

CALCULATION OF DRUG DOSAGE

① FORMULA METHOD →

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{D \times V}{H}$$

A: Amount of Medication Required.

D: Desired Dose

H: Dose of Medication available

V: Volume of Medication available.

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Eg: when your prescribes 800mg medication to a patient and the Drug available is in strength of 200mg/ml.
So here:

$$A = ?$$

$$D = 800 \text{ mg}$$

$$H = 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$V = 1 \text{ ml.}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{D \times V}{H} = \frac{800 \times 1}{200} = 4$$

So (4ml) volume of Medication Needed.

② Ratio and proportion Method:

If you have Diazepam labelled as 10 mg per 2 ml. How many ml. must be administer a dose of 3.5 mg.

So

$$\text{If: } \frac{10 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ ml}} \quad \text{Then } \frac{3.5 \text{ mg}}{(x)}$$

Cross multiplication

$$\frac{10}{2} \times \frac{3.5}{x} = 10x = 2 \times 3.5$$

$$x = \frac{2 \times 3.5}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$\text{So } (x = 0.7)$$

1/2 DRIP CALCULATION FOR PAEDS

① Calculate Drip Rates (drops/minutes).

400 ml of Blood is prescribed to run over 4 hours. Drip set has Drop-factor of 20 gtt/ml (written in drip set). How many drops per minute should be infused:

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$$\text{Rate (Drops/minutes)} = \frac{\text{Volume to be infused} \times \text{Drop factor}}{\text{Time (in minutes)}}$$

$$= \frac{400 \times 20}{(4 \times 60) \text{ minutes}} = \frac{8000}{240} = 33.33$$

So you infuse the given amount of 400 ml Blood at rate of 33 drops/minutes.

② Calculate ml/Hour Rate →

1000 ml N/saline to be infused in 6 hours.

How many "ml" will be infused/Hour..?

⇒ Volume to be infused: 1000 ml

Total Numbers of hours: 6

$$\text{ML/hr} = x$$

$$\text{ML/hr} = \frac{\text{volume to be infused}}{\text{Total Number of Hours to run in}}$$

$$= \frac{1000}{6}$$

$$= 167 \text{ ml}$$

So 167 ml ml will be infused per hour.

IMP DRUG DOSAGE

EMERGENCY DRUGS:

EASILY PRESCRIBED

- ① Inf provas
1.5 cc/kg - TDS.
- ② Inf flagyl:
1.5 cc/kg - TDS.
- ③ Inj adrenalin
0.01 cc/kg.
- ④ Inj Atropin
0.01 cc/kg.
- ⑤ Inj Avil
0.01 cc/kg.
- ⑥ Inj Epival
0.2 cc/kg.
- ⑦ Inj phenobarb
0.2 cc/kg.
- ⑧ Inj Aminopirillin
0.2 cc/kg.
- ⑨ Inj Ca-Gluconat
1 cc/kg.
- ⑩ Inj lcc1.
1 cc/kg.
- ⑪ Inj NaHCO₃.
1 cc/kg.

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PAEDIATRIC NURSERY

ARTIFICIAL MILK :-

Feeding of choice for Neonates : Breast Milk
at least upto 6 months.

• Expressed Breast Milk : (EBM) :

All infants should be established on
feed of (EBM).

If EBM is not indicated (some infection, carcinoma)
or not available formula may be used.

FORMULA MILK :-

① Moringa

① Moringa BF-1 → Birth To 6 months

② Moringa BF-2 → 6 months onward

③ Moringa BF-3 → from one year onward.

④ Moringa BF-P → for low Birth weight
or premature B.B.

② Lactogen :

① Lactogen-1 → Birth To 6 months

② Lactogen-2 → 6 months onward.

③ Lactogen-3 → one year onward.

③ Meigi :

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PAEDIATRIC NURSERY:

BABY SOON AFTER DELIVERY

after the proper assessment of baby done..

If Baby is vitally stable and

→ Inj Vit-K 1mg IM stat in Thigh

or

0.2cc IM stat

→ vit K injection should be given through Insulin syringes.

→ Apply cord clamp.

→ vitamin drops -
one drop daily for
one month.

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PAEDIATRIC NURSERY

ASSESSMENTS OF NEWBORN BABY:

① APGAR SCORING → Done at 1 minutes and 5 minutes after birth.

The baby is checked for HR, Respiratory rate, muscle tone, reflexes and colour.

APGAR score of 6 or less mean baby need immediate attention.

② Birth weight: Average Birth weight: 3.2 kg

③ Measurements →

① Head Circumference: average: 35 cm

② Abdominal Circumference:

③ Length - average → 50 cm.

④ Temperature of Body.

⑤ pulse Rate: Normal: 110 - 160 Beat/minutes.

