

Slapped cheek disease

We think that your child is now well enough to go home.

The aim of this leaflet is help you care for your child at home if he/she has slapped cheek disease. It explains what the condition is, how the infection is treated and gives you some helpful suggestions to aid your child's recovery at home. If you have any questions or concerns that aren't answered in the leaflet, please speak to one of the nursing staff.

What is slapped cheek disease?

Slapped cheek disease is sometimes called fifth disease or erythema infectiosum. It is an infection caused by the parvovirus B19 virus. It most commonly occurs in children aged 3-15 years, but anyone can be affected. It is infectious (can be passed on). The infectious period is for 4-20 days before the rash appears. By the time the rash develops, it is usually no longer infectious.

In the UK, April and May are the peak months for this condition. However, it may occur at any time. The majority of adults in the UK have had this infection in the past, usually without realising it. You normally have slapped cheek disease only once in a lifetime. This is because you make antibodies during the infection which protect you from future infections with this same virus.

Note: pet dogs or cats can be immunised against parvovirus. However, these are animal parvoviruses which are different from parvovirus B19.

What are the symptoms of slapped cheek disease?

Rash: Typically, the rash looks like a bright red scald on one or both cheeks. It looks as if the cheek(s) have been slapped. Sometimes there is just a blotchy redness on the face. The rash is painless. Sometimes, a more widespread faint rash appears on the body, arms, and legs.

Occasionally, the rash on the face and body keeps fading and returning several times for up to four weeks. However, it is more common for the rash to come and go completely within a few days.

Other symptoms

Although the rash can look quite dramatic, the illness itself is usually mild. Your child will usually not feel too ill. They may have a headache or mild temperature (fever) for a few days before the rash appears. Occasionally, mild pain and stiffness develop in one or more joints for a few days although this is more common in adults than children.

Your child may have no symptoms. Around one in five people who become infected with this virus do not develop any symptoms at all. Some people just have a fever and feel generally unwell, without any rashes.

Are there any tests for slapped cheek disease?

This condition is usually diagnosed by the appearance of the classical rash on your child's cheeks. A blood test is sometimes performed. This will show if your child has the disease and can also show if they have had this disease in the past. If they have had the disease in the past (even if they had it

without developing any symptoms) then they will be immune to it.

Are there any complications?

Rarely, the aching joint symptoms last for some time after the other symptoms have gone.

The only times the illness may become more serious are:

- In children with some types of hereditary anaemia such as sickle cell disease, beta-thalassaemia and hereditary spherocytosis, this virus can cause these types of anaemia to become suddenly much worse.
- In people with a weakened immune system. If you have leukaemia or cancer, have had an organ transplant or have HIV infection then you may develop a more serious illness with this infection.
- In pregnant women. Most pregnant women are immune to this virus, or will not be seriously affected if they become infected by it. However, like some other viruses, the virus that causes slapped cheek disease can sometimes harm an unborn child. Miscarriage is more common in women who are infected with this virus before 20 weeks of pregnancy. **Therefore, if you are pregnant, keep away from people who have slapped cheek disease.** If you are pregnant and have been in contact with a person with the virus then your doctor may arrange for you to have a blood test.

What is the treatment?

You do not usually need any treatment. If you have a headache, temperature or aches and pains then painkillers such as paracetamol or ibuprofen will help.

Those people who develop complications (which is very rare) may require other treatment.

Can slapped cheek disease be prevented?

There is no vaccine or treatment that prevents this infection. Frequent hand washing reduces the risk of this infection being transmitted to other people.

There is no benefit of not going to school (or work) if you have this infection as you are only infectious before you develop the rash.

Contacting us

Paediatric Emergency Department: 0118 322 6875 / 6876

Kempton Day Bed Unit: 0118 322 7512 / 8754 (Mon-Fri 7am-7pm)

Lion/Dolphin Wards: 0118 322 7519 / 8075 (outside of these hours)

To find out more about our Trust visit www.royalberkshire.nhs.uk

Please ask if you need this information in another language or format.

RBFT Paediatric Unit, November 2022.

Next review due: November 2024