Intestinal infectious diseases

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Notifiable intestinal infectious diseases

- Cholera
- Bacillary dysentery
- Enteric fever
- Viral hepatitis
- Food poisoning
- Watery diarrhoea

Ranking the intestinal infection in hospital admission

Year	Rank	Percentage
2006	8	3.8
2005	8	3.9
2004	8	4
2003	8	3.8
2002	7	3.9
2001	6	4
2000	6	4.1

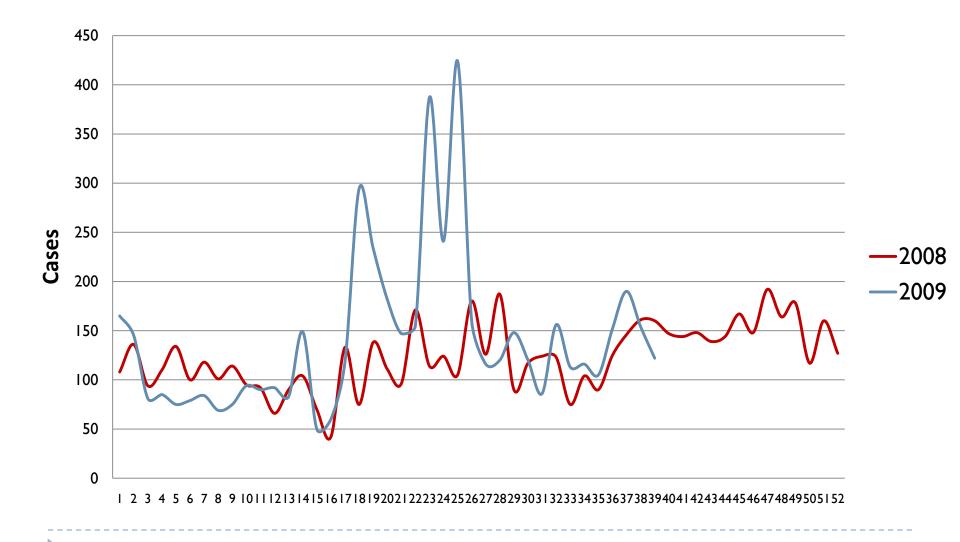
Bacillary dysentery rates

			dy series	y races		1
	2Q 2009	1Q 2009	4Q 2008	3Q 2008	2Q 2008	1Q 2008
Kilinochchi	0.00	0.00	54.39	37.70	7.42	1.24
Mullaitivu	0.00	1.08	22.09	10.78	2.16	0.54
Colombo	2.39	2.02			1.69	1.90
Gampaha	2.41	1.68	3.19	3.10	2.11	2.07
Polonnaruwa	3.04	2.54	8.87	10.14	10.90	8.11
Kurunegala	3.59	3.13	5.74	3.07	2.28	7.05
Moneragala	4.30	3.39	15.16	16.07	37.11	14.48
Hambantota	4.65	4.65	10.19	6.26	4.47	4.83
Kalmunai	5.23	13.36	31.66	18.88	32.83	17.43
Galle	5.34	5.24	6.86	4.86	6.29	3.33
Puttalam	5.35	5.22	15.55	4.72	1.91	4.08
Anuradhapura	5.49	3.12	11.49	5.37	3.12	3.12
Kandy	6.01	7.35	5.57	7.87	5.34	5.05
Kegalle	6.79	4.20			7.78	17.65
Ampara	7.08	3.54	9.55		29.02	23.71
Matale	7.22	5.73	14.01	8.06	13.58	15.49
Kalutara	7.36	7.54	9.73	5.17	8.33	8.94
Trincomalee	8.10	6.84	8.86	8.61	7.85	6.84
Matara	9.50	11.50		7.00	6.75	7.38
Badulla	9.77	8.79		17.83	16.36	14.65098
Jaffna	10.44	8.84	9.37		10.71	11.25
Ratnapura	12.59	17.21	12.77		8.61	7.03
Total	13.86	6.57	10.66		7.90	7.33
Batticaloa	17.56	4.98	21.49	8.12	5.11	2.88
Nuwara-Eliya	21.47	15.04	14.22		10.53	8.20
Mannar	41.33	12.29		10.05	4.47	7.82
Vavuniya	672.14	19.92	12.17	11.62	12.72	6.64

