

Black Stool And Diarrhea

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. 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... b0a8d6aa59

Blood in stool The term can refer either to melena, with a black appearance, typically originating from upper gastrointestinal bleeding; or to hematochezia, with a red color, typically originating from lower gastrointestinal bleeding. The term "blood in stool" is usually only used to describe visible blood, and not fecal occult blood, which is found only after physical examination and chemical laboratory testing. Blood in stool looks different depending on how early it enters the digestive tract—and thus how much digestive action it has been exposed to—and how much Blood in stool looks different depending on how early it enters the digestive tract—and thus how much digestive action it has been exposed to—and how much there is. Evaluation of the blood found in stool depends on its characteristics, in terms of color, quantity and other features, which can point to its source, but more serious conditions can present with a mixed picture, or with the form of bleeding that is found in another section of the tract b0a8d6aa59

Cefdinir Blood typically appears dark brown or black in stool, and testing may

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confirm which is present. If the reddish stool is accompanied Cefdinir, sold under the brand name Omnicef among others, is an antibiotic used to treat bacterial infections including bacterial pneumonia, other respiratory tract infections, otitis media, strep throat, and cellulitis. discoloration of the stool. It may also be used as an alternative antibiotic for those with a severe penicillin allergy. It is taken by mouth b0a8d6aa59

Diarrhea 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. Loperamide 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. 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. bloody diarrhea and a high fever, those with severe diarrhea following travelling, and those who grow specific bacteria or parasites in their stool b0a8d6aa59

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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".
b0a8d6aa59 == Cause == b0a8d6aa59 Recommendations for prevention include eating only properly cleaned and cooked food, drinking bottled water, and frequent hand washing. The oral cholera vaccine... b0a8d6aa59 == Medical uses == b0a8d6aa59

Human feces Yellow stool can also indicate 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. Another cause of yellowing is a condition known as Gilbert's Syndrome. can cause severe and communicable yellow diarrhea. It is discharged through the anus during a process

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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 b0a8d6aa59

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. b0a8d6aa59

Antimotility agent reabsorption, which helps improve diarrhea symptoms and stool consistency. In diarrhea caused by invasive pathogens such as Salmonella, Shigella, and Campylobacter, the use of such agents has generally been strongly discouraged, though evidence is lacking that they are harmful when administered in combination with antibiotics in Clostridioides difficile cases. Adverse effects include: Black tongue Dark/black stools Tinnitus Reye's syndrome in Antimotility agents are drugs used to alleviate the symptoms of diarrhea. These include loperamide (Imodium), bismuth subsalicylate (Pepto-Bismol), diphenoxylate with atropine (Lomotil), and opiates such as paregoric, tincture of opium, codeine, and morphine. Use of antimotility agents in children and the elderly has also been

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discouraged in treatment of EHEC (Shiga-like toxin producing *Escherichia coli*) due to an increased rate of hemolytic uremic syndrome b0a8d6aa59

In infants, the Apt test, a test that is particularly useful in cases where a newborn has blood in stool or vomit, can be used to distinguish fetal hemoglobin from maternal blood based on the differences in composition of fetal hemoglobin as compared to the hemoglobin found in adults. A non-harmful cause of neonatal bleeding include swallowed maternal... b0a8d6aa59

Travelers' diarrhea TD is defined as the passage of unformed stool (one or more by some definitions, three or more by others) while traveling. Occasionally dysentery may occur. rapid onset of weakness and torrents of watery diarrhea with flecks of mucus (described as "rice water" stools). It may be accompanied by abdominal cramps, nausea, fever, headache, and bloating. Most travelers recover within three to four days with little or no treatment. Medical care should be sought in such cases; 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. About 12% of people may have symptoms for a week

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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. b0a8d6aa59

Chronic diarrhea of infancy There is normal growth with no evidence of malnutrition in the child experiencing persistent diarrhea. The condition may be related to irritable bowel syndrome. In chronic diarrhea there is no evidence of blood in the stool and there is no sign of infection. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), diarrheal disease is the second greatest cause of death in children 5 years and younger. The condition Chronic diarrhea (alternate spelling: diarrhoea) of infancy, also called toddler's diarrhea, is a common condition typically affecting up to 1. in the child experiencing persistent diarrhea. Diarrhea is characterized as the

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condition of passing of three or more loose or watery bowel movements within a day sometimes with undigested food visible. In chronic diarrhea there is no evidence of blood in the stool and there is no sign of infection. 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. 7 billion children between ages 6–30 months worldwide every year, usually resolving by age 4. There are various tests that can be performed to rule out other causes of diarrhea that don't fall under the chronic b0a8d6aa59

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. b0a8d6aa59 == Loperamide (Imodium) == b0a8d6aa59 For young children in impoverished countries, prevention includes hand washing with soap, drinking

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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... b0a8d6aa59 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... b0a8d6aa59 Therapeutic uses of cefdinir include otitis media, soft tissue infections, and respiratory tract infections including sinusitis, strep throat (for penicillin-allergic patients), community-acquired pneumonia, and acute exacerbations of bronchitis. b0a8d6aa59 Human feces together with human urine are collectively called human waste... b0a8d6aa59 Common side effects include diarrhea, nausea, and a skin rash. Serious side effects may include Clostridioides difficile infection, anaphylaxis, and Stevens-Johnson syndrome. Use in pregnancy and breastfeeding is believed to be safe but has not been well studied. b0a8d6aa59

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Gastroenteritis Symptoms may include diarrhea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. Gastroenteritis, also known as infectious diarrhea, is an inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract including the stomach and intestine. Fever, lack of energy, and dehydration may also occur. 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. Symptoms may include diarrhea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. infectious diarrhea, is an inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract including the stomach and intestine b0a8d6aa59

Dysentery 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 no longer Dysentery (UK: , US:), historically known as the bloody flux, is a type of gastroenteritis that results in bloody diarrhea. mild abdominal pains and frequent passage of loose stools or diarrhea b0a8d6aa59

Antibiotic-associated diarrhea Another consequence of antibiotic therapy leading to diarrhea is an overgrowth of potentially pathogenic organisms such as *Clostridioides*

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difficile. 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. 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. difficile b0a8d6aa59

It is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic and works by interfering with a bacteria's ability to make a cell wall, resulting in its death. b0a8d6aa59
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. b0a8d6aa59

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