

KIDS HEALTH ZONE



MEASLES BREAKING NEWS...



An ongoing measles outbreak has sickened over 80 children around Columbus, Ohio. The outbreak began in early November, 2022 with four children who had no history of travel. As of the end of December, 29 children have been hospitalized. No deaths have been reported. Most cases are children between the ages of 1 and 2, and none have been fully vaccinated against measles.

Pediatricians and parents should make sure that children are up to date on all childhood vaccines.

QUICK LINKS

- [CDC stresses importance of measles vaccination as cases reported in U.S.](#)
- [Top 4 Things Parents Need to Know about Measles](#)
- [Photos of Measles and People with Measles](#)
- [Measles outbreak](#)
- [Global Measles Outbreaks](#)
- [International Society for Infectious Diseases](#)



WHAT IS MEASLES?



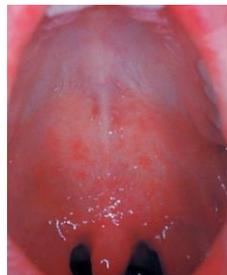
Measles is a viral infection usually occurring in children. Measles used to be quite common, but the introduction of vaccine virtually eliminated the disease from the United States. Measles, also called rubeola, is one of the most infectious diseases known and can cause serious illness and death in small children.

Measles complications. – inflammation of the brain, pneumonia, blindness, permanent brain damage.

Symptoms:

Measles symptoms begin roughly 10 days after infection with the virus. Measles starts with high fever, runny nose, cough, and red eyes. A distinctive rash appears 3 to 5 days after the first symptoms. It begins with flat red spots that appear on the face near the hairline spreading downward to the neck, arms, trunk, legs, and feet. Smalls raised bumps may also appear on the top of the flat red spots.

2-3 days after symptoms begin: Tiny white spots (Koplik spots) may appear inside the mouth



Rash appears 3-5 days after symptoms begin

Snort. Sniffle. Sneeze.
No Antibiotics Please.
Treat colds and flu with care. Talk to your healthcare provider.
As a parent, you want to help your child feel better. But antibiotics aren't always the answer. They don't fight the viruses that cause colds and flu. What will? Fluids and plenty of rest are best. Talk to your healthcare provider. Find out when antibiotics work—and when they don't. The best care to the right care.
For more information, please call 1-800-CDC-INFO or visit www.cdc.gov/getsmart.

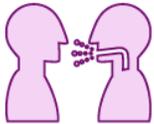
GET SMART
Love Your Antibiotics Here

CDC FDA



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Transmission



Measles spreads from the nose and respiratory tract of an infected person. Coughing, sneezing, and even breathing can spread the virus.



The virus can live is transmitted through the air by microscopic droplets and sometimes by direct contact or contact with contaminated [surfaces](#).

HOW TO PREVENT MEASLES?



Measles can be prevented with the MMR vaccine (measles, [mumps](#), and [rubella](#)). Children generally receive the first dose between 12-15 months of age. Measles vaccine may be recommended in children as young as 6 months old in outbreak situations. Immunoglobulin may be recommended if a child is unable to receive the vaccine.

Diagnosis:

Usually, healthcare providers will recognize the rash and symptoms to diagnose measles. Laboratory tests can confirm measles.

Treatment:

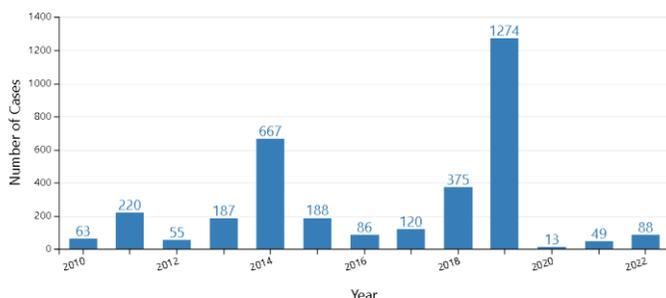
There is no specific treatment for measles, but supportive care can help children who are more severely ill. Illness usually takes about 10-14 days to resolve. Give acetaminophen or ibuprofen for fever and discomfort, along with plenty of fluids and plenty of rest. Vitamin A is recommended for children who may have nutritional deficiency or are hospitalized with measles

MEASLES CASES AND OUTBREAKS

As of December 22th, 2022, a total of **117 measles** cases have been reported in 5 jurisdictions (refers to any of the 50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia).

Number of measles cases reported by year

2010-2022* (as of December 8, 2022)



- MMR vaccine DOES NOT cause autism.
- Antibiotics DO NOT work on viruses such as measles, common colds, or flu.
- Taking antibiotics when they are not needed can do more harm than good by increasing antibiotic resistance.

For more information : [When do you need antibiotics?](#)