

INTRODUCTION
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Acute infantile gastroenteritis is a common problem which is most distressing for physicians as well as parents. It is a major cause of death among infants in this country. It is also an important cause of morbidity in surviving cases. Apart from malnutrition, which may frequently result from persistence of diarrhea, the different body systems may suffer as result of it.

Among the systems frequently affected are renal system, central nervous system and respiratory system. These affections are mostly due to fluid and electrolyte disturbances and its sequelae occurring during the course of acute infantile diarrhea.

The complications range from mild to severe one. Severe fluid and electrolyte loss is the most important cause of death as it leads to dehydration, shock and acidosis. The introduction of oral rehydration system has definitely reduced these complications if given early and in proper dilution.

There may also be the persistence of diarrhea and its chronicity that represents a major problem.

Another distressing complication is a coagulopathy which may lead to haematemesis.

The aim of this work is to review these complications and its mechanisms of occurrence together with its proper treatment.

Also, we will report some of them, which are frequently encountered as a result of acute gastroenteritis.
