

Preventing the Spread of the Flu

About Flu

Influenza, commonly called “the flu,” is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses. Infection with influenza viruses can result in illness ranging from mild to severe and to life-threatening complications. Five hundred out of 100,000 children with high-risk conditions (such as heart disease or asthma) and 100 out of 100,000 otherwise healthy children aged 0 to 4 years who are infected with the flu will be hospitalized for complications each season.

Symptoms of Flu

Symptoms of flu include fever (usually high), headache, extreme tiredness, dry cough, sore throat, runny or stuffy nose, and muscle aches. Other symptoms, such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea, are much more common among children than adults.

Spread of the Flu

The flu is spread when a person who has the flu coughs, sneezes, or speaks and sends the flu virus into the air. The virus enters the nose, throat or lungs of another person and multiplies.

Treatment of the Flu

Antibiotics like penicillin will not cure the flu. The best way to prevent the flu is to get a flu vaccine. Over-the-counter medications may relieve symptoms of flu. Acetaminophen (Tylenol) is recommended for both children and adults. **But never give aspirin or medicine that has aspirin in it** to children or teenagers who may have the flu. Decongestants, cough suppressants, plenty of rest, lots of fluids, and use of a humidifier can provide symptomatic relief. In addition to flu vaccines, antiviral drugs are used to prevent and treat the flu. Flu vaccine, however, remains the best way to prevent the flu. When used for treatment, antiviral drugs that are approved for use in the United States may reduce symptoms, shorten the time your child is sick by one or two days, and help prevent your child from giving flu to others. These drugs are only approved for children one year and older and should be started during the first two days that your child is sick for them to work.

Preventing the Spread of the Flu in Schools

While vaccination against the flu each fall remains the primary way to prevent this disease, the following measures may help prevent flu in school settings.

Remind students and staff to clean their hands, and make sure they have the supplies to do so.

- Wash hands several times a day using soap and warm water for 15-20 seconds (this is generally around the time it takes to sing the ABC's). Alcohol-based hand rubs also may be used. Dry hands with paper towels or automatic hand dryers if possible. In school, allow regular breaks for the students and teachers to wash hands. Young children should be instructed and assisted to ensure proper hand washing. Restrooms should be checked regularly to ensure that soap and paper towels are always available.



CDC/James Gathany



Remind students and staff to cover noses and mouths when coughing or sneezing, and have tissues readily available.

- The flu can be spread from coughs or sneezes. Make sure tissues are available in all classrooms and common areas, such as libraries or lunchrooms. Students and staff should cover their mouths when coughing and use a tissue when sneezing or blowing their noses. Tissues should be thrown away immediately and proper hand washing (alcohol hand gels may be used in the

classroom to minimize disruption) should follow. Teach the students to cough or sneeze into their upper sleeve or elbow, not their hands if tissues are not available when they need them.

Encourage sick students and staff to stay at home.

- Sick students and staff should stay home from school until they have been without fever for 24 hours to help prevent spreading illness to others.

Work closely with your local health department, especially if making plans regarding school closure.

- Schools can assist the local health department with reporting outbreaks or unusually large numbers of flu absences as a way to help understand the impact of the disease on the community. Any decisions about closing a school due to increased flu activity should be made in consultation with local and state health departments. It is unknown whether school closings are beneficial in controlling the spread of flu.

Good Health Habits

- Do NOT give aspirin to a child or teenager who has the flu.
- Encourage children to cover coughs and sneezes, wash hands frequently, and keep hands away from eyes, nose and mouth.
- A sick child is advised to stay at home during the first days of illness when symptoms are most severe and the infection is most contagious. Children can return to school when symptoms are improving and no fever has been detected for 24 hours.
- Any employee, student, teacher, or staff suspected of having the flu should not attend school.
- Staff and students (especially those with medical conditions and anyone else who

wants to lower their risk of getting the flu) should get the flu vaccine. Remember, it is never too late in the flu season to be vaccinated.

- Schools should be extra-vigilant that ill students be excluded from sports activities, choir or any activities that may involve close contact, since transmission of the flu may be easier in these situations. All students and staff should avoid sharing glasses, water bottles, drinks, spoons/forks, etc.
- School buses, because of the enclosed space, may allow for easy spread of the flu. Tissues should be available on the buses, and students should be encouraged to cover nose and mouth while coughing or sneezing. Disinfect commonly handled interior surfaces (i.e. door handles, hand rails, etc.) between loads of students, if possible.
- In the school, clean commonly used surfaces such as door handles, handrails, eating surfaces, desks, etc., frequently with disinfectant. (Bleach solutions or commercial disinfectants are appropriate.)

About the Flu Vaccine

The flu vaccine prevents the flu, a common and highly contagious infection that can cause serious illness, and even death, in young children, older adults and certain vulnerable people of all ages. The vaccine protects between 45 and 90 percent of healthy children from getting the flu. Children and adults should ideally get a flu vaccine in October.

References and Resources

- www.immunize.nc.gov
Immunization Branch,
N.C. Department of Health
and Human Services
- www.cdc.gov/flu
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Flu Home Page
- www.immunizationinfo.org
National Network for Immunization
Information