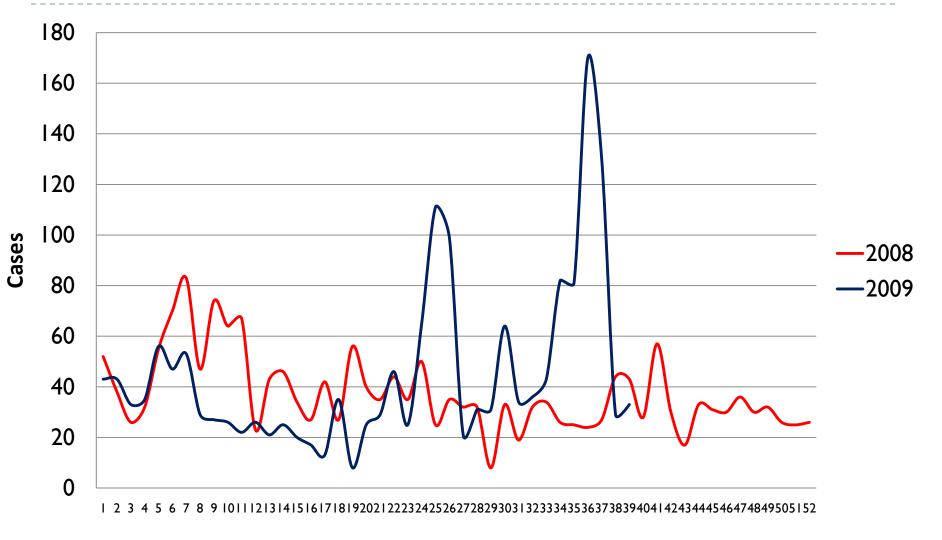
Enteric fever rates (cases per 100,000 population)

	2Q 2009	1Q 2009	4Q 2008	3Q 2008	2Q 2008
Vavuniya	78.00	1.11	1.66	4.98	1.11
Mannar	24.58	62.56	11.17	44.69	32.40
Jaffna	23.56	19.28	9.91	5.89	19.81
Nuwara-Eliya	9.84	7.79	4.92	6.43	13.26
Puttalam	2.55	4.59	2.29	3.06	10.58
Total Sri					
Lanka	2.54	2.27	1.98	1.87	2.45

