

CLINICO-BIOLOGICAL CHANGES IN ACUTE INFLAMMATORY DIARRHEA DISEASE WITH SHIGELLA STRAINS

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Diarrhea disease remains an important problem in infectious pathology, because of its high incidence, and most of all, because of the new diagnostic and therapeutic problems. We studied 573 cases of inflammatory diarrhea diseases. The cases were divided in 3 groups: 0-1 year; 1-3 years and older than 3 years. We observed that nontypical clinical forms were more frequent in the first group 0-1 year (86%), than 1-3 years (83%) and older than 3 years (63%). The antibiotic sensibility of *Shigella* tested by antibiogram was: Co 92%, Ne 90%, AcNx 83%, Cl 48%, Amp 22%, Cot 18%. We try to explain the small number of *Shigella* strains isolated by coproculture (9%) by the high incidence of antibiotic therapy before the admission in our hospital for other diseases (83%). In conclusion, the study confirms our supposition about the changes occurred in the clinico-biological forms of bacillary dysentery in the last years, and required a new review on the antibacterial therapy. The same time, we must aware all general practitioners, not to introduce antibiotics in the therapy of inflammatory diarrhea diseases before performing bacteriologic identification.