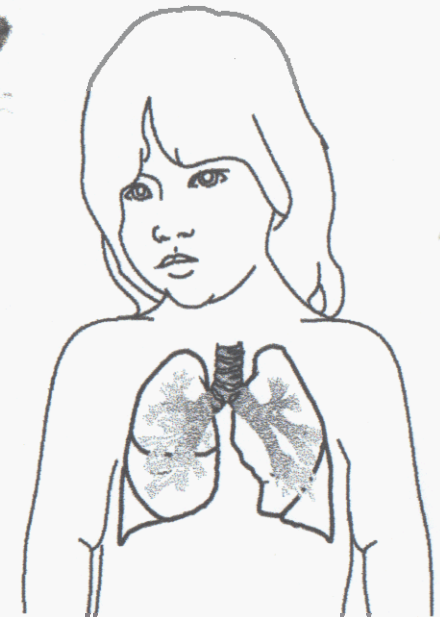
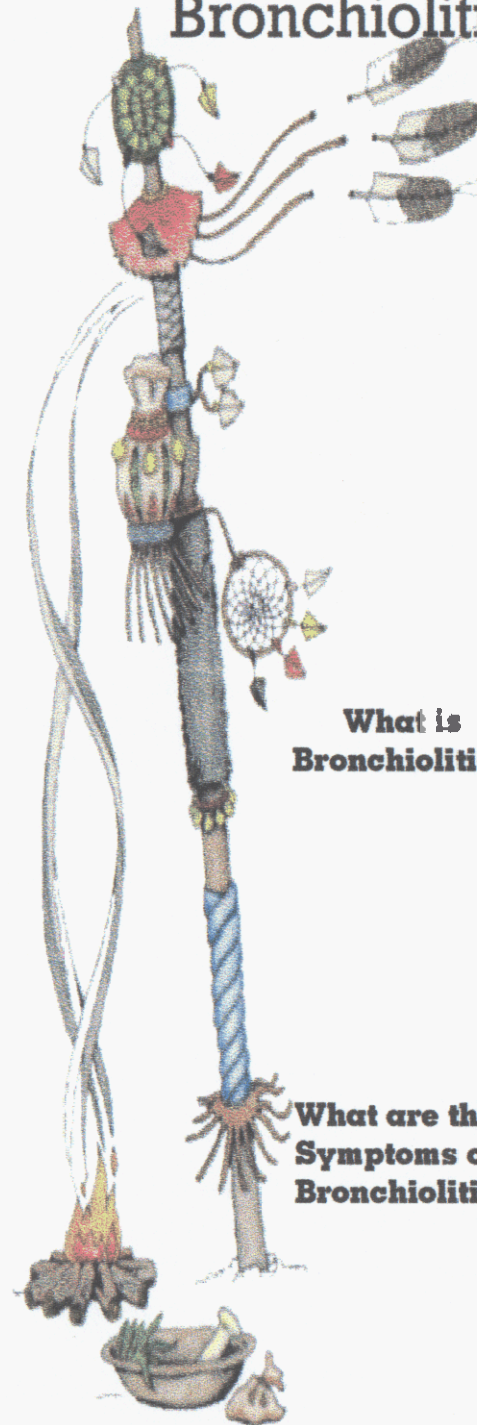


What can I do for my child? There are some things you can do when your child has bronchiolitis:

- **Have** your child *drink* liquids (don't worry about them eating solid foods).
- **Use** a cool-mist vaporizer in the bedroom while your child is sleeping.
- Run hot water in the shower or bathtub to steam up the bathroom and sit in there with your child if he or she is coughing hard and having trouble breathing.
- Give your child acetaminophen (Tylenol), if he or she has a fever.

Bronchiolitis and Your Child



Will my other children catch bronchiolitis?

Bronchiolitis is spread just like a cold. **Saliva** from the mouth or mucus from *runny* noses. Older children usually don't catch **this illness**.

You can help prevent spreading this **disease** by keeping your sick child **home** until the cough is almost gone. Make **sure** to wash your hands after you take care of your sick child and before you take care of another child.

What is Bronchiolitis?

Bronchiolitis is an infection in the lungs caused by a germ called virus. Kids under age two get **this illness** in the winter and the early **spring**. Most kids are sick about a week and then **get well**.

What are the Symptoms of Bronchiolitis

Your child will probably have a *runny* nose and a slight fever for two to three days. Then your child may begin to cough, breathe fast and wheeze for another two or three days.

If you have any questions or concerns please call:

Red Lake Hospital
Red Lake, MN 56671
(218) 679-3912



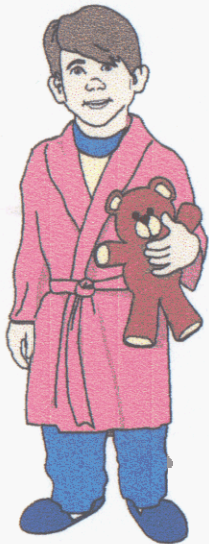
Ref: The American Academy of Family Physicians, 1996
Medical Surgical Nursing, 4th ed., 1996; Lewis, Collier & Heltkemper

(4/00;J.McD)

When should I call the Doctor?

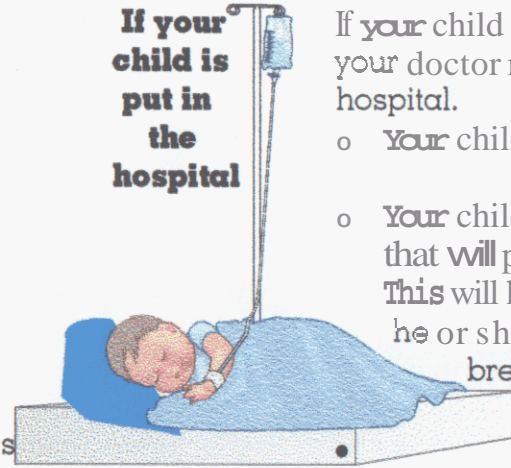
- Your should call us at Red Lake Clinic if:
- Your child is vomiting and can't keep liquids down.
 - Your child is breathing very fast (more than 40 breaths in one minute)
 - You can see your child's skin pull in between the ribs with each breath or your child has to sit up to be able to breathe.
 - Your child has had heart disease or was born prematurely. In this case, call the doctor at the first signs of this illness.

What will my doctor do for my



- Your doctor will check your child for signs of dehydration (not enough liquids in his-or her body).
- Your doctor will also check to see if your child is getting enough oxygen.
- Your doctor may want to check your child for pneumonia.
- Sometimes, doctors give children a liquid medicine to help with the cough
- Your doctor may want to see your child again to see if your child is getting better or getting more sick.

If your child is put in the hospital



If your child is really working hard to breathe, your doctor may want to put him or her in the hospital.

- Your child can get extra oxygen
- Your child can get "breathing treatments" that will put medicine down into the lungs. This will help open your child's airway so he or she won't have to work as hard to breathe.

Your child can also get extra liquids through the veins which will help prevent dehydration.

- The doctor might order medicine, based on your child's needs. Usually this medicine will be given through an I.V. Sometimes medicine is given to your child by mouth, in the bottom, or by a shot.
- Blood tests and chest x-rays will be done when your child is admitted and maybe several times during your child's stay in the hospital.
- A record will be kept of how much fluids your child gets and how many times he/she goes to the bathroom.
- A record will be kept of your child's temperature, heart rate, oxygen level, breathing rate and lung sounds.
- After your child is sent home, you may still have to give him/her medicine and breathing treatments.