



Gastroenteritis

What is gastroenteritis?

Gastroenteritis, commonly called 'gastro', is an infection or inflammation of the digestive system.

Gastroenteritis can be caused by a number of different germs including:

- viruses (for example norovirus, rotavirus, hepatitis A)
- bacteria (for example *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, *Shigella*)
- parasites (for example *Giardia*, *Cryptosporidium*).

Gastroenteritis can also be caused by toxins that some bacteria produce in food (for example *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Clostridium perfringens*).

How do you get gastroenteritis?

The germs that cause gastroenteritis can be found in food, water, soil, animals (including pet, farm and wild animals) and in humans.

You get gastroenteritis by taking in germs or their toxins through your mouth. This can be by:

- drinking or eating something contaminated with germs or toxins
- contact with microscopic amounts of faeces (poo) or vomit from an ill person. This may occur directly by close personal contact, or indirectly by touching contaminated surfaces such as taps, toilet flush buttons, toys or nappies. The germs then pass from your hands to your mouth
- handling pets and other animals.

When people get gastroenteritis they often assume that the last meal they ate gave them [food poisoning](#), but often it will be from

another meal sometime within the last few days, or from contact with an infected person.

Signs and symptoms

The time it takes for symptoms to start depends on the germ or toxin you have been infected with.

Gastroenteritis symptoms usually begin 1 to 2 days after you have taken in the germ, but it can be as early as 1 hour (for example staphylococcal toxin) and as long as 60 days (for example *Listeria* infection).

Symptoms can include:

- nausea and/or vomiting
- diarrhoea, sometimes containing blood
- stomach pain/cramps
- fever
- generally feeling unwell, including tiredness and body aches.

How do I know I have gastroenteritis?

If you have diarrhoea and/or vomiting there is a good chance you have gastroenteritis.

There are many causes of gastroenteritis, and laboratory testing of a faecal specimen is necessary to confirm what germ is causing your gastroenteritis.

Treatment of gastroenteritis

Treatment depends on the germ causing the gastroenteritis, but in general people with gastroenteritis should:

- Drink plenty of fluids such as plain water or oral rehydration drinks (available from pharmacies) to avoid dehydration. Dehydration is especially dangerous for babies and the elderly.
- Avoid anti-vomiting or anti-diarrhoeal



medications unless these are prescribed or recommended by a doctor.

If you experience severe or prolonged symptoms you should visit a doctor.

While you have the infection

- Do not go to work or school for at least 24 hours after symptoms have finished, or 48 hours if you work in or attend a high risk setting, such as health care, residential care or child care, or handle food as part of your job.
 - Wash and dry your hands thoroughly after going to the toilet.
 - Avoid preparing or handling food for other people until symptoms have resolved. If you must prepare or handle food, thoroughly wash your hands beforehand to reduce the risk of spreading the infection to others.
 - Immediately remove and wash any clothes or bedding contaminated with vomit or diarrhoea using detergent and hot water.
 - After an episode of diarrhoea or vomiting, clean contaminated surfaces (for example benches, floors and toilets) immediately using detergent and hot water. Then disinfect surfaces using a bleach-based product diluted according to the manufacturer's instructions.
 - Clean carpet or soft furnishings contaminated with diarrhoea or vomit immediately using detergent and hot water and then steam clean.
 - Avoid contact with people who have gastroenteritis symptoms.
 - Wash and dry your hands thoroughly after changing nappies, going to the toilet, cleaning up vomit or diarrhoea, or handling animals, and before eating or drinking. If hand-washing facilities are not available use an alcohol-based gel.
- Raw foods such as meats, poultry and eggs can contain bacteria that cause gastroenteritis. Keep raw foods separate from cooked and ready-to-eat foods (for example salads) to prevent cross-contamination. Store raw meat below ready-to-eat food in the refrigerator and use separate chopping boards and knives for raw and ready-to-eat foods.
 - Cook foods thoroughly to a temperature of 75°C or until meat juices run clear and are not pink.
 - Keep cold food below 5°C and hot food above 60°C.

How can gastroenteritis be prevented?

When travelling

When travelling to developing countries, especially in Asia, the Pacific islands, Africa, the Middle East and Central and South America you should avoid:

- salads
- raw or cold seafood, including shellfish
- raw or runny eggs
- cold meat
- unpasteurised milk and dairy products (including ice-cream)
- ice in drinks and flavoured ice blocks.

Fruit that you peel yourself is usually safe. Remember – 'cook it, boil it, peel it, or leave it'.

Use bottled water or disinfect water (by boiling, chemical treatment or purifiers) for drinking and brushing teeth.

Read more about [healthy international travel](#).



Is there a vaccine for gastroenteritis?

There are currently no vaccines that protect against most causes of gastroenteritis in Australia.

Rotavirus vaccine is suitable only for babies under 6 months of age. It is included in the [Western Australian Childhood Vaccination Schedule \(external site\)](#) and is free.

However, typhoid, cholera and hepatitis A vaccines are available for travellers to high risk areas overseas and can provide some protection. See your doctor or travel medicine specialist at least two months prior to departure to see if any vaccinations or medications are recommended.

Where to get help

- See your doctor.
- Visit a [GP after hours](#).
- Ring *healthdirect Australia* on 1800 022 222.

Remember

- Gastroenteritis (gastro) has many different causes.
- Symptoms generally include diarrhoea and/or vomiting.
- Most forms of gastroenteritis are infectious, so you should be careful not to infect others.

Acknowledgements Public Health

This publication is provided for education and information purposes only. It is not a substitute for professional medical care. Information about a therapy, service, product or treatment does not imply endorsement and is not intended to replace advice from your healthcare professional. Readers should note that over time currency and completeness of the information may change. All users should seek advice from a qualified healthcare professional for a diagnosis and answers to their medical questions.

Related sites

This document can be made available in alternative formats on request for a person with a disability.

Produced by the Communications
Directorate © Department of Health 2015

Copyright to this material is vested in the State of Western Australia unless otherwise indicated. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the provisions of the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part may be reproduced or re-used for any purposes whatsoever without written permission of the State of Western Australia.

- [Healthdirect Australia \(external site\)](#)