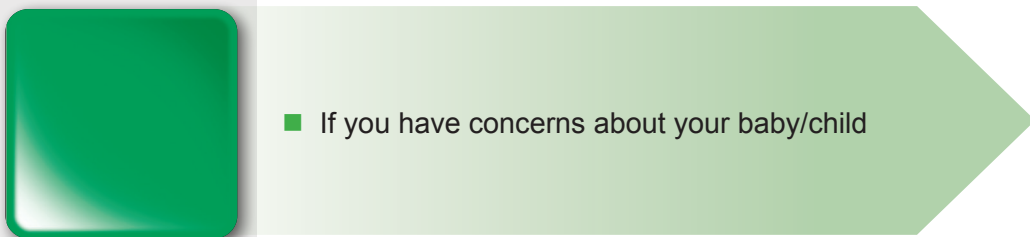


# Bronchiolitis Advice Sheet for Babies/Children under 2 years

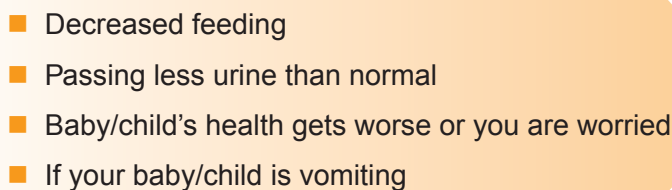
## What is Bronchiolitis?

Bronchiolitis is an infectious disease when the tiniest airways in your baby/child's lungs become swollen. This can make it more difficult for your baby/child to breathe. Usually, bronchiolitis is caused by a virus. It is common in winter months and usually only causes mild cold like symptoms. Most babies/children get better on their own.

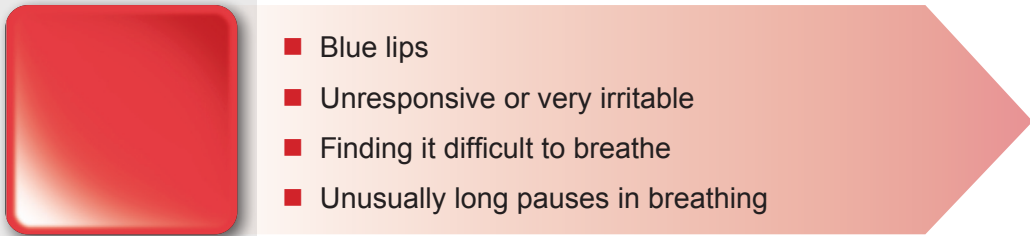
Some babies/children, especially very young ones, can have difficulty with breathing or feeding and may need to go to hospital.

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- If you have concerns about your baby/child

Please contact  
NHS 111 on 111,  
or visit [www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk)

- 
- Decreased feeding
  - Passing less urine than normal
  - Baby/child's health gets worse or you are worried
  - If your baby/child is vomiting

Please ring your GP  
surgery/ Health Visitor  
or Community Nurse  
or contact NHS 111

- 
- Blue lips
  - Unresponsive or very irritable
  - Finding it difficult to breathe
  - Unusually long pauses in breathing

You need urgent help  
please phone 999 or  
go straight to the  
nearest Accident and  
Emergency Dept.

Please turn over for advice, including a guide to the symptoms of Bronchiolitis

# Bronchiolitis Advice Sheet for Babies/Children under 2 years

## What are the symptoms?

- Your baby/child may have a runny nose and sometimes a temperature and a cough.
- After a few days your baby/child's cough may become worse.
- Your baby/child's breathing may be faster than normal and it may become noisy. He or she may need to make more effort to breathe.
- Sometimes, in the very young babies, Bronchiolitis may cause them to have brief pauses in their breathing.
- As breathing becomes more difficult, your baby may not be able to take the usual amount of milk by breast or bottle.
- You may notice fewer wet nappies than usual.
- Your baby/child may vomit after feeding and become irritable.

## How can I help my baby?

If your baby/child is not feeding as normal offer feeds little and often.

If your baby/child has a fever, you can give him or her paracetamol in the recommended doses. If your child is older than 6 months old you may also give Ibuprofen.

If your baby/child is already taking medicines or inhalers, you should carry on using these. If you find it difficult to get your baby/child to take them, ask your doctor for advice.

Bronchiolitis is caused by a virus so antibiotics won't help.

Make sure your baby/child is not exposed to tobacco smoke. Passive smoking can seriously damage your baby/child's health. It makes breathing problems like bronchiolitis worse.

Remember smoke remains on your clothes even if you smoke outside.

For help to quit smoking visit: [www.nhs.uk/oneyou/be-healthier/quit-smoking](http://www.nhs.uk/oneyou/be-healthier/quit-smoking)

## How long does bronchiolitis last?

Most babies/children with bronchiolitis get better within about two weeks.

Your baby/child can go back to nursery or day care as soon as he or she is well enough (that is feeding normally and with no difficulty in breathing).

There is usually no need to see your doctor if your baby/child is recovering well. If you are worried about your baby/child's progress, discuss this with your doctor, health visitor or practice nurse or contact NHS 111.

**If you need language support or translation please inform the member of staff you are speaking to.**