

Children's illness



We are worried when our child get sick, aren't we?
Let us learn what we can do at home and how to take them to the hospital.



Aspects of Mirai Jr. activities

How to get to the hospital



- Let's decide a family hospital where to take our child.
- When you notice something different than usual, bring the child to the hospital while the hospital is open.
- If you are wondering of going to the hospital or not
→ Dial **Aichi ken child prefecture emergency telephone consultation**

#8000 or 052-962-9900

- Call an ambulance → **calm down 119**
address · symptoms · age · name of the person calling and contact information.
- Sunday, public holiday, year end, beginning of the year.
Holiday emergency medical clinic (Kariya Kyuujitsu Kyuubyou Shinryojo)
Kariya city Ishiki-cho 3-5-1 (☎ 0566-24-1111)

What you need to tell at the hospital

- What is your concerns?
- What is your worries? Since when?
- For the condition of cough, convulsion and skin, take a photo or video from your smartphone and show it to the doctor.
- Medicine and food allergy.



Common Japanese used in a hospital

- Dousaremasitaka. (What happened?)
- Netsu wo hakarimashou. (Let's take the temperature.)
- Shoujo wa itsukara desuka. (Since when the symptoms starts?)
- Kodomo no gokigen wa yoi desuka. (How is your child's condition?)
- Okusuri wa noimashitaka.
(Did your child take medicine?)
- Donna kusuri desuka.
(What kind of medicine?)
- Aruregiwa arimasuka.
(Does your child have allergy?)
- Yousu wo mimashou.
(Let's see.)
- Odaiji ni shite kudasai.
(Please take care.)

Example of symptoms

- Netsu ga arimasu. (There is a fever.)
- Onakaga itai desu. (Have stomach ache.)
- Kimochi ga warui desu. (Not feeling well.)
- Geri wo shite imasu. (Have diarrhea.)
- Nodo ga itaidesu. (Have sore throat.)



What you can do at home if your child gets sick.

When fever is high

- Let them drink water little by little.
- Cool down (wipe).
- Change the clothes a few times.

When there is convulsion or tremor

- Loosen the clothes while facing sideways.
- Do not shake the body, do not tap.
- Do not put your finger inside the mouth.

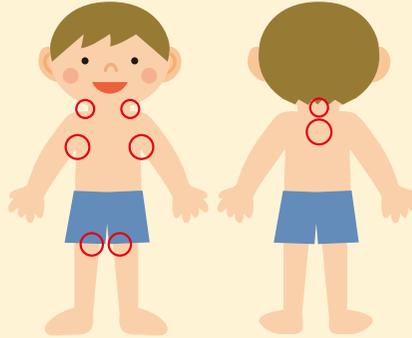
Diarrhea · Vomiting

- There are many reasons of having diarrhea. Do not take medicine to stop diarrhea.
- Let the child drink little by little when it gets better or when the diarrhea settles down.
- Everyone in the family must wash their hands properly and gargle.

When the head bump

- When there are scratches, treat the wounds.
- Cool down the swollen part.
- Even though the child is already feeling well, observe for 2 to 3 days.

Cool down part



When should be taken immediately to the hospital.

High fever (over 38°)

Does not laugh or cry · Not cheerful and does not have enough energy · sleeps almost all day · Does not drink and seldom urinates or does not pee much · The color of the face is bad and seems to be suffering from breathing.

※From birth until 6 months, as soon as the baby's fever is high, take them immediately to the hospital.



Convulsion · Tremor

Repeated convulsion · First convulsion since birth.

※From birth until 6 months, when the baby have convulsion, take the baby to the hospital.



If still unconscious even when the convulsion stops, call an ambulance.



Diarrhea · Vomiting

Lack of energy and drowsy · Does not pee much, lips and mouth are dry · A poop(stool) like water is coming out many times · Blood mixed with poo.

※From birth until 6 months, when diarrhea or vomiting occurs, take the baby immediately to the hospital.



When the head bump

Repeated vomiting, do not have much energy · The bump part is swelling · There is a big lump.