⑥ Breathing Rate: 40 - 60 Breaths/minutes.

④ Physical Examinations →

① General appearance

Look for physical activity, posture, muscle tone, consciousness.

② Skin →

Look for skin colour, texture, Nails or any rashes.

③ Head and Neck:

Shape of Head, any Bulging fontanelle, clavicle bone.

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ASSESSMENT OF NEWBORN.

Continue.....

- (iv) Face: look at the Eyes, Ears, Nose.
- (v) Mouth: look at roof of mouth, tongue and Throat
- (vi) Lungs: - Breathing pattern
- Auscultation of lung
- (vii) Heart sound and pulse in Groin (femoral)
- (viii) Abdomin: look for any mass, Hernia.
- (ix) Genital and Anus: check open passages for urine and stool.
- (x) Arms and legs: Baby movements and development.

Gestational assessment:

to check how mature the baby is
this is done when date of pregnancy uncertain

Physical Maturity:

- (i) Skin textures. → sticky, smooth, peeling
- (ii) Soft, Hair on Baby's body.
- (iii) Planter creases
- (iv) Breast → thickness, size, areola.
- (v) Genitalia: Male → Check testes
scrotum.
Female: Size of clitoris, labia

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MANAGEMENT OF NEONATAL JAUNDICE

Send Investigation

- Serum Bilirubin, Total, Direct, Indirect.
- Mother Blood Group
- Baby Blood Groups
- of Male $\rightarrow$ G6PD

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According to total Bilirubin, Direct, Indirect
of SBR is in slightly raised

- phototherapy (Single or double light).
with eye and genitalia covered.

- Inf prep solution
100 mg/kg/day in divided -

- of fever.
paracetamol - oral drops.
SOS

- Iuj amplex - 250 mg. if needed.
100 mg/kg/day.

- Iuj wintax - 250 mg. if needed.
100 mg/kg/day.

of SBR $\rightarrow$ approaching - 20 mg/dl or increasing
at rate of 1 mg/dl/hours or 10 mg/day.
Exchange-transfusion Needed.

NEONATAL JAUNDICE

Selection of Blood for Exchange transfusion

- Fresh Blood (Not older than 72 hours).
- Ideally it is O₋ive.

Blood transfusion in ABO incompatibility

- Select blood group of mother and RH of the baby.

Blood transfusion in RH incompatibility.

Blood Gp of Baby - RH of the mother.

Exchange Transfusion :-

① Counsel the patient.

② Keep NPO 4 hour.

③ Clean umbilicus with aseptic

④ Identify umbilical vein and insert catheter (5cm) under aseptic condition

⑤ Arrange fresh blood.

Array → ⑥ iuj Ca-Gluconat (4cc in a ^{20cc} syringe).

⑦ iuj Na-Bicarbonat (4cc in 20cc syringe).

Fill the further syringe with N/saline till 20cc.

⑧ 3-way canula.

procedure :- Connect one end of 3-way canula with inf chamber and other end with catheter, 3rd with 20cc syringe.

→ Fill infusion chamber with 100ml blood.

→ Draw 10ml of blood and inject 10ml of blood till 100 ml of blood. then iuj 5ml of Ca-Gluconat and 5ml of Na-Bicarbonat at the end of cycle.

→ Now repeat 2nd cycle of 100ml blood but now with 20ml of blood each time infused and discarded.

→ Keep the baby NPO for 3hrs after finishing blood transfusion.

PAEDIATRIC NURSERY:

patient admitted Neonatal unit:

Admit the patient of delay cry, Neonatal jaundice, neonatal sepsis, Birth asphyxia, Seizures, Resp Distress etc.

- pass $\frac{1}{2}$ line
- of respiratory distress
→ O_2 inhalation
in Sever distress.
Iuj aminophyllin: 0.2 mg/kg/q
 $\frac{1}{2}$ diluted.

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• Antibiotic

- Iuj amplus (Ampicillin + cloxacillin).
• 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 gm.

Dose: 100 mg/kg/day in 2 divided doses.

- Iuj wintax or Claforan (cefotaxime).

→ post natal age < 7 day.

wt $< 2 \text{ kg}$ → 50 mg/kg/day in 2 Divided Doses.

wt $> 2 \text{ kg}$ → 75 mg/kg/day in 2 Divided doses.

→ postnatal age < 7 days.

wt $< 1.2 \text{ kg}$ → 50 mg/kg/day in 2 Divided Dose

wt $1.2 \rightarrow 2 \text{ kg}$ → 75 mg/kg/day in 2 Divided doses

wt $> 2 \text{ kg}$ → 100 mg/kg/day - in 2 D. Doses

Note: Meningitis → Double the dose.

