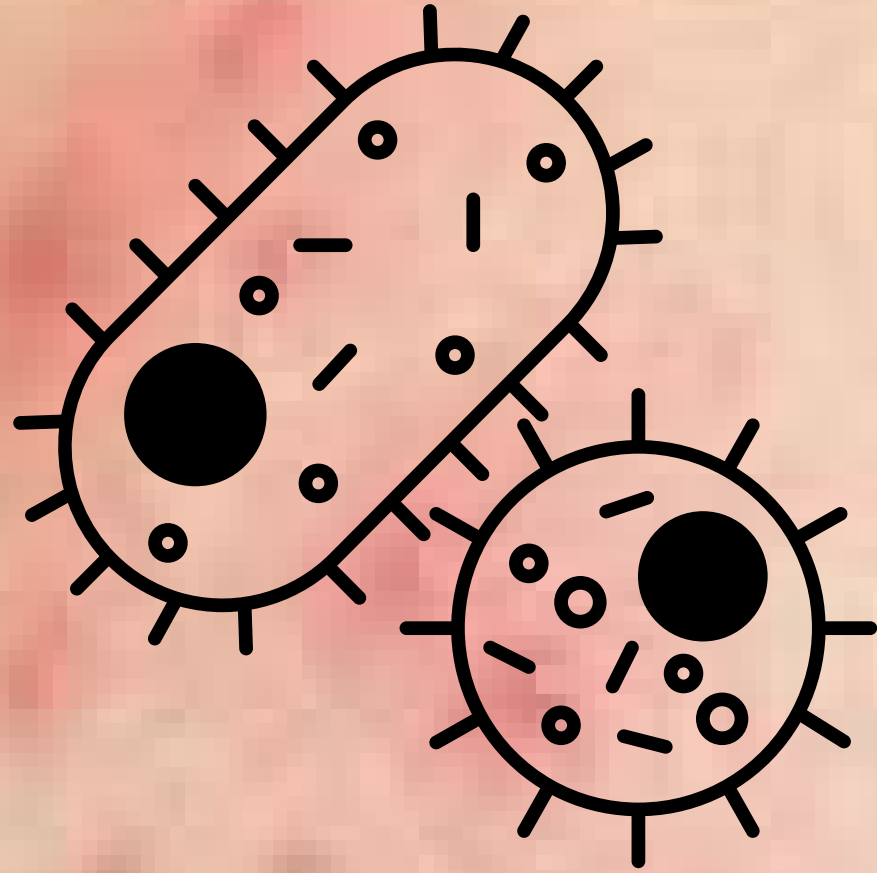




Chickenpox

