

# **Record High US Measles Cases: Patient Vaccination, Clinical Assessment and Management**

**Clinician Outreach and  
Communication Activity (COCA)  
Webinar  
July 1, 2014**

Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response  
Division of Strategic National Stockpile



# Objectives

**At the conclusion of this session, the participant will be able to accomplish the following:**

- ❑ Discuss the current status of measles outbreaks in the U.S.**
- ❑ Describe the clinical presentation of measles and the guidelines for patient assessment and management**
- ❑ Outline CDC vaccination recommendations for the general public, international travelers, and healthcare professionals**
- ❑ Identify CDC measles resources and training materials for clinicians**

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# TODAY'S PRESENTER



**Jane Seward, MBBS, MPH**

Deputy Director

Division of Viral Diseases

National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

# Record High US Measles Cases: Patient Vaccination, Clinical Assessment and Management

**Jane Seward, MMBS, MPH**

Deputy Director, Division of Viral Diseases  
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

COCA Call  
July 1, 2014

National Center for Immunization & Respiratory Diseases



## What is Measles

- ❑ Febrile rash illness caused by measles virus
- ❑ Among the most contagious of infectious diseases
- ❑ Preventable with a highly effective vaccine that is recommended in routine immunization schedules

## Measles Transmission

- ❑ **Transmitted via respiratory droplets and aerosol**
  - ❑ spread by coughing and sneezing, close personal contact or direct contact with infected nasal or throat secretions
- ❑ **Contagious from 4 days before to 4 days after rash onset**
- ❑  **$R_0 = 12-16$  with secondary attack rates in susceptible household contacts  $\sim 90\%$**

## Clinical Presentation

### ❑ Prodrome (2-4 days)

- ❑ Fever (up to 105°F)
- ❑ Cough, Coryza, and/or Conjunctivitis (the three "C's")
- ❑ Enanthem (on mucous membranes) (Koplik spots)

### ❑ Rash ~14 days after exposure (range 7-21 days)

## Measles Rash

- ❑ Erythematous maculopapular rash
  - ❑ Spreads from head to trunk to extremities
  - ❑ May become confluent
- ❑ Rash lasts for 5-6 days and fades in order of appearance



# Measles Complications

More common in children < 5 years and adults

Diarrhea	8%
Otitis media	7-9%
Pneumonia	1-6%
Encephalitis	1 per 1,000 cases
Death	1 -3 per 1,000 cases
Subacute Sclerosing Panencephalitis (SSPE)	1 per 100,000 cases 7-10 years after measles

# Global Burden of Measles

## ❑ Deaths

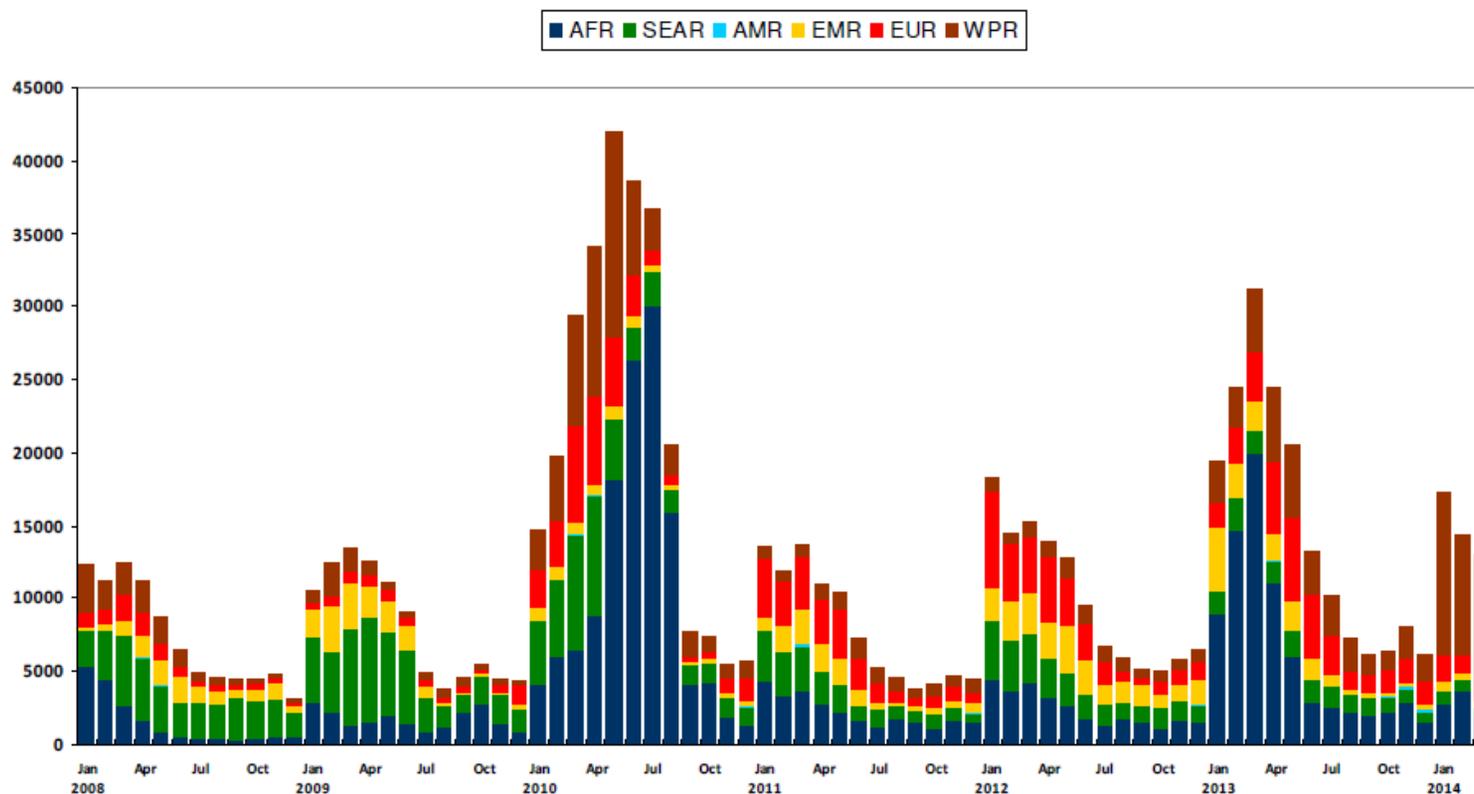
- ❑ Estimated 2.6 million deaths/year in 1980
- ❑ 78% decrease in estimated deaths from 2000 to 2012
  - ❑ 122,000 deaths in 2012 (~14 deaths/hour)
- ❑ Remains a leading cause of vaccine preventable deaths in children < 5 years old

## ❑ Complications with sequelae include blindness

## ❑ Cases

- ❑ Estimated 20 million per year
- ❑ 77% decrease in reported measles incidence from 2000 to 2012