Notified cases of Bacillary dysentery 2008 & 2009 by weeks

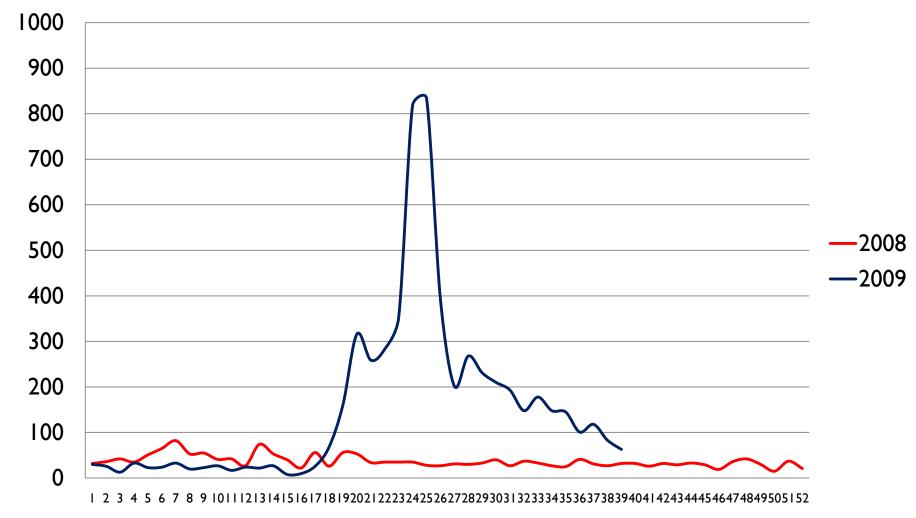


Notified cases of Enteric fever 2008 & 2009 by weeks



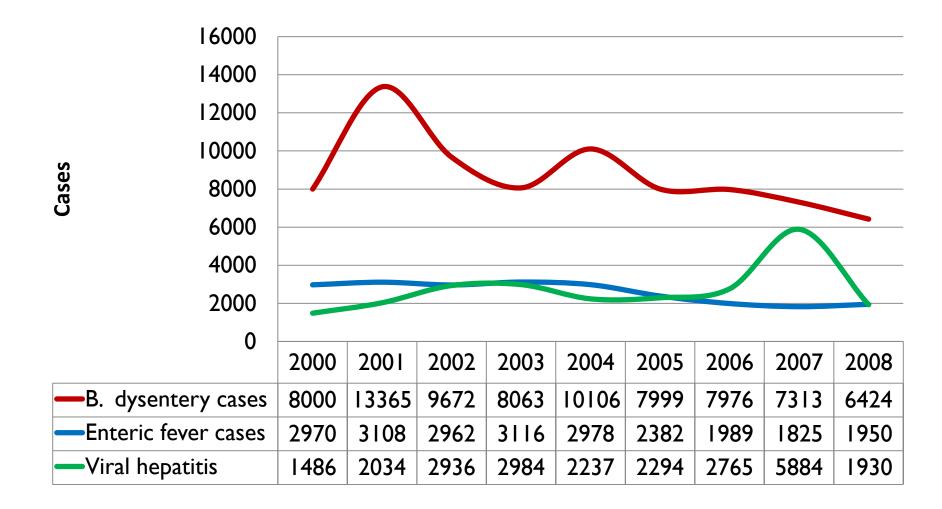
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Notified cases of Viral hepatitis 2008 & 2009 by weeks

