2003

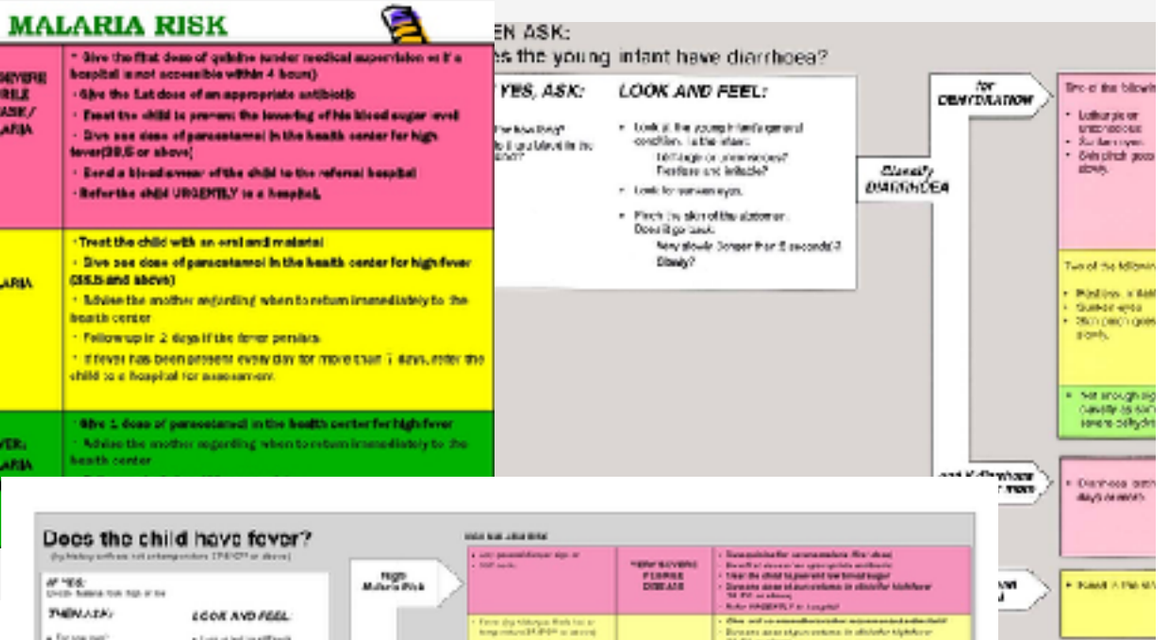
Evidence-based medicine

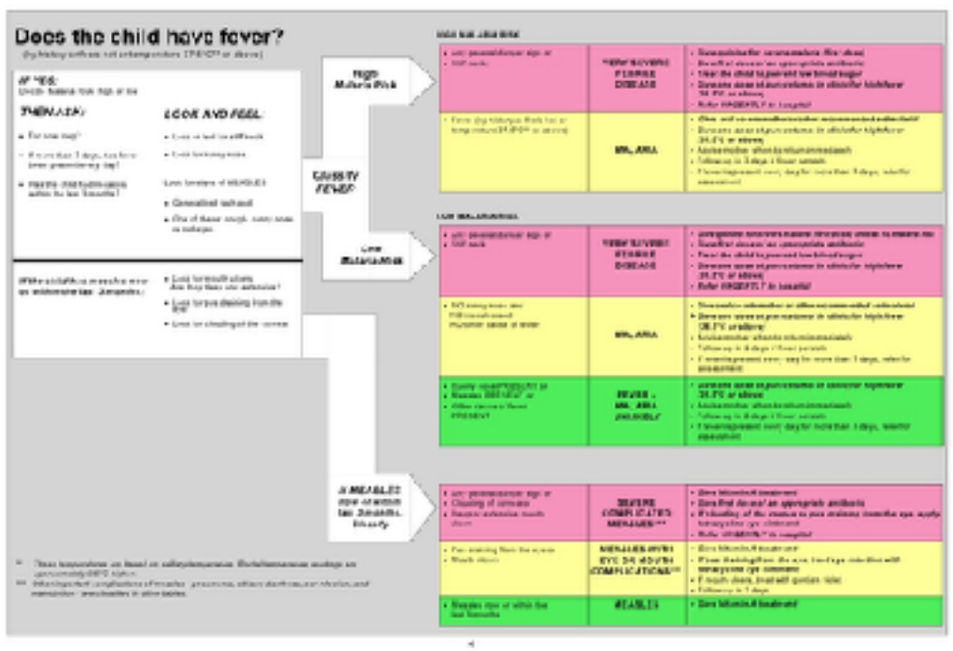
