



1

Fever



2

Itching



3

Skin rash

CHICKEN POX

MODE OF TRANSMISSION

A so-called "airborne infection". These highly contagious viruses can be transmitted through drafts of air across a distance of several metres.

PREVENTION

Chickenpox vaccination. Primary vaccination between 11 and 14 months of life. Second vaccination at least 4–6 weeks later.

INCUBATION PERIOD

The time from infection to outbreak of the disease is 8 to 28 days, in most cases 14 to 16 days.

CLINICAL SYMPTOMS

Slight fever **1** and common cold symptoms. Phases of blisters filled with fluid on the entire body **2**. Various levels of severity.

COMPLICATIONS

General: relatively rare complications with pneumonia, haemorrhaging or involvement of the central nervous system.

Serious complications in persons with weakened immune systems or severe skin diseases (e.g. neurodermatitis).

PREGNANCY

Pregnancy: **dangerous complications if the pregnant woman has not been vaccinated or had chickenpox herself.** Malformation of the unborn baby or miscarriages may occur in the early stages of pregnancy. With an outbreak of the disease right before or shortly after giving birth, the newborn child may develop a life-threatening chickenpox infection.

CONTAGIOUSNESS

The period of contagiousness starts 1 to 2 days after occurrence of the blisters and ends after approximately 7 days.

READMITTANCE

The doctor decides about readmittance. Non-vaccinated persons or contact persons who have only been vaccinated once may not visit the nursery for 16 days.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
SEE THE NHS WEBSITE**

