Spider bites; Hobo spider, brown recluse
This was sent to us from Frank Seeley and yes the pictures are hard to look at but you need to know how dangerous poisoness insect bites are. I was bit by a brown recluse and this is what I did and I didn't go to the doctor but if it had gotten that bad I probably would have.

Clint Walker (an Actor) who was at the Convention explained why the bites are so dangerous. The spiders need to liquefy their food so they can drink it, and that is the job of the poison to start breaking down the tissue and liquefying it. If you don't get the poison out, it will keep on killing the tissue. This is why it is so important to use Purification to neutralize the poison.

This is the recipe I used for myself when I got bitten by a brown recluse

**Brown Recluse Spider Bite**
1 drop lavender
1 drop helichrysum
1 drop melrose

Apply neat to bite, then add to an oatmeal poultice 5 drops each to draw out the poison. To make the poultice you use warm water and apply just enough to make it stick together and mix the oils in the oatmeal. Apply the poultice and wrap with gauze and leave on until it is drying out and change. After the poultice than apply purification. This is what I did for myself when I was bitten. At the time I did not know that Purification would neutralize the poison and when it erupted for the third time I called Gary and he told me to use Purification on the bite and it cleared up. Nancy Sanderson

Clint Walker also cited several examples -- success stories -- of the use of basil for things like brown recluse spider bites: make a strong basil tea, make a compress, put it on the spider bite 3 times a day, drink the tea. (I would assume/expect the use of basil e.o. would be even more effective since e.o.s are more potent than the herbs.)

Use your oils so you don't have the same problems as those in the pictures.
Dear Margaret:

Thank you so much for sending the Young Living emails on to me. I have saved every one and have quite a valuable resource compiled and indexed in notebooks.

Last week, my husband was bitten by a brown recluse spider. He went to the doctor, but in the meantime, I looked up the email that I received about the brown recluse spider bite.

We followed the doctor's orders of placing a wet washcloth over the bite, then plastic wrap and then a heating pad on low, to be kept on all night. We added an oatmeal poultice saturated with Purification. After four days, it had progressed so much that we skipped all but applying Purification neat to the bite. The bite happened 11 days ago. There is a very small bump and some slight redness from the infection caused by the bite, but my husband didn't lose any tissue.

I can't thank all of you enough for your testimonials. Kathryn Matthews

Many of us have heard about this little "killer", but would you know one of you saw one? I doubt you would, but if you were ever bitten from one, and thought to yourself "Oh well, a bite! No big deal!" Think Again……

The bite from the brown recluse can be deadly, and if you do not die, I am sure some would feel like they did, when they began to see their skin being dissolved daily before their eyes......... To the point where there is a gaping oozing hole where your finger or thumb used to be….

I did a Google Search of "Brown Recluse Spider" and got over 11,100 results direct hits.

Here are excerpts from some of those search results: Ohio Sate University (reference)

Adult brown recluse spiders are soft-bodied, yellowish-tan to dark brown, about 1/4 to 1/2 inch long and have long, delicate grayish to dark brown legs covered with short, dark hairs. The leg span is about the size of a half dollar. Distinguishing characteristics are the presence of three pairs of eyes arranged in a semicircle on the forepart of the head and a violin-shaped, dark marking immediately behind the semicircle of eyes with the neck of the violin pointing towards the bulbous abdomen.

The eight legs and violin marking appear on the flattened-like cephalothorax (combined area of the head and thorax). Both the male and female brown recluse spiders are similar in appearance and equally toxic. The immature stages closely resemble the adults except for size and a slightly lighter color.

This spider is most active at night when it comes out in search of food consisting of cockroaches and other small insects. During the day, time is spent in quiet, undisturbed places such as bathrooms, bedrooms, closets, basements and cellars. The spiders sometimes take shelter under furniture, appliances and carpets, behind baseboards and door facings, or in corners and crevices. Some have been found in stored clothing, old shoes, on the undersides of tables and chairs, and in folded bedding and undisturbed towels stored for long periods of time. Outdoors, the spider may be found in sheltered corners among debris, in wood piles, under loose bark and stones, in old barns, storage sheds and garages. These spiders are very adaptable and may be active in temperatures ranging from 45 to 110 deg F.
**Bite Symptoms**
The severity of a person's reaction to the bite depends on the amount of venom injected and individual sensitivity to it. Bite effects may be nothing at all, immediate or delayed. Some may not be aware of the bite for 2 to 8 hours, whereas others feel a stinging sensation usually followed by intense pain if there is a severe reaction. A small white blister usually rises at the bite site surrounded by a large congested and swollen area. Within 24 to 36 hours, a systemic reaction may occur with the victim characterized by restlessness, fever, chills, nausea, weakness and joint pain. The affected area enlarges, becomes inflamed and the tissue is hard to the touch. The spider's venom contains an enzyme that destroys cell membranes in the wound area with affected tissue gradually sloughing away, exposing underlying tissues. Within 24 hours, the bite site can erupt into a "volcano lesion" (a hole in the flesh due to damaged, gangrenous tissue).

The open wound may range from the size of an adult's thumbnail to the span of a hand. The sunken, ulcerating sore may heal slowly up to 6 to 8 weeks. Full recovery may take several months and scarring may remain. Plastic surgery and skin grafts are sometimes required.

