

Measles (Rubeola) Suspicion Checklist for local public health



Any individual with a rash illness that the healthcare provider suspects might be measles should be handled as a suspect case until testing proves otherwise. However, the degree of suspicion may vary depending on the responses to the following criteria:

LAST NAME		FIRST NAME			DOB
	Yes	No	Unk		
Born Before 1957?					
Prior History of the Disease?				When:	
Titer				Date:	
Vaccination Status					
Unvaccinated					
Vaccinated				Dose 1 date:	
				Dose 2 date:	
Clinical Presentation					
Rash				Rash location:	
				Rash onset date:	
Fever				Temp:	
				Fever onset date:	
Cough					
Runny nose					
Koplik spots					
Conjunctivitis					
Travel History				Where:	
(including out of state, out of country)				Date(s):	
Visitors				Where:	
(including out of state, out of country)				Date(s):	
Contact with Known Measles Case?				Where:	
				Date(s):	
Pregnant				# weeks gestation:	
Immunocompromised				Condition(s):	
Case Definition Met?				If yes, consider the person a highly suspect case and recommend testing.	
Specimen collection (Need both)				Date:	
Nasopharyngeal or throat swab (PCR)					
Blood serum for serology (IgM)					
Laboratory Performing the Tests					
Provider Name and Phone Number					
DPHHS CDEpi Notified?				Date:	
				Who:	

NOTE: Please contact CDEpi immediately at 406-444-0273 (24/7) for consultation. Laboratories may contact the Montana Public Health Laboratory at 1-800-821-7284 for information on proper specimen collection, handling and shipping instructions.

Measles (Rubeola)

Current CSTE Case Definition (2013)

CSTE Position Statement(s): 12-ID-07

Clinical Description

An acute illness characterized by:

- Generalized, maculopapular rash lasting ≥ 3 days; **and**
- Temperature $\geq 101^{\circ}\text{F}$ or 38.3°C ; **and**
- Cough, coryza, or conjunctivitis.

Case Classification

Probable

In the absence of a more likely diagnosis, an illness that meets the clinical description with:

- No epidemiologic linkage to a laboratory-confirmed measles case; **and**
- Noncontributory or no measles laboratory testing.

Confirmed

An acute febrile rash illness[†] with:

- Isolation of measles virus[‡] from a clinical specimen; or
- Detection of measles-virus specific nucleic acid[‡] from a clinical specimen using polymerase chain reaction; or
- IgG seroconversion[‡] or a significant rise in measles immunoglobulin G antibody[‡] using any evaluated and validated method; or
- A positive serologic test for measles immunoglobulin M antibody^{‡§}; or
- Direct epidemiologic linkage to a case confirmed by one of the methods above.

[†] Temperature does not need to reach $\geq 101^{\circ}\text{F}/38.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ and rash does not need to last ≥ 3 days.

[‡] Not explained by MMR vaccination during the previous 6-45 days.

[§] Not otherwise ruled out by other confirmatory testing or more specific measles testing in a public health laboratory.

Case Classification Comment(s)

CDC does not request or accept reports of suspect cases so this category is no longer needed for national reporting purposes.

Measles Outbreak Case Definition

An outbreak of measles in Montana is defined as two or more laboratory-confirmed measles cases that are epidemiologically linked (related in time and space).