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Short communication

Traconia (Multiplier) Fish Poisoning

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Abstract:

Traconia fish live in sandy or muddy, shallow and temperate waters in Europe. Its poison, dracotoxin, causes hemolysis in mouse models. It is often brown and its first spines on its back are poisonous. This is also characterized by severe pain, as in other stickleback fish. The pain usually ends within 24 hours. However, the inflammation of the wound may last up to 14 days.

Keywords: traconia; edema; hot water

Summary

Traconia fish live in sandy or muddy, shallow and temperate waters in Europe. Its poison, dracotoxin, causes hemolysis in mouse models. It is often brown and its first spines on its back are poisonous. This is also characterized by severe pain, as in other stickleback fish. The pain usually ends within 24 hours. However, the inflammation of the wound may last up to 14 days. A 27-year-old male patient applied with complaints of swelling in the left hand, wrist and forearm. It was stated that the patient had gone fishing 1 day ago and that his hand had touched a trachoma fish during this time. There was no additional disease in his medical history. The patient's general condition was good, he was conscious, his blood pressure was 110/70 mmHg. Pulse: 90/min. Respiration: 20/min. Temperature: 36.2 C. Other physical

examination findings showed edema starting from the left forearm and extending distally, and the patient had severe pain. The patient was evaluated as having been exposed to trachoma based on the current history and physical examination findings. Medical treatment was started for anti-edema and allergy. Hot water bath was applied to the affected extremity simultaneously. The patient, who was kept under observation for 12 hours, was discharged after the edema had subsided and was called for follow-up on the 3rd, 7th and 14th days. It should be kept in mind that edema may occur due to traconia fish in marine life exposure, which is frequently encountered by fishermen and swimmers, and hot water application will be applied in its treatment.



Figure 1: Edema due to traconia bite

Clinical Research and Clinical Trials References

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