Mobile Digital Technology

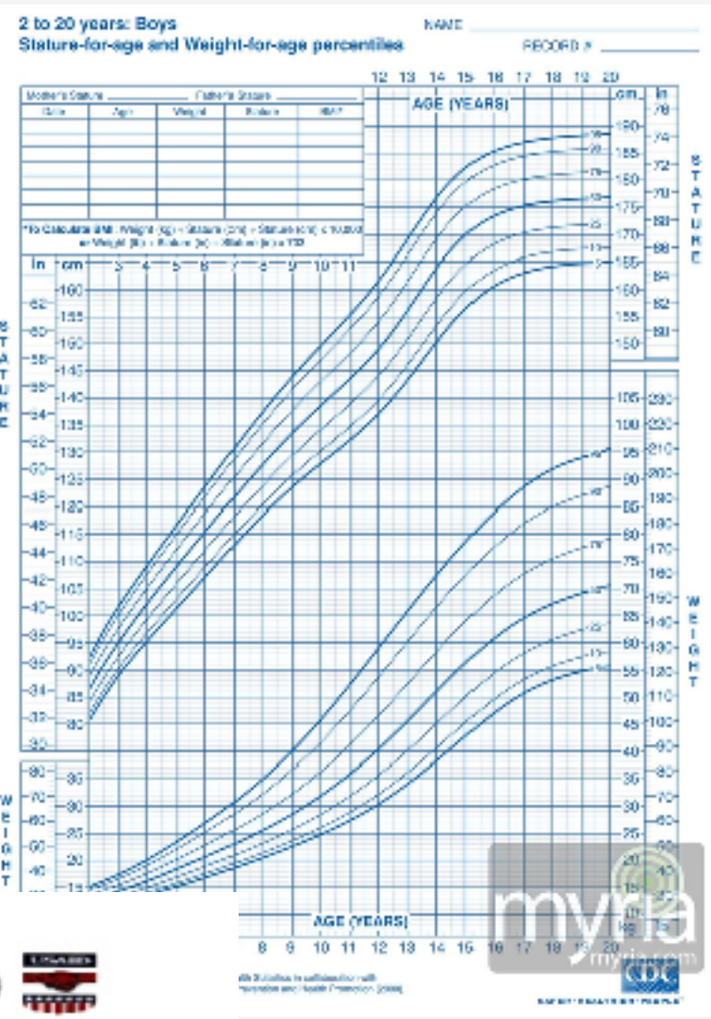
Minimally skilled front line health workers

