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Acute gastroenteritis in adults pdf

Inflammation of the stomach and small intestine Gastroenteritis Other namesGastro, stomach bug, stomach virus, stomach flu, stomach flu, gastrointestinitisGastroenteritis viruses: A = rotavirus, B = adenovirus, C = norovirus and D = astrovirus. The same magnification is shown to provide a size comparison of virus particles. Specialnsitribul diseases, vomiting, abdominal pain, fever[1][2]ComplicationsDehydration[2][3]Causes a diagnostic method based on viruses, bacteria, parasites, fungi[2][4]Symptoms, sometimes fecal culture[2]Differentiative diagnosisE inflammatory intestinal disease, malabsorbtion syndrome, lactose intolerance[5]PreventionEI washing, clean water drinking, correct disposal of human waste, breastfeeding[2]TreatmentOral rehydration solution (combination of water, salt and sugar), intravenous fluids[2]Frequency2.4 billion (2015)[6]Deaths1.3 million (2015)[7] , also known as infectious diarrhea and gastro, inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract-stomach and small intestine. [8] Symptoms may include diarrhea, vomiting and abdominal pain. [1] Fever, lack of energy and dehydration may also occur. [2] [3] This usually takes less than two weeks. [8] It is not related to flu, but was mistakenly called stomach flu. [9] Gastroenteritis is usually caused by viruses. [4] However, bacteria, parasites and fungi can also cause gastroenteritis. [2] [4] In children, rotavirus is the most common cause of severe disease. [10] Norovirus and Campylobacter are common causes in adults. [11] [12] Eating mis-prepared foods, drinking contaminated water or close contact with an infected person may spread the disease. [2] Treatment is usually the same with or without a definitive diagnosis, so testing is usually not necessary to confirm. [2] Prevention is washing hands with soap, drinking clean water, breastfeeding babies instead of using formulas[2] and proper disposal of human waste. Rotavirus vaccine is recommended as a prevention for children. [2] [10] Treatment includes adequate fluid intake. [2] In mild or moderate cases, this can usually be achieved by drinking an oral rehydration solution (a combination of water, salt and sugar). [2] Continuous breastfeeding is recommended in those who are breastfed. [2] Intravenous fluids may be needed in more severe cases. [2] Liquids can also be given by a nasogastric tube. [13] Zinc supplementation is recommended in children. [2] Antibiotics are generally not required. [14] However, antibiotics are recommended for young children with a fever and bloody diarrhea. [1] In 2015, there were two billion cases of gastroenteritis, resulting in 1.3 million deaths worldwide. [6] [7] Children and those in developing countries are the most affected. [15] In 2011, there were about 1.7 billion cases, which In developing countries, children as young as two can often get six or more infections a year. [17] It is less common in adults, partly due to the development of immunity. [18] The signs and symptoms seen in the Bristol stool chart usually include both diarrhea and vomiting. [18] Sometimes, only one or the other is available. [1] This may be accompanied by abdominal cramps. [1] Symptoms and symptoms usually begin 12-72 hours after the infectious agent contract. [15] Due to a virus, the condition usually is 2000 within a week. [18] Some viral infections also include fever, fatigue, headaches and muscle pain. [18] If the stool is bloody, the cause is less likely to go viral[18] and more likely to be bacterial. [19] Some bacterial infections cause severe abdominal pain and can continue for several weeks. [19] Children infected with rotavirus usually make a full recovery within three to eight days. [20] However, treatment for severe infections is often inaccessible and persistent diarrhea is common in poor countries. [21] Dehydration is a common complication of diarrhea. [22] Severe dehydration may be noticed in children if the skin color and position gradually rotate when pressed. [23] This is called long-term capillary filling and weak skin turgor. [23] Abnormal respiration is another sign of severe dehydration. [23] Re-infections usually occur in areas with poor sanitation and malnutrition. [15] Stunted growth and can cause long-term cognitive delays. [17] Reactive arthritis consists of 1% of people who follow infections with Campylobacter species. [19] Guillain-Barré syndrome occurs at 0.1%. [19] Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) may occur due to infection of the Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli or Shigella species. [24] HUS causes low platelet count, poor kidney