



# Diphtheria medium-risk contact letter

You have been identified as a likely **medium-risk contact** of a person with diphtheria. Although your risk of developing the infection is low, this letter explains what to look out for and what to do.

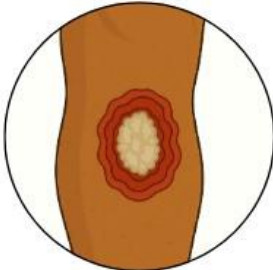
## What is diphtheria?

Diphtheria is a serious infection caused by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* bacteria. Some strains of the bacteria produce a toxin that can cause severe illness. Diphtheria can affect the throat or the skin.



### Respiratory (throat) diphtheria

- Often starts like a cold with sore throat, fever and chills
- Can cause a thick greyish-white coating in the back of the nose or throat
- May cause swollen, painful glands in the neck
- Can worsen, making it difficult to breathe or swallow
- Can become life-threatening.



### Cutaneous (skin) diphtheria

- Can start from a cut or wound that becomes infected
- Usually appears as sores or ulcers that are slow to heal, often on the legs
- May be covered with a grey, moist scab
- Is usually less severe but can still spread to others.

## How is diphtheria spread?

Diphtheria spreads through close contact with an infected person:

- breathing in droplets from coughing or sneezing
- direct contact with saliva, respiratory secretions, or infected skin sores
- contact with contaminated items such as bandages, towels or utensils.

## What do I need to do?

- Watch for symptoms for 7 days after your last contact with the infected person
- Take preventive antibiotics if they are given to you: \_\_\_\_\_
- Get a booster dose if your last diphtheria-containing vaccine was more than 12 months ago
- Limit contact with babies, older people, and those who are sick or have weakened immune systems, until you have had at least 3 days of appropriate antibiotics
  - stay home from work, school or childcare if advised
  - if you are a healthcare worker, you must wear a mask at work
- If you have questions, contact your local clinic \_\_\_\_\_, local [Public Health Unit](#) during office hours \_\_\_\_\_ or call Healthdirect Australia on **1800 022 222**

## What should I do if I have symptoms?

- **See a doctor as soon as possible** if you have a sore throat, or skin sores that are not healing.
- **Seek urgent medical care** if you have a sore throat with fever and difficulty breathing or swallowing.
- **Call ahead** before going to a clinic or hospital so they can take appropriate precautions, wear a mask if you have throat symptoms, cover any skin sores, and **take this letter with you**.
- Swabs of your nose, throat, or any infected skin sores may be taken for testing.