

# MEASLES:

## Important considerations



suspect



report



confirm



prevent

- ✓ Measles is a highly infectious respiratory illness that is spread through coughs, sneezes, and breathing.
- ✓ The measles virus can linger in the air for 2 hours or more after an ill person has left the space.
- ✓ There are multiple outbreaks of measles occurring around the United States.

## WHO'S AT RISK → INCUBATION → SYMPTOMS



- Babies who are too young for vaccine (<12 months)
- Immunocompromised people
- Unimmunized pregnant women
- Unvaccinated people

Average: **14 days**  
(range 7-21 days)

- High fever (up to 104 F)
- Runny nose
- Cough
- Red, watery eyes
- Rash (spreads from head to toe)
- Koplik spots (sometimes)



**Measles complications can include: pneumonia, encephalitis, and/or death**

**How infectious is measles?**

**One person can infect 12-18 susceptible people**



Travel to a place where measles is endemic or an outbreak is occurring

## RISK FACTORS



Contact with someone who has measles

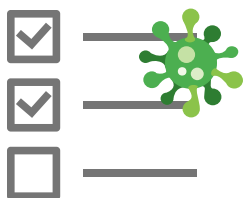


Not receiving a measles vaccine (MMR)



Visitors from areas where measles is occurring

### SUSPECT



Evaluate signs and symptoms and risk factors to determine if measles is high on the suspicion list.

### REPORT



Measles is **immediately reportable** to local public health. Reporting should not wait until lab results are available. If you suspect measles, report it ASAP.

### CONFIRM



A diagnosis of measles is confirmed by prompt laboratory testing. **The gold standard** is PCR and can be performed as soon as possible following rash onset. This should be paired with a blood test that detects IgM antibody production.

### PREVENT



The measles vaccine (MMR) is extremely effective against preventing the disease in those who are >12 months of age. **Two doses of MMR are 97% effective.**

For more information, contact your local health department



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