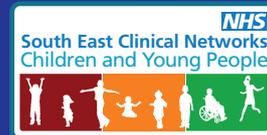


# Diarrhoea and/or Vomiting Advice Sheet

(Gastroenteritis) - Advice for parents and carers of children younger than 5 years



December 2016  
Kent, Surrey & Sussex  
Version

Name of Child ..... Age ..... Date / Time advice given.....

Further advice / Follow up .....

Name of Professional..... Signature of Professional.....

## How is your child? (traffic light advice)



Red

### If your child is / has:

- becomes difficult to rouse / unresponsive
- becomes pale and floppy
- finding it difficult to breathe
- Diabetes
- cold feet and hands with mottled skin
- No wet nappies or wees for > 18 hours

**You need urgent help**  
please phone 999  
or go to the nearest  
Hospital Emergency  
(A&E) Department



Amber

### If your child:

- seems dehydrated: ie. dry mouth, sunken eyes, no tears, sunken fontanelle (soft spot on baby's head), drowsy or passing less urine than normal
- has blood in the stool (poo) or constant tummy pain
- has stopped drinking or breastfeeding and / or is unable to keep down drinks / tolerate oral fluids during this illness
- becomes irritable or lethargic
- their breathing is rapid or deep
- has cold feet and hands with no mottling of skin
- blood in the vomit
- is under 3 months old

**You need to contact a doctor or nurse today**  
Please ring your  
GP surgery or call  
**NHS 111 - dial 111**



Green

If none of the above features are present, most children with Diarrhoea and / or Vomiting can be safely managed at home.

*(Please note that children younger than 1 year or those who were born with a low birth weight may be more prone to become dehydrated. If your child appears otherwise well, but you still have concerns please contact your GP surgery or call NHS 111).*

**Self Care**  
Using the advice overleaf  
you can provide the care  
your child needs at home

Most children with diarrhoea and / or vomiting get better very quickly, but some children can get worse. You need to regularly check your child and follow the advice given to you by your healthcare professional and / or as listed on this sheet.

## Some useful phone numbers (You may want to add some numbers on here too)



**GP Surgery**  
(make a note of number here)

.....

**NHS 111**  
**dial 111**

(available 24 hrs -  
7 days a week)

**School Nurse /  
Health Visiting Team**  
(make a note of number here)

.....

**For online advice: NHS Choices [www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk)** (available 24 hrs - 7 days a week)

**Family Information Service:** All areas have an online service providing useful information for Families set up by local councils

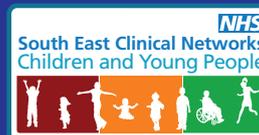
If you need language support or translation please inform the member of staff to whom you are speaking.

To feedback or for further information including how to obtain more copies of this document (Please Quote Ref: **DV1**) we have one mailbox for these queries on behalf of the South East Clinical Networks area (Kent, Surrey and Sussex). Please email: [CWSCCG.cypSECpathways@nhs.net](mailto:CWSCCG.cypSECpathways@nhs.net)

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(Gastroenteritis) - Advice for parents and carers of children younger than 5 years

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## About Gastroenteritis

Severe diarrhoea and / or vomiting can lead to dehydration, which is when the body does not have enough water or the right balance of salts to carry out its normal functions. If the dehydration becomes severe it can be dangerous. Children at increased risk of dehydration include: young babies under 1 year old (and especially the under 6 months), those born at a low birth weight, those who have stopped drinking or breastfeeding during the illness and children with malnutrition or with faltering growth.

## How can I look after my child?

- Diarrhoea can often last between 5 – 7 days and stops within 2 weeks. Vomiting does usually not last for more than 3 days. If your child continues to be ill longer than these periods, seek advice.
- If your child is breastfeeding continue with this, otherwise your child should not eat solid food till they are rehydrated.
- Encourage your child to drink plenty of fluids - little and often. Water is not enough and ideally Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) is best. ORS eg Dioralyte is also used to treat children who have become dehydrated. ORS can be purchased over the counter at large supermarkets and pharmacies and can help prevent dehydration from occurring.
- Mixing the contents of the ORS sachet in dilute squash (not “sugar-free” squash) instead of water may improve the taste.
- Do not worry if your child is not interested in solid food, but offer food if hungry. It is advisable not to give fizzy drinks and/or fruit juices as they can make diarrhoea worse. It is important that your baby / child feeds well to help with recovery.
- If your child has other symptoms like a high temperature, neck stiffness or rash please ask for advice from a health care professional.
- Your child may have stomach cramps; if simple painkillers do not help please seek further advice.
- If your child is due to have routine immunisations please discuss this with your GP or practice nurse, as they may not need to be delayed.
- **Hand washing is the best way to stop gastroenteritis spreading.**

## After Care

- Once your child is rehydrated and no longer vomiting:
- continue breastfeeding, other milk feeds and fluid intake - give full strength milk straight away.
  - reintroduce the child's usual food.
  - avoid giving fruit juices or fizzy drinks until the diarrhoea has stopped.
  - If dehydration recurs, start giving ORS again.
  - Anti-diarrhoeal medicines (also called Antimotility drugs) should not be given to children\*.



## Preventing the spread of Gastroenteritis (diarrhoea and / or vomiting):



**You and/or your child should wash your hands with soap (liquid if possible) in warm running water and then dry them carefully:**

- After going to the toilet
- After changing nappies
- Before touching food



**Your child should not:**

- Share his or her towels with anyone
- Go to school or any other childcare facility until 48 hours after the last episode of diarrhoea and / or vomiting
- Swim in swimming pools until 2 weeks after the diarrhoea has stopped