



SNS COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES

SNS Kalvi Nagar, Coimbatore - 35

Affiliated to Dr MGR Medical University, Chennai



DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT

COURSE NAME: PAEDISTRICS

II YEAR

UNIT II: PAEDIATRIC CONDITION

TOPIC 1: DOWNS SYNDROME



Definition





Definition



- Diarrhoea is defined as the passage of three or more loose or liquid stools per day (or more frequent passage than is normal for the individual). Frequent passing of formed stools is not diarrhoea, nor is the passing of loose, "pasty" stools by breastfed babies.



CAUSES



- Diarrhea can occur with fever, nausea, vomiting, cramps, dehydration, and even rashes. Some of the most common reasons kids get diarrhea include:
- Infection from viruses like rotavirus, bacteria like salmonella and, rarely, parasites like giardia. Viruses are the most common cause of a child's diarrhea. Along with loose or watery stools, symptoms of a viral gastroenteritis infection often include vomiting, stomachache, headache, and fever.



CAUSES



- Medications. Many medications, such as antibiotics, can cause diarrhea.
- Lactose intolerance.
- Fructose.
- Artificial sweeteners.
- Surgery. Partial intestine or gallbladder removal surgeries can sometimes cause diarrhea.



SYMPTOMS



- Abdominal cramps or pain
- Bloating
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Fever
- Blood in the stool
- Mucus in the stool
- Urgent need to have a bowel movement



DIAGNOSIS



Blood test. A complete blood count test, measurement of electrolytes and kidney function tests can help indicate the severity of your diarrhea.

Stool test. Your doctor might recommend a stool test to see if a bacterium or parasite is causing your diarrhea.

Hydrogen breath test. This type of test can help your doctor determine if you have a lactose intolerance. After you drink a liquid that contains high levels of lactose, your doctor measures the amount of hydrogen in your breath at regular intervals. Breathing out too much hydrogen indicates that you aren't fully digesting and absorbing lactose.

Flexible sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy. Using a thin, lighted tube that's inserted in your rectum, your doctor can see inside your colon. The device is also equipped with a tool that allows your doctor to take a small sample of tissue (biopsy) from your colon. Flexible sigmoidoscopy provides a view of the lower colon, while colonoscopy allows the doctor to see the entire colon.

Upper endoscopy. Doctors use a long, thin tube with a camera on the end to examine your stomach and upper small intestine. They may remove a tissue sample (biopsy) for analysis in the laboratory.



Management



- Antibiotics or anti-parasitics
- Treatment to replace fluids-Oral rehydration solutions
- Intravenous fluids
- Dietary changes
- Anti-vomiting drugs