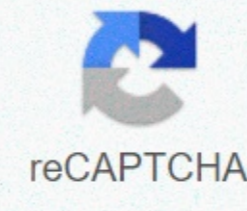




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Sea snake venom benefits

The first treatment is as follows: respiratory, and circulatory (AFC) cardiac monitoring and continuous pulse oxymetry stabilization to manage all symptomatic sea snake venom on an inpatient basis. Given the potentially serious nature of the poison and the risks associated with anti-venom administration, most patients require hospitalization in the intensive care room. Monitor and properly treat patients treated with antivenom for allergic reactions. If it is necessary to provide anti-toxic administration, centralized monitoring, or critical care that is not available at the facility where the patient is first presented, the transfer is appropriate. Antivenom administration is shown for any patient with signs of infection. [10, 11] Agents of choice are multivalent sea snake antivenom (Commonwealth Serum Institute, Melbourne, Australia). Alternatively, the tiger snake (Notekis Scutt) anti-venom can be replaced due to the close relationship between the tiger snake and the sea snake venom. [12, 13] Indications of antivenom use, shock, dyspnea or failure, systemic muscle pain, Trismus, severe pain from moderate with passive movement of the extremities, myoglobinuria, increase in creatine kinase levels (>600 IU / l), changed levels of consciousness, hyperkalemia, or leukoleukodration. Administer antivenom as soon as possible. The benefits can be observed after up to 36 bites. For early mild to moderate envenomation, use one ampoule of antivenom (1000 U). After or severe envenomation typically require 3-10 ampoules (3000-10,000 U) of anti-toxic. If antivenom is not available,

consider dialysis. Sea snake neurotoxin is a low molecular weight sufficient to be dialysis possible. Furthermore, dialysis may be life-saving in the case of severe hyperkalemia. Aggressive hydration by diuretics helps to promote renal myoglobin clearance. Urinary alkalization has several advantages in the case of myoglobinuria. Hospitalized patients for observation, especially if patients receiving anti-poison as allergy/anaphylaxis reactions are common. Sea Snake redirects here. See the list of marine snakes for other snake groups adapted to marine and brackish water environments. For more information about rock bands, see Sea Snake. For sea snakes of mythology and crypto zoology, see Sea Snakes. Hydrophinae Temporal Range: Nakashina – Recently [1] PreC C O S D P P T J K Pg N Yellow Sea Snakes on the Beaches of the Costa Rican Scientific Classification Kingdom (Hydrophisplatirus): Animal Plants: Chol Data Class: Leptilia Order: Squamata Subordit: Faucet Family: A range of sea snakes shown in 1926 lime green, except for the yellow belly sea snakes of the widespread ocean, sea snakes, or coral reef snakes, are subfages of venomous elapid snakes, hydrophinae inhabiting most or all marine environments of their lives. MostlyIt is not possible to move on land, except for the genus Latikauda, which fully adapts to aquatic life and has limited land movement. They are found in warm coastal waters from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean and are closely related to Australia's toxic land snakes. All sea snakes have paddle-like tails and many have compressed bodies next to them giving them an eel-like appearance. Unlike fish, they don't have ella and need to surface regularly to breathe. Along with whales, they are one of the most completely aquatic creatures of all air-breathing vertebrates. This group contains the most powerful venomous species of all snakes. Some have a gentle nature and bite only when provoked, while others are much more aggressive. Currently, 17 species are described as sea snakes containing 69 species. [4] [5] The majority of adult sea snake species grow in length from 120 to 150 cm (3.9 to 4.9 feet) and reach [6] up to 3 m (9.8 feet) with the largest hydrophis spilerlis. Their eyes are relatively small with round pupils [8], most of which place the nostrils backward. The skull is not significantly different from the elapid in the uterus, but its teeth are relatively primitive with short fangs and have as many as 18 small teeth behind the upper jaw (except emidocefarus). [3] Yellow lip sea crit, Raticauda corburina Most sea snakes are fully aquatic and adapt to the sea environment in many respects, with paddle-like tails that have improved their most characteristic swimming abilities. [10] To varying extent, many species of bodies are compressed sideways, especially in ocean species. The lack of abdominal scales means that they have become virtually powerless on land, but as they live throughout their life cycle at sea, they don't have to leave the water. [6] The only genus holding the axe of the large abs is the sea crets of the sea of the sea, the rachikauda, the only five species. These snakes are considered more primitive because their belly side scales spend a lot of their time on land giving them the grip they need. [6] Rachikauda species are the only sea snakes with internal scales, i.e., their nostrils are not located backwards. Because the snake's tongue can more easily fulfill its olfactory function in water, its action is shorter than that of land snake species. Only the forked tip sticks out of the mouth through a notch divided into the