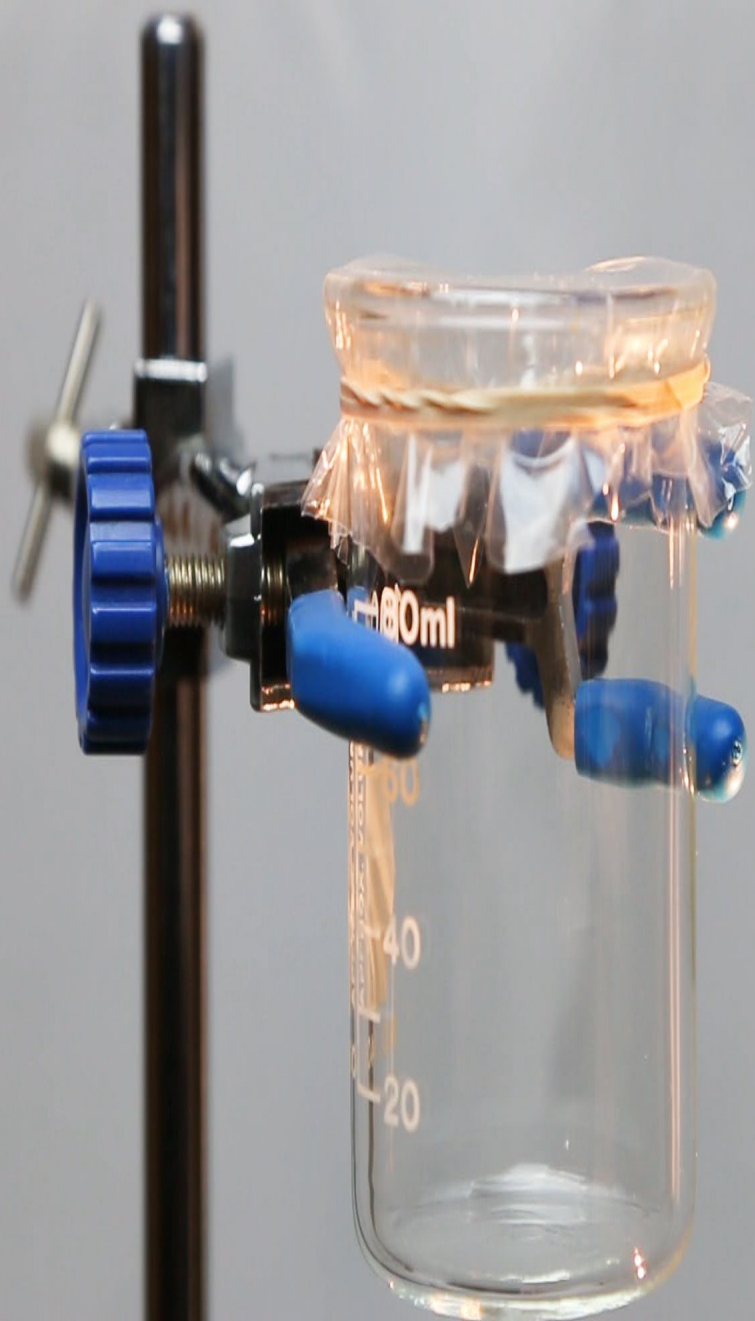
Rattlesnake Envenomation

01/01/2017 – 12/31/2021



Age Groups	Children < 12 yr (n = 57)	Adolescent 12-17 yrs (n = 23)	Adults 18-39 yrs (n = 128)	Middle Aged 40-64 yrs (n = 214)	Older Adults ≥ 65 yrs (n = 154)	Total All Ages (n = 576)
Wound Healing, No. (%)						
Antibiotics	5 (8.8)	2 (8.7)	24 (18.8)	33 (15.4)	23 (14.9)	87 (15.1)
Necrotic Debridement	2 (3.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (2.3)	6 (2.8)	2 (1.3)	13 (2.3)
Surgical Repair/Amputation	1 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	3 (2.3)	3 (1.4)	1 (0.6)	8 (1.4)
Day 7 – Full Recovery	16 (28.1)	1 (4.3)	16 (12.5)	16 (7.5)	9 (5.8)	58 (10.1)
Day 7 – Disability Confirmed	41 (71.9)	21 (91.3)	106 (82.8)	185 (86.4)	144 (93.5)	497 (86.3)
Day 14 – Full Recovery	29 (50.9)	8 (34.8)	40 (31.3)	40 (18.7)	45 (29.2)	162 (28.1)
Day 14 – Disability Confirmed	27 (47.4)	13 (56.5)	75 (58.6)	154 (72.0)	107 (69.5)	376 (65.3)
Day 90 – Full Recovery	39 (68.4)	16 (69.6)	67 (52.3)	96 (44.9)	87 (56.5)	305 (53.0)
Day 90 – Disability Confirmed	8 (14.0)	2 (8.7)	31 (24.2)	61 (28.5)	49 (31.8)	151 (26.2)
Day 180 – Full Recovery	42 (73.7)	17 (73.9)	70 (54.7)	108 (50.5)	102 (66.2)	339 (58.9)
Day 180 – Disability Confirmed	1 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	11 (8.6)	20 (9.3)	15 (9.7)	47 (8.2)

