



Diarrhoea is a common symptom of many infections, including viral infections. It is caused by inflammation of the lining of the large intestine, which leads to increased fluid secretion and decreased absorption of water and electrolytes. This results in loose, watery stools. Common viral causes include rotavirus, norovirus, and adenovirus. Bacterial infections, such as *Shigella* and *Salmonella*, can also cause diarrhoea, often accompanied by blood and mucus in the stool. Parasitic infections, like giardiasis, are another cause. Treatment typically involves hydration and, in some cases, antibiotics or antiparasitics. If symptoms persist or are severe, medical attention should be sought.