What effect will the snakebite have on me?
When a venomous snake bites, it usually injects poison, called venom. The venom can have many serious effects, starting with pain, swelling, and skin damage at the bite location. It can also damage your nervous system, heart, stomach, and other organs and cause dangerous bleeding inside your body.

Venom can have serious effects on the body but quick treatment can prevent permanent damage. Seek emergency medical assessment and care as soon as possible. Quick treatment can prevent permanent damage, including loss of part or all of your fingers or toes, injury to your arms or legs, and severe skin, muscle, and nerve problems.

What treatment will I receive?
• CroFab®, a medicine that acts against the snake venom in your body. CroFab® is given into the vein as an infusion.
• Your first dose of CroFab® (between 4 to 12 vials, depending on the severity of the bite) will be followed by up to 60 minutes of observation.
  – The doctors will run tests and observe to see how well the treatment is working.
  – You may receive additional doses of CroFab® (of approximately 6 vials), if necessary. The goal of these initial doses of antivenom is to stabilize your symptoms and stop progression of damage caused by the venom.
• Once symptoms are under control, you will receive three maintenance doses of CroFab, 2-vials every six hours, to prevent symptoms from returning and lower the risk of long-term effects of snake venom.

What is CroFab?
CroFab® Crotalidae Polyvalent Immune Fab (Ovine) is prescription antivenom indicated for the management of adult and pediatric patients with North American crotalid envenomation. The term crotalid is used to describe the Crotalinae subfamily (formerly known as Crotalidae) of venomous snakes that includes rattlesnakes, copperheads, and cottonmouths/water moccasins. Early use of CroFab® (within 6 hours of snakebite) is advised to prevent clinical deterioration and the occurrence of systemic coagulation abnormalities.

Please see full Prescribing Information at www.crofab.com
**Important Safety Information**

**Contraindications**
Do not administer CroFab® to patients with a known history of hypersensitivity to any of its components, or to papaya or papain unless the benefits outweigh the risks and appropriate management for anaphylactic reactions is readily available.

**Warnings and Precautions**

Coagulopathy: In clinical trials, recurrent coagulopathy (the return of a coagulation abnormality after it has been successfully treated with antivenin), characterized by decreased fibrinogen, decreased platelets, and elevated prothrombin time, occurred in approximately half of the patients studied; one patient required re-hospitalization and additional antivenin administration. Recurrent coagulopathy may persist for 1 to 2 weeks or more. Patients who experience coagulopathy due to envenomation should be monitored for recurrent coagulopathy for up to 1 week or longer. During this period, the physician should carefully assess the need for re-treatment with CroFab® and use of any type of anticoagulant or anti-platelet drug.

**Hypersensitivity Reactions:** Severe hypersensitivity reactions may occur with CroFab®. In case of acute hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis and anaphylactoid reactions, discontinue infusion and institute appropriate emergency treatment. Patients allergic to papain, chymopapain, other papaya extracts, or the pineapple enzyme bromelain may also have an allergic reaction to CroFab®. Follow-up all patients for signs and symptoms of delayed allergic reactions or serum sickness (e.g., rash, fever, myalgia, arthralgia).

**Adverse Reactions**
The most common adverse reactions (incidence ≥5% of subjects) reported in the clinical studies were urticaria, rash, nausea, pruritus and back pain. Adverse reactions involving the skin and appendages (primarily rash, urticaria, and pruritus) were reported in 12 of the 42 patients. Two patients had a severe allergic reaction (severe hives and a severe rash and pruritus) following treatment and one patient discontinued CroFab® due to an allergic reaction. Recurrent coagulopathy due to envenomation and requiring additional treatment may occur.

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