



The flu

Caring for someone sick at home



**Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention**
National Center for Immunization
and Respiratory Diseases

The flu can affect almost everyone

Will you know what to do if someone in your house gets the flu?

Read this booklet to learn how to care for someone with influenza (the flu).

For more information

www.cdc.gov/flu or www.flu.gov

Or, call 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)

Services in English and Spanish, 24 hours a day.



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About the flu

Influenza (the flu) is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses. It can cause mild to severe illness, and at times can lead to death. Some people, such as older people, young children, and people with certain health conditions, are at high risk for serious flu complications. The best way to prevent the flu is by getting **vaccinated** each year.

5 steps to take if you get the flu

- 1** Stay at home and rest.
- 2** Avoid close contact with well people in your house so you won't make them sick.
- 3** Drink plenty of water and other clear liquids to prevent fluid loss (dehydration).
- 4** Treat fever and cough with medicines you can buy at the store.
- 5** If you get very sick or are pregnant or have a medical condition that puts you at higher risk of flu complications (like asthma...), call your doctor. You might need antiviral medicine to treat flu.

Flu germs are spread from person to person

Most experts think that flu viruses are spread mainly by droplets made when people with flu cough, sneeze or talk. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs.

Less often a person might also get flu by touching a surface or object that has flu virus on it and then touching their own mouth or nose.



How to keep yourself and others healthy during flu season

- Try to avoid close contact with sick people.
- If you are sick with flu-like illness, CDC recommends that you stay home for at least 24 hours after your fever is gone except to get medical care or for other necessities. Your fever should be gone without the use of a fever-reducing medicine.
- While sick, limit contact with others as much as possible to keep from infecting them.
- Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw the tissue in the trash after you use it.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand rub.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth. Germs spread this way.
- Clean and disinfect surfaces and objects that may be contaminated with germs like the flu
- Take flu antiviral drugs if your doctor prescribes them.

The flu may be more serious for some

Most people have been able to recover at home from flu without needing medical care. However, the flu can be more serious for some people.

People at high risk for developing flu-related complications include:

- Children young than 5, but especially children younger than 2 years old
- Adults 65 years and older
- Pregnant women
- Also, during the 2009 H1N1 pandemic, American Indians and Alaskan Natives seemed to be at higher risk of flu complications
- People with medical conditions including:
 - Asthma
 - Neurological and neurodevelopmental conditions [including disorders of the brain, spinal cord, peripheral nerve, and muscle such as cerebral palsy, epilepsy (seizure disorders), stroke, intellectual disability (mental retardation), moderate to severe developmental delay, muscular dystrophy, or spinal cord injury]
 - Chronic lung disease (such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [COPD] and cystic fibrosis)
 - Heart disease (such as congenital heart disease, congestive heart failure and coronary artery disease)
 - Blood disorders (such as sickle cell disease)
 - Endocrine disorders (such as diabetes mellitus)
 - Kidney disorders
 - Liver disorders
 - Metabolic disorders (such as inherited metabolic disorders and mitochondrial disorders)
 - Weakened immune system due to disease or medication (such as people with HIV or AIDS, or cancer, or those on chronic steroids)
 - People younger than 19 years of age who are receiving long-term aspirin therapy
 - People who are morbidly obese (Body Mass Index, or BMI, of 40 or greater)

Know the symptoms of flu

Flu symptoms

People who have the flu often have some or all of these symptoms:

- Fever* or feeling feverish/chills
- Cough
- Sore throat
- Runny or stuffy nose
- Muscle or body aches
- Headaches
- Fatigue (tiredness)
- Some people may have vomiting and diarrhea, though this is more common in children than adults.

** It's important to note that not everyone with flu will have a fever.*

How long should people with the flu stay at home?

People with flu-like illness should stay at home except to get medical care or other necessities:

- Until at least 24 hours after they are free of a fever without having taken any medicines that lower fever. Examples of medicines that lower fever include acetaminophen (such as Tylenol®) and ibuprofen (such as Advil® or Motrin®).

