

UTILITY OF SERUM CRP AND LDH AS MARKERS OF HEMOTOXICITY IN SNAKE BITE VICTIMS: HOSPITAL BASED STUDY

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Abstract

Background: Snakebite is a common medical emergency and an occupational hazard commonly seen in the rural as well as suburban population. In this study to determine the utility of Serum CRP and LDH as Markers of hemotoxicity in snake bite victims.

Materials & Methods: This hospital based prospective study was conducted a total 60 admitted patients in the department of general medicine at Vedantaa Institute of Medical Sciences, Palghar during June 2020 to December 2020. The patients were included were with alleged history of snake bite & history of unknown bite but with symptoms and signs compatible with snake bite envenomation otherwise patients were excluded.

Results: Most frequent site of snakebite was the lower limbs constituting 85.0% of bites. Majority (41.7%) of the patients presented with features compatible with moderate envenomation. Serum CRP showed a significant elevation in their levels in the severe as compared to the mild envenomed group.

Conclusion: Snakebite commonly affects people in the younger age group & hemotoxic envenomation is most common manifestation of envenomation observed.

Keywords: Snakebite, Envenomation, Serum CRP, LDH, Haematological Parameters.

Introduction

Snakebite is a common medical emergency and an occupational hazard commonly seen in the rural as well as suburban population. The consequence of envenomation can range from minimal local tissue injury to multi organ dysfunction. It is an important cause of death in the economically productive age group and World Health Organisation (WHO) has recognised it as a neglected and important public health problem in tropical countries.

In spite of the wide availability of anti snake venom a number of snakebite victims succumb to complications. This is probably because most snakebite patients resort to traditional remedies or reach medical facilities when it is too late. Prompt administration of Anti snake Venom (ASV) is required to neutralise the venom and restore coagulation as well as other signs of envenomation.

In this study to determine the utility of Serum CRP and LDH as Markers of hemotoxicity in snake bite victims.

Material & Methods:

In this hospital based prospective study was conducted in the department of general medicine at Vedantaa Institute of Medical Sciences, Palghar during June 2020 to December 2020. A total 60 admitted patients were selected purposively for this study during study period. The patients were included were with alleged history of snake bite & history of unknown bite but with symptoms and signs compatible with snake bite envenomation otherwise patients were excluded.

Data were recorded on vital signs & site of bite. Patients presenting with history suggestive of snake bite, followed laboratory test were included like, Haemoglobin (Hb), Total Count (TC), Differential Count (DC), Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), Platelet Count, Packed Cell Volume (PCV), Peripheral Smear, Urine Routine & Micro Analysis, Serum CRP, LDH, Activated Partial Thromboplastin time (APTT) & Prothrombin time with International normalised ratio (PT-INR) all of which were repeated twice, at admission and following 24 hours thereafter.

Dry bites were defined as patients with a history of snakebite but without symptoms or signs of local or systemic envenomation. Patients were thereafter divided into No, Mild, Moderate & severe envenomation group based on a predetermined scale.

Categorical data were analysed by frequency or percentage & quantitative data were analysed by Mean \pm standard deviation.

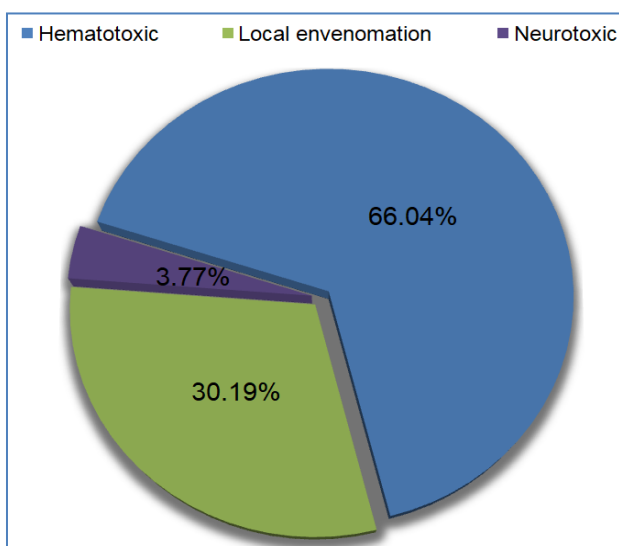
Results:

A total 60 patients with history of snakebite or evidence of envenomation were admitted in the department of general medicine ward at Vedantaa institute of Medical Sciences, Palghar during study period & followed up for the first 24 hours.

Table 1: Frequency representation of the study subjects.

