ACUTE INTESTINAL INFECTIONS IN CHILDREN

K. O. Smiyan, NR-1/1
A. M. Dyadechko, ELA

Acute intestinal infections - a large group of human infectious diseases caused by pathogenic and opportunistic bacteria, viruses and protozoa. Intestinal infections until now occupy a leading position in infectious diseases, especially in childhood, second in incidence only to influenza and acute respiratory infections. Registered in the world each year to 1-1.2 billion diarrheal diseases, about 5 million children die each year from intestinal infections and their complications.

Intestinal infections can be spread in many ways. Some people become infected by eating contaminated shellfish, raw or undercooked meat, or unpasteurized dairy products, or from drinking or swimming in contaminated water. Others get sick after touching a surface (such as a kitchen counter) or bowel movement (when changing a diaper or doing laundry, for example) contaminated with an infectious organism. If they forget to wash their hands, they can carry the organism to their mouths on their hands or on food that they eat. Outbreaks of intestinal infections occur when many people eat or drink the same contaminated food or water.

For intestinal infections of bacterial etiology are common in summer-autumn rise in incidence for viral – in the autumn-winter period.

Clinically, intestinal infection characterized by symptoms of intoxication (lethargy, decreased appetite, fever, etc.), often the development of infectious toxicosis syndrome (hyperthermia, convulsions, fainting, dehydration, etc.) are one of the causes of deaths. In almost all cases, there are disorders of the gastrointestinal tract vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhea, i.e., more frequent bowel movements and increased at the expense of the liquid.

So, acute intestinal infection remain topical problem of modern pediatrics. When the advent of weakness, fever, vomiting or diarrhea require immediate hospitalization to prevent death in children.