When you see a ® mark after a product in this brochure it is only meant as an example of a brand-name drug. It doesn't mean the U.S. government or CDC is endorsing or recommending that certain product.





Know the emergency warning signs

There are “emergency warning signs” that should signal anyone to seek medical care urgently. Seek care if the sick person has ANY of the signs below.

In children, emergency warning signs that need urgent medical attention include:

- Fast breathing or trouble breathing
- Bluish skin color
- Not drinking enough fluids
- Not waking up or not interacting
- Being so irritable that the child does not want to be held
- Flu-like symptoms improve but then return with fever and worse cough
- Fever with a rash

In addition to the signs above, get medical help right away for any infant who has any of these signs:

- Being unable to eat
- Has trouble breathing
- Has no tears when crying
- Significantly fewer wet diapers than normal

In adults, emergency warning signs that need urgent medical attention include:

- Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
- Pain or pressure in the chest or abdomen
- Sudden dizziness
- Confusion
- Severe or persistent vomiting
- Flu-like symptoms that improve but then return with fever and worse cough

Make a separate sick room, if you can

Keeping the person with flu in a separate sick room can help keep others in the family from getting the flu.

Take these steps to create a separate sick room:

- Try to give the sick person their own room. If there is more than one sick person, they can share the sick room if needed.
- If you have more than one bathroom, have sick people use one bathroom and well people use the other one.
- Give each sick person their own drinking glass, washcloth, and towel.



Have these items in the sick room

- ☐ Tissues
- ☐ Trash can with lid and lined with a plastic trash bag
- ☐ Alcohol-based hand rub
- ☐ Cooler or pitcher with ice and drinks
- ☐ Cup with straw or squeeze bottle to help with drinking
- ☐ Thermometer
- ☐ Humidifier (A machine that puts tiny drops of water into the air. This extra moisture can make it easier for the sick person to breathe.)
- ☐ Facemasks (Sick people should wear a facemask if available when they leave the sick room or are around other people.)

About medicines in the sick room

- Store all medicines out of reach of children. If you have no young children in the home, place medicines for adults in the sick room.
- Write down medicine dose and when doses are needed.



Follow the sick room rules

Protect well family members from getting the flu. If the sick person must leave the room to go to the bathroom or to a doctor's visit, ask them to wear a facemask. No facemask at home? Ask the sick person to use a tissue to cover coughs and sneezes.

Follow these 4 sick room rules:

1 Avoid having other people enter the sick room.

The sick person should not have visitors other than the caregiver. If visitors must enter, they should stay at least 6 feet away from the sick person.

2 Cover coughs and sneezes.

Ask the sick person to cover their nose and mouth with a tissue when they cough and sneeze. Ask them to throw used tissues in the trash.

3 Choose one caregiver.

If you can, choose only one caregiver to take care of sick family members. If possible, ask someone else to be the caregiver if you are pregnant or have certain chronic health problems. If you get the flu, it could be much more serious for you.

4 Keep the air clean.

Open a window in the sick room, if possible, or use a fan to keep fresh air flowing.



How to clean the sick room

You'll want to clean the sick room each day. Follow these tips:

Cleaning hard surfaces

- Clean surfaces that may have flu germs on them. These may include doorknobs, bedside tables, bathroom sinks, toilets, counters, phones, and toys.

Clean these hard surfaces by using water and dish soap. Or use common household cleaners that kill germs.

Cleaning bed linens and laundry

- Wash bed sheets and towels with normal laundry soap and tumble dry on a hot dryer setting. Hold all dirty laundry away from your face and body. Wash your hands right after touching dirty laundry.
- It's OK to wash the sick person's bedding or clothes with other people's laundry.

Cleaning dishes

- Wash the sick person's dishes with normal dish soap or place in the dishwasher.

