Public Health measles response

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Beginning of the outbreak

• **Dec. 31:** First known case visited Memorial Urgent Care.

• **Jan. 4:** Lab confirmation of measles in a child 1-10 years old with unknown immunization history.

• **Jan. 15:** Two additional confirmed cases and 11 suspect cases.

• **Jan. 15:** Public Health activated Incident Command System to respond to the outbreak.
The Incident Command System is a standardized approach to incident management.

- Incidents of all sizes at all levels of government
- Emergencies and planned events
- Flexible and scalable
- Clear chain of command and supervision responsibilities
- Coordinated response between jurisdictions and agencies
Case investigation

• Measles is a notifiable condition. State law requires providers to notify Public Health of any suspected measles cases.

• Providers collect specimens and coordinate with Public Health to arrange testing at Washington or Oregon public health labs.

• Public Health staff interview the case/parents of the case to gather information about illness onset and where the case had been the previous 21 days.
  • Used to identify where the case may have been exposed and where they may have been while contagious.
Case and contact investigation

- Case at a large public setting while contagious:
  - Notify public through news releases, website and social media

- Case at school while contagious:
  - Identify susceptible students and staff
    - Exclude from school and other public settings for 21 days
    - Actively monitor for 21 days (daily calls)

- Case at a health care facility while contagious:
  - Obtain list and contact information of exposed patients and contact them
  - Identify those who are susceptible and actively monitor for 21 days (home quarantine, daily calls)
    - If < 72 hours after exposure provide, MMR for exposed susceptible children and susceptible non-pregnant adults
    - If < six days after exposure provide IG for infants, susceptible pregnant women and immunocompromised
  - Identify whether anyone else was present/exposed and contact them
Measles cases

Age Breakdown of Measles Cases in Clark County, as of 2/22/19

- 1, 2% (1 case)
- 2, 3% (2 cases)
- 15, 23% (15 cases)
- 46, 72% (46 cases)
- 1-10 years (46 cases, 72%)
- 11-18 years (15 cases, 23%)
- 19-29 years (2 cases, 3%)
- 30-39 years (1 case, 2%)

64 cases, as of 2/22/19
Measles cases

Immunization Status of Measles Cases in Clark County, as of 2/22/19

- 56 cases, 88%
- 2 cases, 3%
- 6 cases, 9%
- 1 MMR
- Unverified

64 cases, as of 2/22/19
Exposure sites

54 exposure sites, some with multiple exposure times

- 12 health care facilities
- 15 schools (three public school districts, two private schools)
- 1 child care facility
- 26 other locations, including churches, grocery stores, Moda Center and Portland International Airport
School exclusions

Public Health excluded susceptible students and staff at 13 public schools in three school districts and two private schools.

**Evergreen Public Schools**
- Six schools
- 293 students excluded

**Vancouver Public Schools**
- Three schools
- 138 students excluded

**Battle Ground Public Schools**
- Four schools
- 398 students excluded

**Slavic Christian Academy**
- No students excluded

**Cornerstone Christian Academy**
- 20 students excluded
Response staffing, cost

44 days in response

Total responders: 219
- Daily average: 40 to 50
- Public Health: 87
- Washington Department of Health: 50
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: 3
- Mutual aide: 17
- Medical Reserve Corps: 46
- Local volunteers: 8
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact: 2
- Interpreters: 6

Estimated cost: $510,000
Immunization rates

Percent of Kindergarteners Complete for All Immunizations (2017-18 School Year)

Legend
Elementary Attendance Area
Percent_complete_for_all_immunizations
- 41.3% - 56.2%
- 56.3% - 72.9%
- 73% - 83.8%
- 83.9% - 87.1%
- 87.2% - 90%
- 90.1% - 93.4%
- 93.5% - 95.2%

Immunization rates

Percent of Kindergarteners Complete for the MMR Vaccine (2017-18 School Year)

Legend
Elementary Attendance Area
Percent_complete_for_measles_mumps_rubella
- 59.4% - 72.2%
- 72.3% - 83.1%
- 83.2% - 88.9%
- 89% - 91.2%
- 91.3% - 93.4%
- 93.5% - 96.4%
- 96.5% - 98.4%

Exemption rates

Percent of Kindergarteners With Any Vaccine Exemption (2017-18 School Year)

Legend
Elementary Attendance Area
Percent_with_any_exemption
- 0% - 3.1%
- 3.2% - 4.6%
- 4.7% - 5.4%
- 5.5% - 6.7%
- 6.8% - 8.3%
- 8.4% - 10.4%
- 10.5% - 16.7%

Immunization misinformation

Common misinformation on social media

- Getting measles is best way to develop immunity
- Measles prevents cancer
- Measles is benign
- Measles vaccine sheds and infects others
- Measles vaccine causes autism, seizures, encephalitis

Dr. McNeill and Dr. Lutz have changed their tune about the massive deaths by measles, thanks to Washington State Historical data.

But now they are pushing the fear of encephalitis (brain swelling) from the measles.

Interestingly enough... the MMR also causes encephalitis. And VAERS has compensated individuals for permanent brain swelling. This can and does happen.

The discussion needs to happen. How many possibly avoided measles infections justifies doing this to a family? https://www.facebook.com/1203000078/posts/1021560980817241?sfns=1

Vaccine strain measles virus detected in urine of vaccinated child 37 days after vaccination. MMR is a live virus vaccine. Recently vaccinated individuals shed the virus and can infect others; especially the immune compromised. Recently vaccinated individuals are far more of a threat to vulnerable children than those who have not been vaccinated. You can’t spread what you don’t have.

https://jcm.asm.org/content/jcm/33/9/2485.full.pdf
#Measles #MMR #Vaccines #Shedding
Immunization increases

Number of Measles Containing Vaccines Administered to Those 0-18 Years Old by Week*
Comparing Average Number in 2014-2018 with 2019, Clark County, WA

Data source: WA State Immunization Information System; all vaccines administered as of 2/9/2019 and reported as of 2/12/2019
*CDC Week is Sunday-Saturday; Week 3 2019 started 1/13/2019
Immunization increases

Number of Measles Containing Vaccines Administered among those 19 Years and Older by Week* Comparing Average Number in 2014-2018 with 2019, Clark County, WA

Data source: WA State Immunization Information System; all vaccines administered as of 2/9/2019 and reported as of 2/12/2019

*CDC Week is Sunday-Saturday; Week 3 2019 started 1/13/2019
Thank you!

Comments and questions

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