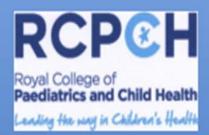
TRIAGE

Identifying children who need care immediately









Why triage?



 Some children will die waiting to be seen

Of all the children dying in hospital <u>>50% will die</u> within 24 hours

Some children can only be saved if treatment starts immediately

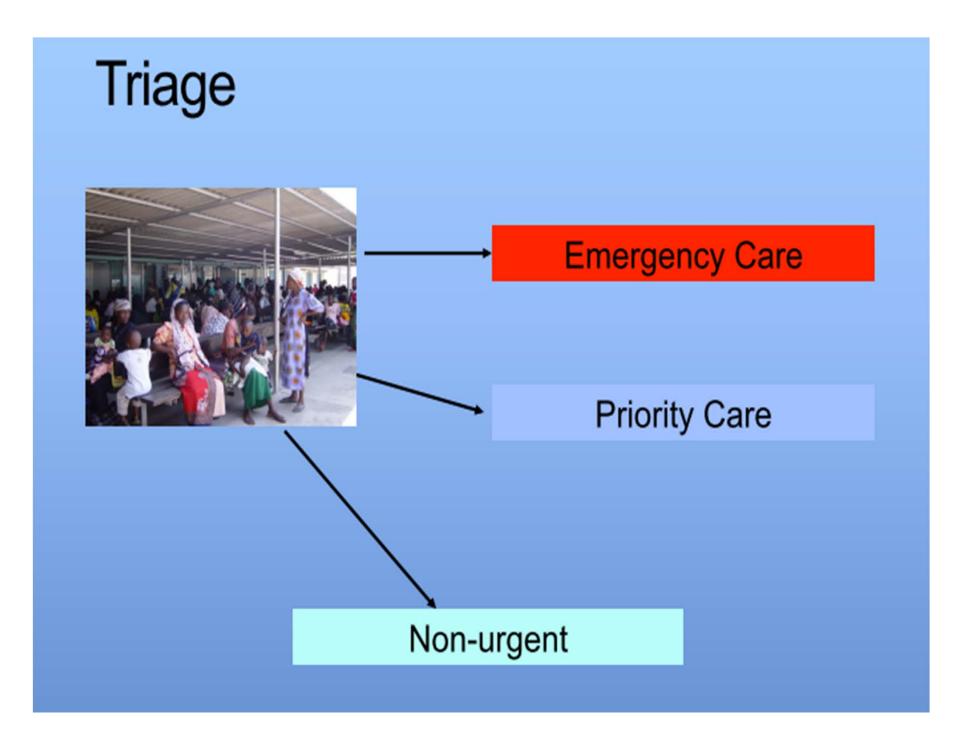
Who is most likely to die rapidly?



Α



B



Triage



Needs Emergency Care Airway •Breathing Circulation Coma / Convulsions / Confusion Dehydration (severe)

