



**ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER**

**Medicine**

**STUDY OF EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SNAKE BITE CASES IN INDIAN POPULATION**

**KEY WORDS:** Tropical, mortality, Survey, Study.

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**ABSTRACT**

It was observed by a survey done by the hospitals of Government of India that there were more than 1000 deaths due to snake bite in 2008<sup>1</sup>. The following study focuses on the demographical distribution related to snake bite.

**INTRODUCTION :**

Snake bite is a major health problem in countries like India where majority of population is rural. The WHO mentions that one of the neglected health care tropical problem in 2009 is snake bite<sup>2</sup>. A survey was done where it was observed that the mortality is highest due to snake bites in India<sup>3</sup>. A survey further stated that in India highest mortality rate due to snake bite is in Andhra Pradesh<sup>4</sup>.

**AIMS AND OBJECTIVES :**

To study the demographic data related to snake bites.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS :**

The present prospective cohort observational study was carried out in MGM Medical College and Hospital, Kamothe, Navi Mumbai with sample size of 50 cases in the period of May 2015 to June 2017.

**A) INCLUSION CRITERIA**

- 1. Alleged history of snake bite with or without fang marks.

**B) EXCLUSION CRITERIA**

- 1. Any bite other than snake bite.

**OBSERVATION AND RESULTS :**

**1) Age-wise Distribution**

Table No.1 (n=50)

Age (in years )	Total No. Of patients	%
0 to 9	2	4
10 to 19	5	10
20 to 29	15	30
30 to 39	11	22
40 to 49	12	24
>50	5	10
Total	50	100

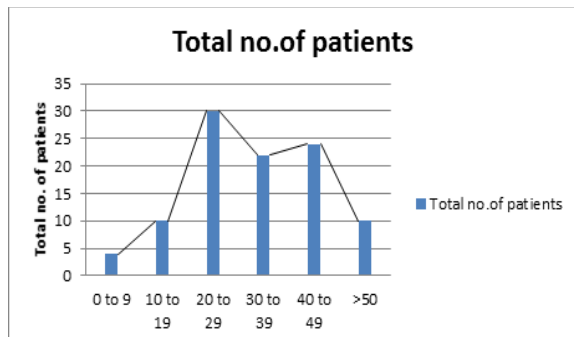


Figure No.1

**2) Sex-wise distribution**

Table No.2

Sex	No. Of patients	%
Male	34	68
Female	16	32
Total	50	100

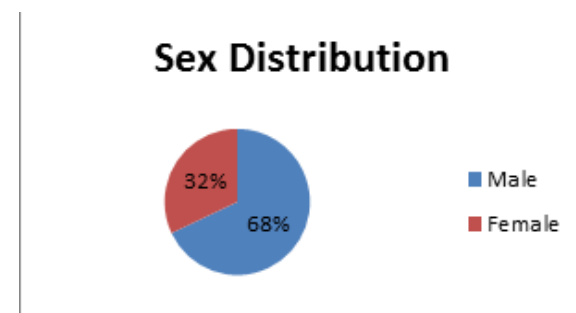


Figure No.2

**3) Socio-economic status**

Table No.3

Socio-economic status	No. Of patients	%
Low	36	72
Middle	13	26
High	1	2
Total	50	100

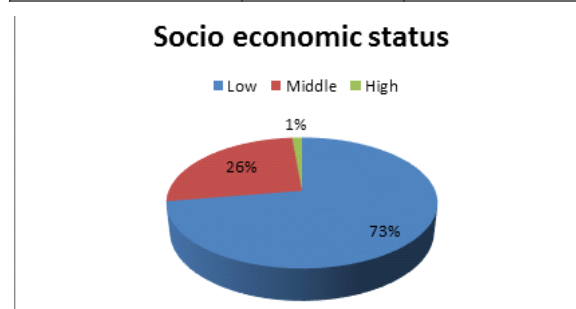


Figure No.3

**4) Geographical Distribution**

Table No.4

Area	No.	%
Rural	48	96
Urban	2	4
Total	50	100

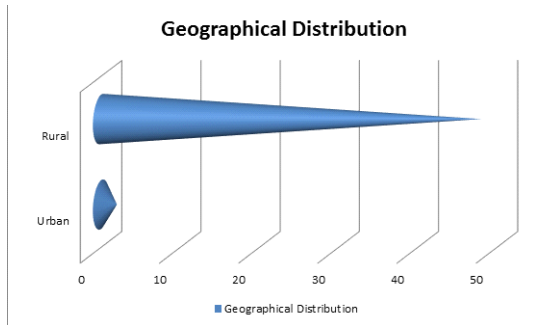


Figure No. 4

5) Seasonal Distribution

Table no. 5

Season	Total no. of patients	%
Monsoon	33	66
Winter	9	18
Summer	8	16
Total	50	100

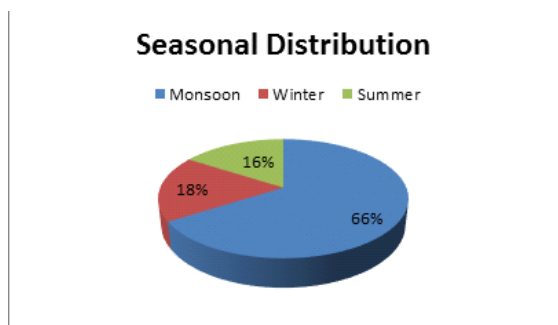


Figure No.5

DISCUSSION :

current study showed that maximum number of patients (30%) were in the age group of 20 to 29 yrs, while least were (4%) in age group 0 to 9 yrs. Median age being 31 years. These observations go in favour of the study done by Russel et al5.

CONCLUSION :

Snake bite is a very common occupational disease. It is of utmost importance to educate everyone regarding the epidemiology and demography of snake bite so that measures would be implemented to avoid it. Still, Snake bite remains a neglected issue. Thus, Farmers and individuals involved in outdoor activities should be educated regarding the preventive strategies of snake bite.

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