

Plan B: If the child has diarrhoea and some dehydration

Determine the amount of ORS over a four hour period

Age	Up to 4 months	4 months up to 12 months	12 months up to 2 years	2 years up to 5 years
Weight	< 6 kg	6 <10 kg	10 < 12 kg	12 to 19 kg
Amount of ORS in ml	200-400 ml	400-700 ml	700- 900 ml	900-1400 ml
Amount in cups of 200 ml each	2	3	5	7

If the child wants more ORS than shown, encourage the mother to give it.

For infants under six months who are not breastfed, also give 100-200 ml clean water during this period.

After four hours:

- Re-assess the child and classify for dehydration (as in table above)
- Select the appropriate plan (A or B) to continue treatment.
- Begin feeding the child.

Leave two packets of ORS with the mother for further use.

Treating with Cotrimoxazole

The type of tablets used, adult or paediatric and the amount given per day and the number of times per day and the number of days is given - all four aspects have to be learnt. (Please see Annexure -6)

Remember:



- Classify all cases of diarrhoea for dehydration. In addition also classify as severe persistent diarrhoea if duration is 14 days or more and dysentery if there is blood in stool.
- Children with signs of severe dehydration should be referred to hospital.
- Children with severe persistent diarrhoea should be referred to hospital.
- Children with dysentery could be treated with medicine at home. If they have high fever or look unwell, they should be referred.
- Children with some dehydration should be rehydrated with ORS.
- Children who are not dehydrated and have diarrhoea of less than 14 days duration should be managed at home.

Where is ORS Available: Part of drug kit, available in the Sub-Centre; PHC. Treatment with zinc will be taught to ASHAs if the state is prepared and has introduced it into the programme.

