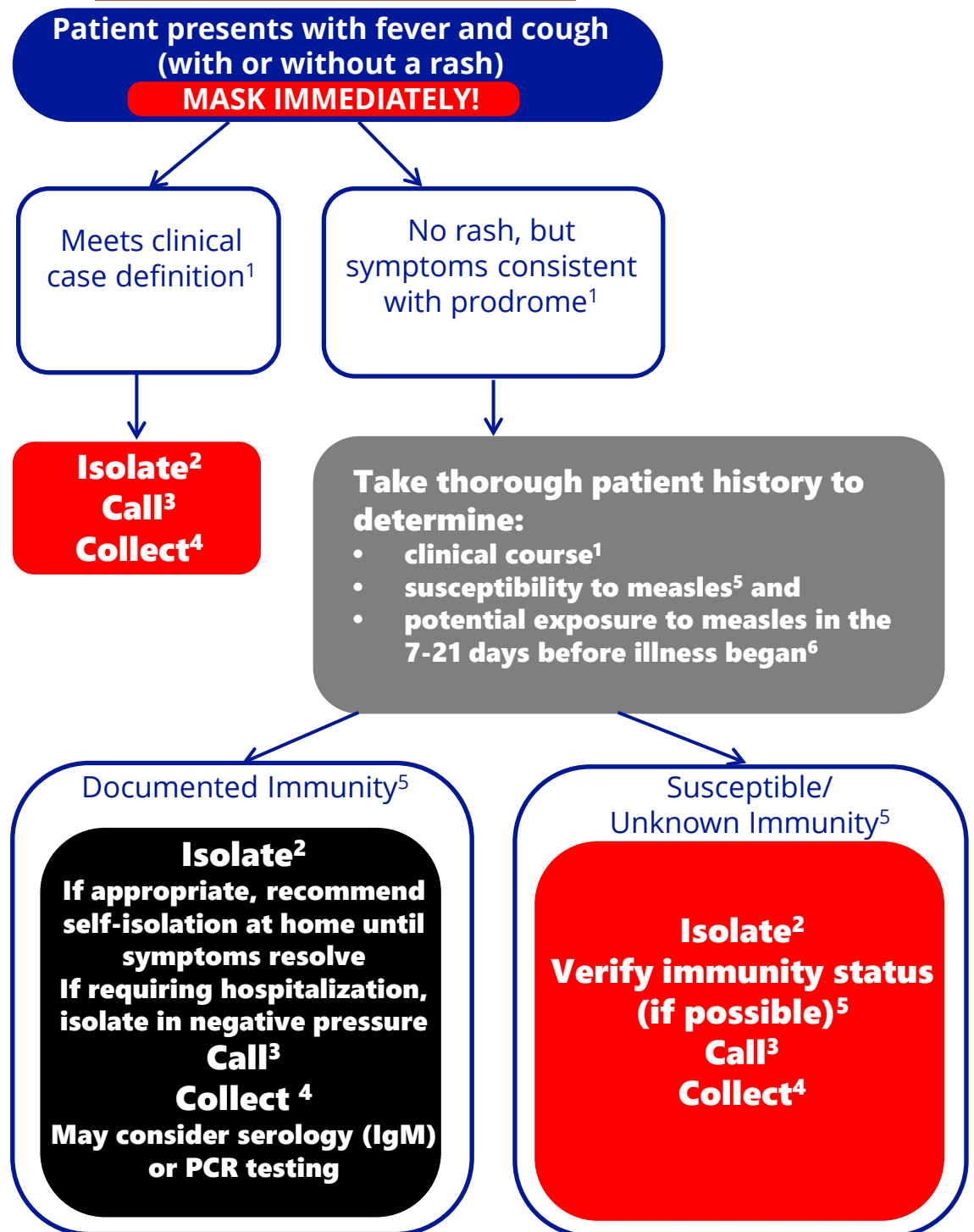
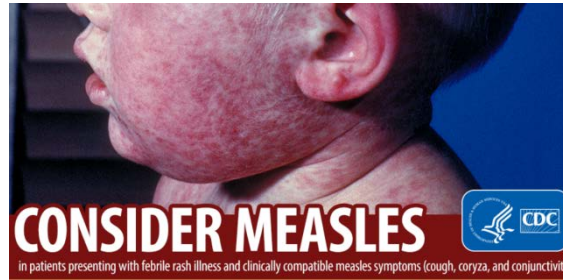


Should I Test for Measles?

A guide for Tennessee healthcare providers

- 1. Clinical case definition:** Acutely ill patient with generalized, maculopapular rash; temperature $\geq 101^{\circ}\text{F}$ or 38.3°C ; and cough, coryza, or conjunctivitis. **Prodrome** definition: acute fever plus cough, runny nose or conjunctivitis but without rash. In classic measles, fever begins 3-7 days before rash. Rash starts on face and moves downward.
- 2. Isolate**
 - At home: the patient stays home and out of the public through 4 days after the onset of rash.
 - Airborne precautions in a hospital setting, preferably an airborne infection isolation room at negative pressure. If unavailable, keep patient in a room with a closed door (but not a positive pressure room) and do not use room for 2 hours after the patient leaves. Patient is to remain masked in the isolation room. All staff attending to patient wear N95 masks and need 2 documented doses of MMR or proof of immunity (or risk furlough).
- 3. Call**
 - Call your local health department. <https://www.tn.gov/health/health-program-areas/localdepartments.html> or the state CEDEP on-call phone (available 24/7). **615-741-7247**
- 4. Collect:**
 - For PCR testing, refer to SPHL: <https://www.tn.gov/content/tn/health/health-program-areas/lab/directory-of-services/measles.html>
 - For IgM testing, refer to CDC: <https://www.cdc.gov/laboratory/specimen-submission/detail.html?CDCTestCode=CDC-10244>
 - For IgG testing, refer to SPHL: <https://www.tn.gov/content/tn/health/health-program-areas/lab/directory-of-services/measles-serology.html>
- 5. Determining susceptibility:** Any individual without documented immunity is assumed to be susceptible. Documentation of immunity is possible through 3 methods
 - Documentation of 1+ doses of measles vaccine after 1967 and since 1st birthday (Healthcare workers required documentation of 2 doses after the 1st birthday, spaced at least 28 days apart)
 - Documented laboratory confirmation of immunity or disease (+ rubeola IgG).
 - Born before 1957 (if a healthcare worker, birth before 1957 does not apply as a criterion for immunity).
 - Susceptible persons who receive MMR or immune globulin after contact with a case should be evaluated as susceptible if they present with prodromal symptoms.



- 6. Determining potential exposure to measles:** Taking a thorough history of the patient's movements in the 7-21 days before their illness will assist public health staff in determining whether the patient had known exposure, possible exposure, or no specific exposure:
 - Known exposure to a case: close contact of a confirmed case or at a known exposure site (location/time) where an infectious case had been within 7-21 days of the onset of illness.
 - No specific exposure risk: Patient did not visit a known area of public exposure in the 7-21 days before illness, no standard risk factors, including no international travel or contact with an ill person with recent international travel.