

Brown Recluse Brown Spider

Chilean recluse spider In Spanish, it (and other South American recluse spiders) is known as *araña de rincón*, or "corner spider"; in Brazilian Portuguese, it is called *aranha-marrom*, or "brown spider". It is considered to be the most dangerous of recluse spiders, and The Chilean recluse spider, *Loxosceles laeta*, is a highly venomous spider of the family Sicariidae. "corner spider"; in Brazilian Portuguese, it is called *aranha-marrom*, or "brown spider". It is considered to be the most dangerous of recluse spiders, and its bite often results in serious systemic reactions, up to and including death

Recluse spiders are now identified as members of the family Sicariidae, having formerly been placed in their own family, the Loxoscelidae. Although recluse spiders are feared, they are usually not aggressive. This spider is found in the eastern half of southern California, the southern tip of Nevada, the western half of Arizona, throughout northern, central, eastern, and southwestern New Mexico, the southwestern corner of Utah and into northwestern Mexico. == Brazilian wandering spiders ==

Mediterranean recluse spider The Mediterranean recluse spider (*Loxosceles rufescens*) is a species of spider that originated in the Mediterranean region as its name implies, but can The Mediterranean recluse spider (*Loxosceles rufescens*) is a species of spider that originated in the Mediterranean region as its name implies, but can now be found in many parts of the world and is listed as one of the most invasive spiders worldwide. The spider hunts at night and eats insects including silverfish and cockroaches, and they usually target smaller species. Usually dwelling in caves, this species will also inhabit basements and tunnels

Loxosceles deserta It is found in Mexico and the United States. This spider is found in the *Loxosceles deserta*, commonly known as the desert recluse, is a recluse spider of the family Sicariidae. *reclusa* (the brown recluse of the southern and midwestern states), two spiders which do not live anywhere near the vicinity

Chelicerae Some chelicerae, such as those found on nearly all spiders, are hollow and contain (or are connected to) venom glands, used to inject venom into prey or a perceived threat. Three-segmented chelicerae of an Atlantic horseshoe The chelicerae () are the mouthparts of the subphylum Chelicerata, an arthropod group that includes arachnids, horseshoe crabs, and sea spiders. Commonly referred to as "jaws", chelicerae may be shaped as either articulated fangs, or as a type of pincers. Pseudoscorpiones, Solifugae, Ricinulei, and Araneae (e. In many spider species, males and females have sexually dimorphic chelicerae. Both pseudoscorpions and harvestmen—neither of which have that venom channel—have additional structures on their chelicerae that are used for grooming

(papillae in pseudoscorpions, cheliceral teeth in Opiliones). g. , brown recluse, cellar spider, and crevice weaving spider) a0c74c3fde

The desert recluse is commonly misidentified as *L. unicolor* (of South America) or as *L. reclusa* (the brown recluse of the southern and midwestern states), two spiders which do not live anywhere near the vicinity. a0c74c3fde Sicariidae are of the superfamily Scytodoidea. Other families in the Scytodoidea include Drymusidae, Scytodidae, and Periegopidae. a0c74c3fde

List of medically significant spider bites Others have a limited distribution. Two medically important spider genera have a worldwide distribution—*Latrodectus* and *Loxosceles*. Recluse spiders (*Loxosceles* spp. *hahni* and *Sicarius ornatus*.), such as the brown recluse spider, also known as "violin spiders", "fiddlers", or "fiddlebacks"; A number of spiders can cause spider bites that are medically important. Almost all spiders produce venom but only a few are able to cause significant harm to humans a0c74c3fde

Loxoscelism The area becomes dusky and a shallow open sore Loxoscelism () is a condition occasionally produced by the bite of the recluse spiders (genus *Loxosceles*). As of 2006, it was the only proven type of necrotic arachnidism in humans. The area becomes dusky and a shallow open sore forms as the skin around the bite dies (necrosis). (/lɒk'sɒsɪlɪzəm/) is a condition occasionally produced by the bite of the recluse spiders (genus *Loxosceles*). Because of the number of diseases that may mimic loxoscelism, it is frequently misdiagnosed by physicians. While there is no known therapy effective for loxoscelism, there has been research on antibiotics, surgical timing, hyperbaric oxygen, potential antivenoms and vaccines a0c74c3fde

== Types == a0c74c3fde == Relation with other spiders == a0c74c3fde Most spiders do not cause bites that are of importance. For a bite to be significant, substantial envenomation is required. Bites from the widow spiders involve a neurotoxic venom which produces a condition known as latrodectism. Symptoms may include pain which may be at the bite or involve the chest and abdomen, sweating, muscle cramps and vomiting among others. Bites from the recluse spiders cause the condition loxoscelism, in which local necrosis of the surrounding skin and widespread breakdown of red blood cells may occur. Headaches, vomiting and a mild fever may also occur. Other spiders that can cause significant bites include the Australian funnel-web spider and South American wandering spider. a0c74c3fde Only a small percentage of species have bites that pose a danger to people. Many spiders do not have mouthparts capable of penetrating human skin. While venoms are by definition toxic substances, most spiders do not have venom that is toxic to humans (in the quantities delivered) to require medical attention. Of those that do, fatal outcomes are rare. a0c74c3fde

