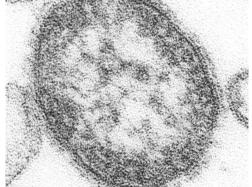


Measles Update Mary Beth Grimm Epidemiologist – Health Protection CHSAC October 3, 2018



#### What is Measles

- Measles is a respiratory disease caused by a virus.
- Measles is one of the most contagious diseases.
- Measles has been around for more than 1,000 years.
- Millions of people worldwide get measles each year, and thousands die from the disease.



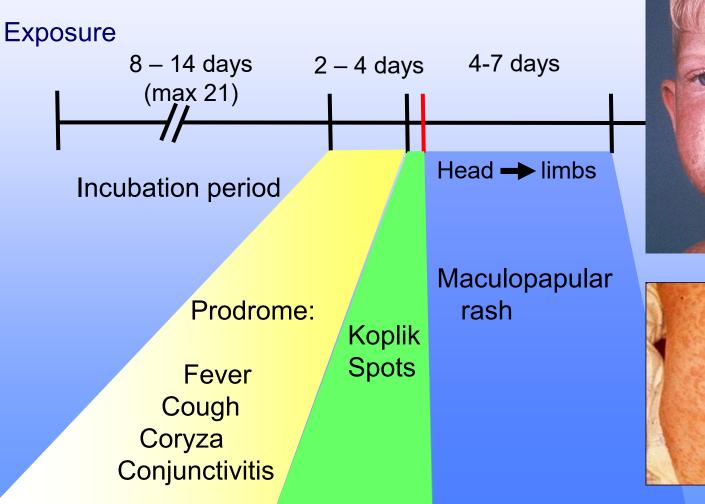


### **Measles Symptoms**

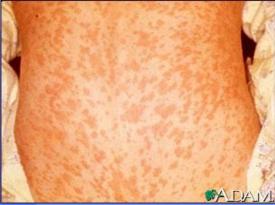
- High fever
- Cough
- Runny nose
- Red, watery eyes
- Tiny white spots inside the mouth
- Rash from head to toe
- Three to five days after symptoms begin, a rash breaks out.
  - When the rash appears, a person's fever may spike to more than 104°
     Fahrenheit
  - After a few days, the fever subsides and the rash fades.



# Measles Case Identification: Clinical Symptoms









#### **Measles Complications**

Complications occur in 30% of reported measles cases and include:

Diarrhea (8%) Otitis media (7%) Pneumonia (6%) Encephalitis (0.1%) Death (0.2 %)\*

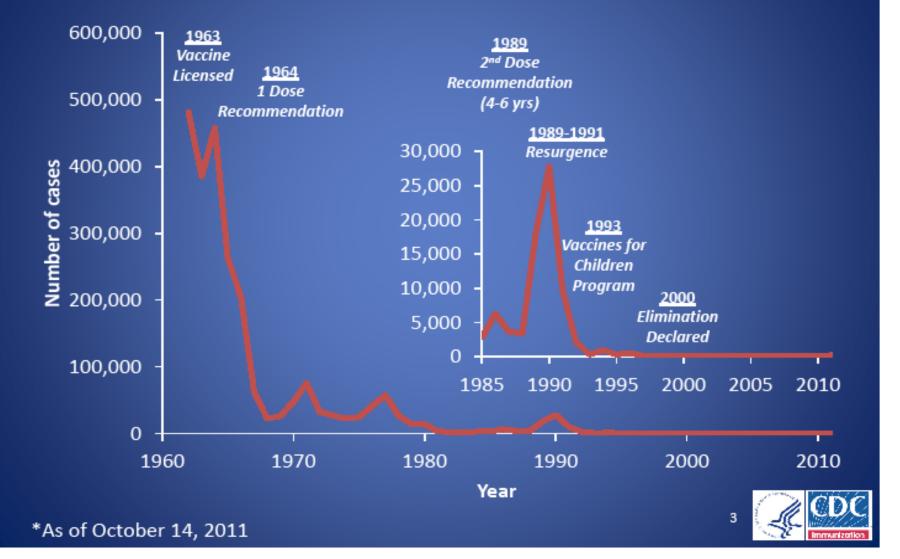
\*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases



