## Measles in the Ambulance

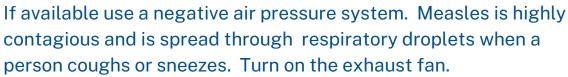




## **ASK**

Does the patient have a rash that started on the head? Are they coughing, have pink or watery eyes, a fever, and a runny nose? Have they traveled outside the country? Have they traveled to a part of the US where there is a measles outbreak? Are they vaccinated?

# Put on your PPE-gloves, eye protection, gowns, and an N95 if you suspect measles







## Let the hospital know you suspect measles

This will allow them time to set up a negative pressure room and create a path to minimize exposure to the department.

## Disinfect ALL surfaces and equipment

Measles can remain airborne up to 2 hours after the patient has left the ambulance





DO NOT let pregnant or un-vaccinated personnel care for a patient with suspected measles.

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# Measles a basic overview

- **Measles** is an **EXTREMELY** contagious disease that is spread person to person when an infected person sneezes or coughs.
- Because the particles are so small they can remain in the air for up to
  2 hours after an infected person has been in the area.
- Measles can be contagious 4 days before and after a rash appears
- When a person with no immunity through immunization or prior infection is exposed to measles virus, the probability of contracting disease is very high over 90% for a single encounter. A single person with measles spreads disease to an average of 18 other people if those people are not immune due to immunization or prior infection.
- Measles is also known as Rubeola, not to be confused with Rubella

### **Symptoms**

- Typically appear within 7-12 days after exposure
- Cough, runny nose, pink or watery eyes
- Koplik spots-tiny white spots inside the mouth
- Almost always begin with fever, followed by a blotchy, flat rash that starts on the face

#### **Treatment**

 No specific antiviral treatment for measles

#### **Prevention**

- IMMUNIZATION
- The measles vaccine is safe and after two recommended doses are given it is over 98% effective.