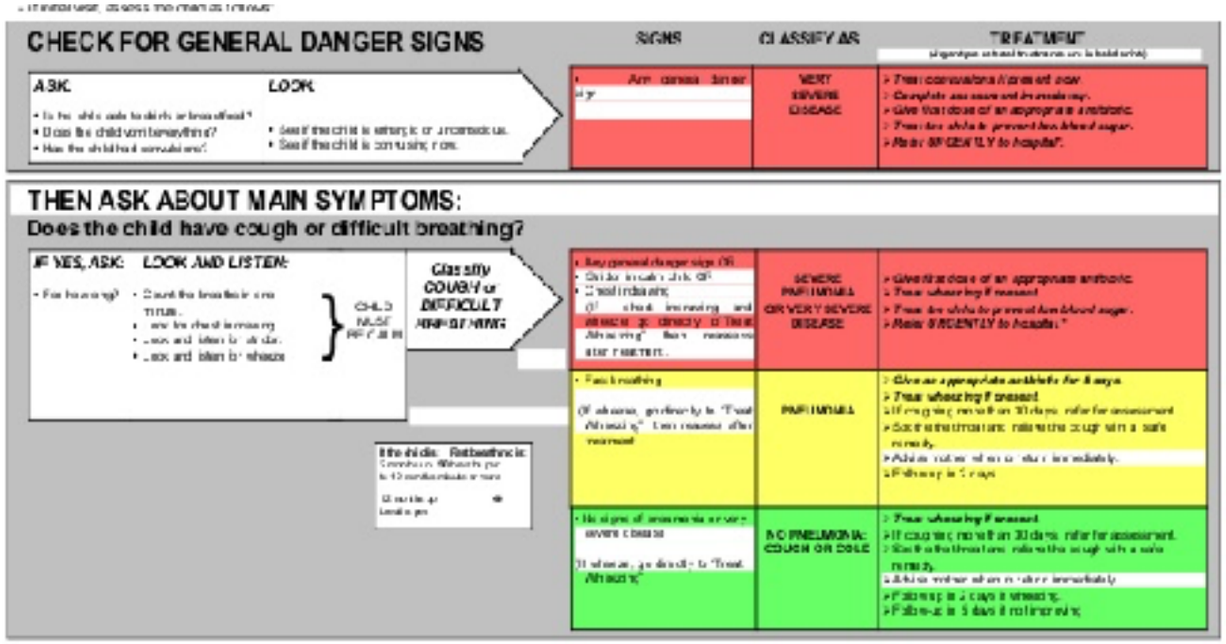
MALARIA RISK

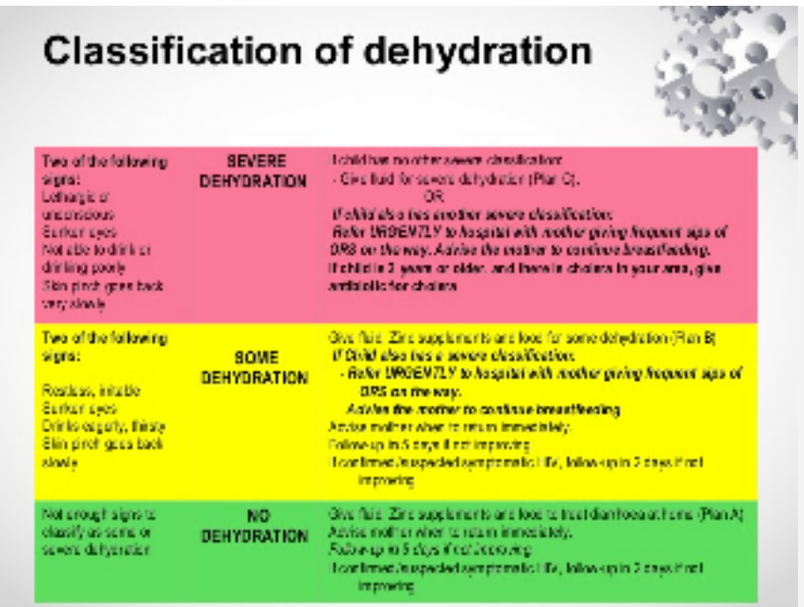
-Any general danger sign or • Stiff neck	VERY SEVERE FEBRILE DISEASE/ MALARIA	• Give the first dose of quinine (under medical supervision or if a hospital is not accessible within 4 hours) • Give the 1st dose of an appropriate antibiotic • Treat the child to prevent the lowering of his blood sugar level • Give one dose of paracetamol in the health center for high fever(38.5 or above) • Send a blood smear of the child to the referral hospital • Refer the child URGENTLY to a hospital.
•Blood Smear (+) If a Blood smear test was not done •NO runny nose, NO measles, and NO other causes of fever	MALARIA	• Treat the child with an oral anti malarial • Give one dose of paracetamol in the health center for high fever (38.5 and above) • Advise the mother regarding when to return immediately to the health center • Follow up in 2 days if the fever persists • If fever has been present every day for more than 7 days, refer the child to a hospital for assessment.
•Blood smear (-) • Runny nose or • Measles or • Other causes of fever	FEVER, MALARIA UNLI	• Give 1 dose of paracetamol in the health center for high fever • Advise the mother regarding when to return immediately to the health center