## Measles Case Distribution by Month and WHO Regions, 2008-2014



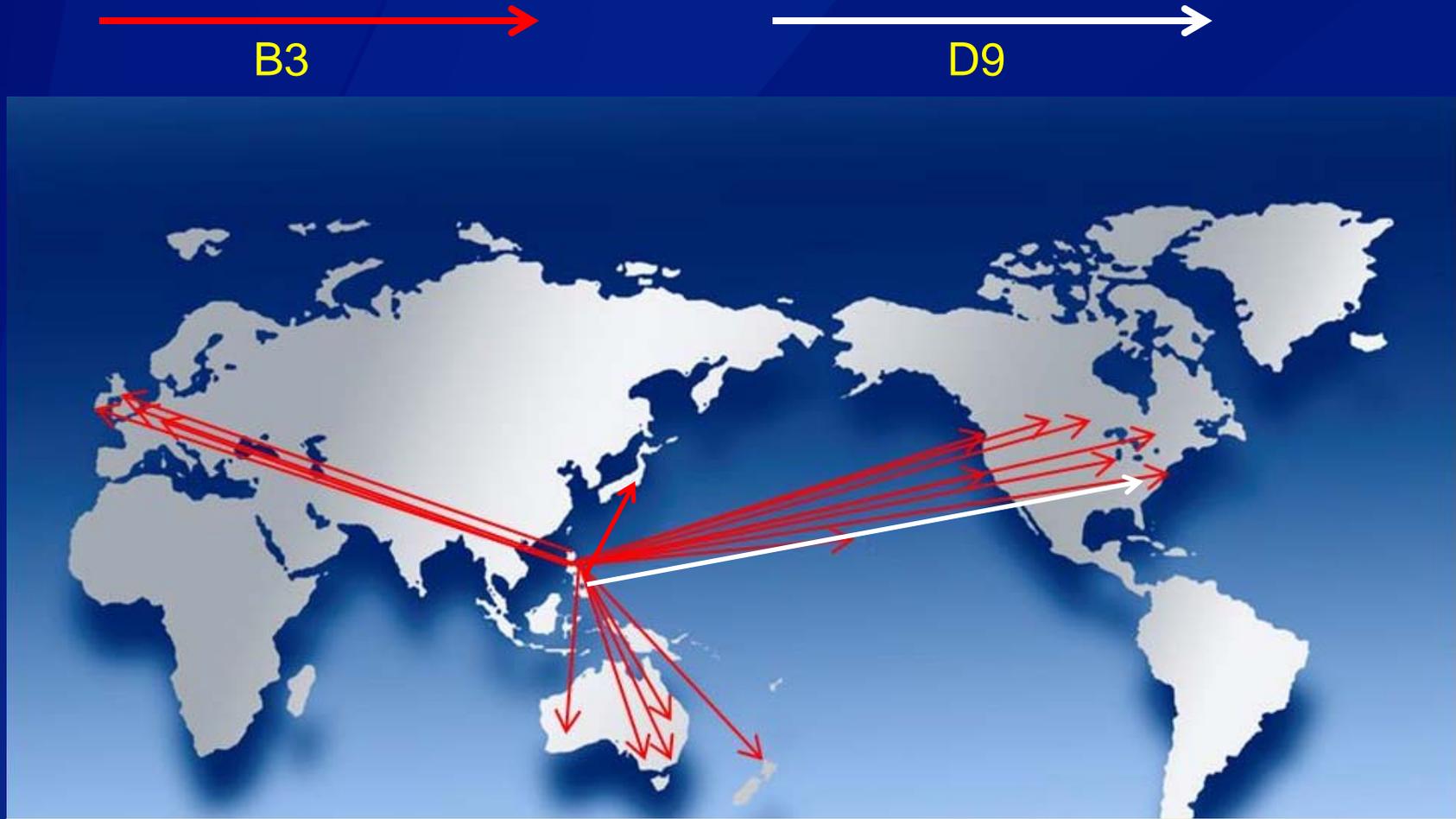
This is surveillance data, hence for the last month, the data may be incomplete.

SEAR India is not included in this graph.

Data source: surveillance DEF file  
Data in HQ as of 5 May 2014

As of 27 May 2013, South Sudan has reassigned to the Africa region (AFR) from the Eastern Mediterranean region (EMR).





**Global transmission patterns of measles viruses from the Philippines, 2014**

## **Measles Annual Disease Burden U.S. Decade Prior to Vaccine (1950s)**

- ❑ 3-4 million estimated and ~ 500,000 reported cases**
- ❑ 48,000 hospitalizations**
- ❑ 4,000 encephalitis cases**
- ❑ 450-500 deaths**

# Measles and MMR Vaccines

## ❑ Live, viral vaccines

- ❑ Measles vaccine licensed in 1963
- ❑ Combination MMR vaccine licensed in 1971
  - ❑ Only MMR vaccine is available now in the US

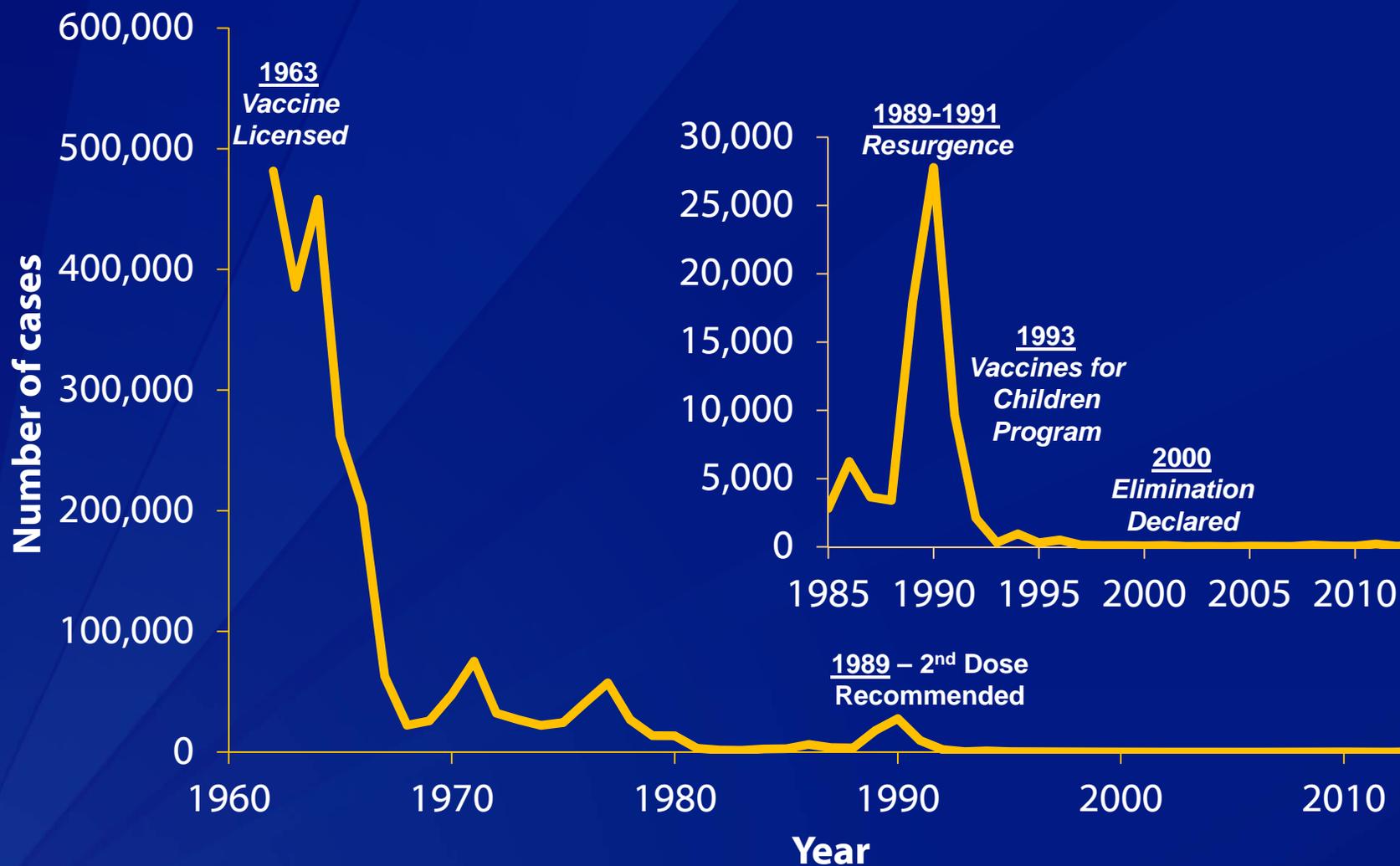
## ❑ Excellent safety profile with 50+ years use

