

# MEASLES:

## Important considerations



- ✓ Europe is experiencing a large measles outbreak with over 41,000 cases of reported in 2018.
- ✓ In the U.S., 220 cases have been reported from 25 states and D.C. as of November 3rd, 2018.
- ✓ The last case of measles reported in Montana was in 1990.

## WHO'S AT RISK → INCUBATION → SYMPTOMS



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

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

## RISK FACTORS



Travel to a place where measles is endemic



Contact with someone who has measles

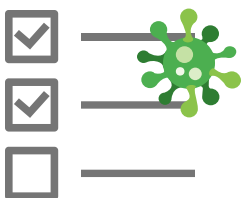


Not receiving a measles vaccine (MMR)



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. Blood tests for IgM and IgG antibody production may also be helpful.

### 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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