

Good morning.

We have been asked to share the information below with all parents.

Dear Parents/Guardians

No doubt you have picked up on the news about the worrying rise in the number of child deaths linked to invasive streptococcal disease.

Please see below information from Public Health Wales on how to identify and respond to these symptoms.

Re: Increase in scarlet fever and invasive streptococcal disease in 2022

We are writing to inform you of a recent increase in notifications of scarlet fever and invasive streptococcal disease. There were 1,512 notifications of scarlet fever in the first 47 weeks of 2022, compared to 948 in the same period in 2019. There were lower numbers of scarlet fever notifications across 2020 and 2021 (likely due to changes in transmission and behaviour during this period).

We are notifying schools and nurseries as this infection mostly affects children aged under 10 years, and so outbreaks can occur in schools and nurseries. Older children are also susceptible to streptococcal sore throats but may not have the rash of scarlet fever.

Signs and symptoms of scarlet fever

Scarlet fever, sometimes called scarlatina, is an infectious disease caused by group A streptococcus (GAS) bacteria (also known as Streptococcus pyogenes).

It is highly infectious and can be caught through direct contact with an infected person or through the air via droplets from coughs or sneezes.

The characteristic symptom of scarlet fever is a widespread, fine pink-red rash that feels like sandpaper to touch. Other symptoms include a high temperature, a flushed face and a red, swollen tongue.

Parents of unwell children should be advised to seek medical advice for diagnosis and treatment. Treatment is straightforward and usually involves a course of penicillin antibiotics.

Complications of scarlet fever and streptococcal infection

Most cases of scarlet fever cause no complications, especially if the condition is properly treated. However, complications in the early stages of the disease can include ear infection, throat abscess, sinusitis, pneumonia and meningitis.

Very rare complications include rheumatic fever, kidney damage, liver damage, bone infection, blood poisoning and toxic shock syndrome which can be life-threatening.

There has been an increase in severe disease caused by this bacterium (invasive group A streptococcal infections) in late 2022, including some fatal cases in children. Invasive disease may occur without a person having had scarlet fever or sore throat first. Early signs of invasive disease include: high fever, severe muscle aches, local muscle tenderness, or redness at the site of a wound.

If there are any concerns about invasive disease, then urgent medical advice must be sought.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Rhianwen Stiff

Consultant in Communicable Disease Control