Triage

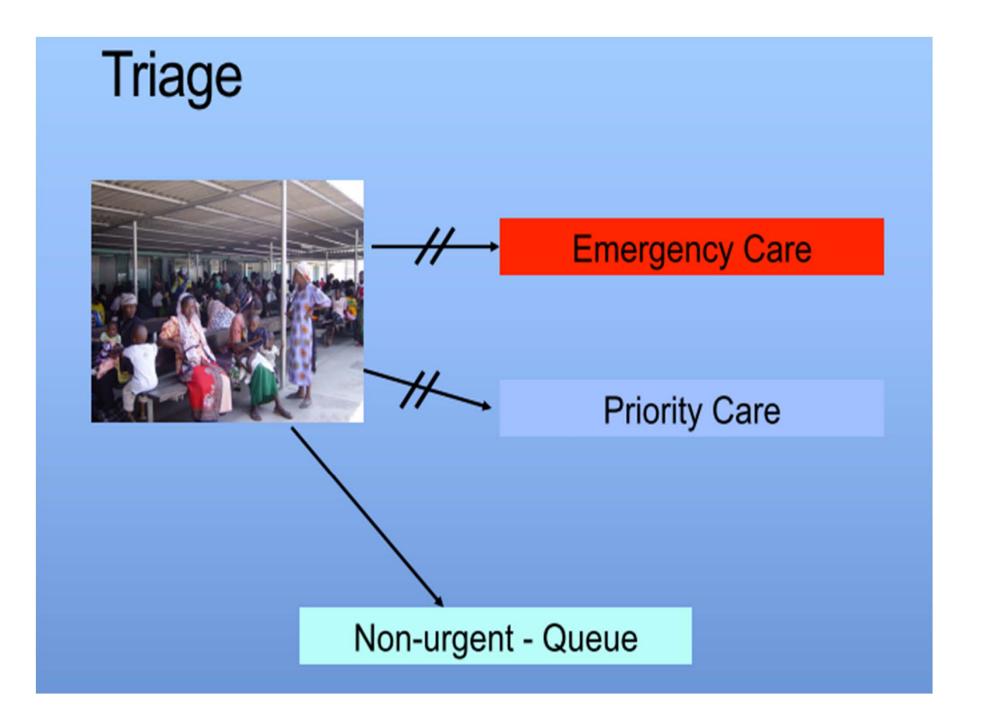


TPR - 3 T's - 3 P's 3 R's MOBB

Emergency Care

Priority Care

- ✓Tiny baby (<2 months)</p>
- ✓Temperature<36.5°C or >38.5°C
- ✓Trauma or other urgent surgical condition
- ✓Poisoning
- ✓Pallor (severe)
- ✓Pain (severe)
- ✓ Restless, Continuously irritable, or lethargy
- ✓Respiratory distress (RR>60/min)
- ✓ Referral (child has urgent referral letter)
- ✓Malnutrition: Visible severe wasting
- ✓Oedema of both feet
- ✓Burns (major)
- ✓Bleeding



Who can do triage?

Who can do triage?

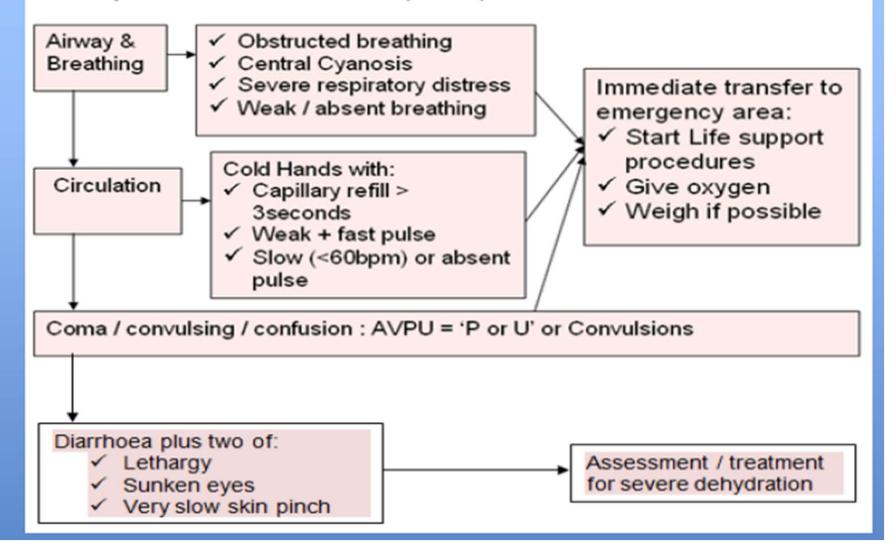
- Anyone:
 - Doctor
 - Nurse
 - Cleaner
 - Records Clerk
 - Simple tool

Used in Malawi and deaths of children were reduced.

Emergency Signs – A, B, C, C, D

Emergency Signs:

If history of trauma ensure cervical spine is protected.

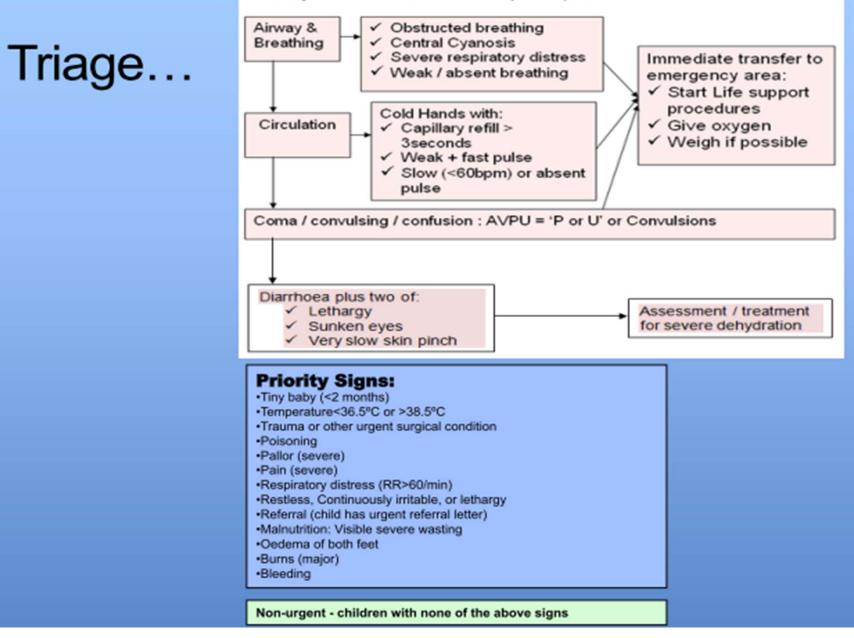


Emergency Signs – A, B, C, C, D

- If there are any emergency signs
 - Immediate transfer to emergency area
 - Clinician / Nurse sees NOW
 - Immediate assessment and resuscitation

Emergency Signs:

If history of trauma ensure cervical spine is protected.



QUESTIONS?

Summary

- Triage is sorting ONLY
 - Diagnosis or Treatment are not the responsibility of the person doing triage
- In a busy department it is a continuous / frequent process
 Patients may need to be reassessed as their triage category may change with time
- Departments need to be organised so that emergencies and priorities can be appropriately handled

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