

# Coronavirus in children

Children can get coronavirus (COVID-19), but they seem to get it less often than adults and it's usually less serious.

## Symptoms of coronavirus in children

The main symptoms of coronavirus are:

- a high temperature
- a new, continuous cough – this means coughing a lot, for more than an hour, or 3 or more coughing episodes in 24 hours
- a loss or change to sense of smell or taste – this means they cannot smell or taste anything, or things smell or taste different to normal

## What to do if your child has symptoms

If your child has any of the main symptoms of coronavirus:

1. Get a test to check if they have coronavirus as soon as possible.
2. Stay at home and do not have visitors until you get the test result – only leave your home to have a test.

Anyone you live with, and anyone in your support bubble, must also stay at home until you get the result.

➔ **Get a test to check for coronavirus** (Link: <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/testing-and-tracing/get-a-test-to-check-if-you-have-coronavirus/>)

### ▼ What is a support bubble?

A support bubble is where someone who lives alone (or just with their children) can meet people from 1 other household.

Find out more about meeting people from outside your household on GOV.UK (Link: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/meeting-people-from-outside-your-household>).

### **Important**

Get advice from NHS 111 if you're worried about your child or not sure what to do.

- For children aged 5 or over – use the NHS 111 online coronavirus service (Link: <https://111.nhs.uk/covid-19/>).
- For children under 5 – call 111.

# What to do if your child seems very unwell

Children and babies will still get illnesses that can make them very unwell quickly. It's important to get medical help if you need it.

## Call 111 or your GP surgery if your child:

- is under 3 months old and has a temperature of 38C or higher, or you think they have a fever
- is 3 to 6 months old and has a temperature of 39C or higher, or you think they have a fever
- has other signs of illness, such as a rash, as well as a high temperature (fever)
- has a high temperature that's lasted for 5 days or more
- does not want to eat, or is not their usual self and you're worried
- has a high temperature that does not come down with paracetamol
- is dehydrated – for example, nappies are not very wet, sunken eyes, and no tears when they're crying

## Call 999 if your child:

- has a stiff neck
- has a rash that does not fade when you press a glass against it (use the "glass test" from Meningitis Now) (Link: [https://www.meningitisnow.org/meningitis-explained/signs-and-symptoms/glass-test/?gclid=CJWh-aLL8s0CFcE\\_GwodT4ALcg](https://www.meningitisnow.org/meningitis-explained/signs-and-symptoms/glass-test/?gclid=CJWh-aLL8s0CFcE_GwodT4ALcg))
- is bothered by light
- has a seizure or fit for the first time (they cannot stop shaking)
- has unusually cold hands and feet
- has pale, blotchy, blue or grey skin
- has a weak, high-pitched cry that's not like their usual cry
- is drowsy and hard to wake
- is extremely agitated (does not stop crying) or is confused
- finds it hard to breathe and sucks their stomach in under their ribs
- has a soft spot on their head that curves outwards
- is not responding like they usually do, or not interested in feeding or usual activities

**More in** Check if you or your child has coronavirus symptoms (Link:  
[www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/symptoms/](http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/symptoms/))

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Page last reviewed: 4 September 2020  
Next review due: 11 September 2020