



Diseases Fact Sheet - Chickenpox

South Dakota Department of Health

Office of Disease Prevention Services - 605-773-3737 -(1-800-592-1861 in South Dakota only)

This material is provided for informational purposes only and is not a substitute for medical care. We are not able to answer personal medical questions. Please see your health care provider concerning appropriate care, treatment or other medical advice.

What is it?

Chickenpox is a highly contagious disease caused by the Varicella zoster virus, a member of the herpes virus family.

Who gets chickenpox?

Almost everyone gets chickenpox by adulthood (more than 95% of Americans). The greatest number of cases of chickenpox occurs in the late winter and spring.

How is chickenpox spread?

Chickenpox is transmitted to others by direct person-to-person contact, by droplet or airborne spread of discharges from an infected person's nose and throat or indirectly through articles freshly soiled by discharges from the infected person's lesions. The scabs themselves are not considered infectious.

What are the symptoms of chickenpox?

The first symptoms include a slight fever, and feeling tired and weak. An itchy blister-like rash soon follows. The blisters become dry, crust over, and form scabs within 4 to 5 days. The average number of scabs is 300-400. The blisters tend to be more common on covered than on exposed parts of the body. They may appear on the scalp, armpits, trunk and even on the eyelids and in the mouth. Very mild infections occasionally occur in children. The disease is usually more serious in adults than in children.

How soon do symptoms appear?

Symptoms usually appear 14-16 days after exposure to the virus but could be up to 3 weeks.

When and for how long is a person able to spread chickenpox?

A person is able to transmit chickenpox from 1-2 days (possibly 5 days) before onset of rash until all blisters have formed scabs. Contagiousness may be longer in people with altered immunity.

Does past infection with chickenpox make a person immune?

Chickenpox generally results in lifelong immunity. However, this infection may remain hidden and recur years later as Herpes zoster (shingles) in some adults and sometimes in children.

What are the complications associated with chickenpox?

Approximately 10,000 hospitalizations and 100 deaths are due to chickenpox each year.

Is there a vaccine for chickenpox?

Yes. It is recommended that all children be routinely vaccinated at 12-15 months of age with a second dose administered at 4 through 6 years of age and that all susceptible children receive the vaccine before their 13th birthday (CDC Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Academy of Family Physicians). Some adolescents and adults who have not had chicken pox may also want to be vaccinated. The vaccine is also approved for susceptible individuals within 3 days of exposure to a person contagious for chickenpox.

[Learn About Immunizations in South Dakota](#)

What can a person or community do to prevent the spread of chickenpox?

The best method to prevent further spread of chickenpox is for people infected with the disease to remain home and avoid exposing others who are susceptible. If they develop symptoms, they should remain home until 1 week after the rash starts or until the lesions become dry. Pay particular attention to avoiding unnecessary exposure of non immune newborns and immunodeficient patients to chickenpox. Children and others who have not already had chicken pox should be vaccinated. Effective antiviral medications are available to treat chickenpox.

Related Sites:

- [American Academy of Pediatrics](#)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 - [Vaccines and Immunizations](#)
 - [Facts about Chickenpox](#)
 - [Parents Guide to Childhood Immunizations](#)
- [South Dakota Department of Health, Immunization Program](#)
- South Dakota school entry immunization law — [SDCL 13-28-7.1](#)