## **Meningitis**

Meningitis describes the inflammation of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord, it can be caused by a variety of viruses and bacteria.

### Symptoms of meningitis:

- Fever
- Severe headache
- Photophobia eye discomfort in bright light
- Neck stiffness
- Non-blanching rash if a glass tumbler is pressed firmly against a septicaemic rash, the rash
  will not fade and will be visible through the glass. This requires urgent medical attention.
   Please note rashes may look different depending on skin tone visit NHS online for more
  information.
- Vomiting
- Drowsiness or difficulty waking up
- Cold hands and feet
- Seizures
- Confusion

# When should children with symptoms of meningitis stop coming to school, nursery, or college?

Children that have been treated and recovered can return to their education setting. The UKSHA Health Protection Team will have carried out the appropriate contact tracing and risk assessments.

#### What should we do in the education setting?

Seek medical advice immediately if meningitis is suspected.

Inform the UKHSA Health Protection Team (0344 2254 524) of a single case of meningitis in your setting, and particularly where there are multiple cases in several weeks.

Encourage children and staff to receive all the vaccinations that they are eligible for:

- The MenACWY vaccine protects against 4 strains of the meningococcal bacteria which
  particularly affect teenagers and university students. This is routinely offered to children
  aged 13-15 in school. Young people born after 1<sup>st</sup> September 1996 may have missed their
  MenACWY vaccine and are eligible up until their 25<sup>th</sup> birthday. It is particularly important for
  students going to university for the 1<sup>st</sup> time to check if they have had MenACWY.
- Meningitis B and C, Pneumococcal and Hib vaccinations all help to prevent different types of meningitis and are included in the routine childhood immunisation schedule.
- Meningitis can sometimes occur as a side effect of measles or mumps and the MMR vaccine protects against this.



### Teaching resources:

Early years - <u>hand and respiratory hygiene</u>

KS1 - hand and respiratory hygiene

KS2 - hand and respiratory hygiene and vaccinations

KS3 - <u>hand and respiratory hygiene and vaccinations</u>

KS4 - <u>hand and respiratory hygiene and vaccinations</u>