

Traffic light system for identifying risk of serious illness*

	Green – low risk	Amber – intermediate risk	Red – high risk
Colour (of skin, lips or tongue)	Normal colour	Pallor reported by parent/carer	Pale/mottled/ashen/ blue
Activity	 Responds normally to social cues Content/smiles Stays awake or awakens quickly Strong normal cry/not crying 	 Not responding normally to social cues No smile Wakes only with prolonged stimulation Decreased activity 	 No response to social cues Appears ill to a healthcare professional Does not wake or if roused does not stay awake Weak, high-pitched or continuous cry
Respiratory		 Nasal flaring Tachypnoea: RR >50 breaths/ minute, age 6–12 months RR >40 breaths/ minute, age >12 months Oxygen saturation ≤95% in air Crackles in the chest 	 Grunting Tachypnoea: RR >60 breaths/minute Moderate or severe chest indrawing
Circulation and hydration	 Normal skin and eyes Moist mucous membranes 	 Tachycardia: >160 beats/minute, age <12 months >150 beats/minute, age 12–24 months >140 beats/minute, age 2–5 years CRT ≥3 seconds Dry mucous membranes Poor feeding in infants Reduced urine output 	Reduced skin turgor
Other	None of the amber or red symptoms or signs	 Age 3–6 months, temperature ≥39°C Fever for ≥5 days Rigors Swelling of a limb or joint Non-weight bearing limb/not using an extremity 	 Age <3 months, temperature ≥38°C Non-blanching rash Bulging fontanelle Neck stiffness Status epilepticus Focal neurological signs Focal seizures

CRT, capillary refill time; RR, respiratory rate

^{*} This traffic light table should be used in conjunction with the recommendations in the guideline on investigations and initial management in children with fever. See http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG160 (update of NICE clinical guideline 47).