- ❑ Low risk of febrile seizures in children 12-23 months (1 in 3,000 doses)
- ❑ Temporary pain/stiffness in joints, mostly in teenage or adult women
- ❑ Temporary low platelet count – ITP (~ 1 out of 30,000 doses)

## ❑ Vaccine Effectiveness

- ❑ 1-dose: ~93%
- ❑ 2-dose: ~97%

# Measles Cases, United States, 1962-2014\*



\*2014 case count preliminary as of June 20

## Reported Measles Incidence United States, 1992-2014\*

Cases/  
100,000



\*2014 case count preliminary as of June 20

# Measles Elimination\* in the U.S.

- Declared in 2000 and achieved due to:
  - High two-dose vaccine coverage
  - High quality measles surveillance and response
  - Improved measles control in the World Health Organization Region of the Americas
- Elimination does not mean “gone forever” - imported cases and limited spread occur every year

\* Defined as interruption of continuous measles transmission for lasting > 12 months

## Measles Cases and Incidence by Age and Vaccination Status, U.S. 2001-2008

Age group	US residents			All	Incidence <sup>a</sup>
	Unvaccinated	Vaccinated	Unknown vaccination status		
<6 months	4 (100)	0	0	4 (1)	0.2
6–11 months	58 (98)	1 (2)	0	59 (13)	3.5
12–15 months	24 (80)	3 (10)	3 (10)	30 (7)	2.6
16 months to 4 years	30 (79)	6 (16)	2 (5)	38 (9)	0.3
5–9 years	35 (90)	3 (8)	1 (3)	39 (9)	0.3
10–19 years	71 (78)	18 (20)	2 (2)	91 (21)	0.3
20–39 years	35 (30)	43 (37)	38 (33)	116 (26)	0.13
40–59 years	26 (47)	6 (11)	23 (42)	55 (13)	0.08
≥60 years	4 (67)	0	2 (33)	6 (1)	0.01
Total	287 (66)	80 (18)	71 (16)	438	0.14

