

Gastroenteritis in children

What is gastroenteritis?

Gastroenteritis (often called ‘gastro’) is a common infection of the bowel that can cause diarrhoea (runny faeces or poo), vomiting, or both. Gastroenteritis normally settles quickly without treatment. Vomiting may last a day or two. Diarrhoea usually lasts two to three days but can last up to ten days.

Gastroenteritis can cause *dehydration* (a loss of water). Babies under six months of age are most at risk.

The most common cause of gastro is a virus, which tends to spread very easily and is *not helped by antibiotics*. Bacteria and food poisoning are less common causes of gastro.

What are the symptoms of gastroenteritis?

Gastroenteritis often starts with vomiting and then diarrhoea follows. The motions are frequent, loose, and watery. Your child may cry through hunger, thirst, fever or pain. They may want to sleep more. Some children have cramping tummy pain.

Treatment

Gastroenteritis can be mild and treatment will often depend on the type of gastro. Most children recover with simple treatment at home.

- Offer your child small amounts (a few sips at a time) of ‘clear fluids’ such as water or flat lemonade (see below) often (a mouthful every ten – 15 minutes).
The fluids will not stop the vomiting and diarrhoea but will stop your child becoming dehydrated. It is important to give fluids, even if the diarrhoea gets worse.
- Make sure your child has plenty of rest.
- **Do not** give your child medication to stop the vomiting or diarrhoea. *These will not work and may be harmful.*

What are ‘clear fluids’?

- **Watered down unsweetened fruit juice** (one cup of juice, four cups of water).
- **Flat lemonade** (one cup of lemonade to four cups of water).
- **Cordial watered down** by adding eight cups of water to half a cup of cordial.
- Solutions such as *Gastrolyte*, *Pedialyte* or *Repalyte* replace the water, sugar and body salts lost due to vomiting and diarrhoea. *Hydralyte* icy-poles are an alternative. You can buy them from the chemist or supermarket.

Follow the instructions on the packet.

Avoid giving fizzy drinks or full strength fruit juice as this may worsen the diarrhoea.

What if I am breastfeeding?

Do not stop breastfeeding. Give your baby smaller feeds more often and offer *Gastrolyte* or *Hydralyte*, or cooled, boiled water between feeds if your baby is under nine months of age.

What if my baby is bottle-fed?

- Give your child *Gastrolyte* or *Hydralyte* or clear fluids for the first 12–24 hours of symptoms. Use cooled, boiled water to dilute drinks for babies under nine months of age.
- If there is no vomiting or diarrhoea after 12 hours, introduce full-strength formula in smaller, frequent amounts. *Half-strength formula is not helpful, and may be harmful.*

Children can eat their usual foods

- If your child is hungry at any time, give them the food they would normally eat or something they feel like eating. Avoid fatty or spicy food. Sometimes bland foods such as bananas, rice, toast or dry biscuits are better tolerated by your child. Do not force your child to eat if they are vomiting frequently or feeling unwell. They will start to eat when they feel better.
- Your child should be back on normal fluids and diet in 48–72 hours, even if diarrhoea continues. This will make your child better quicker.

Stopping the spread of gastroenteritis

- Make sure that you and your family wash hands well with warm soapy water after changing nappies, cleaning up vomit, using the toilet and before eating.
- Wipe things that may be shared between children, such as books and toys.
- Keep your child away from other children while they are unwell. Do not send your child to school, kindergarten, child care or crèche until 24 hours after the last vomiting and diarrhoea.
- Do not let your children share drinks or food or use the same cutlery.



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Follow-up

Your child may be dehydrated and need a check-up by your local doctor if they have one or more of these signs:

- sunken eyes
- lethargy (sleepiness)
- dry mouth and tongue
- cold hands and feet
- patchy/mottled/blotchy or pale skin
- passing little or no urine (nappies are dry or less than four wet nappies a day)
- not drinking and still has frequent vomiting, diarrhoea or both.

Notes:

Seeking help



In a **medical emergency** go to the nearest hospital emergency department or call an ambulance (dial 000).



See your local doctor or health-care professional as soon as possible if your child has gastro and:

- has any sign of dehydration (see 'Follow-up')
- is younger than six months
- has tummy pain that is getting worse
- has blood or mucous in their diarrhoea
- has more than eight to ten bowel motions (diarrhoea) in a day, or diarrhoea lasting ten days or more
- is causing you concern for any other reason.



For health advice from a Registered Nurse you can call **NURSE-ON-CALL 24 hours a day** on **1300 60 60 24** for the cost of a local call from anywhere in Victoria.*

NURSE-ON-CALL provides access to **interpreting services** for callers not confident with English. Call **1300 60 60 24**.

*Calls from mobile calls may be charged at a higher rate



Want to know more?

- See your local doctor or health care professional.
- Visit the **Royal Children's Hospital** website www.rch.org.au/kidsinfo
- Visit the **Better Health Channel** www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au

If you would like to receive this publication in an **accessible format**, please phone 9096 8064 or email edfactsheets@dhs.vic.gov.au

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