



Measles

Report a case or suspect case **within 24 hours** to local public health

Additional Information:

When you are referring a student to a healthcare provider, make sure to alert the healthcare facility prior to the student arriving at the facility

Identify children who are susceptible to measles by reviewing their immunization histories

Individuals who are susceptible or who do not have evidence of immunity should be offered MMR within 72 hours of exposure

Pregnant women can be at high risk for complications from measles. Pregnant women who are exposed to measles should consult her healthcare provider

Resources

- [ADHS Measles Fact Sheet](#)
- [ADHS Measles \(Rubeola\)](#)
- [CDC Measles \(Rubeola\)](#)

Symptoms of measles generally start with:

- High fever
- Cough
- Runny nose
- Red, watery eyes

2-4 days after initial symptoms, a rash starts at the hairline and moves down the body to the neck, arms, torso, and legs.

Incubation Period	7-21 days
Contagious Period	4 days before the rash onset to 4 days after rash onset

Recommended Actions

Call the local health department immediately to report all rashes accompanied by fever
Isolate, exclude and refer to a health care provider for diagnosis.

Cases:

Exclude from the time of onset of illness through the 4th day after rash appears, and until the individual is fever-free without the use of fever-reducing medications

Contacts:

Exclusions for contacts will be determined by the local health agency.

Please see [Arizona Administrative Code R9-6-350](#) for specific language.

If you have questions please call public health for assistance and recommendations.

Transmission

Transmission occurs by contact with airborne droplets. Measles can stay in the air for 2 hours after an infected individual leaves.

Prevention

Vaccination is the best prevention method

MMR vaccine is recommended at 12-15 months and 4-6 years

[CDC Updated Vaccine Schedule](#)

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Image by CDC