

Salmonella enteritidis

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'*Salmonellosis*' is one of the most common] diarrheal diseases in children and adults. There are more than 2000 serotypes of salmonella. In people in our condition, the diseases is most often caused by *Salmonella enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* . The source of the infection are animals, birds and their products - meat and eggs. Thus, it is anthropozoonosis. Symptoms of GIT disability predominate.

Only small amount of salmonella types are adapted to humans, these include *S. typhi*, *S. paratyphi A* a *S. paratyphi C*. Their typical symptom is gever.^[1]

 For more information see *Typhoid Fever* , *Paratyphoid*.

Etiology and epidemiology

Source of infection is an infected animal, rarely a human. The vehicle of the infection is "contaminated food" - insufficiently processed meat and egg products (mayonnaise, egg creams, ice cream, meatloaf, stuffing, etc., especially of unknown or unreliable origin). '*The infectious dose*' is '*high*' (10^6 - 10^9 live microbes are required for infection). Newborns, infants and people with reduced stomach acidity are more susceptible, in whom significantly lower amounts of microbes are enough for infection. Direct human-to-human transmission is unlikely and occurs only in the case of very serious personal hygiene defects or in people with a low state of immunity.

Salmonellosis, together with *Campylobacter enteritis*, is currently one of the most common foodborne infections. The incidence of salmonellosis in the Czech Republic since 2010 is around 100 cases / 100,000 inhabitants (culminating in 1995 - about 500 cases / 100,000 inhabitants ^[2]). The current situation is probably also the result of appropriate zoohygienic measures, including vaccination of poultry ^[3].


The infection has a typical seasonal course with a maximum in the summer months. The most affected age category are children under the age of 5.

'*Incubation time*' is 8-48 hours (usually '*10 -12 hours*'). ^[1]

Clinical picture

- Reluctance, vomiting, fever, watery to green stools,
- squeaking and abdominal pain
- with prolonged dehydration there is a risk of extrarenal uremia to death,
- in immunocompromised people, a typhoid course can occur - fever dominates,
- organ involvement - osteomyelitis, endocarditis or abscess in soft tissues may rarely occur,
- *Salmonella* excretion can persist for weeks to months. ^[4]

Therapy

- Rehydration, adjustment of mineral metabolism,
- antibiotics are not suitable - they usually prolong the time of salmonella excretion,
- disinfectant (*Endiaron* & reg;) or adsorbent containing kaolin (*Smecta* & reg;) can be given,
- '*contraindicated*' are agents that slow down peristalsis,
- with persistent positivity in convalescence, event. fluoroquinolones - ,
- in case of typhoid course or in case of organ manifestations, hospitalization and intensive ATB treatment is necessary (chloramphenicol, 3rd generation cephalosporins, possibly fluoroquinolones) ^[1]

Odkazy

Související články

- Hygienic supervision of food safety

Reference

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