

# ABSTRACT

Globally, gastroenteritis is an extremely harmful condition, especially in young children under the age of five. This symptom was initially described in 1825 under the term gastroenteritis. Secondary and primary data were used to support this investigation. Children under the age of five were the focus of this cross-sectional study, which was carried out in the Seikhupura District, Tehsil Headquarters Hospital (THQ), Ferozewala, Punjab, Pakistan. The study's objective is to analyze the various factors that lead to gastroenteritis in Tehsil Ferozwala and throughout Pakistan. This will be done by using statistical modelling to look into the many variables that affect gastroenteritis in Tehsil Ferozwala. All children under the age of five who visited the hospital during the designated time period were included in the population sample. 505 kids make up the sample size. A questionnaire was used to gather the data. The computer Programme SPSS was used to analyze the data. The patient's age, weight, mother's educational level, mother's occupation, the number of family members, the type of feeding, the degree of dehydration, and the symptoms of gastroenteritis are the most significant variables for awareness about gastroenteritis. The patient's age, mother's educational level, mother's occupation, water consumption, abdominal pain, level of dehydration, and the number of episodes are the most important factors for gastroenteritis problems. The study suggests that mothers should get information about the causes, symptoms, progression, and management of paediatric diarrheal diseases. The government should to promote women's education because it might significantly improve children' health, especially by reducing diarrhea among infants and younger children. By using IMCI, you can stop diarrhea. The following interventions are recommended by this plan: ORT, a specific antibiotic prescription, continuing feeding despite diarrhea, immediate care for severe dehydration, and seeking medical help as required. Policymakers must place a high priority on the factors discovered in this empirical inquiry as being associated with diarrhea in this age group in order to establish health interventions that can minimize the health problems that are crippling for children under five.