### **Measles Spread and Prevention**

- Spread in air by droplet nuclei (airborne)
- Highly contagious
  - 90% chance of developing disease with face to face contact
- Vaccine preventable:
  - 95% effective with 1 dose at 12 months
  - 99% effective with 2 doses

#### Measles, United States, 1962-2011\*



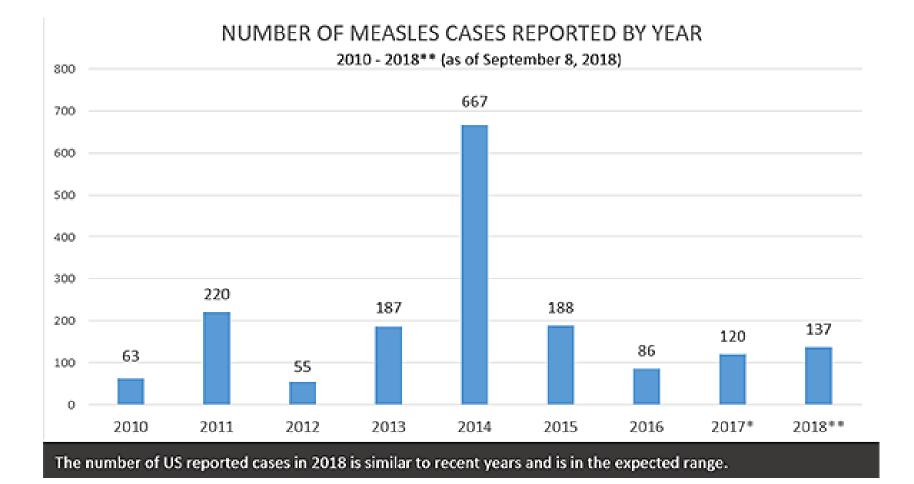


### Measles Epidemiology in the U.S.

- Before introduction of vaccine (1963) approximately 500,000 cases annually
- 1989, 2<sup>nd</sup> dose recommendation
- 1998, ACIP and AAP recommendation for school entry requirements
- Fewer than 150 cases reported each year 1997-2004\*

\*VPD Surveillance Manual, 4th Edition, 2008 Measles Chapter 7-1



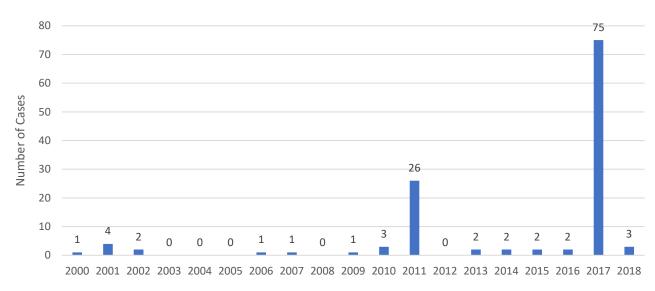




### Spread of Measles U.S.

- The majority of people who get measles are unvaccinated.
- Measles is still common in many parts of the world including some countries in Europe, Asia, the Pacific, and Africa.
- Travelers with measles continue to bring the disease into the U.S.
- Measles can spread when it reaches a community in the U.S. where groups of people are unvaccinated.





Measles Cases MN 2000-2018

Year



#### Somali Community and Autism Concerns

- Perceived high rates of autism in the Somali community - many young Somali children in special education classes
- Andrew Wakefield and others met with the community multiple times
- MMR vaccine blamed
- Parents began refusing MMR





#### Wakefield study linking MMR vaccine, autism uncovered as complete fraud Infectious Diseases in Children, February 2011

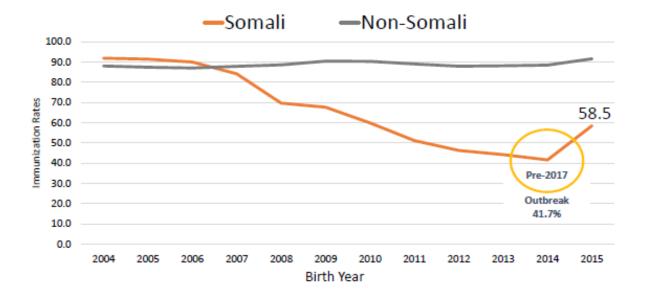


Comparison of MMR rates at 24 months in children of Somali descent versus non-Somali Birth Years 2004 – 2016 Ramsey County