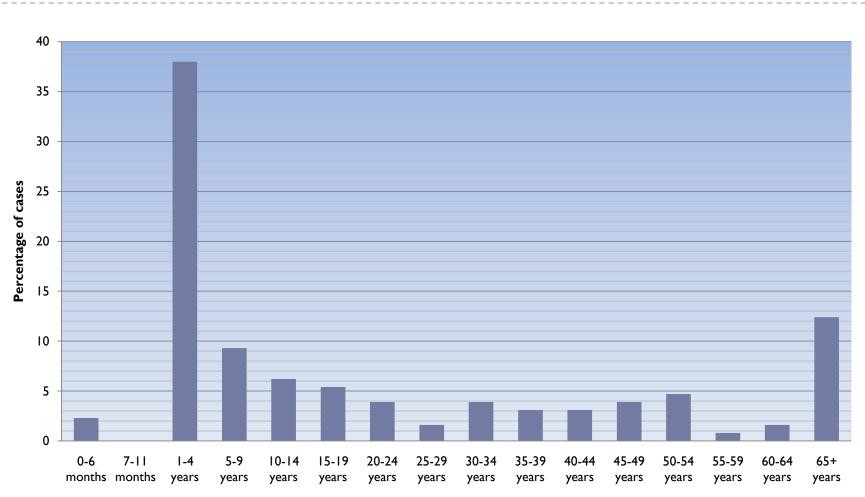


Cases

Notified cases of intestinal infectious diseases by years

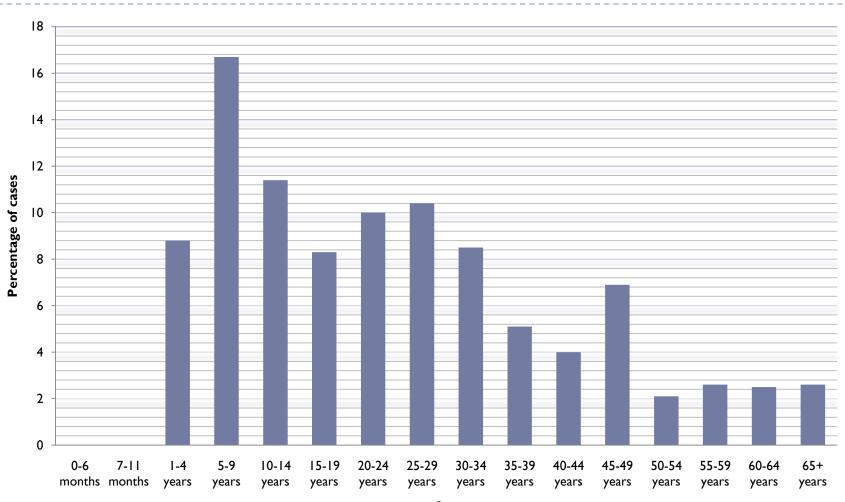


Age distribution of the notified cases of Watery diarrhoea in 2008



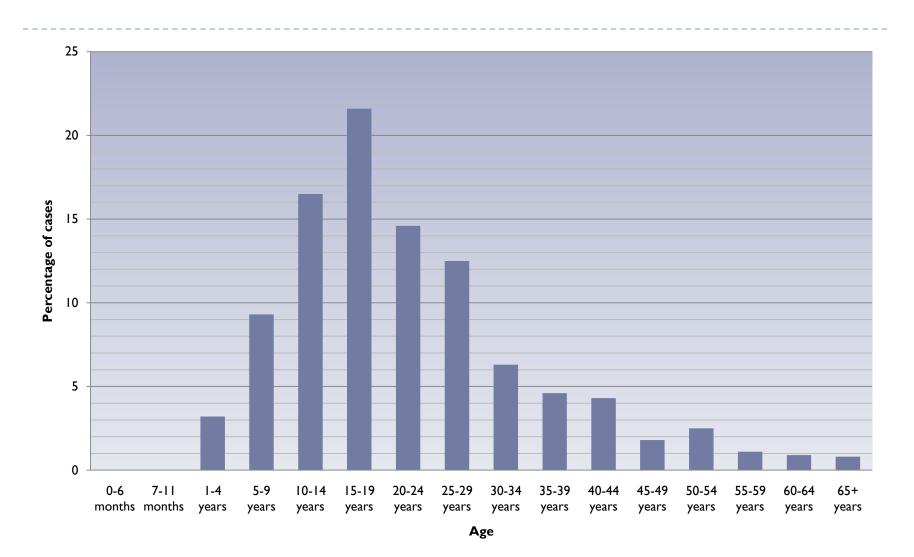
age

Age distribution of the notified cases of Enteric fever in 2008



Age

Age distribution of the notified cases of Viral hepatitis in 2008



	Dysentery
Colombo	298
Gampaha	243
Kalutara	367
Kandy	321
Matale	241
Nuwara-Eliya	320
Galle	224
Hambantota	144
Matara	247
Jaffna	162
Kilinochchi	163
Mannar	29
Vavuniya	78
Mullaitivu	66
Batticaloa	287
Ampara	277
Trincomalee	127
Kurunegala	278
Puttalam	206
Anuradhapura	185
Polonnaruwa	150
Badulla	516
Moneragala	366
Ratnapura	460
Kegalle	322
Kalmunai	347

