For children between 6 months to less than 6 years old

**Danger signs requiring rectal artesunate**

If in addition to fever or history of fever, you notice one or more of these danger signs, administer rectal artesunate.

- LETHARGY / UNCONSCIOUSNESS
- REFUSAL TO FEED
- CONVULSIONS
- REPEATED VOMITING

**Step 1: Administer rectal artesunate**

**Step 2: Refer**

After receiving rectal artesunate suppository the child must be referred **immediately** to the nearest hospital or health care facility where the full required treatment for severe malaria can be provided.
Administer rectal artesunate for severe malaria: 4 steps

1. Prepare
   - Weigh the child or get an approximate weight
   - Check the dosage relative to the child’s age and weight
     - **Age**
       - From 6 months to less than 3 years
       - From 3 years to less than 6 years
     - **Weight range**
       - From 5kg to less than 14kg
       - From 14kg to 19kg
     - **Dose**
       - 1 suppository (1 x 100mg)
       - 2 suppositories (2 x 100mg)
   - Wash your hands
   - Put on a pair of disposable gloves
   - Place the child in lateral position

2. Administer
   - Remove the suppository from the wrapper
   - Insert the suppository
   - Cover the buttocks
   - 1–2 minutes
   - Trouble shooting:
     - If the suppository bursts or is melted, insert a fresh one.
     - If the suppository slips out:
       - If it is still intact, reinsert the same one.
       - If it has burst or partially melted, reinsert a new one.

3. Refer
   - Complete the referral form
   - Where to refer?
   - Urgent transport to the nearest hospital or health care facility where the child will receive a full course of treatment. Rectal artesunate is only the first step in treatment.

4. Follow up
   - Follow up within a few hours and ensure that the caregiver has indeed travelled to the nearest hospital or health care facility with the child. Once the child has returned, be sure to follow up at least once per week for up to one month until the child has fully recovered.
   - Check if the child is anemic, feverish, his appetite and general condition.