



AUGUST 30, 2024

CDC's website is being modified to comply with President Trump's Executive Orders.

Flu: What To Do If You Get Sick

WHAT TO KNOW

- Most people with flu have mild illness and do not need medical care or antiviral drugs.
- If you get sick with flu symptoms, in most cases, you should stay home and avoid contact with other people except to get medical care.
- If you have emergency warning signs of flu sickness, you should go to the emergency room.



Essential Steps to Take When You Get Sick

If you have flu symptoms and are in a group at higher risk of serious flu-related complications, or if you are very sick or worried about your illness, contact your health care provider.

Certain people are at higher risk of serious [flu-related complications](#) (including young children, people 65 and older, pregnant women, and people with certain medical conditions). If you are in a group at higher risk and develop flu symptoms, contact your doctor early in your illness. Remind them about your higher-risk status for flu. CDC recommends that people at higher risk for serious flu-related complications should get antiviral treatment as early as possible, because benefit is greatest if treatment is started within 2 days after illness onset.

Keep Reading:
[People at Increased Risk for Flu Complications](#)

Deciding if an Emergency Room Visit Is Necessary when Mildly Ill

The emergency room should be used for people who are very sick. You should not go to the emergency room if you are only mildly ill.

If you have [emergency warning signs](#) of flu sickness, you should go to the emergency room. If you get sick with flu symptoms and are at higher risk of serious flu complications or you are concerned about your illness, call your health care provider for advice.

Medicines for Treating Flu

There are drugs your doctor may prescribe for treating flu called "antivirals." These drugs can make you better faster and may also prevent serious complications.

Keep Reading:
[Treating Flu with Antiviral Drugs](#)



[What Should You Do If You Get Flu?](#)

Recommended Time to Stay Home When You're Ill

You can go back to your normal activities when, for at least 24 hours, both are true:

- Your symptoms are getting better overall, **and**
- You have not had a fever (and are not using fever-reducing medication).

After these two criteria are met, there are some additional precautions that can be taken to protect others from respiratory illness.

Keep Reading:
[Preventing Spread of Respiratory Viruses When You're Sick](#)

Notes

- People with flu are most contagious during the first 3 days of their illness. Some people, including young children and people with weakened immune systems may be contagious for longer periods of time.
- Not everyone with flu will have a fever. People with suspected or confirmed flu, who do not have a fever, should stay home from work at least 5 days after the onset of symptoms.

Avoid giving aspirin to children and teenagers

CDC recommends that children and teenagers (anyone aged 18 years and younger) who have flu or are suspected to have flu should not be given Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) or any salicylate containing products (e.g. Pepto Bismol); this can cause a rare, very serious complication called Reye's syndrome.

Critical Actions to Take When You're Sick

Stay away from others as much as possible to keep from infecting them. If you must leave home, for example to get medical care, cover coughs and sneezes with a tissue. Wearing a mask is an additional prevention strategy that you can choose to further protect yourself and others. When worn by a person with an infection, masks reduce the spread of the virus to others. Masks can also protect wearers from breathing in infectious particles from people around them. Wash your hands often can also help you keep from spreading flu to others. Take other everyday preventive actions to stop the spread of germs. This also can include taking steps for cleaner air and hygiene practices like cleaning frequently touched surfaces.

Keep Reading:
[Preventing Respiratory Viruses](#)

SOURCES

CONTENT SOURCE:
[National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases \(NCIRD\)](#)