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Official websites use .gov A .gov website belongs to an official government organization in the United States. Secure .gov websites use HTTPS A lock ( A locked padlock ) or https:// means you've safely connected to the .gov website. Share sensitive information only on official, secure websites. Shingles, also known as herpes zoster, occurs when the dormant chickenpox virus, varicella zoster, is reactivated in your nerve tissue. Early signs of shingles can include tingling and localized pain. Most, but not all, people with shingles develop a blistering rash. You may also experience itching, burning, or deep pain. Typically, the shingles rash lasts 2 to 4 weeks, and most people make a complete recovery. Doctors are often able to quickly diagnose shingles from the appearance of the skin rash. Share on Pinterest Shingles rash, shown here on a darker skin tone, appears as tiny red blisters in a group or cluster. Anukool Manoton/Shutterstock Share on Pinterest A viral infection causes shingles and a painful rash (shown on a lighter skin tone). Photography by DermNet New Zealand Prior to the rash starting, you may develop a burning sensation, itches, or tingling on one side of the body, often on the trunk. You may also develop a headache sensitivity to light general fatigue. When the rash starts, you may notice pink or red blotchy patches on one side of your body. These patches cluster along nerve pathways. Some people report feeling shooting pain in the area of the rash. During this initial stage, shingles is not contagious. The rash quickly develops fluid-filled blisters like chickenpox. They may be accompanied by itching. New blisters continue to develop for several days. In most cases, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), blisters appear over a localized area, but widespread blistering is possible. Blisters are most common on the torso and face, but they can occur elsewhere. In rare cases, the rash appears on the lower body. Some possibly may not develop a rash at all. It's not possible to transmit the shingles virus to someone. However, if you've never had chickenpox or the chickenpox (varicella) vaccine, it's possible to get chickenpox from someone with shingles through direct contact with active blisters since the same virus causes both shingles and chickenpox. Once a rash starts, it's important to consult with your doctor within 3 days, according to the American Academy of Dermatology (AAD). In the first 3 days, they can prescribe an antiviral, which can help speed up recovery and reduce symptom severity. Share on Pinterest As shingles heals, the rash will start to scab over (shown on a darker skin tone). abdmalekmd/Getty Images Share on Pinterest In most cases, shingles rash leaves no scars and fully heals (shown on a lighter skin tone). helovl/Getty Images Blisters sometimes erupt and ooze. They may then turn slightly yellow and begin to flatten. As they dry out, scabs form. Each blister can take 7 to 10 days to crust over, per the National Institute on Aging. During this stage, your pain may ease a little, but it can continue for months, or in some cases, years. Once all blisters have completely crusted over, there is a low risk of transmitting the virus. Shingles often appears around the rib cage or waist, and may look like a "belt" or "half belt." You might also hear this formation referred to as a "shingles band" or a "shingles girdle." This classic presentation is easily recognizable as shingles. The belt can cover a wide area on one side of your midsection. Its location can make tight clothing particularly uncomfortable. Share on Pinterest In some cases, shingles rash can present near the eye. This is known as ophthalmic shingles. VideoBCN/Shutterstock Ophthalmic shingles, also known as herpes zoster ophthalmicus, occurs around the eye. Often, it starts out as a burning or tingling sensation on the scalp, cheeks, or forehead. Like when shingles appears on other areas of the body, the tingling sensation can turn into an itchy, painful rash on the scalp, forehead, or cheeks. If shingles affects the eyes, it can cause symptoms such as redness and swelling of the eye, inflammation of your cornea or iris, and drooping eyelid. Ophthalmic shingles can also cause mild to severe vision loss discharge from the eye feeling that a foreign body is in the eye light sensitivity According to the CDC, though less common, people who develop shingles may develop a rash that crosses multiple dermatomes. Dermatomes are separate skin areas that are supplied by separate spinal nerves. When the rash affects three or more dermatomes, it is called "disseminated or widespread zoster." In these cases, the rash may look more like chickenpox than shingles. You are more likely to develop widespread shingles if you have a weakened immune system. A secondary bacterial infection is a possible complication of shingles. Open sores of any kind are always susceptible to bacterial infection. To lower the possibility of a secondary infection, keep the area clean and avoid scratching. Severe infection can lead to permanent scarring of the skin. Report any sign of infection to your doctor immediately. Early treatment can help prevent it from spreading. People with weakened immune systems have a higher chance of developing infections or other