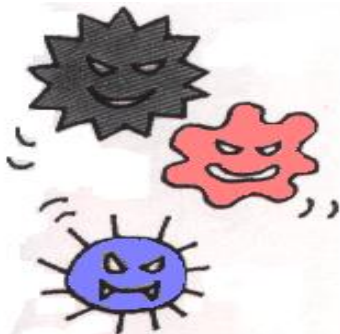


## 1. What is Particulate matter Bronchiolitis?

Particulate matter bronchitis occurs when your child has inflammation of the air passages of the lungs. It usually strikes children between 6 months and 2 years of age and is commonly contracted during the winter and early spring.

## 2. How is particulate matter Bronchiolitis contracted?

The major method of contraction is via breathing in flying particles of saliva or phlegm of an infected person. The air passages come into contact with viruses is a major factor. Others include: influenza, and glandular virus.



## 3. Symptoms:

The most common symptoms are the same as the common cold; runny nose, sneezing, mild fever, and later coughing, loss of appetite. After approximately 3 days the infected child will begin to have difficulty breathing, wheezing, lowering of the chest, flaring of the nostrils, because of difficult breathing your child may have a sound of fullness in his lungs as a result of a build up of mucous (the severity will change depending on the condition of breathing). Because of blockage caused by particulate matter bronchiolitis, your child may make a high pitched noise when breathing out (wheezing), and you when you put your hand on his chest you may even feel the movement of mucous in his lungs. Generally the symptoms will start to wear off within 3-4 days and after 2 weeks your sick child will begin to recover.



## 4. Care and important points to remember:

1. While your child is having oxygen treatment, do not frequently open the oxygen tent. This will help avoid leakage of oxygen. Also, do not bring your child in and out of the oxygen tent. This will affect the success of the treatment.
2. During oxygen treatment, avoid the burning of objects and cigarette smoking to help prevent starting a fire.
3. Keep your child's clothing clean and dry. This helps prevent catching a cold again.
4. To help expel the mucous from your child's lungs you should intensify your efforts at postural drainage therapy.
5. Unless otherwise instructed, your child should drink plenty of liquids when he is ill. This helps to keep his air passages moist and better able to get rid of germs and other irritants.
6. Bronchiolitis is more infectious in the early stages. So you need to be extra careful with hygiene (wash hands frequently) and the cleaning of mucous from the mouth and nose.

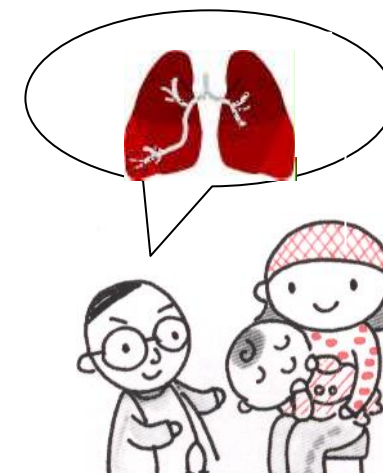
7. If your child loses his appetite, you should feed him smaller, more frequent meals.
8. Usually bronchiolitis runs its course in 3~10 days. If your child has frequent relapses you might want to check if he has allergies or asthma.

**5. Immediately notify medical personnel or take your child to the hospital if you notice any of the following:**

Difficulty breathing, while inhaling there is a noticeable lowering of the chest, shortness of breath, lips begin to turn dark, somnolence, loss of appetite, a decrease in bodily movement after a fever. If you notice any of these you should immediately notify medical



## Child Acute Bronchiolitis



### NURSING DEPARTMENT

Consulting phone number:

Day: (04) 7256652

Special number for compliments:

(04) 7238595 extension # 3920

Special number for complaints:

(04) 7238595 extension # 3925

Web site://www.cch.org.tw/knowledge/knowledge.aspx



**彰化基督教兒童醫院**  
CHANGHUA CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

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who receives guidance and this leaflet of Child Bronchiolitis	Signature of family/patient
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