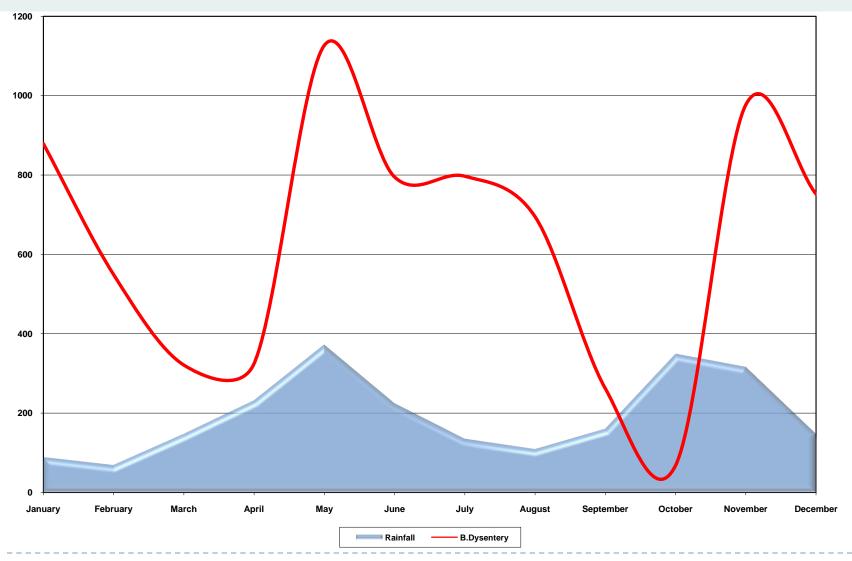
	Enteric fever
Colombo	206
Gampaha	64
Kalutara	87
Kandy	69
Matale	58
Nuwara-Eliya	261
Galle	18
Hambantota	8
Matara	38
Jaffna	271
Kilinochchi	1
Mannar	165
Vavuniya	15
Mullaitivu	18
Batticaloa	32
Ampara	9
Trincomalee	13
Kurunegala	58
Puttalam	165
Anuradhapura	12
Polonnaruwa	29
Badulla	132
Moneragala	58
Ratnapura	57
Kegalle	89-
Kalmunai	17

	Viral hepatitis
Colombo	118
Gampaha	200
Kalutara	48
Kandy	134
Matale	31
Nuwara-Eliya	109
Galle	8
Hambantota	17
Matara	15
Jaffna	46
Kilinochchi	2
Mannar	17
Vavuniya	5
Mullaitivu	10
Batticaloa	95
Ampara	16
Trincomalee	15
Kurunegala	89
Puttalam	34
Anuradhapura	16
Polonnaruwa	23
Badulla	201
Moneragala	63
Ratnapura	65
Kegalle	523
Kalmunai	30

	Watery diarrhoea
Colombo	1
Gampaha	0
Kalutara	0
Kandy	26
Matale	190
Nuwara-Eliya	0
Galle	1
Hambantota	20
Matara	0
Jaffna	0
Kilinochchi	0
Mannar	0
Vavuniya	0
Mullaitivu	0
Batticaloa	2
Ampara	0
Trincomalee	0
Kurunegala	0
Puttalam	10
Anuradhapura	5
Polonnaruwa	0
Badulla	0
Moneragala	0
Ratnapura	0
Kegalle	58
Kalmunai	0

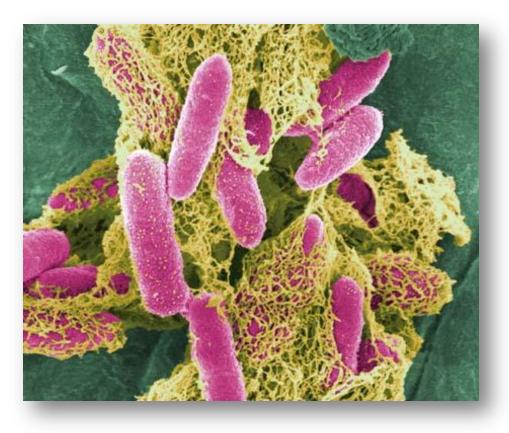
2009 by 39 weeks					
	Dysentery	Enteric fever		Viral hepatitis	Watery diarrhoea
Colombo		177	177	106	
Gampaha		126	37	179	
Kalutara		298	49	72	
Kandy		230	24	107	
Matale		105	26	80	74
Nuwara-Eliya		363	160	73	
Galle		210	3	28	
Hambantota		79	6	40	2
Matara		228	6	53	
Jaffna		99	221	166	
Kilinochchi		0	0	0	
Mannar		82	99	55	0
Vavuniya		1584	602	3753	2111
Mullaitivu		2	I	0	0
Batticaloa		242	15	18	0
Ampara		56	12	29	l
Trincomalee		113	9	49	0
Kurunegala		188	61	134	·
Puttalam		129	64	38	
Anuradhapura		100	7	170	0
Polonnaruwa		73	21	68	0
Badulla		255	39	278	0
Moneragala		103	23	81	
Ratnapura		426	47	153	16
Kegalle		157	41	209	14
Kalmunai		91	14	19	0
		5516	1764	5958	2289

