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FACULTY OF NURSING

# ENTERITIS



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- ENTERITIS IS THE INFLAMMATION OF THE SMALL INTESTINE

**ENTERO=Small intestine +ITIS=Inflammation**

## CAUSES

- **It is most commonly caused by contaminated food and drinks by pathogenic microorganism such as norovirus , rotavirus, camphylobacter, salmonella e.t.c (INFECTIOUS ENTERITIS)**
- **Autoimmune diseases- crohn's disease (regional enteritis 40% in SI) and Coeliac disease-autoimmune reaction to gluten**
- **Vascular disease( Ischemic enteritis) due to blood flow. This maylead to peritonitis**

- **It may be medication induced such as NSAIDs**
- **Alcohol or drug induced such as cocaine**
- **Inflammation of SI after radiation therapy (treatment of cancer) it is radiation enteritis. In early stage it causes destruction of crypt epithelium in chronic form majority of intestine**

# SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

**Signs and symptoms of enteritis are highly variable and vary based on the specific cause and other factors such as individual variance and stage of disease.**

**Abdominal pain**

**Cramping**

**Diarrhoea**

**Nausea**

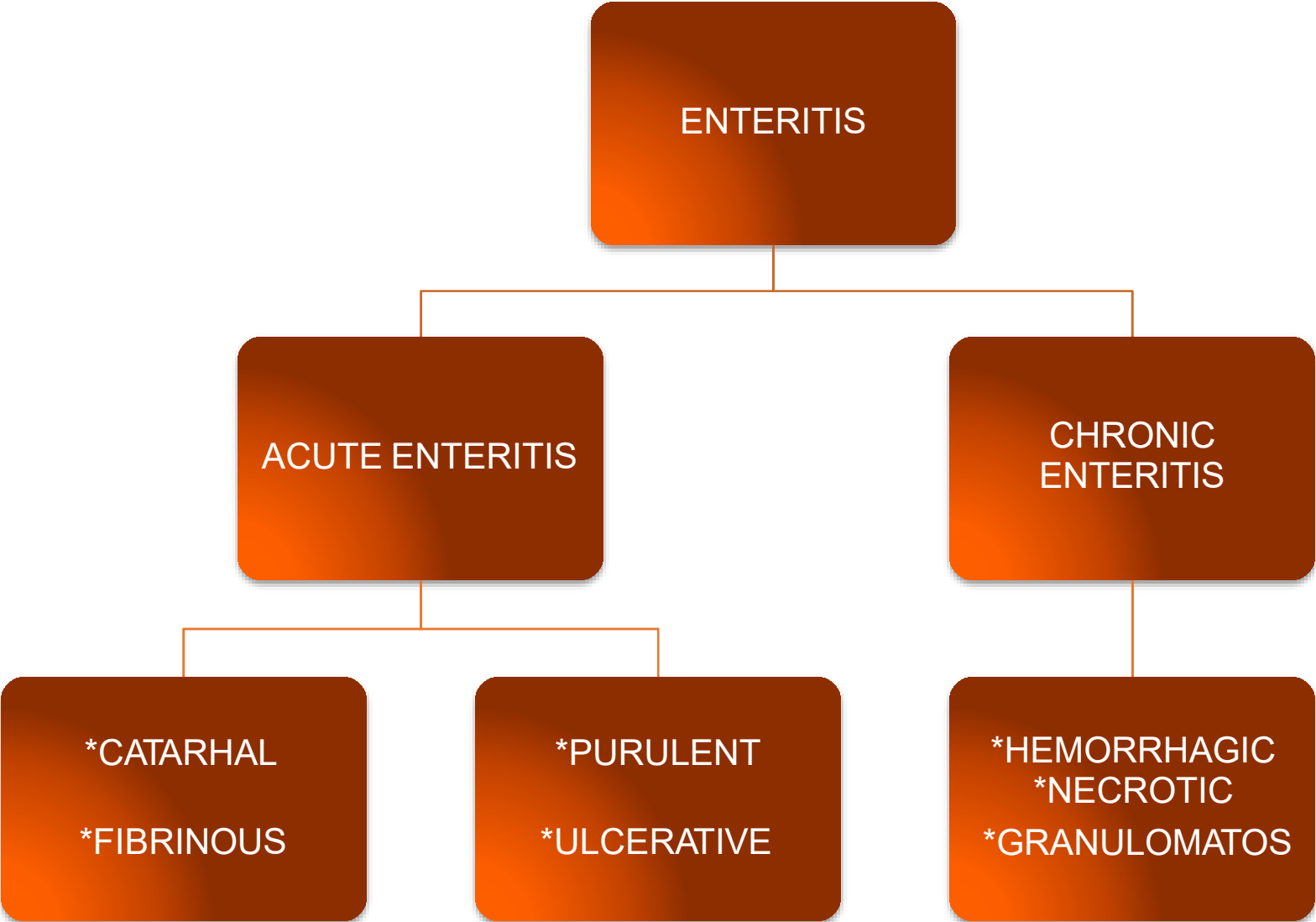
**Vomiting**

**Dehydration**

**Fever**

**Weight loss**

**Pain ,bleeding,Mucus discharge from rectum**



# ACUTE ENTERITIS

- **Acute inflammation of the small intestine**
- **Etiology:-many infections(cholera, staphylococcal, typhoid, sepsis) alimentary toxication(salmonellosis, botulism) poisoning, allergic**
- **1) Catarhal enteritis=mucous membrane is hyperemic and covered by serous, serous-mucous or serous purulent fluid. Inflammatory process in mucous and submucosal layer**
- **2)fibrinous enteritis=the mucosa of intestine is necrotized and occurs accumulation of fibrinous exudate. Accordind to the depth of necrosis they may be diptheric or croupous**



