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## **A retrospective survey on clinic epidemiological profile of venomous snake bite patients in Kasturba Hospital, Manipal**

TANUSREE PRADHAN

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## "ABSTRACT

A research study titled, "A retrospective survey on clinico-epidemiological profile of venomous snake bite patients in Kasturba Hospital, Manipal" was conducted by Ms Tanusree Pradhan in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science in Nursing at Manipal College of Nursing, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal.

The objective of the study was to assess the demographic characteristics, clinical course and outcome of treatment of venomous snake bite patients.

The conceptual framework of this study was based on the system model.

A quantitative survey approach and retrospective survey design was adopted for the research study. The samples were medical records of venomous snake bite patients from January 2015 to December 2017 admitted in Kasturba Hospital Manipal. Purposive sampling technique was used for the study.

Administrative permissions was obtained from Institutional Research Committee Manipal College of Nursing MAHE Manipal (IRC 163/2018), Medical Superintendent of Kasturba Hospital, Manipal. Head of the Department of General Medicine, Kasturba Hospital, Manipal. In charge Medical Record Department of Kasturba Hospital Manipal. Dean of Manipal College of Nursing MAHE, Manipal. Dean of Kasturba Medical College, MAHE, Manipal. Formal ethical

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permission obtained from- KMC & KH Institution Ethics Committee. (IEC NO: 767/2018), CTRI. (CTRI/2018/12/016589).

The data was collected from 3 rd January 2019 to 2 nd February 2019.

The tools used for data collection were demographic proforma, structured checklist of clinical course and outcome of treatment. The pre-testing was done by the five files from the Medical Record Department (MRD) . Reliability was performed on 20 samples. Pilot study was performed among 36 samples.

The sample size for the study was 364 from January 2015 to December 2017. The analysis was done on using SPSS 16. Descriptive statistics was used to analyse the data.

Based on the findings, majority of victims belonged to the age group of 31 to 60 years- 59.1%. Males -68.1% are affected more by the snakes. Most of the victims were farmer- 29.7%, housewives-26.6%. The study population was predominately bitten outdoors -85.2% in the lower extremity-78.3%. The most prominent season are September and October - 27.2%. Vipers -31% are the most common identified snake.

The most important positive prognostic factor was reaching hospital within 3 hours.

The duration of hospital stay was limited to 10 days -72.4%. 90.4% patient received ASV, most of them 20 vials as their first dose. Patient survived without ventilation 87.6% out of 364 patients. Most common type was hematotoxic venom-

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59.3% . The most common sign and symptoms are cellulitis-33.5%, swelling-26.1%, pain at bite site-19.8%, fang marks 19.8%, ptosis-15.1%, bleeding-11.3%, necrosis-10.7% with mostly local envenomation -44.2%. The most prominent complication was acute kidney injury -16.8%. Total percentage of patients showing recovery was -89% without any disability.

The study has implications in different fields of Nursing Practice, Nursing Education, Nursing Administration, and Nursing Research. The study was based on specific time period. So, it is limited to data which was gathered from medical records. The study was conducted in a single setting so study findings cannot be generalized."