middle of the lostral scale. The nostrils have valves consisting of special sponge tissue that excludes water, allowing the trachea to be pulled up to the point where a short nasal passage opens to the roof of the mouth. This is an important adaptation for animals.It is necessary to surface to breathe, but when you do so, your head may be partially submerged. The lungs are very large and extend to almost the full length of the body, but the back is thought to have developed to aid buoy strength rather than replacing gas. The expanded lungs will also probably help to save air for diving. [6] Most species of sea snakes can breathe through the top of the skin. This is unusual for reptiles, but experiments with the black and yellow sea snake Peramis Pratoura show that this species can meet about 25% of oxygen requirements in this way, allowing for long-term diving. Like other land animals that adapted to life in the blue-mouthed sea klaut, Lachisauda-Raticauda marine environment, sea snakes ingested considerably more salt than their relatives on the ground through meals and when seawater was swallowed incorrectly, this means that they had to evolve a more effective means of regulating the salt concentration of their blood. In sea snakes, sublingon glands located under and around the tongue sheath evolved to drive out salt by the action of the tongue.[3][9] The sputions between the snakes in the sea are very variable. As opposed to land snake species with embedded scales to protect against wear, the scales of most ocean snakes do not overlap. Species that live in coral reefs like Iplislas have embedded scales to protect them from sharp corals. The scale itself is smooth and keel, spiny, or granular, and the latter often looks like a pot. Peramis has a peg-shaped body scales, and the ones on the tail are lined with hexagonal plates. [9] Sensory vision, chemical acceptance (tongue flick), and hearing are important sensations for terrestrial snakes, but these stimuli are distorted in water. [12] Poor visibility, chemical dilution, and limitations of ground vibrations in water suggest that sea snakes and sea water layers may have unique sensory abilities to compensate for the relative lack of other sensory clues. [14] Little is known about the sight of sea snakes. In the study of retinal photore receptors in the spinal belly, lapemis kurtus, horns, and acallist fss peonies, sea snakes have found three classes of visual pigments from all corn cells. Despite the fact that there were no rod cells in the eyes of sea snakes, genes from Simeos et al. rod cells (rh1) were still expressed[16] In sea snakes, some cones may be trans changed rods. However, behavioral observation indicates that vision has a limited role in catching the choice of prey and copule, sound (i.e. vibration) and chemical reception may be important. [17] [18] One study identified a small sensory organ above the head of Lapemiscartas similar to the mechano receptors of crocodiles and hydrous snakes acrocodas used.I feel the movement of the fish's prey. Westhoff's records recorded Lapemis Cartas' auditory brain response to underwater oscillations, which were sensitive enough to detect the movement of prey, but not as sensitive as the horizontal line system of fish. Similarly, vision is limited in importance for finding companions. Shine experimented with applying skin secretions (pheromones) to snake-like objects to see if emidocefarus anuratus, a male turtle-headed sea snake, is attracted to female pheromones. Shine found that vision may be useful at short distances (&l1 m), but that pheromones are more important when men come into physical contact with objects. The olive sea snake, Iplislas Laebis, was found to have a photoseous body on the skin of the tail, detect light and possibly make sure it is completely hidden, including the tail in coral holes during the day. Other species have not been tested, but A.laevis is probably not unique among sea snakes in this regard. [23] Other unique sensations, such as electromagnetic wave reception and pressure detection, have been proposed for sea snakes, but scientific studies have not yet been conducted to test these sensations. Distribution and habitat sea snakes are mainly trapped in warm tropical waters of the Indian Ocean and the western Pacific Ocean, and some species were common in Oceania. The geographical range of one Species of Peramis Praturus is wider than any other reptile species, except for several sea turtles. From the east coast of Africa to Cape Town in the north, across the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean to the north coast of New Zealand, [25] [27] is spreading from northern Peru in the south (including the Galapagos Islands) to the Gulf of Northern California. Isolated specimens are found as north as San Diego and Oxnard in the United States. Sea snakes do not occur in the Atlantic Ocean. [9] Peramis would prevent crossing the South Atlantic Ocean, or south latitude along the west coast of South America, and would probably be discovered due to cold currents off Namibia and western South Africa. Sea snakes do not occur in the Red Sea, which is thought to be due to its increased salinity, so there is no danger of crossing the Suez Canal. The reason Why Peramis does not cross to the Caribbean via the Panama Canal is the lack of