- **Purulent enteritis= characterized by diffuse infiltration of intestinal walls by pus or foemation of pustules, especially at place of lymphatic follicles**
- **Ulcerative enteritis=destructive process in the solitary lymphatic follicles.**
- **COMPLICATIONS :Bleeding, perforation of intestinal wall with development of peritonitis, dehydration and demineralization. Or acute may convert into chronic form**

# CHRONIC ENTERITIS

- **It is the chronic inflammation of the small intestine**

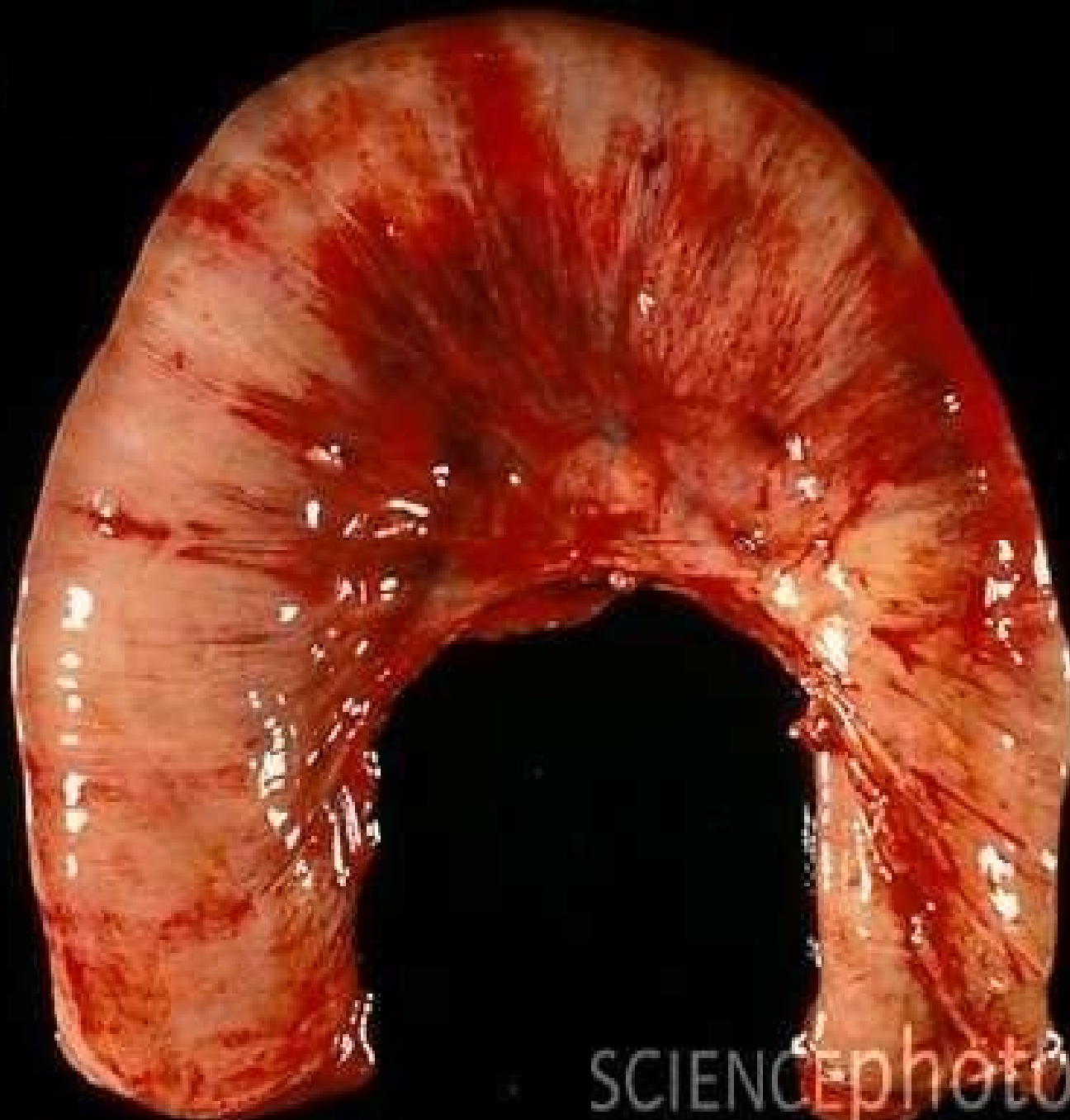
**It may be:-haemorrhagic ,necrotic and granulomatous**

