Chicken Pox (Varicella) and the Vaccine and Pregnancy

In every pregnancy, a woman starts out with a 3-5% chance of having a baby with a birth defect. This is called her background risk. This sheet talks about whether exposure to chickenpox may increase the risk for birth defects over that background risk. This information should not take the place of medical care and advice from your health care professional.

What is chickenpox?
Chickenpox, also called varicella, is a viral infection that usually occurs in childhood. The most common symptom is a rash, which first appears as small, reddish spots or pimples. These spots blister and then scab over. New spots appear for up to 3-5 days. Often a fever and body aches occur before the rash appears. Pneumonia occurs in 10-15 percent of teenagers and adults who have chickenpox.

Is chickenpox contagious?
Yes, chickenpox is highly contagious. A person who has chickenpox is contagious 1-2 days prior to breaking out and until all their spots are scabbed over. If you have never had chickenpox before, there is a 90 percent chance that you will catch it if someone in your house has it. Infection occurs less often after exposure in other places, such as a school. People develop symptoms about 7-21 days after being exposed to chickenpox.

I don’t think I ever had chickenpox and have recently been exposed. Is there anything I can do?
The first thing you should do is have your health care professional do a blood test to see if you have any antibodies to the chickenpox virus. Up to 95 percent of women who do not think or know if they ever had chickenpox will have antibodies on a blood test.

You are not immune if a blood test shows you do not have antibodies to the chickenpox virus. If you are not immune, you are at risk for being infected. In that case, you may take zoster immune globulin (ZIG) after being directly exposed. ZIG is a blood product that contains high levels of chickenpox antibodies. ZIG causes chickenpox infection to be less severe. In some cases, ZIG may help prevent infection. Some experts say that chickenpox is more severe in pregnancy and recommend nonimmune pregnant women get ZIG after direct exposure. ZIG must be given as soon as possible within 4 days of the first exposure. It is unknown whether ZIG will help prevent chickenpox infection in the fetus. ZIG does not appear to cause birth defects.

I'm pregnant and have just been exposed to chickenpox. I had chickenpox when I was a child. Is there any risk to my baby?
When a person has chickenpox, he/she makes antibodies to the virus. These antibodies last a long time and make a person immune to chickenpox. People who are immune most likely will not develop chickenpox if they are exposed again. But you should be sure that you had chickenpox and not some other similar disease.

I had chickenpox at 10 weeks of pregnancy. Is my baby at an increased risk for birth defects?
Most babies born to women who have chickenpox in pregnancy are healthy. However, 1-3 percent of the babies whose mothers had chickenpox in pregnancy have one or more birth defects due to the infection.

The virus that causes chickenpox infects the fetus 25 percent of the time. Sometimes, infection of the fetus causes a pattern of birth defects called varicella embryopathy. The birth defects seen include scars, eye problems, poor growth, underdevelopment of an arm or leg, small head size, delayed development and/or mental retardation. Some babies may have only one of these problems while others have some or all.

The greatest risk for birth defects is when the mother develops chickenpox between 7 and 20 weeks of pregnancy. The risk for birth defects due to chickenpox infection in the first trimester of pregnancy is 0.5-1 percent. When chickenpox occurs between 13 and 20 weeks of pregnancy, the risk for birth defects appears to be 2 percent.

Is there any test I can have in pregnancy to see if my baby has birth defects from my chickenpox infection?
During a targeted ultrasound, a health care provider uses sound waves to take a very close look at the fetus. Between the 18th and 20th weeks of pregnancy, the health care provider may be able to see limb defects and brain problems that may have been caused by chickenpox infection. Usually several ultrasound exams are needed to check for growth problems. Sometimes the ultrasound can show extra amniotic fluid, liver problems, or severe swelling of the fetus that the chickenpox may have caused. Ultrasound cannot pick up all birth defects that can be caused by chickenpox in pregnancy.

My due date is in 3 weeks, and I have just been exposed to chickenpox. Is there any risk to my baby if I develop chickenpox at this stage of pregnancy?
If you develop chickenpox 5 days or less before delivery or 1-2 days after delivery, there is a 20-25 percent chance your newborn baby could develop
Chicken pox. Chicken pox infection in this time period is called congenital varicella. Congenital varicella can be very severe, and there is a 30 percent chance the baby could die if he/she is not treated with ZIG.

