CARING FOR NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN IN THE COMMUNITY

A TRAINING COURSE FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS

Caring for the sick child in the community

Adaptation for high HIV or TB settings

CHART BOOKLET

unicef

World Health Organization

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OVERVIEW: CARING FOR THE SICK CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY

(child age 2 months up to 5 years)

Identify problems:
ASK and LOOK

If any DANGER SIGN

REFER CHILD WITH DANGER SIGN URGENTLY TO HEALTH FACILITY

Begin treatment and Assist referral

Follow up child on return

SICK but NO Danger Sign

TREAT diarrhoea, malaria, and fast breathing at home and

ADVISE caregiver

Check the vaccines the child received

Follow up child in 3 days

If child becomes sicker or does not improve, REFER URGENTLY TO HEALTH FACILITY

If OTHER PROBLEMS or any condition you cannot manage

Refer child to health facility

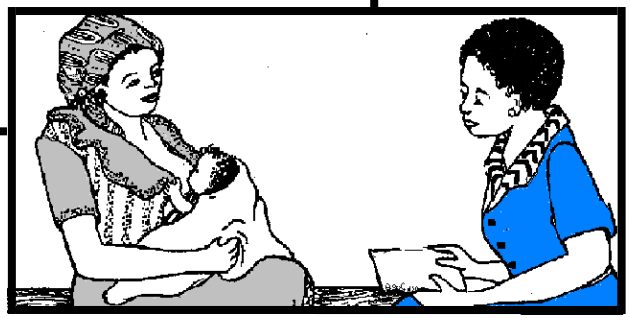
IDENTIFY PROBLEMS: ASK AND LOOK

ASK the caregiver: What are the child's problems?

- D Cough? If yes, for how long? _ days
- D Diarrhoea (3 or more loose stools in last 24 hours)? If yes, for how long? _ days.
- D If diarrhoea, blood in stool?
- D Fever (reported or now)? If yes, started _ days ago.
- D Convulsions?
- D Difficulty drinking or feeding? If yes, not able to drink or feed anything?
- D Vomiting? If yes, vomits everything?
- D Has HIV?
- D At risk of HIV because
  - D One or both parents have HIV and child has not tested for HIV? or
  - D Parents' current HIV status is unknown?
- D Lives in household with someone on TB treatment?
- D Any other problem?

LOOK at the child.

- D Chest indrawing?
- D If cough, count breaths in 1 minute: _ breaths per minute (bpm).
- D Unusually sleepy or unconscious?
- D For child age 6 months up to 5 years, MUAC strap colour: _
- D Swelling of both feet?



DANGER SIGNS

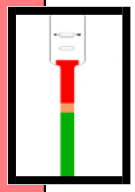
Any DANGER SIGN?

- D Cough for 14 days or more
- D Diarrhoea for 14 days or more
- D Blood in stool
- D Fever for last 7 days or more
- D Convulsions

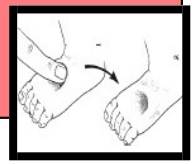
- D Not able to drink or feed anything
- D Vomits everything
- D Has HIV and any other illness

- D Chest indrawing

- D Unusually sleepy or unconscious
- D For child age 6 months up to 5 years,
  - D Red on MUAC strap, or
  - D Yellow on MUAC strap and has HIV



- D Swelling of both feet



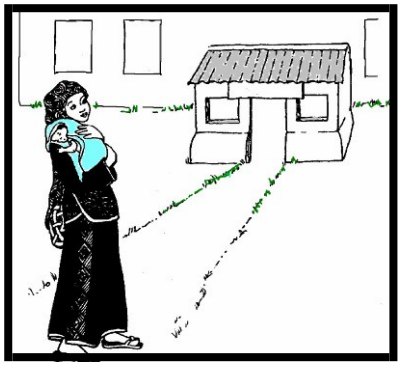
If ANY danger sign

REFER URGENTLY TO HEALTH FACILITY

Begin treatment and Assist referral

To begin treatment and assist referral

Go to next page



If NO Danger Sign

Go to page 8

-+ IF ANY DANGER SIGN, REFER CHILD URGENTLY TO HEALTH FACILITY

D Cough for 14 days or more
D Diarrhoea for 14 days or more
D Blood in stool
D Fever for last 7 days or more
D Convulsions
D Not able to drink or feed anything
D Vomits everything
D Has HIV and any other illness
D Chest indrawing
D Unusually sleepy or unconscious
D For child age 6 months up to 5 years
  D Red on MUAC strap, or
  D Yellow on MUAC strap and has HIV
D Swelling of both feet

-+Assist referral to health facility:

-+ Explain why child needs to go to the health facility.

-+ GIVE FIRST DOSE OF TREATMENT:

-+ If diarrhoea, and if child can drink, begin giving ORS solution right away.

-+ If fever AND: convulsions; or unusually sleepy/unconscious; or not able to drink or feed; or vomits everything, give rectal artesunate suppository (100 mg):
Age 2 months up to 3 years—1 suppository
Age 3 years up to 5 years—2 suppositories

-+ If fever AND danger sign other than the 3 above, give first dose of oral antimalarial AL:
Age 2 months up to 3 years—1 tablet
Age 3 years up to 5 years—2 tablets

-+ If fast breathing or chest indrawing, give first dose of oral antibiotic (amoxycillin tablet—250 mg):
Age 2 months up to 12 months—1 tablet
Age 12 months up to 5 years—2 tablets

-+ For any sick child who can drink, advise to give fluids and continue feeding.

-+ Advise to keep child warm, if child is NOT hot with fever.

-+ Write a referral note.

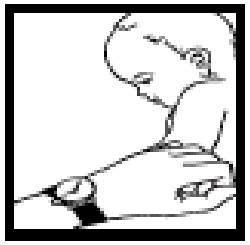
-+ Arrange transportation, and help solve other difficulties in referral.

FOLLOW UP child on return at least once a week until child is well.

To give ORS solution, see page 9.
To give first dose oral medication, see page 10

-+ SICK BUT NO DANGER SIGN?

- D Cough (less than 14 days)
- D Diarrhoea (less than 14 days AND no blood in stool)
- D Fever (less than 7 days) in a malaria area
- D At risk of HIV because
  - D One or both parents have HIV and child has not tested for HIV, or
  - D Parents' current HIV status is unknown
- D Lives in household with someone on TB treatment
- D Fast breathing:
  - In a child age 2 months up to 12 months, 50 breaths or more per minute
  - In a child age 12 months up to 5 years, 40 breaths or more per minute
- D Yellow on MUAC strap (does not have HIV)



If SICK but NO danger sign

TREAT at home and ADVISE caregiver

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预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

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