

Chickenpox

[Diseases](#)

"Varicella always runs a favourable course. It has no sequelae.....PROGNOSIS.—
This is always favourable." --[Dictionary of Medicine \(1894\)](#)

[Vaccine](#)

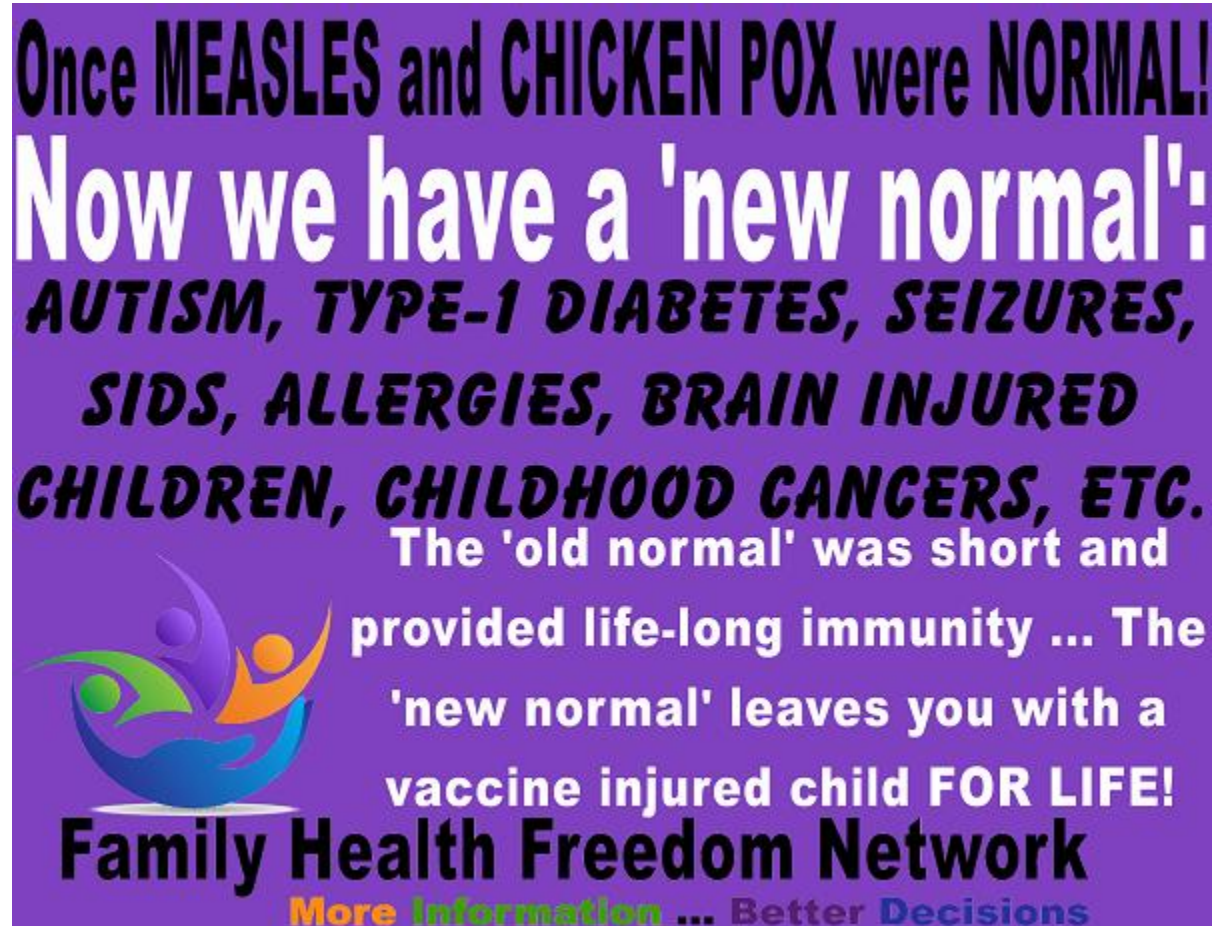
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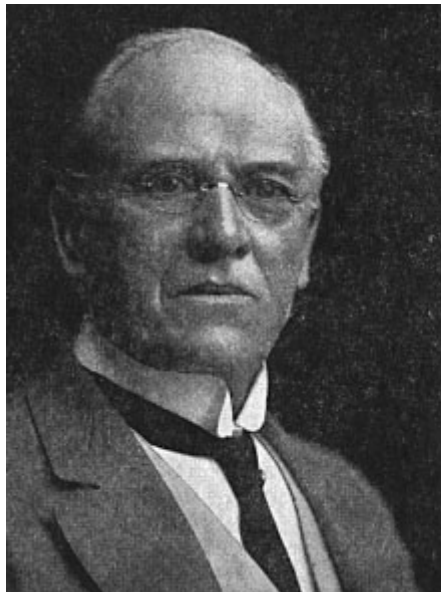
[Chickenpox from 1894-2000](#)

[Chickenpox deaths](#)

[Steroid varicella citations](#)



