

**EFFECTS OF AQUEOUS EXTRAT OF *Stryphnodendron adstringens* ON  
*Bothrops pauloensis* SNAKE VENOM.**

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In Brazil, *Bothrops* snakes are responsible for most of the envenomations which induce mainly local tissue damage. Envenomation by snakes is often treated by parenteral antiophidian serum administration, but neutralization of local tissue damage usually does not occur. Recently, there has been evidence of a growing interest in plants as a significant source of new pharmaceuticals. The present study shows the inhibitory effects of the aqueous extract of *Stryphnodendron adstringens* (EVA) against some effects from *Bothrops pauloensis* (Bp) snake venom. The clotting activity was inhibited by the EVA, prolonging the coagulation time of plasma in 50% in ration of 1:5 (m/m). Our results showed that the hemorrhagic activity of Bp was 100% inhibited by EVA in the ratio of 1:1 (m/m). The sanguine unclothing was inhibited significant in the ratio of 1:5 (m/m). SDS - PAGE shows inhibition of fibrinogen degradation induced by Bp venom in ration of 1:5 (m/m). In conclusion, our result shows that the EVA can be a complementary therapy by ophidian accidents and its actives components can be used as molecular model for development of new therapeutical agents in treatment of snakebites.