

Measles Screening Guide for Healthcare Facilities

1. Does the patient/visitor have a fever? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
2. Does the patient/visitor have a rash? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
3. Does the patient/visitor have any of the following:
 - a. Cough? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
 - b. Coryza (runny nose/congestion)? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
 - c. Conjunctivitis (red/pink eyes?) ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
4. Within the 21 days prior to symptom onset, has the patient/visitor been in contact with a person who had suspected or confirmed measles or an undiagnosed febrile rash illness? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
5. Within the 21 days prior to symptom onset, has the patient/visitor:
 - a. Been in contact with foreign visitors? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
 - b. Traveled internationally? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
 - c. Been to an area with ongoing measles transmission (including [outbreak areas in the U.S.](#))? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
 - d. Or, based on local factors, is the person associated with a known under vaccinated community (i.e., a community at increased risk for measles introduction and outbreaks?) ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
6. Has the patient/visitor received [age-appropriate doses of a measles-containing vaccine](#) or were they born before 1957?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

Note: Clinicians should consider the possibility of a [reaction to Measles, Mumps, Rubella \(MMR\) vaccination](#) among persons with mild febrile rash who received MMR vaccine in the 21 days prior to symptom onset, particularly if there are no identified risk factors for measles.

Consider measles in anyone with a febrile rash illness. The following responses may be used to help identify people at increased risk for measles:

- **YES** to parts **1 and 2** and either **4 or 5**.
- **YES** to parts **1 and 2** with **NO or UNSURE** to part 6.
- **YES** to parts **1 and 3 and 4**. **Note:** Clinicians should consider the possibility of [prodromal symptoms](#) in persons with other possible exposures to measles (e.g., travel to an area with ongoing measles transmission), particularly among persons who have not received a [measles-containing vaccine](#). Elevated concern for infection may support implementation of appropriate [infection prevention and control measures](#), however, measles testing may not be indicated unless a rash develops. [Measles RNA detection by reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction \(RT-PCR\) and serologic testing](#) are most successful when specimens are collected after rash onset.

Follow facility protocols for further [clinical evaluation](#), [isolation](#) protocols, and [reporting of suspect measles cases to public health](#). Prompt recognition, reporting, and implementation of infection prevention and control measures are critical to limiting the spread of disease. Healthcare providers and facilities with questions about measles should contact their [local health department](#).