

1)General Public Inquiries regarding Measles:

See below for recommendations as per letter from MB Health:

“We are advising the public to ensure that their measles immunization is up to date. Please see below for immunization recommendations for all patients in MB”:

Children (12 months to 17 years of age) Two doses of measles-containing vaccine should be given for routine immunization of children and for immunization of children and adolescents who have missed measles immunization on the routine schedule. MMRV vaccine may be used in children aged 12 months to 12 years.

Adults (18 years of age and older)

Routine immunization: adults **born before 1970** are generally presumed to have acquired natural immunity to measles; however, some of these individuals may be susceptible. Adults without contraindications, **born in 1970 or later** who do not have documented evidence of receiving measles-containing vaccine on or after their first birthday, or laboratory evidence of immunity, or a history of laboratory confirmed measles infection should be immunized with one dose of MMR vaccine.

Health care workers, regardless of their year of birth, who do not have documented evidence of receiving two doses of measles-containing vaccine on or after their first birthday, or laboratory evidence of immunity, or a history of laboratory confirmed measles disease should receive two doses of MMR vaccine.

Students in post-secondary educational settings, **born in 1970 or later**, who do not have documented evidence of receiving two doses of measles-containing vaccine on or after their first birthday, or laboratory evidence of immunity, or a history of laboratory confirmed measles disease should receive two doses of MMR vaccine. In students **born before 1970**, administration of one dose of MMR vaccine should be considered.

Military personnel, regardless of their year of birth, who do not have documented evidence of receiving two doses of measles-containing vaccine on or after their first birthday, or laboratory evidence of immunity, or a history of laboratory confirmed measles disease should receive two doses of MMR vaccine.

Travellers to destinations outside of North America, **born in 1970 or later**, who do not have documented evidence of receiving two doses of measles-containing vaccine on or after their first birthday, or laboratory evidence of immunity, or a history of laboratory confirmed measles disease should receive two doses of measles-containing vaccine. Travellers **born before 1970** who do not have documented evidence of receiving a measles-containing vaccine on or after their first birthday should receive one dose of MMR vaccine.

- Check Immunization records.
- Provide MMR if susceptible. Offices may need to order MMR as needed based on public demand.

Calls from MDs/health care providers or clients that are symptomatic:

Assess as follows:

<p>Probable Case</p>	<p>Clinical illness</p> <p>in the absence of appropriate laboratory tests</p> <p>OR</p> <p>in the absence of an epidemiologic link to a laboratory-confirmed case</p> <p>OR</p> <p>in a person who has recently travelled to an area of known measles activity</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Clinical Case</p>	<p>Clinical illness is characterized by all of the following features:</p> <p>fever of 38.3° C or greater</p> <p>cough, coryza or conjunctivitis</p> <p>generalized maculopapular rash for at least 3 days</p>	<p>No</p>

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If MD/health care provider calling: Refer to MB Health Letter as below

“If a patient presents with a history of fever and rash, isolate immediately and have them put on a mask. Please advise patients to wear a mask if they present to any healthcare facility, such as a laboratory, emergency department or other clinic. Suspect patients in the Emergency Room should be placed under Airborne Precautions. If you suspect measles, please collect an NP swab and/or urine for measles virus isolation and blood for serologic testing (measles IgG and IgM). “

Clients should be advised to self- isolate (ie: avoid public places, public transit, gatherings or travel) until further direction by Public Health and/or health care provider.

If client meets criteria as above gather info using the attached “**Measles Stats Form**”.

(This form should be used for gathering data regarding all measles inquiries)

*Contact CD Coordinator for further direction if client meets criteria of clinical case.

3) **For general calls received from a client in the community; or was a contact to a lab confirmed case and is symptomatic (meeting the clinical case criteria as above)**

Advise them to call their MD/or health care provider ahead of time alerting them that they may have measles (this is so MD can assess)

If client meets the clinical criteria gather info using the attached “**Measles Stats Form**”.

*Contact CD Coordinator for further direction if client meets criteria of clinical case.

See below for further teaching and education:

What should I do if I think I have measles?

If you have fever and a rash and think you may have measles, especially if you have been in contact with someone with measles or traveled to an area with a measles outbreak, have yourself examined by a health care professional. It is best to call ahead so that you can be seen quickly and without infecting other people. Measles can spread easily in places like waiting rooms and emergency rooms. The doctor or triage nurse can make sure that you are taken into a closed area for an examination and attend the clinic at a time when the waiting room is empty. Bring your immunization record with you. A physical examination, blood test, and throat swab or urine sample will be collected to make the diagnosis of measles.

How can I prevent spreading measles to others?

The measles virus can be spread for up to 4 days after the rash appears. If you have measles you can help prevent spreading it to others by:

Staying at home for at least 4 days after the rash first appeared.

- Washing your hands regularly.
- Coughing or sneezing into a tissue or sleeve rather than your hands.
- Not sharing food, drinks or cigarettes, or kissing others.

What is the home treatment?

After seeing a health care provider, the following home treatment tips may help you to be more comfortable while you rest and recover.

- Drink plenty of fluids such as water, juice and soup, especially if you have a fever.
- Get plenty of rest.

March 18, 2014