

Measles

Preventing the Spread in Healthcare

Who Is at Risk for Measles?

Anyone who is not immune to measles is at risk.

What Are Symptoms of Measles?

- High fever
- Cough
- Runny nose (coryza)
- Red, watery eyes (conjunctivitis)
- Rash (maculopapular)

How Can You Prevent Measles?

The most safe, effective way to protect yourself from measles is with the MMR (Measles, Mumps, and Rubella) Vaccine.

Two doses of MMR vaccine are about 97% effective at preventing measles; one dose is about 93% effective.

Measles is very contagious. It spreads through the air when an infected person breathes, talks, coughs or sneezes. You can get measles just by being in a room where a person with measles has been.

Complications of measles can be minor, like ear infections, or serious, like pneumonia and encephalitis.

Among children, illnesses with fever and rash can be common. Healthcare workers should pay attention to specific rash characteristics. The typical measles rash begins at hairline and progresses to face, neck, and trunk.

Lack of vaccination and international travel should signal consideration of measles, as well as exposure to someone else with measles or an illness with fever and rash.



92% of Latino children aged 19-35 months received their first MMR vaccine dose, while only 88% of Latino adolescents aged 13-17 years received a second dose.

To provide their children and their communities the best protection, encourage families to fully vaccinate their children against measles by getting both doses!



What Are the Best Steps for Measles Infection Prevention & Control?



1

Ensure all healthcare workers have acceptable presumptive evidence of immunity to measles.

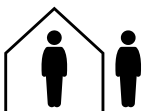
Find details at <https://bit.ly/4hmCt7V>.



2

Identify

Rapidly identify and isolate patients with known or suspected measles; adhere to standard and airborne precautions



3

Isolate

Immediately move patients with known or suspected measles to an isolated location, ideally an airborne infection isolation room (AIIR). If unavailable, use a private room with the door closed.



4

Inform

Set up a process to immediately notify public health authorities of suspected measles using information at <https://resources.cste.org/epiafterhours>

For help with patients presenting with suspected measles, pre-visit telephone triage, clinical care, and more, visit “Think Measles” from the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) at bit.ly/thinkmeasles.

View references at bit.ly/4f0XwML

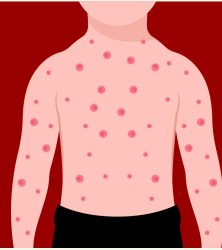
Measles

Preventing the Spread in Healthcare

Who is at Risk?

- Children younger than 5
- Adults older than 20
- Pregnant people
- People with weakened immune systems, such as from leukemia or HIV infection

Measles spread through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. You can get measles just by being in a room where a person with measles has been.



What Are the Symptoms?

- High fever
- Cough
- Runny nose (coryza)
- Red, watery eyes (conjunctivitis)
- Rash (maculopapular)

Consider measles in any patient presenting with a febrile rash illness, especially if unvaccinated for measles or traveled internationally in past 21 days.



How Can You Prevent Measles?

The most safe and effective way to protect yourself from measles is with the MMR Vaccine (Measles, Mumps, and Rubella).

Among teens ages 13-17, MMR vaccine coverage was lowest among Latinos compared to those of other races and ethnicities.



What Are the Best Steps for Infection Prevention & Control?



1

Ensure all healthcare providers (HCP) have presumptive evidence of immunity to measles.



2

Rapidly identify and isolate patients with known or suspected measles.



3

Adhere to standard and airborne precautions for patients with known or suspected measles.



4

Routinely promote and facilitate respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette.



5

Make considerations for a measles outbreak or exposure involving large numbers of patients who require airborne precautions.



6

Train and educate HCP with job- or task-specific education and training.



7

Appropriately manage exposed and ill HCP and establish reporting within hospitals and to public health authorities. Find reporting info at cste.org/page/EpiOnCall.

For help with patients presenting with suspected measles, pre-visit telephone triage, clinical care, and more, visit “Think Measles” from the American Academy of Pediatrics at bit.ly/thinkmeasles.

All information here is from the CDC or AAP. View references at bit.ly/4f0XwML

Infection Prevention & Control: Measles

Who is at Risk?

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How Can You Prevent Measles?

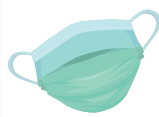
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01

Ensure that all healthcare providers (HCP) have presumptive evidence of immunity to measles.



02

Minimize potential measles exposures by rapidly identifying and isolating patients with known or suspected measles.



