

INTRODUCTION

The monocled cobra (*Naja Kaouthia*) is a venomous snake in Southeast Asia. Its bite causes local and systemic symptoms. A rare antivenom complication is pyrogenic reaction. This report describes an 11-year-old boy who had a severe immune response and skin necrosis after receiving QSMI *Naja Kaouthia* antivenom.

CASE DESCRIPTION

An 11-year-old boy presented with pain, swelling, and bruising after a monocled cobra bite on his left foot. He received QSMI *Naja Kaouthia* antivenom and subsequently developed fever and swelling, indicating an allergic and pyrogenic reaction, which was treated with antihistamines and corticosteroids. Despite worsening skip dermonecrosis lesions by day 3, his systemic condition improved and further antivenom was not required. The patient underwent wound debridement on day 8 and was discharged in stable condition on day 15.



Figure 1:
Pyrogenic reaction



Figure 2 & 3:
Skip Lesion Dermonecrosis



Figure 4 & 5: *Naja Kaouthia*.

DISCUSSION

Pyrogenic reactions to antivenom, though rare, require prompt recognition and management. It's essential to distinguish pyrogenic reactions from envenomation. Additional antivenom is unnecessary unless clinical indicators worsen, as skip dermonecrosis alone does not justify further doses.

CONCLUSION

This case underscores the need for prompt recognition and management of pyrogenic reactions to antivenom, emphasizing careful assessment to distinguish them from envenomation, with skip dermonecrosis not always warranting further antivenom.

REFERENCE

Chong, H.P. et al. Cytotoxicity of Venoms and Cytotoxins from Asiatic Cobras (*Naja kaouthia*, *Naja sumatrana*, *Naja atra*) and Neutralization by Antivenoms from Thailand, Vietnam, and Taiwan. *Toxins* 2022.