

How to treat snake bites

Always consult with your doctor.

PREVENTION

- Wear high-top boots, thick pants, and gloves
- Avoid sitting, lying down, or placing your hands and feet where snakes live
- If you do encounter a snake, back away from it slowly and avoid contact.
- If camping, avoid swamps, streams, and dense foliage where snakes are known to live.



POSSIBLE SYMPTOMS

- Redness and swelling
- Low blood pressure
- Shock
- Nausea and vomiting
- Headaches
- Sweating
- Blurred vision
- Dizziness
- Weakness



FIRST AID

- Move them from further danger
- Lie the person down with the wound below the heart
- Help the person to remain calm
- Reduce movement
- Remove jewelry (watches, necklaces, bracelets, etc.)
- Remove footwear if bitten on the lower leg or foot



VENOMOUS BITES

Call 911 - the person must be treated with anti-venom.

Try to remember the snake's features to help identify it for the medical team.

Cover the bite wound with a loose sterile bandage to protect from dirt or further injury.

Do not administer any other drugs



NON-VENOMOUS BITES

1. Stop The Bleeding

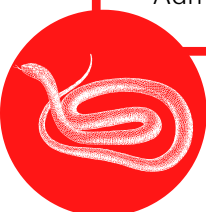
Applying direct pressure to the bite with sterile gauze or a clean cloth

2. Clean And Protect The Wound

Rinse under clean water for several minutes, washing the area with mild soap and water.

3. Treat The Pain

Administer ibuprofen or acetaminophen.



DO NOT

- Cut into or across a bite wound
- Suck out the venom
- Apply a tourniquet
- Apply ice
- Apply or submerge in water
- Give the person alcohol, caffeine, or any other medication (it speeds up the spread of venom)
- Try to pick up, wrap up, attack, or goad the snake.

