

A disease Management Strategy for children

# "The Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI)"



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# INTRODUCTION

- ✓ 10 million children/ year- die in developing countries due to acute respiratory infections, diarrhea, measles, malaria, malnutrition
- ✓ 1990-WHO+UNICEF +other agencies- (IMCI)
- ✓ India adopted as (IMNCI).

# STRUCTURE OF IMNCI

IMNCI caters to two groups of children



0-2 months Young  
infants.



2 months to 5 years  
Children

# OBJECTIVES-

REDUCE  
MORTALITY

REDUCE  
FREQUENCY  
AND SEVERITY  
OF ILLNESS  
AND  
DISABILITY

IMPROVE  
GROWTH AND  
DEVELOPMENT  
DURING THE  
FIRST 5 YEARS  
OF A CHILD'S  
LIFE

# COMPONENTS OF IMNCI



Health worker component



Improvement in the overall Health System.



Improvement in family and community health care practices.

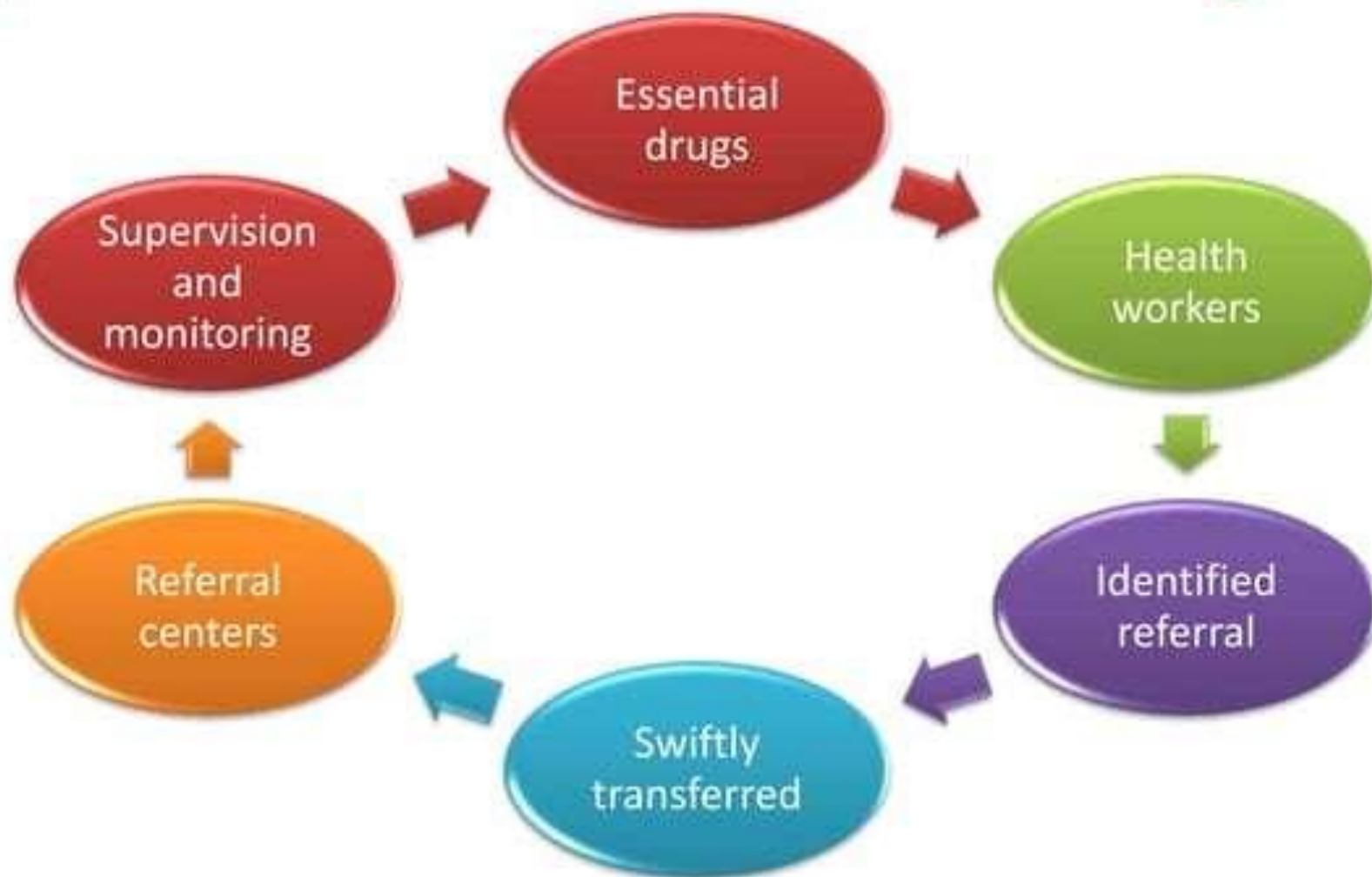
# A. HEALTH WORKER COMPONENT

Improvements in the case-management skills



## B. HEALTH SERVICE COMPONENT

Improvements is needed for effective management





# Principles OF IMNCI GUIDELINES



## PRINCIPLES- 1

All sick children under 5 years of age must be **examined** for conditions which indicate immediate **referral** or **hospitalization**.



