There is a suspected case of CHICKEN POX being investigated in your child’s class.

The following fact sheet is the most up to date information from the Department of Health. Please seek your Doctor’s advice if you are concerned about your child’s health.

School contact: Sally Willmott (Head Teacher Welfare) (02) 9824 7777

Chickenpox is a common viral infection that can reappear later in life as shingles.

**Chickenpox**

**What is chickenpox?**

- Chickenpox is a viral illness caused by the herpes zoster virus (also known as the Varicella-Zoster virus)
- In children it usually causes a relatively mild illness.
- Chickenpox in adults and immunosuppressed people can be severe.
- Infection in pregnancy can cause foetal malformations, skin scarring, and other problems in the baby.
- Before routine vaccination began in November 2005, chickenpox was a very common illness. The incidence of chickenpox appears to have decreased as more people receive the vaccine.

**What are the symptoms?**

- Chickenpox (varicella) begins with a sudden onset of slight fever, runny nose, feeling generally unwell and a skin rash.
- The rash usually begins as small lumps that turn into blisters and then scabs.
- The rash appears over three to four days. At any one time, the lesions of the rash vary in stages of development.
- Symptoms usually occur two weeks after exposure to the virus.
- Most people recover without complications, but sometimes the infection can lead to serious complications, such as pneumonia and inflammation of the brain. Rarely, the infection can be fatal.
- Persons who are previously vaccinated can still get chickenpox. If chickenpox occurs in a vaccinated person it is usually mild and less contagious than in an unvaccinated person.

**How is it spread?**

- Early in the illness, the virus is spread by coughing.
- Later in the illness, the virus is spread by direct contact with the fluid in the blisters.
- The infection is highly contagious to people who have never had chickenpox or who have not been vaccinated.
- People are infectious from one or two days before the rash appears (that is, during the runny nose phase) and up to five days after (when the blisters have formed crusts or scabs).
- Chickenpox infection triggers an immune response and people rarely get chickenpox twice.

**Who is at risk?**

- Anyone who has not had chickenpox or been vaccinated in the past can get chickenpox.

- People with a past history of chickenpox are likely to be immune to the virus. Even adults with no history of chickenpox have a chance of being immune (because of past infection that was mild). Doctors sometimes perform a blood test to see if these people need a vaccination.