

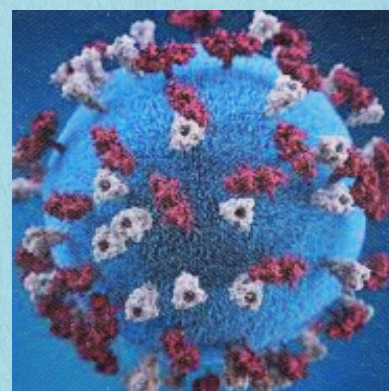
The Spoke Signal

The 'smoke' signal is one of the oldest forms of long-distance, visual communication. A smoke signal can be used to transmit news, signal danger, or to gather people to a common area.

May 2024

Measles

Measles is caused by a contagious respiratory virus that requires routine practices and airborne precautions, along with additional PPE as per point-of-care risk assessment (PCRA), within healthcare settings. Symptoms include prodromal fever (equal or greater than 38.1°C), cough, runny nose, Koplik spots, red macropapular rash, and conjunctivitis. The characteristic rash typically appears 3-7 days after other symptoms and can spread from the face to the feet.



The Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR) vaccine is routinely administered in childhood and provides the best protection against measles. Unvaccinated adults are able to receive a 1st and 2nd dose, and under vaccinated adults including those born before 1970 or with an unknown MMR status may receive a 2nd dose from their family doctor or Public Health Unit if they are healthcare workers and/or international travelers. It can be helpful for congregate living settings to have documentation of staff's immune status in the event of a case within your facility.

All suspect cases of measles should be immediately reported to your Public Health Unit.

Resources

Are You Prepared?

Complete the IPAC Hub's Measles checklist [here](#) to ensure you are ready for a suspect or confirmed case!



PHO webinar: Measles Updates for Clinicians and Public Health

PHO: Measles - Diagnostic

CDC: Measles Signs and Symptoms

Public Health Ontario (PHO): Measles

PHO: Use of PPE for Suspect or Confirmed Measles

Ministry of Health: Measles Infectious Disease Protocol

Government of Canada: Measles for Health Professionals

A world without
preventable
infections.



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