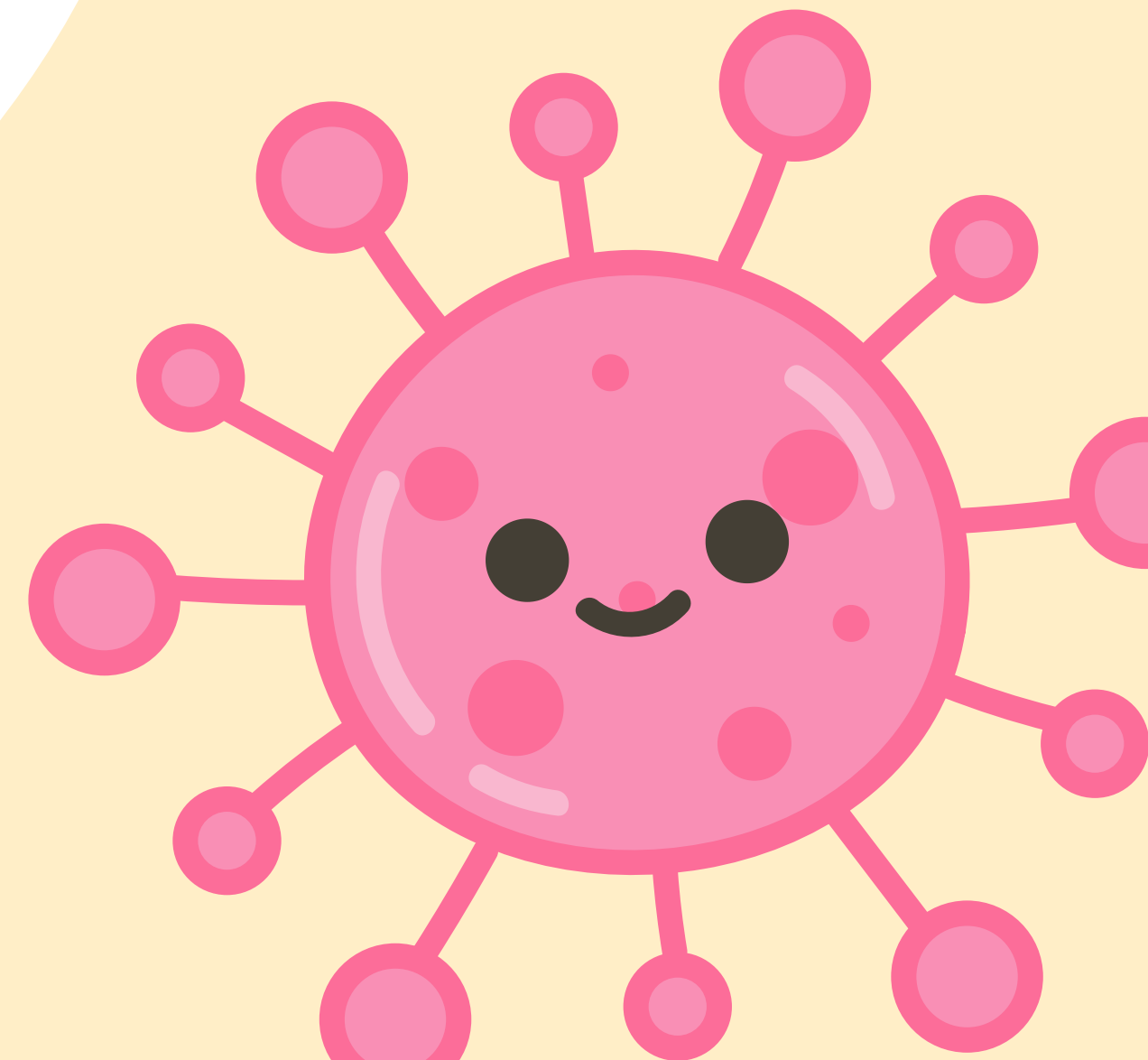
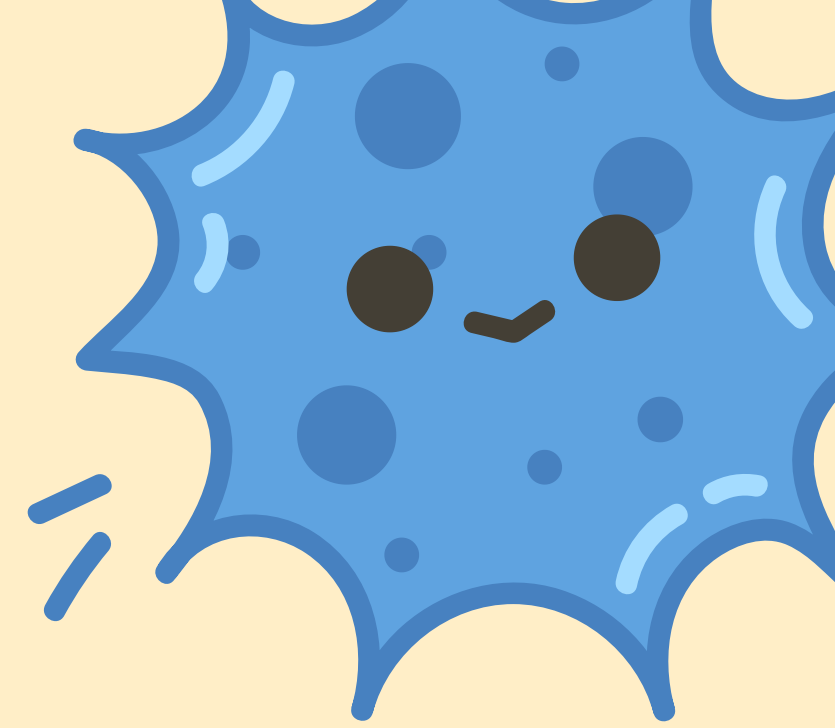
(Viacella)