# COMPLICATIONS

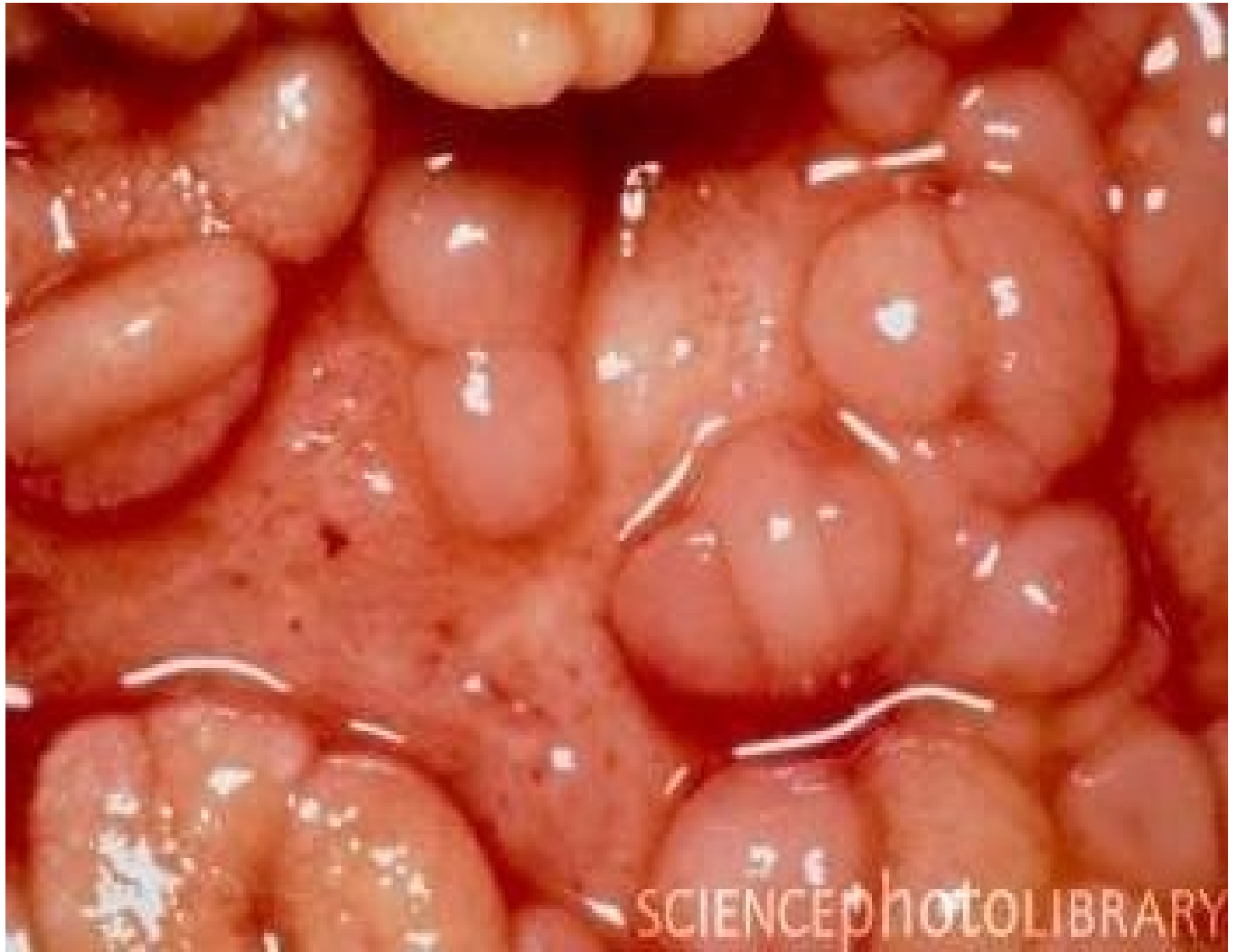
- **Dehydration**
- **Excessive thirst**
- **Weakness**
- **Fatigue**
- **Lethargy**
- **Poor urine output and urine is dark colour**
- **dizziness**

## DIAGNOSIS

- **Diagnosis may be simple in cases where the patient's signs and symptoms are idiopathic to a specific cause. However this is generally not the case, considering that many pathogens which cause enteritis may exhibit the similar symptoms, especially early in the disease. In particular, *campylobacter*, *shigella*, *salmonella* and many other bacteria induce acute self-limited colitis, an inflammation of the lining of the colon which appears similar under the microscope.**
- **A medical history, physical examination and tests such as blood counts, stool cultures, CT scans, MRIs, PCRs, colonoscopies and upper endoscopies may be used in order to perform a differential diagnosis. A biopsy may be required to obtain a sample for histopathology.**



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# TREATMENT

- **For mild cases treatment is not need, it recovers within two to three days**
- **In cases where symptoms persist or severe cases treatment is needed**
- **Oral rehydration solution(ORS) is used in cases of diarrhoea**
- **In infectious enteritis Antibiotics are taken.**

THANK YOU