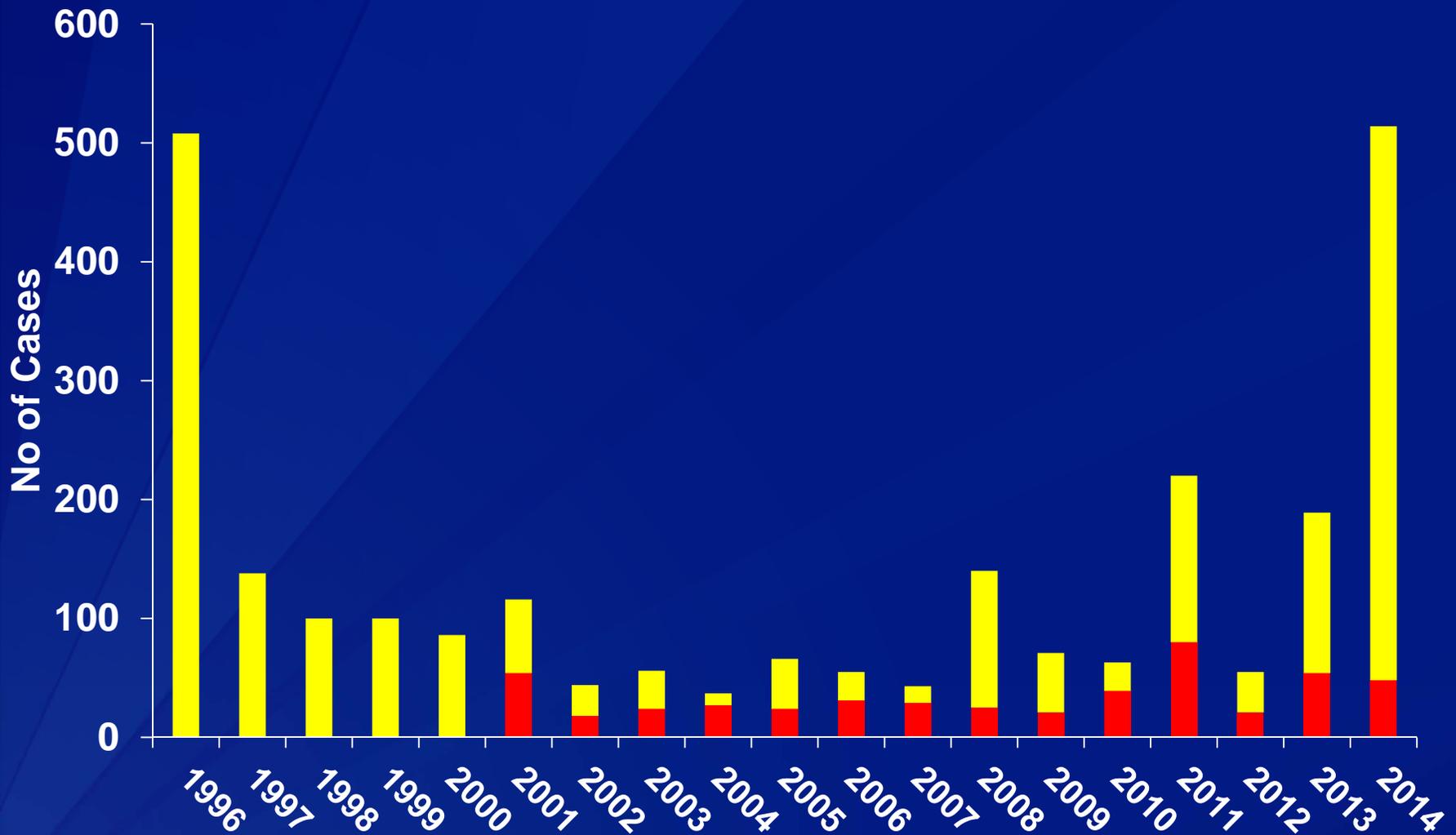
← 20/58

← 11/24

Unvaccinated and traveled abroad

# Measles, United States, 2001-Present\*

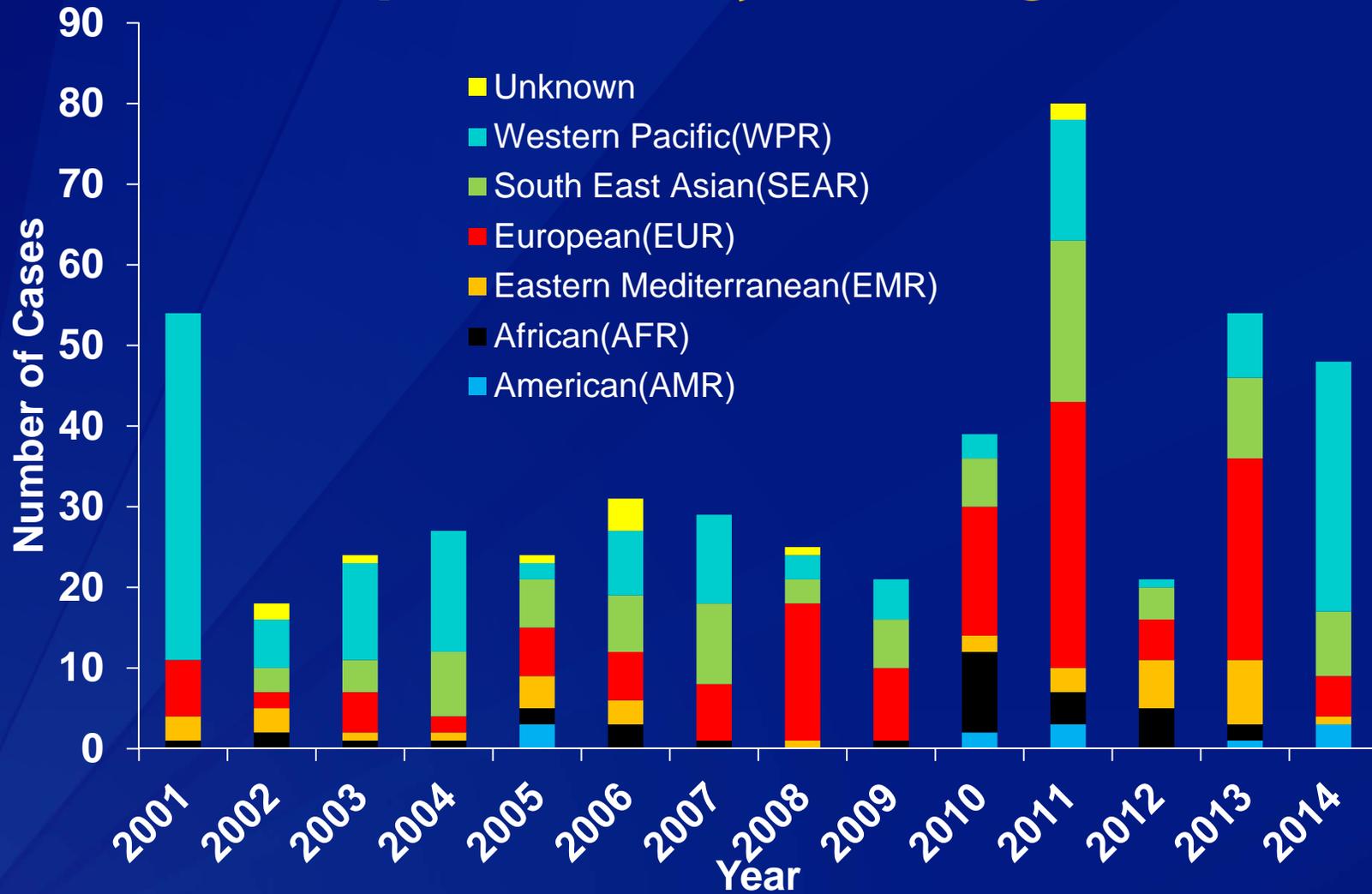
(Importations indicated by red bar, available since 2001)