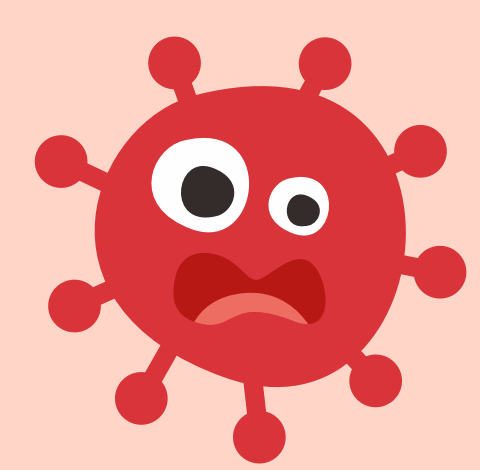
By Susanne



Introduction

- What is Chickenpox (Varicella)
- Chain of infection
- Triangle of infection (Infectious Disease Transmission)
- Statistics of Chickenpox
- Symptoms
- Infectious period
- Transmission rout
- Diagnosis and treatment
- Vacinne
- Conclusion





Chickenpox is a Viral communicable disease

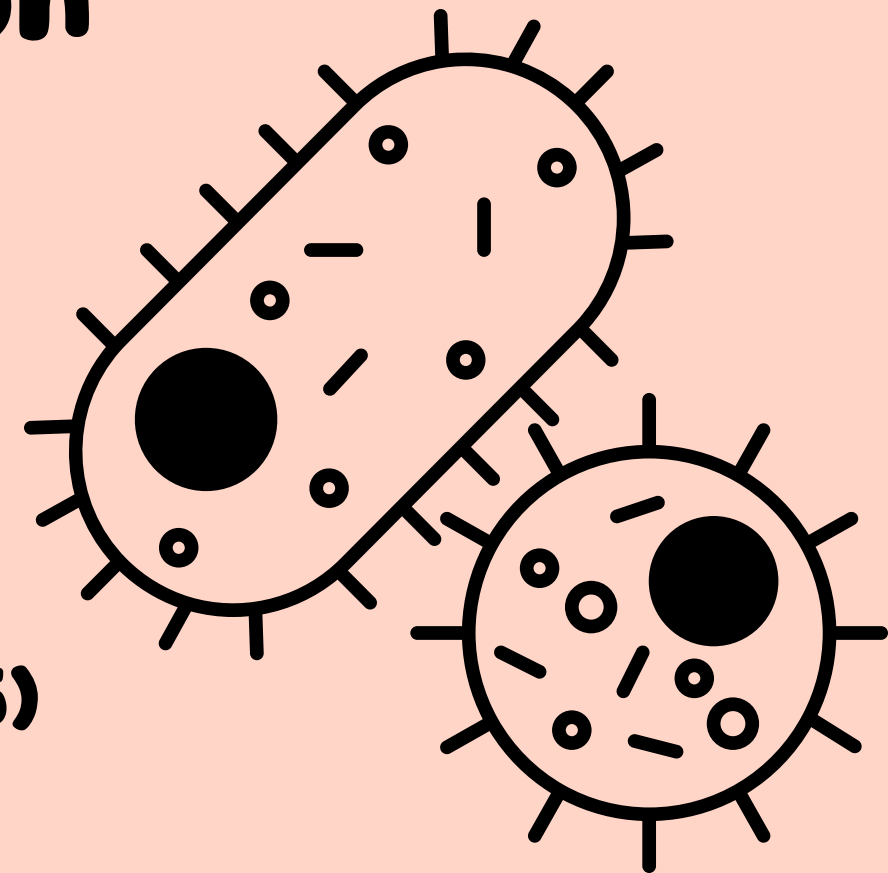


Chickenpox is a viral disease which is spread through:

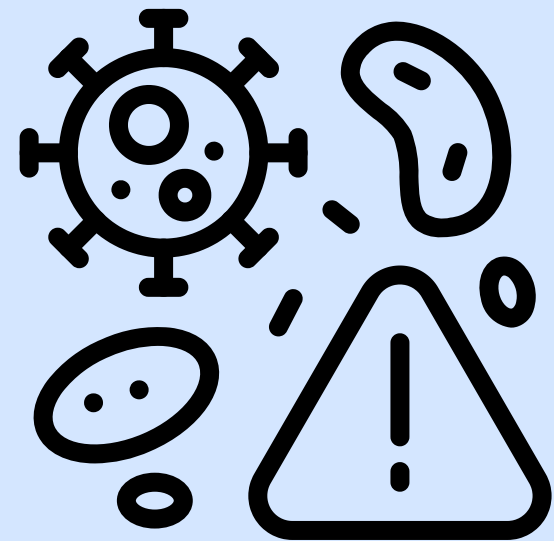
- **Direct contact with an infected person**
- **Droplets in the air via coughing and or sneezing**
- **Close proximity with an infected person**
- **using or sharing clothing or towels**



