

TYPHOID AND ENTERIC FEVER;MONITORING RESPONSE, CULTURE-NEGATIVE

TYPHOID AND ENTERIC FEVER;MONITORING RESPONSE, CULTURE-NEGATIVE Topic: TYPHOID AND EN
FEVER | Subtopic: MONITORING RESPONSE, CULTURE-NEGATIVE MANAGEMENT, AND STEP-DOWN Res
assessment should combine the fever curve with overall clinical trajectory. With effective
therapy, many children show improved appetite, activity, and hemodynamics before fever fully
resolves; defervescence may take 4–7 days, especially with cephalosporins. Persistent fever
alone in the first treatment week is not equivalent to failure if the child is clearly less
toxic and is eating and drinking better. A structured reassessment is warranted when there is
clinical deterioration at any time, or when by day 5–7 there is minimal improvement in both
fever trend and overall condition. Reassessment includes a repeat history and examination,
review of antibiotic dosing and adherence, and focused evaluation for complications (for
example perforation, bleeding, abscess) or alternative diagnoses and co-infections. Culture-
negative illness is common when children present late or after prior antibiotics; if suspicion
remains high and the child is improving, complete the planned course and ensure close follow-
up rather than chasing low-yield tests. If suspicion is high but response is poor, repeat
blood culture and consider bone marrow culture in selected cases to confirm diagnosis and
guide escalation. Routine “test of cure” cultures are not needed in uncomplicated recovery.
For hospitalized children who improve on parenteral therapy, step down to an appropriate oral
agent (guided by susceptibility when available) once the child is stable and tolerating feeds,
to complete a total of 10–14 days of therapy and reduce line-related complications and length
of stay. References: 1. National Treatment Guidelines for Antimicrobial Use in Infectious
Diseases (India) — Enteric fever section (NCDC) — [<https://ncdc.mohfw.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/NTG-Version-31st-July-final.pdf>] (<http://ncdc.mohfw.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/NTG-Version-31st-July-final.pdf>) 2. ICMR Treatment Guidelines for
Antimicrobial Use in Common Syndromes in India (2019) —
[https://www.icmr.gov.in/icmrobject/custom_data/pdf/resource-guidelines/Treatment_Guidelines_2019_Final.pdf] (https://www.icmr.gov.in/icmrobject/custom_data/pdf/resource-guidelines/Treatment_Guidelines_2019_Final.pdf) 3. The treatment of enteric fever (review, PMC) —
[<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC1847736/>] (<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC1847736/>) 4. Typhoid Fever — StatPearls (NCBI Bookshelf) —
[<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK557513/>] (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK557513/>)