






CHOP Guidance – Measles Quarantine for those with suspected measles

	<p>Your child should stay at home until the testing is complete and negative OR the end of isolation date (below)</p>
	<p>If your child needs medical attention, please call your provider PRIOR to going to the emergency room or clinic</p>
	<p>Make sure no visitors have problems with, or are on medications that weaken, their immune system.</p>

<p>Test Date</p>	
<p>End of isolation date, if test is positive (5 days after onset of rash)</p>	

Your child has been tested for measles. We expect a result in the next 24-72 hours. Until the results come back, your child should remain isolated at home, preferably with only those who are immune* to measles. If your child tests positive, they will need to isolate until 5 days following the onset of their rash. We know this is a stressful time, so we would like to give you some information about measles and whom to contact if you have questions.

This is what you need to know about measles:

- Measles is **spread** through respiratory secretions and by breathing the same air as a person with measles.
- Measles is **very contagious**. People with measles are contagious from four days before they get a rash until five days after the rash starts.
- The **first symptoms** of measles are fever followed by cough, runny nose, and red, watery eyes.
- **Later symptoms** are a rising fever and a rash all over the body.
- Measles can cause **other health problems**. They include ear infection, diarrhea, pneumonia, miscarriage, brain swelling and hospitalization. Measles can even cause death.

Your child has been tested for measles:

- You should receive results in the next 24-72 hours. You will be notified by CHOP of the result.
- Please ensure your child stays in the home and away from others **until the results return** and they have tested **negative**.
- If their test results **positive**, they will need to stay home until the 5th day after the rash began.
- This is what you should do:
 - It is very important that your child stays in the home while awaiting the test and through the isolation period if the test ends up being positive.
 - High risk populations could get very sick or even die from measles. The highest risk populations include unvaccinated people, all children <12-15 months of age, pregnant individuals, and those with chronic illnesses.
 - **Monitor** your child, who is known to be exposed to measles, very closely for worsening of symptoms. This may include trouble breathing, inability to drink fluids, multiple episodes of diarrhea, or difficulty being woken from sleep. If they develop these symptoms, please first call your doctor and the Public Health phone number below to discuss next steps.
 - If you have other high-risk persons in the home (including children <12-15 months of age), please contact their primary care doctors immediately to discuss any preventative interventions that may be needed.

***Immune caregivers/contacts include those who:**

- Have documentation of having received two (2) doses of the measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine in their life.
- Have documentation of having received one (1) measles vaccine after 12 months of age if <4 years of age.
- Have a documented history of measles in their lifetime
- Have documented titers against measles
- Were born before 1957
- Do not have any medical conditions or take medications that might cause them to have a weakened immune system

If your child needs to see a doctor, **call ahead** to tell the doctor's office your child may have measles so the office can schedule their appointment when other patients will not be exposed (for example, after hours). The doctor's office may ask your family to use a different entrance or seek care at a different site. Any non-urgent visits should be delayed until after the isolation period is over.

If your child needs emergency care, please **call 911** or go to the emergency room. Ensure that all family members, including the ill child, **wear a mask** (if age-appropriate), or for children too young to wear masks, please employ "tenting" (placing your child in a car seat, stroller, or bassinet covered with a blanket or sheet OR have a caregiver carry the child with a blanket or sheet over their head like a nursing cover). **Notify** the ambulance crew or ER front desk immediately on arrival about the possibility that your child may have measles.

Special Instructions if you are going to the Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia Emergency Room:

Do not enter the garage or the building. If you are arriving by car, drive to the ambulance entrance outside the ER. On arrival, call 215-590-3481 (Philadelphia Campus) or 445-428-3030 (King of Prussia Campus). Identify yourself as someone with “concern about measles” and ask to speak with the charge nurse for further instructions. The clinical team will safely expedite you to a patient room as indicated.

After you are out of isolation, talk to your doctor about getting the **measles vaccine** to prevent you or your child from getting sick in the future.

Questions?:

Call the CHOP Public Health Resource Line at 1-800-722-7112.

Call your Department of Public Health:

PA Counties: Philadelphia 215-685-6740; Delaware 484-276-2100; Bucks 215-345-3318; Montgomery 610-278-5117; Chester 610-344-6252,

NJ Counties: Trenton 609-392-2020; Atlantic 609-347-5663 or 609-645-5934; Burlington 609-265-5548; Camden 856-374-6037; Gloucester 856-262-4101; Ocean 609-492-4212

Delaware State: Office of Infectious Disease Epidemiology during regular business hours (302-744-4990) or the state’s 24-hour reporting line at 1-888-295-5156