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## TOTAL CARBOHYDRATES IN STOOLS AS A FACTOR OF INFECTIOUS OR NON-INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA IN TODDLERS.

Oleg Ivanko, Varvara Bondarenko

**Scientific supervisor:** DSc Ivanko Oleg

Zaporizhia State Medical University, Department of Pediatric Propaedeutics. Ukraine

**Introduction:** The aim of study was to determine the frequency of elevated total carbohydrate levels in stools in young children with acute diarrhea of various etiologies.

**Methods:** 55 children aged 6 to 24 months with acute diarrhea were examined. According to clinical and microbiological studies, 11 people were children with acute bacterial gastroenteritis (AGE, A04) due to E.Coli, salmonella, campylobacter infections. They were considered as a 1-st group of research. Next 21 children of 2-nd group were with AGE of a rotavirus etiology (A08.0). Diarrheal syndrome of unknown etiology (A09.9) with fever and malaise were diagnosed in 12 patients of the 3-rd group. At last in 11 patients of the 4-th group the diagnosis of functional disturbances of digestion (K59.1) was established. The level of total carbohydrates in the stool of all patients was determined in the first three days after the onset of diarrheal syndrome by the semi-quantitative Benedict`s method.

**Results:** . An increasing of carbohydrate levels  $> 0.25\%$  was found in the majority of the patients (in 44, or 80%). They were respectively 85% in the 1-st group, 90% - in the 2-nd and 91.6% in the 4-rd group. At the same time, among children of the 3rd group there were only 50% of such patients.

**Conclusions:** Diarrheal syndrome in toddlers most often is caused by osmotic enteric disorders and, above all, is characterized by infectious lesions of enterocytes. Diarrhea caused by functional digestive disorders is less dependent on carbohydrate accumulation, which may be important in diagnosis and treatment.

**Keywords:** Diarrhea, toddlers, carbohydrate in stools.

