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CONTROL OF INFECTION COMMITTEE	Effective	October
	From	2022
SHINGLES GUIDANCE	Review	October
(HERPES ZOSTER)	Date	2024
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Guidance Objective

To ensure that Healthcare Workers (HCWs) are aware of the actions and precautions necessary to minimise the risk of cross-infection and the importance of diagnosing patient's clinical conditions promptly.

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

Document Control Summary

Approved by and date	Board Infection Control Committee 15 th December
	2022
Date of Publication	27 th January 2023
Developed by	Infection Prevention and Control Policy Sub-Group
Related Documents	National Infection Prevention and Control Manual
	NHSGGC Hand Hygiene Guidance
	NHSGGC Chickenpox Guidance
	NHSGGC SOP Terminal Clean of Ward/Isolation Room
	NHSGGC SOP Twice Daily Clean of Isolation Rooms
Distribution/Availability	NHSGGC Infection Prevention and Control Web Page
	www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-
	z/infection-prevention-and-control
Lead Manager	Director Infection Prevention and Control
Responsible Director	Executive Director of Nursing



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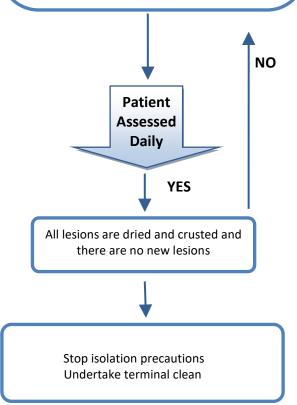
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Shingles Aide Memoire (For patients who require to be isolated*)

*Patients do not need nursed in a single room unless:

- ✓ They are being nursed in a 'high risk' area (i.e. an area with immuno-compromised patients, maternity, neonatal or paediatric ward)
- ✓ Lesions cannot be covered, or at risk of being touched by the patient e.g. on face/head, in which case optimal placement is a single room.
- The patient is immunocompromised, has respiratory or disseminated shingles



Guidance - Guidelines for patients in isolation:

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

PPE:

A disposable yellow apron should be worn for all routine care of the patient. Gloves should be worn if contact with body fluids is anticipated An FFP3 mask must be worn whilst AGPs are undertaken on a patient with shingles of the respiratory tract & requirement for eye protection assessed.

Where there is a risk of blood/body fluid splash to the face, eye protection must be considered.

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

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

Laundry: Treat as infected

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

Incubation Period:

Reactivation can happen any time

<u>Period of Communicability:</u> until all lesions are dry and crusted and there have been no new lesions.

Notifiable disease: No

<u>Transmission route:</u> direct contact

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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.

Senior Charge Nurses (SCNs) / Managers must:

- Ensure that staff are aware of the content 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.
- Advise and support HCWs to undertake risk assessment where this guidance cannot be followed.

Occupational Health Service (OHS) must:

- OHS must request and store information on staff immunity through the preemployment health screen.
- Support staff screening during an investigation / outbreak.



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2. General Information on Shingles

Communicable Disease /	Shingles - Herpes Zoster
Alert Organism /	
Clinical Condition	Shingles is a local manifestation of reactivation of latent (chickenpox) varicella zoster infection in the dorsal root ganglia. The rash is vesicular with an erythematous base and restricted to the skin areas supplied by sensory nerves. Severe pain and paraesthesiae (spontaneously occurring abnormal tingling sensation) are usually present. The symptoms are more severe and prolonged in the immunocompromised patient.
Mode of Spread	Contact : transfer of fluid from the vesicles to the mucous membrane of a susceptible individual usually via hands.
Notifiable Disease	No.
Period of	Until all the lesions are crusted.
Communicability	
Persons most at risk of	Any person not immune to chickenpox (varicella). A history
acquiring chickenpox from shingles	of chickenpox is considered adequate evidence of immunity. Non-immune and immunocompromised patients are at risk of more severe disease. A non-immune pregnant woman may become infected and this can be harmful to both mother and baby.
	Individuals cannot acquire shingles from another individual with shingles but they can acquire chickenpox from a person with either chickenpox or shingles, if they have no immunity to chickenpox. Although shingles can occur at any age, incidence increases with age
High-risk	Oncology, Haematology, Transplant Units, Maternity Units, Paediatric Wards. Most patients on steroids or immunosuppressive therapy. Patients identified with shingles in any of these high-risk areas, who have not been placed in isolation with appropriate PPE, then the IPCT / Consultant in Infectious Diseases and / or Ward Clinicians must asses other patients in the area.



