



GASTROENTERITIS

created by: Katherine L. Laud, SN

GASTROENTERITIS

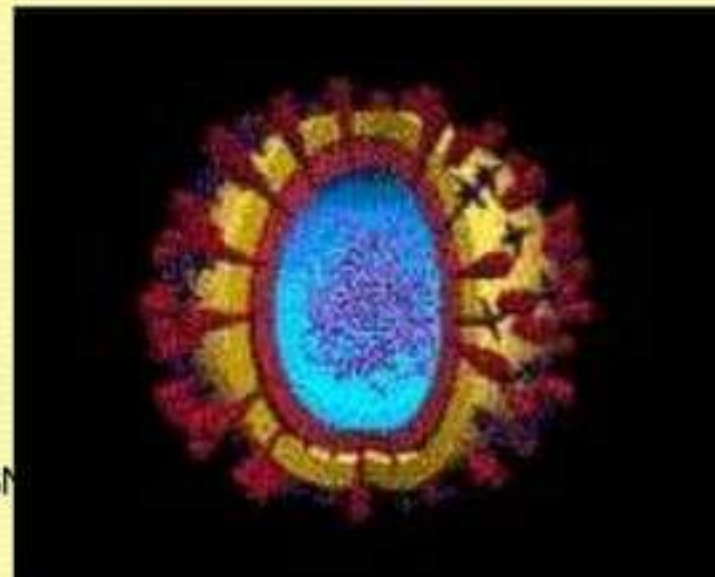
- An infection or inflammation of the digestive tract, particularly the stomach and intestines
- It is frequently referred to as the stomach or intestinal flu



CAUSES



- **Viruses** – such as caliciviruses, rotaviruses, astroviruses and adenoviruses.

