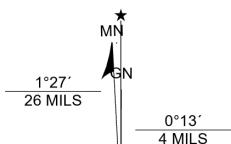


# King Cobra Antivenom Treatment Accessibility for Farmers in Kerala, India



UTM GRID AND 2025 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

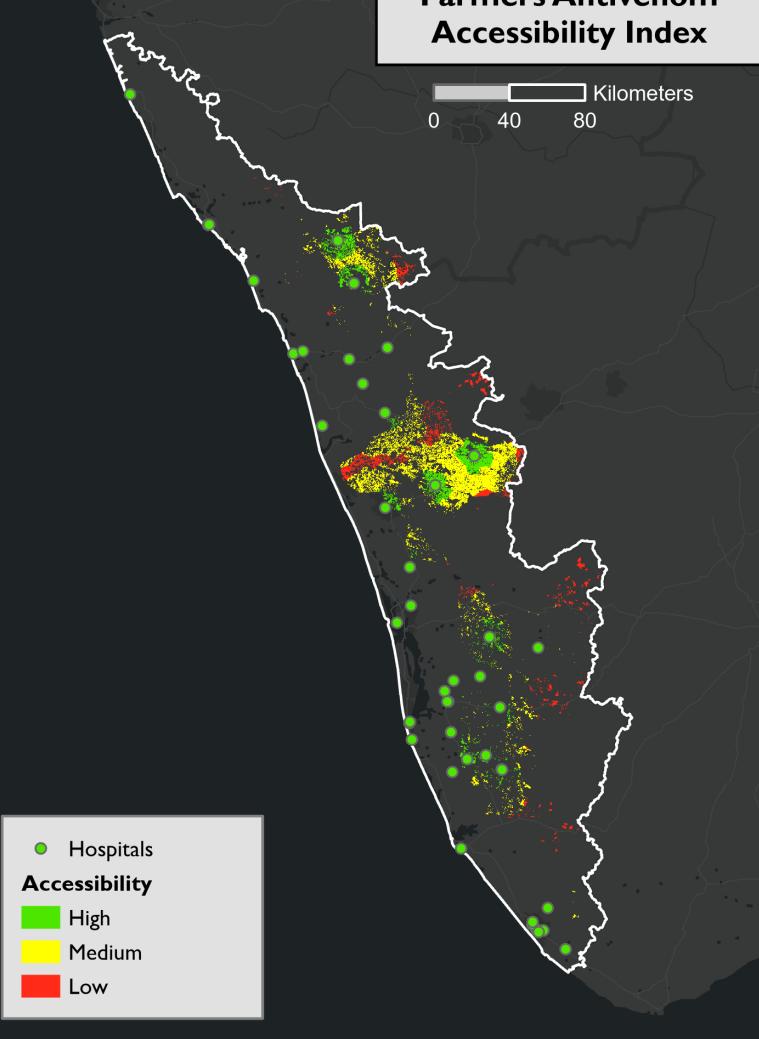
The risk for farmers being bitten by snakes is considerably higher in agricultural fields, as farmers often work barefoot, and King Cobras are attracted to the rodents that feed on crops. Furthermore, agricultural fields tend to be in more rural settings with less road infrastructure to be able to reach hospitals in time to receive antivenom treatment. By identifying agricultural areas with King Cobra presence, and then calculating a road-based accessibility weighted-distance-cost to the nearest hospital for these areas, the spatial analysis determined three levels of accessibility for farmers seeking antivenom treatments in Kerala, India, ranging from low-risk agricultural areas with high-accessibility to nearby hospitals, to high-risk agricultural areas with low-accessibility to nearby hospitals.

This spatial analysis could support public health officials with planning new health infrastructure programs that serve the most vulnerable demographic to snakebites. With the knowledge of the areas where farmers bitten by King Cobras face lower-accessibility to antivenom treatment, we can target these areas with the construction of new hospitals and roads.

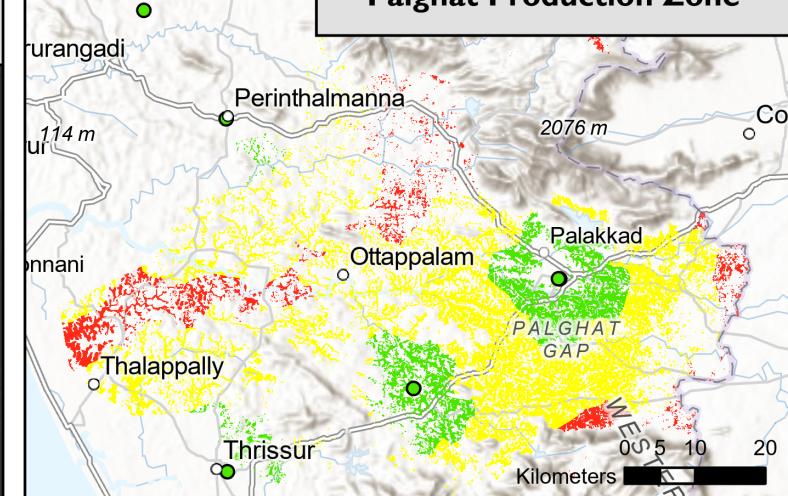
**Farmers Antivenom Accessibility Index**

Kilometers

0 40 80



**Palghat Production Zone**



**Agali High-Risk Cluster**



**Kovilkadavu High-Risk Cluster**