salinity is also considered. Despite ocean adaptations, most sea snakes prefer shallow waters near land, around the island, especially in some protected waters, and near estuaries. [6] They may swim up the river and have been reported up to 160 km (99 miles) from the sea. [10] Others, such as P. Praturus, are ose-like and are found in drift.Smooth of floating debris brought together by surface flow. Some sea snakes live in mangrove wetlands and similar brackish water habitats, with two inland freshwater forms of Hydropis Senperi in Tal Lake in the Philippines and Laticuda Crocker on Lake Te Ngano on Lennell Island in the Solomon Islands. [9] Behavior sea snakes are generally reluctant to bite [6][7], usually, albid variations are seen between species and individuals, it is considered to be a gentle temper. Some species, such as P. Praturus, which feeds only by swallowing prey, are more likely to bite when triggered because they seem to use more poison to protect them. Others like Laticauda spp. are using their poisons for the immedation of prey. Sea snakes are often processed by local fishermen who unravel them naked and throw them back into the water, without being bitten, when the snakes are frequently entangled in fishing nets. [6] Species more actively reported include Iplisulus Laebis, Astrotia Stokesy, Enhidrina Sistosa, Enhidrina Zweiferi, hydrophis ornatus. [10] Olive sea snakes, Aipysrus laevis on land, their movements become very unstable. They crawl in these situations and they can't coil and strike in the way of terrestrial snakes, but they can strike wildly on moving things and can be very aggressive. [7] Sea snakes seem to be active day and night. They have been reported to swim at a depth of more than 90m (300 feet) and may possibly remain submerged for several hours, depending on temperature and activity. [7] A huge number of sea snakes have been sighted. For example, in 1932, a steamboat in the Strait of Malacca off the coast of Malaysia reported witnessing millions of Peramis' relatives, Astrotia Stokesy. They are said to have formed a line of snakes 3m (9.8ft) long and 100km (62 miles) in length. The cause of this behavior is unknown, but it is likely to be related to reproduction. They can sometimes be seen swimming in hundreds of schools, and many dead specimens were found on the beach after the typhoon. [8] Ecology They eat small fish and sometimes young octopuses. They are often associated with sea snakes' pots (Platirepas of Fiophila) that adhere to their skin. [30] All sea snakes, except for a single genus, are oustvivirus. Young people live in the water where they live their lives. [9] In some species, young people are quite large, up to half of their mothers. The only exception is the genus Rachikauda, which is ovulable. All five of them lay eggs on the land. Venom Like relatives in the family, the majority of themSnakes are very toxic. However, since poison injections are rare when bites occur, poisoning symptoms usually appear to be present or trivial. For example, hydrophisplatirus has a stronger venom than Costa Rica's land snake species based on LD50, but despite being abundant in waters off the west coast, few deaths have been reported. The death of a troll fisherman in Australian waters in 2018 was reported to be the first sea snake death in the region since pearl divers were killed in 1935. [31] The bite in which the package occurs is usually painless and may not be noticed even in contact. Teeth may remain in the wound. Usually, swelling occurs little or no, and nearby lymph nodes are little or no affected. The most important symptoms are crest muscle melting (rapid disintegration of skeletal muscle tissue) and paralysis. Initial symptoms include headache, tongue thickness, thirst, sweating, and vomiting. The poison is a very slow acting, and symptoms that occur only 30 minutes to several hours after the bite include pain, stiffness, and pain throughout the whole body of the whole body of the whole body. Passive stretching of muscles is also painful, and tecia-like triomalism is common. This is followed by typical symptoms that begin with other ellapid ennoization, progressive fractured paralysis, and paralysis under probolantic muscles. Muscle paralysis involved in swallowing and breathing can be fatal. [32] Taxonomy Cladogram Ellapidae Cobra Hydrophinae Sea Clayt Lachikauda Netekis Sea Snake Emidocephalus Hydrophraps Hydrophis Cladogram is a sea snake, sea level. Showing the basic evolutionary relationship of other toxic terrestrial skeo snakes [sea claud diverges ahead from the rest of The Lapid in Autoralesia, by contrast sea snakes are more closely related to the Elapid of Australasia. Then they are on the sea kroot. sea snakes are initially unified separate families, hydrophidai family, and later hydrophinae, or true / hydroea snakes (currently 57 species), more primitive raticadine family, or sea water surface (one genus, raitada, five species) now consists of two sub-families. Over time, it became clear how closely sea snakes were related to Elapid, so the taxonomy situation was less clear. Some taxonists respond by moving sea snakes to Elapidae, thereby creating subfages ellapinae, hydrophinae, and latico dinah, but the latter may be omitted if laticauda is included in the hydrophinae. No one yet understands the systematic relationship between the various elapid subgroups, and the situation is still unknown. Therefore, others have decided to continue workingIf the old traditional settlement is only for practical reasons, or without taxonomy subdivisions, all generations belonging to the genus in Elipidae are lumped together to reflect the work that is still done. [4] [5] [8] [9] Genus[4][5] Classification[4] Species[4] Subsp. 