Full Recovery: Patient Reported Resolution of all Pain, Swelling, and Functional Impairment.



Envenomation

Venom Composition

- Numerous Uniquely Acting Toxins
- Varies Between & Within Species

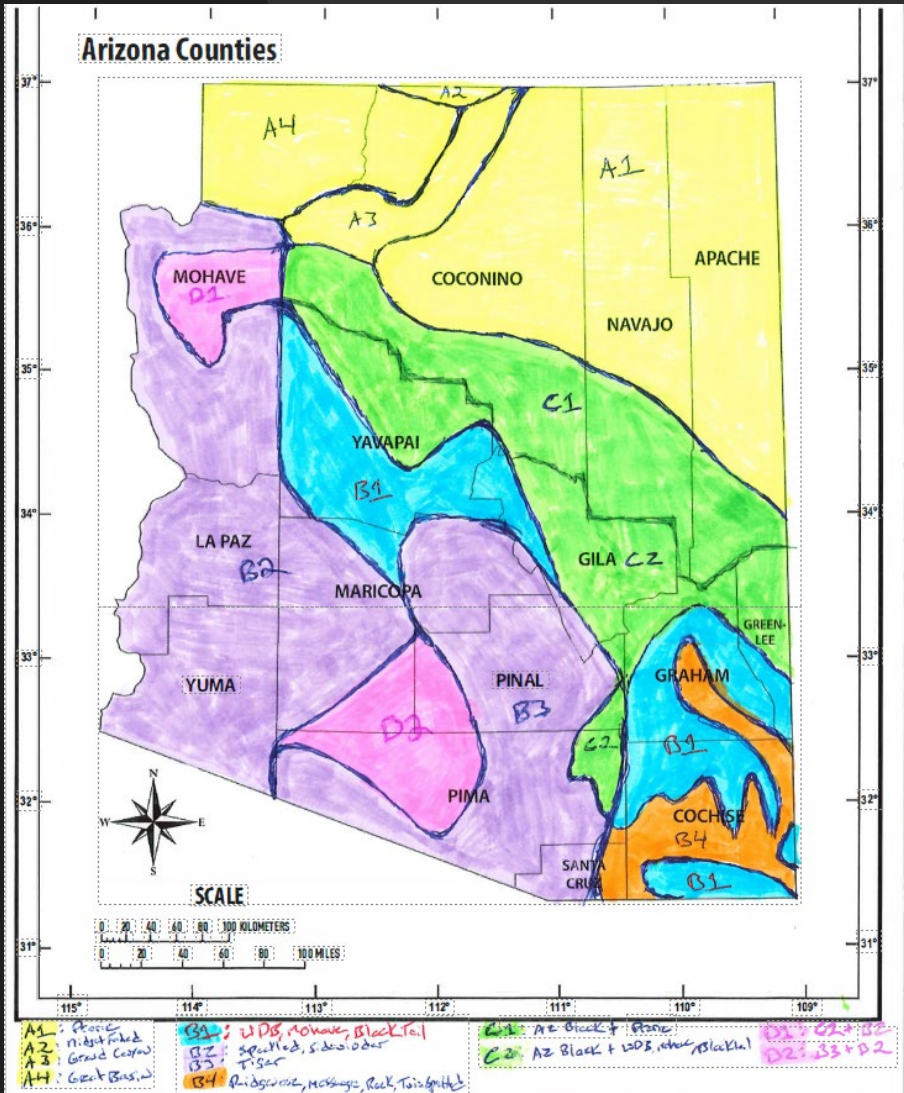


- **Deposition**
 - Subcutaneous (usually)
 - Toxins Initially “Inactive”
- **Low MW Toxins Absorbed into Circulation**
 - Rapid Onset of Systemic Effects
 - **Severity is Dose Dependent**
 - Departure Activates Higher MW Toxins
- **Higher MW Toxins Act Locally**
 - Variable Onset(s) of Tissue Injury
 - Progressive Inflammatory Injury
- **Targeted Vascular Damage**
 - Delayed Onset (usually)
 - Undermines Injury Containment

