

Mistakes in the management of unexplained diarrhoea and how to avoid them

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Mistakes In Articles

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This material discusses basic mistakes to avoid when managing unexplained non-bloody diarrhoea that persists beyond the acute setting in patients without alarm features.

KEY POINTS

- Diarrhoea becomes chronic when it persists for a month or more since onset.
- Acute diarrhoea in healthy individuals is often self-limiting due to short-lived reactions to food intake or bacterial and viral infections.
- Most acute diarrhoea cases require limited diagnostic efforts except fluid electrolyte replacement and stool culture in severe occurrences.
- The content uses an evidence-based approach supplemented by clinical experience and focuses on patients where initial consultations have not yielded a diagnosis.

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