

**In the name of God**

**Management of acute GE**

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# سوالات مورد نظر در برخورد با کودک مبتلا به گاستروآنتریت

1- نوع اسهال؟

2- علت اسهال؟

3- شدت اسهال؟

4- عوارض همراه؟

5- نوع درمان؟

# Classification of diarrhea according to the duration:

1- Acute <7 days

2- Prolonged >7<14 days

3- Persistent or chronic >14 days

# Acute GE, Management

Management depends on:

## 1- Clinical types of diarrhea:

1-watery      2-bloody (dysentery)

## 2-Etiology:

1-viral      2-bacterial      3-parasite

## 3- Condition ( classification):

1- class A      2-class B      3-class C

## 4- Nutritional status:

1-Well nourished      2- poor(under)nourished

# Acute GE, Management

## Goals of management:

1-Prevention and/or treatment of dehydration

2-Prevention of progression to **PD**

3-Providing adequate nutrition and prevention of malnutrition

4-Treatment of etiology **if possible**

# Acute GE, Management

## 4 F Rule:

1- **F1:** Fluid therapy

2- **F2:** Feeding

3- **F3:** Further actions

4- **F4:** FU

# Acute GE, Management

## Recommended treatment:

1- ORT(**ORS**)

2- Zinc

3- Antibiotics

4- **Probiotics?**

# Acute GE, Management

## ORS(ORT):

1-Indications

2-contraindications

3-Dose and duration of recommendation

4-Pitfalls

# ORS

## Subtypes:

**1-Standard (WHO, ORS)**

**Osmolarity: 290-310 mmol/L**

**2- Low osmolarity (European , ORS)**

**Osmolarity: 215-260 mmol/L**

# Acute GE, Management

**Antibiotic:** Who needs antibiotic?

1-Bloody diarrhea(**dysentery**)

2-Cholera

3-Parenteral diarrhea

4-Sepsis, shock

# Acute GE, Management

**Antibiotic:** Who needs antibiotic?

5-Neonates

6-Severe malnutrition

7-Giardia

8-Amebiasis

**With thanks**



# Acute GE and probiotics

## Probiotics:

### 1- Bacteria:

- 1- Lactobacillus
- 2- Bifidobacteria

### 2- yeast( *Saccharomyces Boulardii*)

# The beneficial role of probiotics in acute GE

They act against enteric pathogens by:

- 1- Competing for available nutrients
- 2- Competing for binding sites
- 3- Making the gut contents acidic
- 4- Providing a variety of chemicals
- 5- Increasing immune response to invading pathogens
- 6- Synthesize compounds that destroy or inhibit pathogens

# The role of probiotics in acute GE

Considering the available results of different studies:

- 1- Probiotics can reduce the duration and severity of acute infectious GE.
- 2- Probiotics are safe and have beneficial effects in shortening the duration and reducing the stool frequency in acute GE.
- 3- No serious, significant adverse effect with probiotics have been reported .

# The role of probiotics in acute GE

The magnitude of benefit is affected by:

1- Strains

2-Dose

3-Pathogen

4- Combination with prebiotics

5 - Timing of administration

**Note:**

1- If the decision is made to use probiotics , they should be administered as soon as possible.

2- The duration of treatment is about **5-7 days**