

## VACCINES FOR CHILDREN PROGRAM NEWS BULLETIN

Chicago Department of Public Health – Immunization Program  
VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASE SPECIAL EDITION

Issue Number 4 : March 14, 2019

### How You Can Help Prevent the Spread of Measles

Between 1/1/19-2/21/19, 159 people from 10 states (CA, CO, CT, GA, IL, KY, NY, OR, TX, and WA) have been reported as having measles. Six outbreaks (defined as 3 or more linked cases) have been reported in Illinois, New York, Washington, and Texas. The CDC needs your help to make sure all of your patients are up-to-date on their MMR vaccination. You are the patients' most trusted resource when it comes to information and recommendations about how they can stay protected against measles infection.

#### Ways Clinicians Can Help

- Discuss the importance of MMR vaccine with parents. Listen and respond to parents' questions. When parents have questions, it does not necessarily mean they won't accept vaccines.
  - ◊ Children need 2 doses of MMR: one dose at 12-15 months and another dose at 4-6 years.
  - ◊ Before any international travel, infants 6-11 months need 1 dose of MMR vaccine, children 12 months and older need 2 doses separated by at least 28 days, and teenagers and adults who do not have evidence of immunity against measles need 2 doses separated by at least 28 days.
- Consider measles in patients presenting with febrile rash illness and clinically compatible measles symptoms (cough, coryza, and conjunctivitis), and ask patients about recent travel internationally or to domestic venues frequented by international travelers, as well as a history of measles exposures in their communities.
- Promptly isolate patients with suspected measles to avoid disease transmission and immediately report the suspect measles case to the Chicago Department of Public Health at 312-743-9000.
- Obtain specimens for testing from patients with suspected measles. Contact Chicago Department of Public Health at 312-743-9000 with questions about submitting specimens for testing.
- For more information, including guidelines for patient evaluation, diagnosis and management, visit [CDPH's HAN measles page](#), or [CDC's measles page](#).

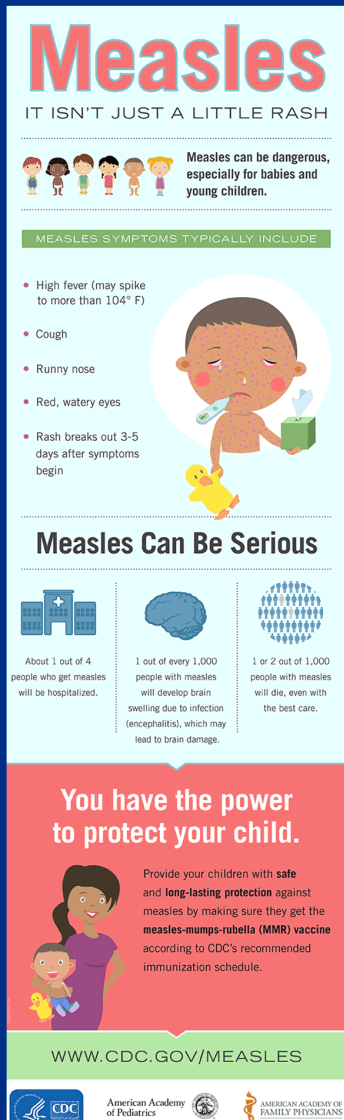
#### Share Information about Measles at your Office and Online

- CDC has a recent [article](#) for parents about measles that you can link to from your consumer-friendly websites.
- [Printable fact sheets, posters, and infographics.](#)
- Some great resources and tips for [talking with parents](#) about vaccines include:
  - [Talking with Parents about Vaccines for Infants](#)
  - [Preparing for Questions Parents May Ask](#)
  - [Infant Immunization FAQs](#) in English and Spanish
  - [Measles fact sheet](#) for parents in English and Spanish

#### Stay informed

Inform yourself about the threat of measles and encourage the same of your colleagues. The below resources are a great place to start!

- [TEDMED at CDC](#): Measles-Making a Disease Disappear (2013)
- [CDC Expert Commentary video](#) on Medscape about measles



### Measles

IT ISN'T JUST A LITTLE RASH

Measles can be dangerous, especially for babies and young children.

