



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-fluoroquinolones)
 - Ciprofloxacin
 - Levofloxins
 - 2nd generation cephalosporins - Ceftriaxone

