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## Module 9B : Identifying treatment and giving treatment before referral

### Session 4 : Treat the child: Treatment with medicines at home i) Treat pneumonia/ dysentery with cotrimoxazole

Day : 2

Time Required : 1 hour

#### Objective

At the end of the session ASHAs will be able to:

1. Treat the child with pneumonia or dysentery at home with the correct dose of cotrimoxazole

#### Materials and Preparation

See Checklist of Instructional Materials at beginning of sick child module . These materials will be used for sick child module.

#### Training Activities :

**Activity - 1 : Participants read ‘ Treat pneumonia/ dysentery with cotrimoxazole’**

**Activity - 2 : Drill: Determine the dose and schedule of cotrimoxazole in the treatment of child with pneumonia / dysentery**

Tell the participants that this drill will review how to determine the schedule and dose of cotrimoxazole.

#### To conduct the drill :

- a. Explain that this drill will help participants gain skill to determine the schedule and dose of Cotrimoxazole to be given to a sick child. This is an important skill. If the dose is not correct, it may not help the child's treatment. An over dose may be harmful. Be sure that each participant consults the table during the drill. Do not let them guess as they are likely to make mistakes.
- b. Before the drill begins ask the participants if they have any questions. Provide detailed answers to all questions.
- c. Give an example. Ask your Co-trainer, “what is the dose of cotrimoxazole in a 9 month old child with pneumonia?”

**Answer** 2 Paediatric tablets in the morning and 2 tablets at night for 5 days.

- d. Begin the drill. Ask the question in the left column. Refer to the appropriate column to check the participant's answer.

QUESTIONS	COTRIMOXAZOLE PEDIATRIC TABLET
What dose of cotrimoxazole and schedule would you use for:	20 mg trimethoprim + 100 mg sulphamethoxazole Give two times for how many days
A 12-month-old child classified as having pneumonia?	3
A 6-month-old child classified as having pneumonia?	2
A 10-month-old child with cough classified as having severe disease or severe pneumonia?	2 once, single dose and refer.
A 2-year-old child classified as having pneumonia?	3
A 3-month-old child classified as having pneumonia?	2
A 20-month-old child classified as having pneumonia?	3
A 10-months-old child with only cough and cold, no pneumonia?	Nil
A 5-month-old child classified as having pneumonia?	2
A 12-month-old child classified as having dysentery?	3
A 6-month-old child classified as having dysentery?	2
A 2-year-old child classified as having dysentery?	3
A 3-month-old child classified as having dysentery?	2
A 20-month-old child classified as having dysentery?	3
A 10-months-old child with only diarrhoea?	Nil
A 5-month-old child classified as having dysentery?	2

### Activity - 3 : Role Play on teaching a mother to give oral cotrimoxazole at home using good communication skills

#### Characters:

The characters in this play are the mother and the ASHA

#### Case Scenario for the Mother

Gauri is a 5 month old infant. Her mother told the ASHA that “Gauri has a cough”. The ASHA assessed Gauri and determined that she had a breathing rate of 60 per minute, no chest in-drawing and no other sign of severe illness. ASHA classified her as having pneumonia. The mother is concerned as to how Gauri will swallow the tablets being prescribed by the ASHA.

1. The ASHA locates the “Give Cotrimoxazole” to treat the young infant and counsels the mother by showing her that part of the chart. She locates the correct dose of cotrimoxazole to be given to Gauri.
2. Praises the mother for bringing her child at the right time. The ASHA assures the mother that Gauri will get better if she gives the medicine according to her advice.
3. The ASHA tells the mother that this is the best medicine for the pneumonia and tells her that “*I will now show you how much to give at one time and how to give*”.
4. The ASHA describes the steps – holding a tablet of pediatric cotrimoxazole. Crushes it and mixes it with some water and feeds it to the infant.
5. The ASHA asks the mother to do the same with the other half and after preparing the medicine, gives it to her infant. Also, praises her for doing so.
6. The ASHA packs and labels the drug. Describes the schedule and explains, when and how to give it.
7. Tells the mother to give the full dose even if the infant gets better.
8. The ASHA asks the mother how many times each day, and how much of the oral medicine each time will she give Gauri. Also, asks her how long will she continue to give the medicine.

### Summarize the Role play:

**Emphasize the following points about giving oral drugs at home :**

- Determine the appropriate drugs and dosage for the child’s age or weight.
- Tell the mother the reason for giving the drug to the child.
- Demonstrate how to measure a dose.
- Watch the mother practice measuring a dose by herself.
- Ask the mother to give the first dose to her child.
- Explain carefully how to give the drug, then label and package the drug.
- Explain that all the tablets must be used to finish the course of treatment, even if the child gets better.
- Check the mother’s understanding before she leaves

### Summary

- Ask a participant to explain the treatment for pneumonia or dysentery, including the dose, and when to give it
- Ask a participant to explain what information the mother or care giver needs and why it is important to make sure she understands what to do

### Evaluation of the session

Objective	Assessment Method
Treat the child with pneumonia or dysentery at home with the correct dose of cotrimoxazole	Role play, drill, and discussion