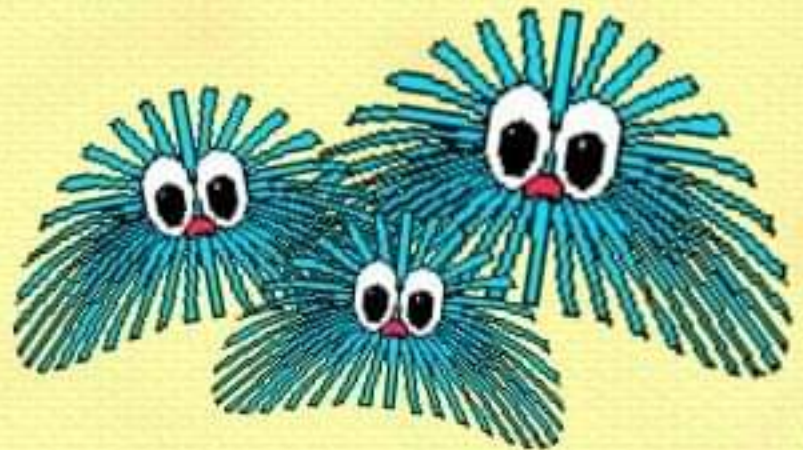


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CAUSES

- **Bacteria** – such as the *Campylobacter* bacterium





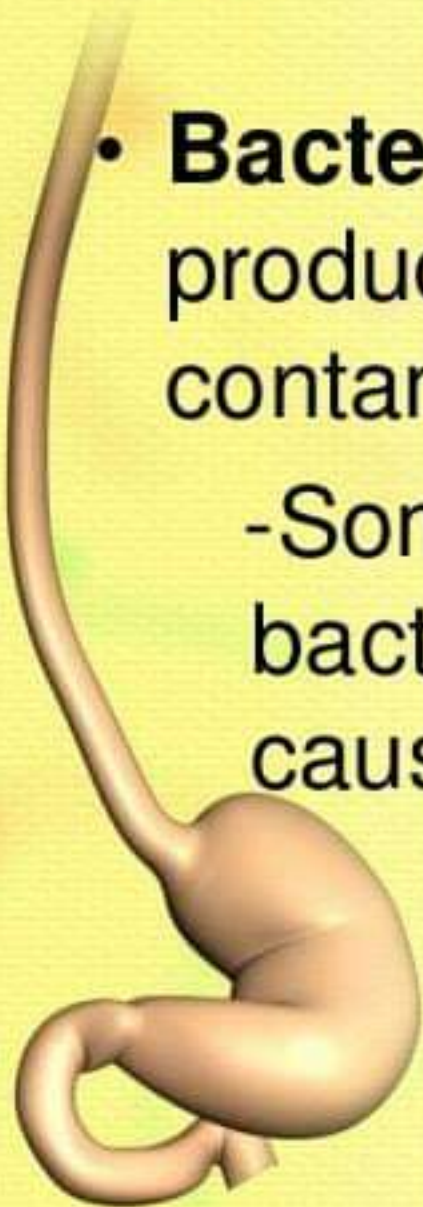
CAUSES

- **Parasites** – such as *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Giardia lamblia* and *Cryptosporidium*

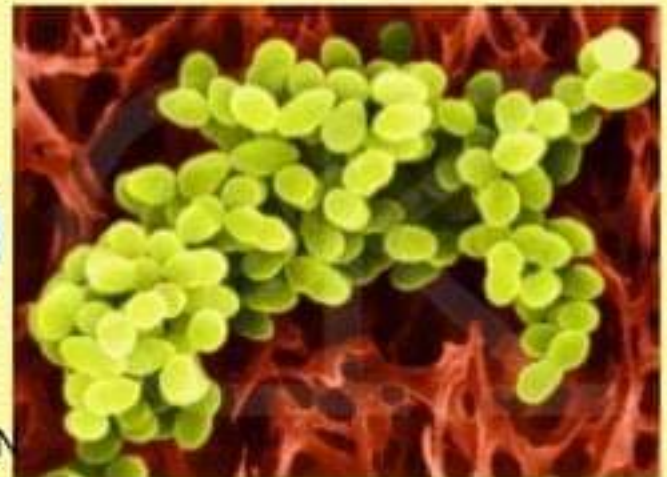


CAUSES

- **Bacterial toxins** – poisonous by-products caused by bacteria can contaminate food
 - Some strains of staphylococcal bacteria produce toxins that can cause gastroenteritis



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CAUSES



- **Chemicals** – lead poisoning, for example, can trigger gastroenteritis

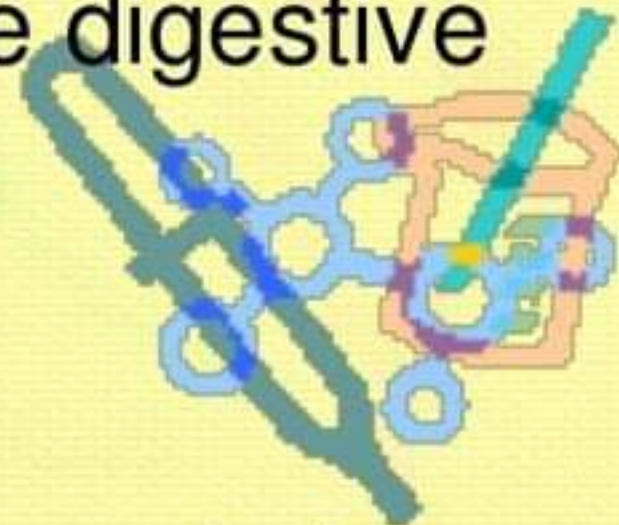


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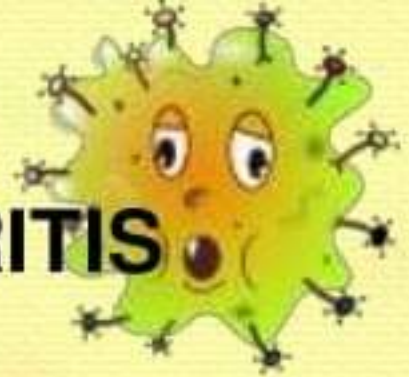
CAUSES



- **Drugs** – certain drugs, such as antibiotics, can cause gastroenteritis in susceptible people and can irritate the digestive tract



INFECTIOUS GASTROENTERITIS



Escherichia coli infection

- this is a common problem for travelers to countries with poor sanitation. Infection is caused by drinking contaminated water or eating contaminated raw fruits and vegetables.

