Spiders are eight-legged arthropods belonging to the class of arachnids (Arachnida); they can be found worldwide in nearly every habitat. Most spiders, when under threat, flee or pretend to be dead (a behavior known as thanatosis). Because of their nature, they rarely bite humans and only do so when they cannot escape or find themselves pressed against the skin

As of 2020, there are over 48000 recognized species of spiders

Despite this rich biodiversity and the disrepute these animals have had for centuries, only the bite of few species is considered of medical significance, while others usually cause mild symptoms (comparable to those resulting from a mosquito sting).

The severity of the clinical picture depends on the type and quantity of injected venom and potential infections. It is known that females can store a greater volume of venom in their glands, whereas some spiders can bite without injecting any venom at all, inflicting the so-called “dry bites”.

Regardless of the type of venom, in predisposed individuals, a spider bite may trigger major allergic reactions. These reactions include generalized pruritus and erythema, lymphangitis, immune-mediated hemolytic anemia, and acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis

The general management and treatment of any unknown spider bite should be conservative and aimed at easing the symptoms. It should include wound cleansing, elevation of the bitten extremity, application of cool compresses, tetanus prophylaxis and administration of analgesics and antihistamines (or corticosteroids).

<https://www.scielo.br/j/jvatitd/a/wQrfMGpmjygxpVBGSsFDgRp/?lang=en>



Fusto, G. (2020, October 2). *Spider bites of medical significance in the Mediterranean area: misdiagnosis, clinical features and management*. SciELO - Scientific Electronic Library Online. Retrieved October 20, 2021, from <https://www.scielo.br/j/jvatitd/a/wQrfMGpmjygxpVBGSsFDgRp/?lang=en>

Mexico is one of the world’s most ecologically-diverse territories and, through this, home to many species of colorful flora, as well as fauna, insects, and arachnids.

Widow spiders ([Latrodectus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latrodectus" \t "_blank)) are present on most continents, and the Black Widow is prevalent across North America: in Mexico as well as the United States and parts of Canada. The venom from male Widow spiders is rarely harmful to humans, but the females’ toxin can be harmful in some cases, mostly to the very young, the very old and those who suffer an alergic reaction to the toxin. A bite from a Black Widow can cause severe muscle pain, abdominal cramps, heavy sweating, heart palpitations, and muscle spasms.  Symptoms can last up to a week, but bites are rarely fatal.

 the [Hobo Spider’s toxicity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hobo_spider#Toxicity_and_aggression) to humans is debated; and some argue that bites from Brown Recluses are sometimes attributed to Hobo spiders ([they look similar but have distinct features](https://www.google.com/search?q=hobo+spider&tbm=isch)). Like the Brown Recluse, bites can cause a range of uncomfortable side-effects including severe headaches, and in rare cases an allergic reaction to the bite might be fatal.

If you are bitten, the most important thing to do is try and identify the spider.  Some spider bites are painless at first, which can make this difficult; so being mindful of your actions, especially when you’re in the garden, outdoors, unpacking stored items, or working in your home can help to mitigate the risks.

Mexperience, Platnick, N. I., & Berniker, L. (2021). Three Spiders to be Mindful of in Mexico. *Mexperience Ltd.*, 1–3. <https://www.mexperience.com/three-spiders-to-be-mindful-of-in-mexico/>

The diagnosis of black widow envenomation is almost exclusively clinically established. Visualizing the bite along with its associated symptoms and obtaining a detailed history will allow accurate diagnosis. To officially confirm the diagnosis, the patient must bring in the spider after witnessing the bite. An entomologist, medical toxicologist, or another qualified specialist must then identify the spider. However, this is not necessary, and it should not be recommended to patients to capture, harm, or handle the spider.

Williams M, Anderson J, Nappe TM. Black Widow Spider Toxicity. [Updated 2021 Aug 11]. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2021 Jan-. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK499987/>

La dapsona debe ser admnistrada después de una mordedura de loxoceles, para disminuir el dolor, el proceso inflamatorio y la necrosis.

Faboterapico polivalente antiaracnic, Lactrodectus mactans (viuda negra),

Aquí vienen las medidas generales de todas las mordeduras en general.

Carrasco, Z., Renato, I., & Lozano, C. (2018). Aspectos clínicos y epidemiológicos de las mordeduras de araña en México. *Hospital Medicine and Clinical Management*, *11*(4), 201–202. <https://biblat.unam.mx/hevila/Hospitalmedicineandclinicalmanagement/2018/vol11/no4/4.pdf>

<http://www.cenetec-difusion.com/CMGPC/SS-523-11/ER.pdf>