**Cholera**

*[](https://www.google.lt/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwi_n4Oq-u_gAhWCLFAKHbcBAYEQjRx6BAgBEAU&url=https://www.who.int/cholera/en/&psig=AOvVaw3n-qd8NonV79Bc1uvF8pY0&ust=1552045465064762)Cholera is an infectious disease that causes severe watery* [*diarrhea*](https://www.webmd.com/digestive-disorders/digestive-diseases-diarrhea)*, which can lead to* [*dehydration*](https://www.webmd.com/a-to-z-guides/dehydration-adults) *and even death if untreated.*

Cholera is caused by eating food or drinking water contaminated with a bacterium called *Vibrio cholera* (spread by feces of an infected person).

Cholera outbreaks are still a serious problem in some parts of the world. Common locations include parts of Africa, south Asia, and Latin America. At least 150,000 cases are reported to the World Health Organization each year.

The disease is most common in places with poor sanitation, crowding, war, and famine.

Common sources include:

* municipal water supplies
* ice made from municipal water
* foods and drinks sold by street vendors
* vegetables grown with water containing human wastes
* raw or undercooked fish and seafood caught in waters polluted with sewage

When a person consumes the contaminated food or water, the bacteria release a toxin in the [intestines](https://www.webmd.com/digestive-disorders/picture-of-the-intestines) that produces severe [diarrhea](https://www.webmd.com/digestive-disorders/digestive-diseases-diarrhea).

It is not likely you will catch cholera just from casual contact with an infected person.

**Cholera Symptoms**

Symptoms of cholera can begin as soon as a few hours or as long as five days after infection. Often, symptoms are mild. However, about one in 20 people infected have severe watery [diarrhea](https://www.webmd.com/digestive-disorders/diarrhea-10/zzexpired-slideshow-foods-to-avoid) accompanied by [vomiting](https://www.webmd.com/digestive-disorders/digestive-diseases-nausea-vomiting), which can quickly lead to [**dehydration**](https://www.webmd.com/fitness-exercise/rm-quiz-know-about-hydration). Although many infected people may have minimal or no symptoms, they can still contribute to spread of the infection.

Signs and symptoms of [dehydration](https://www.webmd.com/children/video/summer-hydration-tips) include:

* rapid heart rate
* loss of [skin](https://www.webmd.com/skin-problems-and-treatments/picture-of-the-skin) elasticity (the ability to return to original position quickly if pinched)
* dry mucous membranes, including the inside of the mouth, throat, nose, and eyelids
* [low blood pressure](https://www.webmd.com/heart/understanding-low-blood-pressure-basics)
* thirst
* [muscle cramps](https://www.webmd.com/pain-management/muscle-spasms-cramps-charley-horse)

If not treated, dehydration can lead to shock and death in a matter of hours.

**Cholera Treatment and Prevention**

Although there is a [vaccine](https://www.webmd.com/vaccines/default.htm) against cholera, it is not normally recommended, because it may not protect up to half of the people who receive it and it lasts only a few months. However, you can protect yourself by using only bottled water or water that has been boiled or chemically disinfected. Be sure to use the bottled, boiled, or chemically disinfected water for the following purposes:

* drinking
* preparing food or drinks
* making ice
* brushing your [teeth](https://www.webmd.com/oral-health/picture-of-the-teeth)
* washing your face and hands
* washing dishes and utensils that you use to eat or prepare food
* washing [fruits and vegetables](https://www.webmd.com/food-recipes/ss/slideshow-exotic-fruits)

You should also avoid raw foods, including the following:

* unpeeled [fruits and vegetables](https://www.webmd.com/food-recipes/ss/slideshow-fun-facts-fruits-vegetables)
* unpasteurized milk and milk products
* raw or undercooked meat or shellfish
* fish caught in tropical reefs, which may be contaminated

Cholera is highly treatable, but because dehydration can happen quickly, it is important to get cholera treatment right away.

Hydration is the mainstay of treatment for cholera. Depending on how severe the diarrhea is, treatment will consist of oral or intravenous solutions to replace lost fluids. [Antibiotics](https://www.webmd.com/cold-and-flu/rm-quiz-antibiotics-myths-facts) are not part of emergency treatment for mild cases. However, they can reduce the duration of diarrhea by half and also reduce the excretion of the bacteria, thus helping to prevent the spread of the disease.