

# MEASLES:

## Important considerations



suspect



report



confirm



prevent

- As of April, 2025, measles cases are increasing in the United States.
- Many International destinations are reporting an increased number of cases of measles.
- Measles was officially eliminated from the United States in 2000.

## WHO'S AT RISK → INCUBATION → SYMPTOMS



- Babies who are too young for vaccine (<12 months)
- Immunocompromised people
- Pregnant women
- Unvaccinated people

Average: **14 days**  
(range 7-21 days)

- High fever (up to 104 F)
- Runny nose
- Cough
- Red, watery eyes
- Rash (spreads from head to toe)
- Koplik spots (sometimes)



**Measles complications can include: pneumonia, encephalitis, and/or death**

### How infectious is measles?

**One person can infect 12-18 susceptible people**



Travel to a place where measles is endemic or an outbreak is occurring



Contact with someone who has measles



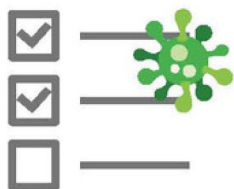
Not receiving a measles vaccine (MMR)



Visitors from areas where measles is occurring

### RISK FACTORS

#### SUSPECT



Evaluate signs and symptoms and risk factors to determine if measles is high on the suspicion list.

#### REPORT



Measles is **immediately reportable** to local public health. Reporting should not wait until lab results are available. If you suspect measles, report it ASAP.

#### CONFIRM



A diagnosis of measles is confirmed by prompt laboratory testing. **The gold standard** is PCR and can be performed as soon as possible following rash onset. This should be paired with a blood test that detects IgM antibody production.

#### PREVENT



The measles vaccine (MMR) is extremely effective against preventing the disease in those who are >12 months of age. **Two doses of MMR are 97% effective.**

For More Information, Visit [www.siphidaho.org](http://www.siphidaho.org)



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