

ABSTRACT

Prospective study to find out the correlation between signs, symptoms, stool examination and causative bacteria in acute diarrhea. The total number of 197 children, under 5 years, who attended at Srinakarind hospital with acute diarrhea during 1980-1982, were studied on signs, symptoms, stool examination and rectal swabs culture were done by conventional method. The result of culture yielded: Shigella 13.7%, Salmonella 3.6%, E.P.E.C. 15.2%, Aeromonas 1.0%, Pleiseomonas 0.5% and the rest 66% were non specific. The data was analyzed by X2 test

1. There was no statistically significant difference between symptoms (fever, vomiting, convulsion, URI), signs (dehydration, hyper pnea, injected pharynx and inflammed anus) and causative bacteria.

2. There was statistically significant difference between symptom (abdominal pain $P < 0.01$); stool examination (blood in stool $P < 0.005$, mucus $P < 0.005$, W.b.c. $P < 0.005$, number of PMN $P < 0.01$) and causative bacteria.