

Loose Stool Not Diarrhea

Recommendations for prevention include eating only properly cleaned and cooked food, drinking bottled water, and frequent hand washing. The oral cholera vaccine... 0b57be0fad

Antibiotic-associated diarrhea It is defined as frequent loose and watery stools with no other complications. Microbiotal alteration changes carbohydrate metabolism with decreased short-chain fatty acid absorption and an osmotic diarrhea as a result. It is defined as frequent loose and watery stools with no other complications. Antibiotic-associated diarrhea occurs in an estimated 5–35% of people Antibiotic-associated diarrhea (AAD) results from an imbalance in the colonic microbiota caused by antibiotics. difficile. Another consequence of antibiotic therapy leading to diarrhea is an overgrowth of potentially pathogenic organisms such as *Clostridioides difficile* 0b57be0fad

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. 0b57be0fad Impaired digestion or absorption can result in fatty stools. 0b57be0fad Human feces have similarities to the feces of other animals and varies significantly in appearance (i.e. size, color, texture), according to the state of the diet, digestive system, and general health. Normally, human feces are semisolid, with a mucus coating. Small pieces of harder, less moist feces can sometimes be seen impacted in the distal (final or lower) end. This is a normal occurrence when a prior bowel movement is incomplete, and feces are returned from the rectum to the large intestine, where water is further absorbed. 0b57be0fad == Causes == 0b57be0fad The seven types of stool are: 0b57be0fad Bacteria are responsible for more than half of cases, typically via foodborne illness and waterborne diseases. The bacteria enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* (ETEC) are typically the most common except in Southeast Asia, where *Campylobacter* is more prominent. About 10 to 20 percent of cases are due to norovirus. Protozoa such as *Giardia* may cause longer-term disease. The risk is greatest in the first two weeks of travel and among young adults. People affected are more often from the developed world. 0b57be0fad

Polycarbophil calcium It is used as stool stabilizer to treat constipation, diarrhea and abdominal discomfort. glycol,

with calcium as a counter-ion. Bulk laxatives absorb liquid Polycarbophil calcium (INN) is a drug used as a stool stabilizer. Chemically, it is a synthetic polymer of polyacrylic acid cross-linked with divinyl glycol, with calcium as a counter-ion

The average incubation periods for giardiasis and cryptosporidiosis are each 7 days. Certain other bacterial and viral agents have shorter incubation periods, although hepatitis may take weeks to manifest itself. The onset usually occurs within... Clostridioides difficile, also known more commonly as C. diff, accounts for 10 to 20% of antibiotic-associated diarrhea cases, because the antibiotics administered for the treatment of certain disease processes such as inflammatory colitis also inadvertently kill a large portion of the gut flora, the normal flora that is usually present within the bowel. With this lower level of "healthy" bacteria present, the overgrowth of C. diff is then responsible "for elaborating the enterotoxin". == Cause == 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... A study looked at the effects of calcium polycarbophil on general irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) symptoms. Fourteen patients with IBS-diarrhea and twelve with IBS-constipation were given calcium polycarbophil for eight weeks and their colon transit times were measured with radiopaque markers in the colon. The patients with diarrhea reported fewer bowel movements, more solid stools and reduced abdominal pain. Patients with constipation reported more frequent bowel... == Clinical uses == Human feces together with human urine are collectively called human waste...

Dysentery normally consisting of mild abdominal pains and frequent passage of loose stools or diarrhea. Complications may include dehydration. Other symptoms may include fever, abdominal pain, and a feeling of incomplete defecation. Symptoms normally present themselves after 1–3 days, and are usually Dysentery (UK: , US:), historically known as the bloody flux, is a type of gastroenteritis that results in bloody diarrhea

Human feces literature more often called stool, commonly referred to as poo or poop, are the solid or semisolid remains of food that could not be digested or absorbed Human feces (American English) or faeces (British English), commonly and in medical literature more often called stool, commonly referred to as poo or poop, are the solid or semisolid remains of food that could not be digested or absorbed in the small intestine of humans, but has been further broken down by bacteria in the large intestine. It is discharged through the anus during a process called

defecation. It also contains bacteria and a relatively small amount of metabolic waste products such as bacterially altered bilirubin, and the dead epithelial cells from the lining of the gut

Calcium polycarbophil has been marketed as an over-the-counter agent used for treating functional bowel disorder and as a bulk-producing agent. Possible causes include exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, with poor digestion from lack of lipases, loss of bile salts, which reduces micelle formation, and small intestinal disease-producing malabsorption. Various other causes include certain medicines that block fat absorption or indigestible or excess oil/fat in diet. Antibiotic-associated diarrhea occurs in an estimated 5–35% of people exposed to antibiotics, with its frequency varying according to the class of antibiotic, the health of the patient, and exposure to pathogens. It is used as stool stabilizer to treat constipation, diarrhea and abdominal discomfort. Bulk laxatives absorb liquid in the intestines and swell to form a soft bulky stool. The bulky mass stimulates the intestinal muscles, speeding stool transit time through the colon. Results usually occur within 12 to 72 hours. Calcium polycarbophil will not work without increased fluid intake.

