



VENOMOUS SNAKES OF MYANMAR



Russell's Viper (*Daboia siamensis*)

မြွေပွေး

This snake is a light beige colour with light-bordered brown spots along its back. Has a thick body, which tapers into a short tail. May make a blowing noise.

Responsible for approximately 85% of bites in Myanmar. Classically causes shock and affects blood clotting causing incoagulable blood, bleeding and acute kidney injury. Albuminuria may be observed. There may be the presence of myoglobinaemia and myoglobinuria secondary to rhabdomyolysis. Damage to the vascular endothelium can lead to generalised increase in capillary permeability. Local swelling around the bite site may be observed. Acute and chronic panhypopituitarism have been described.



Monocled cobra (*Naja kouthia*) and Burmese spitting cobra (*Naja mandalayensis*)

မြွေဟောက်

Thin snake with a characteristic hood with a single large "eye" marking (pale with dark centre) on its dorsal surface. The monocled cobra has a pale head and neck with a darker band across the neck. Two dark spots are present either side of the pale-coloured throat. The Mandalay spitting cobra lacks the distinctive markings on the hood and has a dark throat.

When threatened, cobras tend to rear up and strike, whilst making a hissing sound. Associated with neurotoxicity that may rapidly progress to respiratory paralysis and swelling, blistering and necrosis at the site of the bite.



King cobra (*Ophiophagus hannah*)

တောကြီးမြွေဟောက်

In Myanmar, adults often retain the black/brown and pale bands of juveniles. Causes neurotoxic envenoming which may rapidly progress to respiratory paralysis and local swelling without necrosis.



VENOMOUS SNAKES OF MYANMAR



Sea snakes

(*Hydrophis*, *Laticauda*)

ပင်လယ်ဂျပ်မြွေ



Characterised by a flat tail, like a paddle. There are a variety of different species, in different sizes and colours.

May cause rhabdomyolysis with an acute kidney injury and also neurotoxicity. Early symptoms may include pain, muscular stiffness and trismus.

Many-banded krait

(*Bungarus multicinctus*)

သံကွင်းစွပ်



Series of black patches along back separated by narrow white bands. Belly white. Nocturnal, inflicting bites on people sleeping on the floor of their dwellings. Causes descending paralysis culminating in respiratory paralysis. Minimal local swelling.

Green pit vipers

(*Trimeresurus*)

မြွေစိမ်းမြီးခြောက်



Green snake with distinctively triangular-shaped head and a pit organ located between the nostril and the eye. Mostly found in trees.

Associated with local swelling and incoaguable blood, but serious bleeding effects and acute kidney injury are rare.

Banded krait (*Bungarus fasciatus*)

ငန်းတော်ကြား



This krait is a nocturnal species which very rarely bites people.

Has yellow and black alternating bands around the whole body circumference.