TO PROTECT
OUR AND
OTHER'S
HEALTH

WEAR A MASK IN CROWDED PUBLIC PLACES



A gesture that limits the spread of viruses.

AT ALL TIMES, KEEP YOUR GOOD HABITS





Washing your hands helps limit the spread of the flu.







At home, have COVID-19 rapid tests.

Rapid tests are available in most pharmacies.

Use them when you have symptoms.

If you have symptoms and are considered to be at high risk for complications from COVID-19, make an appointment at a screening centre as soon as possible.

If you have COVID-19, you may be offered treatment to reduce the risk of complications. To learn more about this COVID-19 treatment: Québec.ca/COVIDTreatment.

MAKE SURE YOUR VACCINATION IS UP TO DATE



Vaccination is the best way to protect yourself and others. When a vaccine is recommended against an infectious disease, get vaccinated.

To learn more about vaccination against COVID-19, influenza and pneumococcal infections, visit:

Québec.ca/vaccination

IF YOU ARE SICK,
TAKE THE
RIGHT STEPS

YOU HAVE A FEVER

YOU HAVE A COUGH, A SORE THROAT OR NASAL CONGESTION

Stay home.

Wear a mask.

WHEN SYMPTOMS ARE PRESENT:

- Keep your distance from others.
- Avoid contact with vulnerable people.
- Choose remote activities, such as telework.
- Avoid non-essential social events.
- Tell the people you are in contact with that you might be contagious.

CONSULT THE RIGHT SERVICE Most infected people recover without special treatment by resting at home.

If you have concerns for your child (0 to 17 years old), call Info-Santé 811. A pediatric line is currently available.

- You are at risk of complications:
- Babies under 6 months
- People aged 75 and over
- Pregment woman (2nd and 3rd trimesters)
- People with a chronic diseases

- Your pain increases or persists when you breathe.
- Your fever increases or persists for more than five days.
- Your symptoms worsen or do not improve after seven days.



Call Info-Santé 811

Consult a doctor the same day ou go to the Primary Care Access Point by dialing 811, option 3



- Difficulty breathing
- Blue lips
- Intense chest or head pain that persists or increases
- Drowsiness or difficulty staying awake
- Convulsions (the body stiffens and the muscles contract in a jerky and involuntary way)
- Confusion
- Absence of urine for 12 hours
- Intense thirst

Your baby under 3 has a fever.



Go to the emergency room ou call 911

The information contained in this document does not in any way replace the advice of a health professional. If you have any questions about your state of health, call Info-Santé 811 or consult a health professional.



Québec.ca/LimitVirusTransmission



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