ENTERIC FEVER

Introduction:
- A systemic syndrome produced by certain salmonella organisms
- It encompasses Typhoid fever caused by S. Typhi
Paratyphoid caused by S. paratyphi A,
S. Chottmulelleri (S. paratyphi B.)
S. hirschfudii (S. Paralyphi C)
+ other Salmonella serotypes
- Typhoid fever- most frequent enteric fever tend to be more severe than the other forms.
- Humans are the only natural reservoir of S. typhi
- Salmonellae is a genus that belongs to the family enterobacteracea and contains 3 species S typhi, S.Choleraeus and S.enteritidis. The former 2 species have one serotype each, but S. enteritidis contains more than 1,800 distant serotypes.
Like other members of the enterobacteracea, salmonella possess somatic O antigens and flagella H antigens [Heat-stable lipopolysaccharide and Heat-labile proteins respectively].
- Virulence capsular polysaccharide (VI) is present on S.typhi, S. dublin and S. paratyphi .C. (S. Hirschfeldi)
Incidence: In USA 400 cases of typhoid fever are reported each year < 0.2/100,000 similar to western Europe and Japan.
Southern Europe- 4.3-14.5/100,000
In developing countries – 500/100,000, [0.05%] with a high mortality.