function and low red blood cell count (due to their failure). [24] Children are more prone to HUS than adults. [17] Some viral infections can cause benign infantile seizures. [1] The cause of viruses (especially rotavirus) and the bacterial Escherichia coli and Campylobacter species are the primary causes of gastroenteritis. [15] However, there are many infectious agents that can cause this syndrome, including parasites and fungi. [17] [4] Non-com not contagious causes occur from time to time, but are less likely than a viral or bacterial cause. [1] Children have a higher risk of infection due to lack of immunity. [1] Children are also at higher risk because they are less likely to practice good hygiene habits. [1] Children living in areas that do not have easy access to water and soap are particularly vulnerable. [1] Viral Rotavirus, norovirus, adenovirus and astrovirus are known to cause viral gastroenteritis. [18] [26] Rotavirus is the most common cause of gastrotheritis in children[25] it produces at similar rates in both developed and developing countries. [20] Viruses approximately 70% of infectious diarrhea attacks in the pediatric age group. [13] Rotavirus is a less common cause due to gained immunity in adults. [27] Norovirus causes in about 18% of all cases. [28] Norovirus is the leading cause of gastroenteritis among adults in the United States, causing more than 90% of outbreaks. [18] These localized outbreaks usually occur when groups of people spend time in close physical closeness to each other, as in cruise ships[18] and restaurants. [1] People can remain contagious even after their diarrhea has ended. [18] Norovirus is the cause of about 10% of cases in children. [1] Bacterial Salmonella enterica serovar Typhimurium (ATCC 14028) was seen after 1,000 times magnification and Gram painting with a microscope. In the developed world Campylobacter jejuni is the primary cause of bacterial gastroenteritis, half of these cases are associated with exposure to poultry. [19] Bacteria in children cause about 15% of cases, while the most common species are Escherichia coli, Salmonella, Shigella and Campylobacter. [13] If the food is contaminated with bacteria and remains at room temperature for several hours, the bacteria multiply and increase the risk of infection in those who consume the food. [17] Some foods associated with the disease include raw or undercooked meat, poultry, seafood and eggs; raw cabbage; unpasteurized milk and soft cheeses; and fruit and vegetable juices. [29] Cholera is a common cause of gastroenteritis in developing countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. This infection is usually transmitted by contaminated water or food. [30] Toxigenic Clostridium difficile is a edict cause that occurs more frequently in the elderly. [17] Babies can also carry these bacteria before symptoms develop. [17] It is a common cause of diarrhea in those hospitalized and often associated with antibiotic use. [31] Staphylococcus aureus exquiste diarrhea may also occur in those who have used antibiotics. [32] Acute wandering diarrhea is usually a type of bacterial gastroenteritis, while its permanent form is usually parasitic. [33] Acid-suppressing drugs appear to increase the risk of significant infection after exposure to a number of organisms, including clostridium difficile, Salmonella and Campylobacter species. [34] In those using proton pump inhibitors, the risk is more than in H2 antagonists. [34] A number of parasite gastroenteritis can cause parasites. [13] Giardia lamblia is the most common, but Entamoeba histolytica, Cryptosporidium spp., and other species are also involved. [13] [33] As a group, these agents have about 10% of cases in children. [24] [33] Giardia is more common in developing countries, but such diseases can occur almost anywhere. [35] More common those who have traveled to areas with high prevalence, children going to daycare, men having sex with men and those who follow disasters. [35] Transmission transmission may occur when dirty water is drinking or when people share personal objects. [15] Water quality generally worsens during the rainy season, and outbreaks are more common during this period. [15] Infections are more common in winter in areas with four seasons. [17] Worldwide. bottle feeding of babies with incorrectly disinfected bottles is an important reason. [15] Transmission rates are also associated with poor hygiene (especially among children)[18] in crowded households[18] and those with poor nutritional status. [17] Adults with immune development can still carry some organisms that do not show symptoms. [17] Thus, adults can become natural reservoirs of some diseases. [17] Some