Diarrhea This can progress to decreased urination, loss of skin color, a fast heart rate, and a decrease in responsiveness as it becomes more severe. 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. Loose but non-watery stools in babies who are exclusively breastfed, however, are normal. Diarrhea (American English), also spelled diarrhoea (British English), is the condition of having at least three loose, liquid, or watery bowel movements. 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

It was developed at the Bristol Royal Infirmary as a clinical assessment tool in 1997, by Stephen Lewis and Ken Heaton and is widely used as a research tool to evaluate the effectiveness of treatments for various diseases of the bowel, as well as a clinical communication aid; including being part of the diagnostic triad for irritable bowel syndrome. == Symptoms and signs == 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 dysentery...

Travelers' diarrhea Most travelers recover within three to four days with little or no treatment. Occasionally dysentery may occur. [citation needed] If diarrhea becomes severe (typically defined as three or more loose stools in an eight-hour period), especially if Travelers' diarrhea (TD) is a stomach and intestinal infection experienced during travel to a new location as a result of lack of immunity to local food-borne pathogens. It may be accompanied by abdominal cramps, nausea, fever, headache, and bloating. About 12% of people may have symptoms for a week. TD is defined as the passage of unformed stool (one or more by some definitions, three or more by others) while traveling.

professional is advised

Bristol stool scale It is used in both clinical and experimental fields. 8 (6): 421–8. 1310/hct0806-421 The Bristol stool scale is a diagnostic medical tool designed to classify the form of human faeces into seven categories. Steinhart H, Glazier R (2007). "Evaluation of Stool frequency and stool form as measures of HIV-related diarrhea". HIV Clin Trials. doi:10

Steatorrhea There is increased fat excretion, which can be measured by determining the fecal fat level. An oily anal leakage or some level of fecal incontinence may occur. Steatorrhea should be suspected when the stools are bulky, floating Steatorrhea (or steatorrhea) is the presence of excess fat in feces. could result in "loose stools"; however, this warning has not been required since 2003. Stools may be bulky and difficult to flush, have a pale and oily appearance, and can be especially foul-smelling

The absence of bile secretion can cause the feces to turn gray or pale. Bile is responsible for the brownish color of feces. In addition to this, bile also plays a role in fat absorption, where dietary lipids are combined so that pancreatic lipases can hydrolyze them before going towards the small intestine. Without bile acids, this pathway would have a hard time occurring, which would lead to fat malabsorption and make steatorrhea more probable to occur...

Wilderness-acquired diarrhea Based on reviews of epidemiologic data and literature, some researchers believe that the risks have been over-stated and are poorly understood by the public. More limited, separate studies have presented highly varied estimated rates of affliction that range from 3 percent to 74 percent of wilderness visitors. Potential sources are Wilderness-acquired diarrhea is a variety of traveler's diarrhea in which backpackers and other outdoor enthusiasts are affected. Potential sources are contaminated food or water, or "hand-to-mouth", directly from another person who is infected. Cases generally resolve spontaneously, with or without treatment, and the cause is typically unknown. Wilderness-acquired diarrhea is a variety of traveler's diarrhea in which backpackers and

other outdoor enthusiasts are affected. The National Outdoor Leadership School has recorded about one incident per 5,000 person-field days by following strict protocols on hygiene and water treatment. One survey found that long-distance Appalachian Trail hikers reported diarrhea as their most common illness 0b57be0fad

Chronic diarrhea of infancy In chronic diarrhea there is no evidence of blood in the stool and there is no sign of infection. The condition Chronic diarrhea (alternate spelling: diarrhoea) of infancy, also called toddler's diarrhea, is a common condition typically affecting up to 1. Diarrhea is characterized as the condition of passing of three or more loose or watery bowel movements within a day sometimes with undigested food visible. child experiencing persistent diarrhea. In chronic diarrhea there is no evidence of blood in the stool and there is no sign of infection. There are various tests that can be performed to rule out other causes of diarrhea that don't fall under the chronic. The condition may be related to irritable bowel syndrome. 7 billion children between ages 6-30 months worldwide every year, usually resolving by age 4. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), diarrheal disease is the second greatest cause of death in children 5 years and younger. There is normal growth with no evidence of malnutrition in the child experiencing persistent diarrhea. Diarrhea is separated into three clinical categories; acute diarrhea may last multiple hours or days, acute bloody diarrhea, also known as dysentery, and finally, chronic or persistent diarrhea which lasts 2-4 weeks or more. Diarrheal disease takes the lives of 525,000 or more children per year 0b57be0fad

== Interpretation == 0b57be0fad

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