

# Gastroenteritis (Diarrhoea and/or Vomiting) Advice Sheet

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

## Further advice/ Follow up

.....  
.....  
.....

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

## How is your child?



Red

- Becomes difficult to rouse/ unresponsive
- Becomes pale and floppy
- Is finding it difficult to breathe
- Has cold feet and hands
- Has diabetes

**You need urgent help**

Please call 999



Amber

- Seems dehydrated i.e. 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
- Becomes irritable or lethargic
- Their breathing is rapid or deep
- Is under 3 months old

**You need to contact a doctor or nurse today**

Please ring your GP surgery or call **NHS 111**



Green

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

*However some children are more likely to become dehydrated including children younger than 1 year old or if they had a low birth weight. In these cases or if you still have concerns about your child please contact your GP surgery or call NHS111*

**Self Care**

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

## Some Useful Contact Details



**GP Surgery**

Call .....

**NHS 111**

**Dial 111**

Available 24 hr/7 days a week

**GP Out of Hours Service**  
Appointment booked via  
**NHS 111 service**

**Dial 111**

Available 24 hr/7 days a week

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

If you need language support or translation please inform the member of staff to whom you are speaking. For more copies of this document, please contact your GP.

## Gastroenteritis (Diarrhoea and/or Vomiting) Information Sheet

### About gastroenteritis (diarrhoea and/or vomiting)

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 (especially those 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?

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:

- 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.
- Continue to offer your child their usual feeds, including breast or other milk feeds.
- Encourage your child to drink plenty of fluids – little and often. Your healthcare professional may recommend that you give your child a special fluid known as Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) e.g. Dioralyte. It is also used to treat children who have become dehydrated. Water is not enough and Oral Rehydration Solution is best. This 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.
- 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 ask for advice from a health care professional.
- If your child is due 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:

- Reintroduce the child's usual food
- 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 hrs after the past episode of diarrhoea and/ or vomiting
- Swim in swimming pools until 2 weeks after the diarrhoea has stopped