

INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH
SUPPORTING PAPER:

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CHICKENPOX

The chickenpox is a common illness in kids. It is very contagious and result in an itchy, blistering rash. Prior to the varicella vaccine's 1995 approval, chickenpox infections were quite common. Nearly everyone had contracted the disease as a child. There is now a vaccine to protect against chickenpox. Children, teenagers, and nonimmune adults should receive the vaccine twice. The varicella-zoster virus is responsible for the illness. It is quickly spread from one person to another through direct contact or through the air when someone sneezes or coughs. Anyone child or adult who has never experienced chickenpox or received a vaccination against it is susceptible to contracting the illness. People can contract chickenpox directly from another or through the air by sneezing and coughing. Additional, exposures to the fluid from the blistering rash can spread it. Symptoms typically develop a few weeks after exposure. But the time it takes for the chickenpox to appear can range from 10 to 21 days (john Hopkins medicine, n.d.).

MEASURES THE INCIDENCE TO CONTROL THE CHICKEN POX:

MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY:

In affluent nations, both the age distribution of chickenpox cases and the disease's death rate are shifting. The number of adult fatalities has grown in England and Wales. In US, the most common disease associated with vaccine preventable mortality is chickenpox. We looked at chickenpox- related mortality in England and Wales from 1995 to 2007 as part of a large investigation of the impact of the disease. We obtained copies of death certificates for 1995-1997 that mentioned "chickenpox" or "varicella" (ICD-9 (international classification of diseases, 9th revision) code B01), as well as information from the office for national statistics on the annual death toll for 1985-1997. To clarify the diagnosis, we distributed questionnaire to the doctors who were in charge of the patients. Using this data, we divided

deaths and those in which it could be rule out. We also looked at the results of private enquiries into maternal fatalities in the UK from 1985. Data on the occurrence of chickenpox according to age and sex were provided by the research unit of the Royal college of general practitioners. 119 death certificates were acquired. We determined that 71 (60%) of these deaths were undoubtedly or probably related to chickenpox (for example, chickenpox pneumonia, generalised chickenpox, etc). 56 (97%) of these received physicians' confirmation were also definitive. 19 of 36 doctors (53%) validated the diagnosis listed on the certificate for the 48 patients (40%) we categorised as doubtful or not related to chickenpox. Thus, we determined that 53% of 12 remaining cases were chickenpox. As a result, we calculated that 94 (79%) of the original 119 deaths were indeed caused by chickenpox (BMJ (clinical research ed), 2001).

MORBIDITY:

The rate of varicella for children aged 1 to 14 years, the death rate for varicella was roughly 1 per 100,000 cases, for those aged 15 to 19, 6 per 100,000 cases, and for adults 21 per 100,000 cases. The majority of fatalities affect immunocompetent children and adults. Hospitalizations and death from varicella have decreased by 93% and 94%, respectively, since 1995, when the varicella vaccine programme was put into place (pink book: varicella, 2021).

MONITOR THE INCIDENCE DISEASE OF CHICKENPOX.

SURVEILLANCE:

The council state and territorial epidemiologist (CTSE) suggested in 2002 that by 2005, states should implement case based surveillance for varicella. To track the effect of the vaccination on morbidity, authorities were to conduct continuing varicella surveillance. States are urged to conduct continuing varicella surveillance. States are urged to use the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System to report varicella cases to the NEDSS (NEDSS). A case- based varicella cases surveillance programme will be in place in 39 states get in touch with the state health agency for information on reporting requirements particular to your state (centers for disease control and prevention, 2021).

CONTROL THE INCIDENCE DISEASE OF CHICKENPOX:

The varicella zoster virus is the infectious agent behind the common illness known as chickenpox (VZV). An itchy rash and blister filled with fluid are signs of VZV infection. Through immunisation, chickenpox can be avoided. In fact, the effectiveness of the chickenpox vaccination to prevent the illness is roughly 94 percent after two doses. Even though it's rare and the illness is typically milder, getting chickenpox after vaccination is still possible.

TIPS FOR CONTROL:

Chickenpox can be stop by vaccination, which is advised for:

- Children
- Adolescents
- Adults who aren't already immune to chickenpox.

The vaccine must be given twice. The routine vaccination plan for kids should include the chickenpox vaccine. Between the ages of 12 and 15 months, the first dose be administrated. Between the ages of 4 and 6, the second dose should be administrated. Adults or adolscents who haven't had the immunisation should get it twice, one month apart.

The chicken vaccine is not appropriate for some population. They consist:

- Those who have previously experienced a severe adverse reaction to the chickenpox vaccination or one of its components
- Person with the a compromised immune system as a result of disease or medical treatment women who are pregnant or may be pregnant individuals who have just had a blood or plasma transfusion
- People who are currently have a condition that is more serve than a cold, including untreated, active tuberculosis.

For six weeks following immunisation both children and adults should refrain from using aspirin and other drugs that contain Salicylates. Reye's syndrome, an uncommon but potentially lethal disease, poses a risk, which is why. Your doctor will keep a careful eye on

you if you're currently taking aspirin or other medications that contain salicylates. In addition to immunisation, maintaining good cleanliness and routinely washing your hands can help stop the spread of chickenpox. Limit your contact with those who have the chickenpox. Stay at home if you already have chickenpox until all of your blister have crusted over and dried out (Healthline, 2019) .

Reference

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