

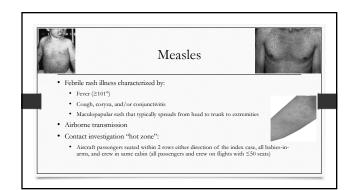
NJDOH and the CDC Quarantine Station

NJDOH Vaccine Preventable Disease Program (VPDP) works
 with the Quarantine Station in various situations

 Contact investigations for various diseases when NJ residents are exposed on conveyances

Measles, meningococcal disease, pertussis

• When someone in NJ is diagnosed with an infectious disease and traveled or plans on traveling on a conveyance while infectious



MMR Vaccine Travel Recommendations

- Persons aged ≥ 12 months without other evidence of immunity should receive 2 doses
 - + Includes providing a 2^{nd} dose to children prior to age 4-6 years
 - Includes adults who have only received 1 routine dose in past
 - + 2^{nd} dose of MMR should be administered at least 28 days after 1^{st} dose
- Children aged 6-11 months should receive 1 dose
- + If vaccinated at age 6-11 months, still need 2 subsequent doses at age \geq 12 months

Measles Flight Notifications

- NJDOH receives line list of NJ residents who were in the exposed area ("hot zone") of the plane
- Local Health Departments (LHD) are provided with contact information for contacts who live in their jurisdictions for follow up

Local Health Department Follow Up

- Inform resident of exposure and educate on signs and symptoms of measles
- · Attempt to establish proof of immunity
- · Educate passenger on what to do if they become symptomatic
- Follow up at the end of the incubation period
- Fill out Contact Investigation Outcome Reporting Form and return to NJDOH

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Measles Proof of Immunity

- Written documentation of adequate vaccination:
- 1 or more doses of a measles-containing vaccine administered on or after the first birthday for preschool-age children and adults not at high risk
- 2 doses of measles-containing vaccine for school-age children and adults at high risk, including college students, healthcare personnel, and international travelers
- Laboratory evidence of immunity
- · Laboratory confirmation of measles
- Birth before 1957 (except for HCP)
- In the case of an exposure, IICP born before 1957 with no other proof of immunity will be excluded until able to
 provide acceptable proof of immunity
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If Immunity Cannot Be Established

- If the person doesn't know where his/her vaccination record is, some possibilities:
 - Pediatrician
 - School/college • Military
 - If woman who has been pregnant, some providers will run an MMR panel as part of prenatal screening
- If proof of immunity cannot be established, quarantine of the passenger will likely be
 recommended by NJDOH (please consult with NJDOH <u>before</u> recommending quarantine)
 Quarantine will last through the incubation period (21 days from last exposure)

 - · Quarantine will cease if passenger is able to obtain proof of immunity as outlined on previous slide

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If a Passenger Develops Symptoms

- Call healthcare provider or hospital **<u>before</u>** going and inform them that they were exposed to someone with measles or have symptoms of measles so that special arrangements can be made to prevent exposure to other patients and medical office staff
- · Should not go to work or school if sick

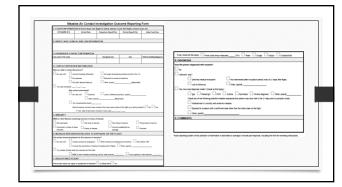
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Flight Notification Example 1

- Exposures related to a confirmed case of measles in Indiana who flew from
 India to Indianapolis, with a layover in Newark Liberty International Airport
- Between 2 flights, NJ was originally notified of 37 residents who were exposed on the 2 airplanes
 - NYC contacted NJ with an additional contact who resides in NJ but had a NY address on the manifest
 - NJ resident reported traveling with a coworker who sat in the seat next to her but wasn't contacted, coworker's address was not listed on manifest

Example 1 Continued

- Indiana notified NJ of 2 additional residents who were exposed in Indiana
 One NJ resident exposed at a hotel; hotel sent notification
 - One NJ resident exposed at New Student Orientation at Indiana University
- Exposure at Newark Liberty International Airport
 - Confirmed case had a long layover and changed terminals
 - Press release issued by NJDOH: http://www.nj.gov/health/news/2018/approved/20180112b.shtml
- No additional cases identified associated with exposures

Flight Notification Example 2

- Recent NJ measles case
- Case returned from European country on 4/9
- Went to Urgent Care on 4/10 and was diagnosed with rubella
 - Not reported until 4/11
 - Maculopapular rash mostly on face/neck/upper chest, high fever (>101 in office), cough, lymphadenopathy, nausea, malaise, weakness
 - Specimens not collected
 - Case reported contact with family members who were diagnosed with "rubella" in Europe

Example 2 Continued

- LHD began investigation and attempted to arrange specimen collection
- Based on large measles outbreak in country patient traveled to and clinically compatible symptoms, NJDOH also requested measles specimens
- Case went to area hospital on 4/13 for worsening symptoms including conjunctivitis and left over specimens were obtained and sent to CDC for testing
- 4/20 received positive measles results for case (negative for rubella)
- + Flight notification was requested by NJDOH and issued for 4/9 flight
 - Multiple NJ residents on airplane, LHDs conducted follow up

Resources Available

- "Exposed to Measles?" document: <u>http://www.state.ni.us/health/cd/documents/topics/measles/measles_expo</u> <u>sure_guidance_public.pdf</u>
- NJDOH website: <u>http://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/topics/measles.shtml</u>
- CDC website: <u>https://www.cdc.gov/measles/index.html</u>

