Information for managing at home with COVID-19

Common symptoms	Management advice	Avoid
(feeling really tired)	 Rest Only do what you feel up to; it's okay to let other household members help you 	Don't do heavy exercise or other busy activities that wear you out until you feel well again
Fever (feeling hot or high temperature on a thermometer)	 Rest and drink plenty of water or other fluids Use a cool cloth to wash your face, hands and neck Make the house a comfortable temperature and open windows for ventilation (breeze) – but make sure you don't get too cold Take paracetamol or ibuprofen, if needed* 	 Don't use heavy clothing/bedding, hot water bottles, electric blankets Talk to your GP if body temperature is ≥ 40°C in an adult or ≥ 39°C in a child or older person
Sore throat	 Try sucking on a spoon of honey or sipping a hot drink Gargling salt water, using a throat spray or lozenges can help with sore throats Some people find cough syrup medicines* can help, but they work about the same as the suggestions above 	 Don't lie on your back if you have a cough; leaning forward while sitting or standing can help you breathe more easily if you are feeling uncomfortable
Runny or blocked nose	 Use saline nose drops or a spray "Decongestant" medicines from your pharmacy may be helpful for a few days* Some people find steam inhalation makes them feel better for a short time, but you have to be careful not to burn yourself (N.B. steam does not kill the virus) 	 Don't use decongestants for longer than 7 days Don't use steam inhalation for children
Headache or muscle aches or other types of pain	 Some people find a bath is soothing or use a heat pack Take paracetamol or ibuprofen, if needed* 	 Avoid taking too much paracetamol or ibuprofen; check the recommended maximum daily dose and remember that some other "cold & flu" treatments may already have these medicines in them so don't double up
Nausea (feeling sick) and vomiting Diarrhoea	 Have regular small sips of fluid or try sucking on ice cubes if you are having trouble keeping solids down; eating bland foods may help, e.g. crackers, toast Food or drink that contains ginger may help settle nausea If you have vomiting and diarrhoa for more than one or two days, talk to your doctor or pharmacy about drinks you can make at home, buy or be prescribed (oral rehydration solution) 	 Don't stop drinking fluids (even if you feel unwell) Drinks with high sugar content can make diarrhoea worse
Less common symptoms	Losing sense of taste and smell, skin rash, red or irritated eyes	

Check if you need medicines to treat COVID-19

Free antiviral medicines are available for people who are most at risk of severe illness with COVID; you must start these within 5 days of developing symptoms. Talk to your local pharmacy or general practice clinic as soon as possible and they will advise if COVID-19 medicines are suitable for you. For more info, visit: info.health.nz/conditions-treatments/infectious-diseases/covid-19/antiviral-medicines/



When will I get better?

Most people who are up to date with their COVID-19 vaccinations will have mild symptoms and are likely to feel better within 5 days. Some people may have symptoms that last longer.



If you are not feeling better in 2 weeks, you start to feel worse or new symptoms appear, contact your general practice or Healthline (see below for contact details)



Stav at home

- It is recommended that you stay home for at least 5 days (Day 0 is the day your symptoms started or when you first tested positive)[†]. Try to avoid or minimise contact with people in your household. Household contacts do not need to isolate and only need to test for COVID-19 if they develop symptoms (if they test positive they should isolate for 5 days).
- Don't invite people into your home ask other family or friends to bring you what you need and drop it at the door. [†] Isolation recommendations may change, for latest information, visit: info.health.nz/conditions-treatments/infectious-diseases/covid-19/if-you-have-covid-19/



Call 111 if you have any of these things

- (tell them you have COVID):
- Severe difficulty breathing or severe chest pain
- Confusion or difficulty thinking clearly
- Feeling faint, passing out, difficulty waking up
- A large amount of blood when you cough (having some streaks of blood is common and usually nothing to worry about)



Caring for child with COVID-19?

- Use all of the same advice on this sheet
- Monitor your child's temperature with a thermometer if you have one

Remember: Children may be unable to tell you what's wrong so watch carefully for any unusual behaviour



Not up to date with vaccination?

- If you haven't had any COVID-19 vaccinations, you can get your first dose six months after you tested positive for COVID-19. You should then get an additional dose (previously called booster dose) six months after that.
- If you have already had COVID-19 vaccination(s), you may be eligible for additional doses every six months, for more info, visit: info.health.nz/immunisations/ vaccines-aotearoa/covid-19-vaccines/covid-19-vaccine-boosters/



Healthline: 0800 611 116 Can provide information and advice about COVID-19



(available 24/7)

Note: Talk to your local pharmacy or general practice clinic if you need more advice about the medicines that you can take



For further information about COVID-19 self-care and specific advice on caring for children with COVID-19, visit:

- www.healthify.nz
- www.healthinfo.org.nz/index.htm?Coronavirus.htm