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Acute diarrhea as current medical and public health worldwide problematic

Liana Monica Deac

Public Health Institute, Romania

Acute diarrhea of infectious etiology, refers to gastroenteritis and is associated with clinical signs and symptoms including: nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and cramps, bloating, flatulence, fever, passage of bloody stools, and fecal urgency disorders. Diarrheal illness is a problem, with substantial regional variation in the prevalence of specific pathogens. In fact the diseases, are the second leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide and can cause real public health problems. Such diarrhea was studied as a medical disorder, in a 3 year period, 2017-2020, in Transylvania region from Romania. Relevant were 3577 number of cases, appeared almost during July to August. The case incidence for the disease arrived at 65%, in the entire summer season. The data were transmitted by 12 district Sanitary Polices, to the Public Health Center. This all were mostly diagnosed by the territorial family doctors and more than 50%, have need some days of hospitalization, because of several disease disorders. For this disorders it was used a specific adequate fluid and electrolyte replacement as key of the treatment, to managing the illnesses. Even so, 3 children under 5 year's age died, because of severe complications and organic failed was estimate to be the cause of their deaths. Clinical and epidemiological evaluation defined the severity and type of each acute diarrhea illness. The detected infectious etiology, where determined in authorized Microbiology laboratories, and there were identified: Shigella spp, Salmonella spp, Campylobacter spp, Yersinia spp, Rotavirus, Giardia. Most number of cases appeared in children in 63%, followed by elderly or adult people in 17% each. Acute diarrheal illness had to be considered a major public health issue, against which control efforts are needed worldwide. Public health surveillance of infectious acute diarrhea, includes obligatory strategies of current infection control activities.

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liana_deac@yahoo.com