## PRINCIPLES- 2

Children must be **routinely assessed** for **major symptoms**, nutritional and immunization status, feeding problems and other potential problems.



## PRINCIPLES- 3

Only a limited number of carefully selected clinical signs, are used based on **evidence** of their sensitivity and specificity to detect disease.



## PRINCIPLES- 4

- Based on the presence of selected clinical signs, the child is placed in a 'classifications'.
- Classifications are not specific diagnosis but categories that are used to determine the treatment.



Referral

Treatment in  
health facility

Management  
at home

## PRINCIPLES- 5

IMNCI guidelines address most **common** but not all pediatric problems.



## PRINCIPLES- 6

A limited number of essential drugs are used.



## PRINCIPLES- 7

Care takers are actively involved in the treatment of children.



## PRINCIPLES- 8

Counselling of caretakers about home care including feeding, fluids and when to return to health facility





# IMNCI Package



# IMNCI PACKAGE

IMNCI guidelines recommend standardized case management procedures

That based on two age categories: -

1. Upto **2 months** and
2. 2 months to **5 years**



# Care of Newborns and Young Infants (infants under 2 months)

1. Keeping the child warm.
2. Initiation of breastfeeding immediately after birth and counseling for exclusive breastfeeding and non-use of pre lacteal feeds.
3. Cord, skin and eye care.
4. Recognition of illness in newborn and management and/or referral).
5. Immunization
6. Home visits in the postnatal period.

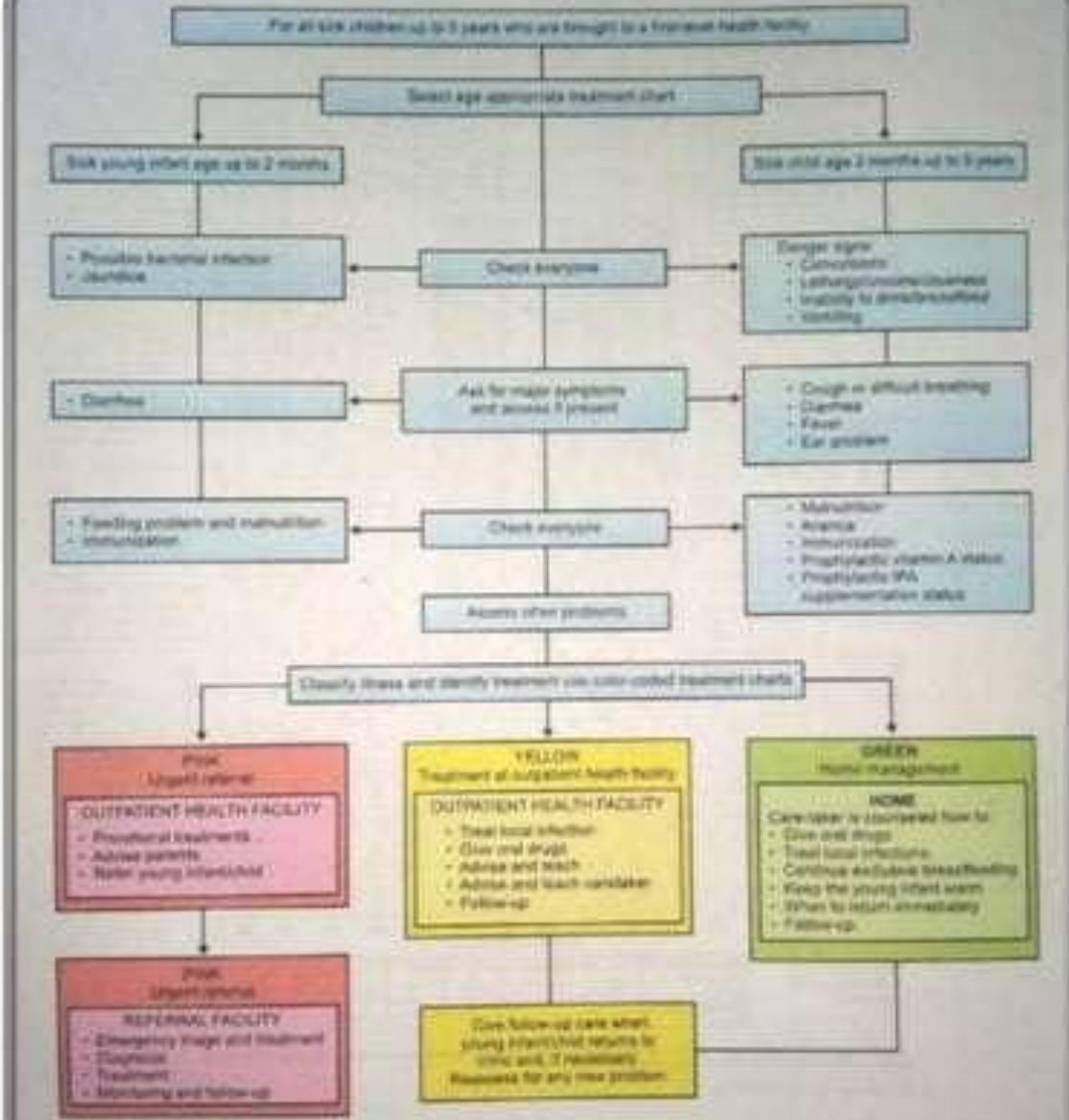
## Care of Infants (2 months to 5 years)