Campylobacter infection

- the bacteria are found in animal feces. Infection is caused by, for example, consuming contaminated food or water, eating undercooked meat (especially chicken), and not washing your hands after handling infected animals.

INFECTIOUS GASTROENTERITIS

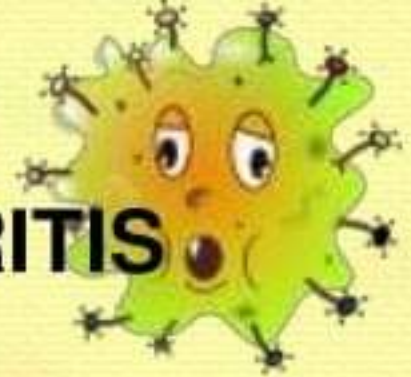
Cryptosporidium infection

- parasites are found in the bowels of humans and animals. Infection is caused by, for example, swimming in a contaminated pool and accidentally swallowing water, or through contact with infected animals. An infected person may spread the parasites to food or surfaces if they don't wash their hands after going to the toilet..

Giardiasis

- parasite infection of the bowel. Infection is caused by, for example, drinking contaminated water, handling infected animals or changing the nappy of an infected baby and not washing your hands afterwards.

INFECTIOUS GASTROENTERITIS



Salmonellosis

- Bacteria are found in animal feces. Infection is caused by eating contaminated food or handling infected animals. An infected person may also spread the bacteria to other people or surfaces by not washing their hands properly.

Shigellosis

- bacteria are found in feces. An infected person may spread the bacteria to food or surfaces if they don't wash their hands after going to the toilet.

INFECTIOUS GASTROENTERITIS

Viral Gastroenteritis

- viruses are found in human feces. Infection is caused by person-to-person contact such as touching contaminated hands, feces or vomit, or by drinking contaminated water or food.



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SYMPTOMS

- Loss of Appetite
- Bloating



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SYMPTOMS

- Nausea and Vomiting
- Diarrhea



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SYMPTOMS

- Abdominal Pain and Cramps
- Body Aches

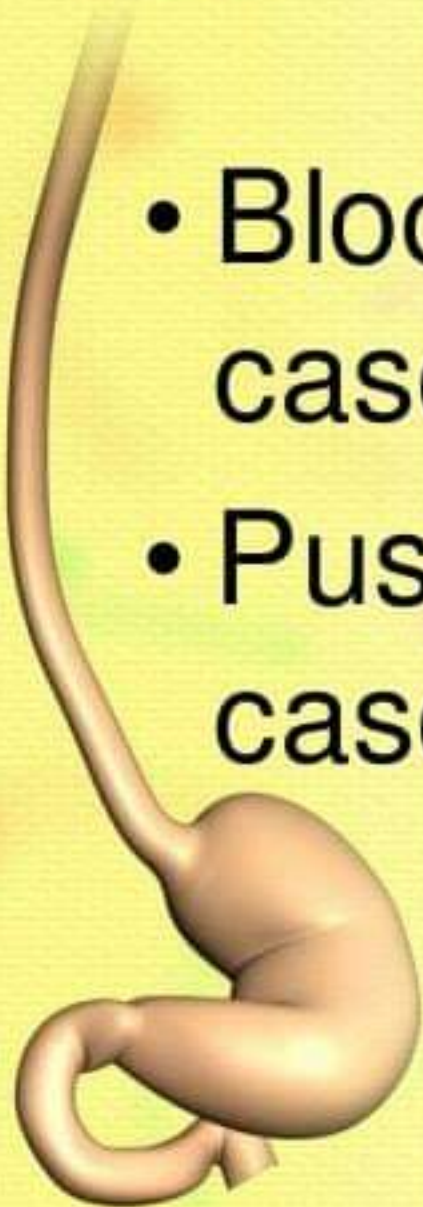


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SYMPTOMS

- Bloody stools (in some cases)
- Pus in the stools (in some cases)

