

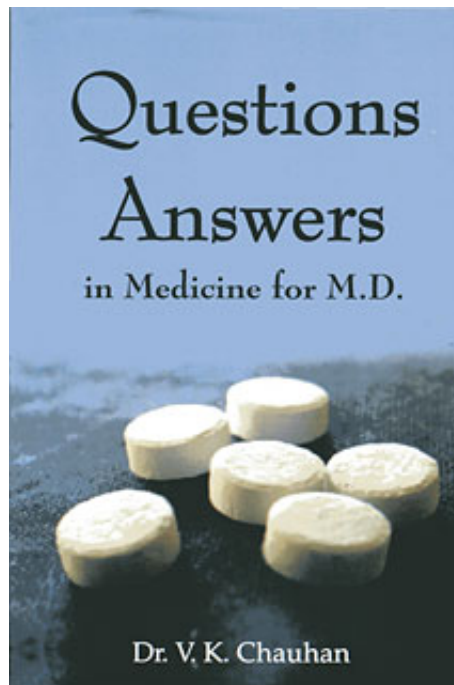
Dr. V.K. Chauhan
Questions Answers in Medicine for M.D.

Reading excerpt

[Questions Answers in Medicine for M.D.](#)

of [Dr. V.K. Chauhan](#)

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2 Tropical Diseases

Explain typhoid in detail, its aetiology, clinical features, and differential diagnosis, investigations needed. What is the importance of temperature chart? Write about five homoeopathic medicine indicated in typhoid.

Or

Describe clinical presentation of a case of Typhoid fever. How would you arrive at the conclusion of possibility of intestinal perforation and intestinal haemorrhage in complicated case of typhoid?

Ans.:

Definition:

An acute intestinal infection caused by *Salmonella typhi*, characterised by insidious onset of fever intense headache, with relative Bradycardia, rose colored eruptions, abdominal discomfort and splenomegaly.

Aetiology:

Distribution	: Worldwide
Season	: Summer, autumn
Causative organism	: <i>Salmonella typhi</i>
Source	: Human case or asymptomatic carrier
Transmission	: Faeco:oral route
Spread	: By fly, food, fluid, finger, fomites

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Predisposing causes Poor resistance, absence of previous infection. Overcrowding, poor sanitation

Incubation period 7 to 21 days

Age Sex

Clinical

MIMMMMMIMIMI
; Children, young adults :

Features: a. First

week:

Symptoms:

Onset

Fever

: Insidious

: More in evening. Frontal, maddening-headache Bodyache. Anorexia. Constipation. Distension of abdomen. Lassitude.

Signs:

Temperature

: Stepladder rise, 39°C: 40°C by end of week

Pulse

: Relative bradycardia. Dichrotic. :

Face

Flushed. Pupils dilated : Coated,

Tongue

red tip and margins : Gurgling over

On palpation

caecal region

abdomen

b. Second week:

Symptoms:

Fever: continuous, reaches its peak. Headache is better. Marked prostration. Apathy. Listlessness. Delirium. Stupor. Pea soup diarrhoea. Cough. Epistaxis. Distension of abdomen.

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Signs:

Temperature : 40°C-41°C.

Pulse : Fast

Blood pressure : Low

Tongue : Dry. Coated in centre. Red tip and margins

Rose spot rash on trunk : Comes on 7th to 10th day. Rash is Red, Macular 2:4 mm in diameter Appear in crops. Fades on pressure. Disappear within 3:4 days.

: Abdomen, soft

On palpation abdomen

Spleen Liver : Soft, palpable

c. Third week: : Enlarged

Mild infection (favourable outcome):

Symptoms:

Prostration.

Appetite returns.

Fever subsides by lysis.

Mental state clears.

Abdominal symptoms subside. Signs:

Abdomen : Distended

Liver : Palpable

Spleen : Palpable

Temperature falls by lysis.

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Severe infection (fatal outcome):

Symptoms:

Marked prostration.

Fever falls by crisis.

Delirium, stupor, Picking of bed clothes (carphology).

Muscular twitchings. Incontinence of bowel, bladder

Signs:

Sordes in mouth. Delirium, with eyes half open

Complications:

Intestinal haemorrhage.

Coma.

Circulatory failure. d.

Fourth week: Symptoms:

Fever comes to normal.

Prostration persists. Appetite improves.

Signs:

Temperature : Normal

Pulse : Fast

Spleen : Not palpable

Investigations:

a. First week:

TLC: leucopenia.

DLC: relative lymphocytes.

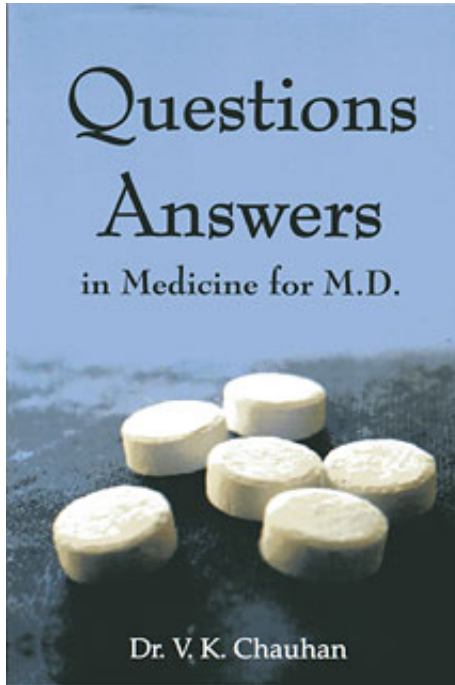
Blood culture: positive at end of week.

b. Second week:

Widal test: positive.

Blood culture: positive.

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