



# MANAGEMENT OF CHILDHOOD PNEUMONIA UNDER SAANS INITIATIVE



## Management of Pneumonia / Possible Serious Bacterial Infection (PSBI) in a Young Infant (0-2 months)



Check for the following signs in a young infant during home visit:

- Not able to feed, or
- Has convulsions (fits), or
- Fast breathing (60 breaths or more per minute), or
- Severe chest indrawing, or
- Axillary (underarms) temperature 35.5°C (99.5°F) or above (or feels hot to the touch), or
- Axillary (underarms) temperature less than 35.5°C (99.9°F) (or feels cold to the touch), or
- Moves only when stimulated or no movement at all

## Management of PSBI by Primary Health Care Providers



Classify as PSBI if one or more of the signs are present.



Give pre-referral dose of oral Amoxicillin.



Counsel the parents/caregiver for urgent referral to a health facility.



Arrange transport using JSSK scheme.

## Dosage of Oral Amoxicillin for pneumonia (0-2 months)

Young Infant's Weight	Amount of Amoxicillin to be given orally as Syrup (contains 125 mg./ 5 ml.)		Amount of Amoxicillin to be given per-orally as tablet (contains 250 mg.)	
	Morning	Evening	Morning	Evening
Less than 1.5 Kg	To be referred to higher facility			
Above 1.5 kg – up to 2.0 Kg	2 ml	2 ml	¼	¼
Above 2.0 kg – up to 3.0 Kg	2.5 ml	2.5 ml	½	½
Above 3.0 kg – up to 4.0 Kg	3 ml	3 ml	½	½
Above 4.0 kg – up to 5.0 Kg	4 ml	4 ml	½	½

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## What is Pneumonia?

Pneumonia is one of the most common form of acute respiratory infection that affects the lungs. It is most commonly caused by viruses or bacteria. This infection is generally spread by air-borne droplets from a cough or sneeze of an infected person.

## Identification of Pneumonia

### Symptoms of Pneumonia



Coughing gets worse

Fast breathing

Chest indrawing

Fever

## Classification for appropriate management for childhood Pneumonia (2 months - 59 months)

SIGNS	CLASSIFY AS	MANAGEMENT BY ASHA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any general danger signs (inability to breastfeed or drink, vomits everything, convulsions, lethargy or unconsciousness) Or</li> <li>Chest indrawing</li> </ul>	<b>Severe Pneumonia or very severe disease</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give first dose of oral Amoxicillin</li> <li>Refer urgently to health facility</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fast breathing: (Respiratory rates:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2-11 months <math>\geq</math> 50 per minutes</li> <li>12-59 months <math>\geq</math> 40 per minutes</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Pneumonia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give first dose of oral Amoxicillin</li> <li>Refer urgently to health facility</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No signs of severe Pneumonia or Pneumonia</li> </ul>	<b>No Pneumonia: Cough or cold</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advise home care for cough &amp; cold</li> <li>If the cough lasts for more than 14 days, refer for assessment</li> </ul>

## Dosage of Oral Amoxicillin for pneumonia (2 months - 59 months)

Age of the child	Weight of the child	Syrup Amoxicillin-125 mg/5 ml or 1 tsp		Tablet Amoxicillin-250 mg/1 Tablet	
		Morning	Evening	Morning	Evening
2 months up to 4 months	4 kg to < 6 kg	5 ml	5 ml	☐	☐
4 months up to 12 months	6 kg to < 10 kg	10 ml	10 ml	●	●
12 months up to 3 years	10 kg to <14 kg	15 ml	15 ml	● + ☐	● + ☐
3 years up to 5 years	14 kg to <20 kg	-	-	● ●	● ●

# Inside-2



## If the child has no Pneumonia (but has cough or cold) - advice for mother / caregiver on home care are:

- Keep the child warm and properly covered.
- An infant below 6 months who is exclusively breastfed should not be given any home available fluids or home remedy.
- Continue breastfeeding the child. Breastfeed frequently and for longer period at each feed. Breast milk is the best remedy for a child.
- Continue feeding the child during the illness. Child should continue to be given normal diet during cough and cold (if child is above 6 months of age). This is important as this will prevent malnutrition and also help the child to recover from illness.
- In case the child is not able to take the normal quantities of food, s/he should be given small quantities of food frequently.
- Child can also be given foods of thicker consistency such as khichari, dalia, sooji or rice in milk, idali etc. Small quantities of oil/ghee should be added to the food to provide extra energy.
- After the illness, at least one extra meal should be given to the child for at least a week to help the child in speedy recovery.
- Give extra home available fluids (as much as the child will take) such as rice or pulses-based drink, daal soup, vegetable soup, green coconut water, milk, plain clean water or other locally available fluids (if child is above 6 months of age). This would help in the relief of cough. Always feed from a cup or spoon. Never use a bottle.
- If the child's nose is blocked and interferes with feeding, clear the nose. Keep the nose clean by putting in nose drops (boiled and cooled water with salt mixed in it) and by cleaning the nose with a soft cotton cloth. Saline nasal drops at home can also be prepared by adding 1/2 teaspoon of common salt (2.5 gm) to 250ml (1 glass) of clean drinking water. Fresh solution should be prepared daily.
- Give the child a safe homemade soothing cough remedy if the child is older than 6 months of age, give the child honey, tulsi, ginger, herbal concoctions and other safe local home remedies.
- Avoid cough syrups.
- Advise mother/caregiver on how to give medicines at home.

## Prevention of Pneumonia



Keep children covered in warm woollen clothes during winters and do not let them walk barefoot



Do not keep the new born without clothes



Use LPG gas stove for cooking to avoid smoke in the house