

# Viral Gastroenteritis

CHI Formulary Treatment algorithm

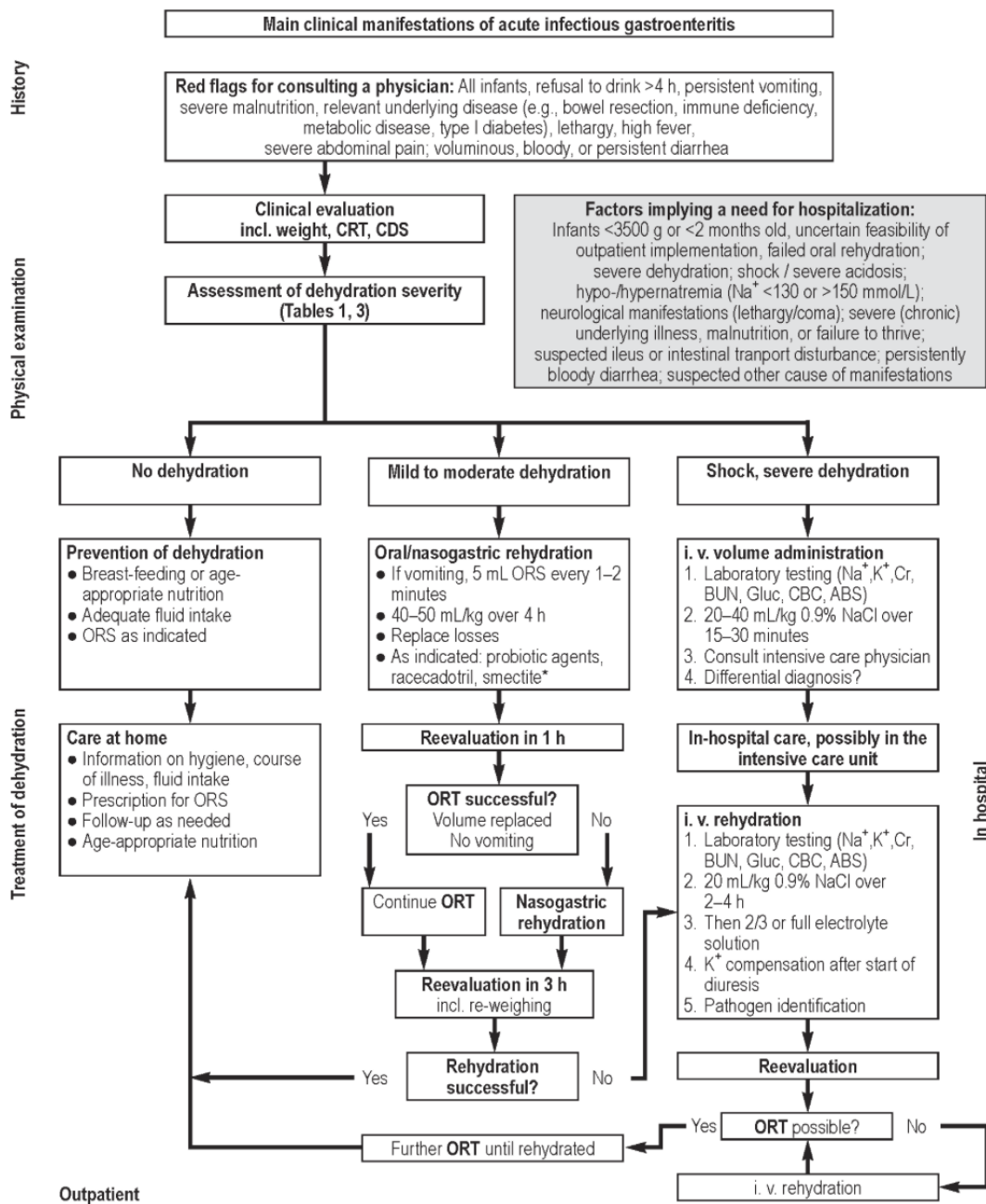
Treatment algorithm- October 2023

Supporting treatment algorithms  
for the clinical management of Viral  
Gastroenteritis

Figures 1 and 2 outline a comprehensive treatment algorithm on **Viral Gastroenteritis in Children and Adults**, respectively, aimed at addressing the different lines of treatment after thorough review of medical and economic evidence by CHI committees.

For further evidence, please refer to CHI **Viral Gastroenteritis** full report. You can stay updated on the upcoming changes to our formulary by visiting our website at <https://chi.gov.sa/AboutCCHI/CCHIprograms/Pages/IDF.aspx>

Our treatment algorithm offers a robust framework for enhancing patient care and optimizing treatment outcomes across a range of treatment options, holding great promise for improving healthcare delivery.



