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OF LETHAL EFFECTS OF RATTLESNAKE ENVENOMATION IN MICE

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60 sec of the venom injection. None of the shocked experimental mice survived at greater

frequency than the control group. Twenty four hour survival of envenomated control and shocked mice were as follows: at 6.0 mg/kg, control (4/4), shock (4/4); at 3.0 mg/kg, control (4/4), shock (4/4); at 1.75 mg/kg, control (6/8), shock (7/8); at 1.5 mg/kg, control (0/4), shock (0/4). Parentheses indicate number dead/total number tested, respectively. Thus, we found no evidence that high voltage, low amperage electric shock is

efficacious in treating the lethal effects of rattlesnake envenomation in mice. There are two possible reasons for this apparent absence of effect in mice.

First, mice may not be the most suitable model for evaluation of shock therapy

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