Pathophysiology of spider bites Not all spider bites inject venom – a dry bite, and the amount of venom injected can vary based on the type of spider and the circumstances of the encounter. Ed: in 100 pictures retrieved The pathophysiology of a spider bite is due to the effect of its venom. Some spider bites do leave a large

enough wound that infection may be a concern. Physicians have reported brown recluse spider bites where no brown recluse exist. The mechanical injury from a spider bite is not a serious concern for humans. However, it is generally the toxicity of spider venom that poses the most risk to human beings; several spiders are known to have venom that can cause injury to humans in the amounts that a spider will typically inject when biting. Infections are much more common than spider bites. A spider envenomation occurs whenever a spider injects venom into the skin.

Brown recluse spider Similar to those of other recluse spiders, their bites sometimes require medical attention. Similar to those The brown recluse (*Loxosceles reclusa*, Sicariidae, formerly placed in a family "Loxoscelidae") is a recluse spider with necrotic venom. The brown recluse (*Loxosceles reclusa*, Sicariidae, formerly placed in a family "Loxoscelidae") is a recluse spider with necrotic venom. The brown recluse is one of two spiders in North America with dangerous venom, the other being the black widow.

Loxoscelism was first described in the United States in 1879 in Tennessee. Although there are up to 13 different *Loxosceles* species in North America (11 native and two non-native), *Loxosceles reclusa*, also known as the Brown Recluse, Fiddleback, or Violin spider, is the species most often involved in serious envenomation. *L. reclusa* has a limited habitat that includes the Southeast United States. In South America, *L. laeta*, *L. intermedia* (found in Brazil and Argentina), and *L. gaucho* (Brazil) are the three species most often reported to cause necrotic bites. Similar to other species in their genus, bites from *L. rufescens* can cause necrosis and, for some individuals, systemic damage due to the enzyme sphingomyelinase D. Pest control may be undertaken with similar strategies as used for the brown recluse spider.

Pathophysiology

Efforts to prevent bites include clearing clutter and the use of pesticides. Most spider bites are managed with supportive care such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (including ibuprofen) for pain and antihistamines for itchiness. It dwells in the wild, and its only domestic occurrence is that near native vegetation, avoiding urban areas in the desert and even green lawns. The spiders are particularly dense in packrat dens.

Description

Medical reports have been criticized for poor evidence. In the last century, both white tailed and wolf spiders were considered medically significant, only to be recanted. Only ten genera (*Atrax*, *Phoneutria*, *Loxosceles*, *Latrodectus*, *Hadronyche*, *Macrothele*, *Missulena*, *Illawarra*, *Sicarius*, and *Hexophthalma*) are considered medically significant. Bites of these spiders have a range of severity, with only a minority having severe symptoms. Deaths by verified spider bites are exceedingly rare (e.g. not one in Australia since 1979). Brown recluse spiders are usually between 6 and 20 millimetres (0.24 and 0.79 in), but may grow larger. While typically light to medium brown, they range in color from whitish to dark brown or blackish gray. The cephalothorax and abdomen are not necessarily the same color. These spiders usually have markings on the dorsal side of their cephalothorax, with a black line coming from it that looks like a violin with the neck of the violin pointing to the rear of the spider,

resulting in the nicknames fiddleback spider, brown fiddler, or violin spider.
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Recluse spider Lowe in 1832. T. The recluse spiders (*Loxosceles* (/lɒk'spɒsɪli:z/), also known as brown spiders, fiddle-backs, violin spiders, and reapers, are a genus of spiders that were first described by R. They are venomous spiders known for their bite, which sometimes produces a characteristic set of symptoms known as loxoscelism a0c74c3fde

== Characteristics == a0c74c3fde Spider venoms work on one of two fundamental principles; they are either neurotoxic (impairing the nervous system) or necrotic (dissolving tissues surrounding... a0c74c3fde == Distribution == a0c74c3fde == Description == a0c74c3fde

Spider bite Rarely they may produce a necrotic skin wound or severe pain. Most bites result in mild symptoms around the area of the bite. Bites from the recluse spiders cause the condition loxoscelism, in which local necrosis of the surrounding A spider bite, also known as arachnidism, is an injury resulting from the bite of a spider. The effects of most bites are not serious. sweating, muscle cramps and vomiting among others a0c74c3fde

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