Hambleton S (2005)



Palmer, S.J (2025)



Infectious Agent

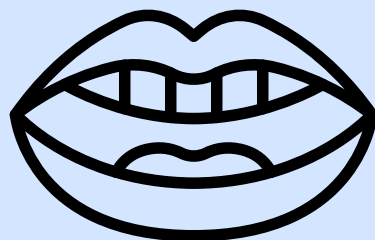
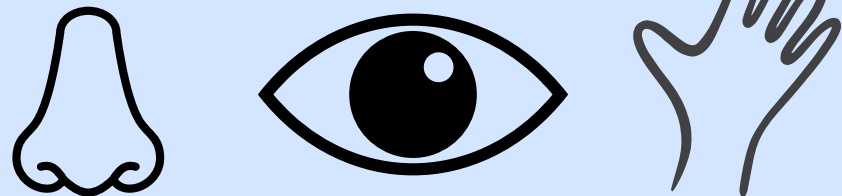


Reservoir

Susceptible
host



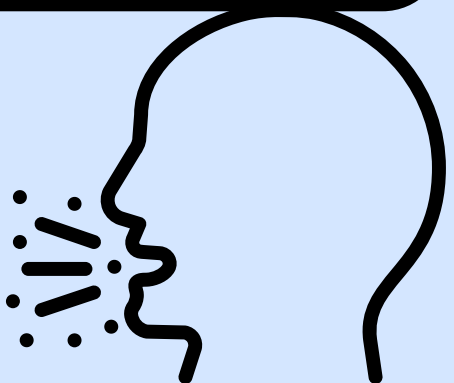
Portal of
entry



Mode of
transmission



Portal of exit



Chain of infection

What (Host)

What (Agent)

What the infection is?

Chickenpox

How it is spread?

Through close contact.

Who (Host)

Younger children because of low immunity.

Common symptoms:

Extremely itchy rash, Fever, Headache, Swollen glands
and abdominal pain.

Where (Environment)

