05.24.2017

FROM THE DESK OF:

Anthony P. Weiss, MD, Chief Medical Officer, Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs, Upstate University Hospital



HEALTH ADVISORY: MEASLES EXPOSURES IN NEW YORK STATE – MAY 11TH AND MAY 12TH Applies to All Physicians

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has been notified that a traveler from India who was diagnosed with measles exposed people at multiple New York State venues on May 11th and 12th while infectious.

Anyone who visited the following locations may have been exposed to measles:

- ❖ The Iroquois Travel Plaza (rest stop) between Exit 29 (Canajoharie) and Exit 29A (Little Falls) on the NYS Thruway between 8:30 p.m. − 12:30 a.m. on May 11 − 12th.
- The Hampton Inn, 4873 Lake Road, Brockport, N.Y. on May 12th between 12 a.m. (midnight) and 12 p.m. (noon).
- Niagara Falls State Park, Niagara Falls, N.Y. on May 12th between 11:00 a.m. 5:00 p.m. Exposures may have occurred on the Maid of the Mist.
- ❖ Swagat Fine Indian Cuisine, 24 Buffalo Avenue, Niagara Falls, N.Y. May 12th between 2:00 − 6:00 p.m.

Individuals who were exposed and not immune to measles could develop signs and symptoms of measles 7-21 days after exposure, between May 18th and June 2nd.

Healthcare providers should have a **high index of suspicion** in patients who present with symptoms consistent with measles and have visited the locations listed. To expedite public health containment strategies, providers should implement appropriate infection control measures when measles is suspected and **report immediately to the local health department (LHD)** where the patient resides to facilitate specimen collection and appropriate follow-up.

If you have any further questions or concerns please see detailed report attached or contact Infection Control At 464-5258 or 492-5544.

ALERT-Highest priority emergency communication; warrants immediate action or attention by the recipient.

HIGH ADVISORY-High priority does not warrant immediate action but recipients should be aware.

ADVISORY-Provides very important information for a specific incident or situation that does not require immediate action.

UPDATES TO ALERTS AND ADVISORIES-Provides updated information regarding an incident or situation; unlikely to require immediate action.

INFORMATIONAL MESSAGE-Provides timely information, important for review or serves as a reminder for an action that should be taken.

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Outstanding Physician Comments

Applies to All Physicians

Each week we receive written comments from our patients regarding the care we provide within the Hospital. Below are this week's comments from grateful patients receiving care on the units and clinics at Upstate:

Comments Informational

Emergency Department @ Community - Dr. Sarsfield is great.

Victor Rodriguez was extremely informative and understanding of my concerns. Did a great job applying the splint and explained the process.

Emergency Department - **Dr Halfman and Dr Adcock** were great! Quick and thorough service.

9G– Dr. Simionescu got to know me well, and offered effective treatments.

Medicine Subspecialties – Dr. Dana Savici is a pleasure to work with.

I am very thankful for **Dr. Neupane**. He saved my life.

Dr Kato is always willing to listen to all my concerns. He takes time to thoroughly explain all my treatment options.

Dr Kato is a wonderful person, who empathizes with my health issues and always does his utmost to treat my arthritis. He is the Best Rheumatologist I've ever had, and I trust his experience and judgement in my treatment.

Dr Yu is always very caring, competent, and concerned. She listens to my concerns and offers advice and suggestions.

University Internists - Dr. Krenzer has been my primary care physician for 31 years. We get along very well. No regrets.

Dr Wani is the best, truly a great physician, warm, caring and knows her stuff. A great listener who goes above and beyond her call of duty. Upstate should be glad to have someone like her. I am pleased with her. Kudos.

Dr Frechette is the BEST

Dr Lappin is always caring and considerate. She doesn't make me feel like she is in a hurry.

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Family Medicine - Dr Greenwald is an incredible doctor and teacher to his many students. We are so blessed to have him.

Dr. Nanavati social skills are the best I have experienced.

From the moment **Dr. Nanavati** says hello on you, you feel as if you are with a friend who is concern of your wellbeing.

UHCC Neurology - Dr. Duleep is AMAZING! I wish more providers and staff would strive to be like her. She is hands down one of the best drs on my treatment team and always seems to solve the problem in a timely manner! I always recommend her to everyone who inquires about a neurologist.

Joslin - We are very excited to have Dr. Lipeski.

Dr. Hopkins was lovely and very nice.

Dr Stred. thorough, kind, concerned and attentive to patient and mom.

