Be a Scientist

Case Study: Chickenpox

India is two years old. She woke up this January morning with a low fever, and she feels terrible. She also has spots all over her. The spots are red and quite large and are mostly on her belly, face, chest, and back. They itch a lot. India is finding it hard not to scratch the spots. The last time her mo the

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ot to scratch the spots. The last time her nother looked at India's belly and chest, here were more.		common cold	viral	Body fluids in the air or on surfaces—	respirator
dia likes to play with her three-year-old ousin. Last week her cousin could not play ith her because he had the chickenpox. ow India's mom is sure she also has nickenpox.				blowing your nose, touching your hands to other people or objects, sneezing or coughing.	
dia has two older brothers. India's nother is worried about them now.	-				
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How is it treated? Is there a vaccine? What are the symptoms? Use this column to write anything you think is interesting or important to remember about a particular disease. Write the scientific name and the common name. People usually say that they have "the flu," which is a shorter way to say that they have "influenza." Some diseases are spread through blood, body fluids (like saliva), air, contaminated food, and animal bites. The symptoms a what help you to determine Many diseases are caused by either a virus or a bacterium. "Treat the symptoms" means doing something so the symptoms will not be as bad. Sometimes, you can treat a disease, sometimes you can only treat the symptoms. that you have a particular disease. It can't be cured. You can only relieve the symptoms to feel better, ory cough, body aches, congestion teel better, using medicine to reduce the fever and to stop the runny nose, and cough.

s once a common ase. The number kenpox in the as been reduced was introduced