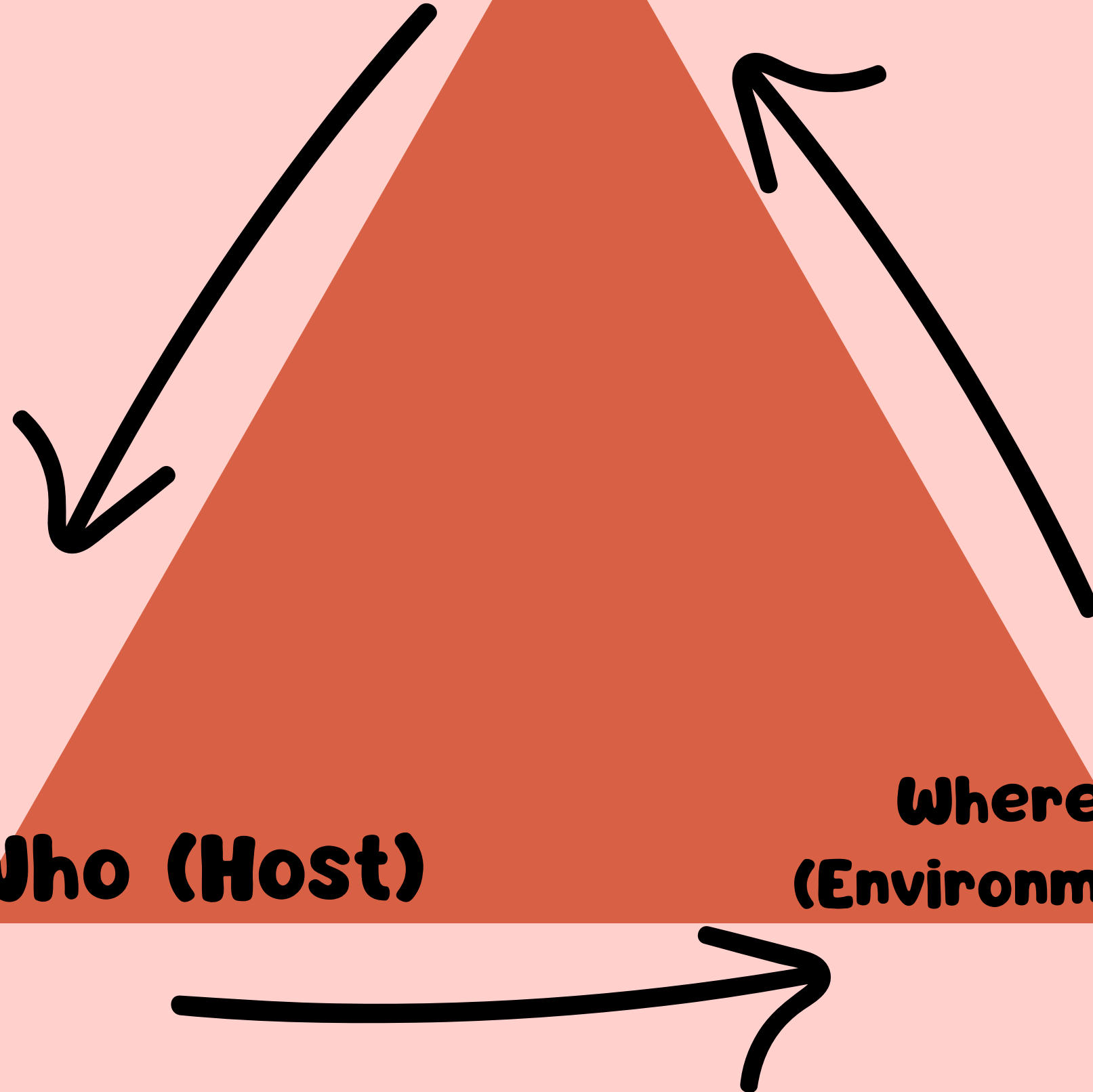
High risk settings such as: Schools, Nurseries and
playgroups.

Conditions in which make the spread easier:

Crowded areas and less ventilation.

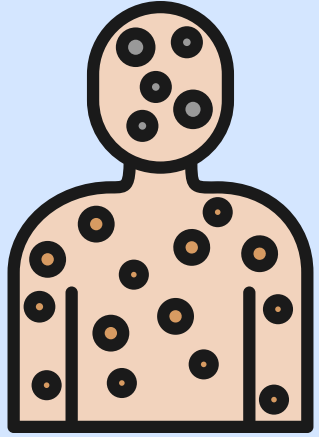
Who (Host)

**Where
(Environment)**

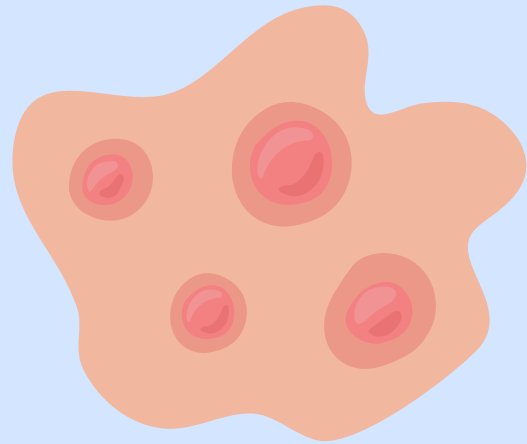


(van Seventer and Hochberg, 2017)

Estimated that in the United Kingdom 9 out of 10 people have had chickenpox by the age of 15.



Mostly common in the UK to affect mainly children

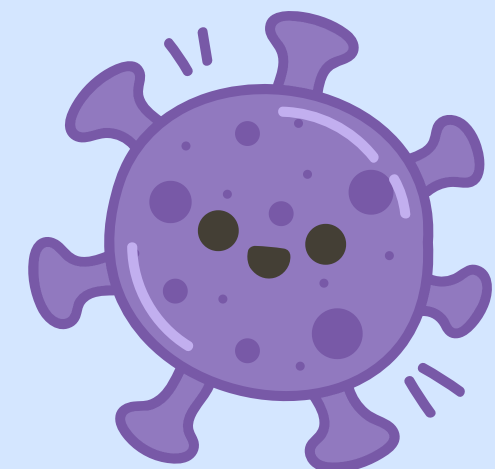


If someone has not had chickenpox then they are 90% likely to catch it if they are near someone who is infected.