**Control Measures**
The brown recluse spider is not aggressive and normally bites only when crushed, handled or disturbed. It is aptly named since it is a reclusive creature seeking and preferring seclusion.

**Prevention**
Shake out clothing and shoes before dressing, and inspect bedding and towels before using. People are most often bitten when putting on clothing that has hung undisturbed or shoes seldom worn, into which a spider has moved. Do not go barefoot or handle firewood without gloves.

Remove trash, old boxes, piles of lumber, old clothing and other unwanted items. Eliminate cluttered areas in basements, closets, attics and other outbuildings.

Dust and vacuum thoroughly and more frequently around windows, corners in rooms, under furniture, in storage areas and normally undisturbed places to eliminate spiders, webs and egg sacs. Use a dust mop, broom and dust pan, if needed.

Install screens on doors and windows to prevent entry. Seal or caulk cracks and crevices where spiders can enter the house. Wash off the outside of the house and roof eves.

**University of Kentucky (reference)**
The feature that most distinguishes the brown recluse from many other harmless spiders is a somewhat darker violin-shaped marking on top of the leg-bearing section of the body. The neck of the violin "silhouette" points towards the rear (abdomen) of the spider.

At least 56 species of recluse spiders have been described, 54 from the Americas, one from the Mediterranean region, and one from South Africa: Many of these species have only recently been recognized, and thus, most people are not familiar with them.

In the United States there are eleven indigenous (native) species of recluse spider, and two species introduced from other countries. The most noted of these is the brown recluse spider, *Loxosceles reclusa* (photograph), the latin name of which translates "slant-legged recluse". The brown recluse is found in the midwest and parts of the south; it ranges from southern Wisconsin east to Ohio, and south to extreme northern Florida and central Texas. The adult brown recluse has a body length of 10-12 mm. This species is also frequently called the "fiddleback" or "violin" spider, due the violin-like marking on the dorsal cephalothorax.
The other ten recluse species which are indigenous to the United States look very much like *reclusa* and can be positively distinguished only by an expert. Other U.S. indigenous and introduced recluse spiders are:

- **The Apache recluse**, *Loxosceles apachella*: Ranges from southeastern Arizona, through southern New Mexico, to extreme western Texas.
- **The Arizona recluse**, *Loxosceles arizonica*: Found in central and southern Arizona, and southeastern California.
- **The Baja recluse**, *Loxosceles palma*: Found in southern California, and northern Baja, Mexico.
- **The Big Bend recluse**, *Loxosceles blanda*: Western Texas.
- **The Chilean recluse**, *Loxosceles laeta*: *Introduced* from South America, colonies exist in southern California. A large (25 mm) spider, with a particularly severe bite.
- **The desert recluse**, *Loxosceles deserta*: A pale colored species which ranges from south-central to southern California, east to south-central Arizona, and north to southern Nevada and the Saint George, Utah area.
- **Martha's recluse**, *Loxosceles martha*: Southern California.
- **The Mediterranean recluse**, *Loxosceles rufescens*: An *introduced* species from the Mediterranean region, which has been found in various cities across the U.S. Its bite is not regarded as being as severe as some of the other spiders of this genus.
- **Russell's recluse**, *Loxosceles russelli*: Found in the Death Valley area of southern California.
- **The Texas recluse**, *Loxosceles devia*: Southern Texas.
- **The Tucson recluse**, *Loxosceles sabina*: The Tucson area of southern Arizona.

Recluse spider bites can produce the same type of *local* effects as those described for the hobo spider in [Hobo Spider Poisoning](#), with the development of a slow healing necrotic lesion. The *systemic* effects of brown recluse spider bite (which occur in a small percentage of cases) differ somewhat from those of the hobo; chills, fever, nausea, muscle pain, and other flu-like symptoms can develop. In severe cases convulsions may occur, as well as abnormalities in the clotting ability of the blood. *Hemolysis*, or damage to red blood cell walls resulting in leakage of the red, oxygen carrying protein *hemoglobin* occurs in some cases; this can result in the death of the victim when the discarded red blood cell casts are filtered through the kidneys, causing renal failure. Bites by the recluse spiders should (for the moment) be treated in the same fashion as has been outlined for the hobo spider. Management of the local lesion, and the use of corticosteroids in systemic poisoning, are the key elements in treatment of bites by recluse spiders. Systemic poisoning from the various members of the genus *Loxosceles* may vary from species to species. Little is known about the venom and bite of the lesser known species of recluse spiders.

Need to cleanse the blood with Rehemogen, MulitGreen, and NingXia Red, along with K & B Tincture and Endo Flex to support the kidneys, Juniper also is great for the kidneys. 1/2 cistus 1/2 helichrysum in 2 capsule three times a day to prevent blood clots. Do the oatmeal poultice with the oils listed for the bite. May need to cleanse the liver to remove the poison.

These results are using Young Living essential oils and supplements. Also each person is different so they may not work as well for one as it does for others so try another oil or supplement that would work better for you. “These statements have not been evaluated by the FDA. Products and techniques mentioned are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.” Information provided here is in no way intended to replace proper medical help. Consult with the health authorities of your choice.