Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Helping Children Cope

Children may respond differently to an outbreak depending on their age. Below are some reactions according to age group and the best ways you can respond. Mary Bridge Children's MultiCare 🛵

» Learn more at marybridge.org/coronavirus

Limit preoccupation with becoming ill by introducing

factual information ('children are not at high risk, it is

very unlikely you will get ill, school is out to continue

to protect kids')

Reinforcing good hand hygiene practices will help empower children about what they can do to remain healthy

	Reactions 😊	How to Help ♡
A BC Preschool	 Fear of being alone, nightmares Speech difficulties Loss of bladder/bowel control, constipation, bed-wetting Change in appetite Increased temper tantrums, whining, or clinging behaviors Sleep pattern changes 	 Patience and tolerance Provide reassurance (verbal and physical) Encourage expression through play, reenactment, storytelling Allow short-term changes in sleep arrangements Plan calming, comforting activities before bedtime Maintain regular family routines Avoid media exposure Plan calming, comforting activities before bed time
School-age (Agees 6-12)	 Irritability, whining, aggressive behavior Clinging, nightmares Sleep/appetite disturbance Physical symptoms (headaches, stomach aches, etc.) Withdrawal from peers, loss of interest Competition for parents' attention Forgetfulness Increased statements of worry or fear 	 Patience, tolerance, and reassurance Staying in touch with friends through video chat or phone calls. Regular exercise and stretching Engage in educational activities (workbooks, educational games) Participate in structured household chores Set gentle but firm limits Follow the child's lead and need for information when discussing current outbreak. Encourage child to ask questions. Provide short answers and allow child to ask further questions if necessary. Do not bombard with information. Encourage expression through play and conversation Maintain family routines Limit media exposure, talking about what they have seen/heard including at school Address any stigma or discrimination occurring and clarify misinformation Reward positive behaviors often
Adolescent (13-18)	 Physical symptoms (headaches, rashes, etc.) Sleep/appetite disturbance Agitation or decrease in energy Ignoring health promotion behaviors Isolating from peers and loved ones Avoiding/cutting school 	 Patience, tolerance, and reassurance Encourage continuation of routines Encourage discussion of outbreak experience with peers and family Staying in touch with friends through video chat or phone calls. Participate in family routines, including chores, supporting younger siblings, and planning strategies to enhance health promotion behaviors Limit media exposure, talking about what they have seen/heard including at school Address any stigma or discrimination occurring and clarify misinformation
Children	Reactions will likely be based on the child's developmental level and may include a combination of the symptoms above depending on your child's developmental age. Most, if not all of these symptoms should respond to the	 Provide increased access to comforting measures and sensory needs Offer factual information and short clear answers to questions within child's scope of understanding Limit preoccupation with becoming ill by introducing

Source: The National Child Traumatic Stress Network www.nctsn.org

strategies above.

with special

needs

all of these symptoms should respond to the