

Difference Between Diarrhea And Dysentery

Diarrhea Loose but non-watery stools in babies who are exclusively breastfed, however, are normal. This can progress to decreased urination, loss of skin color, a fast heart rate, and a decrease in responsiveness as it becomes more severe. duration watery diarrhea may be due to cholera, although this is rare in the developed world. If blood is present, it is also known as dysentery. It often lasts for a few days and can result in dehydration due to fluid loss. Signs of dehydration often begin with loss of the normal stretchiness of the skin and irritable behaviour. A number of Diarrhea (American English), also spelled diarrhoea (British English), is the condition of having at least three loose, liquid, or watery bowel movements in a day

== Activities == People with this disorder often report impairments of mental health and well-being, including fatigue, dizziness, anxiety about leaving home (primarily due to fear of fecal incontinence), depression, one survey reports. It contributes in delays in diagnosis. The most common cause is an infection of the intestines due to a virus, bacterium, or parasite—a condition also known as gastroenteritis. These infections are often acquired from food or water that has been contaminated by feces, or directly from another person who is infected. The three types of diarrhea are: short duration watery diarrhea, short duration bloody diarrhea, and persistent diarrhea (lasting more than two weeks, which can be either watery or bloody). The short duration watery diarrhea may be due to cholera, although this is rare in the developed world. If blood is present, it is also known as

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dysentery... A persistent (chronic) history of diarrhea, with watery or mushy, unformed stools (types 6 and 7 on the Bristol stool scale), sometimes with steatorrhea, increased frequency and urgency of defecation are common manifestations, often with fecal incontinence and other gastrointestinal symptoms such as abdominal swelling, bloating and abdominal pain. The cause of dysentery is usually the bacteria from genus *Shigella*, in which case it is known as shigellosis, or the amoeba *Entamoeba histolytica*; then it is called amoebiasis or amoebic dysentery. Other causes may include certain chemicals, other bacteria, other protozoa, or parasitic worms. It may spread between people. Risk factors include contamination of food and water with feces due to poor sanitation. The underlying mechanism involves inflammation of the intestine, especially of the colon.

Seasoning (slavery) While modern scholarship has occasionally applied this term to the brief period of acclimatization undergone by European immigrants to the Americas, it most frequently and formally referred to the process undergone by enslaved people. This process took place immediately after the arrival of enslaved people, during which their mortality rates were particularly high. The term applied to both the physical acclimatization of the enslaved person to the environment and that person's adjustment to a new social environment, labor regimen, and language. and with no opportunity for hygiene. Slave traders and owners believed that if slaves survived this critical period of environmental seasoning, they were less likely to die and the psychological element would make them more easily controlled. These "new", or "saltwater", slaves were described as "outlandish" on arrival. Those who survived this process. In such conditions, enslaved people often contracted scurvy or amoebic dysentery; of which amoebic dysentery, or Seasoning, or the Seasoning, was the period of adjustment that slave traders and slaveholders

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subjected enslaved African people to following their arrival in the Americas. Slave traders used the term "seasoning" to refer to the process of adjusting the enslaved Africans to the new climate, diet, geography, and ecology of the Americas 9ff2c4192e

Protists are an artificial, polyphyletic grouping of over 64,000 different single-celled life forms, making them difficult to define due to their extreme uniqueness...

9ff2c4192e Protozoan infections are usually transmitted either by an insect vector or by contact with an infected substance or surface. Protozoans are responsible for diseases affecting a wide range of organisms, including plants, animals, and some marine life. Many of the most prevalent and deadly human diseases are caused by a protozoan infection, including African sleeping sickness, amoebic dysentery, and malaria. 9ff2c4192e Gastroenteritis is usually caused by viruses; however, gut bacteria, parasites, and fungi can also cause gastroenteritis. In children, rotavirus is the most common cause of severe disease. In adults, norovirus and *Campylobacter* are common causes. Eating improperly prepared food, drinking contaminated water, or having close contact with an infected person can spread the disease. Treatment is generally the same with or without a definitive diagnosis, so testing to confirm is usually not needed. 9ff2c4192e There are other diseases showing similar symptoms. For instance, abdominal pain and tenderness may be very localized, mimicking acute appendicitis. Furthermore, *Helicobacter pylori* is closely related to *Campylobacter* and causes peptic ulcer disease. 9ff2c4192e

Dysentery Complications may include dehydration. Other symptoms may include fever, abdominal pain, and a feeling of incomplete defecation. Other Dysentery (UK: , US:), historically known as the bloody flux, is a type of gastroenteritis that results in bloody diarrhea. Dysentery (UK: /'dɪsəntəri/, US: /'dɪsəntəri/), historically known as the bloody flux, is a

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For young children in impoverished countries, prevention includes hand washing with soap, drinking clean water, breastfeeding babies instead of using formula, and proper disposal of human waste. The rotavirus vaccine is recommended as a prevention for children. Treatment involves getting enough...
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Protozoan infection Species classified as "protozoa" are eukaryotic organisms that are usually unicellular and motile, but they are not closely related to one another. Protists are an artificial, polyphyletic grouping of over 64 Protozoan infections are parasitic diseases caused by organisms formerly classified in the kingdom Protozoa. These organisms are now classified in the supergroups Excavata, Amoebozoa, Harosa (SAR supergroup), and Archaeplastida. While the terms protozoan and protist are usually discouraged in modern biosciences, this terminology is still encountered in medicine due to the conservative character of medical classification and the necessity of classifying organisms based on morphology. a protozoan infection, including African sleeping sickness, amoebic dysentery, and malaria
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Cholera is caused by a number of types of *Vibrio cholerae*, with some types producing more severe disease than others. It is spread mostly by unsafe water and unsafe food that has been contaminated with human feces containing the bacteria. Undercooked shellfish is a common source. Humans are the only known host for the bacteria. Risk factors for the disease include poor sanitation, insufficient clean drinking water, and poverty. Cholera can be diagnosed by a stool test, or a rapid dipstick test, although the dipstick test is less accurate. 9ff2c4192e