Association of B. Dysentery with annual rainfall in Sri Lanka



Watery diarrhoea

Enterotoxigenic E. coli gastroenteritis



E. coli bacterium. Leading cause of infant morbidity worldwide. Infects by consuming sewage contaminated water

What is E. coli?

- Escherichia coli: a bacteria (germ) that causes severe cramps and diarrhea
- The symptoms are worse in children and older people, and especially in people who have another illness

- Symptoms start about 7 days after the infection,
- The first sign is severe abdominal cramps that start suddenly.
- After a few hours, watery diarrhea starts.
- The diarrhea causes your body to lose fluids and electrolytes (dehydration).
- The infection makes sores in intestines, so the stools become bloody.
- May have a mild fever or no fever, nausea or vomiting.

> The diagnosis is made by finding *E. coli* in a stool culture.

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Antibiotic treatments available

Bacillary dysentery

Shigella



Caused by species of *Shigella* bacteria. Most infection is seen in children 1-10 years old; a very low dose can cause illness. Waterborne transmission is responsible for a majority of the outbreaks.

Shigellosis is caused by;

- Shigella sonnei,
- Shigella flexneri,
- Shigella dysenteriae

- People infected with the bacteria release it into their stool.
- The bacteria can spread from an infected person to contaminate water or food, or directly to another person.

- Getting just a little bit of the Shigella bacteria into your mouth is enough to cause symptoms.
- Outbreaks of shigellosis are associated with poor sanitation, contaminated food and water, and crowded living conditions.

Symptoms usually develop about 1 to 7 days (average 3 days) after you come in contact with the bacteria.

Symptoms

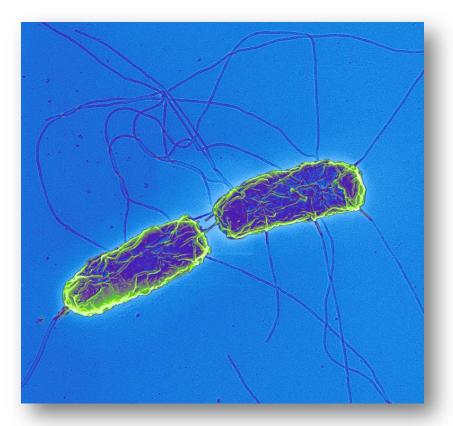
- Acute (sudden) <u>abdominal pain</u> or cramping
- Acute (suden) fever
- Blood, mucus, or pus in stool
- Crampy rectal pain (<u>tenesmus</u>)
- Nausea and vomiting
- Watery diarrhea

The symptoms usually last 2 to 7 days.

- Treatment is to replace fluids and <u>electrolytes</u> (salt and minerals) lost in diarrhoea.
- Antibiotics can help

Typhoid & Paratyphoid fever (ENTERIC FEVER)

Enteric fever



Caused by Salmonella typhi bacterium, The well that supplied water to the camp was contaminated by surface water.

- Salmonella Typhi lives only in humans. Persons with typhoid fever carry the bacteria in their bloodstream and intestinal tract.
- A small number of persons, called carriers, recover from typhoid fever, but continue to carry the bacteria.
- Both ill persons and carriers shed S.Typhi in their feces (stool).

Signs and symptoms

- Sustained fever as high as 103° to 104° F (39° to 40° C).
- Feel weak, or have stomach pains, headache, or loss of appetite.
- In some cases, patients have a rash of flat, rose-colored spots.
- The only way to know for sure if an illness is typhoid fever is to have samples of stool or blood tested for the presence of S. Typhi.

