# **Shingles**



#### What is it?

Shingles, also known as herpes zoster, is a disease caused by the varicella-zoster virus. This virus also causes chickenpox. After a person recovers from chickenpox, the virus stays in the

body but is inactive. It can reactivate years later and cause shingles.



## **Symptoms**

- Fever
- Chills
- Headache
- Upset stomach
- Painful rash of blister-like sores, usually on one side of the body, often on the face or torso
- Pain, itching, or tingling skin

## When sick

- Stay home until blisters are dried and crusted over
- If you can't stay home, keep the blisters covered
- Manage pain and fever
- Contact your healthcare provider to seek treatment
- Drink fluids
- Rest



## How is shingles spread?

- Anyone who has had chickenpox can get shingles.
- You cannot get shingles from someone with shingles.
- People with shingles can spread the virus to people who have not had chickenpox or been vaccinated for it. When this happens, they get chickenpox.

#### Who is at risk for severe illness?

The most common complication from shingles is prolonged pain in the rash area called post-herpetic neuralgia (PHN). The risk of shingles and PHN increases with advanced age. For some people, the pain can last for months or years after the rash goes away.

- Infants are at greater risk for infection with chickenpox due to an exposure to shingles
- Adults who have not had chickenpox or been vaccinated are also at risk for infection with
- chickenpox and can have more severe symptoms
- People who have compromised immune systems
- People who are pregnant

There is a vaccine available for those who cannot be vaccinated with the traditional vaccine.

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# Ways to prevent shingles

Get vaccinated! Everyone who has not had chickenpox should get a chickenpox vaccine. People 50 and older should get vaccinated with a shingles vaccine.

Learn more about shingles

