Gastroenteritis in Diwaniya.

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Abstract

Diarrhoeal disease is an important cause of morbidity worldwide, and represents a leading cause of death especially in children,the majority of patients with acute Gastroenteritis do not seek medical advice and investigations are frequently omitted In those who do these investigations, therfore, there are no true records for this diseaseThis study aims to evaluate cases of gastroenteritis and effectiveness of therapy.Over (2) years period from January 2004-january 2006. evaluation of (318) patients With diarrhea were done in Diwaniya Teaching Hospital, who satisfied the following Inclusion criteria; (a) age > 16 y, (b) presented with acute gastroenteritis (C) treated with Or without observation and (d) had positive stool culture.

Three hundred and eighteen patients were included in this study; pathogens identified Were Enteropathogenic E.coli (62.92%) and the lowest with Enterotoxigeneic E .coli Bloody diarrohea were present in (30) patients, mean duration of diarrohea from onset to discharge for those needed admission was 5 days.Majority of patients showed favourable response to simple rehydration measures, with the higher rates of dehydration seen among Campylobacter isolate. Most patients with bacterial gastroenteritis do not present with high fever ,bloody Diarrhea,or persistant diarrhea, but generally have quite sever disease.

Introduction

Gastroenteritis is one of the most common diseases throughout the world, carried higher Incidence of morbidity and to some extent mortality especially in children (1, 2) Most episodes are brief and donot require medical attension.but the social and economic burden are substancial because of high incidence.(3)

Most case is viral >40%, those patienta st risk include, traveellers, infants, homosexuals

Immunocompromised, elderly and those with usage of antibiotics (4).

Little is known about health seeking behaviour but it is likely that the severity and duration of symptoms play arole. (5)

Because these factors are interrelated the relative importance of a pathogen will differ

Between patients who are seeking medical advice (6, 7)

Several similar studies were done through out the world trying to link between different Organisms and appearance of symptoms (7)

Materials and **Methods**

A (318) patients were enrolled in this study who are attending the outpatient clinic and the evening emergency unit in the hospital, by virtue of presence of symptoms Of vomiting,diarrohea,abdominal cramps,these symptoms ranging in severity from mild disease to those with near circulatory collapse.

All patients asked for simple medical history regarding the onset of the disease ,duration Of symptoms,and history of prolonged antibiotics use.

Inclusion criteria for patients enrolled in this study are .

a.age >16y.

b.acute presentation with signs and symptoms of gastroenteritis.

c.those with positive stool culture.

ALL patients were asked for the following;

a.general stool analysis

b. stool culture and sensitivity

c. some of them required to do lower gastrointestinal endoscopy

 (sigmoidoscopy) due to their protracted course with no favourable response to treatment. those patients requiring admission to the medical wards for moderate to sever disease treatedempirically with rehydration,ciprofloxacin and doxycycline.

Results

Atotal number of (318) patients included in this study, the fecal isolate showed the following results

Table 1: The percent of infection according to the causative pathogen of gastroenteritis in Diwaniya

NO.OF PATIENTS	CAUSATIVE PATHOGEN	%
(198)	Enteropathogenic E.col	(62.62%)
(66)	Salmonella	(20.75%)
(15)	Shigella	(4.71%)
(15)	Campylobacter	(4.71%)
(14)	Staphylococcus	(4.4%)
(10)	Enterotoxigeneic E.coli	(0.31%)

Two –handred sixteen of the total no. of patients (67.92%) was discharged after 24h observation the Emergency unit with simple rehydration measures.(112) requried inpatient observations in the general medical wards (35.22%) Of those (9.34%)   (30) Patients with sever bloody diarrhea required hospitalization for seven days, five of them (1.57%) in whom sigmoidoscopy needed to define the nature of their illness.

Discussion

It is impossible to evaluate the true natureof infectious gastroenteritis in this country or any other area in the world because many cases do not present for investigations rather seeking selfhome treatment (8).The above results showed clearly what we gained from this study that the major causative pathogen is Enteropathogenic E.coli followed by salmonella ,simillar to other studies done in other countries like in indenosia,reflecting the variability between countries regarding the causative agents(9)..

Most of them respondes to rehydration solutions either orally or intravenously in sever cases as antibiotics generally not helpful as it may kill friend bacteria (10), except for those with sever bacterial infection they were treated with antibiotics (10)

Failures to respond to treatment were showed in those who later proved to have inflammatory bowel disease.

Compaired to studies done in other area in the world food borne gastroenteritis is the common to produce morbidity within a given community (11).

Conclusion

Most patients presented with gastroenteritis are responds nicely to rehydration therapy and discharged well with no further observation while antibiotic treatment and prolonged hospitalization needed in minority of them .Further workup is needed to define the viral aetiology of the disease.

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