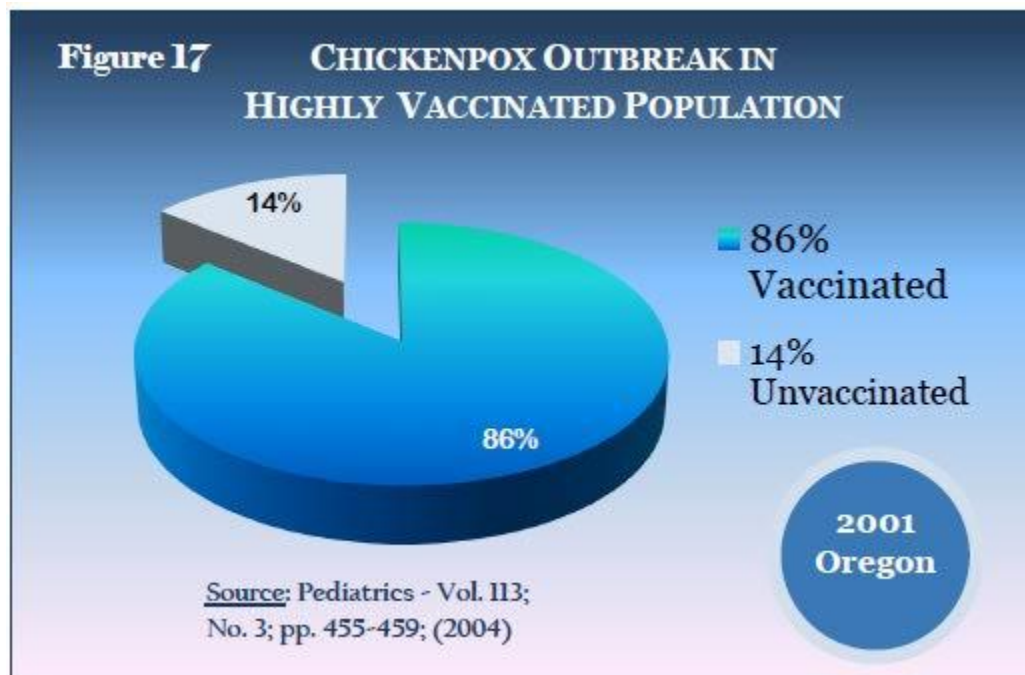
Once MEASLES and CHICKEN POX were NORMAL!
Now we have a 'new normal':
AUTISM, TYPE-1 DIABETES, SEIZURES,
SIDS, ALLERGIES, BRAIN INJURED
CHILDREN, CHILDHOOD CANCERS, ETC.
The 'old normal' was short and
provided life-long immunity ... The
'new normal' leaves you with a
vaccine injured child **FOR LIFE!**
Family Health Freedom Network
More Information ... Better Decisions



"As a rule, it (chickenpox) is a very insignificant disease. By that I mean that it is not of sufficient importance to worry about."

John Tilden M.D. (1851-1940)

[Tilden MD \(1851-1940\), John](#)



PEDIATRICS Vol. 106 No. 2 August 2000, p. e28

ELECTRONIC ARTICLE:

Chickenpox Attributable to a Vaccine Virus Contracted From a Vaccinee With Zoster

Philip Alfred Brunell, MS, MD and Takele Argaw, DVM From Ahmanson Pediatrics Department, Cedars Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California; and the Laboratory of Clinical Investigation, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious

Five months after 2 siblings were immunized with varicella vaccine, 1 developed zoster. Two weeks later the second sibling got a mild case of chicken pox. Virus isolated from the latter was found to be vaccine type. Thus, the vaccine strain was transmitted from the vaccinee with zoster to his sibling. Vaccinees who later develop zoster must be considered contagious. varicella-zoster, zoster, vaccine, transmission, rash, PstI. Varicella is the initial manifestation of varicella-zoster virus (VZV) infection. After clinical recovery, as with other herpes viruses, VZV persists in a latent form. The virus may become activated resulting in zoster. This occurs most commonly in older individuals, but also is seen in immunocompromised younger people, eg, those infected with human immunodeficiency disease virus or transplant recipients. It also is known to occur in normal varicella vaccine recipients.¹

Exposure of susceptible individuals to zoster has been recognized for more than a century to result in varicella.² We now report the occurrence of varicella in a child whose brother developed zoster after immunization with varicella vaccine. It has been advised that vaccinees that develop a rash soon after immunization avoid contact with persons at high risk for complications of varicella.³ Similar precautions would be appropriate for contact with vaccinees that develop zoster. Heretofore, transmission of vaccine virus was recognized to occur primarily from vaccinees with leukemia that developed rashes after immunization.^{4,5} Although far less common, vaccine virus also has spread from normal vaccinees with,^{6,7} and possibly without, a rash.⁸

Full Text available at: <http://www.pediatrics.org/cgi/content/full/106/2/e28>
CDC death stats <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/chicken.htm>

Outbreak of Invasive Group A Streptococcus Associated with
Varicella in a Childcare Center -- Boston, Massachusetts,
1997 <http://www.cdc.gov/epo/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00049535.htm>

[Brogan TV, et al.](#) Group A streptococcal necrotizing fasciitis complicating primary varicella: a series of fourteen patients. *Pediatr Infect Dis J.* 1995 Jul;14(7):588-94. PMID: 7567287; UI: 96055604.

[[Vaccination](#)]