Perinatal Families

THRIVING OVER THE SUMMER BREAK

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COVID-19 VIRUS

- A disease that spreads mainly from person to person, mainly through respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes.
- A person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes.
- Spread is more likely when people are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet).

SHELTER IN PLACE

• Shelter in Place order (March 19, 2020)

















NEWBORN SIBLING AND THE COVID-19 VIRUS

(FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF A CHILD)



CONFUSED



SCARED



ANXIOUS

NEWBORN SIBLING AND THE COVID-19 VIRUS

(FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF A CHILD)





- Questions about the pandemic
 - Social distancing
 - Breastfeeding





NEWBORN SIBLING AND THE COVID-19 VIRUS (FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF A CHILD)

- Recognize your child's feelings.
- Provide reassurance.
- Questions about the pandemic.









IDENTIFYING AND RESPONDING TO CHILDHOOD BEHAVIORS





- Scared
- Confused
- Anxious
- Overwhelmed
- Change in eating and sleeping habits
- Unexplained aches and pains
- Withdrawn behavior





IDENTIFYING AND RESPONDING TO CHILDHOOD BEHAVIORS

- Showing forms of dependence (e.g., clinging, refusing to sleep alone
- Separation anxiety
- Temper tantrums
- Aggressive behavior
- Bedwetting
- Hyperactivity



CHILDHOOD ANXIETY, DEPRESSION AND ISOLATION

INFANTS AND TODDLERS 0-2 YEARS OLD

- Cannot understand that something bad in the world is happening, but they know when their caregiver is upset.
- They may show the same emotions as their caregivers or they may act differently



3-5 YEARS OLD

- May be able to understand the effects of an outbreak
- Upset by news of the outbreak
- Trouble adjusting to change and loss



CHILDREN 6-10 YEARS OLD

- Fear going to school
- Stop spending time with friends
- Trouble paying attention
- Aggressive for no clear reason
- Act younger than their age

CHILDHOOD ANXIETY, DEPRESSION AND ISOLATION

YOUTH AND ADOLESCENTS 11-19 YEARS OLD

- Harder to cope
- Denial
- Routine response "I'm okay"
- Physical aches or pains complaints
- Physical symptoms
- Arguments or risky behaviors

TALKING WITH CHILDREN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS DURING AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAK

- Emotional and verbal support
- Keep normal routines
- Ask what might help them cope
- Use gentle words
- Spend more time
- Encourage Recreational activities
- Maintain consistent routines
- A mental health professional
- Grief support









RESPONDING TO POST SHELTER-IN-PLACE



- > Staying at home is difficult.
- Reduce the chances of being infected or spreading COVID-19.
- Washing your hands with soap and water.
- Keeping at least 6 feet from other people.
- > Avoiding crowded places.

SITUATION IN FRESNO COUNTY

Last updated: June 17, 2020 at 4:23 PM

Total Cases: 2,900 (+112)

77 (Travel-Related)

1,293 (Close Contact)

1,076 (Community-Spread / Unknown)

454 (Under Investigation)

Total Deaths: 61 (+4)

Ever Hospitalized: 279 (+5)

Recovered: 839* (+29)

Total Individuals Monitored by FCDPH to Date: 5,349

Currently Being Monitored: 1,830

Test Results Received and Processed: 34,566**

Tests Conducted at FCDPH: 1,746

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