



## **Child Care Center Response for an Individual with Measles**

**When measles occurs at a child care center (CCC), there are 4 steps the CCC needs to take immediately, in partnership with Public Health – Madison & Dane County (PHMDC):**

- 1. Identify all children, staff, and visitors who were in the building during the period of exposure;**
- 2. Notify these individuals that they may have been exposed to measles;**
- 3. Determine if these individuals are immune to measles (this is a complicated process, PHMDC will work closely with the CCC to accomplish this);**
- 4. Exclude non-immune individuals from the CCC and all CCC-related activities.**

**This document provides details for accomplishing these tasks. They apply to child care centers of any size, including in-home.**

The goal of this response is to prevent the further spread of measles in the CCC and in the community. Measles is a very contagious disease that can travel throughout a building and remain in the air even after a person leaves the area. Individuals who were in the building while the measles virus was present are very likely to develop measles also unless they are immune to measles. It is important to identify people who were in the building during this time who were not immune. They may need to be quarantined/isolated at home so that if they do develop measles, they do not spread it to other people at the CCC or in the community.

Since people with measles are contagious before they have symptoms and people who are exposed may become contagious within a few days, it is very important to work quickly to identify exposed individuals and determine their immune status to prevent the further spread of disease. CCC's can put processes in place now that will allow them to quickly identify exposed individuals and to work with the local health department to quickly determine who is immune. The names and contact information of all exposed individuals should be shared with the local health department as soon as possible after a case has been identified. CCC's are authorized to provide this information to the local health department under [Wisconsin Statute 252](#).

### **Public Health Madison & Dane County phone numbers:**

Business hours: 266-4821

After hours: 267-3913

**No special cleaning needs to be performed. Measles is spread primarily through the air. Measles virus on surfaces is no longer contagious within 2 hours.**

**Determine the exposure period. This is the time period during which people in the building may have been exposed (work with PHMDC to do this).**

1. Determine the date of rash onset.
2. Determine the days during which the individual was infectious (4 days prior to and 4 days after the rash onset).
3. Determine which days and during which hours the individual was in the building while infectious.
4. Since the measles virus can remain in the air for up to 2 hours after a person leaves an area, add 2 hours to the time the individual left the building to calculate the end of the exposure period for each day.

**Identify everyone that was in the building during the exposure period. See below for follow-up of specific groups likely to have been exposed.**

### **Students (enrolled children)**

- Identify all students who were in the building during the exposure period who have a medical waiver for MMR vaccine.
  - Give these students' names, addresses, phone numbers, and DOB to PHMDC as soon as possible.
  - Based on the timing of the last time the infected student was in the CCC and when these students can be contacted, they may either receive immune globulin (IG) or be excluded from the CCC and quarantined at home:
    - If these students are able to receive 1 dose of IG within 6 days after the first exposure to the infected student, they may continue to attend the CCC. This dose could be given by the students' primary care providers with written documentation or by PHMDC.
    - If these students are not able to receive one dose of IG within 6 days after the first exposure to the infected individual, they must be excluded from the CCC and all CCC-related activities beginning 7 days after the first date exposure through 21 days after the last date of exposure.
  - The CCC will notify these students' parents of the students' possible exposure and CCC exclusion requirements.
- Identify all students who were in the building during the exposure period who were younger than 12 months of age during the exposure period.
  - Give these students' names, addresses, phone numbers, and DOB to PHMDC as soon as possible.
  - Children younger than 6 months:
    - If these students are able to receive 1 dose of IG within 6 days after the first exposure to the infected student, they may continue to attend the CCC. This dose could be given by the students' primary care providers with written documentation or by PHMDC.
    - If these students are not able to receive one dose of IG within 6 days after the first exposure to the infected individual, they must be excluded

