

HOW IS IT TREATED?

- Antibiotic Medications
- Antibiotics should be administered to anyone with close contact within the last three weeks of exposure
- If antibiotics are given too late, they will be ineffective
- The best protection against whooping cough is to get the Tdap vaccine
- The Tdap vaccine is a series of 5 shots provided for babies and children

PREVENTION

- Keep home free of dust, smoke, and chemical fumes
- Use a clean, cool mist vaporizer to help loosen mucus and soothe the cough
- Practice good handwashing with your infant
- Provide infant with lots of fluid such as water, juices, and soups
- Give infants small servings of food to prevent vomiting from cough

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- Runny Nose
- Sneezing
- Small Cough
- Still sick after 1-2 weeks of having these symptoms
- Coughing is much worse
- Infants will have breathing problems instead of a cough

HOW IS IT SPREAD?

- Direct Contact from person to person
- Infected person spreads to another through germs from coughing, sneezing, and talking in the air
- Contagious for 2 weeks once infected

WHO IS AT RISK?

- Anyone can get whooping cough
- Babies less than 1 years old are at **MOST RISK**
- Babies, children, teens, and adults who have not had pertussis vaccines

ALSO CALLED PERTUSSIS

WHOOPIING COUGH

What is Whooping Cough?

- Very bad cough
- Frequent hard coughing that makes it very hard to breathe
- In infants, it can cause breathing problems