Distribution Map

- **15 Rattlesnake Species in AZ**

- 4 Located only in North
- 4 Isolated in Southeast
- 7 Broadly Distributed
- **24 Individual Toxins** of Interest (Combined)

[illegible]

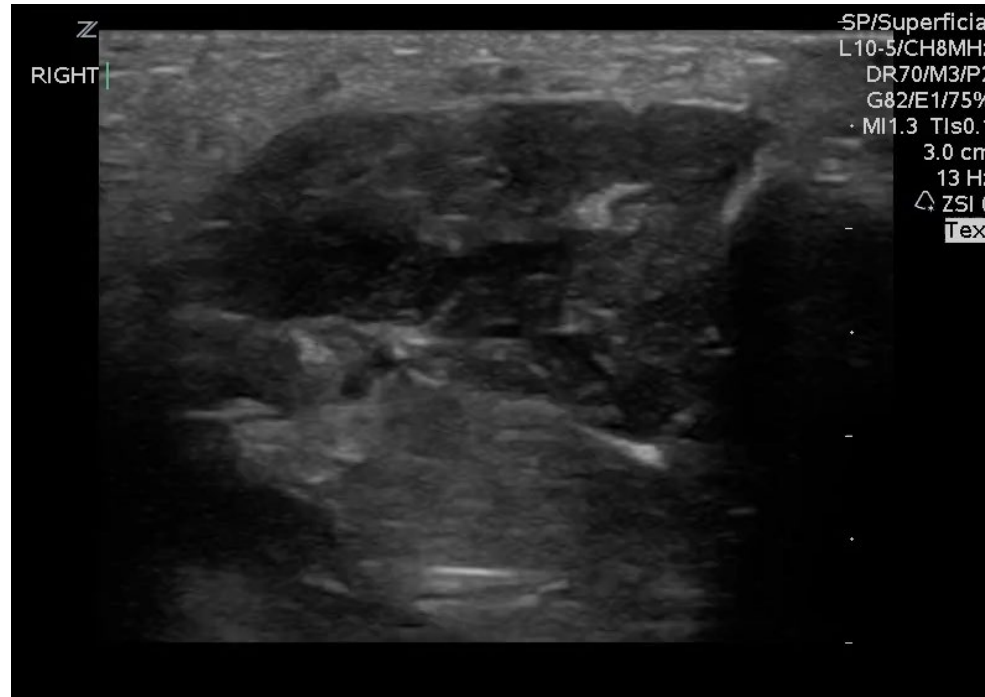
Arizona Poison & Drug Information Center

