**Table 31-1**

**Bacterial Gastroenteritis Presentations, Complications, and Sources of Infection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bacteria</th>
<th>Common Sources of Infection</th>
<th>Common Presentations</th>
<th>Severe Complications and Less Common Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Campylobacter spp** | • Farm animals  
• Meat sources  
• Young dogs, cats, hamsters, birds  
• Undercooked poultry  
• Untreated water  
• Unpasteurized milk  
• Poultry carcasses | Diarrhea, abdominal pain, malaise, fever, hematochezia | • Mimics appendicitis, intussusception, inflammatory bowel disease  
• Acute idiopathic polyneuritis, Miller Fisher syndrome, Reiter syndrome, and erythema nodosum |
| **Escherichia coli** | • Ground beef  
• Unpasteurized milk  
• Contaminated water or apple cider  
• Petting zoos  
• Raw fruits and vegetables | • Hematochezia, abdominal pain, fever  
• Watery stools with cramping | • Hemolytic uremic syndrome  
• Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura |
| **Salmonella spp** | • Poultry, livestock, reptiles, and pets  
• Contaminated beef, eggs, dairy  
• Outbreaks from foods contaminated by infected animals or humans have included fruits, vegetables, peanut butter, frozen pot pies, infant formula, cereal, and bakery products  
• Typhoid—Humans with direct contact to infected individual | • Diarrhea, abdominal pain, abdominal cramps, fever  
• Typhoid fever—bacteremia, fever, headache, malaise, anorexia, and lethargy, abdominal pain and tenderness, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, rose spots, change in mental status  
• Diarrhea common in children | • Bacteremia  
• Osteomyelitis  
• Meningitis  
• Treatment can prolong shedding period  
• Typhoid—Uncommon in USA—400 cases per year, endemic in other countries  
• Treatment can prolong shedding period |

(continued)