

What are streptococcal infections (strep throat) and scarlet fever?

Tetanus is an infection caused by bacteria called *Clostridium tetani*. When the bacteria invade the Streptococcus bacteria is a common cause of infections in children that most frequently causes sore throat and less commonly causes scarlet fever. It is caused by group A streptococcus bacteria. Scarlet fever is a rash caused by strep infection of the throat or other areas of the body.

What are the symptoms?

Symptoms of strep throat include a sudden onset of fever, sore throat (especially when swallowing), stomachache, headache, swollen lymph nodes (glands) in the neck, and decreased appetite. Strep throat is less likely with runny nose, cough and congestion, as these symptoms are more often caused by viruses, rather than the bacteria that cause strep throat. Children with scarlet fever develop a sandpaper-like rash.

How long does this disease last?

The time from exposure to symptom onset is 2 to 5 days. Contagious period is highest during acute infection, no longer contagious within 24 hours after antibiotics.

How is strep infection transmitted?

The bacteria are spread through contact with respiratory droplets after an infected person talks, coughs, or sneezes. These respiratory droplets do not remain suspended in the air, but they can cause infection when they land on an uninfected person. Fomite transmission can also occur in individuals who touch their nose or eyes after touching infected respiratory droplets, or after sharing drinks and eating utensils with someone who is ill.

How is strep throat diagnosed?

Clinicians diagnose strep throat with a throat culture or rapid strep test; you cannot diagnosis strep throat just by looking at a throat. Your clinician will prescribe antibiotics based on the results of the test. Testing for strep in individuals who are not having symptoms is not generally recommended.

What preventive measures and treatments are available?

Prevention includes appropriate hygiene, including: teaching children to wash their hands often and not to share eating utensils or cups, teaching children to cover their mouths when they cough or sneeze and then to wash their hands, and encouraging families to keep their children home when they are ill.



GET THE FACTS

Strep

Individuals diagnosed with strep throat may be prescribed antibiotics to treat the bacteria. Antibiotics can decrease the length of time children are sick, help prevent the spread of infection, and prevent more serious complications, including tonsil and sinus infections and acute rheumatic fever. Be sure your children take all of the antibiotics prescribed, even after they start feeling better.

What should schools do?

- Notify affected families.
- Notify CDPH if there are 10 epidemiologically linked cases of strep throat/scarlet fever within a 10-day period.

What are recommendations for exclusion?

Individuals with a fever, sore throat, or rash should be excluded from school. They may return to school after 24 hours of appropriate antibiotic treatment.

For more information, visit [Strep Throat - All You Need to Know | CDC](#), [Scarlet Fever - All You Need to Know | CDC](#) or [Scarlet Fever - Symptoms and Causes | Mayo Clinic](#).

