

Know the basics

Being prepared and knowing the signs

Parents are usually good at noticing when something is wrong. However, it is normal to worry that you won't recognise the signs that your baby is unwell. Trust your instincts, you know your baby best.

Learn how to spot the signs of serious illness and how to cope if an accident happens. If you know the basics and you are prepared, you will find it easier to cope.

Keep a small supply of useful medicines in a locked cabinet or somewhere up high where a child cannot reach them. Make sure you have the right strength of medicine for the age of your child, always follow instructions carefully and check use by dates. Read the label carefully. **Do not give aspirin to children under 16.**

If your baby seems to have a serious illness get medical help straight away.

Paracetamol and ibuprofen

Consider using either sugar-free paracetamol or ibuprofen for children with fever who appear distressed (as a general rule a temperature of over 38°C 100.4°F), as these can help to reduce fever and distress. Often a fever can be left to run its course unless there are other signs of serious illness. Ensure they are drinking enough and appear otherwise well. Treat them with either paracetamol **OR** ibuprofen in the first instance. It can take up to an hour for either of them to work. Paracetamol and ibuprofen should **NOT** be given together at the same time. However, if your child remains distressed before the next dose is due, then you may want to try a dose of the other medicine.

Aspirin should not be given to children under 16 years of age.

Pharmacist says

Keep a small supply of useful medicines in a locked cabinet or somewhere up high where a child cannot reach them. Include things like:

- Thermometer
- Plasters
- Liquid painkillers (e.g. **sugar-free** paracetamol or ibuprofen)
- Barrier cream
- Antihistamine

If a child in your care is ill or injured, choose from the following services available:

Concern	Service	What to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grazed knee ▪ Sore throat ▪ Coughs and colds 	<p>Self Care</p>	<p>You can treat minor illnesses and injuries at home by using the recommended medicines and making sure they get plenty of rest www.nhs.uk.</p>
<p>As a parent if you are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unsure ▪ Confused ▪ Need help 	<p>NHS 111 For 24 hour health advice and information.</p>	<p>Call NHS 111 when it is less urgent than 999 Tel: 111 www.nhs.uk/111</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mild diarrhoea ▪ Mild skin irritations (including spots/rash) ▪ Mild fever 	<p>Pharmacist For advice on common illnesses, injuries and medication.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High temperature ▪ Head injuries not involving loss of consciousness ▪ Persistent cough ▪ Worsening health conditions (inside GP hours) ▪ Minor bumps, cuts and possible fractures ▪ Dehydrated ▪ Headache ▪ Abdominal pain 	<p>GP For the treatment of illnesses and injuries that will not go away.</p>	<p>Write your GP's (family doctor) telephone number here:</p> <p>Use NHS 111 out-of-hours service</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Severe pain ▪ Worsening health conditions ▪ Choking ▪ Loss of consciousness ▪ Fitting/convulsions ▪ Broken bones 	<p>Urgent Care When you need healthcare in a hurry 24 hours a day.</p> <p>A&E or 999 For serious and life-threatening emergencies.</p>	<p>A&E</p>

NHS 111 is free to call from any landline or contract mobile phone. Pay-as-you-go mobile phones require 1 pence credit to make a call.