agents (such as Shigella) appear only in primates, while others (such as Giardia) can occur in a wide variety of animals. [17] There are non-infectious causes of non-coma gastrointestinal inflammation. [1] Some more common drugs (such as NSAid), certain foods such as lactose (in intolerant), and gluten (in those with celiac disease). Crohn's disease is also a non-infectious source of (usually severe) gastroenteritis. [1] Secondary disease to toxins may also occur. Some food-related conditions associated with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea include: ciguatera poisoning due to the consumption of contaminated predatory fish, scombroid associated with the consumption of certain types of spoiled fish, tetrodotoxin poisoning from the consumption of hedgehog fish among others, and botulism often due to incorrectly preserved food. [37] In the United States, emergency room use rates for non-coma gastroenteritis fell by 30% from 2006 to 2011. Among the twenty most common diseases in the emergency department, rates of non-infectious gastroenteritis experienced the greatest decrease in visits during this period. [38] Pathophysiology Gastroenteritis is often defined as vomiting or diarrhea due to inflammation of the small or large intestine, due to infection. [17] Changes in the small intestine are not typically inflammatory, while those in the large intestine are inflammatory. [17] The number of pathogens needed to cause infection goes from one (for Cryptosporidium) to 108 (for Vibrio cholera). [17] Diagnosis Gastroenteritis is usually clinically diagnosed, according to a person's signs and symptoms. [18] Since it does not change the management of the situation, it is generally not necessary to determine the exact cause. [15] However, fecal cultures should also be made those with blood in feces, those who have been exposed to food poisoning, and those who have recently traveled to developing countries. [13] May also be appropriate Those under 5 years of age, the elderly and those with poor immune functions. [39] Diagnostic testing can also be performed for surveillance. [18] Since hypokalemia occurs in infants and about 10% of young children, it is recommended to measure serum glucose in this population. [23] Electrolytes and kidney function should also be checked when severe dehydration concerns. [13] Dehydration Determining whether the person has dehydration is an important part of the assessment, dehydration is usually divided into mild (3-5%), moderate (6-9%) and severe (≥9%10%). Case. [1] In children, the most accurate symptoms of moderate or severe dehydration are long-term capillary filling, poor skin turgor, and abnormal breathing. [23] [40] Other useful findings (when used together) are sunk eyes, decreased activity, lack of tears and dry mouth. [1] A normal urinary outlet and oral fluid intake are reassuring. [23] Laboratory tests have little clinical benefit in determining the degree of dehydration. [1] Therefore, the use of urine testing or ultrasound is usually not necessary. [41] Differentiating diagnosis The causes of other potential signs and symptoms that mimic those seen in gastroenteritis and should be ignored include appendicitis, volvulus, inflammatory bowel disease, urinary tract infections and diabetes mellitus. [13] Pancreatic failure, short bowel syndrome, Whipple's disease, celiac disease and the use of laxatives should also be considered. [42] The differentiative diagnosis can be somely complicated if the person exhibits only vomiting or diarrhea (instead of both). [1] Appendicitis can occur in 33% of cases with vomiting, abdominal pain and a small amount of diarrhea. [1] This is in contrast to the large amount of typical diarrhea typical of gastroenteritis. [1] Lung or urinary tract infections in children can also cause vomiting or diarrhea. [1] Classic diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) occurs with abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting, but without diarrhea. [1] A study found that 17% of children with DKA were initially diagnosed with gastroenteritis. [1] Prevention percentage of rotavirus tests with positive results, week of surveillance, United States, July 2000 - June 2009. The provision of uncontained water and good sanitation practices, which are easily accessible in lifestyle, is important to reduce infection and clinically significant rates of gastroenteritis. [17] Personal measures (such as washing hands with soap) have been found to reduce gastroenteritis rates by up to 30% in both developing and developed countries. [23] Alcohol-based gels can also be effective. [23] Foods and beverages considered contaminated should be avoided. [43] Breastfeeding is especially important in places where hygiene is poor and in terms of improving hygiene in general. [15] Breast milk can be used both for the frequency of infections and Time. [1] Due to both

