

Measles

Symptoms:

- Prodrome with:
 - Fever (100.4°F or higher).
 - Cough.
 - Runny nose (coryza).
 - Red, watery eyes (conjunctivitis).
- Followed in 3-5 days by:
 - Generalized descending maculopapular rash.
 - Spots inside of mouth (Koplik spots).



Transmission Based Recommendations:

- Airborne + Standard Precautions
 - Place in airborne infection isolation room (AIIR) with closed door – PREFERENCE
 - N-95 required for caregivers.
- If negative pressure room is unavailable, place the patient in a regular exam room with the door closed, and the patient should continue to wear their mask.
 - N-95 required for caregivers.
- Isolation Duration: Airborne precautions for 4 days after the onset of rash (with onset of rash considered to be Day 0).
- Healthcare personnel with evidence of immunity are preferred to care for the patient.
- Measles Incubation Period: 7-21 days.
- Patient is Infectious: 4 days before and 4 days after rash onset.
- Visitors limited to 2.
 - Exposed visitor should be masked when outside isolation room
 - Exposed visitors should stay out of shared public spaces
 - This does not deny them the right to leave the building



Transporting Patient:

- Limit transport of patients within the hospital to essential purposes.
- When transport necessary:
 - Patient should wear a facemask if tolerated.
 - Use transportation route and process that limits contact with persons not essential for the patient's care.
 - Notify caregivers in the receiving department.
- Transfer to outside facility:
 - Use City of Lubbock Transfer form and notify receiving facility.
 - Ensure patient is wearing a facemask.



Discharge and Environmental Cleaning:

- Measles can remain in air for up to 2 hours depending upon air exchanges/hour. **Room should remain vacant 2 hours after discharge. Leave isolation cart for EVS to clean the space.**
- Standard cleaning and disinfection procedures.
 - Tru-D or Clorox 360 can be added in addition to standard cleaning but not required.
- Regulated medical waste:
 - Per TX Commission on Environmental Quality, dry PPE is not considered medical waste and can be disposed of with regular municipal solid waste.
 - Items saturated with bodily fluid (100 mL of dripping fluid) should go in the red bags