complications. Most people can expect the rash to heal within 2 to 4 weeks. Although some people may be left with minor scars, most will make a complete recovery with no visible scarring. In some cases, pain along the site of the rash can continue for several months or longer. This is known as postherpetic neuralgia. You may have heard that once you get shingles, you can't get it again. However, the CDC cautions that shingles can return multiple times in some people. The varicella-zoster virus causes shingles to occur. If you had chickenpox as a child or got the chickenpox vaccine, you can develop shingles at some point within your life. However, you have a lower risk of developing shingles if you had the vaccine. The exact reason why the virus resurfaces is still not fully understood. However, as you age and your defense against the virus decreases, you may become more susceptible. The risk of developing shingles and complications increases drastically at 50 years old. According to the CDC, about 1 in 3 adults will develop shingles at least once in their lifetime. Several factors, including age, can increase your risk of developing shingles at least once in your lifetime. Possible risk factors include: being age 50 years or older living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) being a bone marrow or solid organ transplant recipient taking immunosuppressive medications, such as chemotherapy, steroids, or those related to transplants living with cancer, particularly leukemia and lymphoma The CDC notes that other factors may play a part in who develops shingles, but more research is needed to further explain, better understand, and confirm these factors. According to research: There's a higher prevalence of shingles diagnoses in white people compared with Black people. People who are assigned female at birth may be more likely to develop shingles than people who are assigned male at birth. Most doctors can visually examine and diagnose shingles based on the rash and other symptoms. In most cases, the rash appears a few days after other symptoms, such as tingling sensation, and develops only on one side of the body. Often occurs around the trunk. Appears only in one or two areas. Develops a blistering effect that lasts about 2 to 4 weeks. Shingles rash vs. herpes Share on Pinterest Cold sores are caused by HSV-1 (shown on a darker skin tone). BonNontaw/Shutterstock Share on Pinterest HSV-1 spreads by close contact, commonly through kissing (shown on a lighter skin tone). simarik/Getty Images Shingles, also known as herpes zoster, is in the same viral family as herpes simplex. At first, it may be difficult to tell the two conditions apart because they both cause blistering rashes. However, shingles, unlike herpes, typically does not cross the body's midline and often appears on the trunk. Herpes often appears around the genitals or in the mouth. In both cases, a person may not develop a rash at all or may develop other symptoms that can help a doctor distinguish between the two conditions. A person should talk with their doctor if they're not sure which virus may be causing the rash. For more information on herpes versus shingles rash, click here. Shingles rash vs. poison ivy Share on Pinterest Poison ivy rash will appear red and inflamed and can be painful (shown on a darker skin tone). Photo by DermNet New Zealand Share on Pinterest Poison ivy exposure can cause a quick-forming rash on the exposed areas (shown on a lighter skin tone). Abm6868, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons Poison ivy, oak, or sumac can cause an allergic reaction that results in a painful, itchy rash. When the rash appears, it often appears as a straight line. One way to distinguish between the two conditions is that poison ivy often appears on exposed areas of skin and on both sides of the body. You can learn more about the difference between shingles and poison ivy rash here. Last medically reviewed on March 7, 2022 This story was co-published with the Monterey Herald and supported by a grant from the Pulitzer Center. It's 1988. The Monterey Bay Aquarium is four years old, and so am I. It is my favorite place on earth, and the sea otters are my favorite animal. During a presentation, an aquarium employee tells me that the southern sea otter has more than one million hairs per square inch (about 155,000 per square centimeter) of its body. "Who counted all that hair?" I wonder. While the southern sea otter captures the attention of younger visitors, the symbol of the aquarium is another Monterey Bay icon: a whorl of kelp. Giant kelp is the common name for *Macrocystis pyrifera*, a species of alga that grows into lush underwater forests along the coast of the northeastern Pacific Ocean, from Baja California north to southeastern Alaska. Reaching from the ocean floor to the surface, the huge, leafy stalks of giant kelp provide food and habitats for thousands of species. In 1988 a visitor on the aquarium's observation deck would have seen a lush kelp forest canopy stretching thick from the breakwater to Point Pinos in Pacific Grove, Calif., and beyond. These days it's a patchwork at best. It's 2022, and I'm surveying the water beyond Monterey, Calif.'s Cannery Row from a small University of California, Santa Cruz, boat named *Sebastes*. "Yeah, it's an awesome boat," says Joshua Smith affectionately