



HEALTH ALERT: ROSEOLA

SIGNS: Several days of high fever (may be over 103) followed by a pinkish rash on the torso, neck, arms & legs that may not be itchy or painful. Some children also may have a sore throat, runny nose, or cough along with or before the fever.

TRANSMISSIONS: It is spread by contact with an infected person's saliva, such as when sharing a cup, or through the air, such as when a person with roseola coughs or sneezes.

INCUBATION: it will likely take 1 to 2 weeks for signs and symptoms of infection to appear. Or they may not appear at all. It's possible to become infected with roseola but not show any sign of it.

TREATMENT: Treatment of roseola includes cool cloths and medications to reduce fever. and it goes away on its own in a week or so.

EXCLUSION: Roseola is no longer contagious after the fever has been gone for 24 hours. Then, even if a roseola rash is present the disease isn't contagious. May return once fever free for 24 hours without the help of medication.