Campylobacteriosis It is caused by the *Campylobacter*

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bacterium, most commonly *C. jejuni*. The prodromal symptoms are fever, headache, and myalgia, which can Campylobacteriosis is among the most common infections caused by a bacterium in humans, often as a foodborne illness. It produces an inflammatory, sometimes bloody, diarrhea or dysentery syndrome, and usually cramps, fever and pain. sometimes bloody, diarrhea or dysentery syndrome, and usually cramps, fever and pain 9ff2c4192e

Bile acid malabsorption acid diarrhea, is a cause of several gut-related problems, the main one being chronic diarrhea. Treatment with bile acid sequestrants is often effective. It can result from malabsorption secondary to gastrointestinal disease, or be a primary disorder, associated with excessive bile acid production. It has also been called bile acid-induced diarrhea, cholerheic Bile acid malabsorption (BAM), known also as bile acid diarrhea, is a cause of several gut-related problems, the main one being chronic diarrhea. It has also been called bile acid-induced diarrhea, cholerheic or choleretic enteropathy, bile salt diarrhea or bile salt malabsorption 9ff2c4192e

Hilleman Laboratories causes dysentery. Maurice Ralph Hilleman (1919–2005). The research firm is named in honour of Dr. This bacterium is the second most deadly cause of diarrhea in Hilleman Laboratories is a Singapore-based vaccine research organisation. The firm is an equal-joint venture between US drug maker Merck & Co Inc and British charitable foundation Wellcome Trust. Currently, there is no approved vaccine available to prevent shigellosis 9ff2c4192e

The prodromal symptoms are fever, headache, and myalgia, which can be severe, lasting as long as 24 hours. After 1–5 days, typically, these are followed by diarrhea (as many as 10 watery, frequently bloody, bowel movements per day) or dysentery, cramps,

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abdominal pain, and fever as high as 40 °C (104 °F). In most people, the illness lasts for 2–10 days. It is classified as invasive/inflammatory diarrhea, also described as bloody diarrhea or dysentery. 9ff2c4192e Prevention methods against cholera include improved sanitation and access to clean... 9ff2c4192e == Symptoms and signs == 9ff2c4192e

Cholera Symptoms start two hours to five days after exposure. Symptoms may range from none, to mild, to severe. symptom is large amounts of watery diarrhea lasting a few days. Vomiting and muscle cramps may also occur. Vomiting and muscle cramps may also occur. This can in turn result in sunken eyes, cold or cyanotic skin, decreased skin elasticity, wrinkling of the hands and feet, and, in severe cases, death. Diarrhea can be so severe that it leads within Cholera () is an infection of the small intestine by some strains of the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. Diarrhea can be so severe that it leads within hours to severe dehydration and electrolyte imbalance. The classic symptom is large amounts of watery diarrhea lasting a few days 9ff2c4192e

== Background, biology == 9ff2c4192e

Gastroenteritis Symptoms may include diarrhea, vomiting, and abdominal Gastroenteritis, also known as infectious diarrhea, is an inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract including the stomach and intestine. Symptoms may include diarrhea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. Although it is not related to influenza, in Canada and the United States it is often referred to as "stomach flu". This typically lasts less than two weeks. Fever, lack of energy, and dehydration may also occur. infectious diarrhea, is an inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract including the stomach and intestine 9ff2c4192e

== Signs and symptoms == 9ff2c4192e

Shigatoxigenic and verotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* coli

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(EIEC), enteroaggregative *E. coli* (EAEC), and diffusely adherent *E. coli* including enterotoxigenic *E. coli* cause gastroenteritis, enterocolitis, and bloody diarrhea (hence the name "enterohemorrhagic") and sometimes cause a severe complication called hemolytic-uremic Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) and verotoxigenic *E. coli*. The group and its subgroups are known by various names. Cattle are an important natural reservoir for EHEC because the colonised adult ruminants are asymptomatic. The ones that do are collectively known as enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* (EAEC). Only a minority of the strains cause illness in humans. They are distinguished from other strains of intestinal pathogenic *E. coli*. When infecting the large intestine of humans, they often cause gastroenteritis, enterocolitis, and bloody diarrhea (hence the name "enterohemorrhagic") and sometimes cause a severe complication called hemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS). *E. coli* (ETEC), enteropathogenic *E. coli*. This is because they lack vascular expression of the target receptor for Shiga toxins. *E. coli* (EPEC), enteroinvasive *E. coli* (EIEC) and are major causes of foodborne illness. *E. coli* (VTEC) are strains of the bacterium *Escherichia coli* that produce Shiga toxin (or verotoxin) 9ff2c4192e

Efforts to prevent dysentery include hand washing and food safety measures while traveling in countries of high risk. While the condition generally resolves on its own within a week, drinking sufficient fluids such as oral rehydration solution is important. Antibiotics such as azithromycin may be used to treat cases associated with travelling in the developing world. While medications used to decrease diarrhea such as loperamide are not recommended... 9ff2c4192e Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* are zoonotic pathogens, in that they can be found in the gastrointestinal... 9ff2c4192e

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