03

Adhere to standard and airborne precautions for patients with known or suspected measles.



04

Manage measles exposures by routinely promoting and facilitating respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette.



05

Considerations for a measles outbreak or exposure involving large numbers of patients who require Airborne Precautions.



06

Train and educate healthcare personnel with job- or task-specific education and training.



07

Appropriately manage exposed and ill HCP and establish reporting within hospitals and to public health authorities.

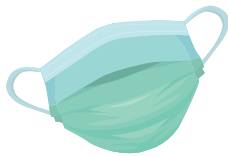
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Infection Prevention & Control: Measles



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Ensure that all healthcare providers (HCP) have presumptive evidence of immunity to measles.



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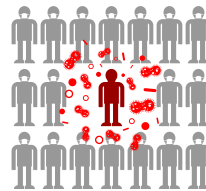
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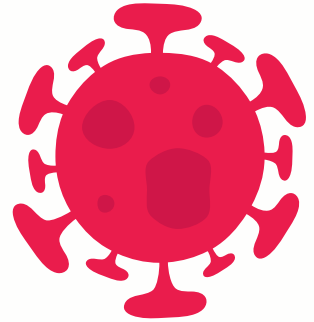
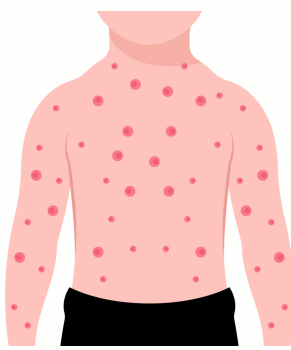
Guide to Understanding Measles



What are measles?

Measles are a contagious, infectious disease caused by a virus.

Measles can cause serious health complications, especially in children younger than 5 years old.



Symptoms

Measles symptoms appear 7 to 14 days after contact with the virus. Common measles symptoms include:

- **High fever (may spike to more than 104° F)**
- **Cough**
- **Runny nose (coryza)**
- **Red, watery eyes (conjunctivitis)**
- **Rash**



Who is at risk?

- **Children younger than 5 years of age**
- **Adults older than 20 years of age**
- **Pregnant people**
- **People with weakened immune systems, such as from leukemia or HIV infection**

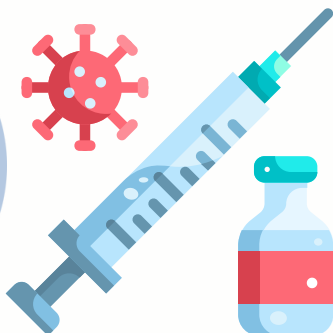
Anyone that doesn't have the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine is at risk. Other groups at risk of measles include:



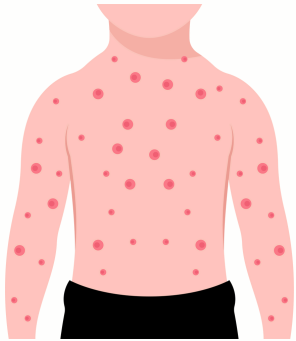
Prevention

Measles spread through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. You can get measles just by being in a room where a person with measles has been.

The most safe and effective way to protect yourself from measles is with the MMR vaccine.



Guide to Understanding Measles



What are measles?

Measles (Rubella) is a contagious, infectious disease caused by a virus. Measles can cause serious health complications, especially in children younger than 5 years old.

Common complications are ear infections and diarrhea. Serious complications include pneumonia and encephalitis.



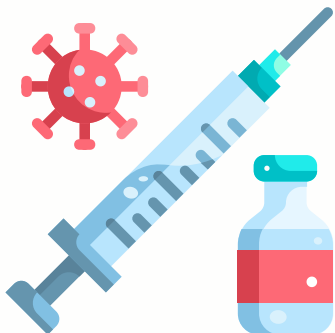
Symptoms

Measles symptoms appear 7 to 14 days after contact with the virus. Common measles symptoms include high fever (may spike to more than 104° F), cough, runny nose (coryza), red, watery eyes (conjunctivitis), and rash.



Who is at risk?

Anyone that doesn't have the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine is at risk. Other groups at risk of measles include children younger than 5 years of age, adults older than 20 years of age, pregnant people, and people with weakened immune systems, such as from leukemia or HIV infection.



Prevention

Measles spread through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. You can get measles just by being in a room where a person with measles has been. The most safe and effective way to protect yourself from measles is with the MMR vaccine.