If chicken pox develops between 6 and 21 days before delivery, there is still a chance your newborn could develop congenital varicella. However, because your baby will get some of your newly-made chicken pox antibodies, the congenital varicella would probably be mild.

**What is shingles?**

After someone has chicken pox, the virus remains inactive in the nerves of the spine. If the virus is activated again, it causes shingles. Shingles appears as painful blisters that are usually only on a small area of the body.

**My co-worker has shingles. Is there any risk to my baby?**

If you have had chicken pox before, you have antibodies to the chicken pox virus. Because this virus is the same one that causes shingles, your antibodies will prevent the virus from multiplying in your body. Your exposure to shingles will not cause you to develop chicken pox or shingles, so there is no risk to your baby.

If you are not immune to chicken pox, there is a very small chance that you will develop chicken pox. Because shingles is usually limited to one area of the body, spread of the virus through the air is rare. But, infection can occur after direct contact with the shingles rash. The risk of having a baby with birth defects appears to be lower in pregnant women exposed to shingles than those exposed to chicken pox.

**I’m 8 weeks pregnant and just developed shingles. Can shingles harm my baby?**

In a large study of chicken pox exposure during pregnancy there was no evidence of fetal harm in 366 pregnant women who developed the shingles.

**I have never had chicken pox and just received the varicella vaccine. How long must I wait before becoming pregnant?**

The vaccine maker recommends waiting three months before trying to conceive. This is based on the waiting period for other vaccines that use a live virus. Some people develop a rash from the varicella vaccine. If a rash is present, it is possible to infect another person.

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends a woman wait one month after receiving the varicella vaccine before becoming pregnant. There are reports of normal babies born to women who conceived one month or less after getting the vaccine.

**I am 6 weeks pregnant, I received the varicella vaccine last week. Will this hurt my baby?**

The company who makes the vaccine has compiled a registry of pregnant women who received the vaccine. As of March 2009 they had pregnancy outcomes on 789 women who received the vaccine. There was no increase in birth defects over the general population risk. However, it is not recommended that pregnant women get the chickenpox vaccine. Recommendations for the use of the varicella vaccine in pregnancy and breastfeeding are available from the CDC (23, 24). Talk to your healthcare provider before receiving any vaccines during your pregnancy.

**I am pregnant and have never had chicken pox. Is it okay for my child to receive the vaccine?**

The vaccine uses a live but weakened chicken pox virus. Some people get a rash after they get the vaccine. Only when this rash is present is there a chance to infect someone else. Children with weakened immune systems (i.e. from cancer therapy) can pass the virus on to others. These people then develop a mild case of chicken pox.

To date, no cases of chicken pox have occurred after exposure to healthy children who have received the varicella vaccine. The American Academy of Pediatrics states that pregnancy in a mother or other household member is not felt to be a reason to avoid giving a child the vaccine.

**I have the chicken pox and am breastfeeding my baby. Do I need to stop breastfeeding?**

No. The chicken pox virus has not been found in breast milk of women with a chicken pox infection. Breast milk may contain antibodies that can protect your baby from getting the chicken pox. Because chicken pox is very contagious, talk to your child’s pediatrician right away if you come down with the chicken pox. Trying to prevent your baby from coming into direct contact with your rash will lower the chance of your baby getting infected.

**Can I get the varicella vaccine if I am breastfeeding?**

Yes. The chicken pox virus has not been found in breast milk of women receiving the vaccine. Be sure to talk to your health care provider about all your options for breastfeeding.

**I am immune to chicken pox, but what if the father of the baby is infected?**

There are no studies looking at possible risks to a pregnancy when the father has chicken pox. Infection of the father is unlikely to increase the risk to a pregnancy. In general, medications that the father takes do not increase risk to a pregnancy. For more information, please see the OTIS fact sheet Paternal Exposures and Pregnancy at http://www.mothertobaby.org/files/paternal.pdf

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References available upon request.