Rattlesnake Envenomation Model

Toxidrome	Signs & Symptoms (Incidence)	Pathology	Toxin	Mass (kDa)
Venom Induced Shock	Angioedema (3.0%), Dyspnea (3.3%), Metallic Taste, Systemic Paresthesia, Syncope (3.3%), Hypotension (5.6%), Bradycardia (8.5%), Chest Pain (2.3%), Erythema (19.6%), Pruritis/Hives (70.8%), Nausea/Vomiting (30.2%), Diarrhea (3.0%)	↑Bradykinin ↑Histamine	Bradykinin Potentiating Peptides	1
			Kallikrein-Like	27
			Ficolin	?
			Natriuretic Peptides	3-4
Neurotoxicity	Dizzy, Orthostasis (6.4%), Blurry Vision, Salivation, Lacrimation, Diaphoresis (3.8%), Piloerection, Urinary Retention Myokymia (5.2%), Weakness (1.6%), Ptosis	Autonomic Instability Cholinergic Dysfunction	Phospholipase A2 β-Neurotoxin	24
			Vespryn (Ohanin)	?
			Nerve Growth Factor	25-54
			Kunitz-Type Inhibitor	7
Progressive Inflammatory Injury	Pain (33.3%), Edema (47.0%), Functional Impairment (55.2%) Lymphadenopathy (18.2%), Lymphangitis (4.2%), Renal Injury (3.5%), Rhabdomyolysis (3.8%)	↑Capillary Permeability	Myotoxin (Defensin)	4-5.3
			Three Finger Toxin	6-9
			Phosphodiesterase	98-120
			Waparin	?
		Necrosis	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor	25
			Cysteine-Rich Secretory Protein	20-30
			Phospholipase B	?
			Phospholipase A2 Cytotoxin	13-19
			L-Amino Acid Oxidase	50-70
			5'-nucleotidase	53-82
			Adenosine Triphosphatase	?
			Arginine Ester Hydrolase	25-36
Hemotoxicity	Thrombocytopenia (44.4%), Deep Vein Thrombosis (0.0%), Pulmonary Embolism (0.0%), Stroke (0.2%) Hypofibrinogenemia (36.3%), Hypocoagulation (14.6%) Blisters/Blebs (34.2%), Ecchymosis (24.0%), Anemia (5.0%)	↑/↓ PLT Aggregation	C-Type Lectins / SNACLEC	27-29
			Thrombin-Like Enzyme	29-35
			SVMP P-I	20-30
		Consumptive Coagulopathy	SVMP P-II (Disintegrin)	30-60 (5-10)
			SVMP P-III (Cysteine)	60-100
			Hyaluronidase	52-55, 73

Systemic Toxicity

- Angioedema 3.0%
- SBP < 120 5.6%
- HR < 60 8.5%
- Syncope 3.3%
- Orthostasis 6.4%
- Myokymia 5.2%



Progressive Inflammatory Injury

- Opioid Refractory Pain 33.3%
- Edema > ½ Extremity 47.0%
- Erythema > ½ Extremity 19.6%
- Lymphadenopathy 18.2%
- Lymphangitis 4.2%
- CK > 1,000 U/L 3.8%



Hemotoxicity

- Platelet < 150 k/mm³ 44.4%
- Fibrinogen < 150 mg/dL 36.3%
- INR > 2.0 14.6%
- Hemoglobin < 10.0 mg/dL 5.0%
- Ecchymosis > ½ Extremity 24.0%
- Blisters/Blebs 34.2%

Photo©Randy Babb



Vascular Injury Onset

Developed on Day 3



Presentation

->

4 Hours Later



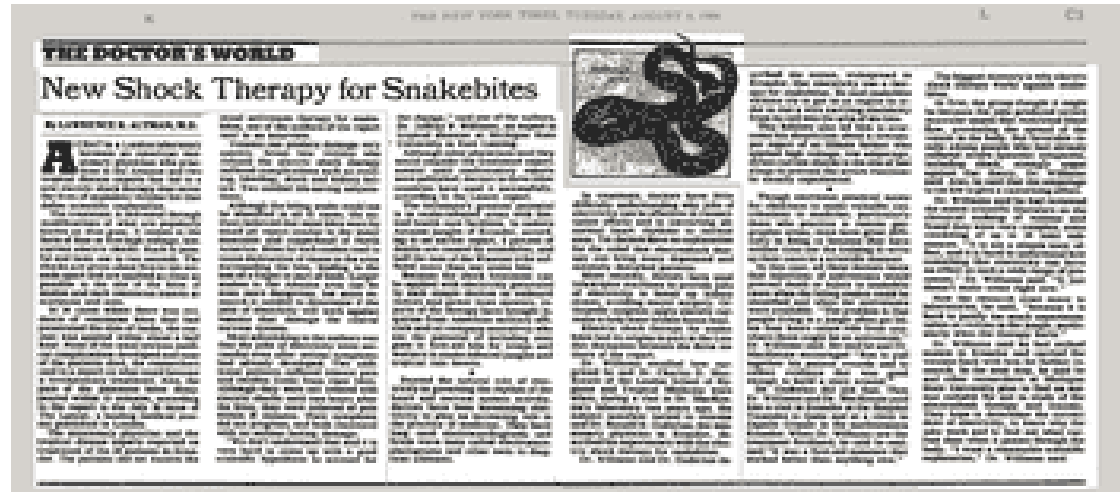
Are you confused yet?