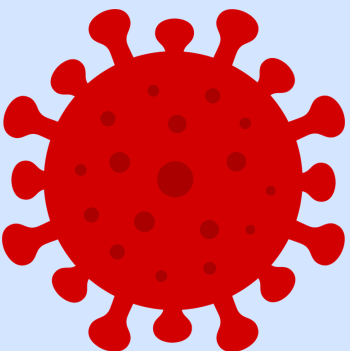
Symptoms of Chickenpox are worse in adults, particularly in pregnant women.

Serious complications regarding chickenpox are severe bacterial infections of the skin, lung problems, fits and seizures, swelling in the brain and strokes in children.

Once you have had chickenpox it is unlikely that you will get it again.



(Public Health Wales)



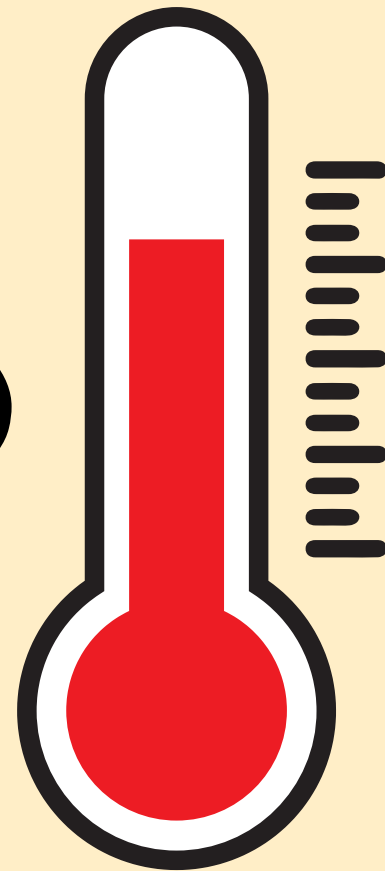
Symptoms of Chickenpox in children

Symptoms of Chickenpox include:

- High temperature
- Aches and pains (generally feeling unwell)
- Loss of apitite



nhs.uk (2025)



Stage one

Small spots appear
Spots can appear anywhere on the body
Spots can spread or stay in small areas.

