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# Incidence of hypernatremia in infants with acute gastroenteritis

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Hypernatremic dehydration is the most serious type of hypernatremic dehydration and the various factors that brain damage. (Clarke et al 1979). In our study the incidence recognized cause of permanent may contribute to its occurrence were studied among infants of the study who presented with acute diarrhea of less than 5 days duration the incidence was (6.4%), which is studied. According to the results of our study, considered low. The factors behind this low incidence were of hypernatremic dehydration. recommend the following points aiming to reduce the incidence we can:

- I. Encouragement of breast feeding which is considered a prophylactic measure against diarrhea and hypernatremic dehydration.
- II. Early use of DRS in its proper concentration and mode of administration as results of this study revealed that of various types of dehydration early proper use of DRS reduces severity and incidence.
- III. Minimizing external fluid loss which may be associated with fluid loss of diarrhea by:
  - A. Early control of vomiting by proper use of DRS.
  - B. Prompt control of fever, chest infection or acidosis if they are present as they increase insensible water loss.
  - C. Minimizing insensible water loss due to high nursing infants with acute diarrhea in a well environmental temperature, this can be achieved by a treated place during hot months of the year.
- IV. Raising the level of television program prepared by the has to visit the doctor or the nearest oral rehydration type of dehydration, insisting on the fact that mothers addition of simple clear informations about this serious national project for control of diarrheal diseases by center as early as possible.