

DEGREE OF DEHYDRATION, PATIENT'S AGE (WEIGHT)	TREATMENT ^b
None or Mild, but Diarrhea^c	
<2 years	1/4–1/2 cup (50–100 mL) of ORS, to a maximum of 0.5 L/d
2–9 years	1/2–1 cup (100–200 mL) of ORS, to a maximum of 1 L/d
≥10 years	As much ORS as desired, to a maximum of 2 L/d
Moderate^{c,d}	
<4 months (<5 kg)	200–400 mL of ORS
4–11 months (5–<8 kg)	400–600 mL of ORS
12–23 months (8–<11 kg)	600–800 mL of ORS
2–4 years (11–<16 kg)	800–1200 mL of ORS
5–14 years (16–<30 kg)	1200–2200 mL of ORS
≥15 years (≥30 kg)	2200–4000 mL of ORS
Severe^c	
All ages and weights	Undertake IV fluid replacement with Ringer's lactate (or, if not available, normal saline). Give 100 mL/kg in the first 3-h period (or the first 6-h period for children <12 months old); start rapidly, then slow down. Give a total of 200 mL/kg in the first 24 h. Continue until the patient is awake, can ingest ORS, and no longer has a weak pulse.

^aAdapted from World Health Organization: First steps for managing an outbreak of acute diarrhoea. Global Task Force on Cholera Control, 2009 (updated 2010; <http://www.who.int/cholera/publications/firststeps/en/>). ^bContinue normal feeding during treatment. ^cReassess regularly; monitor stool and vomit output. ^dVolumes of ORS listed should be given within the first 4 h.

Abbreviation: ORS, oral rehydration solution.

TABLE 168-3 Composition of World Health Organization Reduced-Osmolarity Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS)^{a,b}