\*2014 case count preliminary as of June 20

# Measles, United States, 2001-2014\*

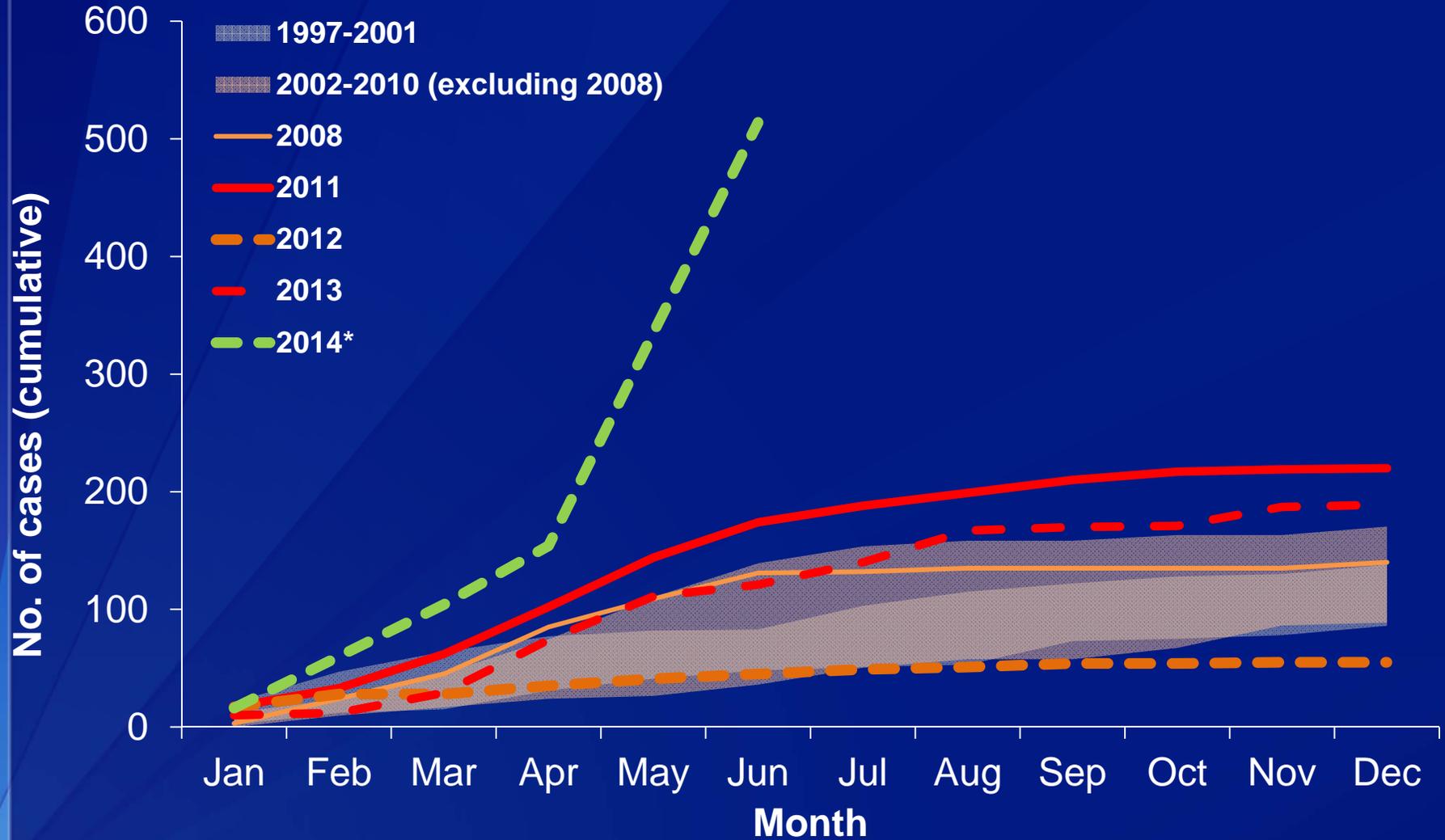
## Importations by WHO Region



\*2014 case count preliminary as of June 20

# Measles, U.S., 1997-2014\*

## Cumulative Number by Month of Rash Onset



\* As of June 20, 2014 (data incomplete for June)

## Measles U.S. 2014\*

### ❑ 514 cases reported from 20 states including 16 outbreaks

- ❑ 48 importations
  - ❑ 23 from the Philippines
  - ❑ 43 (90%) US residents
- ❑ 98% cases import-associated
- ❑ 56 cases (11%) hospitalized

### ❑ Cases in US residents (N=506)

- ❑ 81% unvaccinated
- ❑ 12% unknown vaccination status (most are adults)
- ❑ 7% vaccinated
- ❑ Among unvaccinated
  - ❑ 87% were personal belief exemptors
  - ❑ 3% travelers age 6 months to 2 years
  - ❑ 7% were too young to be vaccinated
  - ❑ 3% unknown/misc

\* Provisional reports to CDC through June 20, 2014

## Measles, United States, Jan – June 20, 2014 Source of Importations (N=48)

WHO Region	# of cases	Countries of travel
African	0	
Eastern Mediterranean	1	Pakistan
European	5	Dubai/Germany/London (1), Republic of Georgia (1), Netherlands (1), France/Belgium
Americas	3	Brazil (1), Canada (1), Chile (1)
South-East Asia	8	India (6), Indonesia (1), Thailand/South Korea (1)
Western Pacific	31	China (3), Philippines (23), Singapore (1), Saipan (1), Vietnam (1), SE Asia/Philippines (1) , FSM (1)

\*Reflects travel patterns to and from the US for residents and visitors as well as measles activity at regional and country level

# Measles Outbreaks with 20 or more Cases, United States, 2001-2014\*

Year	Outbreak Name	State	Cases #	Import Status	Genotype	Setting	1st & last rash onsets	Duration	Median Age	Age Range
2014	Knox County	OH	340*	Imported (Philippines)	D9	Community	3/24/2014 – 5/7/2014	12 weeks +	22 y	0 mos – 52 y
2013	Brooklyn	NYC	58	Imported (UK)	D8	Household/ community	3/13/2013 – 6/9/2013	13 weeks	10 y (early) 19 mos (late)	0 mos – 32 y
2005	Tippecanoe County	IN	34	Imported (Romania)	D4	Church/ household	5/16/2005 - 6/24/2005	6 weeks	12 y	9 mo - 49 y
2008	DuPage/Cook County	IL	30	Imported-virus	D4	Homeschool	5/17/2008 - 7/3/2008	7 weeks	10 y	8 mo - 43 y
2013	Stokes/Orange County	NC	23	Imported (India)	D8	Community	4/5/2013 – 5/7/2013	5 weeks	14 y	12 mo -59 y
2013	Tarrant/Denton County	TX	21	Imported (Indonesia)	D9	Church	7/21/2013 – 8/21/2013	5 weeks	11 y	4 mos – 44 y
2011	Hennepin County	MN	21	Imported (Kenya)	B3	Shelter	2/15/2011 - 4/24/2011	10 weeks	23 m	3 mo - 51 y
2008	Brooklyn/ Kings County	NYC	21	Imported (Israel, Belgium)	D4	Community	2/17/2008 - 4/25/2008	10 weeks	15 m	5 mo - 11 y
2014	Manhattan	NYC	20	Imported-virus	B3	Community	2/16/2014 – 3/24/2014	5 weeks	23 y	3 mo – 36 y

\*as of June 20, 2014

## Measles outbreak response has a high economic burden in the U.S.

Year	Location	Number of cases (outbreaks)	Estimated public health cost*
2011	US	107 (16)	\$2.7-5.3M
2011	Utah	13 (2)	>\$330,000
2008	California	12 (1)	\$125,000
2008	Arizona	14 (1)	\$800,000 (limited to cost for 2 hospitals to respond to 7 cases in their facilities)
2005	Indiana	34 (1)	\$168,000
2004	Iowa	1	\$142,000

\*Public health and health care costs expended to control the spread of measles

# Keys to Measles Prevention Diagnosis, & Response

## ❑ Vaccine

- ❑ Vaccine coverage to maintain high population immunity

## ❑ Measles diagnosis

- ❑ Clinical history and examination
- ❑ Specimen collection and lab testing

## ❑ Case Response

- ❑ Reporting
- ❑ Contact Investigation
- ❑ Presumptive evidence of immunity
- ❑ Isolation and Quarantine
- ❑ Post Exposure Prophylaxis

# MMR Vaccine Routine Recommendations\*

## ☐ Children and adolescents

- ☐ Two doses at 12-15 months and 4-6 years or at least 28 days after the first dose
- ☐ Catch up vaccination as needed

## ☐ Adults without evidence of measles immunity

- ☐ Two doses (healthcare personnel, post high school students, travelers)
- ☐ One dose (others)

2013 ACIP Recommendations at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr6204.pdf>

\*ACIP, AAP/COID, AAFP, ACOG, ACP, ACNM available at <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/adult.html>

