

Symptoms



The hallmark symptom of chickenpox is a rash. Before the rash appears, there will be:

- a general feeling of being unwell (malaise)
- fever, which is usually worse in adults than children
- aching muscles
- loss of appetite
- in some cases, a feeling of nausea

After the rash appears, there will be:

- **Rash:** Severity varies from a few spots to a rash that covers the whole body.
- **Spots:** The spots develop in clusters and generally appear on the face, limbs, chest, and stomach. They tend to be small, red, and itchy.

- **Blisters:** Blisters can develop on the top of the spots. These can become very itchy.
 - **Clouding:** Within about 48 hours, the blisters cloud over and start drying out. A crust develops.
 - **Healing:** Within about 10 days, the crusts fall off on their own.
- During the whole cycle, new waves of spots can appear - in such cases, the patient might have different clusters of spots at varying stages of itchiness, dryness, and crustiness.

Treatment

Chickenpox generally resolves within a week or two without treatment. There is no cure, but a vaccine can prevent it.

A doctor may prescribe medication or advice on how to reduce symptoms of itchiness and discomfort, and also on how to prevent the infection from spreading to other people.

Pain or fever: Tylenol (acetaminophen), which is available to purchase online, may help with symptoms of high temperature and pain. It is important to follow the instructions provided by the manufacturer. Aspirin containing products should NOT be used for chickenpox as this can lead to complications. Acetaminophen (Tylenol) can be used at any time during pregnancy.

Avoiding dehydration: It is important to drink plenty of fluids, preferably water, to prevent dehydration. Some doctors recommend sugar-free popsicles or Pedialyte for children who are not drinking enough.

Mouth soreness: Sugar-free popsicles help ease symptoms of soreness if there are spots in the mouth. Salty or spicy foods should be avoided. If chewing is painful, soup might be a good option, but it should not be too hot.

Itchiness: itchiness can become severe, but it is important to minimize scratching to reduce the risk of scarring.

The following may help prevent scratching:

- Keeping fingernails clean and as short as possible
- Placing mittens or even socks over a child's hands when they go to sleep, so that any attempt at scratching during the night does not cut the skin

- Applying calamine lotion or having an oatmeal bath to reduce itching
- Wearing loose clothing

Antiviral medication may be prescribed during pregnancy, for adults who get an early diagnosis, in newborns, and for those with a weakened immune system. Acyclovir is one example. This works best if it is given within 24 hours of developing symptoms. Acyclovir reduces the severity of symptoms but does not cure the disease.

Prevention

A vaccine is available for varicella. For children, 2 doses of the varicella vaccine are given, one at 12 to 15 months and one at age 4 to 6 years. These are 90 percent effective at preventing chickenpox.

In the United States, the chickenpox vaccine is routinely given to children.

Chickenpox and pregnancy



Chickenpox can have added complications if it occurs during pregnancy.

During pregnancy, there is a slightly higher risk of developing pneumonia with chickenpox. There is also a danger of passing the infection on to the fetus. If infection occurs during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy, there is a higher risk of fetal varicella syndrome, which can lead to scarring, eye problems, brain drainage, and

shortened arms or legs. If the infection happens later in pregnancy, the varicella may be transmitted directly to the fetus and the baby can be born with varicella. If you become exposed to varicella during pregnancy, whether chickenpox or shingles, it is important to talk to a doctor right away.