


ABSTRACT

Jellyfish Envenomation in Thailand



Jellyfishes are venomous marine creatures which commonly causes envenomation throughout the world. Although most envenomations are not severe, some species may cause severe local as well as systemic effects including deaths. With some differences among species, management approaches are presently based on conflicted and unclear evidence.

This topic covers general knowledge of jellyfish envenomation for the epidemiology, clinical manifestations and scientific evidence on management. The treatment aims mainly to alleviate local effects, preventing further nematocyst discharges and management of systemic effects. This topic also introduces jellyfish envenomation that occur in Thailand and the management protocol of “jellyfish envenomation in Thailand”

The protocol: “Expert opinions on jellyfish envenomation especially box jellyfish envenomation in Thailand” is developed by the group of experts to guide and conduct the same approach of envenomation management in Thailand.

The protocol includes EMS/pre-hospital and Emergency Room/in-hospital care covering for stabilization of cardiopulmonary abnormalities, blocking of venom discharge, removing tentacles, pain relief, wound care and treatment for systemic envenomation.

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水母是常造成螫傷中毒之有毒海洋生物。雖然中毒的情形大多不嚴重，但有些品種的水母是可以造成嚴重的局部症狀或是全身性的毒性反應、甚至死亡。而因水母的品種及毒性不同，處置上存在諸多歧異。

這個演講囊括了一般水母毒性的流行病學、被螫傷後的臨床表現、以及與處置相關的科學證據。治療的目的在於減輕局部症狀、減少水母刺絲胞的持續傷害，以及全身毒性症狀的處理。同時，演講中也會提到發生在泰國的水母毒性表現，以及在泰國治療水母螫傷中毒的治療準則。

在泰國治療水母螫傷中毒的治療準則：「水母螫傷中毒之專家建議(尤其是箱型水母螫傷中毒)」是由一群專家領導或執行的處置修訂發展而來。

此治療準則包括緊急醫療系統/入院前以及急診/住院期間，內容含括穩定中毒後心肺功能異常、阻止毒液的擴散、移除水母觸手刺絲胞、疼痛控制、傷口照護，以及全身性毒性反應的治療。