

Station

Diagnosis and treatment of common diseases in children (pediatrics, neonatology, children's infectious diseases)

1. Professional standard

Integrated management of childhood illnesses

2. Competencies to be checked

Detection and assesment of general signs of danger.

Conclusion by the algorithm of the traffic light.

Determination of necessary actions.

YIII. Diagnosis and treatment of jaundice

Case management steps for primary medical care (IMCI)

Check for general danger signs:

1. *Ask, does jaundice present?*
2. When did the jaundice appear first?
3. Check for jaundice.

Look and assess:

1. Look for jaundice (yellow eyes or skin).
2. If jaundice present, assess the localization by Kramer scale. Look at the young infant's palms and soles. Are they yellow?
3. Jaundice appearing after 24 hours of age, and palms and soles are not yellow.

Primary medical care assessment (IMCI):

1. *The general danger signs are absent.*
2. *There are yellow face and eyes.*
3. *The Kramer's Skin area is 1, the total serum bilirubin is less than 100 µmol/l.*

4. Kramer's scale



Skin area	1	2	3	4	5
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Total serum bilirubin ($\mu\text{mol/l}$)	100	150	200	250	>250

1. Make a conclusion according to the algorithm "traffic light".

Primary medical care activity (IMCI):

1. **Yellow: JAUNDICE**

Advise the mother to give home care for the young infant.

2. Advise mother to return immediately if palms and soles appear yellow.
3. Follow-up in 1 day.
4. If palms and soles are not yellow, but jaundice has not decreased, advise the mother home care and ask her to return for follow-up in 1 day.
5. If jaundice has started decreasing, reassure the mother and ask her to continue home care. Ask her to return for follow-up at 2 weeks of age.
6. If the young infant is older than 7 days, and Kramer's Skin area is 5, refer to a hospital.
7. If the young infant is older than 14 days, and jaundice has not decreased, refer to a hospital for assessment.