Amebiasis treatment pdf

Amebiasis is a common cause of diarrhea in infants in low-income countries and emerging sexually transmitted infections in senior developed countries. Amoebiasis also causes colitis, which can present with diarrhea and rectal pain, which can occur up to twice a week. Additional symptoms include weight loss and rectal pain with sexual contact. Amebiasis affects the gastrointestinal tract and can cause serious complications if left untreated. The symptoms of this disease can range from mild to severe, and the duration of symptoms can vary from a few days to several weeks or even months. The diagnosis is made by identifying the presence of the parasite Entamoeba histolytica in the stool or colonic aspirate. This is typically done through the use of a microscopic examination of the stool sample. In some cases, a more definitive diagnosis may be achieved through the use of more specialized tests, such as a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or serological testing. The treatment of amoebiasis typically involves the use of antiprotozoal medications, such as metronidazole or tinidazole. Additionally, supportive care, such as adequate hydration and electrolyte replacement, may be required to manage symptoms and prevent complications.