

TB # 41 PROCEDURES FOR SNAKE INCIDENTS

1. One of the primary objectives of snake incidents is to identify the type of snake you're dealing with as either _____ or _____. Pg 1
2. Rattlesnakes are the only poisonous snakes native to this area and found within the _____ boundaries.
3. The body color of a rattlesnake may be brown, grayish, greenish or _____. Pg 1
4. The head of a non-poisonous snake generally features a blunt nose, straight sides to head, round eyes and pupils, and they are without fangs, pits or _____. Pg 2
5. Decapitation is the simplest, easiest, and least expensive method to kill the snake. The head should be disposed of by burying in a hole a minimum of _____ inches deep and a safe distance from any residential area. Pg 2
6. The rattlesnake reflexes still cause the head to strike and inject venom up to _____ hour after decapitation. Pg 2
7. Management of snake venom poisoning includes immobilizing the affected part in a lowered position, keeping the involved area below the level of the victim's _____. Pg 2
8. When treating a patient for a snake bite, Under no circumstances should the bite area be placed in ice, excised, or other surgical measures performed, except _____, unless approved by a qualified physician. Pg 3
9. A distance of at least the length of _____ shall be maintained for Snake incidents outside of a structure and in the open. Pg 4
10. _____ can be used to drive a snake from its hiding place or to immobilize the snake inside of a house. Pg 4