

Antibiotics For Spider Bite

Initially... 24bcd83a8c

Loxoscelism 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). produced by the bite of the recluse spiders (genus *Loxosceles*). While there is no known therapy effective for loxoscelism, there has been research on antibiotics, surgical timing, hyperbaric oxygen, potential antivenoms and vaccines. As of 2006, it was the only proven type of necrotic arachnidism in humans. The area becomes dusky and a

shallow open sore forms as the skin around the bite dies (necrosis) Loxoscelism () is a condition occasionally produced by the bite of the recluse spiders (genus *Loxosceles*) 24bcd83a8c

Brown recluse spider The brown recluse is one of two spiders in North America with dangerous venom, the other being the black widow. Similar to those of other recluse spiders, their bites sometimes require medical attention. Similar to those of other recluse spiders, their bites sometimes require medical attention The brown recluse (*Loxosceles reclusa*, Sicariidae, formerly placed in a family "Loxoscelidae") is a recluse spider with necrotic venom. family "Loxoscelidae") is a recluse spider with necrotic venom 24bcd83a8c

== Taxonomy and phylogeny
== 24bcd83a8c There are

several spider species all named black widow: southern black widow spider (*L. mactans*), the European black widow (*L. tredecimguttatus*), Western black widow spider (*L. hesperus*), Northern black widow spider (*L. variolus*). Other *Latrodectus* that cause latrodectism are the Australian redback spider (*L. hasselti*), the New Zealand katipō spider (*L. katipo*) and the South American *Latrodectus corallinus* and *Latrodectus curacaviensis*. Several other members of the genus *Latrodectus* are not commonly associated with latrodectism, including the cosmopolitan brown widow (*L. geometricus*). 24bcd83a8c == Description == 24bcd83a8c *Agelenopsis pennsylvanica* lives primarily as a solitary spider across the United States, having been found in at least 21 different states. It is an ambush predator, sitting and waiting for prey in its funnel-shaped web. In this species, the female

commonly cannibalizes the male during mating. This small species has been used to study pre-copulatory cannibalism, boldness, aggressive foraging behavior, and the influence of microbes in the reproductive cycle and mating behavior.
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Latrodectism (/lətrə'dektɪzəm/) is the illness caused by the bite of Latrodectus spiders (the black widow spider and related species). Pain, muscle rigidity, vomiting, and sweating are the symptoms of latrodectism. Pain, muscle rigidity, vomiting
Latrodectism () is the illness caused by the bite of Latrodectus spiders (the black widow spider and related species) 24bcd83a8c

Steatoda nobilis is native to Madeira and the Canary Islands from where it is thought to have spread to Europe, and continued to spread to other parts of the world including the United

States, Chile and Colombia. They are considered to be one of the world's most invasive species of spider. 24bcd83a8c == Description == 24bcd83a8c == Silk production == 24bcd83a8c Spider webs have existed for at least 100 million years, as witnessed in a rare find of Early Cretaceous amber from Sussex, in southern England. 24bcd83a8c Steatoda nobilis... 24bcd83a8c == Description == 24bcd83a8c == Signs and symptoms == 24bcd83a8c 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.
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Animal bite Bites can be
provoked or unprovoked. made
in concert An animal bite is a
wound, usually a puncture or
laceration, caused by the teeth.
Arthropods can also bite and
leave injuries. An animal bite
usually results in a break in the
skin but also includes
contusions from the excessive
pressure on body tissue from
the bite. Animal bites not only
include injuries from the teeth
of reptiles, mammals, but fish,
and amphibians. Other bite
attacks may be apparently
unprovoked. Animal bites often
result in serious infections and
mortality. Biting is a physical
action not only describing an
attack but it is a normal
response in an animal as it eats,
carries objects, softens and
prepares food for its young,

removes ectoparasites from its body surface, removes plant seeds attached to its fur or hair, scratching itself, and grooming other animals. The contusions can occur without a break in the skin. debridement, with subsequent admission for intravenous antibiotics";, with the decision "regarding antibiotics before surgical debridement 24bcd83a8c

Spider web out of proteinaceous spider silk extruded from its spinnerets, generally meant to catch its prey. Spider webs have existed for at least 100 million years A spider web, spiderweb, spider's web, cobweb or even just web (from the Middle English coppeweb) is a structure created by a spider out of proteinaceous spider silk extruded from its spinnerets, generally meant to catch its prey 24bcd83a8c

Females have a body length of

about 8 mm while males tend to be slightly smaller. The length of the spider's legs are on average 5 or 6 times the length of its body. *Pholcus phalangioides* has a habit of living on the ceilings of rooms, caves, garages or cellars.