as he dons a crusty old wetsuit with a bright pink patch right on the butt. When I ask him about the patch, he laughs. "This wetsuit got me through my Ph.D., so I couldn't afford a new one," Smith says. He goes on to explain that the man who made the custom 10-millimeter-thick wetsuit—vital for cold-water diving—has since retired. Smith is holding out as long as he can before replacing the suit. "It's an antique!" he says. Smith has an easy smile and large glasses. He is a postdoctoral researcher at the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis at the University of California, Santa Barbara, who has been studying kelp forest ecology for more than a decade. "Most of my research has been in Monterey Bay," he says. Smith seems optimistic for someone who's about to tell me kelp populations have been collapsing up and down the coast of California since 2014, some by as much as 90 percent. But how does one know something like "90 percent of kelp in northern California are gone" with any accuracy? Does a scientist in a rowboat go and count individual stalks of kelp like the hairs on an otter's head? And how do we know what causes a population to collapse? The answers to these questions involve scuba excursions (such as the one Smith is about to take), satellites, motivated undergrads, artificial intelligence and people wading in tide pools. And it all began in 1989, when an oil tanker named the *Exxon Valdez* struck Bligh Reef off of Prince William Sound, Alaska, and spilled more than 11 million gallons (more than 41 million liters) of crude oil into the North Pacific. The cleanup efforts lasted years. The litigation lasted decades. Environmentalists and lawyers both wanted to know "What was the impact of the spill?" But biologists couldn't accurately measure pollution impact on the Alaskan coast without knowing what the undersea environment looked like before the spill. "They asked us to set up a comprehensive monitoring program," says Peter Raimondi, a professor of ecology and evolutionary biology at U.C. Santa Cruz. "And one of the things that affords is that you have the opportunity to see change over time." Researchers such as Raimondi started visiting these subtidal environments and building a record of observations. In 2013, on one such excursion in Monterey Bay, he and his students noticed something surprising. "One day we were down, and everything was normal, and [then] next we saw starfish starting to disintegrate basically in front of us," Raimondi says. "There was *Pycnospodia* decaying, and [it] would just turn into literally the outline of a sea star and bacteria on the bottom." The species was *Pycnospodia helianthoides*, commonly known as the sunflower sea star, a large predatory starfish found in the northeastern Pacific. I should say it was formerly found in the northeastern Pacific. Starting in 2013 the sunflower sea star and several other species of starfish died off in mass numbers "Pycnospodia [was] gone within two weeks, and then some of the other ones took three or four months to go away," Raimondi says. "In the end, every species that I can think of ended up at least susceptible, and many of them got taken down to incredibly low numbers, compared to what they had been before. And this [was] true for Mexico up to Alaska." This phenomenon is called sea star wasting syndrome. Though the exact mechanism that causes the sea stars to dissolve into bacterial piles is still a subject of research, similar events have been observed as early as the 1970s, and they are typically associated with warming waters. The mass die-off caused immediate concern in the media but also in the public. People were motivated to get involved. Raimondi's team created a Web site for interested divers and tide-pool combers to contribute photographs and observations of sea stars in the wild. "Almost all the information that we got, probably 90 percent of the information we got, was from people, citizens," he says. So what do these disappearing sea stars have to do with kelp? They help keep an underwater hoard at the (bottom of the) bay. Back on the *Sebastes*, Smith and his colleagues are done preparing for their dive. I'm going to be following them with a small remotely operated vehicle, or ROV. Today they are looking for purple sea urchins. They don't need to look hard. Raimondi explains, "Normally in a kelp forest, these native sea urchin grazers are living down, tucked away in the cracks and crevices because they don't want to encounter predators. So they're hidden down in these crevices, and they're eating drift kelp." Drift kelp are the fronds that shed from the living underwater forest. If you've ever been to a California beach, you've seen them in piles or perhaps jumped out of the water when one brushed past your leg. In 2014 a major marine heat wave bathed the California coast in warm water. Kelp forests require cold, nutrient-rich water to thrive, so this heat wave slowed them down. Normally, they would just bounce back when the water cools off again, but this time they were an army of purple urchins ascended to feed. "They didn't have this big sea star predator lurking around. So they came storming out of those crevices, roaming on the reef surface, looking for any live kelp that they could find to chow down on," Smith says. This change in behavior is why we're at the