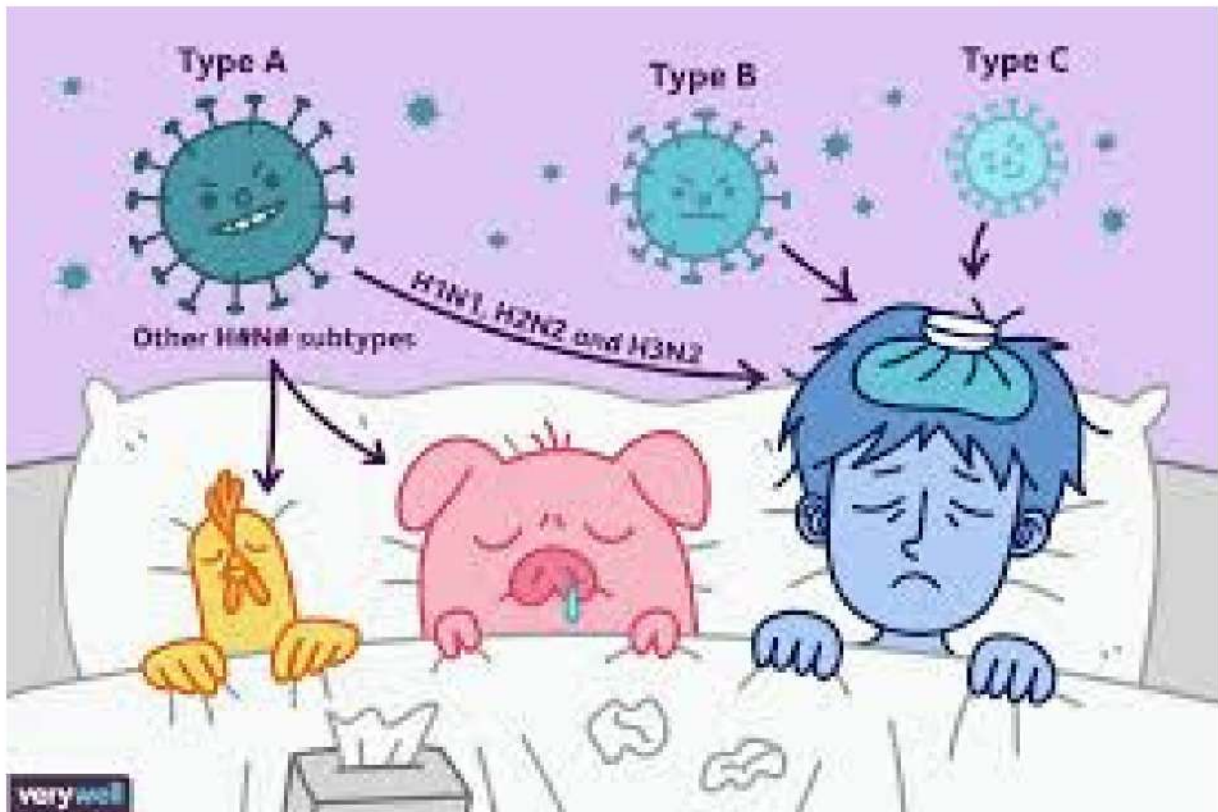


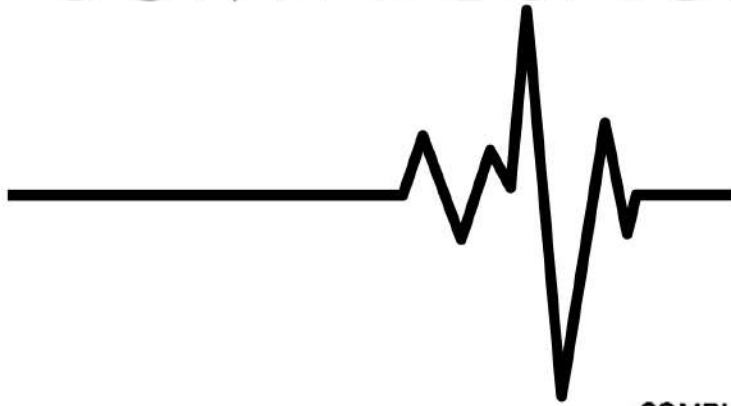
# INFLUENZA



## Identifica las diferencias

	Resfriado común	Influenza
Fiebre	Baja o nada	Alta
Dolor de cabeza	Ocasional	Muy común
Congestionamiento y flujo nasal	Frecuente	Frecuente
Estornudo	Frecuente	Ocasional
Tos	Moderada y seca	Intensa
Malestar general	Leve	Intenso
Fatiga	Moderada	Intensa
Garganta	Inflamada	Con dolor
Cansancio	Leve	Exhausto
Duración de la enfermedad	7 a 10 días	Semanas