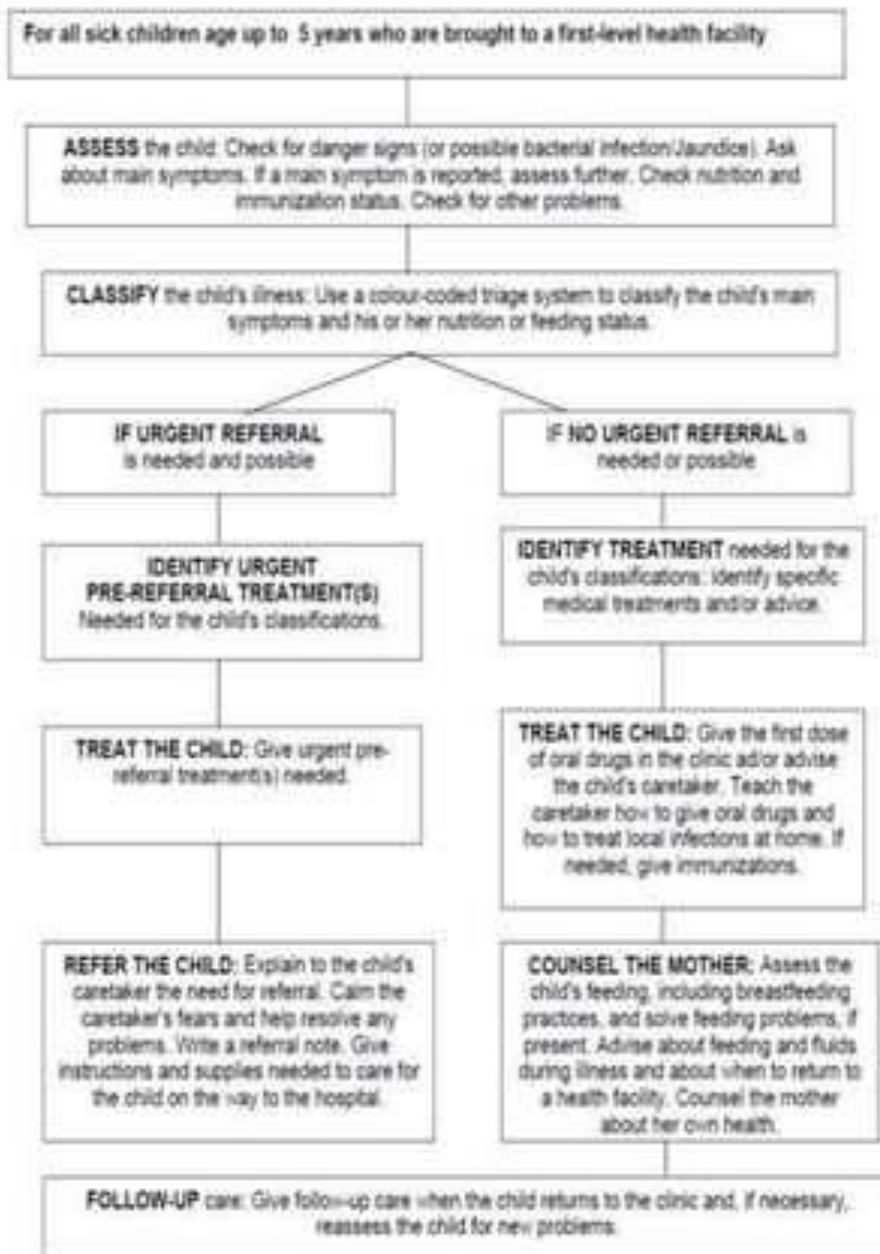
1. Management of diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, malaria, measles, acute ear infection, malnutrition and anemia.
2. Recognition of illness and at risk conditions and management/referral)
3. Prevention and management of Iron and Vitamin A deficiency.
4. Counseling on feeding for all children below 2 years
5. Counseling on feeding for malnourished children between 2 to 5 years.
6. Immunization

