

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 	GruntingTachypnoea: RR >60
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 illary refill time; RR, r	 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

This traffic light table should be used in conjunction with the recommendations in the NICE guideline on Feverish illness in children.

See http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG160

^{*}Some vaccinations have been found to induce fever in children aged under 3 months