

Have you  
ever been  
stung by a  
Jellyfish?

ATTENTION  
PLEASE!



## Jellyfish Sting



Oceans along with its rich abundance of resources, often contains some kind of dangers too. One such danger is the sting of the jellyfish.



**STAY SAFE**



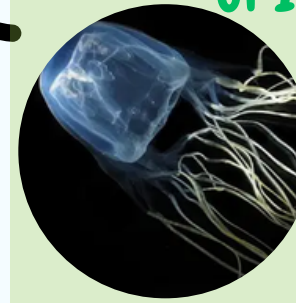
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@www.fisheries.maharashtra.gov.in

## Report Jellyfish Sightings

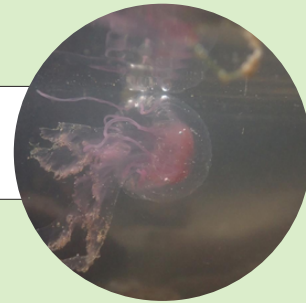
If you encounter jellyfish or experience a sting, please report it to local lifeguards or beach authorities. Your report can help keep others safe by raising awareness about jellyfish activity in the area.



## Common Stinging jellyfish of Indian Coast



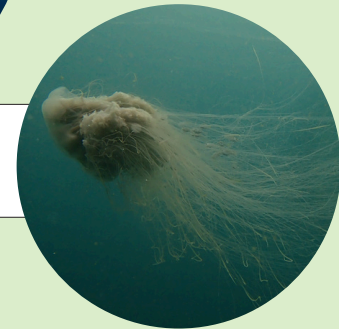
Box jellyfish



Mauve stinger



Indonesian sea nettle



Lion's mane jellyfish



Portuguese man o' war



Sand jellyfish

## What is jellyfish



Jellyfish are soft, jelly-like sea creatures that float in the ocean. They look like a wobbly umbrella with long, flowing tentacles hanging down. Some jellyfish stings are harmless, but a few species can have painful or even dangerous stings for humans.

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# Incidence in India

Jellyfish sting incidents are becoming common in various famous beaches in India.

Beaches in Goa like **Baga, Anjuna and Palolem**, Mumbai beaches like **Juhu and Girgaum Chowpatty**, beaches in Kerala like **Varkala and Kovalam**, beaches like **Radhanagar beach and Laxmanpur beach** in Andaman and Nicobar are typically prone to jellyfish blooms during certain periods. Stay careful while visiting these beaches

## Symptoms

A jellyfish sting may look like a rash with red, purple or brown patches. If you have a minor jellyfish sting, you may feel slight pain, itching, burning or throbbing.

- More serious symptoms includes**
- Difficulty breathing
  - Chest pain
  - Muscle cramps
  - Nausea or vomiting
  - Skin blisters

## How to prevent sting

Try to know about the jellyfish **proneness of the place** from the local people. Confirm that the bloom is not present at the time of your visit

**Carry a First Aid Kit.** CMFRI has developed a First Aid Kit named **Jelly-Safe** which contains a gloves, vinegar, a jellycard, caladryl lotion, forceps, a JellyFish ID guide and a user guide. If you are visiting a jellyfish prone beach, carry a first aid kit with you.

**Never touch a jellyfish** even a dead one which is washed along the shore. Dead jellyfish still has venom and can sting if in contact.

Wear a **thick wetsuit** while swimming which may help avoid the cyst penetration to a considerable extent.

**Wear goggles** to avoid stinging in the eyes.

**Skin inhibitor cream** (Safe Sea®, by Nidaria Technology, Zemah, Jordan Valley, Israel) is likely to be effective against a vast range of jellyfish species

## What to do if stung

Wash the affected area with **Seawater.**

**Don't wash** with freshwater, alcohol, methylated spirit, urine and ammonia.

Try to **remove the tentacles** adhering to the stung place using tweezers or gloved hands.

For stings on or around the eyes, a **towel dampened with vinegar** may be used to dab around the eyes, with care taken to avoid the eyeballs.

**Vinegar(3-10% aqueous acetic acid)** may be used as a common remedy to help with box jellyfish stings, but not the stings of the Portuguese Man o' War.

The most effective treatment to alleviate pain for Physalia stings is **tentacle removal, followed by hot water application** on the stung skin area.

Another effective remedy against pain from Physalia stings is **Stingose** (Hamilton Laboratories, Melbourne, Australia), an aqueous solution of 20% aluminum sulfate (MgSO4) and 1.1% surfactant