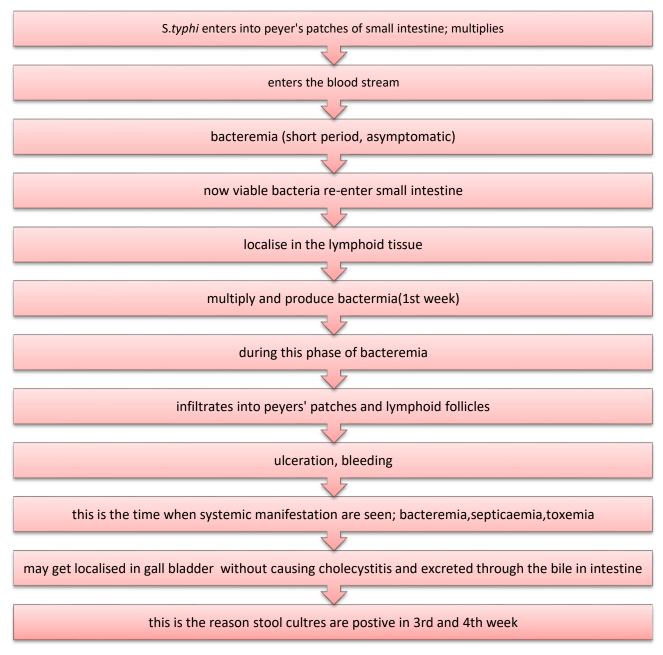


Enteric fever

- Typhoid- S.typhi
- Paratyphoid fever S.paratyphi
- → Typhoid fever:
 - Fever
 - Malaise
 - Rashes
 - Splenomegaly
 - Leucopenia



Aetiopathogenesis and pathology



Clinical features:

- Incubation period: 10-14 days
- Normal cases: high grade fever, remittent fever
- Step ladder rise pattern of the fever
- At the end of 1st week: rose spots can appear
- Abdominal pain, discomfort, diarrhoea gets marked
- If left untreated enteric encephalopathy
- Relapse: the reappearance of all the clinical features of typhoid fever within 2 weeks of clinical recovery.



• Chronic carrier state: individual documented to release typhoid bacilli in the stool for almost a year.

➤ Clinical diagnosis:

- 1st week:
 - normocytic normochromic
 - anemia
 - leucopenia,
 - blood culture may be positive
- 2nd week:
 - Anemia
 - Leucopenia
 - Widal test is positive
- 3rd week:
 - Anemia
 - Leucopenia
 - Widal test, urine test, stool culture positive
- Complications:
 - a. Intestinal:
 - Haemorrhage
 - Perforation
 - Peritonitis
 - b. Extraintestinal
 - Myocarditis
 - Meningitis
 - Cholecystitis
 - Encephalopathy
- Treatment: (4-fluroquinolones)
 - Ciprofloxacin
 - Levoflaxins
 - 2nd generation cephalosporins Ceftriaxone

