

# Information for People Who May Have Been Exposed to Measles in a Public Facility

Individuals with measles who visit a public facility while infectious may pose a risk to the public. Measles is highly contagious, and is spread through the air. The public advisory lists the facilities, as well as dates and times when exposures may have occurred. Due to the nature of this exposure setting, identifying individuals that may have been in contact with measles is not possible.

Individuals who have had two doses of measles-containing vaccine (commonly provided as measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine), or who have had a lab-confirmed infection in the past are considered immune and not generally considered to be at risk for infection. Individuals born before 1970 are likely to have been exposed to measles in childhood, and are also generally considered to have a natural immunity to it.

Individuals born in 1970 or later, and who have not been immunized, are at higher risk of developing infection. Symptoms may develop as early as seven or as late as 21 days after the exposure. Early symptoms usually include:

- High fever
- Cough
- Runny nose
- Red eyes

A rash then develops after a day or two, and usually starts on the face then spreads over the rest of the body.

**If you develop symptoms up to 21 days after being at a particular identified venue (on the specific dates and times), it is important to call ahead to your health care provider's office and inform them of your exposure. That way, arrangements can be made for you to be assessed in a way that reduces the chance of exposing other individuals to measles.**

Measles is contagious before early symptoms develop, which is four to five days before a person develops a rash, and remains contagious until four days after the rash appears. If you have symptoms, it is very important that you avoid contact with others who are not immune until the fifth day after the rash appears (you are no longer considered contagious after that time). If you require further medical attention, it is important call ahead to your health care provider as mentioned above.

We appreciate your assistance in preventing the possible spread of infection. Please feel free to call your local public health office or the Health Line at 811 as needed.