

Parents:

Please report cases of Bronchitis & Pneumonia to the school nurse.

What is Bronchitis and Pneumonia?

Bronchitis can lead to pneumonia if you don't seek treatment. If bronchitis is left untreated, the infection can travel from the airways into the lungs. That can lead to pneumonia.

Bronchitis is an infection of the airways that lead to your lungs.

Pneumonia is an infection inside one or both lungs.

If you have bronchitis, the best way to prevent pneumonia is to treat the condition early. Recognizing the symptoms of bronchitis can help you get treatment sooner. Early symptoms of bronchitis are like those of a cold or the flu. They may include:

- runny nose
- sore throat
- sneezing
- wheezing
- fever of 100°F to 100.4°F (37.7°C to 38°C)
- feeling tired
- back and muscle aches
- fever and chills
- tightness or some pain in your chest

You'll then develop a dry cough which will become productive after a few days. A productive cough is one that produces mucus. The mucus may be yellow or green.

In some cases, it's still possible to contract pneumonia even if you're taking antibiotics to treat bronchitis. This is because antibiotics are very specifically selected for the bacteria they're targeting. If you're taking antibiotics for one type of bacteria, it's still possible for pneumonia to be caused by another type.

Your doctor will only prescribe antibiotics if you have bacterial bronchitis. Antibiotics can't treat viral bronchitis or any other virus.

Stay Healthy,
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New CDC Guidelines for Respiratory Viruses 2026

- * **Please report cases of Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Covid-19, Flu, RSV, Whooping cough, to the attendance clerk or school nurse.**
- * **Return to school when fever free for 24 hours without use of fever reducer and when all symptoms are improving.**

When you may have a respiratory virus...

Stay home and away from others (including people you live with who are not sick) if you have respiratory virus symptoms that aren't better explained by another cause. These symptoms can include fever, chills, fatigue, cough, runny nose, and headache, among others.*

- You can go back to your normal activities when, for at least 24 hours, both are true:
 - Your symptoms are getting better overall, **and**
 - You have not had a fever (and are not using fever-reducing medication).
- When you go back to your normal activities, take added precaution over the next 5 days, such as taking additional [steps for cleaner air](#), [hygiene](#), [masks](#), [physical distancing](#), and/or [testing](#) when you will be around other people indoors. This is especially important to protect people with factors that increase their risk of severe illness from respiratory viruses.
 - Keep in mind that you may still be able to spread the virus that made you sick, even if you are feeling better. You are likely to be less contagious at this time, depending on factors like how long you were sick or how sick you were.
 - If you develop a fever or you start to feel worse after you have gone back to normal activities, stay home and away from others again until, for at least 24 hours, both are true: your symptoms are improving overall, and you have not had a fever (and are not using fever-reducing medication). Then take added precaution for the next 5 days.

<https://www.cdc.gov/respiratory-viruses/guidance/index.html>