

Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations

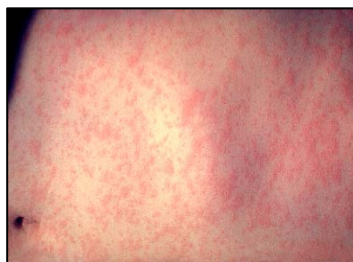
Suspect Measles (Rubeola)

Measles case definition (includes ALL):

1. Fever $\geq 38.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ and
2. Cough, coryza **OR** conjunctivitis **and**
3. Generalized maculopapular rash 3-7 days after symptom onset (starts on ears or face)
Regardless of patient's age or immunization status
Some patients may also exhibit classic Koplik spots ("grains of salt" next to 2nd molar)



Maculopapular rash



Koplik Spots

If patient presents to ED/Urgent Care with FEVER AND RASH, or FEVER AND EXPOSURE to SUSPECT or KNOWN MEASLES:

1. **IMMEDIATELY** place procedure mask on patient at triage.
2. **AS SOON AS POSSIBLE** place patient in negative pressure room (may also be called airborne isolation room.) Patient may remove procedure mask while in negative pressure room with door closed
 - a. If negative pressure room is unavailable, place **ASAP** in private room, close the door and have the patient keep their mask on
 - b. If private room is unavailable, place in cubical area, close curtains, have patient keep mask on, then move to private room or negative pressure room **ASAP**
3. **IMMEDIATELY** notify IPC and MOH of all suspect cases
4. For all HCW assessing a suspect or confirmed measles case:
 - a. **N95 respirator**; If staff have known immunity to measles (serological proof of immunity or two doses of vaccine) , then an N95 respirator is not required; and
 - b. **face shield or eye protection**; and
 - c. **gown**; and
 - d. **gloves**.

Once other infectious diseases have been ruled out (i.e., influenza, meningococemia), continue to use [Airborne Precautions](#) which includes [Routine Practices](#).

Provincial lab testing (order STAT)

- Blood: send serology for measles IgM and IgG
- Urine: for measles PCR (sterile container)
- NP swab: for measles PCR (place in universal transport medium)

Infection prevention and control

- Measles is highly communicable from approximately 5 days before onset of rash until 4 days after onset of rash
- Exam rooms should not be used for two hours after a suspect case has left the room
- Negative pressure rooms should not be used for 45 minutes after a suspect case has left the room

For more information refer to: [ZONE MEDICAL OFFICE OF HEALTH](#) and [INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL](#)

Original date: July 2013
Revised date: April 2019

For more information, contact: infectionpreventioncontrol@ahs.ca
©2019 Alberta Health Services