

In this module, ASHA will learn to manage asphyxia using a mucus extractor.

Objectives of the Session

By the end of the session, the ASHA will learn about:

- Know key signs and symptoms of sepsis.
- Know how to prevent sepsis.
- Teach parents and family how to recognise high risk signs.
- Identify children who have sepsis.
- Facilitate immediate referral if required.

"Sepsis" means infection. In newborn babies, "sepsis" refers to any serious infection in the baby whether in the lungs, brain or blood.

4. Neonatal Sepsis: Diagnosis and Management

How common is sepsis and how serious?

- In rural India, one out of every ten newborns develops sepsis.
- Sepsis in the first month of life is very serious, and is the most common killer of newborns in the first month of life.
- Without treatment, many babies with sepsis will die; with treatment, most babies will get better, live and grow up normally.



Causes of neonatal sepsis

- Mother has infection during pregnancy or delivery.
- Unclean techniques during delivery (poor handwashing, use of unclean blade or cord ties) can cause sepsis.
- Cord becomes infected from unclean cutting or putting dirty things on it
- Baby is weak; born pre-term or with LBW (less than 2000 gm)
- Baby becomes weak from poor feeding practices; not giving breast milk early and exclusively.
- Baby becomes weak – exposed to the cold after delivery.
- Baby comes into contact with someone who has an infection: mother,

