

Gastroenteritis/Enterocolitis (AB-5.1)

Generally, nausea and vomiting are evaluated through physical examination, lab studies, and x-ray imaging of the abdomen. Additional imaging is directed by the findings of these tests or if there is concern for serious underlying complications, such as intestinal obstruction or toxic megacolon. A CT scan of the abdomen and pelvis provides a non-invasive method to detect these underlying conditions and also allows for the evaluation of surrounding structures.

References

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2. DuPont HL. Practice parameters of the American College of Gastroenterology. guideline on acute infectious diarrhea in adults. *The American Journal of Gastroenterology*. 1997; 92:1962-1975.
3. Shane AL, Mody RK, Crump JA, et. al. 2017 Infectious Disease Society of America clinical practice guidelines for the diagnosis and management of infectious diarrhea. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2017;65(12):e45-e80. Doi:10.1093/cid/cix669.