

The Midpoint Centre

Lawnswood Campus, Lawnswood Avenue, Parkfields, Wolverhampton, WV4 6SR

Tel: 01902 551695 Midpoint.school@wolverhampton.gov.uk

Head of Centre Mr C Woolford

Executive Headteacher Miss Rachael C Brown BA (Hons)

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Dear Parent/Carers,

UKHSA is reporting an increased number of cases of Group A streptococcus (Strep A) compared to normal at this time of year. There is no evidence that a new strain is circulating and the increase is most likely related to high amounts of circulating bacteria and social mixing.

Scarlet Fever and Group Strep A Infections

The Secretary of State for Education, Gillian Keegan, is closely monitoring the increased cases of Group A streptococcus (Strep A) and scarlet fever. As a Department, we are working closely with the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA), who are leading on the response.

What are scarlet fever and Strep A?

Scarlet fever is caused by bacteria called Group A streptococci (Strep A). The bacteria usually cause a mild infection that can be easily treated with antibiotics. In very rare occasions, the bacteria can get into the bloodstream and cause an illness called invasive Group A strep (iGAS).

What are the symptoms of Strep A/scarlet fever?

Strep A infections can cause a range of symptoms that parents should be aware of, including:

- Sore throat
- Headache
- Fever
- · A fine, pinkish or red body rash with a sandpapery feel
- · On darker skin the rash can be more difficult to detect visually but will have a sandpapery feel

If a child becomes unwell with these symptoms, parents need to contact their GP practice or contact NHS 111 (which operates a 24/7 service) to seek advice.

If a child has scarlet fever, they need to stay at home until at least 24 hours after the start of antibiotic treatment to avoid spreading the infection to others.

We encourage parents to trust their own judgement and if their child seems seriously unwell call 999 or go to A&E if:

- \cdot a child is having difficulty breathing you may notice grunting noises or their tummy sucking under their ribs
- · there are pauses when a child breathes
- · a child's skin, tongue or lips are blue
- · a child is floppy and will not wake up or stay awake.

How to help prevent Strep A?

C. Woolford

To prevent the spread of Strep A, UKHSA advises children, young people and staff to implement good hand and respiratory hygiene practices.

For more information visit the UKHSA website or the Education Hub.

Resources will be made available in due course on the online resource centre.

Thanks

Crispian Woolford

Head of Centre