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E coli enteritis

E coli enteritis is swelling (inflammation) of the small intestine from *Escherichia coli* (*E coli*) bacteria. It is the most common cause of travelers' diarrhea.

Causes

E coli is a type of bacteria that lives in the intestines of humans and animals. Most of the time, it does not cause any problems. However, certain types (or strains) of *E coli* can cause food poisoning. One strain (*E coli* O157:H7) can cause a severe case of food poisoning.

Bacteria may get into your food in different ways:

- Meat or poultry may come into contact with normal bacteria from the intestines of an animal while it is being processed.
- Water used during growing or shipping may contain animal or human waste.
- Food may be handled in an unsafe way during transport or storage.
- Unsafe food handling or preparation may occur in grocery stores, restaurants, or homes.

Food poisoning can occur after eating or drinking:

- Food prepared by a person who did not wash hands well
- Food prepared using unclean cooking utensils, cutting boards, or other tools
- Dairy products or food containing mayonnaise (such as coleslaw or potato salad) that have been out of the refrigerator too long
- Frozen or refrigerated foods that are not stored at the proper temperature or are not properly reheated
- Fish or oysters
- Raw fruits or vegetables that have not been washed well
- Raw vegetable or fruit juices and dairy products
- Undercooked meats or eggs
- Water from a well or stream, or city or town water that has not been treated

Although not common, *E coli* can be spread from one person to another. This may happen when someone does not wash their hands after a bowel movement and then touches other objects or someone else's hands.

Symptoms

Symptoms occur when *E coli* bacteria enter the intestine. Most of the time symptoms develop 24 to 72 hours after being infected. The most common symptom is sudden, severe diarrhea that is often bloody.

Other symptoms may include:

- Fever
- Gas
- Loss of appetite
- Stomach cramping
- Vomiting (rare)

Symptoms of a rare but severe *E coli* infection include:

- Bruises that happen easily
- Pale skin
- Red or bloody urine
- Reduced amount of urine
- Kidney failure

Exams and Tests

Your health care provider will perform a physical exam. A stool culture or similar test can be done to check for disease-causing *E coli*.

Treatment

Most of the time, you will recover from the most common types of *E coli* infection within a couple of days. The goal of treatment is to make you feel better and avoid dehydration. Getting enough fluids and learning what to eat will help keep you or your child comfortable.

You may need to:

- Manage the diarrhea
- Control nausea and vomiting
- Get plenty of rest

You can drink oral rehydration mixtures to replace fluids and minerals lost through vomiting and diarrhea. Oral rehydration powder can be purchased from a pharmacy. Be sure to mix the powder in safe water.

You can make your own rehydration mixture by dissolving one half teaspoon (3 grams) of salt, one half teaspoon (2.5 grams) of baking soda and 4 tablespoons (50 grams) of sugar in 4¼ cups (1 liter) of water.

You may need to get fluids through a vein (IV) if you have diarrhea or vomiting and cannot drink or keep enough fluids in your body. You will need to go to your provider's office or the emergency room.

If you take diuretics ("water pills"), or ACE inhibitors for high blood pressure, contact your provider. You may need to stop taking these medicines while you have diarrhea. Never stop or change medicines without first checking with your provider. You can buy medicines at the drugstore that can help stop or slow diarrhea. Do not use these medicines without checking with your provider if you have bloody diarrhea or a fever. Do not give these medicines to children.

Outlook (Prognosis)

Most people will get better in a few days, without treatment. Some uncommon types of *E coli* can cause severe anemia or kidney failure.

When to Contact a Medical Professional

Contact your provider for an appointment if:

- You are unable to keep down fluids.
- Your diarrhea does not get better in 5 days (2 days for an infant or child), or it gets worse.
- Your child has been vomiting for more than 12 hours (in a newborn under 3 months, call as soon as vomiting or diarrhea begins).
- You have abdominal pain that does not go away after a bowel movement.
- You have a fever above 101°F (38.3°C), or your child has a fever above 100.4°F (38°C) with diarrhea.
- You have recently traveled to a foreign country and developed diarrhea.
- You see blood or pus in your stool.
- You develop symptoms of dehydration, such as not peeing (or dry diapers in a baby), thirst, dizziness, or lightheadedness.
- You develop new symptoms.

Alternative Names

Traveler's diarrhea - E. coli; Food poisoning - E. coli; E. coli diarrhea; Hamburger disease

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