Dr. Lipeski. She is always wonderful. She gives us plenty of time and listens to us. She's very supportive, understanding and explains things thoroughly.

Dr Weinstock is thorough in her examination and in her discussion of options.

She is very receptive to your opinions about your health.

Dr. Duleep is simply the best!!

Urology at Community - Dr. Khanna spent time with me & explained my condition. Very good with patients.

Dr. Khanna showed concern for my comfort and state of my health.

University Center for Vision Care - Dr. Swan - very thorough, great personality, explains everything - answers all questions!

Breast Care Center - Dr Scott Albert is extremely knowledgeable

ENT - Dr. Kellman was always very professional and explained things very well.

Center for Children's Surgery - Dr Riddell - he is so caring and explains everything.

Dr Suryadevara - he is always very caring and ensures he will do everything he can to make it go right.

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Child and Adolescent Outpatient Psychiatry - Dr. Polacek - she is always available to

Dr. Polacek - she is always available to listen to our concerns or the progress that he has made over the past several years with the practice.

Dr. Gamble - always returns calls timely and explains everything. Goes above and beyond.

Dr. Goodman - willing to accept our daughter and find strategies to help us.

Dr. Goodman - she really takes the time out to explain everything that we can understand

Dr. Milczarski is very attuned to my son, who is in his care. The Dr. allows my son & me to feel very comfortable & cared for.

Dr. Paparone goes out of his way to accommodate & is very inclusive in his treatment plan

Vascular Surgery Clinic - CC - Dr Gonzalez has been very helpful and understanding of our needs.

Wellspring Breast Center - Dr. Longley. compassionate, respected my privacy, loving and kind! Reassuring too!

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ANDREW M. CUOMO Governor **HOWARD A. ZUCKER, M.D., J.D.**Commissioner

SALLY DRESLIN, M.S., R.N. Executive Deputy Commissioner

May 23, 2017

To: Providers, Hospitals, Emergency and Primary Care Departments, and Local Health Departments **From:** New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Immunization

HEALTH ADVISORY: MEASLES EXPOSURES IN NEW YORK STATE - MAY 11TH AND MAY 12TH

Please distribute to the Chief Medical Officer, Infection Control Department, Infectious Disease Department, Director of Nursing, Emergency Department Director, Primary Care Clinic Directors, Director of Risk Management/Quality Improvement, and all patient care areas.

SUMMARY

- The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has been notified that a traveler from India who
 was diagnosed with measles exposed people at multiple New York State venues on May 11th and 12th
 while infectious.
- Anyone who visited the following locations may have been exposed to measles:
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 - The Hampton Inn, 4873 Lake Road, Brockport, N.Y. on May 12th between 12 a.m. (midnight) and 12 p.m. (noon).
 - Niagara Falls State Park, Niagara Falls, N.Y. on May 12th between 11:00 a.m. 5:00 p.m. Exposures may have occurred on the Maid of the Mist.
 - Swagat Fine Indian Cuisine, 24 Buffalo Avenue, Niagara Falls, N.Y. May 12th between 2:00 6:00 p.m.
- Individuals who were exposed and not immune to measles could develop signs and symptoms of measles 7-21 days after exposure, between May 18th and June 2nd.
- Healthcare providers should have a high index of suspicion in patients who present with symptoms
 consistent with measles and have visited the locations listed. To expedite public health containment
 strategies, providers should implement appropriate infection control measures when measles is
 suspected and report immediately to the local health department (LHD) where the patient resides to
 facilitate specimen collection and appropriate follow-up.

MEASLES EPIDEMIOLOGY

Measles can be severe and is highly infectious; following exposure, up to 90% of susceptible persons develop measles. It is spread by airborne contact with an infected person through coughing and sneezing. Measles virus can remain active and contagious for up to 2 hours in the air or on surfaces. From exposure to rash onset



ANDREW M. CUOMO Governor HOWARD A. ZUCKER, M.D., J.D. Commissioner

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averages 14 days with a range of 7 to 21 days. Persons with measles are infectious from 4 days before to 4 days after rash onset.

CLINICAL FEATURES

Measles is characterized by a prodrome of fever (101–105 degrees F) followed by cough, coryza, and/or conjunctivitis. An erythematous, maculopapular rash presents 2-4 days later and lasts 5-6 days. It usually starts on the face and proceeds down the body to involve the extremities last, including the palms and soles. The rash is usually discrete but may become confluent on the upper body; it resolves in the same order that it appeared. Koplik's spots (punctate blue-white spots on the bright red background of the buccal mucosa) may be present, often before the rash develops, but are often not seen and are not required for the diagnosis of measles.