## MMR Vaccine Travel Recommendations

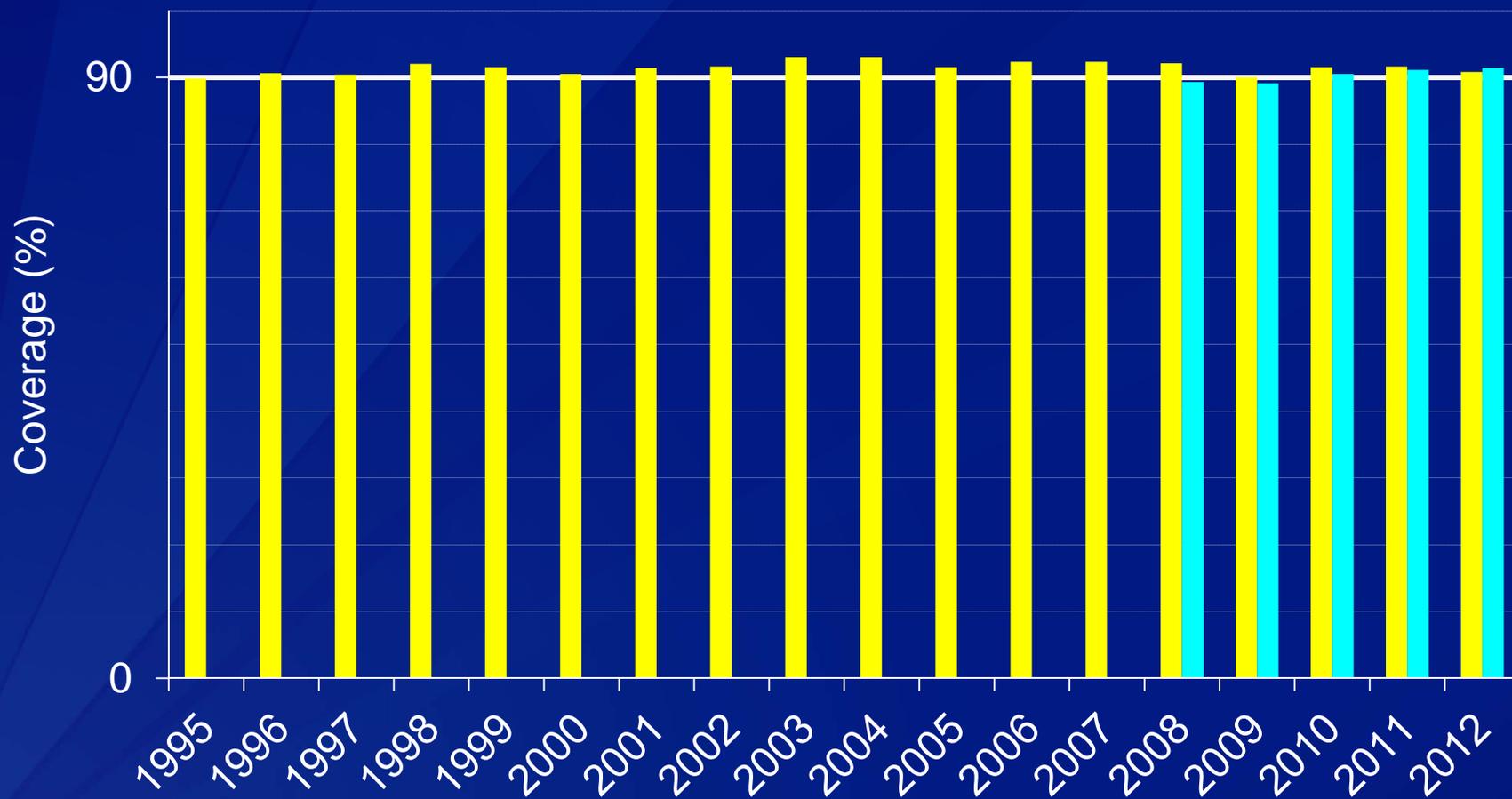
- ❑ **Persons aged  $\geq 12$  months without other evidence of immunity should receive 2 doses\***
  - ❑ Includes providing a 2<sup>nd</sup> dose to children prior to age 4-6 yrs
  - ❑ Includes adults\*\* who have only received one routine dose in the past
- ❑ **Children aged 6-11 months should receive 1 dose**
  - ❑ If vaccinated at age 6-11 months, still need 2 subsequent doses at age  $\geq 12$  months

\* 2nd dose of MMR vaccine should be administered at least 28 days after the 1<sup>st</sup> dose

\*\* Born in 1957 or later

# MMR Vaccination Coverage National Immunization Survey, U.S., 1995-2012

■ MMR 1+ (19-35 mo) ■ MMR 2+ (13-17 yr)



NIS data available at <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/imz-coverage.html>

## **Suspected Measles: Diagnosis and Response**

- ❑ Many U.S healthcare professionals have never seen a case of measles**
- ❑ Delay in diagnosis contributes to transmission**
- ❑ Consider measles in differential diagnosis of febrile rash illness**
  - ❑ e.g. Kawasaki's, Scarlet fever, Dengue
  - ❑ Travel History or Exposure to Recent Travelers or measles in the local community
  - ❑ Documented Vaccine History

CDC guidance available at <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/surv-manual/chpt07-measles.html>

# Suspected Measles: Diagnosis and Response

## ❑ Lab testing

- ❑ Serology for IgM
- ❑ Viral specimen (nasopharyngeal, oropharyngeal, or nasal swab) for PCR (and genotyping)
- ❑ Acute and convalescent specimens for IgG may be useful, especially in vaccinated cases

## ❑ Report immediately to local health department

## ❑ Offer vaccine or immune globulin immediately to household members without evidence of immunity

CDC guidance available at <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/surv-manual/chpt07-measles.html>

## **Public Health Response (for confirmed and suspect cases)**

### **❑ Isolation of cases**

- ❑ Infectious period 4 days prior through 4 days after date of rash onset

### **❑ Notification and Surveillance**

- ❑ Immediately notifiable to CDC (within 24 hours)
- ❑ Contact CDC Quarantine Station if relevant travel
- ❑ Alert physicians statewide
- ❑ Enhanced measles surveillance

### **❑ Contact investigations and response efforts**

CDC guidance available at <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/surv-manual/chpt07-measles.html>

## Measles Isolation Guidance

- ❑ If measles is suspected in a clinic, ER or hospital setting, isolate immediately
- ❑ Airborne isolation room or private room with the door closed, mask patient if feasible
- ❑ Ensure healthcare personnel have evidence of immunity
- ❑ In hospital setting, respiratory precautions including N95 masks or PAPR, even for those with evidence of immunity

CDC guidance available at <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/surv-manual/chpt07-measles.html> and <http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/isolation/Isolation2007.pdf>

## Contact Investigation for Exposure to Measles

- ❑ **Persons exposed during cases infectious period**
  - ❑ Includes exposure to area 2 hours after case left
- ❑ **Establish presumptive evidence of immunity for contacts**
- ❑ **Quarantine of contacts without presumptive evidence of immunity (through 21 days after exposure)**
- ❑ **Postexposure prophylaxis (PEP)**
  - ❑ Vaccine or Immune globulin (IG)

CDC guidance available at <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/surv-manual/chpt07-measles.html>

