



## PUTNAM COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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[www.putnamcountyny.gov/health](http://www.putnamcountyny.gov/health)

A PHAB-ACCREDITED HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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### HEALTH ADVISORY

The Putnam County Department of Health (PCDOH) has been notified of an individual being diagnosed with measles and potentially exposing people at three locations in Putnam County, NY. Anyone who visited the following locations may have been exposed to measles:

- Route 52 Laundromat at 184 Route 52 in Carmel on Saturday, September 21, between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.
- Nativity of the Holy Mother of God church at 1050 Route 6 in Mahopac on Sunday, September 22, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., and the Annual Feast Day Celebration from 12 noon to 6 p.m.
- Putnam Hospital Center Emergency Department at 670 Stoneleigh Ave. in Carmel on Saturday, September 28, between the hours of 5 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.

Healthcare providers should have a **high index of suspicion in patients who present with symptoms consistent with measles and have visited the locations listed**. To expedite public health containment strategies, providers should implement appropriate infection control measures when measles is suspected and NYS providers should **report immediately to the Putnam County Department of Health (PCDOH)** to facilitate specimen collection and appropriate follow-up. Providers should report suspect cases of Putnam County residents to the PCDOH immediately at 845-808-1390.

#### MEASLES EPIDEMIOLOGY

Measles can be severe and is highly infectious; following exposure, up to 90% of susceptible persons develop measles. It is spread by airborne contact with an infected person through coughing and sneezing. Measles virus can remain active and contagious for up to 2 hours in the air or on surfaces. From exposure to rash onset averages 14 days with a range of 7 to 21 days. Persons with measles are infectious from 4 days before to 4 days after rash onset.

#### CLINICAL FEATURES

Measles is characterized by a prodrome of fever (101–105 degrees F) followed by cough, coryza, and/or conjunctivitis. An erythematous, maculopapular rash presents 2-4 days later and lasts 5-6 days. It usually starts on the face and proceeds down the body to involve the extremities last and may include the palms and soles. The rash is usually discrete but may become confluent on the upper body; it resolves in the same order that it appeared. Koplik's spots (punctate blue-white spots on the bright red background of the buccal mucosa) may be present, often before the rash develops, but are often not seen and are not required for the diagnosis of measles.

## **INFECTION CONTROL**

Measles is spread via airborne transmission and direct contact with infectious droplets. Cases of fever and rash illness should immediately be placed in airborne isolation. If an airborne infection isolation room is not available, then the exam room used to isolate a suspect measles case should not be used for 2 hours after the case leaves the room and the number of people entering and leaving should be minimized. When transporting a patient through the hospital, the patient should be masked. If possible, elevators and corridors should not be used for two hours after the patient has passed through them. If possible, any procedures required for the patient should be performed in the patient's room or delayed until the patient is no longer infectious. If a suspect measles case, being evaluated as an outpatient, needs to be sent to a hospital emergency room, the emergency room should be notified ahead so that appropriate infection control precautions can be implemented upon arrival.

## **LABORATORY TESTING**

**Viral specimens (throat or nasal-pharyngeal swab and urine) and serology (IgM and IgG) should be obtained for diagnostic testing and confirmation.** Use of commercial laboratories for measles testing may take up to a week to obtain results. **Reporting suspected cases of measles enables access to rapid testing through the NYS Wadsworth Center Laboratory.** The PCDOH can assist in arranging testing at the Wadsworth Center Laboratory. Viral specimens that result in a positive PCR or culture will be forwarded to CDC for confirmation and genotyping.

## **MEASLES POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PEP)**

The successful initiation of measles PEP requires rapid intervention. LHDs can assist with the proper PEP recommendations and infection control measures. Measles vaccination should be administered to susceptible contacts of a measles patient within 72 hours of exposure and may offer protection. Immune globulin is recommended for susceptible household or other close contacts of patients with measles, particularly those contacts younger than 1 year of age, pregnant women and/or immunocompromised persons, for whom risk of complications is highest. Immune globulin should be given within 6 days of exposure to prevent or lessen the severity of measles.

## **MEASLES IMMUNITY**

Acceptable presumptive evidence of immunity to measles includes:

- Born prior to 1957; or
- Written documentation of age-appropriate vaccination with 2 doses of measles-containing vaccine separated by at least 28 days for school-aged children (grades K-12) and adults at high risk for exposure and or transmission (i.e., healthcare personnel, students at post-high school educational institutions, and international travelers); or
- Written documentation of age-appropriate vaccination (i.e., aged  $\geq$  12 months) with at least 1 dose of measles -containing vaccine for preschool-aged children and adults who are not considered high risk; or
- Laboratory evidence of immunity; or
- Laboratory confirmation of disease.

## **VACCINE RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Children $\geq$ 12 months, Adolescents, and Adults**

- All children should receive an MMR vaccine at 12 – 15 months of age. The second dose of MMR is routinely administered at age 4 – 6 years typically before entering kindergarten, but may be administered as soon as 28 days after the first dose. **Vaccination should be provided at the earliest opportunity** based on the ACIP recommended schedule.
- Children over one year of age who have received one dose of MMR vaccine and who have recently been exposed to measles infection or are planning travel outside the U.S. should receive a second dose as soon as possible, as long as 28 days have passed since the first dose. Second doses of MMR are valid as long as they are administered after 12 months of age and at least 28 days after the first dose was administered.
- Anyone who lacks proof of measles immunity, as defined above, should receive at least one dose of MMR vaccine. Two appropriately spaced doses of MMR vaccine are recommended for health-care personnel, college students, and international travelers.