- in Sever infection

Iuj amikacin (Iuj. Amkay) (25, 50, 100, 250).
• 15 mg/kg/day in 2 Divided or single Dose.

- Iuj ceftazidim (Iuj fortum).

100 mg/kg/day in 3 Divided Doses.

PAEDIATRIC NURSERY:

FLUID in NURSERY:

- Inf 10% Dextrose only for first day.

Dose: 80 ml/kg in TDS.

- Inf prep-solution

From 2nd day onward.

Day 2: 100 ml/kg in TDS.

Day 3: 120 ml/kg in TDS.

prep solution (How to prepare).

- 500 ml $\frac{1}{5}$ th Dextrose Saline

and take out 100 ml from it discard

- Add

- 4 Hypertonic (25% D/w) = 80 ml

- one ampule KCl = 20 ml

So: total of 500 ml prep solution.

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NEONATAL TETANUS

- Stiffness, muscle spasm on stimulation
- Muscle Rigidity. lock jaw.

Risk factor:

- Home Delivery
- Unvaccinated mother
- umbilical cord cut at home with unsterilised scissors.

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Management:

- ① Maintain Airway.
- ② pass N/G, keep NPO
- ③ Inf fluid according to age of baby.
- ④ keep patient in isolation ward
- ⑤ TT vaccination on one arm 1/m.
- ⑥ TIG 500 IU IM on separate site
- ⑦ Benzyl penicillin 50,000 IU/kg over 15 minutes 10 for 14 days.
- ⑧ inf fluclo 15 mg/kg for 30 min followed by 7.5 mg/kg over 60 min - BD for 10 days.
- ⑨ syp Debriton - 5 mg/kg/day.
- ⑩ 20 fits
inf valium 6 unit/kg/day
- 21 inf Mg-sulphate:

NEONATAL SEPSIS

High Grade fever with rigors and chills.

- Admit the patient
- Send Blood for culture and sensitivity.
- prophylactic antibiotic treatment

- Inj Ampiclox 250 mg.

- 100 mg/kg/day

- Inj Wintax - 250 mg.

- 100 mg/kg/day

If there is still not controlled add
Inj Gracil 250 mg.

15 mg/kg/day - daily dose.

- If shock.

- Inj Dopamin

- 5-10 μ g/kg/min

- If late onset sepsis. LP done
- platelets should be checked.

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PAEDIATRIC NURSERY:

DISCHARGE OF PATIENT From Neonatology unit

Send the patient to Home on
following medicine according to severity
of Disease:

- Iuj Amplus- 250 mg - $\frac{1}{10}$.
100 mg/kg/day in 2 Divided Doses - 3-4 days.
- Iuj cloforan. 250 mg. $\frac{1}{10}$.
100 mg/kg/day in 2 Divided Doses 3-4 days.
- If wt of patient is (2.5 kg) Then $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ - BD
- panadol oral drops
SOS -
- vidaylin oral drops - one drop daily
for one month.
- pmax or Dan-D drops - one drop daily.

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Not: you may discharge patient on oral
antibiotic if condition is according to

- Cefalor or Cector oral drops 50 mg/ml.
Dose: 20-40 mg/kg.
- Augmentin oral drops:
30 mg/kg/day in 2 Divided Doses

NAPKIN DERMATITIS

also known as

Diaper-Dermatitis

due to prolonged contact of skin with
urine and faeces

- Hydrozoi cream.

topically apply twice daily.

- Clotrim cream.

SOS.

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MEASLES

- Admit The patient Isolation Room.
- Inj Amplus - 250mg
100 mg/kg/day.
- Inj Claforan: 250mg.
100 mg/kg/day.
- Vitamin A Capsule.
age less than 6 Months: 50,000 units.
6 Months to 1 year: 1 lac units.
more than 1 year: 2 lac units.
- for Conjunctivitis
Nebra. Eye drops.
- for oral thrush
Nilstat oral drops.
Dackterin oral gel.
- fluid replacement
Inf plabolyte. M
30mg 30 ml/kg/dose.
- Nappy Rash.
Rashmit cream.

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ANTI-MALARIAL

Admitted patient (ward)

• Inj. Quinin 300mg / 1ml amp
- Dose $\rightarrow 20 \text{ mg/kg}$ - $\frac{1}{v}$ diluted - stat.
in 0/salin (100ml).

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Then

$10 \text{ mg/kg/dose} \rightarrow \text{TDS}$.

• Inj. GEN-M (Artemether ^{sonat} ~~sonat~~) - 30mg, 60mg, 120mg / 1ml

- 2.4 mg/kg - $\frac{1}{v}$ stat

1.2 mg/kg at 12 hrs, 24 hours, and then

1.2 mg/kg for 6 days daily.

