Limp pathway

Clinical support tool for community pharmacists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical findings</th>
<th>Green – low risk</th>
<th>Amber – intermediate risk</th>
<th>Red – high risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mechanism of injury</td>
<td>• No trauma</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Traumatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of symptoms</td>
<td>• &lt;72 hours</td>
<td></td>
<td>• ≥72 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature of limp</td>
<td>• Can weight bear</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Cannot weight bear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Other | | | • Fever  
• Pain at night  
• Additional parental concerns |

Green Action

Provide Limp safety netting advice
Confirm they are comfortable with the decisions/advice given
Always consider safeguarding issues.

Red Action

Refer immediately to emergency care – consider whether 999 transfer or parent/taxi most appropriate based on clinical acuity etc.

This document was arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available including but not exclusively NICE, SIGN, EBM data and NHS evidence, as applicable. Healthcare professionals are expected to take it fully into account when exercising their clinical judgement. The guidance does not, however, override the individual responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient in consultation with the patient and/or carer.