

Original Research Paper

Profile of Scorpion Envenomation in Rural India

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Abstract

Scorpion sting incidence is common worldwide. Morbidity and mortality of scorpion sting is considered as a public health problem in rural India. Although the exact incidence of scorpion stings is not known, it is estimated that the annual number of scorpion stings exceeds 1.2 million with 2.3 billion populations at risk world-wide. Present study highlights the demographic characteristics of scorpion sting cases in rural India. In this study, all scorpion sting cases admitted during last 6 years were selected. Total 70 cases were recorded and analyzed. Nearly 75% of the victims were in the age group of 1-30 years and males comprised 74% of cases. Majority of incidences took place in outdoor workers. Upper limbs were the most common site of sting, nearing 51% of cases. First aid measures were not taken in 95% of cases. The study highlights the sociological impact and suggests certain preventive measures to reduce scorpion sting morbidity and mortality.

Key Words: Scorpion Envenomation, Demography, India, Incidence, Prevention

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