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REMOTE CONSEQUENCES, CAUSED BY CHILDREN'S INTESTINAL INFECTIONS AFTER 3 MONTHS

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Introduction. Intestinal infections are one of the most common children diseases. These infections may cause some residual disorders, such as irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), functional dyspepsia, prolonged diarrhea, eating disorders, etc. Gastrointestinal infections are one of the main factors, causing IBS.

Aim. the main purpose of our work is to confirm or reject the hypothesis which states that intestinal infections cause functional or organic disorders of the digestive tract: functional dyspepsia, irritable bowel syndrome.

Materials and methods. We did a prospective study of patients which were diagnosed with intestinal infections in the Children Hospital of Santariskės clinics in 2016. Selection criteria: age under 18 years, hospitalization for intestinal infections, parental consent. The state of patients was assessed 1 and 3 months after the disease.

Results and discussion. The study involved 415 patients. 45.8% were girls and 54.2% - boys. The most commonly diagnosed infection was the rotavirus - 48.8%. The 58% of patients with disease had a moderate condition, while 55% had an average dehydration. Estimating the frequency of the most intense day, usually observed vomiting more than 10 times a day - this symptom expressed by 26.6% of patients assessed the statement. Survey of patients one month after the disease shows that 68.3% of the participants mentioned that there is a common condition change and after 3 months. - 56.3%. There is a statistically significant difference between the general state of change at different stages of the investigation - after a period of time, patients often mention that the general condition did not change ($p < 0.001$, $df = 414$, $6.36 < t < 13.46$). Only a small proportion of respondents described the following changes in detail: restlessness, irritability, pain, diarrhea, appetite changes, nausea, sleep disorders, general weakness, and increased sensitivity. Among those who have expressed that there is a common condition change after 1 month., 24% of patients expressed changes in appetite and 99.3% in defecation ($p < 0.05$; Fisher test < 0.05). In the later stages of the investigation changes coincidence further increases, but this can be explained by the fact that the co-existence of change over time become rare, so the overlap increases. Other researchers claim that 6 to 17% of patients link IBS with their gastroenteritis. Our results are different. We think that this difference might be caused by too short time interval after intestinal infections, therefore we are planning to continue our research and reassess the patients after 1 and 2 years.

Conclusions. The highest number of patients was diagnosed the rotavirus infection. Also, the majority of patients had a moderate condition and the average degree of dehydration, the most common symptom was vomiting. More than half of the patients said that after recovery of intestinal infection there were changes of the general condition that have thinned more and more time passes after an illness.