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Safety Alert 004/23

Issue date 31 March 2023

Distributed to:

Chief Executives
Directors of Clinical
Governance

Director, Regulation and Compliance Unit

Action required by:

Chief Executives
Directors of Clinical
Governance

We recommend you also inform:

Directors, Managers and Staff of:

- Emergency Departments
- Infectious Diseases
- Paediatrics
- General Medicine
- PHU
- Nursing

Deadline for completion of action

31 March 2023

Expert Reference Group

Content reviewed by:

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Internet Website
Intranet Website

Review date March 2024

Clinician Alert - Measles case in NSW

Situation

An infant infected with measles spent time in Westfields Parramatta between 0900 and 1000 on Monday 27 March, Argyle Street Medical Centre, located within Westfield Parramatta between 0915 and 1000 on Monday 27 March and The Children's Hospital at Westmead emergency department waiting room between 12noon and 2130 on Monday 27 March. The infant had recently returned from India where they acquired their infection.

Background

Measles is a highly contagious infectious disease. Measles cases associated with international travel have also recently previously been reported in Victoria, South Australia, Queen and New Zealand.

Measles cases have been rare in NSW shor 2010, due to travel restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pand ofic. ply the case has been reported during this period, in September 2022. Measles remains common in many parts of the world and large out reals are currently occurring in many countries, including seven with in our region.

Impacts of the COVID-19 partient on immunisation programs mean globally more people may be at isk of measles, with outbreaks potentially larger and more wide bread; noreasing international travel means the risk of measles cases occurring. NSW is increasing for both travellers and local residents.

Measles containing valcines (MMR) are free in NSW for those born during or afte 1 66 w o have not previously had two documented doses.

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Measles prically presents with a 2–4-day prodromal illness with fever, pugh, bryza, and conjunctivitis. A maculopapular rash then typically begins on the face and neck and then spreads down the body. Measles in previously vaccinated people may present atypically, with milder symptoms and a slower progression to the rash.

Cases are usually infectious from the day before the prodrome to four days after the rash onset.

Clinical Recommendations

- Consider measles in returning travellers with fever, and in anyone with fever and a maculopapular rash.
- Isolate suspected measles cases
- Notify your public health unit (PHU) immediately on 1300 066 055 (don't wait for test results before calling). PHUs will contact trace any confirmed measles case.

Test: collect a nose and throat swab, and a first pass urine sample for nucleic acid testing (PCR) and blood for measles serology (IgM and





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- IgG). Mark the tests requested as URGENT. Your PHU can assist in expediting testing.
- Encourage measles vaccination; children aged from 6 months to under 12 months can have an MMR vaccination early if travelling overseas.
- Measles travel posters and other resources for your clinic are available from the NSW Health measles page: www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/measles

Required actions for the Local Health Districts/Networks

- 1. Distribute this Safety Alert to all relevant clinicians and clinical departments for awareness and include a copy in relevant handovers and safety huddles.
- 2. Undertake a local risk assessment and develop strategies to mitigate the risk of missed or delayed diagnosis of measles.
- 3. Report all suspected and confirmed cases of measles to your Public Health Unit on 1300 066 055.
- 4. Confirm receipt and distribution of this Safety Alert within 72 hours to cec-recalls@health.nsw.gov.au



