# Red (high risk: take immediate action)

Many (but not all) children with these features are seriously unwell and need to be assessed straight away in hospital. Dial '999' for an ambulance if necessary.



# SAM

## Sepsis Assessment & Management







What to look for if your child has a temperature and you are concerned

#### Skin, lips and tongue

Very pale or blue skin and sunken eyes Rash that does not fade when pressed firmly (use a clear glass)

### Activity

Not responding to carers Very difficult to wake up Weak, high-pitched or continuous cry in younger children Older children are confused or unusually irritable

#### Breathing

Finding it much harder to breathe than normal Grunting breathing Very fast breathing: more than 60 breaths a minute Noticeable pauses in breathing

## Circulation

Very cold hands and feet

## Temperature and body

Under 3 months with raised temperature over 38°C The soft spot on an infant's head is bulging Stiff neck, especially when trying to look up and down The child has a seizure

### Vomiting, diarrhoea and hydration

Very thirsty and not able to keep fluids down Bloody or black 'coffee ground' vomit Not had a wee for 12 hours Notes

# Look out for the signs of sepsis

A raised temperature (fever) in children is common, but can be worrying. Almost all children will recover quickly and without problems. However, a very small proportion may have a serious infection with sepsis (bloodstream infection) that requires urgent treatment in hospital.

This information is designed to help you monitor your child's condition if they have a raised temperature, so you know when to ask for help and can describe the symptoms.

Just tick off any of those symptoms that you observe with a note of the date and time, and follow the advice at the top of the page.

For ease of use, the symptoms are split into:

- Amber, where medical advice should be asked for
- Red, which means you should get the child to hospital quickly – dial '999' if necessary and ask for an ambulance.

Again, we must stress that the great majority of children do not have sepsis. But if you do have concerns and your child seems to be getting worse, even if their temperature falls, act swiftly just in case.

# Find out more

Detailed information can be found on the NICE website: www.nice.org.uk/Guidance/CG160

The UK Sepsis Trust also has a lot of helpful material at: www.sepsistrust.org **Email:** info@sepsistrust.org **Phone:** 0845 606 6255

# Amber (intermediate risk: ask for advice)

Some (but not all) children with these symptoms are seriously unwell. If you have any concerns, a trained health professional needs to assess them promptly. Contact your GP, NHS 111 or minor injuries unit.

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	Skin, lips and tongue	time/date	time/date	time/date	Notes
•	Unusually pale				
)	Rash that fades when pressed firmly (use a clear glass)				
	Activity				
	Not responding normally to family or carers				
	Not responding normally to ranny or carers Not smiling				
	Difficult to wake up or unusually sleepy				
	Not wanting to do very much				
	Breathing				
	Nostrils are flaring				
	Fast breathing				
	Unusually noisy or crackly breathing				
	Cough that sounds like a seal barking				
	<b>Circulation</b> Cold hands and feet				
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	Temperature and body				
	Shivering or shaking				
	Raised temperature for 5 days or more				
	Swelling of a limb or joint				
	Not using/putting weight on an arm, leg, hand or foot				
	Aged 3-6 months with temperature of 39°C or above				
	Vomiting, diarrhoea and hydration				
	Under 1 year of age – vomiting and/or diarrhoea				
	More than 5 watery poos in the last 24 hours				
	Has vomited more than twice in last 24 hours				
	Not feeding or eating much				
	Dry mouth				
	Only one wet nappy or wee in 12 hours				