

Does your child have symptoms of COVID-19?

Children usually get no symptoms or only mild symptoms of COVID-19.

Which COVID-19 symptoms should I pay attention to?

Typically, children will become weak and tired and will not play or participate in activities as they normally would. Other symptoms may include:

- Dry cough
- Fever
- Feeling unwell

There may also be respiratory symptoms such as a sore throat, a cold, etc., or other symptoms such as diarrhoea. All these symptoms are not necessarily present at the same time.

What should I do if my child has symptoms of COVID-19?

If your child has symptoms of COVID-19, he or she should stay at home. Other family members should keep their distance from the child whenever possible. Please remember that children still need loving care and physical contact like hugs and comforting, and that this is far more important than keeping your distance.

Call your doctor to get an assessment and a referral for testing if you are concerned about your child's condition or if your child is under 2 years of age. If you do not find it necessary to call your own doctor, you can book a test for your child on coronaproever.dk.

When can my child return to his or her childcare institution or school?

If your child has tested positive for novel coronavirus, the child must remain at home until the child has been free of symptoms for 48 hours.

If your child has tested negative for novel coronavirus, your child can return to his or her childcare institution or school when the child has recovered and can participate in activities as usual.

For some time after a respiratory infection, it is normal for children to have a slight cough. If the child seems healthy and well, he or she can return to childcare or school even if he or she still has a slight cough as the only remaining symptom.



Should my child be tested for COVID-19?

It can be difficult to tell whether your child has a cold, COVID-19 or another respiratory infection. A test will show whether or not it is COVID-19.

If you do not suspect that your child has COVID-19, you may choose not to have your child tested. In that case, the most important thing is to keep the child isolated at home until he or she has fully recovered.

If several members of the family are ill or become ill, the adults can get tested instead, as members of the same family will often have the same disease.

If you are in doubt about whether your child's symptoms could be COVID-19 or whether he or she should be tested, you can call your doctor.