

Measles (Rubeola) Suspicion Checklist for local public health

Any individual with a rash illness that the healthcare provider suspects might be measles should be handled as a suspect case until testing proves otherwise. However, the degree of suspicion may vary depending on the responses to the following criteria:

Suspect Case Name:				DOB:
	Yes	No	Unk	
Born Before 1957?				
Prior History of the Disease?				Date:
Titer				Date:
Vaccination Status				
Unvaccinated:				
Vaccinated:				Dose one date:
				Dose two date:
Clinical Presentation				
Rash				Rash location:
				Rash onset date:
Fever				Temp:
				Fever onset date:
Cough				
Runny nose				
Koplik spots				
Conjunctivitis				
Travel History Out of State?				Where:
				Date(s):
Visitors from Out of State?				Where:
				Date(s):
Contact with Known Measles Case?				Where:
				Date(s):
Pregnant				Weeks gestation:
Immunocompromised				Condition(s):
Case Definition Met?				If yes, consider the person a highly suspect case and recommend testing.
Specimen collection				
Nasopharyngeal or throat swab				
Urine specimen				
Blood for serology				
Laboratory Performing the Tests				
DPHHS CDEpi Notified?				Date:
				Who:

NOTE: Please contact CDEpi at 406-444-0273 for consultation. Laboratories may be Montana Public Health Laboratory at 1-800-821-7284 for information on proper specimen collection, handling and shipping instructions.

Measles (Rubeola)

2013 Case Definition

CSTE Position Statement(s)

- 12-ID-07

Clinical Description

An acute illness characterized by:

- Generalized, maculopapular rash lasting ≥ 3 days; **and**
- Temperature $\geq 101^\circ\text{F}$ or 38.3°C ; **and**
- Cough, coryza, or conjunctivitis.

Case Classification

Probable

In the absence of a more likely diagnosis, an illness that meets the clinical description with:

- No epidemiologic linkage to a laboratory-confirmed measles case; **and**
- Noncontributory or no measles laboratory testing.

Confirmed

An acute febrile rash illness[†] with:

- Isolation of measles virus[‡] from a clinical specimen; or
- Detection of measles-virus specific nucleic acid[‡] from a clinical specimen using polymerase chain reaction; or
- IgG seroconversion[‡] or a significant rise in measles immunoglobulin G antibody[‡] using any evaluated and validated method; or
- A positive serologic test for measles immunoglobulin M antibody^{‡§}; or
- Direct epidemiologic linkage to a case confirmed by one of the methods above.

[†] Temperature does not need to reach $\geq 101^\circ\text{F}/38.3^\circ\text{C}$ and rash does not need to last ≥ 3 days.

[‡] Not explained by MMR vaccination during the previous 6-45 days.

[§] Not otherwise ruled out by other confirmatory testing or more specific measles testing in a public health laboratory.

Case Classification Comment(s)

CDC does not request or accept reports of suspect cases so this category is no longer needed for national reporting purposes.