

Chickenpox - parent/carer discharge Information



Chickenpox is an infection caused by the varicella virus. It cannot be treated with antibiotics. It is very contagious, easy to catch and easily spread by prolonged contact with an individual with chickenpox or from fluid droplets in the air from them coughing.

The rash usually starts 10 to 21 days after being exposed to someone with the infection. The most common signs are a mild fever, itchy rash with blisters, feeling tired and miserable. The rash usually starts on the chest, back or face before moving to other areas including the mouth. At first, the rash looks like small pimples that later become crops of blisters full of fluid.

A person with chickenpox is infectious to others 2 days before the rash develops until the last blister has dried and scabbed - the fluid in the blisters contains live virus. Most children are unwell for 5 to 7 days and the rash lasts 6 to 8 days. Children and adults of any age can get chickenpox, but it is more common in children. It is rare but possible to get it more than once.

Complications do occur, the most common being a secondary infection of the spots.

Treatment is usually for the symptoms only. There are many over the counter preparations available at pharmacies. Only children with severe infection or with underlying serious medical conditions are given anti-viral medication. Children with eczema need to be careful as they can get severe chickenpox.

Patient Information

What should I do now?

- Make sure your child drinks plenty of fluids - sips of water / juice, soups, and ice lollies
- Do not let your child overheat as this makes the itching worse
- Keep your child at home until the last spot has dried to a blister scab

What medication can I give my child?

- If your child is miserable and/or feverish, give paracetamol 4 – 6 hourly.

Ibuprofen is not recommended for children with chickenpox.

Returning to nursery/school

Children should be kept away from school until the spots are crusted over, and **air travel is not allowed for 5 days** after the appearance of the last spot.

When should I seek medical advice?

- If your child develops a high fever, become drowsy or a non-blanching rash
- If your child gets large red sore areas around the rash, as this implies secondary infection
- If your child develops breathing problems or blueness around the mouth
- If your child develops difficulty walking or poor co-ordination of normal movements
- If your child is unable to eat and drink due to sores in the mouth, or unable to pass urine due to sores on the genitals causing severe pain and discomfort

For further advice/information:

- Please contact (345) 244-2889 or publichealthdept@hsa.ky
- Contact your General Practitioner