REPORTING DETAILS

Health care providers should increase their index of suspicion for measles in clinically compatible cases. The LHD should be notified of any suspect case immediately. Reports should be made at the time of initial clinical suspicion. If the diagnosis of measles is being considered and diagnostic testing for measles is ordered, then the case should be reported at that time. LHDs should also be notified of discharge plans from the health care setting. This is especially important if the case lives in a multifamily dwelling, dormitory, group home or has young children at home.

INFECTION CONTROL

Measles is spread via airborne transmission and direct contact with infectious droplets. Cases of fever and rash illness should immediately be placed in airborne isolation. If an airborne infection isolation room is not available, then the exam room used to isolate a suspect measles case should not be used for 2 hours after the case leaves the room and the number of people entering and leaving should be minimized. When transporting a patient through the hospital, the patient should be masked. If possible, elevators and corridors should not be used for two hours after the patient has passed through them. If possible, any procedures required for the patient should be performed in the patient's room or delayed until the patient is no longer infectious.

LABORATORY TESTING

Viral specimens (throat or nasal-pharyngeal swab <u>and</u> urine) and serology (IgM and IgG) should be obtained for diagnostic testing and confirmation. Use of commercial laboratories for measles testing may take up to a week to obtain results. Reporting suspected cases of measles enables access to rapid testing through the NYS Wadsworth Center Laboratory. The LHD can assist in arranging testing at the Wadsworth Center Laboratory. Viral specimens that result in a positive PCR or culture will be forwarded to CDC for confirmation and genotyping.

MEASLES POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PEP)

The successful initiation of measles PEP requires rapid intervention. LHDs can assist with the proper PEP recommendations and infection control measures. Measles vaccination should be administered to susceptible contacts of a measles patient within 72 hours of exposure and may offer protection. Immune globulin is indicated for susceptible household or other close contacts of patients with measles, particularly those contacts younger than 1 year of age, pregnant women and/or immunocompromised persons, for whom risk of complications is highest. Immune globulin should be given within 6 days of exposure to prevent or lessen the severity of measles.



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VACCINE RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMMUNITY

Children ≥ 12 months, Adolescents, and Adults

- All children should receive an MMR vaccine at 12 15 months of age. The second dose of MMR is routinely administered at age 4 6 years typically before entering kindergarten, but may be administered as soon as 28 days after the first dose. **Vaccination should be provided at the earliest opportunity** based on the ACIP recommended schedule.
- Children over one year of age who have received one dose of MMR vaccine and who have recently
 been exposed to measles infection or are planning travel outside the U.S. should receive a second dose
 as soon as possible, as long as 28 days have passed since the first dose. Second doses of MMR are
 valid as long as they are administered after 12 months of age and at least 28 days after the first dose
 was administered.
- Anyone who has received two valid doses of MMR, or other live measles-containing vaccine, has
 documented laboratory evidence of immunity, or was born before 1957 is considered immune and not
 likely to become infected. Anyone who lacks proof of measles immunity, as defined above, should
 receive at least one dose of MMR vaccine. Two appropriately spaced doses of MMR vaccine are
 recommended for health-care personnel, college students, and international travelers.

Children 6–11 months of age who are traveling outside the U.S.

- Should receive one dose of MMR vaccine prior to international travel.
- MMR vaccine given before 12 months of age should not be counted as part of the routine series.
 Children who receive MMR vaccine before age 12 months will need two more doses for a total of three doses, the first of which should be administered at 12 15 months of age and the second at least 28 days later (typically at age 4 6 years or before beginning kindergarten).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Complete information on MMR vaccine recommendations: http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr6204.pdf
- 2017 Immunization Schedules: http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/
- The NYSDOH Measles Fact Sheet is available at: http://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/measles/fact_sheet.htm
- Destination specific travel immunization information is available on the CDC's Travelers' Health website
 at: http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/list
- For additional information on measles outbreak control measures, clinical presentation and diagnostic tests please refer to the CDC website at: http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/surv-manual/chpt07-measles.html
- The NYSDOH Outbreak Control Manual is available at: http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/immunization/providers/outbreak_control_guidelines.htm
- CDC Measles Cases and Outbreaks: http://www.cdc.gov/measles/cases-outbreaks.html
- CDC Measles Elimination: http://www.cdc.gov/measles/about/faqs.html#measles-elimination
- For further information, please contact your local health department or the New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Immunization at 518-473-4437
- County Health Department contact information: http://www.nysacho.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=37