the effectiveness and safety of vaccination, in 2009 the World Health Organization recommended that the rotavirus vaccine be offered to all children worldwide. [25] [44] Two commercial rotavirus vaccines are available and several more are under development. [44] In Africa and Asia, these vaccines reduced severe diseases among infants[44] and countries implementing national immunization programs saw a decrease in the rates and severity of the disease. [45] [46] This vaccine can also reduce the number of circulating infections, preventing the disease in unvaccinated children. [47] Since 2000, the implementation of a rotavirus vaccination program in the United States has significantly reduced the number of diarrhea cases by 80 percent. [48] [49] [50] The first dose of the vaccine should be given to infants between 6 and 15 weeks old. [25] Oral cholera vaccine was found to be 50-60% effective within 2 years. [51] Management Gastroenteritis is an acute and self-limiting disease that usually does not require medication. [22] Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is the preferred treatment for those with mild to moderate dehydration. [24] For children at risk of dehydration from vomiting, taking a single dose of the anti-vomiting drug metoprolamide or ondansetron, it can be useful.[52] and butilscolopolamine is useful in treating abdominal pain. [53] Rehydration The primary treatment for gastrotheritis in both children and adults is rehydration. This is preferably achieved by drinking a solution of rehydration, but intravenous birth may be required if the level of consciousness is considered reduced or dehydration is severe. [54] [55] Drinking replacement therapy products made with complex carbohydrates (i.e. made from wheat or rice) may be superior to those based on simple sugars. [56] Especially simple sugary drinks such as soft drinks and juices are not recommended in children under 5 years of age, as they can increase diarrhea. [22] Plain water can be used if there are no more specific ORT preparations or if the person does not want to drink them. [22] In young children, a nasogastric tube can be used to give fluids if necessary. [13] For people who need intravenous fluid, one to four hours of value is usually sufficient. [57] Diet It is recommended that breastfed babies continue to be breastfed as usual, and continue their formula immediately after rehydration with formula-fed babies ORT. [58] Lactose-free or lactose-reducing formulas are generally not required. [58] Children should continue their usual diet during periods of diarrhea, except to avoid foods high in sugar. [58] The BRAT diet (bananas, rice, applesauce, toast and tea) is no longer recommended because it contains insufficient nutrients and has no effect on normal nutrition. [58] There are some probiotics it has been shown to be useful in reducing both the duration of the disease and the frequency of feces. [59] [60] It may also be useful in preventing and treating antibiotic-related diarrhea. [61] Fermented dairy products (such as yogurt) are similarly beneficial. [62] Zinc supplementation appears to be effective in treating and preventing diarrhea among children in developing countries. [63] Antiemetic Antiemetic drugs can be useful in treating vomiting in children. Ondansetron has some benefits, which are associated with a single dose of less need for intravenous fluids, less hospitalization, and decreased vomiting. [52] [64] [65] [66] Methoclopramide can also be useful. [66] However, the use of ondansetron may possibly be linked to an increased rate of return to hospital in children. [67] Intravenous preparation of ondansetron can be given orally if clinical decision is required. [68] Dimenhydrinate, while reducing vomiting, does not seem to have any significant clinical benefits. [1] Antibiotics Antibiotics are generally not used for gastroenteritis, but sometimes symptoms are especially severe[69] or recommended if a sensitive bacterial cause is isolated or suspicious. [70] If antibiotics are to be used, a macrolide (such as azithromycin) is preferred over fluoroquinolone due to higher resistance rates to the second. [19] Pseudomembranous colitis is usually caused by the use of antibiotics, managed by cutting causal lyctose and treating it with metronidase or vancomin. [71] Treatment-producing bacteria and protozoa include Shigella[72] Salmonella tifi.