



IMPETIGO

WHAT IS IMPETIGO?

IMPETIGO IS A CONTAGIOUS SKIN INFECTION THAT USUALLY CAUSES BLISTERS OR SORES ON THE FACE, NECK, HANDS, AND DIAPER AREA.

WHAT CAUSES IMPETIGO?

IMPETIGO IS CAUSED BY ONE OF TWO BACTERIA: *staphylococcus aureus* OR GROUP A *streptococcus*.

WHO GETS IMPETIGO?

IMPETIGO IS ONE OF THE MOST COMMON SKIN INFECTIONS IN CHILDREN.

HOW IS IMPETIGO SPREAD?

IMPETIGO IS SPREAD FROM ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER THROUGH TOUCH OR SHARED ITEMS SUCH AS CLOTHES AND TOWELS. A PERSON CAN ALSO SPREAD IT TO ANOTHER PART OF THEIR OWN BODY BY SCRATCHING OR PICKING AT THE BLISTERS OR SCABS.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF IMPETIGO?

IMPETIGO CAN AFFECT THE SKIN ANYWHERE ON THE BODY BUT COMMONLY OCCURS IN THE AREA AROUND THE NOSE AND MOUTH. IT APPEARS AS A SMALL, ITCHY, INFLAMED AREA OF SKIN WHICH BLISTERS. THE BLISTERS POP AND YELLOW FLUID OOZES OUT THAT BECOMES HONEY-COLORED AND THEN SCABS.

WHEN DO SYMPTOMS APPEAR?

SYMPTOMS APPEAR 1 TO 4 DAYS AFTER INFECTION.

WHEN AND FOR HOW LONG IS A PERSON ABLE TO SPREAD IMPETIGO?

WHILE A PERSON HAS SYMPTOMS OF THE OOZING FLUID, THEY CAN SPREAD IT TO OTHERS.

WHAT IS THE TREATMENT FOR IMPETIGO?

TO TREAT THE ILLNESS, MEDICATION IS GIVEN. WHILE HEALING, THE AFFECTED AREA SHOULD BE WASHED GENTLY WITH SOAP EVERYDAY.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF IMPETIGO?

WHEN AROUND SOMEONE WITH IMPETIGO, BE SURE TO WASH YOUR HANDS AND TO AVOID TOUCHING YOUR FACE. YOU SHOULD ALSO AVOID SHARING UTENSILS, TOWELS, AND CUPS WITH A PERSON WITH **the illness**.