

PARAPERTUSSIS

Parapertussis is similar to pertussis but tends to be a milder disease than pertussis.

Consult the health department before posting/distributing Parent/Guardian fact sheet.

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| CAUSE | <i>Bordetella parapertussis</i> bacteria. |
| SYMPTOMS | Parapertussis begins with a runny nose, sneezing, mild cough, and possibly a low-grade fever. The cough may occur in sudden, uncontrollable bursts, sometimes ending with high-pitched whooping sounds and/or vomiting. |
| SPREAD | When a person with parapertussis coughs tiny droplets with parapertussis bacteria into the air and another person breathes them in. |
| INCUBATION | It takes from 6 to 21 days, usually 7 to 10 days from the time a person is exposed until symptoms start. |
| CONTAGIOUS PERIOD | Unknown, but probably most infectious at the time of early cold-like symptoms. |
| EXCLUSION | <u>Childcare</u> and <u>School</u> : None, if the child is well enough to participate in routine activities. |
| DIAGNOSIS | To confirm a diagnosis of parapertussis, laboratory tests are performed on material collected by placing a flexible swab through the nostril to the back of the nose and throat. |
| TREATMENT | Persons with parapertussis can be treated with antibiotics, but antibiotics may do little to lessen the symptoms. Treatment is most effective if started soon after cough begins. |

PREVENTION/CONTROL

- Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when coughing or sneezing, or cough/sneeze into your sleeve. Dispose of used tissues.
- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and warm running water after contact with secretions from the nose or mouth. **Thorough handwashing is the best way to prevent spread of communicable diseases.**
- Preventive treatment is not generally recommended for contacts of people with parapertussis. Preventive treatment may be considered for close contacts who are at a higher risk for more severe disease, including infants and immunocompromised persons.
- Clean and sanitize mouthed toys, objects, and surfaces at least daily and when soiled. (See pgs 34-36.)

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Kentucky Department for Public Health Frankfort, KY

Kentucky Regional Poison Center Louisville, KY

Lake Cumberland District Health Department Somerset KY

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Atlanta, GA

<http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/>

EMERGENCY: 1-800-222-1222

www.lcdhd.org (606) 678-4761

Toll free: 1-800-311-3435 www.cdc.gov