

Spider Brown Recluse Identify

Loxoscelism As of 2006, it was the only proven type of necrotic arachnidism in humans. arachnologists are able to positively identify a brown recluse specimen on request. Because of the number of diseases that may mimic loxoscelism, it is frequently misdiagnosed by physicians. The area becomes dusky and a shallow open sore forms as the skin around the bite dies (necrosis). While there is no known therapy effective for loxoscelism, there has been research on antibiotics, surgical timing, hyperbaric oxygen, potential antivenoms and vaccines. Reports of presumptive brown recluse spider bites reinforce improbable diagnoses **Loxoscelism** () is a condition occasionally produced by the bite of the recluse spiders (genus *Loxosceles*) 8176d21f26

Efforts to prevent bites include clearing clutter and the use of pesticides. Most spider bites are managed with supportive care such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (including ibuprofen) for pain and antihistamines for itchiness... 8176d21f26 == **Characteristics** == 8176d21f26 **Loxoscelism** was first described in the United States in 1879 in Tennessee. Although there are up to 13 different *Loxosceles* species in North America (11 native and two non-native), *Loxosceles reclusa*, also known as the Brown Recluse, Fiddleback, or Violin spider, is the species most often involved in serious envenomation. *L. reclusa* has a limited habitat that includes the Southeast United States. In South America, *L. laeta*, *L. intermedia* (found in Brazil and Argentina), and *L. gaucho* (Brazil) are the three species most often reported to cause necrotic bites. 8176d21f26 == **Relation with other spiders** == 8176d21f26 == **Pathophysiology** == 8176d21f26

White-tailed spider White-tailed spider and the wolf spider were considered as candidates for possibly causing suspected spider bite necrosis in Australia. In Brazil the recluse spider 8176d21f26

Spider bite Bites from the recluse spiders cause the condition loxoscelism, in which local necrosis of the surrounding A spider bite, also known as arachnidism, is an injury resulting from the bite of a spider. Rarely they may produce a necrotic skin wound or severe pain. sweating, muscle cramps and vomiting among others. Most bites result in mild symptoms around the area of the bite. The effects of most bites are not serious 8176d21f26

List of medically significant spider bites), such as the brown recluse spider, also known as "violin spiders", "fiddlers", or "fiddlebacks". Recluse spiders (*Loxosceles* spp. *hahni* and *Sicarius ornatus* 8176d21f26

Chilean recluse spider It is considered to be the most dangerous of recluse spiders, and The Chilean recluse spider, *Loxosceles laeta*, is a highly

venomous spider of the family Sicariidae. It is considered to be the most dangerous of recluse spiders, and its bite often results in serious systemic reactions, up to and including death. In Spanish, it (and other South American recluse spiders) is known as araña de rincón, or "corner spider"; in Brazilian Portuguese, it is called aranha-marrom, or "brown spider". "corner spider"; in Brazilian Portuguese, it is called aranha-marrom, or "brown spider" 8176d21f26

Recluse spider T. Lowe in 1832. The recluse spiders (*Loxosceles* (/lɒk'sɒsɪliːz/), also known as brown spiders, fiddle-backs, violin spiders, and reapers, are a genus of spiders that were first described by R. They are venomous spiders known for their bite, which sometimes produces a characteristic set of symptoms known as loxoscelism 8176d21f26

Sicariidae are of the superfamily Scytodoidea. Other families in the Scytodoidea include Drymusidae, Scytodidae, and Periegopidae. 8176d21f26 Similar to other species in their genus, bites from *L. rufescens* can cause necrosis and, for some individuals, systemic damage due to the enzyme sphingomyelinase D. Pest control may be undertaken with similar strategies as used for the brown recluse spider. 8176d21f26 Recluse spiders are now identified as members of the family Sicariidae, having formerly been placed in their own family, the Loxoscelidae. Although recluse spiders are feared, they are usually not aggressive. 8176d21f26

Huntsman spider a brown recluse spider due to their shared coloring, but brown recluse venom is significantly dangerous to humans, while that of the huntsman spider is 8176d21f26

== Description == 8176d21f26

Mediterranean recluse spider The spider hunts at night and eats insects including silverfish and cockroaches, and they usually target smaller species. Individuals can be identified as medium-sized spiders distinguished by three pairs of two eyes The Mediterranean recluse spider (*Loxosceles rufescens*) is a species of spider that originated in the Mediterranean region as its name implies, but can now be found in many parts of the world and is listed as one of the most invasive spiders worldwide. Usually dwelling in caves, this species will also inhabit basements and tunnels. appearance from *Loxosceles reclusa*, the brown recluse spider 8176d21f26

== Description == 8176d21f26 Most spiders do not cause bites that are of importance. For a bite to be significant, substantial envenomation is required. Bites from the widow spiders involve a neurotoxic venom which produces a condition known as latrodectism. Symptoms may include pain which may be at the bite or involve the chest and abdomen, sweating, muscle cramps and vomiting among others. Bites from the recluse spiders cause the condition

loxoscelism, in which local necrosis of the surrounding skin and widespread breakdown of red blood cells may occur. Headaches, vomiting and a mild fever may also occur. Other spiders that can cause significant bites include the Australian funnel-web spider and South American wandering spider. 8176d21f26

Brown recluse spider Similar to those of other recluse spiders, their bites sometimes require medical attention. The brown recluse is one of two spiders in North America with dangerous venom, the other being the black widow. The brown recluse (*Loxosceles reclusa*, Sicariidae, formerly placed in a family "Loxoscelidae") is a recluse spider with necrotic venom. Similar to those The brown recluse (*Loxosceles reclusa*, Sicariidae, formerly placed in a family "Loxoscelidae") is a recluse spider with necrotic venom 8176d21f26

Loxosceles deserta reclusa (the brown recluse of the southern and midwestern states), two spiders which do not live anywhere near the vicinity. This spider is found in the 8176d21f26

Brown recluse spiders are usually between 6 and 20 millimetres (0.24 and 0.79 in), but may grow larger. While typically light to medium brown, they range in color from whitish to dark brown or blackish gray. The cephalothorax and abdomen are not necessarily the same color. These spiders usually have markings on the dorsal side of their cephalothorax, with a black line coming from it that looks like a violin with the neck of the violin pointing to the rear of the spider, resulting in the nicknames fiddleback spider, brown fiddler, or violin spider. 8176d21f26

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