

Shingles is a painful disease caused by a reawakening of the same virus that causes chickenpox. A single dose of the shingles vaccine is recommended for adults aged 60 and older.

Q. What is shingles?

A. Shingles is a disease caused by the same virus that causes chickenpox; it's actually a reawakening of an old chickenpox infection. Shingles most often occurs in elderly people and people of any age with weakened immune systems. Common symptoms of shingles include a rash, usually in a band-like pattern on one side of the body; and severe pain. Sometimes the pain can last for months or years.

Q. How common is shingles?



A. Every year in the United States, shingles affects approximately 1 million people. About one of every three people in the United States will get shingles during their lifetime. Approximately

half of those who live to be 85 years old will have one or more encounters with shingles.

Q. How do you get shingles?

A. People don't catch shingles from other people. Only people who have had chickenpox can get shingles. Shingles occurs when the chickenpox virus, which can live silently in the nervous system for decades, reawakens. This can be caused by a weakening of the immune system, most commonly from advancing age, but also from other causes such as the AIDS virus, or from immune-suppressive drugs used to treat cancers. Most often, cases of shingles occur among adults who are otherwise healthy.

Q. Is shingles dangerous?

A. Yes. Although people almost never die from shingles, they can be severely hurt by it. Perhaps the most common complication is persistent, long-lived, debilitating pain. The pain can be so severe that it leads to sleeplessness, depression, weight loss, poor eating, and interference with basic daily activities such as dressing, bathing and eating.

The pain of shingles, one of the most severe types of pain an adult can suffer, is unrelenting and, unfortunately, largely untreatable.

Shingles can also affect the nerves around the eye area in approximately 15 of every 100 people with the disease, occasionally causing reduced vision or even blindness. In people with weakened immune systems, the chickenpox virus that causes shingles can at the same time cause hepatitis, pneumonia and encephalitis (infection of the brain).

Scarring and concurrent bacterial infections can also occur at the site of the rash.

Q. Is shingles contagious?

A. Yes. Although people with shingles cannot give someone else shingles, they can pass the chickenpox virus to others through direct contact with the rash. So if, for example, the grandchildren of someone with shingles have not yet had chickenpox or the chickenpox vaccine, they could become infected with the virus and develop chickenpox. If the rash has yet to develop or has crusted, it is not likely to be contagious. Also, the risk of spreading is reduced if the rash is covered by dressings or clothing.

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Shingles: What you should know

Q. How can you avoid shingles?

A. Once a person has had chickenpox, he can get shingles. The only way to prevent it is with the shingles vaccine.

Q. Who should get the shingles vaccine?

A. People who are 60 years of age and older should receive a single dose of the shingles vaccine. Although this vaccine was also recently approved for use in people between 50 and 59 years of age, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) does not encourage using the vaccine because first, the disease is far less prevalent in this age group, and second, quantities of the vaccine are limited and, therefore, should be conserved for those at greatest risk.

Q. How is the shingles vaccine made?

A. The shingles vaccine is a more concentrated version of the chickenpox vaccine that children currently receive. Both are live, weakened forms of the chickenpox virus. The shingles vaccine contains about 14 times more of the weakened chickenpox virus than is in the chickenpox vaccine. This amount of virus is needed to induce a protective response in people who have already had chickenpox. Due to the differences in the quantities of virus in each vaccine, they cannot be used interchangeably.

Q. Does the shingles vaccine work?

A. Yes. In research studies, the vaccine protected more than half of the recipients from getting shingles and about two-thirds from getting long-lasting shingles pain.

Q. Is the shingles vaccine safe?

A. Yes. Common side effects include redness, pain, swelling and itching at the injection site. A small group of study participants also got a rash at the injection site.

Q. Should I get the shingles vaccine if I already had shingles in the past?

A. Yes. Experiencing an episode of shingles in the past doesn't prevent someone from getting shingles in the future.

Q. Do I need to stay away from my infant grandchild after getting the shingles vaccine?

A. No, generally not. However, if a rash develops after getting the shingles vaccine, the child should be kept from coming into contact with the blisters.

Q. Where can I get the shingles vaccine?

A. First, check with your primary care provider. If it's not available at your provider's office, check with your pharmacist as many pharmacies carry adult vaccines.

Q. Will my insurance company pay for the shingles vaccine?



A. Because insurance plans differ widely, you should call your insurance company and find out whether your plan covers the vaccine. You should also consult your healthcare provider or the pharmacy where

you will get the vaccine as they may have additional fees not covered by your insurer.

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