

**Table S1:** Demographic, clinical, and snakebite characteristics across four health districts in Northern Cameroon (n=130).

	<b>RH Garoua (n=27)</b>	<b>HD Ghasiga (n=10)</b>	<b>HD Mayo oulo (n=49)</b>	<b>HD Poli (n=44)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<i>Mean (S.D.)</i>	<i>Mean (S.D.)</i>	<i>Mean (S.D.)</i>	<i>Mean (S.D.)</i>	<i>Mean (S.D.)</i>
<b>Age</b>	26.11 (13.27)	31.00 (17.59)	25.29 (17.87)	28.52 (16.00)	26.99 (16.26)
<b>Sex</b>					
	<b>No. (%)</b>	<b>No. (%)</b>	<b>No. (%)</b>	<b>No. (%)</b>	<b>No. (%)</b>
Male	16 (59.3%)	7 (70.0%)	23 (46.9%)	23 (52.3%)	69 (53.1%)
Female	11 (40.7%)	3 (30.0%)	26 (53.1%)	21 (47.7%)	61 (46.9%)
<b>Total</b>	27 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)	49 (100.0%)	44 (100.0%)	130 (100.0%)
<b>Chi-square: 2.317; p: 0.509</b>					
<b>Types of snakes</b>					
<i>Bitis</i> species	1 (3.7%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (-)	1 (2.3%)	3 (2.3%)
<i>Echis</i> species	17 (63.0%)	6 (60.0%)	35 (71.4%)	40 (90.9%)	98 (75.4%)
<i>Naja</i> species	1 (3.7%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (4.1%)	1 (2.3%)	4 (3.1%)
Unidentified	8 (29.6%)	3 (30.0%)	12 (24.5%)	2 (4.5%)	25 (19.2%)
<b>Total</b>	27 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)	49 (100.0%)	44 (100.0%)	130 (100.0%)
<b>Chi-square: 14.654; p: 0.101</b>					
<b>Type of envenomation</b>					
Hemotoxic	16 (59.3%)	2 (20.0%)	35 (71.4%)	36 (81.8%)	89 (68.5%)
Local/cytotoxic	11 (40.7%)	8 (80.0%)	14 (28.6%)	7 (15.9%)	40 (30.8%)
Neurotoxic	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1 (2.3%)	1 (0.8%)

<b>Total</b>	27 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)	49 (100.0%)	44 (100.0%)	130 (100.0%)
<b>Chi-square: 18.913; p: 0.004</b>					
<b>Tourniquet usage</b>					
Yes	22 (81.5%)	6 (60.0%)	43 (87.8%)	18 (40.9%)	89 (68.5%)
No	5 (18.5%)	4 (40.0%)	6 (12.2%)	26 (59.1%)	41 (31.5%)
<b>Total</b>	27 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)	49 (100.0%)	44 (100.0%)	130 (100.0%)
<b>Chi-square: 8.327; p: 0.215</b>					
<b>Immobilization status</b>					
Yes	3 (11.1%)	6 (60.0%)	15 (30.6%)	10 (22.7%)	34 (26.2%)
No	24 (88.9%)	4 (40.0%)	34 (69.4%)	34 (77.3%)	96 (73.8%)
<b>Total</b>	27 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)	49 (100.0%)	44 (100.0%)	130 (100.0%)
<b>Use of native treatment</b>					
Yes	24 (88.9%)	6 (60.0%)	38 (77.6%)	34 (77.3%)	102 (78.5%)
No	3 (11.1%)	4 (40.0%)	11 (22.4%)	10 (22.7%)	28 (21.5%)
<b>Total</b>	27 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)	49 (100.0%)	44 (100.0%)	130 (100.0%)
<b>Chi-square: 3.815; p: 0.282</b>					

**Table S2:** Gradation of envenomation according to the African Society of Venimology.

Stages	Edema	Hemorrhagic signs	Neurological signs
1	Localized edema reaching the nearest joint	Local bleeding persists for more than an hour	Anesthesia, local tingling, and pins and needles
2	Progressive edema affecting no more than two joints	Bleeding from the mouth, nose and scars	Profuse sweating and salivation, vomiting, miosis
3	Extensive edema not extending beyond the root of the limb	Ecchymosis, hematomas, purpura, phlyctenes	Eyelid drooping, abnormal vision, hearing and swallowing
4	Edema extending beyond the root of the limb (anasarca)	Internal hemorrhages (peritoneal, meningeal)	Respiratory distress and inability to communicate







**Table S3:** Summary sheet of **commonly found** snakes in the following habitats: Sudanese savannas, Sahelian savannas, and Mandara mountains.