MEASLES SYMPTOMS TYPICALLY INCLUDE

- High fever (may spike to more than 104° F)
- Cough
- Runny nose
- Red, watery eyes
- Rash breaks out 3-5 days after symptoms begin




Measles Can Be Serious

- About 1 out of 4 people who get measles will be hospitalized.
- 1 out of every 1,000 people with measles will develop brain swelling due to infection (encephalitis), which may lead to brain damage.
- 1 or 2 out of 1,000 people with measles will die, even with the best care.

You have the power to protect your child.

Provide your children with safe and long-lasting protection against measles by making sure they get the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine according to CDC's recommended immunization schedule.

[WWW.CDC.GOV/MEASLES](http://WWW.CDC.GOV/MEASLES)

# Increased Pertussis Activity in North Side Chicago Childcare Settings

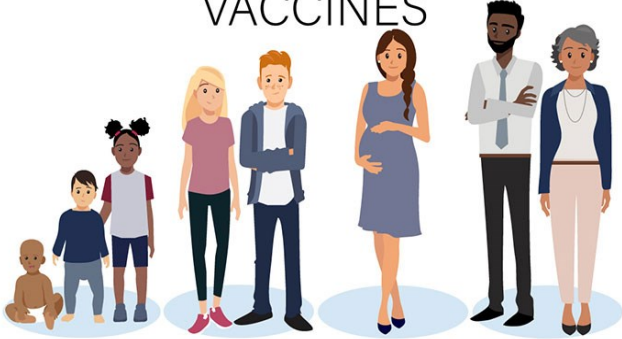
## SUMMARY AND ACTION ITEMS

- Due to increased local activity in a cluster of childcare facilities, CDPH is strengthening post-exposure prophylaxis and vaccination recommendations for all families reporting exposure to pertussis in these settings.
- Healthcare providers may see an increase in the number of patients seeking evaluation, testing, prophylaxis, or treatment for pertussis due to ongoing exposures and outbreaks at Chicago area childcare centers located in Lincoln Park, Lakeview, North Center, Albany Park, Irving Park, and Logan Square.
- Providers should ask about recent exposure in patients presenting with cough for over 14 days. Pertussis vaccination history should not alter plans to test or prescribe post-exposure prophylaxis
- See full [Pertussis Health Alert](#) from February 27, 2019 for additional recommendations.


### Background:

From October 1, 2018 to March 14, 2019, Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) received reports of 75 pediatric pertussis cases; 28 (37%) under 12 months old; 42 (56%) involved 21 daycares/preschools. This increased from 26 pediatric cases from a similar time period last fall/winter in which 7 (27%) were under 12 months old and 2 (8%) involved 2 daycares. The childcare settings are mostly clustered on the north side of the city necessitating management of a significant number of exposures to prevent a larger outbreak. In periods of baseline pertussis activity, public health recommendations in group settings can vary depending on the number of cases identified, age of index case, and duration of cough. Persons with pertussis are infectious from the beginning of the catarrhal stage (runny nose, sneezing, low-grade fever) through the third week after the onset of paroxysms (multiple, rapid coughs) or until 5 days after the start of effective antimicrobial treatment.

**People of all ages need WHOOPING COUGH VACCINES**



DTaP for young children	Tdap for preteens	Tdap for pregnant women	Tdap for adults
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 2, 4, and 6 months</li> <li>✓ 15 through 18 months</li> <li>✓ 4 through 6 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 11 through 12 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ During the 27-36th week of each pregnancy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Anytime for those who have never received it</li> </ul>

www.cdc.gov/whoopingcough 

### Resources to post in your facility or on your website:

[CDC Pertussis Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQ\)](#)

CDC Parent Pertussis Basics Fact Sheet ([English/Spanish](#))

*Whooping Cough is Spreading in your Community* poster ([English/Spanish](#))

CDC Pertussis Vaccination Web Feature ([English/Spanish](#))

[CDC Pertussis Infographic](#)