- from the CCC and all CCC-related activities beginning 7 days after the first date exposure through 21 days after the last date of exposure.
- Children 6-11 months:
    - If these students are able to receive 1 dose of MMR vaccine less than 72 hours after the first exposure to the infected individual, they may continue to attend the CCC. This dose could be given by the students' primary care providers with written documentation or by PHMDC. Students may return to the CCC immediately after receiving this dose of vaccine.
    - If these students are able to receive 1 dose of IG within 6 days after the first exposure to the infected student, they may continue to attend the CCC. This dose could be given by the students' primary care providers with written documentation or by PHMDC.
    - If these students are not able to receive one dose of MMR vaccine with 3 days of the first exposure or one dose of IG within 6 days after the first exposure to the infected individual, they must be excluded from the CCC and all CCC-related activities beginning 7 days after the first date exposure through 21 days after the last date of exposure.
    - If a child in this age group received one dose of MMR vaccine prior to the exposure he/she does not need to be excluded from the CCC or receive any further doses of vaccine at this time.
  - The CCC will notify these students' parents of the students' possible exposure and CCC exclusion requirements.
  - PHMDC will notify the students' parents of the students' other quarantine requirements.
- Identify all other students who were in the building during the exposure period who have received 0 doses of MMR vaccine or children enrolled in K-12 who have 1 dose of vaccine.
    - Give these students' names, addresses, phone numbers, and DOB to PHMDC as soon as possible.
    - Based on the timing of the last time the infected student was in the CCC and when these students can be contacted, they may either be immunized or excluded from the CCC and quarantined at home:
      - If these students are able to receive 1 dose of MMR vaccine less than 72 hours after the first exposure to the infected individual, they may continue to attend the CCC. This dose could be given by the students' primary care providers with written documentation or by PHMDC. Students may return to the CCC immediately after receiving this dose of vaccine.
      - If these students are not able to receive one dose of MMR vaccine within 72 hours after the first exposure to the infected individual, they must be excluded from the CCC and all CCC-related activities beginning 7 days

after the first date exposure through 21 days after the last date of exposure.

- The CCC will notify these students' parents of the students' possible exposure and CCC exclusion requirements.
  - PHMDC will notify the students' parents of the students' other quarantine requirements.
  - Note: these students can also receive 1 dose of IG within 6 days of the first exposure in order to return to the CCC. However, state-supplied IG will be reserved for students who *cannot* receive MMR and will not be provided to students who *opted* not to receive MMR. These students may contact their primary care providers for IG.
- Notify all other students (i.e. students with 1 or 2 doses of MMR vaccine) who were in the building during the exposure period of the possible exposure so they can watch for symptoms. They do not need to be excluded from the CCC.
    - Students 1-5 years not enrolled in kindergarten must have 1 dose of MMR vaccine.
    - Students enrolled in K-12 must have 2 doses of MMR vaccine.

### Staff

- Identify all staff members (teachers, administration, custodial, substitute teachers, etc) who were in the building during the time of exposure. Provide names, addresses, phone numbers, and DOB to PHMDC as soon as possible.
- Notify all staff members who were in the building during the time of exposure of the possible exposure and the need to provide proof of immunity. If it has been 7 or more days since the first exposure, staff will need to be excluded from the CCC until they can provide proof of immunity.
- Staff members will need to provide proof of immunity. This can include:
  - Birth prior to 1957 **or**
  - Written documentation of 1 valid dose of MMR vaccine **or**
  - Serology that shows immunity to measles **or**
  - Receipt of 1 dose of MMR vaccine within 72 hours after the first date of exposure
- Staff members who are not able to provide proof of immunity will need to be excluded from the CCC and all CCC-related activities and quarantined at home beginning 7 days after the first date exposure through 21 days after the last date of exposure.
  - The CCC will notify non-immune staff members of their CCC exclusion requirements.
  - PHMDC will notify non-immune staff members of their other quarantine requirements.
- Note: staff members can also receive 1 dose of IG within 6 days of the first exposure in order to return to the CCC. However, state-supplied IG will be reserved for individuals

who *cannot* receive MMR. Other individuals may contact their primary care providers for IG.

### Visitors

- Identify all other individuals who were in the building during the time of exposure. This could include volunteers, after-hours cleaners, bus drivers, emergency responders, delivery personnel, etc. Provide as much information about these individuals to PHMDC as possible.
  - PHMDC will work with the CCC to notify these individuals.
  - If it has been 7 or more days since the first exposure, these individuals need to provide proof of immunity before returning to the CCC. Proof of immunity can include:
    - For adults:
      - Birth prior to 1957 **or**
      - Written documentation of 1 valid dose of MMR vaccine **or**
      - Serology (blood test) that shows immunity to measles **or**
      - Receipt of 1 dose of MMR vaccine within 72 hours of the first possible exposure
    - For children:
      - Written documentation of 2 valid doses of MMR vaccine
      - For children with 0 or 1 dose of MMR vaccine, written documentation of receipt of a dose of MMR vaccine within 72 hours of the first exposure.

### Determine if the student left the building for CCC-related activities during the exposure period.

- Provide the dates, times, and locations of these activities to the local health department.
- PHMDC will work with the CCC to notify individuals at these activities of the possible exposure.

### Resources:

Wisconsin Department of Health Services:

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/immunization/measles.htm>

Wisconsin Measles Surveillance and Control Guidelines:

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/immunization/measles.htm>

CDC: <http://www.cdc.gov/measles/index.html>

Kids Health: <http://kidshealth.org/parent/infections/lung/measles.html>

Wisconsin Immunization Registry public access:

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/immunization/wir.htm>