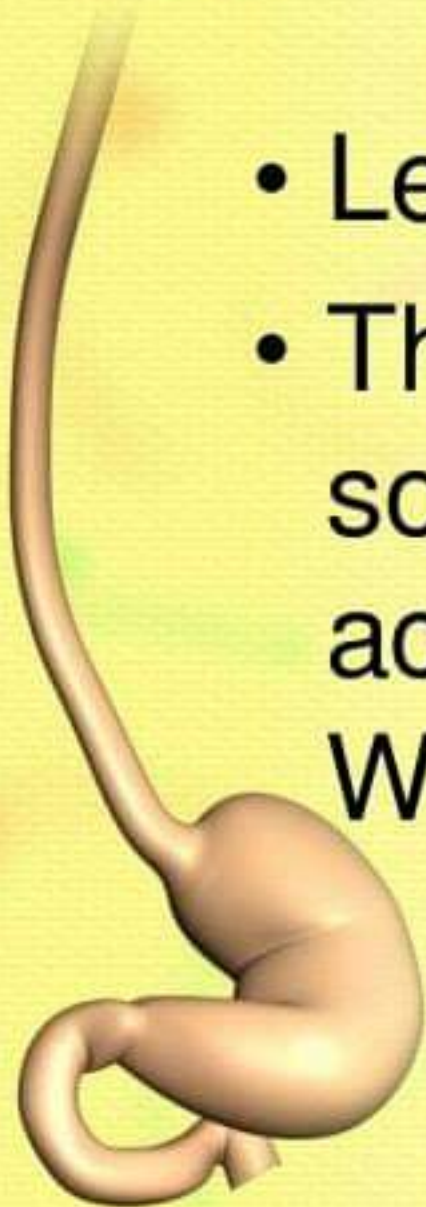


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SYMPTOMS

- Lethargy
- These symptoms are sometimes also accompanied by Fever and Weakness



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COMPLICATION

- The greatest danger presented by gastroenteritis is dehydration. The loss of fluids through diarrhea and vomiting can upset the body's electrolyte balance, leading to potentially life-threatening problems such as heart beat abnormalities (arrhythmia)
- The risk of dehydration increases as symptoms are prolonged. Dehydration should be suspected if a dry mouth, increased or excessive thirst, or scanty urination is experienced



COMPLICATION

- If symptoms do not resolve within a week, an infection or disorder more serious than gastroenteritis may be involved. Symptoms of great concern include a high fever (102 °F [38.9 °C] or above), blood or mucus in the diarrhea, blood in the vomit, and severe abdominal pain or swelling. These symptoms require prompt medical attention.

DIAGNOSIS



- The symptoms of gastroenteritis are usually enough to identify the illness
- It is important to establish the cause, as different types of gastroenteritis respond to different treatments. Diagnostic methods may include:
 - Medical history
 - Physical examination
 - Blood tests
 - Stool tests

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TREATMENT

Treatment depends on the cause but may include:

- Plenty of fluids and Right Diet
- Oral rehydration drinks, available from your chemist
- Admission to hospital and intravenous fluid replacement, in severe cases

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TREATMENT

- Antibiotics, if bacteria are the cause
- Drugs to kill the parasites, if parasites are the cause
- Avoiding anti-vomiting or anti-diarrhea drugs unless prescribed or recommended by your doctor, because these medications will keep the infection inside your body



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PREVENTION

General suggestions on how to reduce the risk of gastroenteritis include:

- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after going to the toilet or changing nappies, after smoking, after using a handkerchief or tissue, or after handling animals
- Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water before preparing food or eating



