

Example of IMCI:

Does the child have diarrhoea?

IF YES, ASK: LOOK AND FEEL:

- For how long?
- Is there blood in the stool?
- Look at the child's general condition. Is the child:
 - Lethargic or unconscious?
 - Restless and irritable?
- Look for sunken eyes.
- Offer the child fluid. Is the child:
 - Not able to drink or drinking poorly?
 - Drinking eagerly, thirsty?
- Pinch the skin of the abdomen. Does it go back:
 - Very slowly (longer than 2 seconds)?
 - Slowly?

Classify DIARRHOEA

for DEHYDRATION

Two of the following signs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lethargic or unconscious • Sunken eyes • Not able to drink or drinking poorly • Skin pinch goes back very slowly. 	SEVERE DEHYDRATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ If child has no other severe classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give fluid for severe dehydration (Plan C). OR If child also has another severe classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refer URGENTLY to hospital with mother giving frequent sips of ORS on the way. Advise the mother to continue breastfeeding. ➢ If child is 2 years or older and there is cholera in your area, give antibiotic for cholera.
Two of the following signs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restless, irritable • Sunken eyes • Drinks eagerly, thirsty • Skin pinch goes back slowly. 	SOME DEHYDRATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Give fluid, zinc supplements and food for some dehydration (Plan B). ➢ If child also has a severe classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refer URGENTLY to hospital with mother giving frequent sips of ORS on the way. Advise the mother to continue breastfeeding. ➢ Advise mother when to return immediately.
Not enough signs to classify as some or severe dehydration.	NO DEHYDRATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Give fluid, zinc supplements and food to treat diarrhoea at home (Plan A). ➢ Advise mother when to return immediately.

and if diarrhoea 14 days or more

• Dehydration present.	SEVERE PERSISTENT DIARRHOEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Treat dehydration before referral unless the child has another severe classification. ➢ Refer to hospital.
• No dehydration.	PERSISTENT DIARRHOEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Advise the mother on feeding a child who has PERSISTENT DIARRHOEA. ➢ Give multivitamin and minerals (including zinc) for 14 days. ➢ Follow-up in 5 days.

and if blood in stool

• Blood in the stool.	BLOOD IN STOOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Treat for 5 days with an oral antimicrobial recommended for Shigella in your area. Treat dehydration and give zinc ➢ Follow-up in 2 days.
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