

Snake bite



**IN A MEDICAL EMERGENCY
CALL TRIPLE ZERO (000) FOR AN AMBULANCE.**

DRSABCD Danger ▶ Response ▶ Send for help ▶ Airway ▶ Breathing ▶ CPR ▶ Defibrillation

The DRSABCD Action Plan is the first step when providing first aid. Use this to assess the immediate situation. [DOWNLOAD THE DRSABCD FACT SHEET.](#)

All known or suspected snake bites must be treated as potentially life-threatening, and medical aid should be sought urgently.

WARNING

Do not wash venom off the skin or clothes because it may assist identification.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Signs of a snake bite are not always visible and, in some cases, the patient may not have felt anything. Symptoms may not appear for an hour or more after the person has been bitten.

Depending on the type of snake, signs and symptoms may include some or all of the following:

- immediate or delayed pain at the bite site
- swelling, bruising or local bleeding
- bite marks (usually on a limb) that may vary from obvious puncture wounds to scratches that may be almost invisible
- swollen and tender glands in the groin or armpit of the bitten limb
- faintness, dizziness
- nausea and vomiting
- headache
- abdominal pain
- oozing of blood from the bite site or gums
- double or blurred vision
- drooping eyelids
- difficulty in speaking or swallowing
- limb weakness or paralysis
- difficulty in breathing
- occasionally, initial collapse or confusion followed by partial or complete recovery.

WHAT TO DO

- 1 Follow DRSABCD.
- 2 Call triple zero (000) for an ambulance.
- 3 Lie the patient down and ask them to keep still.
- 4 Reassure the patient.
- 5 Apply a pressure bandage as soon as possible:
 - if on a limb, apply a broad pressure bandage (crepe preferred) over the bite site (90% of snake bites occur on a limb)
 - apply a firm crepe or elasticised roller bandage (10–15 centimetres wide), starting just above the fingers or toes and moving upwards on the bitten limb as far as can be reached. Use clothing or other material if a roller bandage is not available
 - apply the bandage as tightly as possible to the limb.
- 6 Immobilise the bandaged limb using splints.
- 7 Keep the patient lying down and completely still.
- 8 Write down the time of the bite and when the bandage was applied. If possible, mark the location of the bite site (if known) on the skin with a pen, or photograph the site.
- 9 Stay with the patient until medical aid arrives.



YOU COULD SAVE A LIFE WITH FIRST AID TRAINING WWW.STJOHN.ORG.AU • 1300 360 455

© St John Ambulance Australia Inc. 2017. St John first aid protocols are for the Australian market only. All care has been taken in preparing the information but St John takes no responsibility for its use by other parties or individuals. This information is not a substitute for first aid training. St John recommends attending first aid training courses. Not for commercial distribution.

This information has been taken from the St John National website and is general in nature. <http://stjohn.org.au/first-aid-facts>

Please consider undertaking a First Aid Course for more on the management of injury and illness, including snake bite.

St John Ambulance is SA's leading provider of First Aid Training.

www.stjohnsa.com.au