

INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF CHILD HEALTH (IMCI)

SICK CHILD

AGE 2 MONTHS UP TO 5 YEARS

ASSESS AND CLASSIFY THE SICK CHILD

Assess, Classify and Identify Treatment

Check for General Danger Signs.....	2
Then Ask About Main Symptoms:	
Does the child have cough?	2
Does the child have diarrhoea?	3
Check for throat problem	4
Does the child have an ear problem?	4
Does the child have fever?	5
Classify fever	5
Classify measles	5
Then Check for Malnutrition and Anaemia.....	6
Then Check the Child's Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation Status	6
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TREAT THE CHILD

Teach the Mother to Give Oral Drugs at Home

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TREAT THE CHILD, continued

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Immunize Every Sick Child, As Needed

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Counsel the Mother About Her Own Health



**Egyptian
MOHP**

WHO/CHD

unicef

USAID

SICK YOUNG INFANT AGE UP TO 2 MONTHS

ASSESS, CLASSIFY AND TREAT THE SICK YOUNG INFANT

Assess, Classify and Identify Treatment

Check for Possible Bacterial Infection.....	22
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□ Feeding Recommendations During Sickness and Health

Up to 6 Months of Age



- Breastfeed as often as the child wants, day and night, at least 8 times in 24 hours.
- Do not give other foods or fluids.
- Do not use bottles or teats.



6 Months up to 12 Months



- Breastfeed as often as the child wants.
- Give adequate servings of:-
 - Bread, adse or eggs or peeled fool medamis and drops of oil, strained tomatoes or orange juice.
 - Rice or boiled potatoes, squash or carrots (add drops of lemon juice) and fish or meat or chicken (meat or liver).
 - Yoghurt with mashed biscuits and banana or rice pudding with milk and mashed banana (up to 9 months food should be chopped then mashed).
 - 3 times per day if breastfed;
 - 5 times per day if not breastfed.
- in alternating with breastfeeding.



12 Months up to 2 Years



- Breastfeed as often as the child wants.
- Give adequate servings of:
 - Bread and cheese (kareesh with drops of oil or white low salt or processed) and peeled tomatoes.
 - Rice and meat or chicken with boiled spinach or molokheya and fruits.
 - Koshari and peeled tomatoes.
 - Belila with milk and fruits
- or family foods 5 times per day.



2 Years and Older



- Give family foods at 3 meals each day. Also, twice daily, give nutritious food between meals, such as:
 - Sweet potatoes or fried potatoes.
 - Bread with eggs or cheese or halawa tehina or molasse with tehina and tomatoes or carrots.
 - Fresh fruits of the season.
 - Biscuits, cakes, or dates.



- A good

daily diet should be adequate in quantity and include an energy-rich food (for example, thick cereal with added oil); meat, fish, eggs, or pulses; and fruits and vegetables.

- Meals of the same nutritive value will vary in components according to foods available in the community and according to purchasing capacity of the family as well as in different seasons.

GIVE THESE CLINIC ONLY

□ Explain to the mother why the drug is given.

□ Determine the dose appropriate

Feeding Recommendations For a Child Who Has PERSISTENT DIARRHOEA

- If still breastfeeding, give more frequent breastfeeds, day and night.
- If taking other milk:
 - replace with increased breastfeeding OR
 - replace with fermented milk products, such as yoghurt OR
 - replace half the milk with nutrient-rich semisolid food as rice, beans and vegetable soup.
 - give milk not more than 50 ml/kg per day.
 - give frequent small meals at least 6 times a day.
- For other foods, follow feeding recommendations for the child's age.

TREATMENTS IN

□ **Counsel the Mother About Feeding Problems**

If the child is not being fed as described in the above recommendations, counsel the mother accordingly. In addition:



□ If the mother reports difficulty with breastfeeding, assess breastfeeding. (See *YOUNG INFANT* chart.)
As needed, show the mother correct positioning and attachment for breastfeeding.

□ If the child is less than 6 months old and is taking other milk or foods: or

□ If the mother thinks she does not have enough milk

- Assess breastfeeding:
- Build mother's confidence that she can produce all the breastmilk that the child needs (proper weight gain).
- Suggest giving more frequent, longer breastfeeds day and night, and gradually reducing other milk or foods.

If other milk needs to be continued, counsel the mother to:

- Breastfeed as much as possible, including at night.
- Make sure that other milk is a locally appropriate breastmilk substitute.
- Make sure other milk is correctly and hygienically prepared and given in adequate amounts.
- Finish prepared milk within an hour.



□ If the mother is using a bottle to feed the child:

- Recommend substituting a cup for bottle.
- Show the mother how to feed the child with a cup.

□ If the child is not being fed actively, counsel the mother to:

- Sit with the child and encourage eating.
- Give the child an adequate serving in a separate plate or bowl.

□ If the child is not feeding well during illness, counsel the mother to:

- Breastfeed more frequently and for longer if possible.
- Use soft, varied, appetizing, favourite foods to encourage the child to eat as much as possible, and offer frequent small feedings.
- Clear a blocked nose if it interferes with feeding.
- Expect that appetite will improve as child gets better.
- Express breast milk if necessary.



□ Follow-up any feeding problem in 5 days.

□ Advise the mother to expose her child to sunlight for prevention of rickets.

FLUID

Advise the Mother to Increase Fluid During Illness

FOR ANY SICK CHILD:

- Breastfeed more frequently and for longer at each feed.
- Increase fluid. For example, give soup, rice water, yoghurt drinks, belila water, home fluids or clean water.

FOR CHILD WITH DIARRHOEA:

- Giving extra fluid can be life saving. Give fluid according to Plan A or Plan B on *TREAT THE CHILD* chart.

Advise the Mother When to Return to Health Worker

FOLLOW-UP VISIT

Advise the mother to come for follow-up at the earliest time listed for the child's problems.

If the child has:	Return for follow-up in:
PNEUMONIA NO PNEUMONIA - WHEEZE DYSENTERY FEVER, if fever persists MEASLES WITH EYE OR MOUTH COMPLICATIONS MEASLES, if not improving	2 days
PERSISTENT DIARRHOEA ACUTE EAR INFECTION FEEDING PROBLEM ANY OTHER ILLNESS, if not improving	5 days
PALLOR	14 days
LOW WEIGHT FOR AGE	30 days

CHILD VISIT

Advise mother when to return for next immunization according to immunization schedule. Advise the mother to give the child (from 6 to 30 months) the weekly dose of iron after recovery.

NEXT



WHEN TO RETURN IMMEDIATELY

Advise mother to return immediately if the child has any of these signs:

Any sick child	• Not able to drink or breastfeed • Becomes sicker • Develops a fever
If child has NO PNEUMONIA: COUGH OR COLD, also return if:	• Fast breathing • Difficult breathing
If child has Diarrhoea, also return if:	• Blood in stool • Drinking poorly

WELL-

□ *Counsel the Mother About Her Own Health*

- If the mother is sick, provide care for her, or refer her for help.
- If she has a breast problem (such as engorgement, sore nipples, breast infection), provide care for her or refer her for help.
- Advise her to eat well to keep up her own strength and health.
- Check the mother's immunization status and give her tetanus toxoid if needed.
- Check the mother's supplementation with iron and vitamin A according to the national policy.
- Make sure she has access to:
 - Family planning
 - Counselling on reproductive health problems.
- Advise mother to use iodized salt for the family foods instead of the ordinary salt.

FLUID
WHEN TO RETURN
MOTHER'S HEALTH