## MAMI Rapid Screening Guide
Management of small & nutritionally at-risk infants under six months & their mothers

### Core Screening Criteria

#### Signs

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### Expanded Screening Criteria

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#### Signs

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### Classification

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#### ACT

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### ASSESS

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#### Check For:

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### General Danger Signs

- Unable to drink or breastfeed or vomits everything
- Convulsions
- Difficulty breathing
- Temperature (high or low)
- Lethargic or unconscious
- Refer to IMCI for details on danger signs

### MAMI-Specific Danger Signs

- Bilateral oedema (+, ++, or +++)

### Ask:

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### Infant Growth

- Was infant born too early (preterm) or too small (low birthweight)? (reported or documented)
- Has infant recently lost weight or failed to gain weight, including neonate who has not regained birthweight? (reported or documented)

### Measure:

WAZ and/or MUAC

### Infant Feeding

- Does infant have difficulties feeding?3
- Does infant usually receive any foods or drinks other than breastmilk?
- Does mother have feeding concern(s) or breast problem(s)? (reported or observed)

### Ask and Look:

- Does mother have illness that requires further assessment? (reported or observed)
- Has mother had any difficulties taking care of her infant or herself recently?

### Measure:

MUAC

### Infant Risk Assessment

#### Very Severe Disease

- Not able to feed at all
- Convulsions
- Severe chest indrawing
- Fast breathing
- High or low body temperature
- Movement only when stimulated or no movement at all
- Bilateral oedema (+, ++, or +++)

#### Potential Risk

- Infant born preterm
- Low birthweight
- Recent weight loss or failure to gain weight
- Neonate has not regained birthweight by two weeks of age
- MUAC less than 115 mm
- WAZ less than -2

#### Low Risk

- Infant has difficulties feeding
- Infant usually receives foods or drinks other than breastmilk
- Mother has feeding concern or breast problem

### Classify

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### All Mothers and Infants

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### Classify

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### Notes

1. Refer to MAMI Counselling Cards and Support Actions Booklet.
2. If there is documented weight loss or failure to gain adequate weight (less than 5g/kg/day) or if mother reports that infant has lost weight or failed to gain weight, then refer for MAMI Assessment.
3. This refers to any mode of feeding: breastfed, non-breastfed, or mixed feeding.
4. In contexts with high case loads and/or limited capacity, it may be necessary to limit screening to the core criteria (Step 1: IMCI danger signs + Step 2: infant anthropometry). This will limit MAMI enrolment to infants with an existing anthropometric deficit who require immediate support. If capacity allows, screen for expanded criteria (Step 3: infant feeding issues + Step 4: maternal health and wellbeing) in addition to the core criteria. The expanded screening criteria aim to identify infants and mothers with risk but no current anthropometric deficit and prevent them from developing growth failure.

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