• Inj Artemether. (im)

Inj Artem 40mg / 1ml ampul. or: 80mg / 1ml.

Dose: 4 mg/kg - $\frac{1}{M}$ stat

then $2 \text{ mg/kg/day} \times \text{OD}$ - 4 days.

Home treatment $\rightarrow$

(Artemether + Lumefantrine) -

Dose: 4 mg/kg/day in 2 divided doses - 3 days.

$\rightarrow$ for artemether

Brand Name: Symp Artem plus - 15/90, 30/180

Syp GEN-M DL. 30/180.

It Easy to calculate
Daily dose

Syp: ARTEM:
Strength: 15mg / 5ml.

Required: 4 mg/kg .

If wt: 5kg. So Required: $4 \times 5 = 20$.

$$= \frac{60 \times 15}{20} = 45 \text{ mg}$$

(45mg mean)
3 TSE

As 1 TSE: 5ml = 15mg.

e.g. If: wt: 5kg $\rightarrow 3/4 \text{ TSE} \rightarrow \text{BD}$ - 3 days

wt: 7.5kg $\rightarrow 1 \text{ TSE} \rightarrow \text{BD}$ - 3 days

wt: 10kg $\rightarrow 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ TSE} \rightarrow \text{BD}$ - 3 days.

15kg: 2 TSE - BD.

Also use GEN-M. tab: 80/120, 40/240.

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ANTI-BIOTIC DOSAGE

① CEFTRIAXONE:- (250, 500, 1 gm).

BRAND: Oxidil, Cefxone, Rocephin

Dose: 50-75 mg/kg/day

for infection

meningitic dose: 100 mg/kg/day.

Note:- Don't use in Neonats.

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② AMPHICILLINE:-

- Inj Ampicillin - 250, 500 mg

- Syp penbritin - 125 mg/5 ml.

- Cap penbritin - 250, 500 mg.

Dose: Newborn < 7 day - 50 mg/kg/day ÷ BD.

Newborn > 7 days - 100 mg/kg/day Divided Dose in TDS.

Septicemia - 100-200 mg/kg.

Meningitis → 200 mg/kg/day.

③ AMOXICILLIN →

Syp - Amoxil - 125 mg.

Amoxil drops - 50 mg/ml.

Inj amoxil - 250 mg, 500 mg.

Dose: 30 mg/kg/day in single dose.

④ AMOXICILLIN + CLAVULANIC ACID:

• Syp Augmentin - 150 mg.

Augmatin DS - 312 mg.

Inj Augmentin - 300, 600 mg, 1.2 gm.

Tab Augmentin - 375, 625, 1 gm.

Dose: 30-50 mg/kg/day in 3 Divided Dose

Augmentin Infants Drop also available

as - 62.5 mg.

PAEDS ANTIBIOTIC

(V) CIPROFLOXACIN :-

Brand Name : Symp Novidat, ciproxin 125mg, 250mg/5ml.

• Oral ~~Dose~~ ^{Dose} → 20-30 mg/kg/day

1/4 Dose : 20-30 mg/kg/day in 2 divided dose

• Infusion Cipro - 200 mg/100 ml.

(VI) AMPHICILLINE + CLOXACILLINE :-

Brand Name : Amplus, Ampiclox

Inj = 250, 500 mg

Dose : 100 mg/kg in 3 divided Doses.

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(VII) CEFOTAXIME :-

Brand Name : Claforan, Wintax, Cefotax

Inj : 250, 500 mg.

Dose : 100-200 mg/kg/day in 3 divided Dose.

Menigitis Dose : 200-300 mg/kg/day in 3 doses.

along with vancomycin - 60 mg/kg/24 hr.

(IX) CEFIXIME :-

Brand Name : Symp Cefiget 100mg/5ml, DS: 200mg/5ml.
Symp Magnet.

Respiratory Dose :

8 mg/kg/day - OD or 2 D.Dose.

Enteric fever :

20 mg/kg/day in 2 divided doses

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ANTIBIOTIC DOSAGE:

(XVII) Levofloxacin

Brand Name: Leflox

syp: 125 mg, 250 mg

Tab: 250 mg, 500 mg

Inf Leflox: 500 mg / 100 ml

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Dose: 10 mg/kg/day in 2 divided doses

Indication:

- Complicated UTI
- pyelonephritis
- respiratory tract infection
- Bronchiolitis

(XVIII) GENTAMYCIN

- Inj 20 mg / 2 ml

Dose: 7.5 mg/kg/day
in 2 divided doses

Indication:

- Acute Diarrhea
- Bacterial infection
- Massive hepatic infection
- Biliary tract infection
- Septicemia

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ANTIBIOTIC DOSAGE:

(XIV) → MEROPENEM:

Brand Name: Merocon.

