

acute gastroenteritis

MCC => Rotavirus

Risk factors

- AGE is associated with poverty and poor hygiene
- Contamination of water and food supply (cholera)
- Young age.
- Malnutrition :- Zinc and Vitamin A deficiency
- Immunodeficiency ↳ GI immunity role.

Transmission :- fecal-oral or direct contact

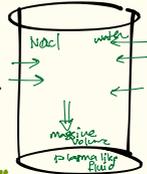
cutting board salmonella.

diarrhea

↑ Frequency
↑ fluidity
↑ volume.

- vomiting
- fever
- abd. pain.

secretory electrolyte transport related.



Exudative infl. related

- ↓ colonic reabsorption ↑ motility.
- Bact. enteritis (shigella)
- parasitic (Amoeba)

↓ in anatomic surface area of absorption

- Short bowel syndrome
- Celiac.

↑ according to mechanism

osmotic = diet / substrate induced.

- ↓ digestive enzyme
- lactase ↓
- sucrase ↓
- ↑ ingestion of unabsorbable solute.

- Bact. toxins - salmonella
- cholera
- E. coli
- shigella
- c. jejuni

⊙ with fasting stool pH ↓
Hydrogen breath test.

+ve reducing substance

Bacterial.

10-20%

Stool culture.

	C. jejuni	Salmon. enterica	Shigella	E. coli EPEC.	E. coli ETEC	V. cholera.	S. aureus	clostridium perfringens	Yersinia enterocolitica	Bacillus cereus
I.P	1-5	1-5	1-5	19	1-3	1-5	1-6 hr			1-6 hr
reservoir	domestic poultry etc.	contaminated animal products, chicken eggs					skin, milk & chicken	one of MCC of food poisoning poorly prepared food	indefinitely central per enteric foodstuffs.	
diarrhea	mild watery → bloody	watery less C. → bloody	bloody	bloody	watery	watery (rice water)	✓			
other	abd. cramps Fever		toxin → extraintestinal manifest. Fever abd. cramps.			abd. cramps Fever	severe N&V - sudden onset - severe abd. cramp fever			severe N&V&D.
Comp	GBS, reactive arthritis		severe HUS, sepsis, rectal prolapse.	HUS		severe life-threatening dehydration - AKI - met. acidosis			- treated by chronic arthritis, EN, reactive arthritis	Recurrent hepatic failure (→ fatal)
	✓ supportive	✓ supportive age < 5 months immature SC ammonia	Ceftriaxone ampicillin TMP. SMZ.	Supportive.		Rehydration. oral & IVF + ORL.		vancomycin.	Self limiting if → immunocompetent doxycycline amphotericin	

⊗ C difficile induced diarrhea after antibiotic use. → pseudomonas colitis.

clindamycin, fluoroquinolones, cephalosporins, and penicillins

viral

70-80%

- rota de RNA.

- vomiting
- watery diarrhea
- low grade fever.
- ✓ vaccine

↑ Caliciviridae

- norovirus

(astro v. adenov. parvov.)

Parasitic

- Giardia lamblia

- Entamoeba histolytica

- Cryptosporidium

Diarrhea + lower abd. pain
often bloody mucous

Comp ✓ + ΔΔ abscess

Diarrhea watery.

✓ supportive

If severe → nitazoxanide 3 days.

✓ Metronidazole + luminal agent.
(iodoquinol, diloxanide, paromomycin)

✓ C difficile toxins: if child older than 2 year with a recent history of antibiotic