reef. Smith and his fellow researcher Tim Tinker of U.C. Santa Cruz, are harvesting urchins to observe them in a lab. Already depleted by the unprecedented warming event, the sea urchin explosion clear-cut kelp all the way to the reef surface, creating a so-called urchin barren. In many places, all that was left was a carpet of purple. On our dive, I see the evidence myself: large swaths of purple sea urchins covering rocky outcroppings that used to be kelp forest. What's especially striking is the absence of any other life in these areas. Without the shelter and food supply of the forest, nothing seems to survive. I'm reminded of tumbleweeds in a California ghost town, haunting spaces once vibrant with life. When we finally enter one of the remaining patches of kelp, the contrast is incredible: Harbor seals frolic. Fish swim from floor to surface among emerald green fronds. The experience has been compared to a cathedral, and I can see why: light comes through the canopy above like a living stained glass window. I'm so entranced by the effect that I lose track of my position and get the ROV's cable tangled in the anchor chain of the *Sebastes*. As we disentangle the little yellow robot, I'm thinking about how easy it is to miss the kelp forest for the—kelp trees? Certainly things look bad down here. In this little section of Monterey Bay, but clearly some kelp are left. How can researchers know anything about the amount of kelp underwater from Mexico to Alaska? Who counts them? "In 2015 it was very motivated undergrads" says Tom W. Bell, an assistant scientist at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. Bell's work involves remote sensing—a process that uses reflected and emitted radiation at a distance, such as from satellites or aircraft, to detect and monitor an area's physical characteristics. For Bell's recent research on kelp, that meant using photographs of the California coast in a publicly available library of government satellite images. His group analyzed the images' individual pixels to determine if they might contain the telltale light signature of a kelp canopy visible on the surface of the ocean. In this way, they compared the range and density of kelp every 16 days from the 1980s to a couple of years ago. "When we are looking at change through our own set of eyes, our scale is fairly small," Bell says. "Remote sensing provides scope." That scope comes with a cost in human effort. Bell's analysis looks at images captured as far back as the mid-1980s. Each pixel in them is 30 meters across (about the size of a baseball infield), and each image covers about 12,190 square miles (31,570 square kilometers), which means more than 35 million pixels per image. I can't help but think of the millions of hairs on an otter's head. These days Bell's team uses computers to automate the analysis, but a certain amount must still be completed by human eyes. "There's a new push called Floating Forests on a platform called Zooniverse," he tells me, where citizen scientists from around the globe can help analyze images. That brings us to 2021: as a part of his research, Bell co-authored a paper that made some waves in the news. The headlines read, "The Death of an Ecosystem," "The Collapse of Northern California Kelp Forests Will Be Hard to Reverse" and (my favorite in the *New York Times*) "Zombie Urchins Are Destroying Kelp Forests. Can't We Just Eat Them?" These articles, and many others like them, drew from the paper, which was published in *Communications Biology*. The picture it painted was pretty bleak: 90 percent of kelp in northern California were lost starting in 2014. I wanted to know "Did this decline represent a permanent loss of kelp forests? Or could they recover?" Bell answers, "We haven't seen the opportunity for kelp to rebound since 2014-2020 was an unprecedented warm period without much kelp recovery," adds that there's cause for concern: if this unprecedented warming keeps happening, decade after decade, we will lose species that depend on the kelp forests for food and shelter. So why is it important to understand kelp? "Kelp forests can grow and decline very quickly," Bell says. "We can see these massive cycles. If we [can] understand these patterns, if they transfer to other systems, we can use it as a model for how other ecosystems work." After our dive in Monterey Bay, Smith and Tinker published a paper confirming that the urchin barrens are caused by a change in behavior. If and when the urchins leave an area and return to their crevices, the kelp can regrow. The question remains: Will the sea stars ever return to save the kelp forests? Our world is changing in ways bigger than any single person can observe or understand. It will take a massive diversity of inquiry and effort to understand these dynamic systems and humans' role in them. From kelp to sea stars to urchins, what we know about the underwater world is often a tapestry of observations made by scientists, students, citizens and computers. Science is a process; it involves thousands of people working together across time, recording observations. It's 2024. The Monterey Bay Aquarium is 40 years old, and so am I. My daughter loves the aquarium. The otters are her favorite. We stand on the observation deck and look out at the bay. What will we see?

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