

CHICKENPOX GUIDANCE [VARICELLA ZOSTER VIRUS (VZV)]

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Effective From	June 2021
Review Date	June 2023
Version	7

The most up-to-date version of this guidance can be viewed at the following web page: www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control

Guidance Objective

To ensure that patients with chickenpox (Varicella Zoster Virus) are cared for appropriately and actions are taken to minimise the risk of cross-infection.

This guidance applies to all staff employed by NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde and locum staff on fixed term contracts and volunteer staff.

KEY CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THIS GUIDANCE

• Changes to PPE to align to NIPCM with regard to FFP3 masks. Paragraph added re assessment of risk when considering need for a fluid resistant surgical mask (FRSM) when providing direct care.

Important Note: The version of this policy found on the Infection Prevention & Control (eIPC Manual) on the intranet page is the <u>only</u> version that is controlled. Any other versions either printed or embedded into other documents or web pages should be viewed as uncontrolled and as such may not necessarily contain the latest updates, amendments, or linkages to other documents.

Document Control Summary

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	www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-
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Lead Manager	Director Infection Prevention and Control
Responsible Director	Executive Director of Nursing



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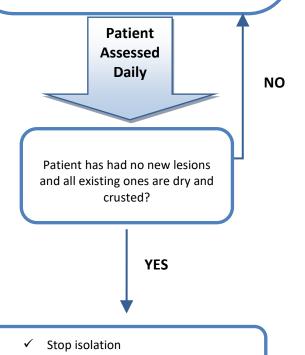
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Chickenpox Aide Memoire

Consult guidance and Isolate in a single room with:

- ✓ ensuite / own commode
- √ door closed
- ✓ IPC yellow sign on door
- √ dedicated equipment
- ✓ Ideally room should have negative pressure ventilation
- ✓ Care Checklist completed daily



undertake terminal clean of room

Chickenpox Guidance - Guidelines for patients in isolation:

<u>Hand Hygiene:</u> Liquid Soap and Water or alcohol hand rub

<u>PPE</u>: Disposable gloves, yellow apron and FFP3 for all direct care and while in the patients room.

<u>Patient Environment:</u> Twice daily chlorine clean

<u>Patient Equipment:</u> Chlorine clean after use and at least on a twice daily basis

Laundry: Treat as infected

<u>Waste:</u> Dispose of as Clinical / Healthcare waste

<u>Incubation Period:</u> (10 – 21 days) approx 14 days

Period of Communicability: 1-2 days before rash, until all blisters/lesions have crusted and no new ones have appeared.

<u>Transmission route:</u> direct contact, droplet, airborne



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1. Responsibilities

Healthcare Workers (HCWs) must:

- Follow this guidance.
- Inform a member of the Infection Prevention and Control Team (IPCT) if this guidance cannot be followed.

Managers must:

- Ensure that staff are aware of the contents of this guidance.
- Support HCWs and IPCTs in following this guidance.

Infection Prevention and Control Teams (IPCTs) must:

- Keep this guidance up-to-date.
- Provide education opportunities on this guidance.
- Support HCW to undertake a risk assessment if this guidance cannot be followed.

Occupational Health Service (OHS) must:

- Advise HCW regarding immune status and provision of Chickenpox vaccine
- Advise HCW regarding possible infection exposure and return to work issues as necessary



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2. General Information on Chickenpox

