## Measles 2015: What We Need to Know

Produced by the Alabama Department of Public Health Video Communications and Distance Learning Division

# **Faculty**

Karen Landers, MD, FAAP
Assistant State Health Officer
Tuberculosis Control
and Immunization
Alabama Department of Public Health

### **Myth About Measles**

- · Myth #1: Measles isn't that serious
  - Severe complications from measles can lead to hospitalization, permanent disability, or even death
  - Measles is a leading cause of vaccine – preventable death among children worldwide

### What is Measles?

- Acute, highly contagious viral respiratory disease
- · Caused by RNA virus
- Transmitted by direct contact respiratory droplets and can also be airborne

## Measles Elimination Was a Success

 99% decrease in measles in the United States since the introduction of inactivated vaccine in 1963 and subsequent use of the live vaccine in 1967

## Measles Elimination Was a Success

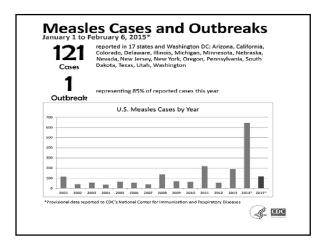
- Resurgence of measles in 1989 -1991 due to low vaccine rates among preschool children
- Up to 5% of recipients did not respond to one dose

## Measles Elimination Was a Success

 Implementation of two dose MMR schedule resulted in measles no longer being endemic in the United States by the year 2000

# And Now Measles is a Public Health Concern

- Increase in imported cases of measles in 2014
- Increase in imported cases of measles in 2015
- Reduction in vaccine rates among susceptible children



## **Myth About Measles**

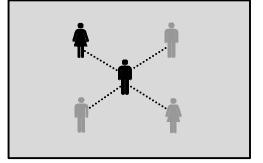
- Myth #2: Measles is a disease of the past, and isn't relevant today
  - The US experienced a record number of cases during 2014 (644 cases from 27 states reported to CDC)
  - Measles is highly contagious and can spread rapidly among unvaccinated people

# Measles is Highly Contagious and Easily Spread

- Incubation period 7 21 days with average of about 14 days
- Attack rate if susceptible and exposed = 90% or greater
- Contagious from 4 days prior to rash until 4 days after onset of rash

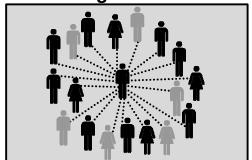
# How Contagious is Ebola? Each Ebola patient infects 1 - 2 people

# **How Contagious is Influenza?**



Each influenza patient infects 1 - 4 people

# **How Contagious is Measles?**



Each measles patient infects 12 - 18 people

# Clinical Presentation of Measles

- Fever of 101° F
  - -can be as high as 105° F
- Erythematous, maculopapular rash starting on forehead and spreading over entire body

# Clinical Presentation of Measles

- The "Three C's" and (sometimes) a "K"
  - -Cough
  - -Coryza
  - -Conjunctivitis
  - -Koplik spots









Courtesy of http://www.vaccineinformation.org/photos/measiac005.jpg

# Special Considerations in View of Resurgence in US

- Is the patient old enough to be vaccinated with MMR or MMRV?
- Has the patient been vaccinated with MMR or MMRV?

# Special Considerations in View of Resurgence in US

- Has the patient traveled internationally or domestically to an area frequented by international travelers?
- Has the patient been in an area where there is a community or ongoing measles outbreak?

# **Evidence of Measles Immunity**

- Documentation of age appropriate MMR vaccine
- Laboratory evidence of immunity to measles
- Laboratory confirmation of measles disease
- Born prior to 1957

#### It is Not Just Measles

- Measles can lead to medical complications
  - -Otitis media
  - -Pneumonia
  - -Croup
  - -Diarrhea

#### It is Not Just Measles

- -Acute encephalitis
  - 1 / 1,000 patients
- Death from respiratory or neurologic complication
  - 1 to 3 / 1,000 patients

## High Risk Patients Are Especially at Risk

- · Children less than 5 years of age
- Immunocompromised patients
  - -Leukemia
  - -Human Immunodeficiency Virus
  - -Other immune deficiencies

## Measles in Non Immune Pregnant Women

- · Spontaneous abortion
- · Premature birth
- · Low birth weight

# A Very Severe Complication of Measles: Sub-acute Sclerosing Panencephalitis

- · Rare degenerative CNS disease
- · Behavioral and intellectual difficulties
- Seizures
- Occurs 7 10 years after measles disease
- Risk of 4 11 cases of SSPE / 100,000

#### **Measles Infection Control**

- Immediately isolate a suspected measles patient
- Standard and airborne precautions
- · Measles is a notifiable disease

# Reporting Measles in Alabama

- Report to the Alabama Department of Public Health within 24 hours
- · Call local health department
- After hours, call 1 800 338 8374

# What are Clinical Features for Testing for Measles?

- Generalized, maculopapular rash lasting three days or longer
- Temperature of 101° F or greater
- Cough, coryza and conjunctivitis

## **Measles Laboratory Testing**

- · Serum Specimen for measles IgM
- Throat or Nasopharyngeal Swab for RT - PCR
- Transport to Alabama Department of Public Health Bureau of Clinical Laboratories
  - -www.adph.org/bcl

# **Myth About Measles**

- Myth #3: MMR vaccine causes autism
  - Concerns about links between vaccines and autism are baseless
  - Many expert groups including the IOM, the AAP, and the CDC agree that there is no link between the measles vaccine and autism

#### **Measles Vaccine**

- Safe
- Effective
- Can be implemented as a preventive measure in measles outbreaks in unvaccinated patients as young as 6 months of age

# **A Final Thought**

- Measles is a highly preventable disease
- Vaccinate and spare children this significant and sometimes deadly disease

#### References

- Red Book, 2012 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases, American Academy of Pediatrics, Measles, pages 489 - 499
- Red Book (Early Release of Measles Chapter), 2015 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases, American Academy of Pediatrics
- www.cdc.gov/measles/hcp.index.html
- · www.vaccineinformation.org/photos
- www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6204 a1.htm