# THEN CHECK FOR **FEEDING AND GROWTH**

## Non-breastfed infants

| ASK | LOOK, LISTEN, FEEL |
|---|---|
| • How is feeding going?<br>• What milk are you giving?<br>• How many times during the day and night?<br>• How much is given at each feed?<br>• How are you preparing the milk?<br>• Let caregiver demonstrate or explain how a feed is prepared, and how it is given to the baby<br>• Are you giving any breastmilk at all?<br>• What foods and fluids in addition to replacement milk is being given?<br>• How is the milk being given? Cup or bottle?<br>• How are you cleaning the utensils? | • Plot the weight on the RTHB to determine the weight for age<br>• Look at the shape of the curve. Is the child growing well?<br>• If the child is less than 10 days old: Has the child lost more than expected body weight?<br>• Has the child regained birth weight at 10 days?<br>• Is the child gaining sufficient weight?<br>• Look for ulcers or white patches in the mouth (thrush) |

**NOTE:**
- Young infants may lose up to 10% of their birth weight in the first week after birth, then from day 7-10 regain birth weight loss
- Thereafter minimum weight gain should be: Preterm: 10g/kg/day OR Term: 20g/kg/day

**10% OF BIRTH WEIGHT = BIRTH WEIGHT divided by 10**

**CLASSIFY FEEDING AND GROWTH IN ALL YOUNG INFANTS**

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|---|---|---|
| • Not able to feed<br>OR<br>• Not sucking at all | NOT ABLE TO FEED | • **Treat as possible serious bacterial infection (p. 3)**<br>• **Give first dose of ceftriaxone IM (p. 12)**<br>• **Test for low blood sugar, and treat or prevent (p. 11)**<br>• **Refer URGENTLY —make sure that the baby is kept warm** |
| • Milk incorrectly or unhygienically prepared<br>OR<br>• Giving inappropriate replacement milk or other foods/fluids<br>OR<br>• Giving insufficient replacement feeds<br>OR<br>• Using a feeding bottle<br>OR<br>• Thrush | FEEDING PROBLEM | • Counsel about feeding and explain the guidelines for safe replacement feeding (p. 19 - 20)<br>• Identify concerns of caregiver and family about feeding<br>• If caregiver is using a bottle, teach cup feeding (p. 18)<br>• If thrush, treat and teach the caregiver to treat it at home (p. 13)<br>• Follow-up in 2 days (p. 15) |
| • More than 10% weight loss in the first week of life<br>OR<br>• Weight less than birth weight at or after 10 days of age<br>OR<br>• Weight gain is unsatisfactory<br>OR<br>• Weight loss following discharge of LBW infant | POOR GROWTH | • Check for feeding problem (p. 21)<br>• Counsel about feeding (p. 19 - 20)<br>• If less than 2 weeks old follow-up in 2 days (p. 15)<br>• If more than 2 weeks old follow-up in 7 days (p. 15) |
| • Not low weight for age and no other signs of inadequate feeding<br>• Less than 10% weight loss in the first week of life | FEEDING AND GROWING WELL | • Counsel the caregiver on home care for the young infant emphasising the need for good hygiene (p. 14)<br>• Praise the caregiver |