PREVENTION

- Use disposable paper towels to dry your hands rather than cloth towels, since the bacteria can survive for some time on objects
- Keep cold food cold (below 5 C) and hot food hot (above 60 C) to discourage the growth of bacteria
- Make sure foods are thoroughly cooked

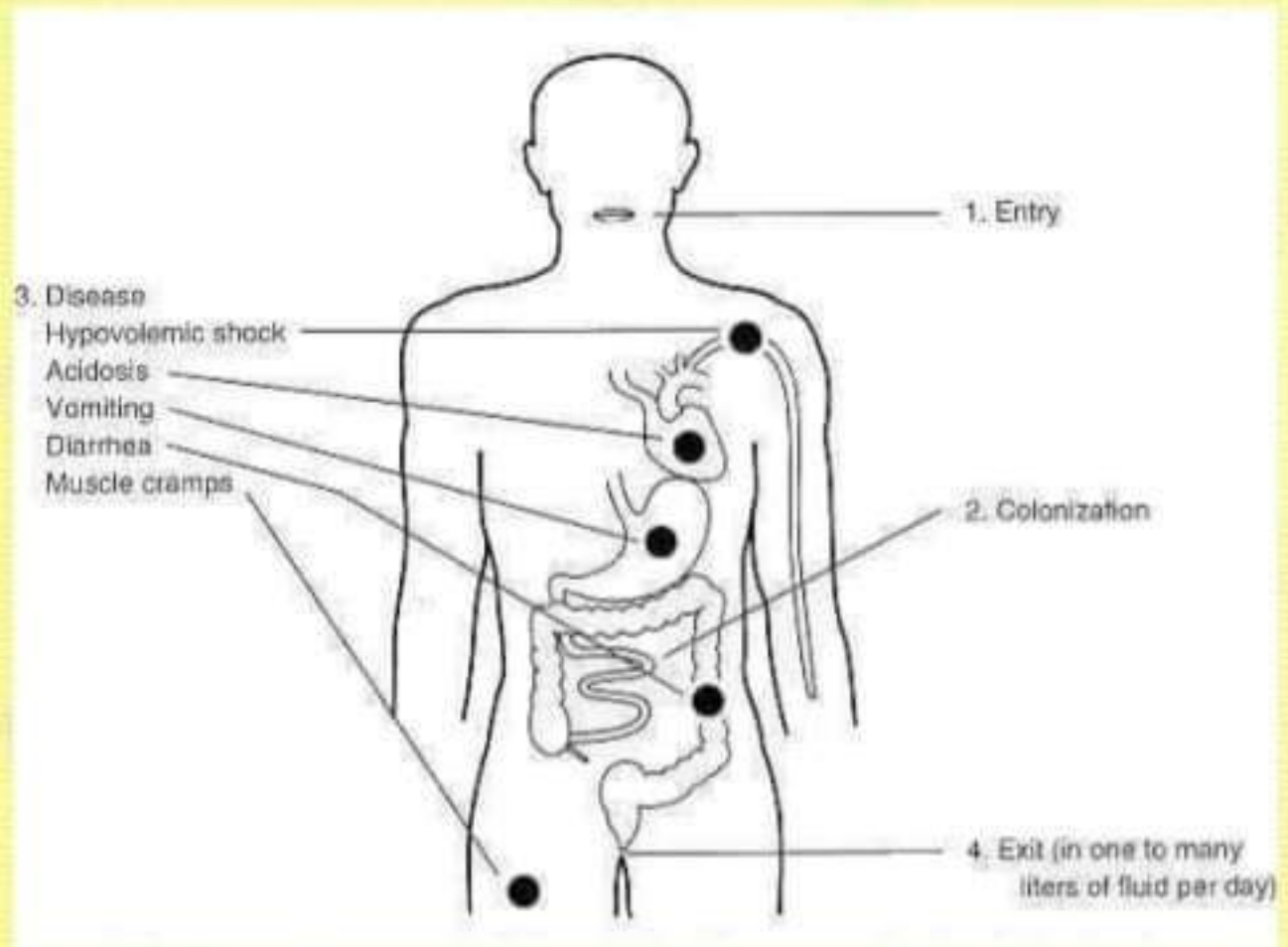
PROGNOSIS

- Gastroenteritis is usually resolved within 2 to 3 days and there are no long-term effects. If dehydration occurs, recovery is extended by a few days



