

CHILDREN AND COVID-19

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



1. Can children become infected with COVID-19?

Yes, while children tend to have mild illness and less serious complications, they can still become infected with COVID-19.

2. What are the symptoms of COVID-19 in children?

Symptoms of COVID-19 in children tend to include cold-like symptoms, such as fever, runny nose and cough. Vomiting and diarrhea have also been reported in children.



3. How can COVID-19 in children be prevented?

Preventing COVID-19 infection in children is the same as preventing it in adults:

- Wash hands often.
- Cover coughs and sneezes.
- Avoid people who are sick.
- Clean and disinfect high-touch surfaces and objects daily (e.g. doorknobs, light switches, remotes, kitchen and bathroom surfaces, etc.).
- Launder items, including washable plush toys, as needed. Follow the manufacturer's instructions. If possible, launder items using the warmest appropriate water setting and dry items completely.
- In situations where it is difficult to maintain social distancing, children ages two years and older should wear a cloth mask.



4. What should parents do if their child has symptoms associated with COVID-19?

Contact your health care provider, who can provide further instructions, which may include an in-office visit and testing. If your child is diagnosed with COVID-19, everyone in the household will need to stay home.



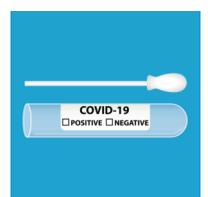
5. How can you keep the rest of your family safe if your child has COVID-19?

- Keep your child home.
- Keep other people and pets away from your child as much as possible.
- Try to have only one person care for the sick child so others are not exposed.
- If the child is over two years of age and not having difficulty breathing, have the child wear a mask when the caregiver is in the room with them. If this is not possible, the caregiver should wear a mask.
- If possible, have the child use a separate bathroom. If this is not possible, wipe down the bathroom often.
- Clean and disinfect high-touch surfaces and objects daily.
- Wash hands often.



6. How is COVID-19 treated?

Doctors and researchers are working on medicines and a vaccine for COVID-19. Most people with the illness, including children, get better with rest, fluids and fever-reducing medicine. Some people with more severe symptoms need treatment in the hospital.



7. What is pediatric multisystem inflammatory syndrome (PMIS)?

Pediatric multisystem inflammatory syndrome (PMIS) is a new health condition appearing in children. It is believed to be related to COVID-19, but the connection is not yet clear. Symptoms can include rash; bloodshot eyes; red, swollen hands; red, cracked lips, stomach issues; and joint pain. If your child, however, has a persistent fever, is overly tired, or is not eating or drinking, contact your health care provider immediately.



It is important to remember that most children exposed to COVID-19 have no illness or very mild illness.