

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

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. 	Pink: 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. 	Yellow: 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 ■ Follow-up in 5 days if not improving
Not enough signs to classify as some or severe dehydration.	Green: 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 ■ Follow-up in 5 days if not improving

and if diarrhoea 14 days or more

• Dehydration present.	Pink: 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.	Yellow: PERSISTENT DIARRHOEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Give ciprofloxacin for 3 days ■ Follow-up in 3 days
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