

# MONKEYPOX VS COVID-19

## INFORMATION FOR PARENTS



The risk of children getting infected with monkeypox at school is very low. Most monkeypox cases are seen in adults and spread through close skin-to-skin contact.

### MONKEYPOX

### COVID-19

#### HOW IS IT SPREAD?

- Direct contact with the skin or body fluids of an infected person.
- Contact with objects contaminated by the virus (clothing, bedding, and toys).
- Respiratory droplets during prolonged, face-to-face contact.

**The risk of kids getting infected at school is very low**

- Tiny droplets in the air by breathing, talking, sneezing, or coughing.
- Can spread from others who have the virus, even if they are asymptomatic.

**COVID-19 is extremely infectious**



#### WHAT ARE THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS?

- Rash can appear anywhere on the body
  - can look like pimples or blisters
- Fever or chills
- Headache, muscle ache, or fatigue

**Symptoms usually appear 1 to 3 weeks after exposure**

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Muscle aches
- Headaches
- Sore throat
- Difficulty breathing
- Loss of taste or smell
- Stomach issues

**Symptoms may appear 2 to 14 days after exposure**

#### HOW TO REDUCE RISK?

- Frequently wash hands
- Do not share personal items (clothing, drinks, bedding)
- Avoid contact with contaminated materials

- Frequently wash hands
- Get the COVID-19 vaccine and booster
- Wear a mask

#### WHAT TO DO IF YOU NOTICE SYMPTOMS?

- Immediately contact a healthcare provider
- Avoid close skin-to-skin contact with others until the child has been examined
- Cover any blisters or skin lesions on the child.
- Follow the providers treatment recommendations



- Contact a healthcare provider to obtain a COVID-19 test.
- Isolate them from others and keep them at home if they test positive for COVID-19.

For more information on monkeypox:

