










Amoxicillin 250 mg - Moderate Dose


Early Intervention Regimen for Moderate Infections





 **Newborn**
0-1 week or <2 kg
11 tablets for 14 days


			
MORNING	NOON	AFTERNOON	EVENING





 **Young Infant**
1 week- 2 months or
2-5 kg (4.5-10lbs)
21 tablets for 14 days


			
MORNING	NOON	AFTERNOON	EVENING





 **Older Infant**
2-12mos or 5-9 kg (10-20lbs)
32 tablets for 14 days


			
MORNING	NOON	AFTERNOON	EVENING





 **Toddler/Pre-school**
1-4 years or 10-19 kg (20-40lbs)
42 tablets for 14 days

			
MORNING	NOON	AFTERNOON	EVENING

 **School Age**
5-11 yrs or 20-40 kg (40-90lbs)
63 tablets for 14 days

			
MORNING	NOON	AFTERNOON	EVENING

 **Pre-teen/Adult**
12 yrs to adult
82 tablets for 14 days

			
MORNING	NOON	AFTERNOON	EVENING

Notes:

- Duration of therapy - 14 days for noma, 3 days for non-severe pneumonia, 5 days for acute ear infections, 10 days for tonsillitis.
- If care is delayed, and the child presents a swollen cheek use the double dose: Save patient's life and limit permanent damage to the face.
- Maintain AMOXICILLIN 250 mg Emergency Stock in Child Survival Kit in each village to avoid treatment delays.
- Treat gingiva-stomatitis following measles or malaria in a malnourished child to prevent progress to noma. Also include essential micronutrient supplements, Vitamin A triple dose, Denti-frice, and improved nutrition (ie. eggs and oil).
- Metronidazole with Amoxicillin recommended if both are available. Amoxicillin/clavulanate is another excellent option with or without metronidazole.
- Seek consultation as soon as possible. Continue treatments while traveling to the clinic or hospital. When child comes to attention, dispense full number of doses so that treatment can continue in event of further delay.
- If Amoxicillin is in capsule: Open and divide powdered contents. Tablets may be crushed and mixed with breast milk, food, liquid or sugar and fed to children with spoon.
- Taking with food is not necessary but can help if stomach is upset.
- Amoxicillin used for tonsillitis, ear infections, sinusitis, lung infections (pneumonia), eye infection after measles, soft tissue, skin, umbilical (navel) and urinary infections. Use double dose for critical illness and delayed treatment. (See page 8 in IMCI booklet.)
- Critically ill malnourished child may not express signs of infections. Therefore, it may be life-saving to begin a course of broad spectrum oral antibiotics such as cotrimoxazole and/or metronidazole and amoxicillin while referring to a higher level of care.
- Category B: Safe in Pregnancy