# IMNCI CASE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

1. Steps of case management process are the following:
2. Asses the young infant/ child.
3. Classify the illness.
4. Identify the treatment.
5. Treat the young infant/child.
6. Counsel the mother.
7. Provide follow up care.

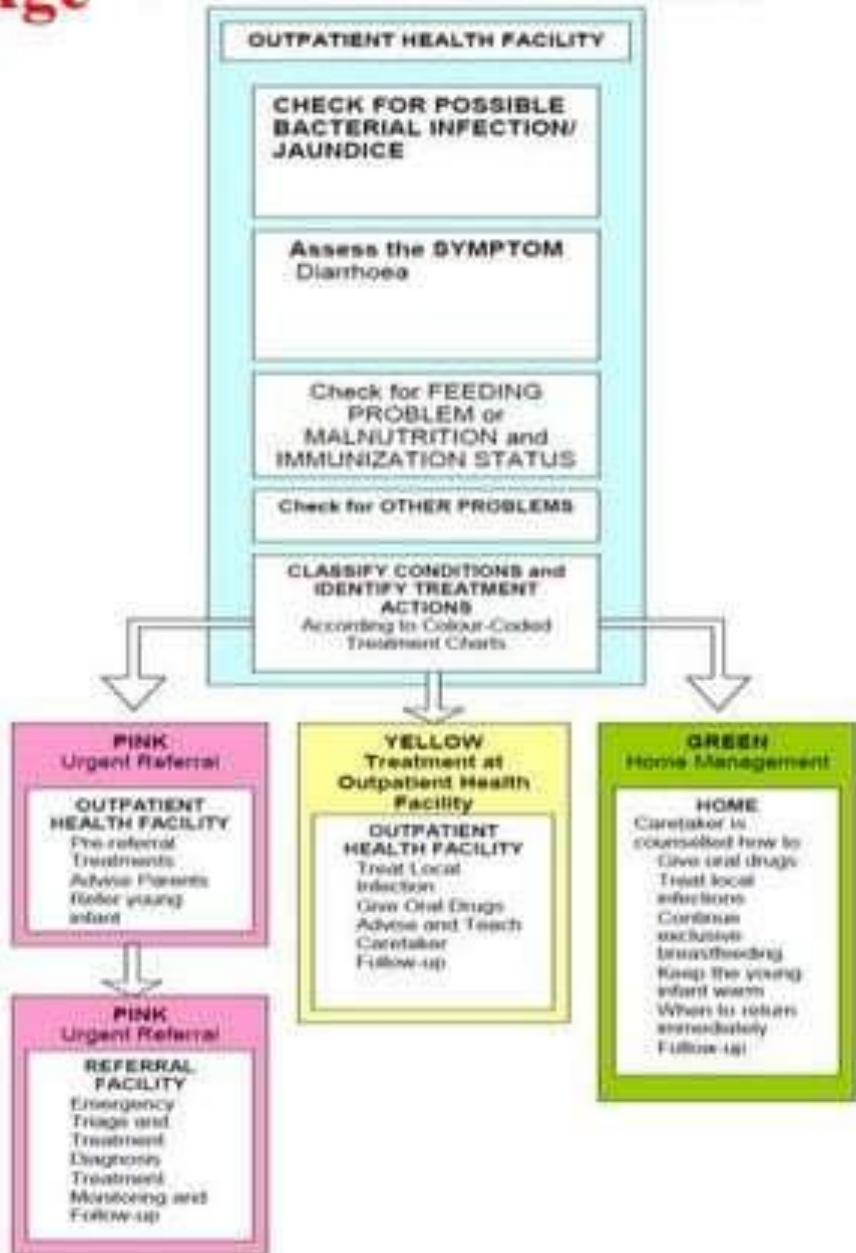
# IMNCI Case Management Process





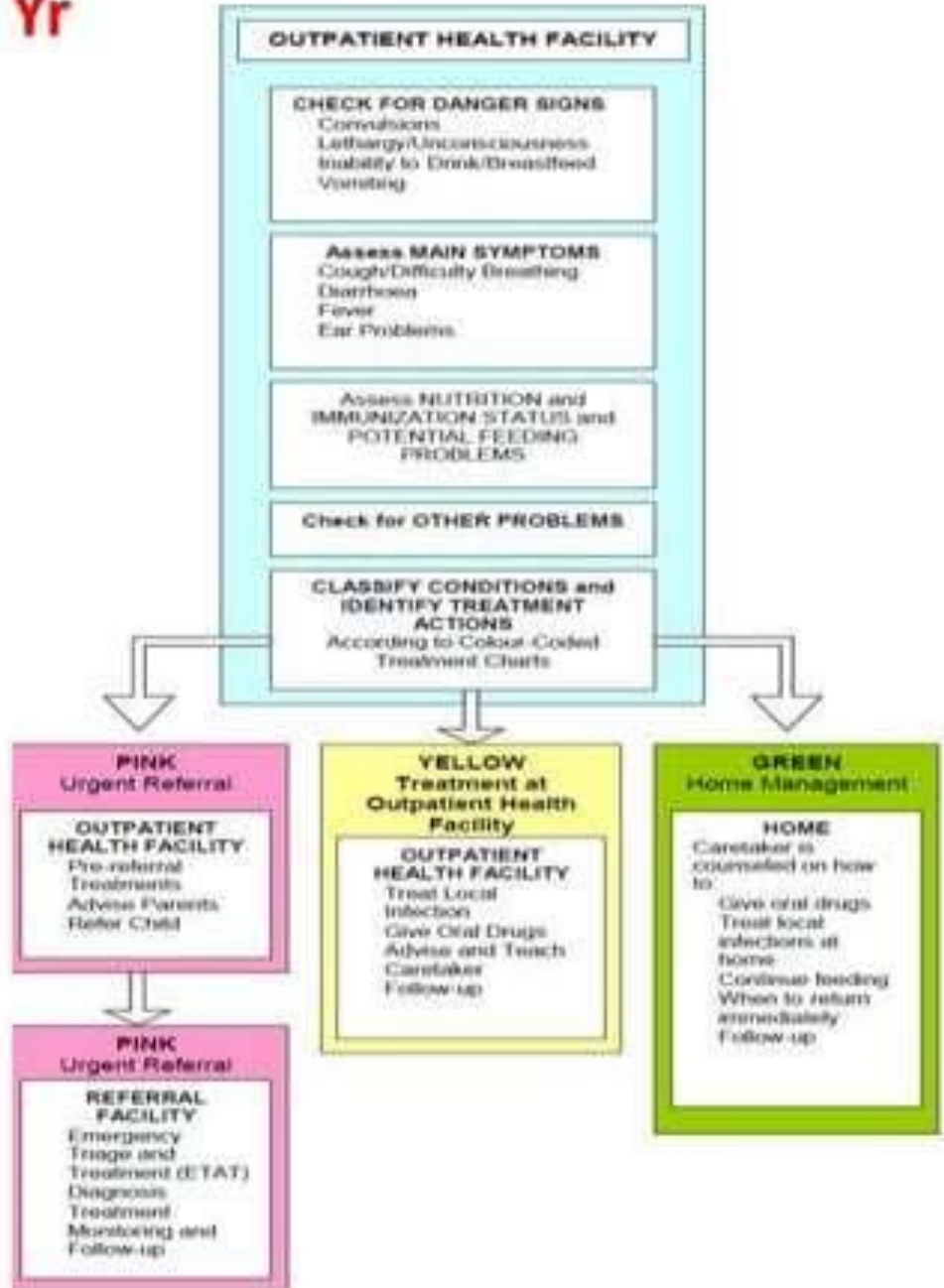
# < 2 Months of Age

## THE INTEGRATED CASE MANAGEMENT PROCESS





# 2 months to 5 Yr



# ADVANTAGES OF INTEGRATED APPROACH



# ADVANTAGES OF INTEGRATED APPROACH

- **Speeds up** the urgent treatment and treatment seeking practices.
- Prompt recognition of **serious condition**, hence prompt referral.
- Involves **parents** in effective care of baby at home.
- Partial Success of Individual disease control programme.

## Cont....

- Involves **prevention of diseases** by active immunization, Improved nutrition and Exclusive Breastfeeding practices.
- Highly **cost effective**.
- It **avoids wastages** of resources by using most appropriate medicines and treatment.
- It **reduces duplication** of effort.

# Thank you