Tips for caregivers

When caring for people who have the flu:

- Avoid being face to face with the sick person. If possible, it is best to spend the least amount of time in close contact with a sick person.
- When holding sick children, place their chin on your shoulder so they will not cough in your face.
- Wash your hands often and the right way. Sing the “Happy Birthday” song two times or count slowly to 20 as you wash.
- If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand rub.
- Make sure to wash your hands after touching the sick person. Wash after handling their tissues or laundry.





Tips to prevent fluid loss (dehydration)

Give plenty of liquids at the first sign of flu. Sick people with the flu need to drink extra fluids to keep from getting dehydrated. Mild fluid loss can most often be treated at home. Yet, severe dehydration is VERY serious and must be treated in the hospital.

Tips to prevent dehydration

- Continue to nurse or bottle feed your baby. Babies get all the fluid they need from breastfeeding or formula. If your baby refuses to breastfeed or take formula from the bottle, call the doctor. Your doctor may recommend you give your child a special drink like Pedialyte®, which is meant to prevent dehydration.
- If the sick person is not eating well, encourage them to drink liquids. Avoid alcohol or drinks with caffeine in them such as colas, tea, and coffee.
- Older adults and people with kidney problems should check with their doctor about safe amounts of liquid to drink when sick.
- Offer clear fluids such as water, broth, or sports drinks.
- Use a squeeze bottle or a straw for people too weak to drink from a cup. Or offer ice chips or frozen ice pops to suck on.

Check for fluid loss

Use this list to check for dehydration:

- Make sure babies have wet diapers. Check that wet diapers are as frequent and heavy as normal.
- Look for tears when the baby or toddler is crying.
- Check to see how wet the child's mouth is. The inside of the mouth should be wet. Wash your hands after you do this.
- Check to see that children, teens, and adults are making frequent trips to the bathroom to urinate.
- Check the urine color. Clear or light yellow-colored urine means the person is getting enough fluid. Dark yellow urine signals the person is dehydrated.



When to get medical help for fluid loss

While anyone can become dehydrated, infants, children, and older adults are at greatest risk of getting dehydrated. Also, pregnant women will want to make sure they are getting enough fluids.



When to call the doctor to ask for advice

Call right away if you or your child has any of these symptoms of dehydration:

Signs of dehydration in infants and toddlers:

- Sunken soft spot on top of your infant's head
- Diarrhea or vomiting in infants 2 months or younger
- The baby seems much less active or more irritable than normal
- Fewer tears when crying or not making tears

Signs of dehydration in children and adults:

- Not making tears
- Less than normal amount of urine. In babies you may see fewer wet diapers or diapers that weigh less than normal
- Skin that is dry and takes long to go back to position when pinched
- Dry mouth or dry eyes
- Fast-beating heart
- Blood in the stool or blood in vomit
- The child has had a fever for 12 or more hours and also is not able to drink fluids, is throwing up or having diarrhea
- The child may be cranky or irritable, hard to wake up, have little energy, appear "rag doll weak"



Medicine safety

Take the right amount of medicine

Read labels to make sure you are taking the dose listed on the label. Call your doctor or pharmacist if you have questions. Watch that you don't go over the daily limit (maximum dose) for certain medicines. **Never give aspirin to children age 18 or under if they have the flu.**

Don't drink alcohol and take medicine

Some medicine labels say, "Do not mix with alcohol" or "Avoid using with alcohol." Many prescription and over-the-counter medicines can be dangerous or deadly when mixed with beer, wine, or liquor of any kind.

Talk to your doctor if you are pregnant

If you are pregnant or think you might be pregnant, make sure you talk to your doctor before taking any medicines.

Medicine safety and children

About medicines for children

- Store all medicines out of reach of children. Place them in a locked cabinet where children can't reach them.
- Buy pain and fever medicines that say “**children's**” on the label. Also, look for the words “acetaminophen” or “ibuprofen” on the label.
- Call the doctor if your child is very small or very large for his or her age so you will be sure to give the right amount of medicine. The dose you give your child depends on the child's age and weight.
- Use a special medicine spoon, dropper, or the cap that came with the medicine. Wash the cap, dropper, or spoon with soap and water after each use.
- Don't give cough or cold medicines to children younger than 4 years of age.

