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7th December 2022

Dear Parents and Carers,

'Strep A' infections

You may be aware of media reports regarding group A streptococcus (GAS) bacterial infections, 'Strep A', among children. There is a higher number of these infections than is normally seen at this time of year and, for this reason, it is important that you are provided with further information relevant to this national situation, and guidance on the actions you can take to help reduce the spread of this infection.

Group A streptococcus is a bacterium that can be found in the throat and on the skin and survives for long enough to allow easy spread between people through sneezing and skin contact. People who are currently carrying the bacteria may have symptoms of illness or they may have no symptoms and feel fine. In both cases, these bacteria can be passed on to others.

What to look out for

Most GAS illnesses are relatively mild, with symptoms including a sore throat ("strep throat"), scarlet fever or a skin infection, such as impetigo. The symptoms of scarlet fever include a sore throat, headache, fever, nausea and vomiting. This is followed by a fine red rash which typically first appears on the chest and stomach, rapidly spreading to other parts of the body. On more darkly-pigmented skin, the scarlet rash may be harder to spot, but it will still feel like 'sandpaper'. The face can be flushed red but pale around the mouth. Although scarlet fever is usually a mild illness, it should be treated with antibiotics to minimise the risk of complications and reduce the spread to others.

Though uncommon, GAS can cause other severe and sometimes life-threatening diseases, including invasive Group A Streptococcus (iGAS) infection. This can occur if the bacteria get into parts of the body where bacteria are not usually found. If you feel that your child seems seriously unwell, you should trust your own judgement and: Contact NHS 111 or your GP if:

- your child is getting worse
- your child is feeding or eating much less than normal
- your child has had a dry nappy for 12 hours or more or shows other signs of dehydration
- your baby is under 3 months and has a temperature of 38C, or is older than 3 months and has a temperature of 39C or higher
- your baby feels hotter than usual when you touch their back or chest, or feels sweaty
- your child is very tired or irritable

Call 999 or go to A&E if:

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

Further information on GAS infections is provided in the Group A Strep - What you need to know - UK Health Security Agency Blog, (blog.gov.uk), which is being updated by the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA)-the lead agency responding to this national situation.

How you can help

We urge all parents and carers to:

- remind children of the importance of good respiratory and hand hygiene – by this we mean teaching your child how to wash their hands properly with soap for 20 seconds, and how to use a tissue to catch coughs and sneezes, disposing of the tissue after use, and washing hands thereafter
- keep children off school should they feel unwell
- ensure that any child diagnosed with a GAS infection stays off school for the recommended period after starting antibiotics, that is, at least 24hrs after starting antibiotics for strep throat or 48hrs for impetigo, and is well enough to attend an early years or school setting thereafter
- remain vigilant to the signs and symptoms of GAS infection and any deterioration in your child's condition, seeking early medical help as necessary
- ensure your child is up to date with their immunisations, especially the seasonal flu vaccine as we know that flu can predispose children to more severe illness with GAS.

The higher number of iGAS infections is country-wide, and whilst this may be concerning for some, instances of GAS are uncommon and most infections can be managed with antibiotics. Please be assured that we continue to liaise with the Council's Public Health team and will provide any further important updates to you as and when they become available.

Although I recognise that some of you may be very concerned about the transmission of this infection, I must remind you that if your child is well, they have to be in school. We cannot authorise absences related to fear of catching GAS illnesses. Please be reassured that should we suspect an outbreak of GAS infection we will follow national guidance and work with the UKHSA health protection team to manage the situation. Where necessary, we will provide you with specific information and advice on actions you will need to take. We continue to practice effective hand hygiene and remind children to catch coughs and sneezes in tissues, disposing of tissues after use, and washing hands thereafter- 'catch it, bin it, kill it'.

Please do contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Yours faithfully,



Phillippa Longman
Headteacher