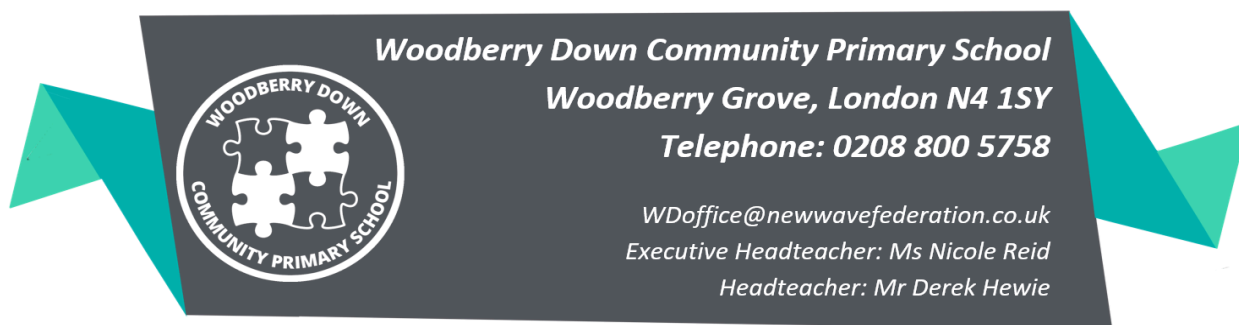




Friday 16th October 2026

Dear Woodberry Down Families,

Re: Scarlet Fever

We have been informed that a small number of children who attend Woodberry Down Primary School have been diagnosed with scarlet fever.

We have received the following advice from our local Health Protection team to share with you.

The symptoms of scarlet fever include sore throat, headache, fever, nausea and vomiting. This is followed by a fine red skin rash which typically first appears on the chest and stomach, rapidly spreading to other parts of the body. The face can be flushed red, but pale around the mouth. On brown and black skin, it might be harder to see a change in colour, but you can still feel the sandpaper-like texture of the rash and see the raised bumps.

Scarlet fever is treated with a course of antibiotics to minimise the risk of complications and reduce the spread to others.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO NEXT

1. If you think your child has a Group A Strep infection

- See your GP or contact NHS 111 as soon as possible. It is also preferable that a throat swab is taken to confirm the diagnosis.
- Make sure that your child takes the full course of any antibiotics prescribed by the doctor/healthcare professional.
- Anyone with symptoms suggestive of scarlet fever should stay at home, away from nursery, school, childcare setting or work for at least **24 hours after starting the antibiotic treatment**, to avoid spreading the infection. If it is impetigo, they will need to remain away from setting for 48 hours.

2. If your child has had chickenpox or influenza (flu) infection recently

Children who have had chickenpox or flu recently are more likely to develop more serious illness during an outbreak of scarlet fever and so you should remain vigilant for additional symptoms such as a persistent high fever, skin infections and swollen, painful joints. **If you are concerned, then please seek medical assistance immediately**

3. If your child has an underlying condition which affects their immune system

You should contact your GP or hospital doctor to discuss whether any additional measures are needed

4. Be aware of invasive Group A Streptococcus (iGAS) infection

Please read the enclosed Group A Streptococcus (GAS) and Scarlet Fever factsheet which includes information about iGAS

As a parent, you should trust your own judgement.

Further information on scarlet fever and Strep A is also available on the NHS website:

[Scarlet fever - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](http://www.nhs.uk) [Strep A - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](http://www.nhs.uk)

If you attend a GP appointment and your child is confirmed as having scarlet fever, we ask that you keep us updated and inform us as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Derek Hewie', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Derek Hewie
Headteacher