

Bishop John Robinson CofE Primary School

Headteacher: Mr Matthew Harris NPQH Assistant Headteachers: Miss Sarah Biney NASENCO & Mrs Karen Ripley NPQH School Business Manager: Mrs Karen Fletcher CSBM

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Wednesday, September 27, 2023

Dear Parents and Carers,

We have a confirm case of measles in Early Years and your child may have been exposed.

What is measles?

Measles infects the respiratory tract and then spreads throughout the body. Symptoms include a high fever, cough, runny nose and a rash all over the body. Being vaccinated is the best way to prevent getting sick with measles or spreading it to other people. The vaccine is safe and helps your body fight off the virus.

Check if you or your child has measles

Measles usually starts with cold-like symptoms, followed by a rash a few days later. Some people may also get small spots in their mouth.

Cold-like symptoms

The first symptoms of measles include:

- a high temperature
- a runny or blocked nose
- sneezing
- a cough
- red, sore, watery eyes

Spots in the mouth

Small white spots may appear inside the cheeks and on the back of the lips a few days later. These spots usually last a few days.

The measles rash

A rash usually appears a few days after the cold-like symptoms.

The rash starts on the face and behind the ears before spreading to the rest of the body.

The spots of the measles rash are sometimes raised and join together to form blotchy patches. They're not usually itchy.

The rash looks brown or red on white skin. It may be harder to see on brown and black skin.

Ask for an urgent GP appointment or get help from NHS 111 if:

- you think you or your child may have measles
- you've been in close contact with someone who has measles and you've not had measles before or you've not had 2 doses of the MMR
 vaccine
- you've been in close contact with someone who has measles and you're pregnant measles can be serious in pregnancy
- you have a weakened immune system and think you have measles or have been in close contact with someone with measles

Measles can spread to others easily. Call your GP surgery before you go in. They may suggest talking over the phone.

















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You can also call 111 or get help from 111 online.

How to look after yourself or your child

Measles usually starts to get better in about a week.

After seeing a GP, there are things you can do to help ease the symptoms and reduce the risk of spreading the infection.

It can help to:

rest and drink plenty fluids, such as water, to avoid dehydration

take paracetamol or ibuprofen to relieve a high temperature – do not give aspirin to children under 16 years

use cotton wool soaked in warm water to gently remove any crusts from your or your child's eyes

Important

Stay off nursery, school, or work for at least 4 days from when the rash first appears.

Also try to avoid close contact with babies, people who are pregnant and people with weakened immune systems.

How to avoid spreading or catching measles

Measles is spread when an infected person coughs or sneezes. There are things you can do to reduce the risk of spreading or catching it.

Do

- wash your hands often with soap and warm water
- use tissues when you cough or sneeze
- throw used tissues in the bin

Don't

do not share cutlery, cups, towels, clothes, or bedding

Complications of measles

Measles can lead to serious problems if it spreads to other parts of the body, such as the lungs or brain.

Problems that can be caused by measles include:

- pneumonia
- meningitis
- blindness
- seizures (fits)

These problems are rare, but some people are more at risk. This includes babies and people with weakened immune systems.

Measles in pregnancy

If you get measles when you're pregnant, it could harm your baby.

It can cause:

- miscarriage or stillbirth
- premature birth (before the 37th week of pregnancy)





















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your baby having a low birthweight

It's important to get medical advice if you're pregnant and have been in close contact with someone who has

measles.

Thank you for giving this your attention.

Your GP will be able to answer any further questions that you might have about measles.

Management of Infectious Disease in Schools















