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Study on the Centipede Bite Cases Who Visited a Medical Center

Dong-Uk Lee*

Department of Family medicine, College of Medicine, Dongguk University

= ABSTRACT =

Thirty six patients, female 21(58.4%), male 15(58.4%), with centipede bite visited emergency room of Gimcheon Medical Center, from September 1998 to August 1999. The number of patients accompanying the seasons were increased once in June and were high in August and September; peaked in September, which conforms to the habitude that centipede likes the warmer climate.

Frequency accompanying the time was high after sunset(from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. next morning) than before sunset, which conforms to the habitude that centipede is nocturnal. Distribution of the bite sites was finger(30%), neck(28%), foot(25%) and hand(14%) as same as the previous researches showed. In case of finger and hand, patients got bitten while they were wearing gloves or doing works; foot, wearing shoes. They got bitten the neck while sleeping. Among the localized symptoms were localized pain: 36 patients(100%), swelling: 36 patients(100%), erythema: 26 patients(72.2%), paresthesia: 5 patients (13.9%). Systemic symptoms were dizziness 2 patients(5.6%) and nausea 1 patient(2.8%). Mostly the localized pain was improved within 48 hours, swelling in 48 hours and within 72 hours in case of paresthesia. Systemic symptoms such as dizziness and nausea were improved within 24 hours.

Treatment and prognosis of scolopendra have similarity in many countries. We suggest that Korean standard treatment manual is needed so that the localized symptom, systemic symptom and external wound can be cured soon.

KEY WORDS: Centipede bite, Scolopendra

4. , 가 11 (30.5%), 10 (27.8%), 9 (25.0%), 5 (13.9%), 1 (2.8%) . , 가 (4).

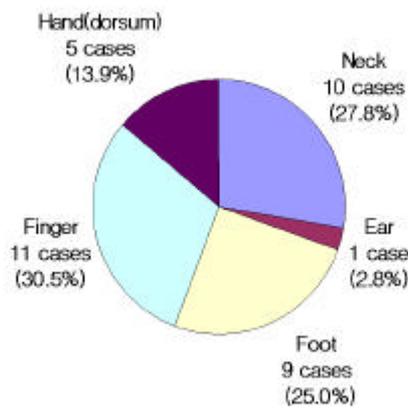


Fig. 4. Distrubtion of centipede bite cases by injury sites

4. , 36 (100%), 36 (100%), 26 (72.2%), 5 (13.9%) 2 (5.6%), 1 (2.8%) (2).

Table 2. Local and systemic symptoms after centipede bite

Symptoms	No. (N=36)	Positive rate (%)
Local pain	36	100.0
Swelling	36	100.0
Erythema	26	72.2
Paresthesias	5	13.9
Dizziness	2	5.5
Nausea	1	2.8

5. , 가 2 가 . 가 2 . 24 5 (13.8%), 48 24 (66.7%), 72 6 (16.7%), 96 1 (2.8%) , 24 2 (5.5%), 48 32 (77.8%), 72 4 (11.2%), 96 2 (5.5%) , 48 16 (61.5%), 72 10 (38.5%) , 48 3 (60.0%), 72 2 (40.0%) . (3).

Table 3. Times of symptoms improvement after centipede bite

Symptoms	Time									
	24 hr		48 hr		72 hr		96 hr		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Local pain	5	13.8	24	66.7	6	16.7	1	2.8	36	100
Swelling	2	5.5	28	77.8	4	11.2	2	5.5	36	100
Erythema	0	0	16	61.5	10	38.5	0	0	26	100
Paresthesia	0	0	3	60.0	2	40.0	0	0	5	100
Dizziness	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100
Nausea	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100

가 (Arthropoda) (Mandibulata) (Chilopoda) (Epimorpha) (Geophilomorpha)

(Scolopendramorpha) (Mohri, 1991).
 , 2002). 가 0.01 lg
 , 1- 14cm . 1,000
 ,
 1 1 가 (Bush, 2001).
 가 , 5- ()
 15 가 170 . (Welsh Batty, 1963; Gomes
 1 1982a; Gomes, 1982b). Gomes
 (Wiliam Gordon, 1983; Campbell, 1999; , 2002). (Gomes, 1982a; Gomes, 1982b)
 Toxin-X 가
 , 가 ,
 , , 가 (Mohamed, 1980; Gomes, 1982a).
 가 .
 , , , (,)
 2002; , 1994). (Mohamed, 1983).
 가 가 , , ,
 , 가 가 가 (Mohamed, 1983; Kano, 1983).
 . 가 (Gomes, 1982; Mohamed, 1983).
 ,
 (, 2002).
 , 가 (xylocaine®)
 (Menezes, 1990; Virginia State University, 2002; , 2002). (Mohri, 1991; Bush, 2001).
 가 60mg
 , , , , 800mg 가 , 2,000mg
 , , , , ,
 2 가 가 (Bush, 2001) 1 20mg
 , ,
 (45)가

가 21

(Mohri, 1991). 가 (58.4%), 15 (41.6%) 36 .

biscoclaurin alkaloid(Cepharanthine[®]) 가 9 가 . 가 , 8 9

(Mohri, 1991). (6 6)가 27

(30%), (28%), (25%), (14%) . 가

(Mohri, 1991). 가 ,

diphenhydramine 50mg , 가 .

(Bush, 2001). biscoclaurin alkaloid .

(Cepharanthine[®]) 10mg 4 36 (100%), 36 (100%),

(Mohri, 1991). 26 (72.2%), 5 (13.9%)

(Mohri, 1991). 2 (5.6%), 1 (2.8%)

Bush (2001) , Mohri 48

(1991) . , 72

Knysak (1998) 21 (58.3%), . , 24

15 (41.7%) 6 .

8 , 9 , .

(Mohri, 1991; Bush 2001). , .

가 .

가

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