

Table for Classifying Fever

Any general danger sign or stiff neck <i>Danger signs:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not able to drink or breastfeed • Vomits everything • Has convulsions • Is lethargic or unconscious 	Very severe febrile disease	Give first dose of Cotrimoxazole. Give first dose of antimalarial, after making a smear. Give one dose of Paracetamol to bring the high fever down. Refer URGENTLY to hospital.
Fever (by history or feels hot) in a malarial area.	Malaria	Give first dose of anti-malarial, after making a smear. Give one dose of paracetamol to bring the high fever down. Advise extra fluids, continue feeding and advise about danger signs. Follow up in two days if fever persists If fever is present every day for more than seven days, refer the child.

Remember:



- Do not assess for fever if the child does not have fever.
- If fever has been present everyday for seven days or more, refer to hospital.
- Remember to classify a child with fever who has a general danger sign as very Severe Febrile disease.
- If fever is high, one can do 'tepid water sponging' to lower the fever. Learn how to do this.
- If fever is high, and child is above 2 months of age you can give paracetamol. (see Annexure-6)