

# Snakes' deadly global toll and insufficient antivenom distribution

October 26 2022

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Indian Cobra. Credit: Anil Sharma

A global study, now published in *Nature Communications*, has found more than 63,000 people die from snakebites every year, as existing antivenoms fail to make it to where they are needed most.

Professor Richard Franklin from James Cook University's College of Public Health, Medical and Veterinary Sciences said the study looked at snakebites in 2019.

He said two people died in Australia that year from snakebites in contrast to more than 51,000 deaths in India.

"We found the majority of deaths from snakebite envenoming occurred in South Asia, (the area from Afghanistan to Sri Lanka, including Pakistan, India and Bangladesh) with sub-Saharan Africa having the second-most deaths," said Professor Franklin.

In Africa, Nigeria had the greatest number of deaths with 1,460 recorded.

Professor Franklin said after a venomous snakebite occurs, the probability of death increases if antivenom is not administered within six hours.

"However, in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, many seek out traditional healers or attend clinics with insufficient education about how to treat snakebite envenoming or lacking the antivenom to administer life-saving treatment.

"Victims who do reach a hospital often have insufficient access to dialysis, ventilators, and blood transfusions, which are essential to deal with the complications of envenoming," said Professor Franklin.

He said in India 90% of snakebites come from four species—the krait, Russell's viper, the sawscaled viper and the Indian cobra.

"Anti-venom exists for all these species, but preventing snakebite death depends on not just the existence of antivenom, but also its

dissemination to [rural areas](#) and the health system's capacity to provide care for [victims](#) with secondary complications such as neuro-toxic respiratory failure or [acute kidney injury](#) requiring dialysis," said Professor Franklin.

He said the rate of death from snakebites globally is falling, but is still expected to top 68,000 in 2050, due to population increases.

"Interventions to secure more rapid antivenom delivery need to be coupled with preventive strategies like increased education and health system strengthening in rural areas.

"Securing timely antivenom access across rural areas of the world would save thousands of lives, and greater investment into devising and scaling up these interventions should be prioritized," said Dr. Franklin.

**More information:** Global mortality of snakebite envenoming between 1990 and 2019, *Nature Communications* (2022). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-022-33627-9](#)

Provided by James Cook University

Citation: Snakes' deadly global toll and insufficient antivenom distribution (2022, October 26) retrieved 31 March 2023 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2022-10-snakes-deadly-global-toll-insufficient.html>

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