### Identify and test suspect measles cases.

If you have a suspect measles case, immediately implement airborne precautions and call the Health Department 24/7 at 802-863-7240.

### Measles is possible but unlikely if:

- The patient has no travel history or exposure to travelers.
- Rash does not start on the head or face.
- There is no rash on the face, head or neck.
- There is rash with no history of fever.
- The patient was immunized with measles vaccine.

### **Typical measles rash:**

- · Starts on forehead and spreads down body.
- In vaccinated people, rash may not spread to entire body.
- Progresses to confluence, especially on face.
- Initially red and blanches with pressure.
- Fades in the order it appears.
- Not itchy until at least the fourth day after onset.

## Alternative diagnoses for patients with fever and rash:

- Tickborne diseases
- Drug reactions
- Other non-infectious rashes
- Varicella
- Enteroviruses
- Mononucleosis syndrome
- Parvovirus B-19 (fifth disease)

- Roseola
- Rubella
- Group A streptococcal infection
- Meningococcal infection
- Kawasaki disease
- Influenza

### **Measles symptoms:**

- · Generalized maculopapular rash and
- Fever ≥ 101°F and
- Cough, coryza or conjunctivitis

# Fever and rash associated with recent MMR vaccination:

A mild fever and rash can occur 7-12 days after vaccination. If a recently vaccinated patient has a fever and a rash but no other symptoms or exposures, measles is unlikely and testing is usually not recommended.

### **Laboratory testing:**

Consult the Health Department by calling 802-863-7240 prior to sending specimens for testing.

- Collect an NP or OP swab (polyester or synthetic only) in viral transport media.
- Collect 7-10 mL of blood in a red-top or serum separator tube; spin down if possible.

Request measles test kits from the Health Department Laboratory: 802-338-4736 or 800-660-9997.

