

# Fever, Rash and Travel?

## Consider Measles.

Measles cases continue to be identified in returning international travelers and travel related to U.S. outbreaks. Measles is highly contagious. Please help protect patients, visitors and staff.

### Consider measles in people with:



#### Compatible illness

##### PRODROME

- Fever, often high
- Cough, coryza, conjunctivitis
- Koplik spots

##### RASH ONSET (usually 14 days after exposure)

- Begins a few days after onset prodrome
- Maculopapular rash begins on face and head
- Spreads to trunk then extremities (down and out)
- Fades in order of appearance

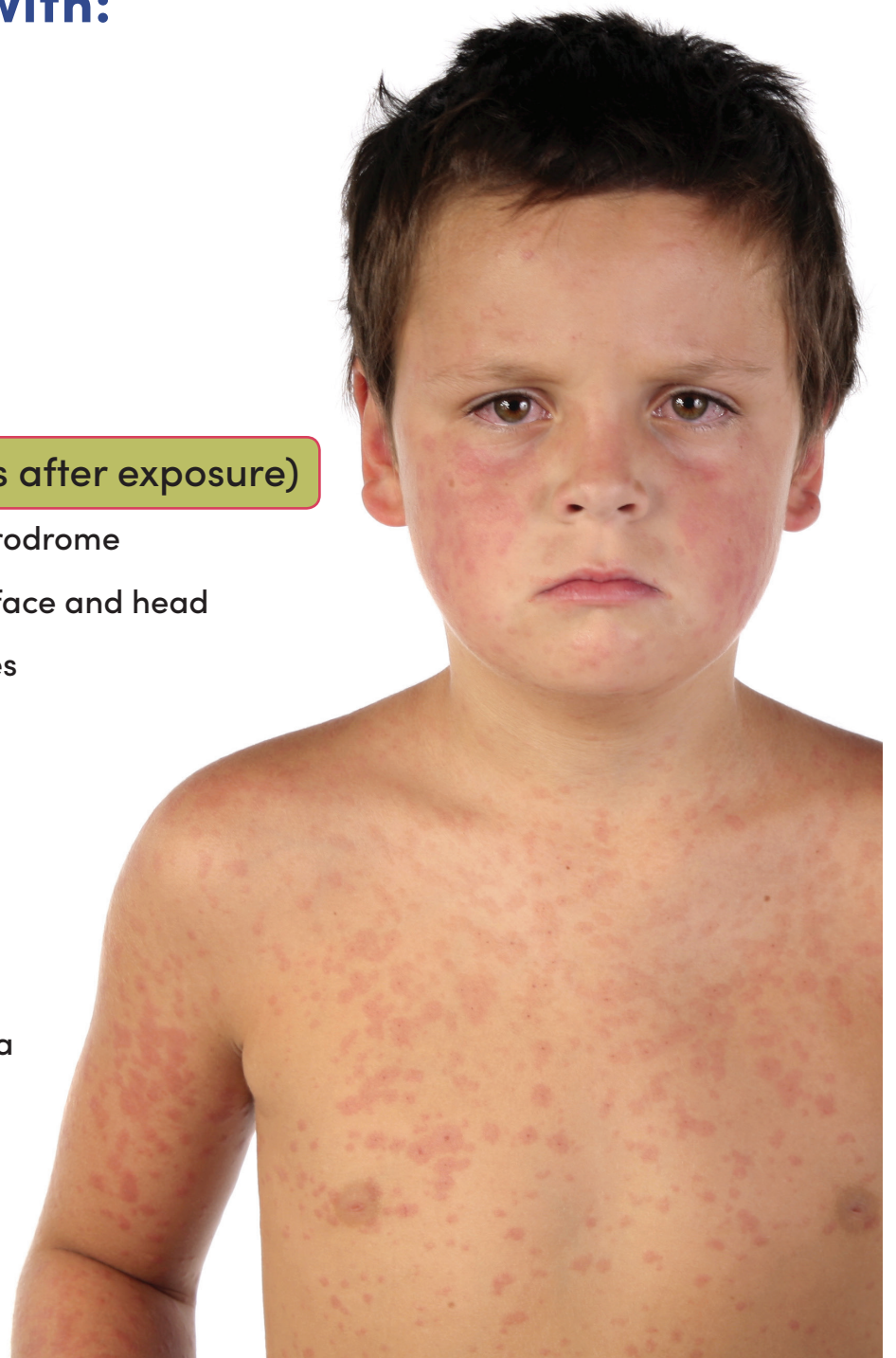


#### Potential source of exposure in 3 weeks prior

- International travel
- Travel to outbreak-affected area
- Contact with people with similar symptoms



#### No history of vaccination or evidence of immunity



*Note: Not all people with measles will meet all of these criteria.*

### If you suspect measles, act immediately.

Implement airborne precautions; mask and isolate patient to a negative pressure room if available.

Permit only staff with written documented immunity to measles to be near the patient.

Contact your local health department or the Division of Public Health **(919-733-3419; 24 hours a day/ seven days a week)** immediately to discuss testing and control measures.

Notify receiving facilities before referring or transferring patients to avoid exposures.

Do not use any regular exam room for at least two hours after a suspected measles patient has left the room.

Visit

<https://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/diseases/rubeola.html>  
for more information.



State of North Carolina | Department of Health and Human Services | Division of Public Health  
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