





## **Virus Infections Information Sheet**

Name of Virus	How it is Spread	Symptoms	Helpful Preventions	Recommendations
Enterovirus D68— <ul> <li>severe respiratory illness in children</li> <li>Infection is most likely in summer and fall</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Coughing</li> <li>Sneezing</li> <li>Close contact with others who are sick</li> <li>Touching your eyes, nose, or mouth and touching others or touching surfaces/objects</li> <li>Touching surfaces or objects that may be contaminated</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Fever</li> <li>Runny Nose</li> <li>Sneezing</li> <li>Coughing</li> <li>Body &amp; Muscle Aches</li> <li>Wheezing &amp; Difficulty Breathing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Wash hands thoroughly with soap &amp; water for at least 20 seconds or use an alcohol-based hand rub</li> <li>Cover your mouth when coughing &amp; sneezing with a tissue. Throw the tissue away in a trash can</li> <li>If you do not have a tissue, you can cough or sneeze in your upper sleeve or elbow, not your hands.</li> <li>Keep counter tops clean by cleaning properly</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Contact your medical doctor especially if the child has difficulty breathing</li> </ul>
Influenza (Flu) • Respiratory Illness	<ul><li>Coughing</li><li>Sneezing</li><li>Avoid close contact</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Viruses infect the nose, throat, &amp; lungs</li> <li>Can cause mild to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Wash hands thoroughly with soap &amp; water for at least 20 seconds or use an alcohol-based hand rub</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>By getting a flu vaccination each year, will help prevent the flu</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>with people who are sick</li> <li>Avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth</li> <li>Touching surfaces or objects that may be contaminated</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>severe illness and at times even lead to death</li> <li>Fever or feel feverish/chills</li> <li>Cough</li> <li>Sore throat</li> <li>Runny or stuffy nose</li> <li>Muscle or body aches</li> <li>Headaches</li> <li>Fatigue (very tired)</li> <li>Some people may have vomiting and diarrhea, though this is more common in children than adults</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cover your mouth when coughing &amp; sneezing with a tissue. Throw the tissue away in a trash can</li> <li>If you do not have a tissue, you can cough or sneeze in your upper sleeve or elbow, not your hands.</li> <li>Keep counter tops clean by cleaning properly</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Stay at home</li> <li>Avoid contact with other people except to get medical care</li> <li>People who are high risk of serious flu (people 65 and older, pregnant women, people with certain medical conditions and young babies and young children) should contact their doctor</li> </ul>
Ebola Virus	<ul> <li>Transmitted among humans through close &amp; direct physical contact with infected bodily fluids (saliva, mucus, tears, sweat, semen, breast milk), the most infectious</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Have a fever (101.5 F or higher)</li> <li>headache,</li> <li>muscle pain,</li> <li>diarrhea,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Wash hands frequently or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer</li> <li>Avoid contact with blood &amp; body fluids of any person, who is sick</li> </ul>	Seek medical care immediately if: Have a fever (101.5 F or higher) headache, muscle pain, diarrhea, vomiting, stomach pain or unexplained bruising

transmission is having	• vomiting,	• Do not handle items that	or bleeding
<ul> <li>contact with blood, feces and vomit.</li> <li>NOT an airborne infection</li> <li>Contact with contaminated surfaces and objects (low risk of transmission)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>stomach pain or</li> <li>unexplained bruising or bleeding</li> <li>Symptoms can occur between 2 and 21 days after contact</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>bo not number items that may have come in contact with an infected person's blood or body fluids</li> <li>Do not touch the body of someone who has died from Ebola</li> <li>Do not touch bats &amp; nonhuman primates or their blood &amp; fluids and</li> <li>do not touch or eat raw meat prepared from these animals</li> </ul>	

**Resources:** 



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <u>http://www.cdc.gov</u> (Has great resources)



http://www.who.int/en



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https://www.dshs.state.tx.us/

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