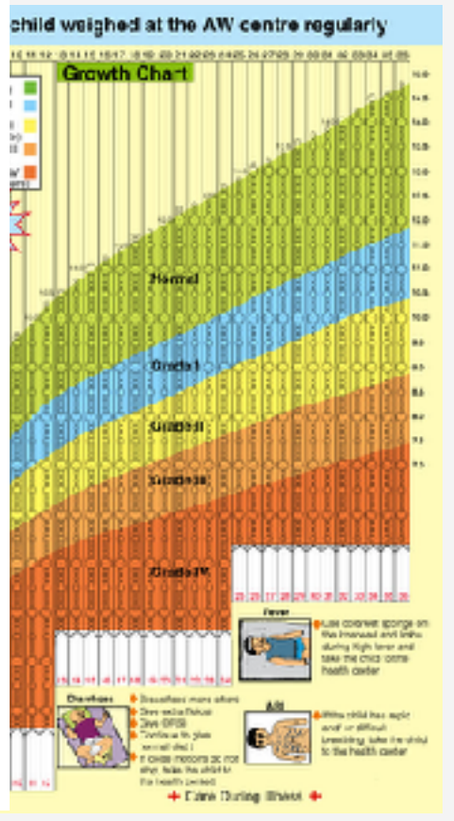




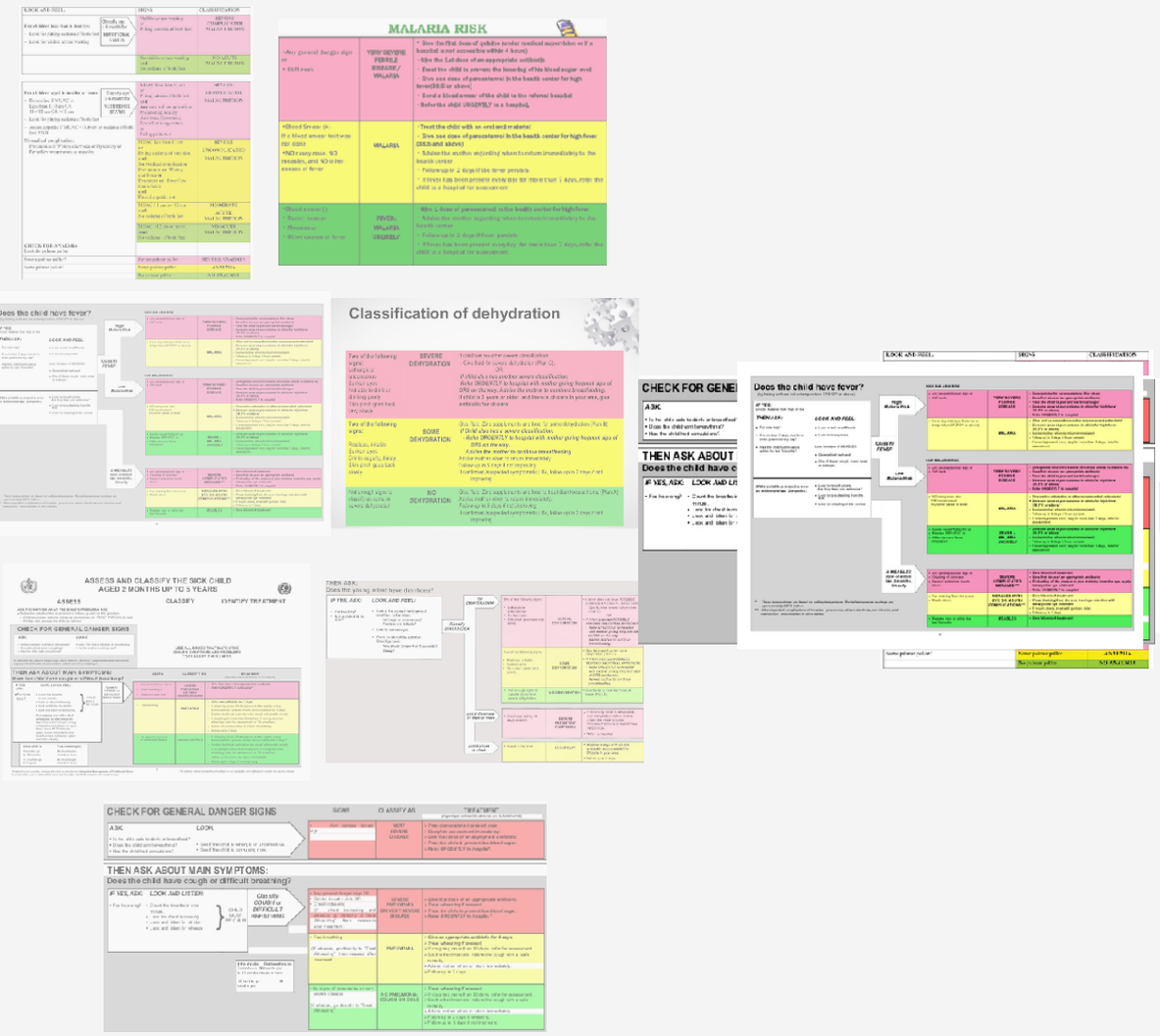


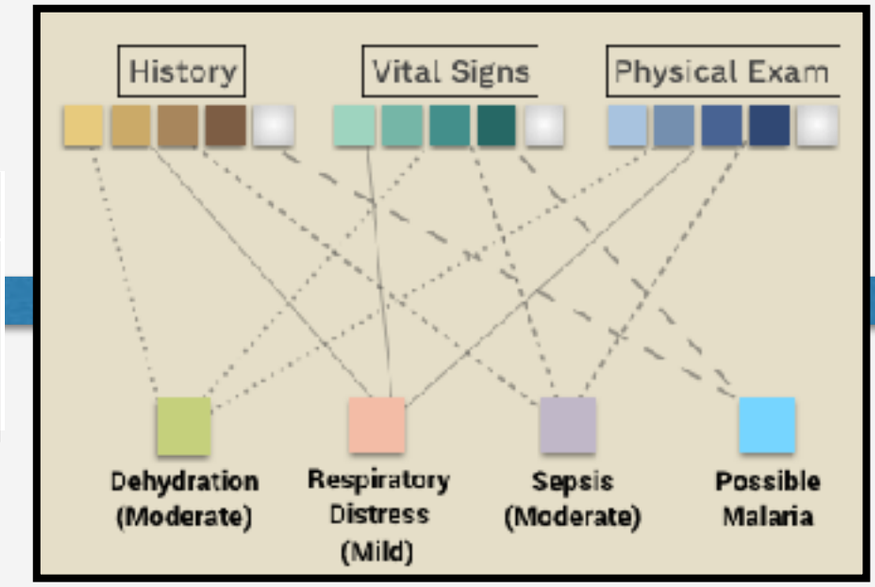


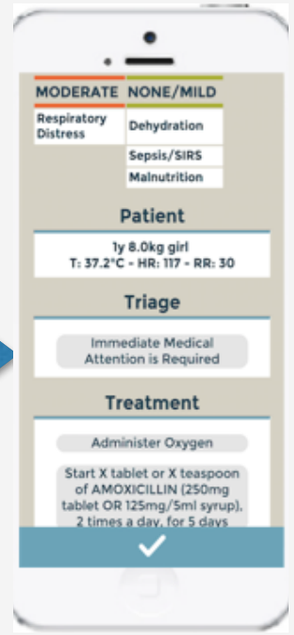




Bayesian-Cluster Pattern Recognition Logic







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