

Your child has been diagnosed to have enterovirus infection, please take note of the followings:

1. In most affected children, the disease is self-limiting. Symptoms usually resolve in around seven to ten days.
2. Since enterovirus can spread rapidly between children, the infected child should stay at home until fever comes down and all the blisters have dried up and ulcers have healed or as advised by your doctor. To limit the spread of enterovirus, infected person should avoid contact with other people other than the carers, especially pregnant women and newborn babies.
3. Oral or nasal secretion, feces, fluid from blisters and ulcer of infected person may spread the virus. You can help to prevent the spread of the disease by followings:
 - i. Maintain good ventilation at home.
 - ii. Wear mask when caring for infected children with cough or vomiting.
 - iii. Wash hands before and after caring the infected child and other children.
 - iv. Handle infected child's fecal matter and oral-nasal secretion with care. Dispose napkins and tissue paper directly into a covered rubbish bin and wash hands immediately afterwards.
 - v. Use one part of home-use bleach added into 49 part water to disinfect frequently touched areas and toys.
 - vi. Disinfect soiled clothing and linen by soaking them into diluted bleach for 30 minutes or by washing them in hot temperature washing cycle at $\geq 60^{\circ}\text{C}$.
 - vii. Do not share eating utensils. Handle and disinfect utensils used by of the infected child separately.
 - viii. If another family member shows similar signs and symptoms of infection, seek early medical advice.
4. As the infected child may suffer from oral ulcer and poor appetite, ensure that the child has adequate fluid intake to prevent dehydration.
5. Measure the child's body temperature at four hours' intervals when the child has fever. Give antipyretic medication to the child according to doctor's advice.
6. Bring your child back to the hospital if he / she has any of the following symptoms:

- ◆ persistent fever higher than 39°C
- ◆ lethargy
- ◆ weakness
- ◆ refusing feeds and passing less urine
- ◆ rapid breathing
- ◆ vomiting
- ◆ drowsiness or irritability
- ◆ repeated jerky limb movements