

Diarrhea

Risk factors

[Omeprazole](#)

[Acetazolamide](#)

Enteral infection with [Campylobacter jejuni](#) ($\approx$ 4 days of intense diarrhea).

[Naloxone](#) may precipitate narcotic withdrawal symptoms in opioid-dependent patients, with anxiety or agitation, piloerection, yawning, sneezing, rhinorrhea, nausea, vomiting, [diarrhea](#), abdominal cramps, muscle spasms

[Autonomic neuropathy](#).

[Ankylosing spondylitis](#).

[Botulism](#)

[Spinal radiotherapy](#)

[Serotonin](#) and [kallikrein](#) may be released and may produce a carcinoid-like syndrome (bronchoconstriction, abdominal pain, explosive [diarrhea](#), violent H/A, cutaneous flushing, hypertension, hepatomegaly, and hyperglycemia) ¹⁾.

[Colchicine](#)

[Tiludronate](#)

Complications

[Shunt infection](#)

Diarrhea may indicate infection unrelated to shunt.

Patients with [aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage](#) who subsequently developed diarrhea had significantly increased odds of developing [Delayed ischemic neurologic deficit](#). Enteral volume loss due to [osmotic laxative](#) use is a potential risk factor for [Delayed ischemic neurologic deficit](#) after [aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage](#) ²⁾.

¹⁾

Farrior JB, Hyams VJ, Benke RH, et al. Carcinoid Apudoma Arising in a Glomus Jugulare Tumor: Review of Endocrine Activity in Glomus Jugulare Tumors. Laryngoscope. 1980; 90:110-119

²⁾

Gelder CL, Bautista M, Awan SA, Anderson IA. Unaccounted for enteral volume loss linked to [delayed cerebral ischemia](#) after [subarachnoid hemorrhage](#). Neurosurg Focus. 2022 Mar;52(3):E5. doi: 10.3171/2021.12.FOCUS21603. PMID: 35231895.

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