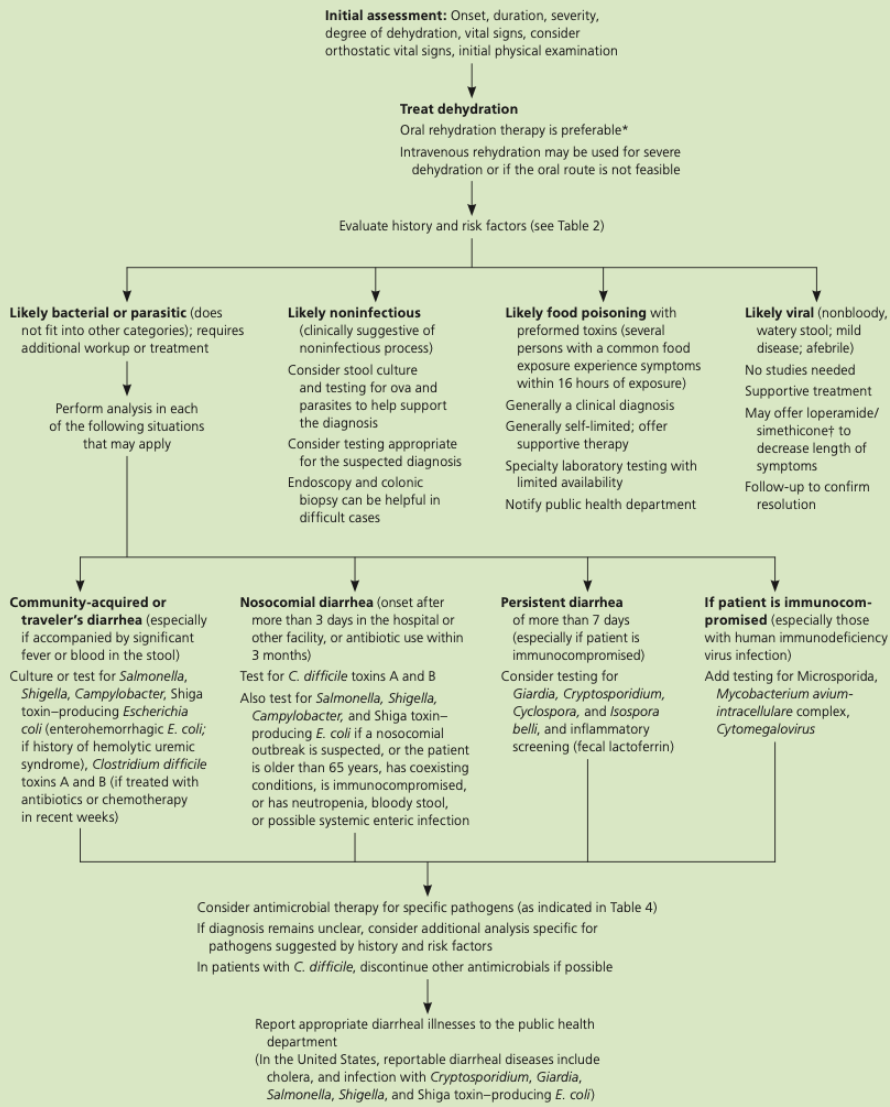
**Figure 1:** Treatment Algorithm for Viral Gastroenteritis in Infants and Children

‘Acute Infectious Gastroenteritis in Infancy and Childhood, Deutsches Arzeblatt International (2020)

Attention: the threshold values for percentage weight loss as an index of the degree of dehydration differ in infants and young children.

ABS: acid-base status; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; CBC: complete blood count, CDS: Clinical Dehydration Score; CRT: capillary refilling time; Cl: chloride; Cr: creatinine; i. v.; intravenous;  $\text{K}^+$ : potassium;  $\text{Na}^+$ : sodium; ORS: oral rehydration solution; ORT: oral rehydration therapy.

## Treatment of Acute Diarrhea



\*—Use the new World Health Organization reduced-osmolality oral rehydration solution or a substitute. It can be roughly duplicated by mixing 1/2 teaspoon of salt, 6 teaspoons of sugar, and 1 liter of water.

†—Dosing for loperamide/simethicone: 2 tablets (2 mg of loperamide/125 mg of simethicone per tablet) followed by 1 additional tablet after each unformed stool, up to 4 tablets in 24 hours (3 doses).

ii **Figure 2:** Treatment Algorithm for Viral Gastroenteritis in Adults