# Presumptive Evidence of Immunity for Measles

Routine	Students at post-high school educational institutions	Health-care personnel	International travelers
<p>(1) Documentation of age-appropriate vaccination with a live measles virus-containing vaccine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>–preschool-aged children: 1 dose</li> <li>–school-aged children (grades K-12): 2 doses</li> <li>–adults not at high risk: 1 dose, or</li> </ul> <p>(2) Laboratory evidence of immunity, or</p> <p>(3) Laboratory confirmation of disease, or</p> <p>(4) Born before 1957</p>	<p>(1) Documentation of vaccination with 2 doses of live measles virus-containing vaccine, or</p> <p>(2) Laboratory evidence of immunity, or</p> <p>(3) Laboratory confirmation of disease, or</p> <p>(4) Born before 1957</p>	<p>(1) Documentation of vaccination with 2 doses of live measles virus-containing vaccine, or</p> <p>(2) Laboratory evidence of immunity, or</p> <p>(3) Laboratory confirmation of disease, or</p> <p>(4) Born before 1957</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- should consider 2 doses</li> <li>- must provide 2 doses during outbreak response unless serologic evidence of immunity</li> </ul>	<p>(1) Documentation of age-appropriate vaccination with a live measles virus-containing vaccine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>–infants aged 6–11 months: 1 dose</li> <li>–persons aged ≥12 months: 2 doses, or</li> </ul> <p>(2) Laboratory evidence of immunity, or</p> <p>(3) Laboratory confirmation of disease, or</p> <p>(4) Born before 1957</p>

2013 ACIP Recommendations at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr6204.pdf>

# Postexposure Prophylaxis (PEP) MMR Vaccine

- ❑ **Administer within 72 hours of exposure**
  - ❑ May return to normal activities (except health care settings)
  - ❑ Still monitor for symptoms
  - ❑ Can be given down to age 6 months
  - ❑ Be aware of possibility of vaccine rash

# Postexposure Prophylaxis (PEP) Immune Globulin

- ❑ **Administer within 6 days of exposure**
  
- ❑ **Recommended Dose**
  - ❑ Intramuscular (IGIM): 0.5 mL/kg (max = 15 mL)
  - ❑ Intravenous (IGIV): 400 mg/kg
  
- ❑ **Recommended for the following groups (risk of severe disease and complications)**
  - ❑ Infants aged <12 months (IGIM)
  - ❑ Pregnant women without evidence of immunity (IGIV)
  - ❑ Severely immunocompromised patients (IGIV)

CDC guidance available at <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/surv-manual/chpt07-measles.html>  
and 2013 ACIP Recommendations at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr6204.pdf>

## Measles In the Postelimination Era

- ❑ Measles is due to **Failure to Vaccinate**
- ❑ **Measles Elimination is a Global Problem**
  - ❑ Continued threat of importations
- ❑ **Measles occurs in the U.S.**
- ❑ **Maintenance of Elimination is Resource Intensive**
  - ❑ Maintaining vaccine coverage
  - ❑ Intensive case/contact investigations
  - ❑ Healthcare workers diagnostic skills
  - ❑ Advanced laboratory techniques

# Resources for Healthcare Professionals

- ❑ Clinical Information
- ❑ Complications
- ❑ Transmission
- ❑ Practice Guidelines
  - Diagnosis
  - Lab testing
  - Isolation & Treatment
- ❑ Vaccination Recs
  - Children & Adults
  - International Travelers
- ❑ Measles Images
- ❑ Outbreak Statistics

The screenshot shows the CDC website page for Measles (Rubeola), specifically tailored for healthcare professionals. The page includes a navigation menu on the left with options like 'Measles Homepage', 'About Measles', 'Measles Vaccination', 'Cases and Outbreaks', and 'For Healthcare Professionals'. The main content area features a 'For Healthcare Professionals' section with a text box stating that the United States is having more reported cases of measles than usual, and a 'Clinical Features' section describing the illness as an acute viral respiratory illness. A 'Measles Clinical Features' sidebar includes a video thumbnail and contact information for the CDC. A 'Measles Cases and Outbreaks' section for January 1 to June 13, 2014, reports 477 cases and 16 outbreaks in 20 states, with a bar chart showing U.S. Measles Cases by Year.

CDC Home  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People.™

A-Z Index A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z #

## Measles (Rubeola)

**Measles Homepage**  
About Measles  
Measles Vaccination  
Cases and Outbreaks  
▶ **For Healthcare Professionals**  
For Travelers  
Lab Tools  
Stats & Surveillance  
Resources

**For Healthcare Professionals**

This year, the United States is having more reported cases of measles than usual. Most of these cases are associated with international travel. CDC urges healthcare professionals to consider measles when evaluating patients with febrile rash and ask about a patient's recent travel history and contact with individuals who have recently traveled abroad.

**On this Page**

- Clinical Features
- The Virus
- Background
- Complications
- People at High Risk for Complications
- Transmission
- Diagnosis and Laboratory Testing
- Evidence of Immunity
- Vaccination
- Post-exposure Prophylaxis
- Isolation
- Treatment
- Photos

**Measles Clinical Features**

See images of 3 children with measles infection in this 3-minute video.

**Contact Us:**

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
1600 Clifton Rd  
Atlanta, GA 30333  
800-CDC-INFO  
(800-232-4636)
- TTY:  
(888) 232-6348
- Contact CDC-INFO

**Related Links**

- Measles and Rubella Initiative
- World Health Organization
- Pan American Health Organization

**Clinical Features**

Measles is an acute viral respiratory illness. It is characterized by a prodrome of fever (as high as 105°F) and malaise, cough, coryza, and conjunctivitis - the three "C"s -, a pathognomonic enanthema (Koplik spots) followed by a maculopapular rash. The rash usually appears about 14 days after a person is exposed; however, the incubation period ranges from 7 to 21 days. The rash spreads from the head to the trunk to the lower extremities. Patients are considered to be contagious from 4 days before to 4 days after the rash appears. Of note, sometimes immunocompromised patients do not develop the rash.

CDC's Dr. Raymond Strikas describes measles clinical features, including images of children with infection, in this 3-minute video.

**The Virus**

Measles is caused by a single-stranded, enveloped RNA virus with 1 serotype. It is classified as a member of the genus Morbillivirus in the Paramyxoviridae family. Humans are the only natural hosts of measles virus.

**Background**

In the decade before the live measles vaccine was licensed in 1963, an average of 549,000 measles cases and 495 measles deaths were reported annually in the United States. However, it is likely that, on average, 3 to 4 million people were infected with measles annually; most cases were

**Measles Cases and Outbreaks, January 1 to June 13, 2014\***

477 Cases reported in 20 states: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington

16 Outbreaks representing 87% of reported cases this year

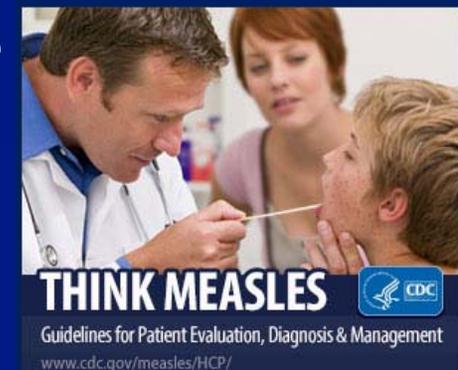
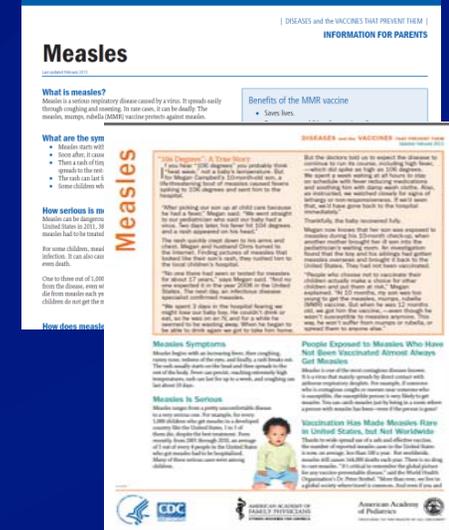
U.S. Measles Cases by Year

