

- Based on available evidence, children do not appear to be at higher risk for COVID-19 than adults.
- While some children and infants have been sick with COVID-19, adults make up most of the known cases to date.
- The symptoms of COVID-19 are similar in children and adults.

Should children wear masks?

- ❖ No. If your child is healthy, there is no need for them to wear a facemask. Only people who have symptoms of illness or who are providing care to those who are ill should wear masks.

How can I protect my child from COVID-19 infection?

- ❖ You can encourage your child to help stop the spread of COVID-19 by teaching them to do the same things everyone should do to stay healthy.
 - Clean hands often using soap and water or alcohol-based hand sanitizer
 - Avoid people who are sick (coughing and sneezing)
 - Clean and disinfect high-touch surfaces daily in household common areas (e.g. tables, hard-backed chairs, doorknobs, light switches, remotes, handles, desks, toilets, sinks)
 - Launder items including washable plush toys as appropriate in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
 - If possible, launder items using the warmest appropriate water setting for the items and dry items completely. Dirty laundry from an ill person can be washed with other people's items.