Warning

Think your child age 18 or younger might have the flu?

Never give them aspirin or products with aspirin in them.

Check **all** medicine labels to make sure they do not contain aspirin, also called salicylate. Although it mostly affects people age 18 or younger, Reye's Syndrome can strike anyone who takes aspirin products when they have the flu.

Reye's Syndrome is a rare, serious illness than can affect the blood, liver, and brain of someone who has recently had a flu virus. This illness can cause confusion, seizures, or coma. Talk to your child's doctor about signs and symptoms of Reye's Syndrome.



About fever

Bringing down a fever will make the person feel better and help patients rest.

Treating a fever without medicine

- Put a cool, damp washcloth on their forehead.
- Wash their arms and body with a cool cloth.
- Give the person a slightly warm bath.

Treating a high fever with medicine

- Look for the ingredients “acetaminophen” or “ibuprofen” on labels.
- These medicines may take 30 to 45 minutes to start working. They may not bring fevers down to normal temperature.

When a fever causes a seizure

A seizure makes you have jerky spasms and can also make you pass out. In rare cases, a fever can bring on a seizure, called a “febrile seizure.” Seizures brought on by fever are more common in young children. Call the doctor or get medical help for seizures.

Any child younger than 3 months who has a fever should see a doctor.

About coughs

Coughing can help clear out mucous and congestion from your lungs. Yet, dry coughs when there is no mucous can make your airways, throat, or chest sore. Treating a dry cough can stop this sore feeling and also help you get rest.

Treating a dry cough

- Ask the pharmacist about which cough medicines are best to treat a dry cough. Do not give children younger than 4 years of age cough or cold medicines.
- Set up a humidifier. That's a machine that puts tiny drops of water (moisture) into the air. This extra moisture can make it easier for the sick person to breathe.
- Offer adults a cough drop or hard candy to soothe their throat and lessen the urge to cough.





Treat other flu symptoms

Treating sore throat

Offer the person:

- Acetaminophen or ibuprofen for the pain
- Ice chips or frozen ice pops to numb the throat and get fluids into the body

Some people find gargling with salt water helps soothe a sore throat.

- Mix 1 cup of warm water with 1 teaspoon of salt
- Gargle and then spit out

Treating chills, aches, and pain

Offer the person:

- A light blanket for chills
- Acetaminophen or ibuprofen for aches and pain. Make sure to read the label for the right amount.

Treat other flu symptoms

Treating congestion

The flu can cause the body to make more mucous. The nose, sinuses, ears, and chest can get stuffy. This congestion can cause pain.

Offer the person:

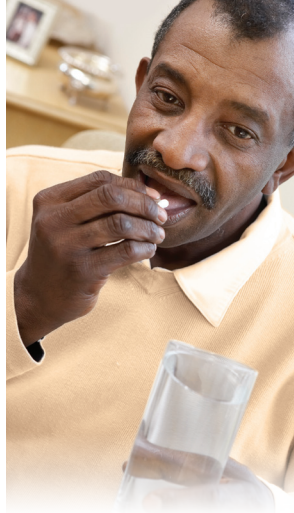
- Acetaminophen or ibuprofen for the pain
- Decongestants (Talk to your pharmacist about the kind you should buy. Do not give cough or cold medicine to children younger than 4 years of age.)
- A humidifier. That's a machine that puts tiny drops of water (moisture) into the air. This extra moisture can make it easier for the sick person to breathe.
- A warm washcloth on the face to ease sinus pain

Treating stomach problems

People with the flu may have stomach pain. They may even throw up or have loose stools (diarrhea). Anyone with severe stomach pain should call the doctor.

Offer the person:

- Plain foods that are easy on the stomach
- Clear liquids to drink
- Medicines to help adults treat loose stools



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