

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

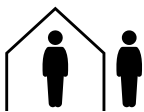
Ensure all healthcare workers have acceptable presumptive evidence of immunity to measles.

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