

Dear Parents,

Please be advised we have Headlice in Nursery. Can we please ask that you check your child's hair regularly and treat if necessary, not forgetting to wet comb using conditioner for two weeks after infestation to ensure all eggs and lice are removed.

Thank you.

## **CHICKEN POX**

We have had a couple of cases of chicken pox reported to school, all of which are currently in Early Years. Please read carefully the information provided by the Health Protection Agency. Recommended period to be kept away from school, nursery or child-minders Chickenpox\* - Five days from the onset of rash. See: Vulnerable children and female staff – pregnancy Vulnerable children Some medical conditions make children vulnerable to infections that would rarely be serious in most children; these include those being treated for leukaemia or other cancers, on high doses of steroids and with conditions that seriously reduce immunity. Schools and nurseries and child-minders will normally have been made aware of such children. These children are particularly vulnerable to chickenpox or measles and, if exposed to either of these, the parent/carer should be informed promptly and further medical advice sought. It may be advisable for these children to have additional immunisations, for example pneumococcal and influenza. Female staff – pregnancy If a pregnant woman develops a rash or is in direct contact with someone with a potentially infectious rash, this should be investigated by a doctor. The greatest risk to pregnant women from such infections comes from their own child/children, rather than the workplace. • Chickenpox can affect the pregnancy if a woman has not already had the infection. Report exposure to midwife and GP at any stage of exposure. The GP and antenatal carer will arrange a blood test to check for immunity. Shingles is caused by the same virus as chickenpox, so anyone who has not had chickenpox is potentially vulnerable to the infection if they have close contact with a case of shingles.