

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Government of India



STEPS FOR MANAGEMENT OF SEPSIS IN YOUNG INFANTS BY THE ANM

FLOW CHART Young infant seen by ANM Assess for the presence of any of the following features (signs and symptoms) using the Health Workers module of IMNCI Not able to feed / no breast attachment at all / not suckling at all Less than normal movements Lethargic or unconscious Convulsions Step-1 • Fast breathing (60 breaths per minute or more) Severe chest in drawing Assess Nasal flaring Grunting •10 or more skin pustules or a big boil • Axillary temperature 37.5 C or above (or feels hot to touch) or temperature less than 35.5 C (or feels cold to touch) Blood in the stool Step-2 If one or more features present Classify Possible Serious Bacterial Infections (PSBI) Classify Pre-referral dose & Refer 1. Give first dose (pre-referral dose) of Inj Gentamicin and Oral Amoxicillin (see Table 1) Step-3 2. Counsel the mother/caregiver for urgent referral to the nearest health facility 3. Arrange transport facility using JSSK scheme Pre-referral 4. Fill up the Treatment Card, and give counter slip for mother/caregiver to take with them to dose & Refer the health facility Referral to health facility* Referral refused or not possible Step-4 1. Inform Medical Officer/Nurse at health facility about the young infant's condition and Manage the treatment if referral 2. Teach mother how to give oral Amoxicillin at home for total of 7 days not possible 3. Counsel the mother on how to keep young infant warm and breastfeed frequently 4. Fill up the Treatment Card 5. Inform concerned ASHA about the young infant's condition and the treatment, and plan for follow-up Follow-up 1. Ensure daily administration of Inj. Gentamicin and oral Amoxicillin for total 7 days Step-5 2. In case the young infant is unable to visit the health facility, the ANM should visit the home of the infant and administer Inj. Gentamicin 3. Check young infant's condition and presence of danger signs. Follow-up 4. Inform Medical Officer/Nurse at the nearest health facility about the progress 5. In case the young infant's condition worsens or there is no improvement within 24 - 48 hours of starting treatment, refer to health facility immediately using JSSK scheme.

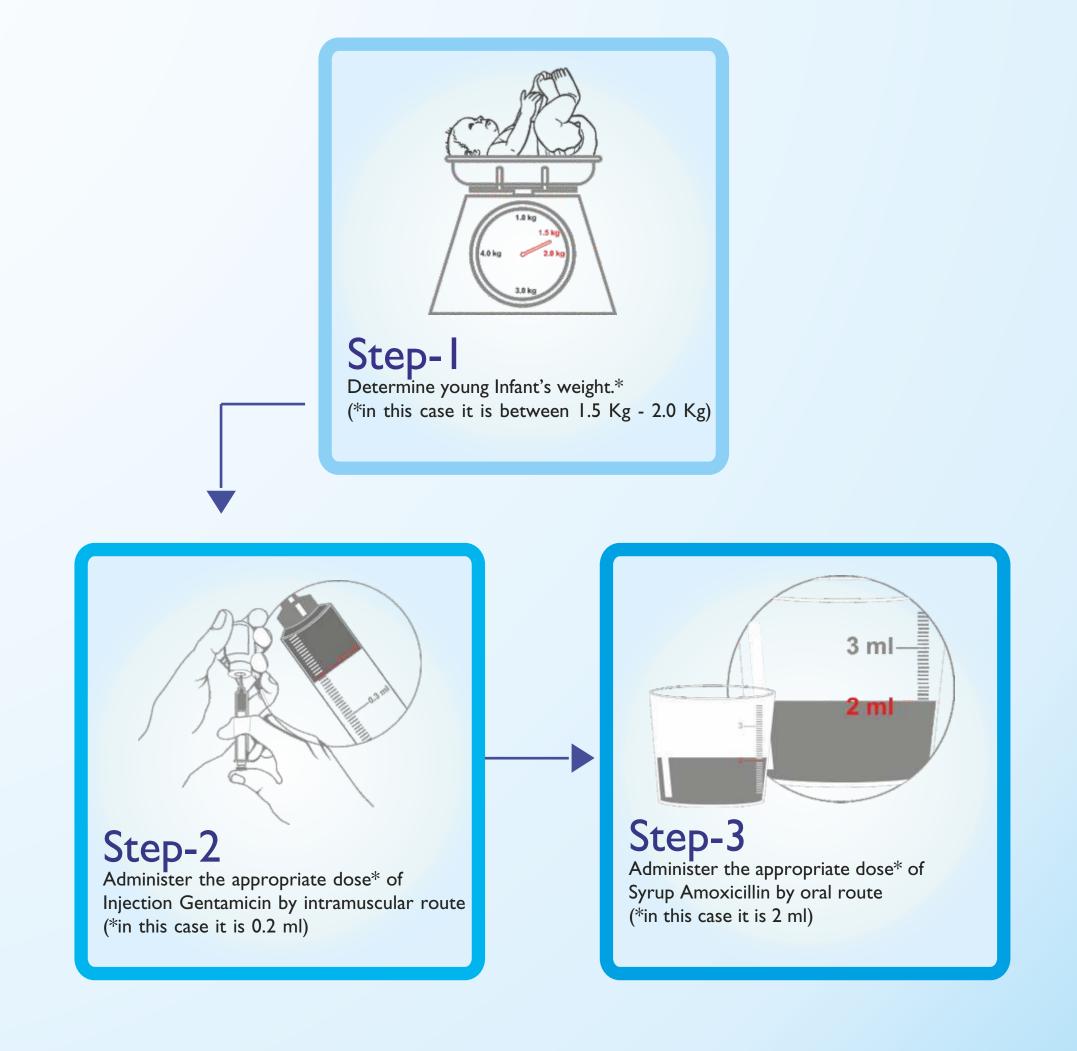
Table 1: Summary of antibiotic treatment

Young infant's weight	Amount of Gentamicin to be given intramuscularly as Injection (contains 80 mg in 2 ml vial)	Amount of Amoxicillin to be given per-orally as Syrup (contains 125mg / 5 ml)
Less than 1.5 Kg	To be referred to higher facility	
Above 1.5 kg - upto 2.0 Kg	0.2 ml	2 ml
Above 2.0 kg - upto 3.0 Kg	0.3 ml	2.5 ml
Above 3.0 kg - upto 4.0 Kg	0.4 ml	3 ml
Above 4.0 kg - upto 5.0 Kg	0.5 ml	4 ml
Route of administration	Intramuscular	Oral
Dosage	5 mg/kg/dose * Once a day	25 mg/kg/dose** Twice a day

*Precaution: If the treatment is to be continued same vial can be reused for the entire course of 7days, provided it is stored properly and its contents do not change colour or have turbidity. In case of any doubt it is better to use a new vial

**The ANM will instruct the mother how to reconstitute the syrup if it is in powder form

Step by step example for giving antibiotic treatment



^{*}Steps to be taken by the ANM before and during referral to health facility

^{1.}Warm the young infant by skin to skin contact with mother/ care giver if temperature less than 35.5 (or

feels cold to touch) while arranging referral and during transport.

^{2.}Treat to prevent low blood sugar using Health Workers module of IMNCI

[•] If the child is able to breastfeed: Ask the mother to breastfeed the child

[•] If the child is not able to breastfeed but is able to swallow: Give 20-50 ml (10 ml/kg) expressed breastmilk or locally appropriate animal milk (with

added sugar) before departure. If neither of these is available, give 20-50 ml (10 ml/kg) sugar water.

• To make sugar water: Dissolve 4 level teaspoons of sugar (20 grams) in a 200-ml cup of clean water.