

Patient information from BMJ

Last published: Sep 02, 2021

Chickenpox

Chickenpox is an infection that causes an itchy rash. It usually goes away after a week or so, but it can make some people seriously ill.

What is chickenpox?

Chickenpox is caused by a virus called **varicella zoster**. It's passed from person to person easily. You can pass it on to other people for a day or two before you even know you have it. Most people get chickenpox as children. Once you've had it, you can't usually get it again.

What are the symptoms?

The main symptom of chickenpox is an itchy red rash, mainly on the body and the face. You may also feel generally unwell and have a fever.

At first you'll get itchy spots that are filled with fluid. After a few days the spots will turn into scabs. They don't usually leave a scar unless they get infected. This can happen if you scratch them.

What should I do if my child has chickenpox?

Children usually recover from chickenpox on their own. Some parents use calamine lotion on their child to try to ease the itching. But there isn't any good evidence to show that it really helps.

Paracetamol syrup may help with pain or a fever. But you shouldn't give aspirin to children or teenagers under 16.

Most children are better in a week to 10 days. Your child will probably need to miss about a week of school. Talk to your doctor if you're worried about your child for any reason.

What if I'm pregnant?

If you're pregnant and you come into contact with someone who has chickenpox, there's no problem as long as you've been vaccinated or you've had chickenpox before.

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If you haven't, see a doctor straight away. The doctor can do a test to see if you are immune to chickenpox: for example, if you are not sure whether you had it as a child.

If you get chickenpox during pregnancy your doctor might recommend an **antiviral** drug.

Most women who get chickenpox while pregnant have a healthy baby. But if you get it during the first six months of pregnancy there is a small chance it could harm your baby.

About 1 in 50 babies whose mothers had chickenpox during this time have underdeveloped arms or legs, brain damage, or eye problems.

If you get chickenpox late in your pregnancy, especially around the time you have your baby, your baby could develop chickenpox. See a doctor if you get chickenpox while pregnant or soon after giving birth.

What treatments are available?

Most children don't need treatment for chickenpox. For teenagers, adults, older people, babies, pregnant women, or people with a weak immune system, chickenpox can be more serious. You may need treatment.

If you are in one of these groups, see a doctor as soon as you can after coming into contact with someone who has chickenpox.

You will probably be given **antiviral medicines** to help to fight the chickenpox virus. You take them as tablets.

The chickenpox vaccine

A vaccine can help prevent chickenpox, but not all countries include it in the routine childhood schedules.

The vaccine is recommended for certain people if they haven't previously had chickenpox or the vaccine. This includes healthcare workers and people in contact with someone with a weak immune system (for example, someone who has a sister or brother with leukaemia).

If you're thinking of getting pregnant and have not had chickenpox before, you may want to ask your doctor about the vaccine.

What to expect in the future?

Most people get better from chickenpox without any treatment. But the virus that causes chickenpox stays in your body after you get it.

Some people who've had chickenpox get **shingles** later in their lives. Shingles is a painful rash around the body and face, which sometimes affects the eyes. It happens when the chickenpox virus starts reproducing in your nerve cells.

For more information see our leaflets: *Shingles: what is it?* and *Shingles: what treatments work?*

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Chickenpox can be more serious for adults, babies, or people with a weak immune system. Sometimes the rash gets infected, or people lose too much fluid (dehydration). Some go on to get other illnesses such as a serious lung infection (pneumonia), nerve damage, and liver damage.

Most airlines won't let people travel while they have chickenpox.

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