



UK Health
Security
Agency

Date

Dear Parent / Guardian,

We have been informed that a number of children who attend **Crescent Primary School** have been diagnosed with suspected/confirmed Group A streptococcus (GAS) infections which can include illnesses such as scarlet fever, sore throats, and impetigo.

Although GAS infections are usually mild illnesses, they should be treated with antibiotics to minimise the risk of complications and reduce the spread to others.

The symptoms of scarlet fever include a sore throat, headache, fever, nausea, and vomiting. This is 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.

If you think you or your child has a GAS infection (which includes scarlet fever, throat infections and impetigo):

- see your GP or contact NHS 111 as soon as possible, and *if* the reviewing clinician (e.g. GP, nurse etc) suspects the symptoms are compatible with GAS infection, 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

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

Complications

Children who have had chickenpox recently are more likely to develop more serious infection (bacterial sepsis/septicaemia) 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.

Weblinks to NHS information on strep A infections:

[Scarlet fever - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](https://www.nhs.uk)

[Impetigo - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](https://www.nhs.uk)

Yours sincerely,