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Swine Flu (Novel H1N1 Influenza Virus)

Definition

Swine Flu is a viral infection of the nose, throat, windpipe, and bronchi. The main symptoms are a cough, sore throat, runny nose and fever. If you don't have a fever, you don't have Swine Flu. Usually there's more muscle pain, headache, fever and chills than seen with colds.

Cause

Flu is caused by the H1N1 virus. It started in March 2009 and by June had spread to most of the world (a pandemic). After exposure (close contact), 20% of people come down with symptoms in 4 to 6 days.

Diagnosis: How to know that your child has Swine Flu

If Swine Flu is widespread in your community and your child has flu symptoms with a fever, then he or she probably has Swine Flu. You don't need to get any special tests. You don't need to call or see your child's doctor, unless your child develops a possible complication of the flu (see the "Call your child's doctor" section).

How to Treat Swine Flu

The treatment of Swine Flu depends on your child's main symptoms and is no different from the treatment for other viral respiratory infections. So far the rate of complications is no different than with regular Seasonal Flu. Bed rest is not necessary. Antibiotics are not helpful.

1. Fever or aches

Give acetaminophen (Tylenol) or ibuprofen (Advil) for fever over 102°F (39°C) or for any pain. Children and adolescents who have influenza should never take aspirin.

2. Cough

For children over age 6, give cough drops. If your child is over 1 year of age, give honey (1/2 to 1 teaspoon as needed). Never give honey to babies. If honey is not available, you can use corn syrup. Drugstore cough medicines are not as helpful as honey. Also, they are not approved for children under 4 years old (FDA).

3. Sore throat

Tylenol or ibuprofen is very helpful for throat pain. Children over 6 years old can suck on hard candy. Children over 1 year old can sip warm chicken broth.

4. Stuffy or blocked nose

Saline (or warm-water) nose drops followed by suction (or nose blowing) will open most blocked noses. Use nasal washes whenever your child can't breathe through the nose. You can buy saline spray without a prescription. Saline nose drops can also be made by adding 1/2 teaspoon (2 ml) of table salt to 1 cup (8 oz or 240 ml) of warm water.

5. Antiviral medicine (such as Tamiflu)

The American Academy of Pediatrics and CDC recommend that prescription antiviral medicines should be considered for all HIGH-RISK children (see #6) who come down with Swine Flu symptoms. Most HEALTHY children with Swine Flu do not need antiviral medicine unless they develop serious symptoms (such as pneumonia). Antiviral medicines are more effective when started early, and most effective when started within 48 hours of the start of flu symptoms. They usually reduce the time your child is sick by 1 or 2 days. They improve the symptoms but do not cure the disease. If you have other questions about antiviral medicine, talk with your healthcare provider.

6. HIGH-RISK children

Children are considered high-risk for complications if they have any of the following conditions: lung disease (excluding stable, well controlled asthma), heart disease (such as a congenital heart disease), diabetes, sickle cell disease, kidney disease, cancer or weak immune system conditions, diseases requiring long-term aspirin therapy, pregnant teens or healthy children less than 2 years old.

Children age 2-4 who are healthy are not at significantly higher risk than older children for complications of influenza.

7. Expected Course

The fever lasts 2 to 3 days, the runny or stuffy nose 1 to 2 weeks, and the cough 2 to 3 weeks.

Prevention of Swine Flu

- Flu shots: When the Swine Flu vaccine becomes available, get all family members protected.
- Preventing Spread to Others: The virus is spread by sneezing, coughing, and hand contact. Cover the nose and mouth with a tissue when coughing or sneezing. Wash the hands frequently. Stay home when sick. Your child may return to child care or school after the fever is gone for at least 24 hours. (CDC)

Call your child's doctor Now (night or day) if:

- Your child looks or acts very sick
- Breathing becomes difficult or fast
- Dehydration occurs (no urine in 12 hours, dry mouth, no tears)

Call your child's doctor during the day if:

- Your think your child needs to be seen
- Your child is in the HIGH RISK group
- Earache or sinus pain occurs
- Fever lasts more than 3 days
- Cough lasts more than 3 weeks
- Your child becomes worse