

Review Article on Typhoid Fever

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Abstract:- Typhoid fever is primarily found in impoverished countries with inadequate sanitation on a global scale. In the United States, the incidence of typhoid fever has been steadily decreasing since 1900 due to improvements in sanitation and effective antibiotic treatments. While typhoid fever is widespread, 80% of cases occur in the Americas, the Caribbean, Oceania, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, and Nepal. Each year, approximately 200,000 individuals succumb to typhoid fever, and 21.6 million people are infected with the disease. When treated, the chance of death is 0.2% and there are rarely long-term symptoms. Untreated typhoid fever can lead to fatality and persist for multiple weeks. Lasting complications may involve central nervous system damage. 54 percent of reported typhoid fever cases in the United States between 1999 and 2006 included. One can receive fluids and electrolytes via a vein. For the treatment of typhoid fever, the patient can receive an antibiotic and, in rare circumstances, steroid medications. When prescribed antibiotics, most patients start feeling better after two days, and fatalities are rare. Typhoid cases are generally treated with specific antibiotics such as ciprofloxacin, ampicillin, or chloramphenicol. Important public health measures include proper water purification, proper waste disposal, and safeguarding the food supply from contamination. Typhoid carriers should not be permitted to handle food in any capacity. If treatment is not received, patients may have a fever for weeks or months, and up to 20% of them may pass away from infection-related problems. The hospital setting is where those with infections are treated.

Keywords: High Fever, Weakness, Abdominal Pain and Diarrhoea.

I. INTRODUCTION

Enteric fever is another name for typhoid fever. A bacterial infection of the digestive system and sometimes the bloodstream causes typhoid fever. *Salmonella typhi* is a strain of *salmonella* specific to humans that causes typhoid fever. There are several outbreaks. It happens due to involvement of intestines and may become quite serious if therapy is not offered to the patient at proper moment. The patient with typhoid fever often becomes a replacement. Constipation or diarrhoea, as well as a harsh cough, might occasionally accompany it. The major ways that typhoid fever is spread are through food or tainted water consumed from an infected individual. In many underdeveloped nations, like India, typhoid fever is still a widespread illness that affects over 21.5 million people annually.

➤ Definition

It is caused by *salmonella typhi* bacteria. Typhoid fever is rare in industrialized countries. However, it remains a serious health threat in the developing world especially for children.

➤ Risk Factors

- Traveling
- Work Place – Microbiologist

➤ Causes

Fecale oral transmission route-food, contaminated water, poor sanitation.

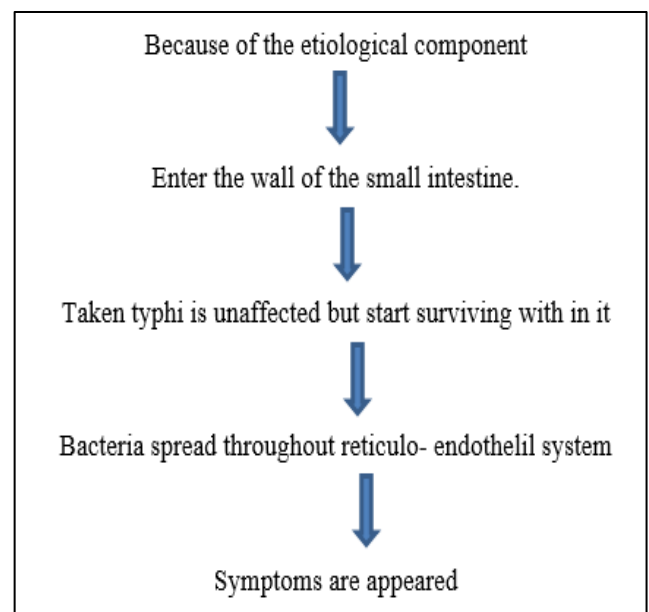


Fig 1: Pathophysiology

➤ Symptoms

- High Fever-104.9 F
- constipation
- Redspot on the intestine
- Muscle aches
- Sweating
- Malaise, head ache and cough
- Loss of appetite and weight loss
- Abdominal pain and distention
- Diarrhoea

➤ *Diagnosis*

- Analysing stools and urine, Blood sample.
- Testing a sample of bone marrow.

II. TREATMENT➤ *Medical Management*

- Medical care: broad spectrum antibiotics
- Surgical care: intestinal perforation
- Diet: fluid and electrolytes administration
- Activity: mobility should be maintained

➤ *Pharmacological Management*

- Antibiotics
- Corticosteroids: dexamethasone
- Ciprofloxacin
- Trimethoprim sulfamethoxazole
- Ampicillin
- Vaccine

➤ *Complication*

- Intestinal perforation
- Abdominal pain
- Nausea
- Vomiting bloodstream infection
- Myocarditis
- Pneumonia
- Pancreatitis
- Endocarditis
- Delirium
- Hallucination

➤ *Prevention*

- wash hands
- avoid contaminated water
- avoid raw fruits and vegetables

III. CONCLUSION

This review article helped the researcher to identifying the causes and risk factors of typhoid fever. It is intended to record the following: Medical care: broad spectrum antibiotics, Surgical care: intestinal perforation, Diet: fluid and electrolytes administration, Activity: mobility should be maintained.

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