1895 1 0 Spyney Head Sea Snake or Horn Sea Snake Thai Bay, South China Sea, Taiwan Strait, Guangdong, Indonesia, Philippines, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia) Iplislesla Seped, 1804 9 1 Olive Sea Snake, South China Sea, Gulf of Thailand, Australian Coast (Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia), New Caledonia, Royalaty Islands, Southern New Guinea, Indonesia, Western Malaysia, Vietnam Antai Oserpens Wells ∓ Wellington, 19852 0-filled snake Australia Astrotia Fisher, 1855 1 0 Sea coastal region of Stokes, Indonesia, New Guinea, east to the north and east coast of Australia, Emidocephalus Creft of the Philippines, 1869 3 0 Camelhead Sea, Timor-Leste (Indonesia Sea), New Caledonia, Australia (Northern Territories, Queensland, Western Australia), China, Taiwan, Japan, The sea of Southeast Asia along the coast of Enhidrina Grey, The Ryukyu Islands, East Timor (Indonesia Sea), New Caledonia, meandering along the coast of Australia, United Arab Emirates, etc.), South Seychelles, Madagascar, Southeast Asia (Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia) Northern Territory, Queensland), New Guinea and Papua New Guinea Epalophis M.A. Smith, 1931 1 0 Grazmad Snake Northwest Australia Waterside Article Boulenga, 1896 1 0 0 Port Darwin Mud Snake Australia Northern, South New Guinea Hydrophillillie [33] Kerlia Gray, 1849 1 00 Jadon Sea Snake Southeast Asian Waters[33] Colpophis M.A. Smith, 1926 1 0 Big Head Sea Snake Indian Ocean[33] Lapemis Grey, 1835 2 0 Spine-abdominal sea snakes, shaw sea snakes from the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean, South China Sea, Indo-Australian Islands and Western Pacific[33] Laticoder Lorenti, 1768 8 0 Sea of Seas Southeast Asia and Parados of Indo-Australia, 1974 1 0 North Mangrove Sea Snakes Northern Australia, Southern New Guinea pellaamis Daudin, 1803 1 0 Yellow Sea Snakes Indian and Pacific Preesta Wall, 1921 1 0 From the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean, the South China Sea, the coastal regions of Fujian Province from the northeast and the Pseudehis Wagler Strait in Taiwan, 1830 90 Black Snakes Australia and Papua New GuineaParahydrophis and hydraps) are early divergent strains. The Aipysrus group is monologous: egg-eating experts form separate, early divergence strains. Hydrofini last shared a common ancestor about six million years ago, and the majority of existing strains have diversified about 3.5 million years ago. The hydrophis group shared its last common ancestor about 1.5 million to 3 million years ago. Captive hydrophysianotin kutus at best, sea snakes make difficult prisoners of war. Dithmars (1933) described them as nervous and delicate prisoners of war who usually refuse to eat, usually prefer only to hide in the darkest corners of the tank. More than 50 years later, Mehrtrens (1987) wrote that some species were rarely exhibited in Western zoos, but were exhibited regularly in Japanese aquariums. The available food supply has a professional diet too, so limit the number of species that can be kept captive. In addition, some species may appear intolerant in handling or even be removed from water. Regarding the requirements of prisoners of war, the Latikauda species must be able to get out of the water somewhere at about 29 degrees Celsius, along with submerged shelters. Relatively well-treated species in captives include hydrophysianotin kutus, an annular sea snake that eats fish and eels in particular. Peramis Praturus accepted small fish, including goldfish, and did particularly well with prisoners of war. However, it is important to note that the snake is housed in a round or oval tank, or a rectangular tank with rounded corners, so as not to damage the sna by swimming on the side. Conservation Conditions Most sea snakes are not on the CITES protection list[10][35], but one species, raticauda tableware, is classified as vulnerable. Some species of ipisulis are listed in the conservation situation of greater concern, East Timor A. Fuscas is known to be an endangered species, and two other species found in the sea in northern Australia, leaf-scale A. foliosquavama and short nose A. Apreafrias are classified as endangered species according to the IUCN Red List of endangered species. [36] See Marine Reptile Snakebyte Sea Snake Snakes Hutchings, Pat (2008). Great Barrier Reef: Biology, Environment, Management. Tyro Publishing Co., Ltd. p. 345.ISBN 9780643099975.Sea snakes are true reptiles closely related to Australian venomous terrestrial snakes. Indeed, both groups are included in a single subfage, hydrophinae, by most modern herpes scholars. a b c d e f g Parker HW, Grandison AGC.1977. Snakes – Natural History. The British Museum (Natural History) and Cornell University Press. 108 pp. 16 plates. LCCCN 76-54625.ISBN 0-8014-1095-9 (cloth), ISBN 0-8014-9164-9 (paper). b c d e f Elapidae. 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