

What is rheumatic fever?



Rheumatic Fever

Information for parents

This booklet has been written to help you understand more about Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Disease.

It answers questions you may have about:

- the illness
- the care and treatment your child will need
- how to prevent Rheumatic Fever attacks in the future.

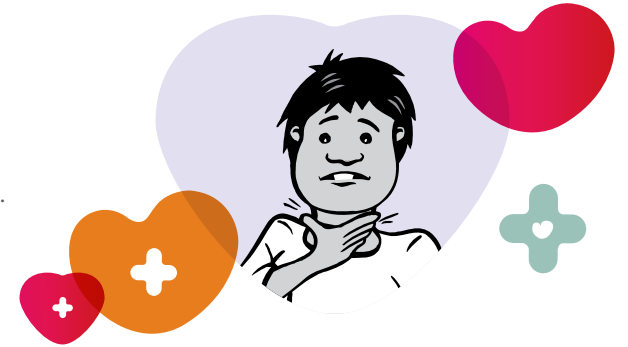


What is Rheumatic Fever?

Rheumatic Fever is a serious disease. It often starts with a sore throat caused by a bug (streptococcal infection).

A few weeks after the “strep” throat your child may develop:

- sore or swollen joints (knees, elbows, ankles and wrists)
- a skin rash
- a fever
- stomach pain
- jerky movements.



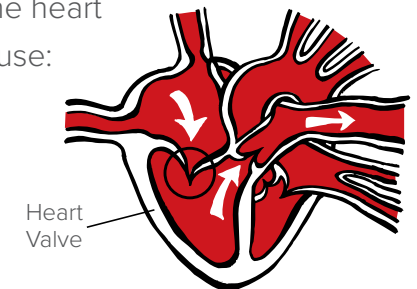
How can Rheumatic Fever affect the heart?

Most children have damaged heart valves this is called Rheumatic Heart Disease. The most severely affected may need surgery.

A heart valve acts like a one-way door. It makes sure that blood pumped by the heart flows in one direction only.

When the heart valve is damaged the heart cannot pump properly and it can cause:

- breathlessness
- tiredness.



Will these symptoms of Rheumatic Fever go away?

Most of these symptoms such as sore or swollen joints (knees, elbows, ankles and wrists), a skin rash, a fever, stomach pain and jerky movements will go away in time.

However, damage to the heart valves may be permanent.



What happens when my child is in hospital?

Your child will usually need to stay in hospital for 1–2 weeks, depending on the symptoms, but it is sometimes longer if their heart is affected.

They will have regular examinations and blood tests to check their condition. Sore joints can be treated with rest and pain relief.



What if my child also has Rheumatic Heart Disease?

If your child has damage to their heart valve they:

- may need to stay in hospital for longer
- may have Penicillin injections for much longer
- will need special care next time they visit the dentist or dental therapist (nurse)
- may eventually need surgery to repair the damaged valve.

Your doctor or nurse will discuss with you the care and treatment your child needs while they are in hospital.

What care will my child need at home?

Your child will still need to take it easy when they go home. They will also need to have ongoing, monthly Penicillin injections to prevent another attack. Another antibiotic, e.g Erythromycin, will be given to people who are allergic to Penicillin.



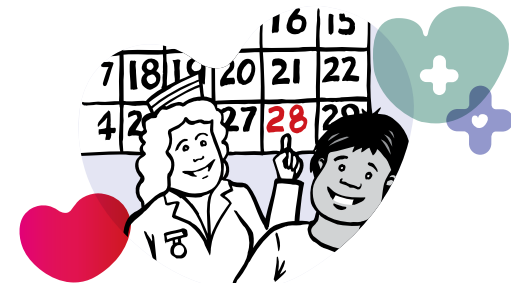
It is very important that your child does not get Rheumatic Fever again. This could cause long term damage to the heart.

How can I stop my child having another attack of Rheumatic Fever?

The best way to stop your child having another attack of Rheumatic Fever is to make sure they have regular Penicillin injections – on time.

Penicillin injections:

- must be given every 28 days
- are given in your child's thigh or bottom
- can be painful at first but children quickly get used to them
- are given by your Community Nurse, District Nurse or Public Health Nurse. They will come to your home or your child's school and give the injection.



How long will my child need to have Penicillin injections?

Your child will need to have injections every 28 days for 10 years, or until they are 21 years old, whichever is longer. If your child has damage to their heart valve they may need injections for 10 years or until they are 30 years old, whichever is longer.

The injections mean Penicillin is in the body to fight the strep bug for the whole month.

This may seem like a long time but if your child doesn't have these injections they could have another Rheumatic Fever attack, which may cause permanent heart damage.

Your doctor will tell you when it is safe for your child to stop having the Penicillin injections.

What if my child misses or forgets an injection?

It is very important that your child does not miss an injection.

If they do, then you must arrange for them to get the next injection **as soon as possible**. Contact your child's doctor or nurse to make an appointment.



