

# FACT SHEET

## Seasonal Influenza(Flu)



### WHAT IS THE FLU?

Influenza is a viral infection of the lungs and airways that is also known as “the flu.” Anyone can get influenza. Influenza is spread from person to person by coughing and sneezing. It may also be spread by direct contact with infected people or contaminated objects like door handles or computer keyboards. Influenza can be a serious disease that causes severe complications such as pneumonia. It can also make heart disease or chronic lung disease worse. In the United States, it is estimated that about 36,000 deaths are caused by influenza each year.

### WHAT ARE SYMPTOMS OF THE FLU?

Symptoms of influenza might be confused with the common cold. Influenza and the common cold both have symptoms that affect the throat and nose, but influenza symptoms are usually more severe than cold symptoms. These symptoms include:

- Fever (over 100° F)
- Vomiting
- Chills
- Cough
- Diarrhea
- Fatigue or tiredness
- Sore throat
- Body aches
- Stuffy or runny nose

Symptoms usually start 1 to 3 days after being exposed to the influenza virus. Most persons feel better after several days but cough and tiredness may last two weeks or more.

### HOW CAN YOU PROTECT YOURSELF FROM BECOMING INFECTED WITH THE FLU?

Yearly vaccination is the most important way to prevent influenza. Everyone 6 months of age and older should get vaccinated at the beginning of every influenza season. Getting vaccinated is especially important for people at higher risk of complications from influenza, as well as those who work or live with people at high risk. People with certain medical conditions should consult a physician before getting vaccinated. The best time to get the influenza vaccine is as soon as it is available, but any time during the influenza season is still a good time to get vaccinated. It takes about 2 weeks after vaccination to develop protection against the influenza virus. Past infection with influenza or immunization with the influenza vaccine does not necessarily protect a person from getting influenza the next year because influenza strains often change from one season to the next.



### HOW IS THE FLU TREATED?

For the quickest recovery from influenza, get plenty of rest, drink fluids like juice, water, or hot tea, and consider a fever-reducing medication such as acetaminophen (but do not give aspirin or aspirin-containing products to children or teenagers who have flu-like symptoms – including fever). Do not give any medication including over-the-counter remedies to a child without first consulting with your pediatrician. If a fever lasts more than 3 to 4 days, see your healthcare provider. A physician may also prescribe certain antiviral medications. These medications may make symptoms milder if taken within 1 to 2 days of when symptoms begin. However, antiviral medication should be limited to those at higher risk for complications.

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### WHAT ARE THE WARNING SIGNS FOR IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION?

If you see these warning signs, seek medical care immediately, either by calling your healthcare provider or going to an emergency room. When you arrive, tell the receptionist or nurse about your symptoms. You may be asked to wear a mask and/or sit in a separate area to protect others from getting sick.

In Children:	In Adults:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• High or prolonged fever</li><li>• Fast breathing or trouble breathing</li><li>• Bluish or gray skin color</li><li>• Not drinking enough fluids (dehydration)</li><li>• Severe or persistent vomiting</li><li>• Flu-like symptoms improve but then return with fever and worse cough</li><li>• Worsening of underlying chronic medical conditions (asthma)</li><li>• Changes in mental status, such as not easily waking up or not interacting or seizures</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• High or prolonged fever</li><li>• Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath</li><li>• Pain or pressure in the chest or abdomen</li><li>• Sudden dizziness</li><li>• Severe or persistent vomiting</li><li>• Flu-like symptoms improve but then return with fever and worse cough</li><li>• Worsening of underlying chronic medical conditions (heart or lung disease).</li><li>• Confusion</li></ul>

### WHAT OTHER STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PREVENT SPREADING THE FLU?

In addition to vaccination, there are everyday steps you can take to protect your health and if you are sick, to prevent spreading influenza to others:

- Wash your hands often with soap and water, especially after you cough or sneeze. Alcohol-based hand cleaners are also effective.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth. Germs spread this way.
- Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw the tissue in the trash after you use it. If tissues are not available, cough or sneeze into your sleeve.
- Try to avoid close contact with sick people.
- If you are sick with flu-like illness, 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.) Keep away from others as much as possible to keep from making others sick.

MORE INFORMATION ON FLU VACCINATION CAN BE FOUND BY VISITING  
<http://health.baltimorecity.gov/programs/immunizations>  
<http://cdc.gov/flu/protect/vaccine/index.htm>