Inj 500 mg, 1 gm.

Dose: Common Infection

60 mg/kg/day in 3 divided doses.

Meningitic Dose:

120 mg/kg/day

Note: Given in infusion N/saline. Diluted.

Indication

- Sepsis.
- Meningitis
- Serious Infection not responding to other antibiotic
- Acute febrile illness.

(XV) → CEFEPIME (4th Generation Cephalosporin).

Brand Name: Cefstar, Megstar

Inj- 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 gm.

Dose: 100-150 mg/day in 2 divided Doses.

Indication:

- ① pneumonia
- ② pyelonephritis
- ③ skin Infection
- ④ UTI - complicated.
- ⑤ neutropenia

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④ AMINOPHILINE

Broncho-dilator.

Brand Name: Ampkyl

Inj. 250mg / 10 ml,

Loading Dose: 6 mg / kg - stat
or

0.2 cc / kg stat in fluid.

Maint Dose: 0.1 cc / kg / dose - $\frac{1}{10}$ - BD.

Indicated: ① Acute Severe Asthma

② Obstructive Airway disease.

③ Reversible airway obstruction

⑤ Ca: Gluconate

Inj 1 gm / 10 ml

Loading Dose:

1-2 ml / kg / dose administered in 10 minutes.

Maintenance Dose:

2 mg / kg / day $\frac{1}{10}$

or

→ 1 cc / kg

Indication:

① Hyperkalemia

② Hypocalcemia.

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ANTIBIOTIC DOSAGE

⊗ AMIKACIN

Brand Name: Gracil, Amkay, Amikin

Inj: 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg.

Dose: 15 mg/kg/day in 2 Divided Doses.

Indication :- Neonatal Infection

- Meningitis
- Severe Respiratory Infection
- Infection in Neonophrenic pt.

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⊗ CLARITHROMYCIN :

Brand Name: Klaricid, E. clar

Syp - 125 mg/5ml

Tab: 500 mg.

Dose: Dilute this 500 mg in 10 ml Distilled water.
Then 0.3 cc/kg/day in 2 divided Dose.

Oral Dose: 15 mg/kg/day in 2 Doses.

I/V Dose: 15 mg/kg/day or
0.3 cc/kg/day.

Indication :- Chronic Bronchitis

- Resp tract Infection
- pneumonia
- sinusitis
- pharyngitis

PAEDS:

① METRONIDAZOLE

Brand Name: Flaqyl, Diazole, Entamezol

Syp: 200mg/5ml

Inf: 500mg/100ml

Tab: 400mg T

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Dose: Average

20-30 mg/kg/day in 3 divided doses.

In Amebiasis:

30-50 mg/kg/day.

In Giardiasis:

15 mg/kg/day

↳ $\frac{1}{v}$ Doses: 1.5 cc/kg/day.

Indication:

- Acute Dental infection
- Gingivitis
- Dysentery
- Amebiasis
- Giardiasis
- protozoa infection
- PID
- Surgical prophylaxis
- Tricomoniasis

④ AMINO PHILINE

Broncho-dilator.

Brand Name: Ampkyl

Inj. 250mg / 10 ml,

Loading Dose: 6 mg / kg - stat
or

0.2 cc / kg stat in fluid.

Maint Dose: 0.1 cc / kg / dose - $\frac{1}{10}$ - BD.

Indicated: ① Acute Severe Asthma

② Obstructive Airway disease.

③ Reversible airway obstruction

⑤ Ca: Gluconate

Inj 1 gm / 10 ml

Loading Dose:

1-2 ml / kg / dose administered in 10 minutes.

Maintenance Dose:

2 mg / kg / day $\frac{1}{10}$

or

→ 1 cc / kg

Indication:

① Hyperkalemia

② Hypocalcemia.

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VOMITING

① DOMPERIDONE

Brand: Motillium.

Syp: 5mg/5ml

Tab: 10 mg.

Dose: 0.25 - 0.50 mg/kg x QID

② Dimenhydrinate :-

Brand: Gravinate.

Inj. Gravinat - 50mg/1ml.

Dose: 0.5 - 1.0 mg/kg/dose x TDS.

Syp Gravinate 12.5mg/5ml.

③ ONDASECTRON :-

Inj Onset 8mg/4ml.

Dose: 0.2mg/kg/dose in fluid.

④ Metoclopramide :-

Inj Maxolon 5mg/1ml.

Syp. Maxolon 5mg/5ml.

Dose: 0.25 - 0.5 mg/kg/dose x TDS.

⑤ Ranitidine (H₂ blocker).

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③

P A E D S

ANTIVIRAL

→ ACYCLOVIR

Brand Name: Aclova, acylex, Zovirax

Strength: 250 mg, 500 mg / vial.