Sr. No	French Name	English Translation	Scientific Name	Venomous/Non-venomous
1	Rhinotyphlops décoré	Decorated Rhinotyphlops	<i>Afrotyphlops decoratus</i>	Non-venomous
2	Rhinotyphlops ponctué ligné	Striped Spotted Rhinotyphlops	<i>Afrotyphlops lineolatus</i>	Non-venomous
3	Serpent-ver d'Adler	Adler's Worm Snake	<i>Myriopholis adleri</i>	Non-venomous
4	Boa des sables de Müller	Müller's Sand Boa	<i>Eryx muelleri</i>	Non-venomous
5	Mamba noir	Black Mamba	<i>Dendroaspis polylepis</i>	Venomous
6	Cobra égyptien	Egyptian Cobra	<i>Naja haje</i>	Venomous
7	Cobra cracheur de Kati	Kati Spitting Cobra	<i>Naja katiensis</i> (syn. <i>N. nigricollis</i> )	Venomous
8	Cobra cracheur à cou noir	Black-necked Spitting Cobra	<i>Naja nigricollis</i>	Venomous
9	Vipère heurtante	Puff Adder	<i>Bitis arietans</i>	Venomous
10	Vipère du Gabon	Gaboon Viper	<i>Bitis gabonica</i>	Venomous
11	Causus maculé	Spotted Night Adder	<i>Causus maculatus</i>	Venomous
12	Vipère à cornes de nez	Nose-horned Viper	<i>Vipera ammodytes</i>	Venomous
13	Vipère rhinoceros	Rhinoceros Viper	<i>Bitis nasicornis</i>	Venomous
14	Tapis ventre blanc Viper	White-bellied Carpet Viper	<i>Echis leucogaster</i>	Venomous
15	Vipère à tapis d'Afrique de l'Ouest	West African Carpet Viper	<i>Echis ocellatus</i>	Venomous
16	Vipère à écailles de scie	Saw-scaled Viper	<i>Echis pyramidum/ E. carinatus</i>	Venomous
17	Cobra des forêts	Forest Cobra	<i>Naja melanoleuca</i>	Venomous
18	Mamba vert occidental	Western Green Mamba	<i>Dendroaspis viridis</i>	Venomous
19	Mamba de Jameson	Jameson's Mamba	<i>Dendroaspis jamesoni</i>	Venomous
20	Mamba vert de l'Est	Eastern Green Mamba	<i>Dendroaspis angusticeps</i>	Venomous

**Table S4:** Number of vials used for various patients.

No. of vials	No. of patients
1	17
2	43
3	8
4	37
5	7
6	9
7	2
8	7
Total	130

**Figure S1:** Summary sheet of images of **commonly found** snakes in the following habitats: Sudanese savannas, Sahelian savannas, and Mandara mountains.

Non-venomous snakes	
	
1. Rhinotyphlops décoré	2. Rhinotyphlops ponctué ligné
	
3. Serpent-ver d'Adler	4. Boa des sables de Müller
Venomous snakes	
	
5. Mamba noir	6. Cobra égyptien





**7. Cobra cracheur de Kati**



**8. Cobra cracheur à cou noir**



**9. Vipère heurtante**



**10. Vipère du Gabon**



**11. Causus maculé**



**12. Vipère à cornes de nez**





**13. Vipère rhinocéros**



**14. Tapis ventre blanc Viper**



**15. Vipère à tapis d'Afrique de l'Ouest**



**16. Vipère à écailles de scie**



**17. Cobra des forêts**



**18. Mamba vert occidental**





19. Mamba de Jameson



20. Mamba vert de l'Est

**PLANCHE SYNTHETIQUE AVEC LES IMAGES DE SERPENTS VENIMEUX DANS LES TYPES  
DE FORMATIONS SUIVANTES**

**SAVANES SOUDANIENNES, SAVANES SAHELIENNES ET MONTS MANDARA**

**Note: The above chart was used to identify the snake species responsible for the bite.**