

Dear Parents/Carers

We have received a number of phone calls and emails regarding Strep A/Scarlet Fever, so feel it would be helpful for you to have some further information on the illness that is currently all over the media.

Scarlet fever is usually a mild illness, but it is **highly infectious**. Therefore, please look out for symptoms in your child, which include:

- **Sore throat**
- **Headache**
- **Fever**
- **Together with a fine, pinkish or red body rash with a sandpapery feel**
- **On darker pigmented skin, the rash can be more difficult to detect visually but will have a sandpapery feel**

**If you or your child has a high fever, severe muscle aches, pain in one area of the body and unexplained vomiting or diarrhoea seek medical help immediately.**

**NB:** *Children who have had chickenpox recently are more likely to develop 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 (joint pain and swelling). 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.*

Contact NHS 111 or your GP if you suspect your child has scarlet fever, because early treatment of scarlet fever with antibiotics is important to reduce the risk of complications such as pneumonia or a bloodstream infection. If your child has scarlet fever, keep them at home until at least 24 hours after the start of antibiotic treatment to avoid spreading the infection to others.

Scarlet fever is caused by bacteria called group A streptococci. These bacteria also cause other respiratory and skin infections such as strep throat and impetigo.

In very rare occasions, the bacteria can get into the bloodstream and cause an illness called invasive Group A strep (iGAS). While still uncommon, there has been an increase in invasive Group A strep cases this year, particularly in children under 10, so please look out for the symptoms listed above.

So far this season there have been 5 recorded deaths within 7 days of an iGAS diagnosis in children under 10 in England. During the last high season for Group A Strep infection (2017 to 2018) there were 4 deaths in children under 10 in the equivalent period.

Currently, there is no evidence that a new strain is circulating. The increase is most likely related to high amounts of circulating bacteria and social mixing.

There are lots of viruses that cause sore throats, colds and coughs circulating. These should resolve without medical intervention. However, children can on occasion develop a bacterial infection on top of a virus and that can make them more unwell.

As a parent, if you feel that your child seems seriously unwell, you should trust your own judgement. Contact NHS 111 or your GP if:

- your child is getting worse
- your child is feeding or eating much less than normal
- your child has had a dry nappy for 12 hours or more or shows other signs of dehydration
- your baby is under 3 months and has a temperature of 38°C, or is older than 3 months and has a temperature of 39°C or higher
- your baby feels hotter than usual when you touch their back or chest, or feels sweaty
- your child is very tired or irritable

Call 999 or go to A&E if:

- your child is having difficulty breathing – you may notice grunting noises or their tummy sucking under their ribs
- there are pauses when your child breathes
- your child's skin, tongue or lips are blue
- your child is floppy and will not wake up or stay awake

We are very aware of the growing concerns around Strep A/Scarlet Fever so would like to assure you we are doing all we can to keep the school environment a healthy one, you can also help at home by:

- teaching your child how to wash their hands properly with soap for 20 seconds,
- using a tissue to catch coughs and sneezes,
- and keeping away from others when feeling unwell, they will be able to reduce the risk of picking up or spreading infections.

Good hand and respiratory hygiene are important for stopping the spread of many bugs. We hope you find this information helpful.

Yours sincerely



Head Teacher



Mrs M A Dales (Deputy CEO)