Syp acylex 200mg / 5 ml.

Dose: 3 months to 12 years.

10 mg / kg / dose
in 3 divided doses.

ANEMIA

IN INFANCY

Hb = $\downarrow$ 11
MCV = less Than 80.

Management:

Mild anemia with Hb - Not less than 9

- Syb Bisleri, Syb Maltofer vivas
50 mg/ml.

- Syb Ferricare.

- Syb Ibert-folic-500 mg.
3 mg/kg/dose x BD.

with meal.

⑪ If Blood Hb is very low and total body pale.

Blood transfusion after Blood grouping and cross-matching should be done.

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ANTI-TUBERCULOUS DRUGS

- ① Isoniazid (Syp - 50 mg/5 ml)
10-15 mg/kg/day - OD
- ② Rifampicine (Syp 100 mg/5 ml)
10-15 mg/kg/day - OD.
- ③ Pyrazinamide: (Syp: 250 mg/5 ml)
15-30 mg/kg/day - OD
- ④ Ethambutol: (Tab. 400 mg)
15-20 mg/kg/day - OD.
- ⑤ Inj Streptomycin
20 mg/kg/day - OD.

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③

∴ Combination Therapy:

- Syp Rifapin-H - 150/100.
- Syp PZA 250mg/5ml.

Tab - Myrin - P: 30-37 kg = 2 Tab daily
37-54 — 3 Tab daily
54 and above: 4 tab daily:

for children.

1 tab/15 kg body wt

Tab. Myrin - P. Forte. 150/75/275/40.

MEDICINE USED TO INCREASE BREAST MILK PRODUCTION

① Domperidone.

Tab Domel-10mg.

② Metoclopramide

Cap Digestine 40mg
1 tab. SOS.

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③ Cap Hi-lacta.

one capsule daily.
SOS.

④ Multi-vitamin.

Cap Theragran.

one daily for one month.

PAEDS · ANALGESIC

① IBUPROFEN (NSAID,)

Sup Brofen 100 mg/5 ml
Brofen DS: 200 mg/5 ml.

Dose: 5-10 mg/kg/dose (Max 40 mg in day).

② ASPIRIN

Tab Dispirin-300 mg

Dose: 10-15 mg/kg/dose

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③ Tramadol

liq tramol 50 mg/ml

Dose: 1-2 mg/kg x TDS

④ Diclofenac

liq voren 50 mg, 75 mg/2 ml

Dose: 3 mg/kg/dose

~~Syp Dolat-50 mg/5 ml.~~

⑤ Mefenemic Acid:

Syp Dolars-50 mg/5 ml.

Dose: 8 mg/kg/dose.

PARACETAMOL

BRAND Name: • panadol oral drops

80 mg / 0.8 ml

60 mg / 5 ml.

• syp panadol. 120 mg / 5 ml

Colpol. 6 plus: 250 mg / 5 ml.

• panado suppository

125 mg, 250 mg.

Dose: 15 mg / kg / dose

Infusion provas 1 gm / 100 ml
so

⇒ 1 ml / kg / dose

of wt less than ^{10 kg} ~~2 years~~.

0.75 ml / kg / Dose.

of wt above 10 kg.

1.5 ml / kg / Dose.

PAEDS

ANTI-EPILEPTIC DRUGS :-

Acute Attack

① Diazepam

Inj - Vallium - 10 mg/2 ml

Dose: 0.2-0.5 mg/kg/dose $\frac{1}{v}$ in

② Epigran (phenytoin)

Inj Epigran - 250 mg/5 ml

Syp Epitoin - 30 mg/5 ml

Loading Dose - 15 mg/kg/day in 50 ml fluid

Main Dose: 10 mg/kg/day in 50 ml fluid $\div$ in BD.

③ Inj Epival (valproic acid)

Syp 250 mg/5 ml

Inj 500 mg/5 ml

Loading Dose $\rightarrow$ 10-15 mg/kg/day

Maint. Dose $\rightarrow$ 30 mg/kg/day { Diluted in 50 ml fluid }

④ phenobarbitone:

Syp Debuton 20 mg/5 ml

Inj phenobab: 200 mg/2 ml

Tab phenobarb: 30 mg

Loading Dose: 15 mg/kg

Maint Dose: 5 mg/kg/day

⑤ Meda 20 lan:

Dormicum

Inj - 5 mg/5 ml $\rightarrow$ Dose: 0.05-0.2 mg/kg/day

⑥ Cedate (Chloral Hydrate)

Cedatim for RMI/CT SW

Dose: 25 mg/kg/Dose

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Abdominal Colic

- ① Colorest oral drops
2-3 drops - SOS.
- ② If using formula-milk.
use it with less concentration.
(Dilute the formula-milk).
- ③ Lactubillus reuteri DSM
5 drops/day.
- ④ Exclude cow milk, eggs, peanuts, wheat.