#### Comparison of MMR rates at 24 months in children of Somali descent versus non Somali, Birth Years 2004-2015, Minnesota





Data derived from Minnesota Immunization Information Connection (MIIC), March 2018 Minnesota Department of Health



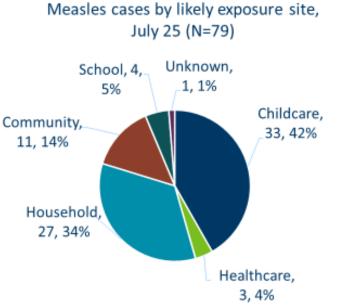
#### Outbreak overview

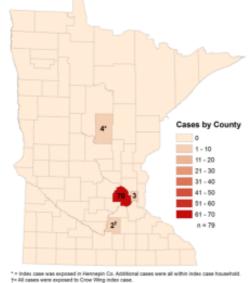
- 79 cases
- 90% of cases unvaccinated
- 81% of cases in Somali MN Community
- Primarily affected young unvaccinated children, median age of 2 years

•	MMR status:		
		Unvaccinated:	71
		1 MMR:	3
		2 MMR:	3
		Unknown:	2
<ul> <li>Race/Ethnicity:</li> </ul>			
		Somali Minnesotan:	64
		White/Hispanic:	3
		White/NonHispanic:	11
		Black/NonHispanic:	1
		Unk/pending:	0
•	Age		
		Median	2 years
		Range	3 months-57 years
		Children (0-10 years)	73 (92% of cases)
		< 12 months	6
		1-4 years	54
		<ul> <li>5- 10 years</li> </ul>	13
		Adolescents (11-17 years)	1
		Adults (18+ years)	5



#### Measles cases: exposure sites and counties affected







- Thank you!
- Questions?

Mary Beth Grimm Epidemiologist Health Protection 651-266-2411 Marybeth.grimm@ramsey.mn.us

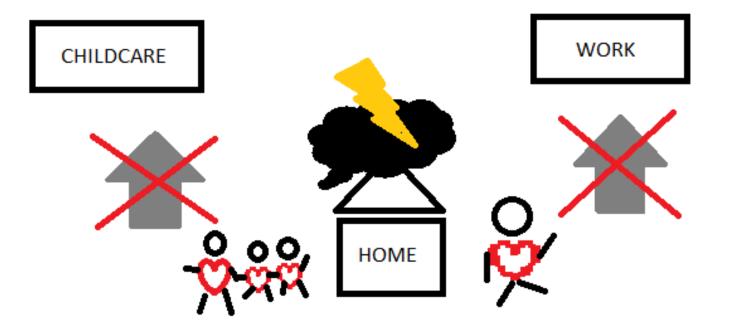


## Measles Response Activities in 2018

- Case Investigation
  - 1 confirmed case (travel related)
  - No secondary cases
- Monitoring and Essential Services
  - 1 on symptom watch
  - Three home visits, two with interpreter
  - Phone calls made and letters sent
  - Excluded from school/childcare/work
    - Calls made every 3-4 days



# Exclusion: a real life example



## Community Outreach

- Continued presentations
  - Partnered with Child & Teen Check Up staff to speak with parents in Adult ESL classes
  - Iftar at Al-Ihsan Islamic Center and Highwood Hills Elementary School
  - Partnered with SPPS and Health Start
     School-Based Clinics
- Continued Distribution of printed materials
  - WIC clinics, apartment complexes, mosques, shopping centers
  - Community celebrations





## Lessons learned (again)

- Staff language/cultural capacity needs to be strengthened
- Working across divisions within Public Health and across County departments is critical
- Knowing what resources are available for emergency assistance is crucial
- Need a plan for supplemental care for children who are excluded
- Sustaining community engagement activities to strengthen understanding and trust between Ramsey county residents and Public Health will bolster collaboration and investment in protecting the health of all residents