Prevention

- Vaccination at least one week before you travel
- However, persons who do not get treatment may continue to have fever for weeks or months, and as many as 20% may die from complications of the Infection.

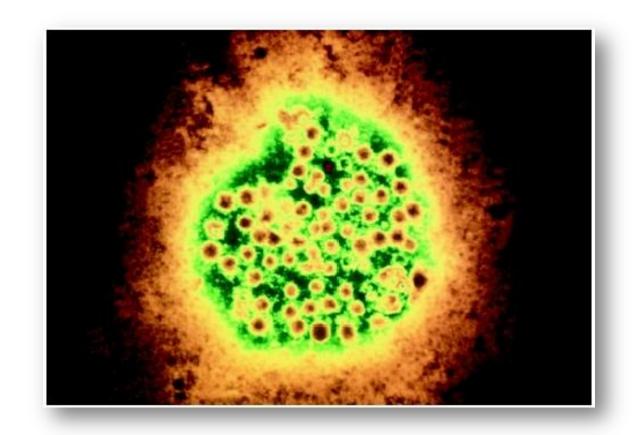
"Boil it, cook it, peel it, or forget it"

- You drink boiled cool or bottled water .
- Bottled carbonated water is safer than uncarbonated water.
- Ask for drinks without ice unless the ice is made from bottled or boiled water.
- Avoid popsicles and flavored ices that may have been made with contaminated water.
- Eat foods that have been thoroughly cooked and that are still hot and steaming.

- Avoid raw vegetables and fruits that cannot be peeled.
- When you eat raw fruit or vegetables that can be peeled, peel them yourself. (Wash your hands with soap first.)
- Do not eat the peelings.
- Avoid foods and beverages from street vendors.

Hepatitis

Hepatitis A



Caused by Hepatitis A virus. The term hepatitis relates to inflammation of the liver. water/food borne

- Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver.
- Inflammation causes soreness and swelling.
- Hepatitis is most commonly caused by one of the six hepatitis viruses (A, B, C, D, E or G).

- There are 2 main kinds of hepatitis, acute hepatitis (shortlived) and chronic hepatitis (lasting at least 6 months).
- Acute hepatitis, the liver might become inflamed very suddenly and you might have nausea, vomiting, fever and body aches

When the inflammation doesn't go away in 6 months, the person has chronic hepatitis

Symptoms:

- Nausea ,Vomiting , Jaundice (the yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes)
- Low-grade fever (fever up to 102 degrees)
- Fatigue
- Pain in your abdomen, especially on your right side
- Dark-colored urine
- Loss of appetite
- Muscle pain

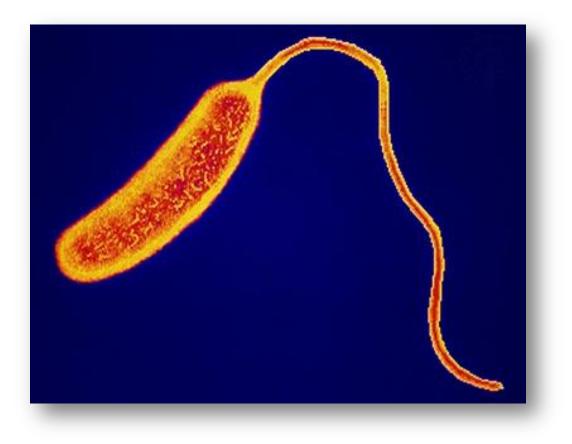
- Contagious soon after infection and before symptoms appear.
- Adults are no longer contagious 2 weeks after the illness begins.
- Children and people who have weak immune systems may be contagious for up to 6 months.

Botulinum



Clostridium botulinum bacteria - gastro-intestinal food/water borne; can grow in food

Cholera



Vibrio cholerae bacterium This disease is extremely contagious; if untreated, dehydration can lead to death.

Prevention



Thank you