Stage two

These spots will become blisters

Stage three

The Blisters will then become scabs

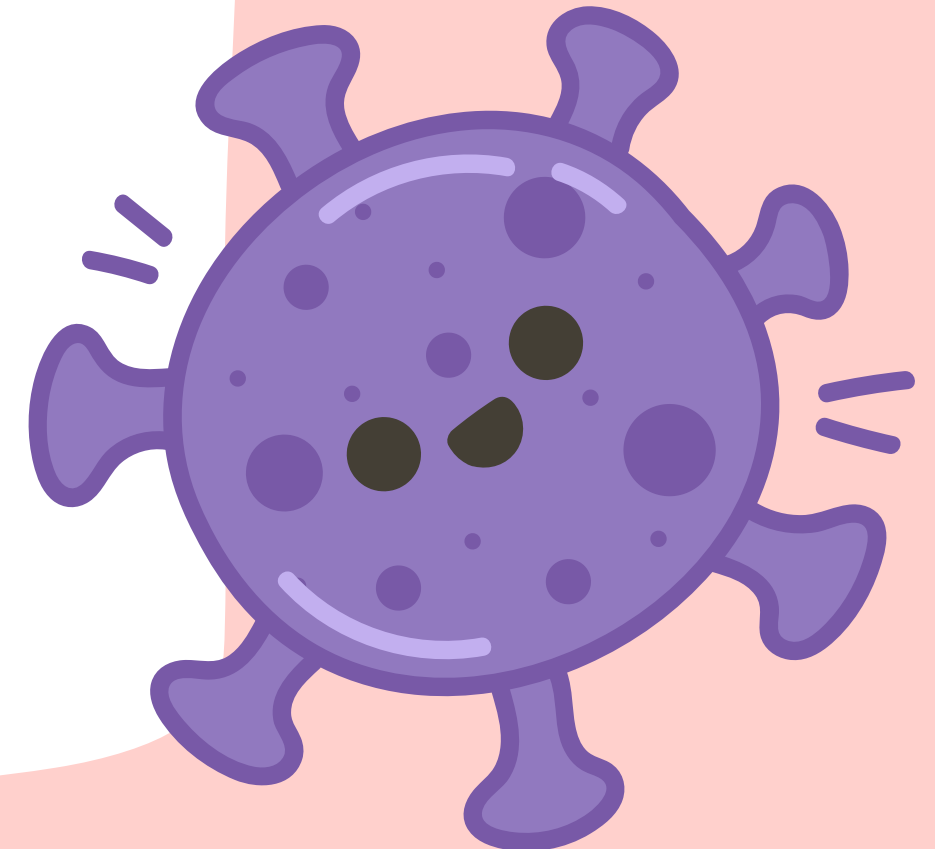
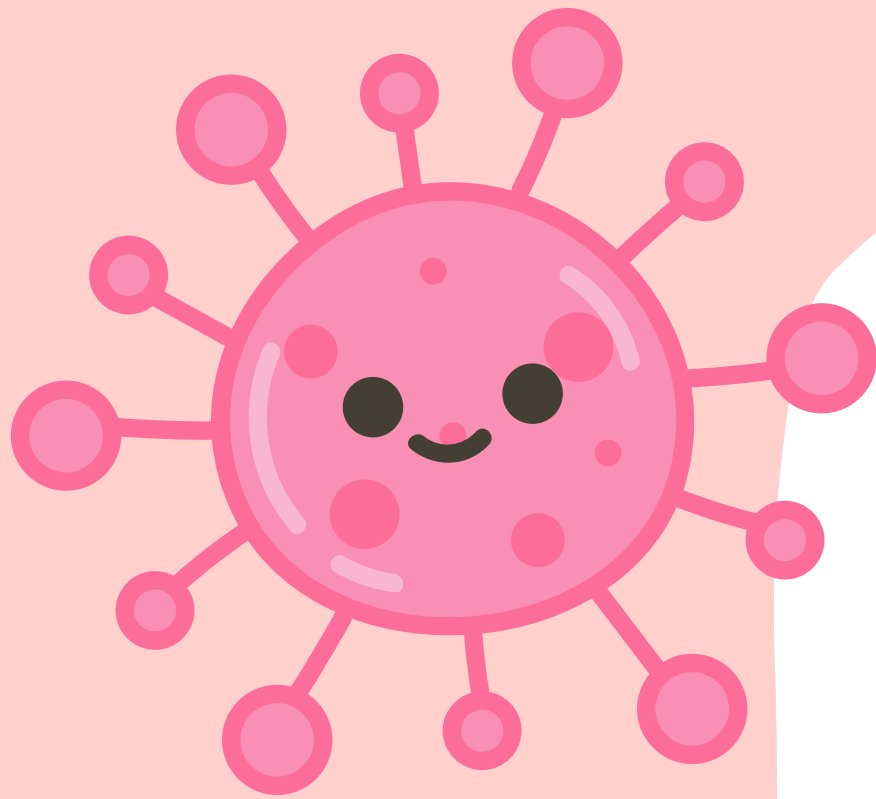
**K Mitchell, I Garceau,
(2023)**

Infectious period

You are most contagious one to two days before the rash appears and until the blisters have crusted over.

Five to six days after the onset of symptoms.

National Institute for Health and Care
Excellence (2012) Public Health Wales
(n.d)



Transmission route



Direct contact with an infected person

Droplets in the air by coughing and or sneezing

Clothing/ bedding



**National Institute for Health and Care Excellence [NICE]
(2023)**



Diagnosis and treatment

A doctor or healthcare professional with normally diagnose chickenpox by looking at the rash or spots.



There is no treatment for chickenpox although you can use over the counter creams to ease symptoms of the rash.



Vaccine for varicella was approved in March 1995 for children over the age of twelve months.



Children will be offered two doses of the chickenpox vaccine, one at 12months old and a second at 18months old.

The chickenpox vaccine helps to prevent chickenpox



Although chickenpox can be mild it can be very seious for young babies, pregnant woman and people with a low immune system.

**(NHS) (UK Government (n.d.)) centres for Disease Control and prevention
(2024)**

Conclusion

We have gone over what Chickenpox (varicella) is and who is at most risk of catching the infection.

Talked about the signs and symptoms, incubation periods, infectious periods, transmission route, diagnosis and treatments.

How being vaccinated can really help.

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(Accessed on 22nd March 2026)