### Does the child have diarrhoea?

#### If yes, ask:
- For how long?
- Is there blood in the stool?

#### Look and feel:
- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pink: SEVERE DEHYDRATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
  - Two of the following signs:
    - Restless, irritable
    - Sunken eyes
    - Drinks eagerly, thirsty
    - Skin pinch goes back slowly.
  - If child has no other severe classification:
    - Give fluid for severe dehydration (Plan C) OR
  - If child also has another severe classification:
    - 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
| |
| Yellow: SOME DEHYDRATION |
  - Two of the following signs:
    - Restless, irritable
    - Sunken eyes
    - Drinks eagerly, thirsty
    - Skin pinch goes back slowly.
| | Give fluid, zinc supplements, and food for some dehydration (Plan B)
| | If child also has a severe classification:
| |   - 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
| | - Follow-up in 5 days if not improving
| Green: NO DEHYDRATION |
  - Not enough signs to classify as some or severe dehydration.
| | Give fluid, zinc supplements, and food to treat diarrhoea at home (Plan A)
| | Advise mother when to return immediately
| | Follow-up in 5 days if not improving

#### and if diarrhoea 14 days or more

- Dehydration present.

| Pink: SEVERE PERSISTENT DIARRHOEA |
| | Treat dehydration before referral unless the child has another severe classification
| | Refer to hospital
| |
| Yellow: PERSISTENT DIARRHOEA |
  - No dehydration.
| | Advise the mother on feeding a child who has PERSISTENT DIARRHOEA
| | Give multivitamins and minerals (including zinc) for 14 days
| | Follow-up in 5 days

#### and if blood in stool

- Blood in the stool.

| Yellow: DYSENTERY |
| | Give ciprofloxacin for 3 days
| | Follow-up in 3 days

---

Page 3 of 76