

Advertisement



Log in to Patient Account

Request an Appointment

Find a Doctor

English Find a Job Give Now

Patient Care & Health Information Diseases & Conditions

Parvovirus infection

Symptoms & causes

Diagnosis & treatment

Overview

Parvovirus infection is a common and highly contagious childhood illness. It's sometimes called slapped-cheek disease because of the distinctive face rash that develops. Parvovirus infection has also been known as fifth disease because, historically, it was fifth in a list of common childhood illnesses characterized by a rash.



Parvovirus infection face rash

In most children, parvovirus infection is mild and needs little treatment. But in some adults, the infection can be serious. Parvovirus infection in some pregnant women can lead to serious health problems for the fetus. The infection is also more serious for people with some kinds of anemia or who have a compromised immune system.

Products & Services

Book: Mayo Clinic Family Health Book, 5th Edition

Show more products from Mayo Clinic

Symptoms

Most people with parvovirus infection have no signs or symptoms. When symptoms do appear, they vary greatly depending on how old you are when you get the disease.

Parvovirus symptoms in children

Early signs and symptoms of parvovirus infection in children may include:

- Fever
- Upset stomach
- Headache
- · Runny nose

Distinctive facial rash

Several days after the appearance of early symptoms, a distinctive bright red rash may appear on your child's face — usually on both cheeks. Eventually it may spread to the arms, trunk, thighs and buttocks, where the rash has a pink, lacy, slightly raised appearance. The rash may be itchy, especially on the soles of the feet.

Generally, the rash occurs near the end of the illness. It's possible to mistake the rash for other viral rashes or a medicine-related rash. The rash may come and go for up to three weeks, becoming more visible when your child is exposed to extreme temperatures or spends time in the sun.

Parvovirus symptoms in adults

Adults don't usually develop the slapped-cheek rash. Instead, the most noticeable symptom of parvovirus infection in adults is joint soreness, lasting days to weeks. Joints most commonly affected are the hands, wrists, knees and ankles.

When to see a doctor

Generally, you don't need to see a doctor for parvovirus infection. But if you or your child has an underlying condition that may increase the risk of complications, make an appointment with your doctor. These conditions include:

- Sickle cell anemia
- Impaired immune system
- Pregnancy

Mayo Clinic does not endorse companies or products. Advertising revenue supports our not for-profit mission.

Advertising & Sponsorship

Policy | Opportunities | Ad Choices

Mayo Clinic Marketplace

Check out these best-sellers and special offers on books and newsletters from May Clinic.

Try Mayo Clinic Health Letter - get FREE book

NEW - Back and Neck Health

Mayo Clinic on Digestive Health

NEW - Tired Teens - conquering chronic fatigue

Simple, effective Home Remedies



Request an Appointment at Mayo Clinic

Causes

The human parvovirus B19 causes parvovirus infection. This is different from the parvovirus seen in dogs and cats, so you can't get the infection from a pet or vice versa.

Human parvovirus infection is most common among elementary school-age children during outbreaks in the winter and spring months, but anyone can become ill with it anytime of the year. It spreads from person to person, just like a cold, often through breathing, coughing and saliva, so it can spread through close contact between people and hand-to-hand contact.

on 0912A12021

Parvovirus infection can also spread through blood. An infected pregnant woman can pass the virus to her baby.

The illness is contagious in the week before the rash appears. Once the rash appears, you or your child are no longer considered contagious and don't need to be isolated.

Complications

Parvovirus and anemia

Parvovirus infection can cause serious complications for people with anemia. Anemia is a condition in which cells that carry oxygen to all the parts of your body (red blood cells) are used up faster than your bone marrow can replace them. Parvovirus infection in people with anemia may stop the production of red blood cells and cause an anemia crisis. People with sickle cell anemia are at particular risk.

Parvovirus can also cause anemia and related complications in:

- The unborn children of women infected with parvovirus during pregnancy
- People who have weakened immune systems

Parvovirus infection in pregnancy

Parvovirus infection during pregnancy sometimes affects red blood cells in the fetus. Although uncommon, this may cause severe anemia that could lead to miscarriage or stillbirth. Fetal risk appears to be greatest during the first half of the pregnancy.

Parvovirus in people with weakened immune systems

Parvovirus infection can also trigger severe anemia in people who have compromised immune systems, which may result from:

- HIV infection
- Cancer treatments
- Anti-rejection drugs used after organ transplants

Prevention

yon0912A12021 There's no vaccine to prevent human parvovirus infection. Once you've become infected with parvovirus, you get lifelong immunity. You may reduce the chances of getting an infection by washing your hands and your child's hands often, not touching your face, avoiding people who are ill, and not sharing food or drinks.

By Mayo Clinic Staff

Request an Appointment at Mayo Clinic

Diagnosis & treatment

April 15, 2020

Twitter Print

Show references

Related

Parvovirus infection face rash

Associated Procedures

Products & Services

Book: Mayo Clinic Family Health Book, 5th Edition

Show more products and services from Mayo Clinic

Parvovirus infection

Symptoms & causes

Diagnosis & treatment

Patient Care & Health Information

Diseases & Conditions

Parvovirus infection

CON-20376069



Request Appointment | Contact Us

About Mayo Clinic Employees

Site Map | About This Site

ilorary Mayo Clinic is a not-forprofit organization. Make a donation.

Any use of this site constitutes your agreement to the Terms and Conditions and Privacy Policy linked below.

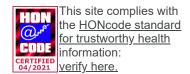
Terms and Conditions

Privacy Policy

Notice of Privacy Practices

Notice of Nondiscrimination

A single copy of these materials may be reprinted for noncommercial personal use only. "Mayo," "Mayo Clinic," "MayoClinic.org," "Mayo Clinic Healthy Living," and the triple-shield Mayo Clinic logo are trademarks of Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research.



© 1998-2021 Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research (MFMER). All rights reserved.