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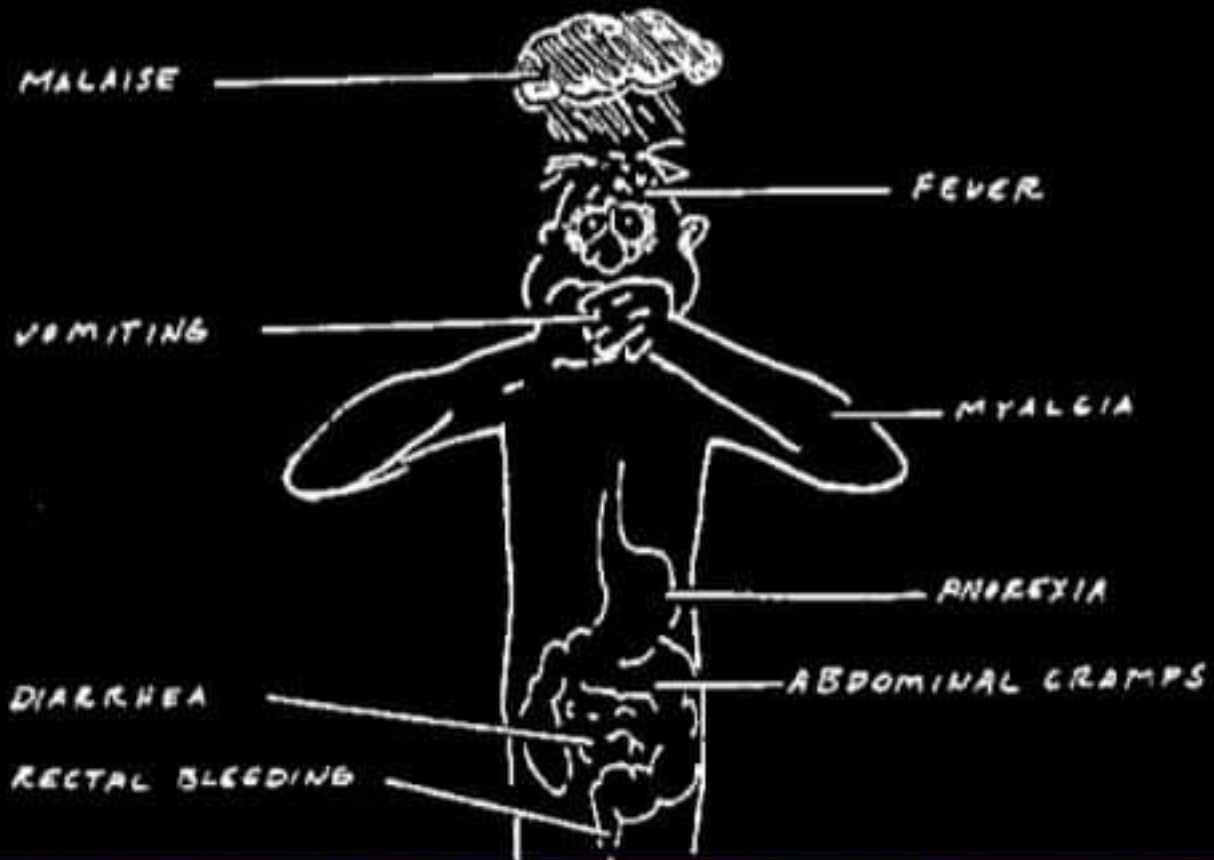


DISEASE PROCESS

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CLINICAL FEATURES OF ACUTE GASTROENTERITIS



CLINICAL FEATURES OF GASTROENTERITIS

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THANK YOU!!!



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