Variable (n = 60)		Frequency	Percentage
Age Group	18 - 40	17	28.3%
	41 - 50	19	31.7%
	51 - 60	7	11.7%
	Above 60	17	28.3%
Site of Bite	Right Leg	30	50.0%
	Right Hand	6	10.0%
	Left Leg	21	35.0%
	Left Hand	3	5.0%
Grade of Envenomation	No	10	16.7%
	Mild	14	23.3%
	Moderate	25	41.7%
	Severe	11	18.3%

In the above table no. 1 show that the, majority 31.7% of the patients were belonging to the age group between 41 - 50 years followed by the 28.3% were 18 - 40 years & above 60 years age group. Among these patients 85.0% patients were bitten on their lower limb & most of the patients were belonged to the moderate grades Envenomation of the study subjects. (Table 1)

**Figure 1:** Manifestation of Envenomation in the study subjects.

In Figure no. 1 shows that the 35 (66.04%) patients presented with features compatible with Hematotoxic envenomation. In the below table no. 2 shows that there is significant association between proportion in envenomed patients with different categories in laboratory parameters like Haemoglobin, Platelet Count, Prothrombin Time, APTT & INR.

Table 2: Laboratory parameters in envenomed patients in the study subjects.

Haematological Parameters	Frequency	Percent	P value
Hb < 10	8	15.1%	0.001 (S)
TC (> 11,000)	20	37.7%	0.131 (NS)
Platelet Count (< 100,000)	10	18.9%	0.001 (S)
Prothrombin Time (>15 sec)	14	26.4%	0.004 (S)
APTT (> 30 Sec)	16	30.2%	0.015 (S)
WBCT (> 20 Minutes)	33	62.3%	0.131 (NS)
INR (> 1.5)	15	28.3%	0.008 (S)

Table 3: Grade of Envenomation & its Association of Serum CRP & LDH values.

Grade of Envenomation	No. of Patients (%)	Serum CRP Elevated (%)	LDH Elevated (%)
No	10	3	0
Mild	14	3	2
Moderate	25	20	18
Severe	11	11	11

In the above table shows that the association between Serum CRP & LDH elevated patients of the Grade Envenomation, out of these Grading 11 (100.0%) patients with severe envenomation showed increase levels of Serum CRP & LDH.

Discussion:

Majority of snakebite patients in this part of the country present with haemotoxic envenomation and its complications. While a few studies have been done demonstrating the role of serum LDH as a marker of haemolysis and CRP of acute inflammatory response, there have been no significant studies done showing a correlation between haemotoxicity and serum CRP or LDH in snakebite victims. Hence in this study we aimed to analyze the relationship between serum CRP, LDH with haematological profile, and to ascertain their utility as markers of haemotoxicity in snakebite victims. The present study involved a total of 60 patients who were admitted to Vedantaa Institute of Medical Sciences, Palghar with history of snakebite.

This study showed that the occurrence of snakebite was higher in the working age group. A majority (60%) of our patients were below 50 years of age & the mean age was 42.6 years. This correlated with other studies done by Suchithra N, et al. (1), Monteiro FN, et al. (2) and Sharma SK, et al. (3) where the mean age was 40, 40.7 and 32 years respectively.

In our study lower limb were the commonest sites of snakebite. The ratio of lower limb to upper limb bites was 5.7 : 1. A study done by Saravu K, et al. (4) showed a ratio of 3.48:1. Another study done by David S, et al. (5) showed that lower limb bites were 3.44 times more common than those of upper limb bites. As most of these bites happen outdoors especially either at night on accidental stepping or while working in the fields, lower limbs tend to have higher incidence of bite site than upper limb.

In the present study hemotoxic envenomation with coagulopathy was higher in occurrence compared to neurotoxic envenomation. A Study done by Kulkarni ML, et al. (6) at Davangere showed a similar result with 58.6% patients developing coagulopathy after snakebite. A study done by Suchithra N, et al. (1) in Kerala showed 71% of patients demonstrating coagulopathy after snakebite. This probably could be attributed to the higher number of viperidae in this part of country compared to elapids.

In our study among the patients with envenomation 62.3% showed prolongation in the WBCT in comparison to 18.9%

and 28.3% of PT and INR. In a study done in Bangalore by Harshavardhana HS et al (7) 60%, 56% and 48% showed prolongation in the WBCT PT and INR. This could be due to higher number of patients with systemic envenomation in their study group as well as faster presentation to hospital and initiation of treatment in our study group.

The present study showed a statistically significant difference in the S CRP values both at admission and 24 hours later between the mild and severely envenomed group of patients (p value 0.01). In a study by Xie Y, et al, (8) in china on victims of pit viper envenomation, patients were divided into mild, moderate and severely envenomed group. A significant difference was found in S.CRP levels between all the 3 groups (p < 0.01).

Conclusion:

Snakebite commonly affects people in the younger age group & hemotoxic envenomation is most common manifestation of envenomation observed. Serum CRP were found to be elevated significantly in the severe as compared to those with mild envenomation & LDH levels demonstrated significantly in the severely envenomed group as compared to the ones with mild envenomation.

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