**Syndrome Management Protocol Template**

*Instructions: Sick persons seldom present with clear diagnoses, such as malaria or giardiasis. Rather, they present with symptoms or syndromes, like fever or dysentery. Therefore, the most useful approach to clinical care begins with symptoms or syndromes.*

*As you develop your syndrome management protocol please remember that your context is a low-resource healthcare facility,**where laboratory services are minimal, bacterial cultures or serology are unavailable, imagining is limited, and therapeutic options are very most basic.*

**Problem or Syndrome**

Begin by describing the clinical presentation.

*Example 1: fever*

*Example 2: cough*

**Causes to Consider**

Create a differential diagnosis for this clinical presentation. Remember to take into account the local epidemiology.

*Example 1: malaria, dengue, pharyngitis, pneumonia, typhoid fever*

*Example 2: asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, tuberculosis*

**History**

Point out clues from the history that may indicate a particular diagnosis.

*Example 1: similar illnesses are common in the rainy season*

*Example 2: close family member with parallel symptoms*

**Physical Examination**

Highlight clues from the PE that may indicate a particular diagnosis.

*Example 1: Dark color urine suggesting hemolysis*

*Example 2: Crackles in upper lungs consistent with TB*

**Laboratory and Imaging**

Describe what inexpensive, commonly available test may be useful.

*Example 1: thick and thin blood smears, urine analysis, HIV test*

*Example 2: sputum analysis for acid fast bacilli, chest X-ray*

**Definitive Diagnostic Criteria**

Detail what findings from above would likely indicate a diagnosis

*Example 1: presence of plasmodium ring forms indicating malaria*

*Example 2: findings of acid fast bacilli indicating TB*

**Treatment**

Detail the management of the most likely diagnoses that may cause this syndrome. Dosage information may be omitted.

*Example 1: Quinine plus doxycycline treatment for malaria*

*Example 2: Isoniazid, rifampin, ethambutol and pyrazinamide treatment for TB*

**Prevention**

What health maintenance or disease prevention measures are indicated to prevent diseases causing this syndrome?

*Example 1: Counsel family to sleep under mosquito bed nets*

*Example 2: Counsel people to avoid exposure to those with chronic cough*