Remember to tell your doctor or nurse if:

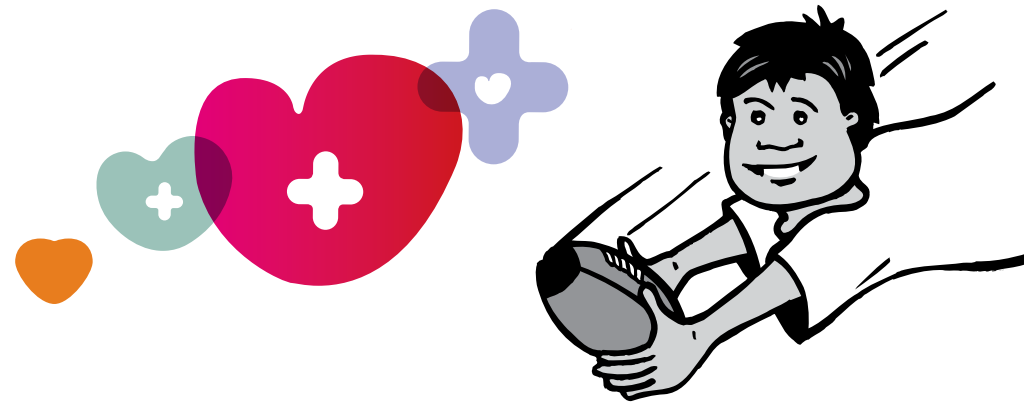
- your child is going overseas, on holiday, away for a while, or you are moving house.

They can then arrange for your child to receive their injections elsewhere.

Your child should never stop Penicillin treatment without discussing it first with your doctor.

Will my child be able to lead a normal life?

With proper care and regular Penicillin injections, most children with Rheumatic Fever lead a normal life.



The important thing is to make sure your child doesn't have another attack of Rheumatic Fever. The only way you can do this is to make sure they have their regular Penicillin injections.

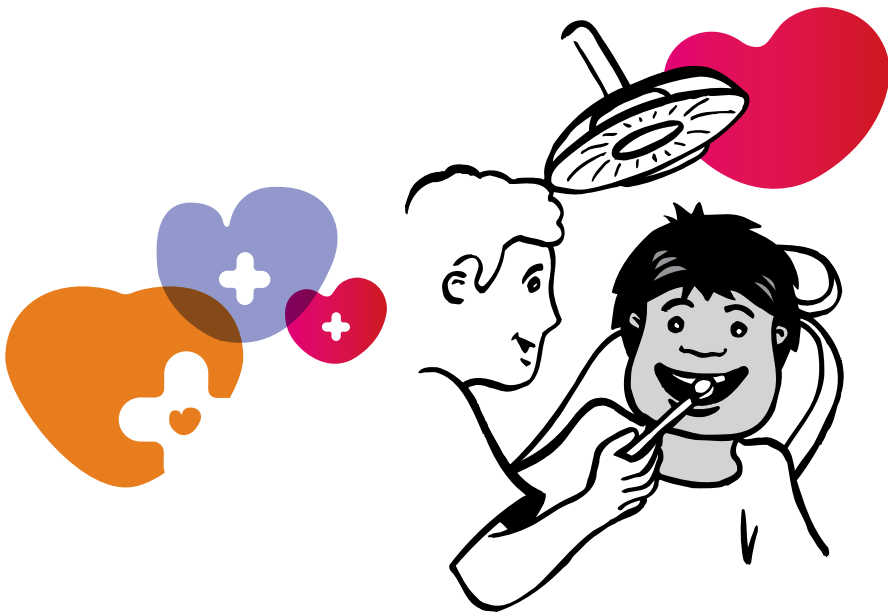
What do I need to do if my child has Rheumatic Heart Disease?

Look after their teeth

You need to tell your child's dentist or dental therapist (nurse) that your child has had Rheumatic Fever because:

- your child will need extra antibiotics by mouth before some types of dental treatment.

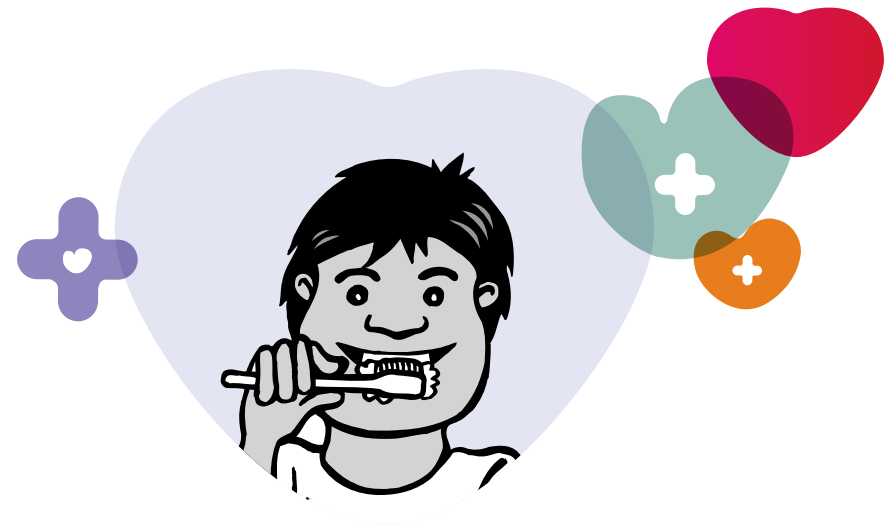
When the dentist is working on your child's teeth, tiny bugs in the mouth (we all have them) can get into the blood stream. The blood will carry these bugs to the heart and may cause further damage to the heart valves. This is called infective endocarditis.



