COMMON SCORPIONS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

VERY DANGEROUS
Has caused human fatalities

DANGEROUS
May be life threatening in small children and animals

HARMLESS
Painful stinging, but does not require antivenom

VERY DANGEROUS

Rough Thicktail - light form (Panathrobus granulatus)

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Transvaal Thicktail (Panathrobus transvaalicus)

Cape Thicktail (Panathrobus capensis)

DANGEROUS

Drab Thicktail (Paraphistatus planicuadus)

Eastern Nomad (Hottentota trilinetaus)

Common Lesser-Thicktail (Uroseque paraein]

Highveld Lesser-Thicktail (Uroseque triangulifer triangulifer)

HARMLESS

Striped Lesser-Thicktail (Uroseque lineatus)

Bark Scorpion (Uroseque vitatus)

Plain Pygmy-Thicktail (Pseudolycus ochracus)

Rough Burrower (Opistophthalmus gibbifrons)

HARMLESS

Cape Burrower (Opistophthalmus capensis)

Kalahari Burrower (Opistophthalmus wahlbergii)

Karoo Burrower (Opistophthalmus karraeus)

Giant Rock Scorpion - male (Hadogenes troglodytes)

HARMLESS

Rock Scorpion - female (Hadogenes longimanus)

Tree Creeper (Opisthacanthus asper)

Drakensberg Creeper (Opisthacanthus validus)

Jones’s Creeper (Cheilocentrus jonesi)

NOTE
In the case of stings from harmless species, apply a topical anaesthetic cream to manage the pain.

EMERGENCY PROTOCOL

STINGS FROM DANGEROUS AND VERY DANGEROUS SCORPIONS MUST BE TREATED AS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY.

1. Transport the victim to hospital without delay.
2. Immobilize the affected limb to slow the spread of venom.
3. If the victim stops breathing, apply artificial respiration or use a Bag Valve Mask.
4. Call the Poison Information Centre helpline for further advice: 0861 555 777.

DO NOT
- Apply a tourniquet.
- Cut and suck the wound.
- Use ice or very hot water.
- Give the victim alcohol.
- Apply electric shock.
- Inject antivenom randomly.

Antivenom (if required) must be administered by a doctor in a hospital environment.