**I don't get paid unless
you are confused**

Pre-Hospital Heroics



PMID: 2039106



- **Recommended by AzPDIC**

- Just go to Hospital 88.4%

- **Discouraged by AzPDIC**

- Restriction ("Tourniquet") 9.0%
- Removal (Cut, Suck, Extractor) 3.0%
- Destruction (Electricity, Caustic) 0.2%



Dry Bite?



- **Emergency Department**

- Primary Survey, Establish IV Access
- Remove Restrictive Clothing / Jewelry
- Wash Bite Site (Soap & Water)
- Elevate Extremity
- Mark Leading Edge q15-30 Min
- Draw Labs – PLT, Fib, INR, Hgb

- **Envenomation Diagnosis**

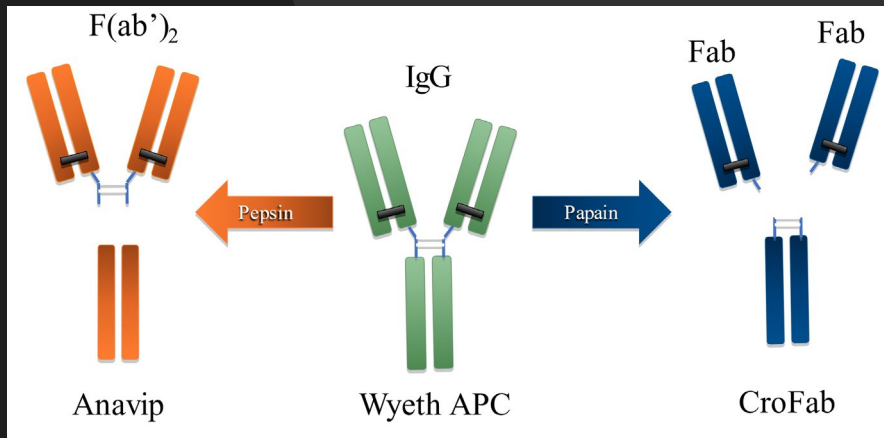
- Local Injury > Mechanical Puncture
- Fibrinogen < 150 mg/dL or Platelets < 150 k/mm³
- Dry Bite Diagnosed by EXCLUSION at 12hrs

- **Indication for Antivenom**

- **All Envenomated Patients**



Antivenom



Antivenom	Crofab	Anavip
Host Animal	Sheep	Horse
FDA Approval	10/02/2000	10/08/2018
Half-life	15 hrs	133 hrs
Avg Total Dose	15 vials	18 vials

- **“Control” of Envenomation**

- Edema Progression < 1 inch per hour
- Laboratory Values Normal or Clearly Improving

- **Loading Doses**

- Administered q1h until Envenomation Controlled
- Crofab 4-6 Vials (usually 6)
- Anavip 10 Vials

- **Maintenance Dosing (Crofab Only)**

- Administered AFTER Control Obtained
- Crofab 2 Vials q6h x3 Doses

- **Loss of Control**

- Crofab 4 Vials, Maintenance Dosing Starts Over
- Anavip 4 or 10 Vials (usually 10)

Supportive Care



- **Pain Control**

- APAP + IV Opioids
- Benzo's, Lidocaine, Ketamine
- Toradol for Select Patients -> **Call PCC**

- **Wound Care**

- Update Tetanus Vaccine
- Empiric Antibiotics 15.1%
- Lance or Deroof Blisters/Blebs 5.4%
- Debridement of Necrotic Tissue 2.3%
- DVT Prophylaxis for Select Patients -> **Call PCC**

- **Discharge Criteria**

- Progressive Edema Halted, Fib > 150 & INR < 2.0
- Stable > 18 Hours
- PT/OT Assessment -> Walk Assist Device if Needed
- Follow-up with PCP in 5-10 Days

Outpatient Monitoring

- AzPDIC follows patients a minimum of **every 1-2 days** post discharge **for 2 weeks**.
- Patients are also contacted **every 90 days** until they report a full recovery.
- A **standardized set of questions** is asked at each point of contact.

• Screening for Additional Care Needs

- Follow-up with PCP in 5-10 Days
- Assess Wound Healing (necrosis?, infection?)
- Ensure Adequate Pain Control
- Order PT/OT if Needed
- Consider Need for Surgical Repairs

• Delayed Onset Complications

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| • Non-Healing Wounds | ? |
| • Serious Infections | 1.4% |
| • DVT/PE | 0.2% |
| • Anemia (Hgb < 7.0) | 1.2% |
| • Serum Sickness | 40.5% |

Questions?

