



Growing Together For Success

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Dear Parents/Caregivers

Chickenpox has appeared in Pihinga Team. Attached is an information sheet regarding Chickenpox. As a precaution, we recommend you read the information on the reverse of this letter and check to see if your child has symptoms of this infectious condition.

Please note that Chickenpox is contagious from 1-2 days before the blisters appear. It's most infectious in the last 2 days. It stays contagious until all the blisters have crusted over and no new ones are appearing - which usually takes another 5 days. Your child will need to remain at home during this time.

If you require more information you can obtain advice from the Health Line 0800 611 116 or the website; <https://www.healthed.govt.nz/> (Health Ed helping New Zealanders stay well).

Christine Chadwick
Principal

Chickenpox

Chickenpox is a very contagious (catching) disease. It causes small itchy blisters on your skin.

Summary

Sometimes children scratch the blisters and they can become infected. If this happens, you'll need to take them to the doctor.

Very occasionally chickenpox can lead to serious complications, such as pneumonia, problems with the kidneys, heart, joints or nervous system. Chickenpox is also serious for pregnant women.

If there are no complications, chickenpox usually clears up within 3-7 days for adults, and 5-10 days for children.

How is it spread?

The virus is spread through the air by infected people when they sneeze or cough, and by touching the chickenpox blisters then touching objects or other people.

The illness starts 2-3 weeks (usually 14-16 days) after being exposed.

Stop chickenpox spreading

Chickenpox is contagious from 1-2 days before the blisters appear. It's most infectious in the last 2 days. It stays contagious until all the blisters have crusted over and no new ones are appearing - which usually takes another 5 days.

Avoid close contact with other people during this period if you or a family member has chickenpox. Keep children home from school or day care.

Remember: chickenpox is serious for pregnant women and people who have a reduced immune response (eg, children with cancer).

The chickenpox virus is spread through the air by infected people when they sneeze or cough.

- Always turn away from others and use tissues when you cough or sneeze.
- Always wash your hands after coughing, sneezing or blowing your nose.
Chickenpox can also spread through touching the blisters and then touching objects or other people.
- Wash your hands often, especially if you're the caregiver of a child with chickenpox - and make sure they do the same. Discourage children from scratching the blisters.

Symptoms

People with chickenpox have small blisters (like a rash) on their skin.

These can be very itchy.

Other symptoms of chickenpox are:

- tiredness
- fever
- general aches and pains.

How long chickenpox lasts

If there are no complications:

- adults generally have the chickenpox infection for 3-7 days
- children are usually ill for about 5-10 days.

Teenagers and adults are more likely to have complications or feel sicker from chickenpox than children.

Treatment

When you need to see the doctor

Infected blisters

Children often find it hard not to scratch the blisters and this can cause some of them to get infected. If this happens, you should take them to the doctor as antibiotics might be needed.

Serious complications

In very rare cases chickenpox can lead to pneumonia or problems with the kidneys, heart or joints. The nervous system may be affected, which may cause irritation and swelling in the brain (such as meningitis).

If you or a family member has any of the following symptoms with chickenpox, see your doctor or call an ambulance immediately:

- High fever
- Severe headache
- Sensitivity to light (light hurts your eyes)
- Nausea and vomiting
- Stiff neck
- Confusion
- Sleepiness, difficulty waking or unconsciousness
- Convulsions (fits, seizures).

Self-care

Most people with chickenpox don't need to see their doctor. Here are some things you can do to get through it (or help your child get through it):

- Take a lukewarm bath every 3-4 hours for the first few days. Add 4 tablespoons of baking soda, cornstarch or oatmeal to the water. Use soap in one of the baths each day to clean bacteria off your skin.
- Use calamine lotion on the chickenpox sores to help relieve itching.
- Put a towel-covered ice pack or cool, moist washcloth on itchy areas for 20-30 minutes. (Don't share the towel or washcloth with anyone else.)
- If the itching is severe or is making it hard to sleep, take an antihistamine.
- Trim your fingernails and wash your hands often to prevent the rash from becoming infected if you scratch it.
- Take a pain reliever such as paracetamol for headache, fever or general aches and pains.

Prevention

Immunisation

Chickenpox vaccine is available in New Zealand at a cost. Talk to your doctor if you'd like the chickenpox vaccination for you or your child.