You need to help your child to look after their teeth and avoid any infection.

Make sure that they:

- brush their teeth twice a day with fluoride toothpaste
- don't have sweet food and drinks too often
- have dental checks every six months.



Look after their health

You need to tell your child's doctor if they are having a medical procedure. There is an increased risk to them if they get an infection.

If your daughter becomes pregnant while having Penicillin injections she should speak to her doctor or nurse.

Other common questions and answers about Rheumatic Fever

What happens when my child finishes having injections?

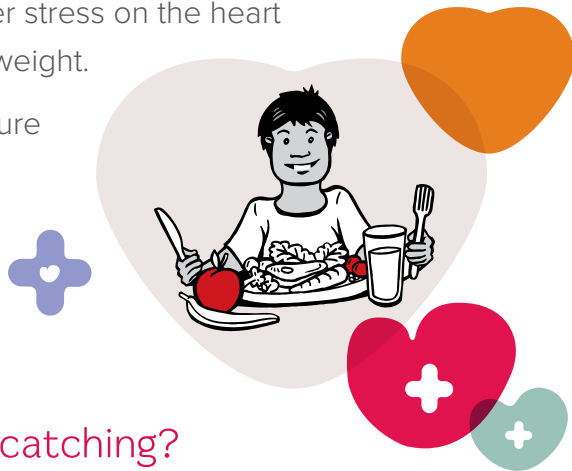
Your doctor will discuss with you when it is safe for your child to stop having the monthly Penicillin injections.

When your child gets a sore throat, they will need to have a throat swab taken by their doctor or nurse to see if they have a “strep” throat. If they do, they will need 10 days of penicillin or amoxicillin.

What about diet and Rheumatic Fever?

Because Rheumatic Fever can affect the heart, it is important not to add further stress on the heart by smoking or being overweight.

To help your child, make sure they eat a healthy diet.



Is Rheumatic Fever catching?

You cannot “catch” Rheumatic Fever from another person, but “strep” throats can be passed on to others by breathing or coughing over them.

Does Rheumatic Fever run in the family?

There is no real evidence that Rheumatic Fever runs in the family. However some families get Rheumatic Fever more than others.

Members of those families should make sure that when they get a sore throat they go to the doctor for a check up. If it is a “strep” throat they can get it treated with antibiotics.

How to treat sore throats to prevent Rheumatic Fever

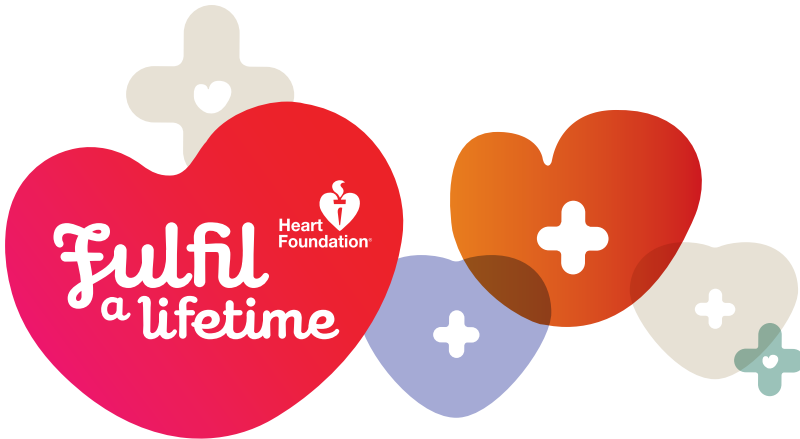
If your child or anyone in your family gets a sore throat:

- go to their doctor and ask for a throat swab
- have a throat swab done and check if it is a “strep” throat
- The doctor will either give:
 - a course of Penicillin* or amoxicillin tablets. These tablets must be started straight away and taken for **10 days** (even if the sore throat feels better after 2–3 days)
 - or one injection of Penicillin.

Your doctor will inform you if it is not a “strep” throat.

*Erythromycin will be given to people who are allergic to Penicillin.





At the Heart Foundation we are unwavering in our determination to defeat heart disease – the disease that kills more New Zealanders than any other. But we can't do it alone. All the research we fund, materials we produce and activities we undertake, with the support of people like yourself, enable New Zealanders to learn about heart disease and make lifestyle changes, so that they can live heart healthy lives.

We want you to fulfil a lifetime and look forward to precious moments with those you love.

With your help we can continue to produce high quality resources for New Zealanders affected by heart disease. To make a donation go to www.heartfoundation.org.nz/donate or contact us at:

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