Care closer to home steering group 2016

Gastroenteritis-pathway and assessment in primary and secondary care-

Revised Apr 2016

Suspected Gastroenteritis?

Child aged 0-5y presenting with diarrhoea and/or vomiting; Assess for signs of dehydration

	GREEN	AMBER 1	AMBER 2	RED
	Low risk	Low moderate	High moderate	High risk
Behaviour	Alert Responds normally to social cues Content/smil es Normal cry	Lethargic Some response to social cues Wingey – not irritable	□ Irritable □ Drowsy □ Poor response to social cues □ No smile	Appears ill to healthcare professional Unable to rouse Does not respond to social cues Weak, high pitched or distressed cry
Skin	□ Normal colour skin, lips and tongue □ Normal turgor □ CRT <2 seconds	□ Pale □ CRT 2-3 seconds	□ Pale □ CRT > 3 seconds □ Reduced turgor/sunken eyes	Reduced skin turgour Pale/mottled/ashen CRT >3 seconds
Respiratory Rate (RR) Normal RR ranges: < 1y	Normal breathing pattern Sats 95% or above in air	Oxygen saturations 94% in air Mild Tachypnoea (see normal values)	□ Nasal Flare □ Moderate Tachypnoea (see normal values) □ Oxygen saturation 93% or below in air	□ Grunting □ Severe Tachypnoea > 60 breaths/min □ Moderate or severe chest indrawing
Heart rate (HR) Normal HR ranges: < 1y 110-160 1-2y 100-150 2-5y 95-140	 Heart rate and peripheral pulses normal 	□ Tachycardic (Mild)	□ Tachycardic (Moderate)	Weak peripheral pulses
Feeding and hydration	Normal skin and eyes Moist mucous membranes Normal Urine output Tolerating 75% of fluids	 Tolerating 50-75% fluid intake Mildly reduced urine output 	Dry mucous membranes Tolerating < 50% of fluid intake Moderately reduced urine output	 < 50% usual fluid intake with Significantly reduced urine output Sunken fontanelle Bile stained vomit
Action Consider when referring Social circumstances Prematurity/low birth weight Diarrhoea > 6 in 24 hours Vomiting > 3 in 24 hours Unable to tolerate supplementary feeds or stopped breast feeding	Self Care at home Provide appropriate and clear advice to parents Continue breast feeding/milk feeds; Discourage fruit juices and carbonated drinks; offer oral rehydration solution Safety netting to look out for signs of deterioration and how to seek advice	Prior to referral to CAU, consider Second review in primary care Discuss with on call Paediatric doctor if required	Discuss with the on call Paediatric doctor Urgent referral to CAU	999 Ambulance transfer to A&E Do NOT send to CAU Urgent assessment by Senior A&E and Paediatric teams

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Guidelines for use

This guidance is used across primary care, walk in centre and A&E with appropriate modification and should be used to communicate with colleagues across these settings

An overall impression should be made based on the criteria – use judgement when interpreting a single clinical sign eg capillary refill time

Guidance is to assist decision making and not replace common sense .Ask for Paediatric advice if you are concerned about a child

Please provide the family information re the condition at discharge

Maintenance fluid intake in children is as follows

< 10 kg 100 ml/kg

10-20 kg Add 50 ml /kg to 1000 mls

20-40 kg add 20 ml/kg to 1500 mls

Normal urine output

Infant 2ml/kg/h

Child 1 ml/kg/h

Normal physiological parameters by age

Age	Heart rate (bpm)	Resp rate (bpm)
< 1y	110-160	30-40
1-2 y	100-150	25-35
2-5 y	95-140	25-30