PAEDS

① Fluid calculation:-

First 10 kg = 100 ml/kg/day.

Next 10 kg = 50 ml/kg/day.

Next 10 kg = 25 ml/kg/day.

∴ wt is = 26 kg.

$$1000 + 500 + 150 = 1650 \text{ ml/day.}$$

Note: Best fluid for Resuscitation
is (Ringer-Lactate)

PROBIOTIC

To recover the normal Bacterial flora of the Intestine

- Actiflor Sack
- Biflor Sack (same as above)
- Enterogermina ampule.
Contain *Bacillus clausii*
- Gut care.

Note: only use orally - once daily.

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PAEDS

: GASTRITIS :-

① Ranitidine (H₂-Blocker)

- Inj Zantac 50 mg/2 ml.
- Syrup peptinil 75 mg/5 ml.

Dose: 0.5-1 mg/kg x TDS.

- Gastric Ulcer:

2-4 mg/kg/day in 2 Divided Dose.

- ~~G~~ GERD:

5-10 mg/kg/day in 2 divided Dose.

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② Famotidine :-

Syrup polypep 10 mg/5 ml.

0.5-1 mg/kg/day in OD.

③ CIMETIDINE :-

Syrup Ulcerix - 100 mg/5 ml.

Inj Ulcerix: 200 mg/2 ml.

Dose: Neonat: 5-20 mg/kg/24 hrs.

Infants: 10-20 mg/kg/day.

Child: 20-40 mg/kg/day.

④ OMEPRAZOLE :-

Cap Risek - 20 mg.

Sachet: 20 mg.

Dose: 0.5-3.5 mg/kg/day in OD or Divided 2 Dose.

⑤ Syrup Ulsanic (Sucralfat)

Syrup - 500 mg/5 ml. 1 gm/5 ml.

Dose: 40-80 mg/kg/day - 4. Divided Dose.

or. 0.4 cc - 0.8 cc/kg/day.

PAEDS

ANTI-HELMINTHIC DRUGS

① Albendazole:

Syp Zentel - 200 mg/5 ml
Tab: 200 mg

Dose: 2TSF - stat

above 2 yrs - 40 mg/kg/OD.

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② Mebendazole:

Syp Vermox 100 mg/5 ml

Tab Vermox - 100 mg

Dose: 1TSF X BD - for 3 days
of pinworm - repeated.

③ Levamisole:

Syp Ictress 40 mg/5 ml

Dose: 3 mg/kg

④ pyrantal pamoate

Syp Combintrine 250 mg/5 ml.

Dose: Single Dose.

⑤ Niclosamide:

use in Tapeworm.

Dose: 2 Tab stat

• One tablet: 1000 mg.

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PNEUMONIA

Acute Attack.

- ① O_2 Inhalation . sos.
- ② Atem Nebulization Stat
- ③ clenil Nebulization Stat
- ④ panad oral drops.
2-3 drops- sos.
if Temp- ↑↑
Inf proves.
1.5 cc/kg / Dose- stat.

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- ⑤ Inj Klaricid
15 mg/kg/day in 2 divided Doses.
or. dilut 500 mg of Klaricid in 10 ml p/water
Then give 0.3 cc/kg/day in 2 divided Doses.

OR

- Inj Zinacef
100 mg/kg/day in 2 divided doses.

- ⑥ Salinase N/drops
sos.

- ⑦ if in sever distress

Inj Hyzonat. 1-2 mg/kg/24 hrs.
1/4 - stat

BRONCHIOLITIS

During Acute phase:

- Admit patient
- O_2 Inhalation
- Atem Nebulization
0.025%
- Clenil- Nebulization
- Inf fluid according to
wt and age.
e.g. Inf p/salin, 100 mg/kg/day
in 2-3 divided dose.
- Salinase Nasal Drops
of nasal obstruction
2 drops - sos.
- panadol, syp or oral drops.
15 mg/kg/day.
If temp ↑:
Inf paracetamol: 1.5 cc/kg/dose - stat
- Inj Zinacept (250, 500)
100 mg/kg/day - in divided dose.
- If still in respiratory distress
Inj Hyzonat.
1-2 mg/kg i/v stat.
- Syp Avil 15 mg/5 ml.
1 TSP x BP

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HOME TREATMENT FOR BRONCHIOLITIS

- panadol.  or Brofen-DS.
 - 15 mg/kg/day
 - or panal oral drops.
 - of Neonates.
- Salinas. Nasal / drops.
 - 2 drops - SOS.
- Syp Cefigel or Syp Magnet
 - 8 mg/kg/day.
- Syp Acefy1 cough.
 - 1 TSF x BD adjust according to age/wt.
- Increase fluid intake.
 - Encourage Breast feeding
- Syp Augmentin, Calamox, Amoxiclav.
 - Syp: 156 mg/5ml. - TDS
 - Syp 312 mg/5ml - TDS.