[73] and Giardia species. [35] In those with the giardia species or Entamoeba histolytica, treatment of nitidazol is recommended and metronidase is superior. [35] [74] The World Health Organization (WHO) recommended the use of antibiotics in young children with both bloody diarrhea and fever. [1] Antimotility drugs have a theoretical risk of causing complications in antimotility medication, and although clinical experience has shown that this is likely.[42] these drugs are not recommended in people with complex bloody diarrhea or diarrhea with fever. [75] Loperamide, an opioid analogue, is widely used in symptomatic treatment of diarrhea. [76] Loperamide is not recommended in children, however, it can cross the immature blood-brain barrier and cause toxicity. Bizmut subsalsilat, an insoluble complex of trivalent bizmouth and salicylates, can be used in mild to moderate cases[42] but salicylat toxicity is theoretically possible. [1] Epidemiology deaths due to diarrhea diseases per million people in 2012 0-2 3-10 11-18 19-30 30 31-46 47-80 81-80 81-221 222-450 451-606 607-1799 2000,000 disability-adjusted living years for diarrhea per capita. no data <500 500-1000 1500-2000 2000-2500 2500-3500 3000-4500 3500-4500 4000-4500 4500-5000 5000-6000 >6000 2 billion gastroenteritis cases are estimated. [6] [7] Children and those in developing countries are most often affected. [15] As of 2011, in the minors of five, approximately 1.7 billion cases resulted in 0.7 million deaths[16] most of them occurred in the world's poorest countries. [17] More than 450,000 of these deaths were caused by rotavirus in children under the age of 5. [10] [77] Cholera causes about three to five million cases of the disease and kills about 100,000 people a year. [30] In developing countries, children as young as two often get six or more infections a year, resulting in significant gastroenter. [17] It is less common in adults due to partially developed immune development. [18] In 1980, gastroenteritis from all causes caused 4.6 million deaths in children, the majority of which occurred in developing countries. [71] Mortality rates dropped significantly (to about 1.5 million deaths per year) by 2000. [78] Gastroenterial-causing infections in the United States are the second most common infection (after a cold), resulting in between 200 and 375 million cases of acute diarrhea[17][18] and approximately ten thousand deaths [17] a year[17] and 150-300 of these deaths occur in children under the age of five. [1] The first use of gastroenteritis in history was in 1825. [79] Before this time, it was commonly known as typhoid fever or cholera morbus, among others, or less specifically any of the other anasthical names for intestinal comprehending, surfeit, white, colic, bowel complaint or acute diarrhea. [80] Cholera morbus is a historical term specifically used to refer to gastroenteritis instead of cholera. [81] Society and culture are associated with the name in many colloquial languages, such as Gastroenteritis, Montezuma's revenge, Delhi heart, la turista and back door sprint. [17] He played a role in many military operations and is believed to be the origin of the term victory with no courage. [17] Gastroenteritis is the main cause of 3.7 million physician visits per year in the United States[1] and 3 million visits in France. [82] Gastroenteritis in the United States is believed to cost \$23 billion[83] per year[83], which would cost an estimated \$1 billion per year due to rotavirus only. [1] Research and Development has a number of vaccines against gastroenterite. For example, vaccines against Shigella and enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (ETEC) are two of the leading bacterial causes Worldwide. [84] [85] Other animals cause gastroenteritis in cats and dogs as in most of the same agents humans. The most common organisms are Campylobacter, Clostridium difficile, Clostridium perfringens and Salmonella. [86] A large number of poisonous plants can also cause symptoms. [87] Some agents are more specific to a particular species. Transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus (TGEV) occurs in pigs resulting in vomiting, diarrhea, and dehydration. [88] Pigs are believed to be introduced by wild birds, and there is no specific treatment. [89] For humans, this cannot be limited. [90] References ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z aa ab ac ad Singh, Amandeep (July 2010). Pediatric Emergency Medicine Practice Acute Gastroenteritis — An Update. Pediatric Emergency Medicine Application. 7 (7). ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q Ciccarelli, S; Stolfi, I; Caramia, G (October 29, 2013). Management strategies in the treatment of neonatal and pediatric gastroenteritis. 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