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3. Transmission Based Precautions for Shingles in High-risk Areas

Accommodation	Patients do not need to be in a single room unless they are
(Patient Placement)	being nursed in a 'high-risk' area (i.e. an area with immuno-compromised patients, maternity, neonatal or paediatric ward) or unless lesions cannot be covered, e.g. the face or hands in which case optimal placement is a single room irrespective of unit. In this case contact the IPCT for assistance. All patients with disseminated or respiratory herpes zoster or underlying immune compromise require isolation precautions. Contact a member of the local IPCT for advice.
Care Checklist available	No.
Clinical Waste	No special requirements.
Contacts	Refer any non-immune HCW who has had direct or indirect contact with vesicle fluid to the Occupational Health Service (OHS).
Domestic Advice	No special requirements unless patient is in isolation. See SOP Twice Daily Clean of Isolation Rooms
Equipment	No special requirements unless patient is in isolation. See <u>SOP Cleaning of Near Patient Equipment</u>
Hand Hygiene	Hand hygiene is the single most important measure to prevent cross-infection with Shingles.
	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 Hand Hygiene Guidance
Linen	Treat used linen as soiled/ infected, i.e. place in a water soluble bag then a clear 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.



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Moving between wards,	Ensure receiving ward / area is aware of the patient's	
hospitals and departments	condition pre-transfer. If patient is isolated movement of	
(including theatres)	patients is minimised unless clinically essential.	
Notice for Door	Yellow IPC isolation sign only if patient is isolated.	
Patient Clothing	No special requirements.	
Personal Protective	To prevent spread through direct contact PPE	
Equipment (PPE)	(disposable gloves and yellow apron) must be worn for all	
	direct contact with the patient or the patient's	
	environment/equipment. A fit tested FFP3 mask and	
	goggles/visor must be worn if Aerosol Generating	
	Procedures (AGP) are undertaken on a patient with shingles	
	of the respiratory tract and for the appropriate fallow time	
	depending on the air changes in the room.	
	See National Infection Prevention and Control Manual	
Precautions required until	If the patient is nursed in a 'high-risk' area they can be	
	removed from isolation when all lesions are dry and	
	crusted.	
Screening of Staff	Not required unless a significant exposure of vesicle fluid	
	from the patient comes in contact with a mucous membrane	
	of a person who is not immune or who is unaware of their	
	immune status. If this occurs refer staff to OHS.	
Specimens Required	Generally, clinical diagnosis of zoster is obvious (if lesions	
	are not vesicular patients are not infectious). Specimens	
	are not normally required. Specimens of vesicle fluid or	
	vesicle/ulcer swab in VPSS (Viral PCR Sample Solution) can	
	be tested by PCR.	
Visitors	Visitors who have no history of chickenpox should be	
	discouraged from visiting until the patient's lesions are dry	
	and crusted and no new lesions have appeared in the last	
	24 hours. Hand hygiene is recommended for visitors before	
	entering and when leaving the patient's room. Restrict	
	visitors in paediatric wards to parents and carers.	
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4. Evidence Base

Shingles: the green book, chapter 28a

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/shingles-herpes-zoster-the-green-

book-chapter-28a

National Infection Prevention and Control Manual

National Infection Prevention and Control Manual a-z pathogens https://www.nipcm.hps.scot.nhs.uk/a-z-pathogens/#s