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Gastro-Enteritis :-

Sign of Dehydration

- ① Sunken Eyes.
- ② Bulges out Fontanelle.
- ③ Dry tongue.
- ④ Skin pinch goes back very slowly.
- ⑤ Thirst
or No desire of thirst $\rightarrow$ Excessive dehydration

Management :

① Fluid therapy

Deficits : 30 mg/kg - R/L $1/10$ stat

Maint. D : 25 mg/kg - plabolyte-M $1/10$ - TDS

or

100 mg/kg/day - First 10 kg.

50 mg/kg/day - 2nd 10 kg.

25 mg/kg/day - 3rd - 10 kg.

② Inf Cefazone 100.

100 mg/kg/day in 2 divided doses.

③ ORS : pedicor

④ Symp Zincat-OD.

$0.5 - 1 \text{ mg/kg/OD}$ - 14 days.

- less than 2 year $1/2 \text{ TSP x OD}$.

More than 1 year : 1 TSP x OD .

⑤ Inf Flagyl. $1.5 \text{ cc/kg/dose x TDS}$.

⑥ probiotic

⑦ of vomiting
Syp-Metamizol

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PAEDS

ACUTE HEPATITIS

- Admit The patient
- Antibiotic.
 - Syp Cefixet
- Fluid Replacement.
 - 30 mg/kg - IV stat D/Salin
 - 100 mg/kg - IV - 3 divided Doses. Plabolyt-M.
- Liver tonic
 - Syp Hepa-Merz.
 - Syp Silever
- Glucose administration
- Multi-vitamins
 - Syp lysovit 1 TSE XTDS.
 - Syp Vedylin TTSE XTDS.
- Appetite Stimulant
 - Syp Treso-orix fort
 - 1 TSE XTDS.
 - or
 - Syp Aplazyme 1 TSE XTDS.
- NSAIDs
 - Syp ponstan 1 TSE XTDS.

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POISONING:

DETERGENTS, BLEACHES, SOAP

Ingestion

→ Sign: vomiting, Haematemesis (Some time)

→ Early investigation

- Serum. Electrolytes

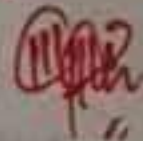
- of large amount ingested.

- upper GI. Endoscopy.

- Encourage drinking of copious amount of water, or milk to a maximum of 120 ml for child and 240 ml for adults to dilute the substance.

- No need of pharmacological therapy.

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FEBRILE FITS

- Generalised fits
- for less than 5 minutes
- age: 3 month — 5 year.
- Non-CNS infection
- First degree Relative have 30% chances of febrile fits.
- predisposing factor:
 - ① Respiratory infection
 - ② pharyngitis
 - ③ otitis media

Treatment :

- ① Fever Control
 - Cold sponging
 - paracetamol.

Inf proas: 1.5 cc/kg/dose.
- ② Seizure Control
 - Inf phenobarb
 - 5mg/kg. slow diluted injection
- ③ Family should be Reassured.
- ④ No need to use any long-term anti-epileptic medication.

: POISONING:

KEROSENE OIL INGESTION

- Gastric lavage → strictly Contra-indicated.
- Admit The child for observation for respiratory distress
- Maintenance of Airway, Breathing Circulation
- Lab. Investigation
 - CBC
 - LFTs
 - Electrolytes
 - Chest X-Ray.
- Chest X-ray: positive finding present in most of patients.
- Bronchodilators if required
- Antibiotic
Inj Ceftriaxone.
100 mg/kg/day.
- Steroid Hydrocortisone may be effective in liquid paraffin

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IMP DRUG DOSAGE

EMERGENCY DRUGS:

EASILY PRESCRIBED

- ① Inf provas
1.5 cc/kg - TDS.
- ② Inf flagyl:
1.5 cc/kg - TDS.
- ③ Inj adrenalin
0.01 cc/kg.
- ④ Inj Atropin
0.01 cc/kg.
- ⑤ Inj Avil
0.01 cc/kg.
- ⑥ Inj Epival
0.2 cc/kg.
- ⑦ Inj phenobarb
0.2 cc/kg.
- ⑧ Inj Aminopirillin
0.2 cc/kg.
- ⑨ Inj ca. Gluconat
1 cc/kg.
- ⑩ Inj lcc1.
1 cc/kg.
- ⑪ Inj NaHCO₃.
1 cc/kg.

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