



BROADLEA PRIMARY SCHOOL

Headteacher: Mrs S Freeley
Newport Road
Lake
Isle of Wight
PO36 9PE
Tel: 01983 402403
admin@broadleaprimar.co.uk
website: www.broadleaprimar.co.uk

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Dear Parents/Carers,

A small number of children in school have been diagnosed with suspected **scarlet fever and/or chickenpox**. Public Health England, South East have provided the following advice:

Chickenpox

Chickenpox is a mild and common childhood illness that most children catch at some point. It causes a rash of red, itchy spots that turn into fluid-filled blisters. They then crust over to form scabs, which eventually drop off.

Cases of chickenpox are generally infectious from 48 hours before the rash appears to 5 days after the onset of rash. **Children should be kept away from school for at least 5 days from onset of rash, and until all the lesions have crusted over if this takes longer than 5 days.**

For most children, chickenpox is a mild illness that gets better on its own. But some children can become more seriously ill and need to see a doctor. Contact your GP straight away if your child develops any abnormal symptoms, for example:

- if the blisters on their skin become infected
- if your child has a pain in their chest or has difficulty breathing

Scarlet fever

Scarlet fever is also a mild childhood illness but unlike chickenpox, it requires antibiotic treatment. Symptoms include a sore throat, headache, fever, nausea and vomiting, followed by a fine red rash which typically first appears on the chest and stomach, rapidly spreading to other parts of the body. On more darkly-pigmented skin, the scarlet rash may be harder to spot, but it should feel like 'sandpaper'. The face can be flushed red but pale around the mouth. As the rash fades the skin on the fingertips, toes and groin area can peel.

If you think you, or your child, have scarlet fever:

- See your GP or contact NHS 111 as soon as possible
- Make sure that you/your child takes the full course of any antibiotics prescribed by the doctor.
- Stay at home, away from nursery, school or work for **at least 24 hours after starting the antibiotic treatment**, to avoid spreading the infection



Children who have had chickenpox recently may develop a more serious infection during an outbreak of scarlet fever and so parents should remain vigilant for symptoms such as a persistent high fever, cellulitis (skin infection) and arthritis. If you are concerned for any reason please seek medical assistance immediately.

If your child has an underlying condition which affects their immune system, you should contact your GP or hospital doctor to discuss whether any additional measures are needed.

You can find more information on chickenpox and scarlet fever on **NHS choices**: www.nhs.uk

Further advice can also be obtained from the **Health Protection Team** on **0344 225 3861 option 2 option 1** during office hours.

Yours sincerely,



Mrs Sharon Freeley
Headteacher