24bcd83a8c == Signs and symptoms == 24bcd83a8c

Arthropod bites and stings Less frequently, venomous spider bites are also associated with morbidity and mortality in humans. Most arthropod Many species of arthropods (insects, arachnids, millipedes and centipedes) can bite or sting human beings. These bites and stings generally occur as a defense mechanism or during normal arthropod feeding. While most cases cause self-limited irritation, medically relevant complications include envenomation, allergic reactions, and transmission of vector-borne diseases. containing venom are more

likely to be painful 24bcd83a8c

Symptoms of a bite depend on the amount of venom injected. A bite of *Latrodectus* may not inject any venom (known as a dry bite), and so no illness occurs. About 75% of "wet" bites will have localized pain and little more. If, however, there is a substantial dose, a bite can cause latrodectism. The main symptoms are generalized muscle pain, stomach cramps, nausea and vomiting.

24bcd83a8c *Pholcus phalangioides* was first described in 1775 by the Swiss entomologist Johann Kaspar... 24bcd83a8c *S. nobilis* is spotted all year round, both indoors and outdoors in a variety of habitats including cacti, roadside cuttings, and demolished buildings. The spiders prey on both invertebrates and small vertebrates using an "attack wrap" strategy where silk is wrapped around the victim. 24bcd83a8c

Spider bite A spider bite, also known as arachnidism, is an injury resulting from the bite of a spider. Most bites result 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. The effects of most bites are not serious. The effects of most bites are not serious. Most bites result in mild symptoms around the area of the bite
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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.

24bcd83a8c Many spiders build webs specifically to trap and catch insects to eat. However, not all spiders catch their prey in webs, and some do not build webs at all. The term "spider web" is typically used to refer to a web that is apparently still in use (i.e., clean), whereas "cobweb" refers to a seemingly abandoned (i.e., dusty) web. The word "cobweb" is also used by biologists to describe the tangled three-dimensional web of some spiders of the family Theridiidae. While this large family is known as the cobweb spiders, they actually have a range of different webs. Other names for this spider family include tangle-web spiders and comb-footed spiders.

24bcd83a8c == Signs and symptoms == 24bcd83a8c

Steatoda nobilis Some bites may cause more significant harm Steatoda nobilis is a spider in the genus Steatoda, known in the United Kingdom as the noble false widow, as it superficially resembles, and is frequently mistaken for, the black widow and other spiders in the genus Latrodectus. moderately medically significant spider, with most bites resulting in symptoms similar to a bee or wasp sting. Some bites may cause more significant harm, partly due to pathogenic bacteria from the spiders. [a] It is a moderately medically significant spider, with most bites resulting in symptoms similar to a bee or wasp sting. It is often referred to as the false widow, although "false widow" is a more general term applied to a wider group of species with this resemblance 24bcd83a8c

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. 24bcd83a8c 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...

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Pathophysiology ==
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Pholcus phalangioides It was first described in 1775 by the Swiss entomologist Johann Kaspar Füssli (his surname is also spelled Fuesslin) as *Aranea phalangioides*. Its common name of "daddy long-legs" should not be confused with a different arachnid group with the same common name, the harvestman (Opiliones), or the crane flies of the superfamily Tipuloidea. the cosmopolitan cellar spider, long-bodied cellar spider, or one of various types called a daddy long-legs spider, is a spider of the family Pholcidae *Pholcus phalangioides*, commonly known as the cosmopolitan cellar spider, long-bodied cellar spider, or one of various types called a daddy long-legs spider, is a spider of the family Pholcidae 24bcd83a8c

Agelenopsis pennsylvanica Its

closest relative is *Agelenopsis potteri*. The common name comes from the place that it was described, Pennsylvania, and the funnel shape of its web. commonly known as the Pennsylvania funnel-web spider or the Pennsylvania grass spider, is a species of spider in the family Agelenidae. The common name comes *Agelenopsis pennsylvanica*, commonly known as the Pennsylvania funnel-web spider or the Pennsylvania grass spider, is a species of spider in the family Agelenidae
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This spider species is considered beneficial in parts of the world because it preys on other spiders, including species considered dangerous such as redback spiders. *Pholcus phalangioides* is known to be harmless to humans and a potential for the medicinal use of their silk has been reported.
24bcd83a8c Bite wounds can

cause a number of signs and
symptoms 24bcd83a8c

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