# COMPLICACIONES



## COMPLICATIONS

## SYMPTOMS

### Neurological

Fever  
Headache  
Confusion



### Respiratory

Dry cough  
Sore throat  
Nasal congestion



### Gastrointestinal

Nausea  
Vomiting  
Diarrhoea



### Musculoskeletal

Myalgia  
Fatigue



Up to 75% have no symptoms<sup>14</sup>



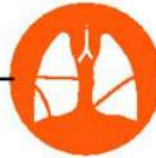
### Neurological

Febrile convulsions\*  
Reyes syndrome\*  
Meningitis/encephalitis  
Transverse myelitis  
Guillain-Barré syndrome



### Cardiac

Pericarditis  
Myocarditis  
Exacerbation of cardiovascular disease



### Respiratory

Otitis media\*  
Croup\*  
Sinusitis/bronchitis/pharyngitis  
Pneumonia (viral, or secondary bacterial)  
Exacerbation of chronic lung disease



### Pregnancy

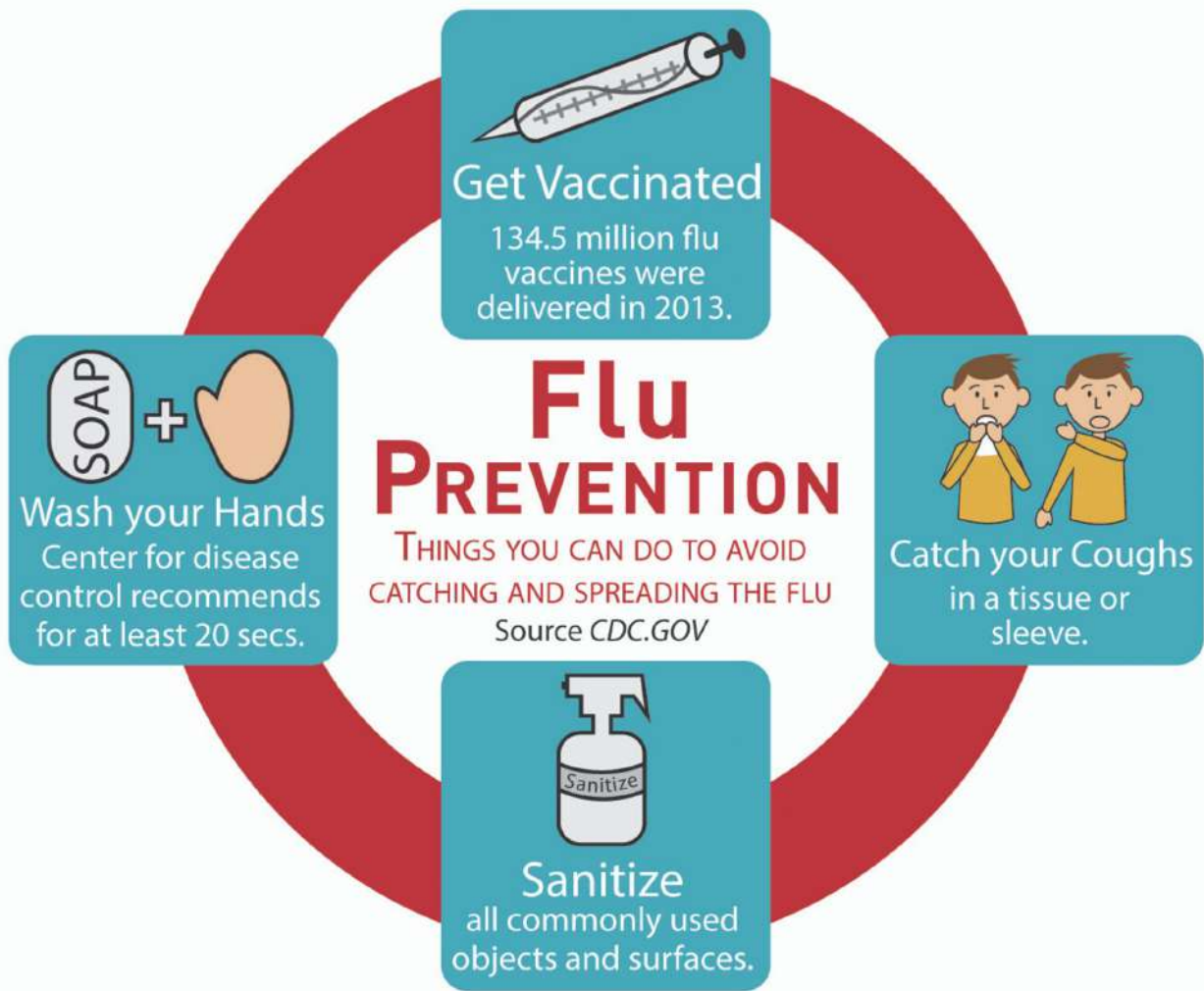
Increased maternal complications  
Increased infant perinatal mortality  
Increased risk of prematurity  
Smaller neonatal size  
Lower birth weight



### Musculoskeletal

Myositis  
Rhabdomyolysis

\*More common in children



## When Should I Go to the Hospital With the Flu?

- Difficulty breathing**
- Sudden dizziness**
- Shortness of breath**
- Chest or abdominal pain**
- Severe or consistent vomiting**
- Confusion**

verywell