Year	U.S. Measles Cases
2000	~100
2001	~100
2002	~100
2003	~100
2004	~100
2005	~100
2006	~100
2007	~100
2008	~100
2009	~100
2010	~100
2011	~100
2012	~100
2013	~100
2014	~477

<http://www.cdc.gov/measles/hcp/>

# Resources for Healthcare Professionals

- ❑ **Webinar: Measles 2014 Update-Clinical Presentation, Outbreaks, Vaccination Recommendations, & Patient Management**
  - <http://www.vicnetwork.org/>
- ❑ **NetConference: Why Measles Matters**
  - <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/ed/ciinc/>
- ❑ **Banners and Buttons Linking to CDC Clinician Site**
  - <http://www.cdc.gov/measles/resources/web-buttons.html>
- ❑ **CDC Fact Sheets and Resources**
  - Fact sheets on measles and vaccine safety to guide discussions with patients and parents
  - [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/patient-ed/conversations/prevent-diseases/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/patient-ed/conversations/prevent-diseases/index.html)
- ❑ **Put CDC's Measles Content for Clinicians on Your Website**
  - Easy steps to syndicate CDC's measles information to your website
  - <https://tools.cdc.gov/syndication/pages.aspx?topicId=28032>
  - <http://www.cdc.gov/syndication/>
- ❑ **Children with Measles Video**
  - <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/ed/epivac/default.htm> (Session 6)



# Resources for the Public

## Measles Website

- Disease Information
- Vaccination Information and Recs
- Travel Recommendations
- Outbreak Statistics

## Infographics, Videos, & Podcasts

## Measles Feature

- <http://www.cdc.gov/features/measles/>

## Put CDC's Measles Content for the

- <https://tools.cdc.gov/syndication/page/cdc-partners-2012>

## Resources in Spanish

<http://www.cdc.gov/measles/index.html>  
<http://www.cdc.gov/measles/resources/index.html>

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A-Z Index A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z #

### Measles (Rubeola)

Measles is a highly contagious respiratory disease caused by the measles virus. The disease is also called rubella. Measles causes fever, runny nose, cough and a rash all over the body. About one out of 10 children with measles also gets an ear infection, and up to one out of 20 gets pneumonia. For every 1,000 children who get measles, one or two will die. Adults can also get measles especially if they are not vaccinated. Children under 5 years of age and adults over 20 are at higher risk for measles complications including pneumonia, and a higher risk of hospitalization and death from measles than school aged children and adolescents. Other rash-causing diseases often confused with measles include roseola (roseola infantum) and rubella (German measles). [More »](#)

**See What Measles Looks Like**

**Measles Cases and Outbreaks, January 1 to June 15, 2014\***

**477** reported in 20 states: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington

**16** Outbreaks representing 87% of reported cases this year

**U.S. Measles Cases by Year**

Year	U.S. Measles Cases
2010	~100
2011	~200
2012	~100
2013	~100
2014*	~477

**Get Vaccinated: Prevent and Stop Measles Outbreaks**

Measles happens anywhere in the world.

Use measles MMR vaccine in early infancy, then again before school and before traveling to stop the disease. Measles is highly contagious and can be prevented by getting vaccinated.

[www.cdc.gov/features/measles/](http://www.cdc.gov/features/measles/)

**For Healthcare Providers**

Think Measles. Consider measles in patients with a febrile rash, cough, coryza or conjunctivitis. [More »](#)

**Advice for Travelers**

Before traveling internationally, make sure your vaccinations are up to date. This year the Philippines is experiencing a large measles outbreak. Some U.S. travelers who returned from the Philippines have become sick with measles. [More »](#)

• Travel Notice: Watch (Level 1): Measles in the Philippines

**Frequently Asked Questions about Measles in the U.S.**

Have questions about measles in the U.S.? See these answers to [frequently asked questions](#).

Contact Us:  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
1600 Clifton Rd  
Atlanta, GA 30333  
800-CDC-INFO  
(800-232-4636)  
TTY: (888) 232-6348  
[Contact CDC-INFO](#)

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**Thank You**

**Questions?**

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

# To Ask a Question

## ❑ Using the Webinar System

- “Click” the Q&A tab at the top left of the webinar tool bar
- “Click” in the white space
- “Type” your question
- “Click” ask

## ❑ On the Phone

- Press Star (\*) 1 to enter in the queue to ask a question
- State your name
- Listen for the operator to call your name
- State your organization and then ask your question

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**CME:** The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME®) to provide continuing medical education for physicians. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention designates this live activity for a maximum of 1.0 *AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™*. Physicians should only claim credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

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**AAVSB/RACE:** This program was reviewed and approved by the AAVSB RACE program for 1.0 hours of continuing education in jurisdictions which recognize AAVSB RACE approval. Please contact the AAVSB RACE program if you have any comments/concerns regarding this program's validity or relevancy to the veterinary profession.

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**Thank you for joining!**  
**Please email us questions at [coca@cdc.gov](mailto:coca@cdc.gov)**



**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Atlanta, Georgia**

**<http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca>**

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CDC Facebook page for Health Partners! “Like” our page today to receive COCA updates, guidance, and situational awareness about preparing for and responding to public health emergencies.



The screenshot shows the Facebook profile for CDC Health Partners Outreach. The profile picture features a group of diverse healthcare professionals. The cover photo shows a group of people, including a child, with the CDC logo. The page name is "CDC Health Partners Outreach" with 3,758 likes and 105 people talking about it. The page is categorized as a "Government Organization". A bio states: "Health Partners Outreach Team is with the CDC Emergency Risk Communication Branch For official info go to <http://emergency.cdc.gov/cdcpreparedness/eoc/index.asp>. Disclaimer: Posted About". The page has tabs for "About", "Photos", "Likes", and "Map". The main content area shows a status update from "CDC Health Partners Outreach" shared a link via CDC on April 24. The link is titled "CDC Works For You 24/7 Blog - H7N9 Influenza: 6 Things You Should Know Now" from go.usa.gov. Below the link are options to "Like", "Comment", and "Share", with 2 shares and 304 people having seen the post. To the right, there is a "Recent Posts by Others on CDC Health Partners Outreach" section showing several posts by "Art Leather" about chronic pain. On the far right, there is an advertisement for "CDC Works For You 24/7 Blog - H7N9 Influenza: 6 Things You Should Know Now" with a "Get More Likes" button.

<http://www.facebook.com/CDCHealthPartnersOutreach>