



## SNS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES

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### TYPHOID

#### INTRODUCTION

Typhoid fever also known as enteric fever.

It is potentially fatal, and cause multi systemic illness.

On proper treatment, it is curable.

Untreated typhoid fever leads to several complications.

#### EPIDEMIOLOGY

It occurs most often in children and young adults between 5 and 19 years old.

In 2013, it resulted in about 161,000 deaths.

Populations of Asia

Africa

Caribbean islands

#### ETIOLOGY

Salmonella typhi

Salmonella paratyphi

#### MODE OF TRANSMISSION

Contaminated food and beverages

Sewage contaminated water

Using contaminated toilets and neglecting hand hygiene

#### RISK FACTORS

In low pH (1.5).

Reduction in gastric acidity.

Antacids

Proton pump inhibitors

### **PATHOPHYSIOLOGY**

Presence of salmonella in the gut

Engulfed by phagocytes (phagocytosis)

Pass into mucus and combine with macrophages.

On combining, it attracts T cells and neutrophils

On activation of T cells and neutrophils, they release inflammatory mediators and causes inflammation.

### **SYMPTOMS**

Usually signs and symptoms begins at 7-14 days after ingestion of bacteria.

Fever and bradycardia.

On 1st week:

Abdominal pain

Constipation

Dry cough

Dull frontal headache

Delirium

Malaise

At end of 1st week, appearance of red spots on back and chest of the patient.

On 2nd week

Signs and symptoms progress

Splenomegaly

Bradycardia

On 3rd week

Anorexia

Weight loss

Conjunctivitis

Severe Abdominal distention

Green-yellow liquid diarrhoea ( pea soup diarrhoea)

Peritonitis

Toxemia

Pericarditis

Intestinal hemorrhage

## **COMPLICATIONS**

Neuropsychiatric complications

Disorientation

Delirium, restlessness

Facial twitching

Convulsions

Stupor

Obtundation, coma

Myelitis

Polyneuropathy

Spastic paraplegia

Cranial neuritis

Depression

Respiratory complications

Pneumonia

Ulceration of Pharynx

CVS complications

Myocarditis

Pericarditis

Hepatobiliary complications

Jaundice

Pancreatitis

Hepatomegaly

Intestinal complications

Intestinal hemorrhage

Intestinal perforation

Genitourinary complications

Glomerulitis

Proteinuria

Nephritic syndrome

Hematologic complications  
Intravascular coagulation

**TREATMENT**

Azithromycin

Cephalosporin antibiotics:

Cefixime

Cefotaxime

Ceftriaxone

Ceftazidime

Cefoperazone

Ceftibuten

Cefdinir

Carbapenems

Imipinem

Meropenem

Ertapenem