Communicable	Chickenpox - Varicella Zoster Virus (VZV).
Disease / Alert	
Organism	
Clinical Condition	A generalised viral disease with acute onset of slight fever, and an itchy rash. Blister-like lesions (vesicles) on the body, but more commonly concentrated on the face, scalp and trunk, form a granular scab 3-4 days after they appear. Non-immune adolescents and adults are most at risk from severe disease. Complications can include secondary bacterial infection in previously healthy individuals. Non-immune pregnant women with VZV may develop life-threatening pneumonitis. It is life-threatening in immunocompromised persons due to dissemination. Babies born to mothers with chickenpox within 4-7 days either side of birth are at enhanced risk of serious disease.
Mode of Spread	Direct contact, droplet or airborne.
Incubation period	It takes approximately 2 weeks (10-21 days) after exposure to a
	person with chicken pox for a person to develop chicken pox. This
	may be shortened in the immunocompromised. It may be prolonged
	up to 28 days in those on regular IVIG or given VZIG.
Notifiable disease	Notifiable by diagnostic laboratory.
Period of	A person with chickenpox can spread the disease from 1 to 2 days
Communicability	before they get the rash until all their chickenpox blisters have formed scabs (usually 5-7 days).
Persons most at risk	This virus can cause serious disease in the foetus in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy. Neonates whose mothers are not immune to VZV or who develop varicella around the time of delivery, patients with leukaemia, cancer patients, transplant patients, immunosuppressed patients, patients on steroids and non-immune pregnant women may suffer severe, prolonged or fatal chickenpox.
Evidence of	A history of chickenpox is considered adequate evidence of
Immunity	immunity. Approximately 95% of adults are immune and infection
	usually results in life-long immunity.
High-Risk	Oncology/ Haematology, NICU, ICU, Transplant and Maternity Units.
environment	

^{*}NB - A vaccine is now available for non-immune HCWs.



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3. Transmission Based Precautions for Patients with Chickenpox.

Accommodation (Patient Placement) Clinical / Healthcare Waste	Patients who require admission should be admitted into a single side room with en suite, preferably negative pressure. Immunocompromised patients should not be nursed in the same area. All non-sharps waste should be designated as Healthcare/Clinical Waste (HCW) and placed in an orange clinical waste bag within the room. Please refer to the
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Equipment	Where practical, allocate individual equipment, e.g. own washbowl, commode, moving sling or slip sheet. Equipment must be decontaminated as per
	See NHSGGC SOP for <u>Cleaning of Near Patient Healthcare Equipment</u>
Hand Hygiene	Hand hygiene is the single most important measure to prevent cross-infection with Chickenpox.
	Hands must be decontaminated before and after each direct patient contact, after contact with the environment, after exposure to body fluids and before any aseptic tasks. Patients should be encouraged to carry out thorough hand hygiene.
	Please refer to NHSGGC <u>Hand Hygiene Guidance</u>
Last Offices	See <u>National guidance for Last Offices</u> .
Linen	Treat used linen as soiled/infected, i.e. place in a water soluble bag then a clear plastic bag tied and then into a laundry bag. (Brown bag used in Mental Health areas) Please refer to National Guidance on the safe management of linen.
Moving between	Patient movement should be kept to a minimum unless clinically
wards, hospitals and	
departments	ward where the patient is located must inform the receiving ward,
(including theatres)	theatre or department of the patient's infectious condition to allow
3 3	them to ensure appropriate PPE is worn.
	When patients need to attend other departments the receiving area
	should put in place arrangements to minimise contact with other
	patients and arrange for additional domestic cleaning if required.
Notice for Door	Yes.
Precautions required until	There are no fresh crops and all lesions are dry and crusted.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Disposable gloves, a yellow apron and an FFP3 mask should be worn for all direct patient care and contact with patient's immediate environment. (Contact in this context would mean, direct contact with the patient, their equipment or the environment in which they are nursed). The FFP3 mask must not be removed until the HCW has



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	left the room, discarded into the nearest clinical waste bin and hand hygiene undertaken.
Staff	Staff who do not know /do not have immunity to chickenpox should not care for patients with chickenpox. Pregnant staff who have been exposed to Chickenpox should contact their midwife for advice.
Specimens Required	On advice of clinicians. Send swabs of lesions in viral transport medium – not charcoal, to virology. A blood sample is required when screening for immunity.
Terminal Cleaning of Room	Follow NHSGGC <u>Terminal Clean of Ward/Isolation Room SOP</u>
Visitors	Visitors should not be allowed to visit a patient with chicken pox during the infectious period. Key visitors/carers should be assessed for immunity exposure prior to visiting.



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4. Evidence Base

Immunisation against infectious disease 'Green Book' Department of Health. https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/immunisation-against-infectious-disease-the-green-book

NSS (2021) National Infection Prevention and Control Manual National Infection Prevention and Control Manual: Home