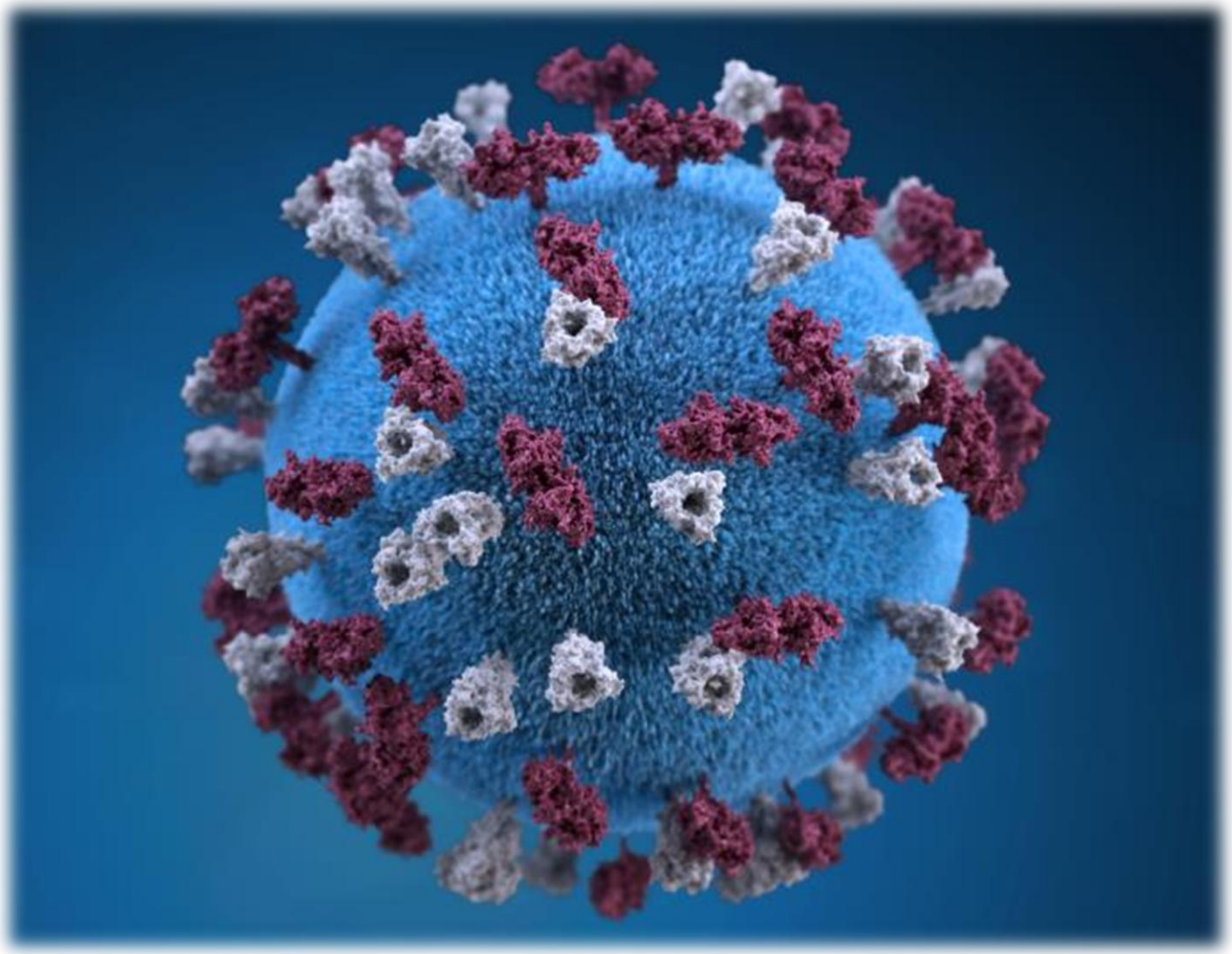
SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



Measles – Current Situation and Managing School Cases

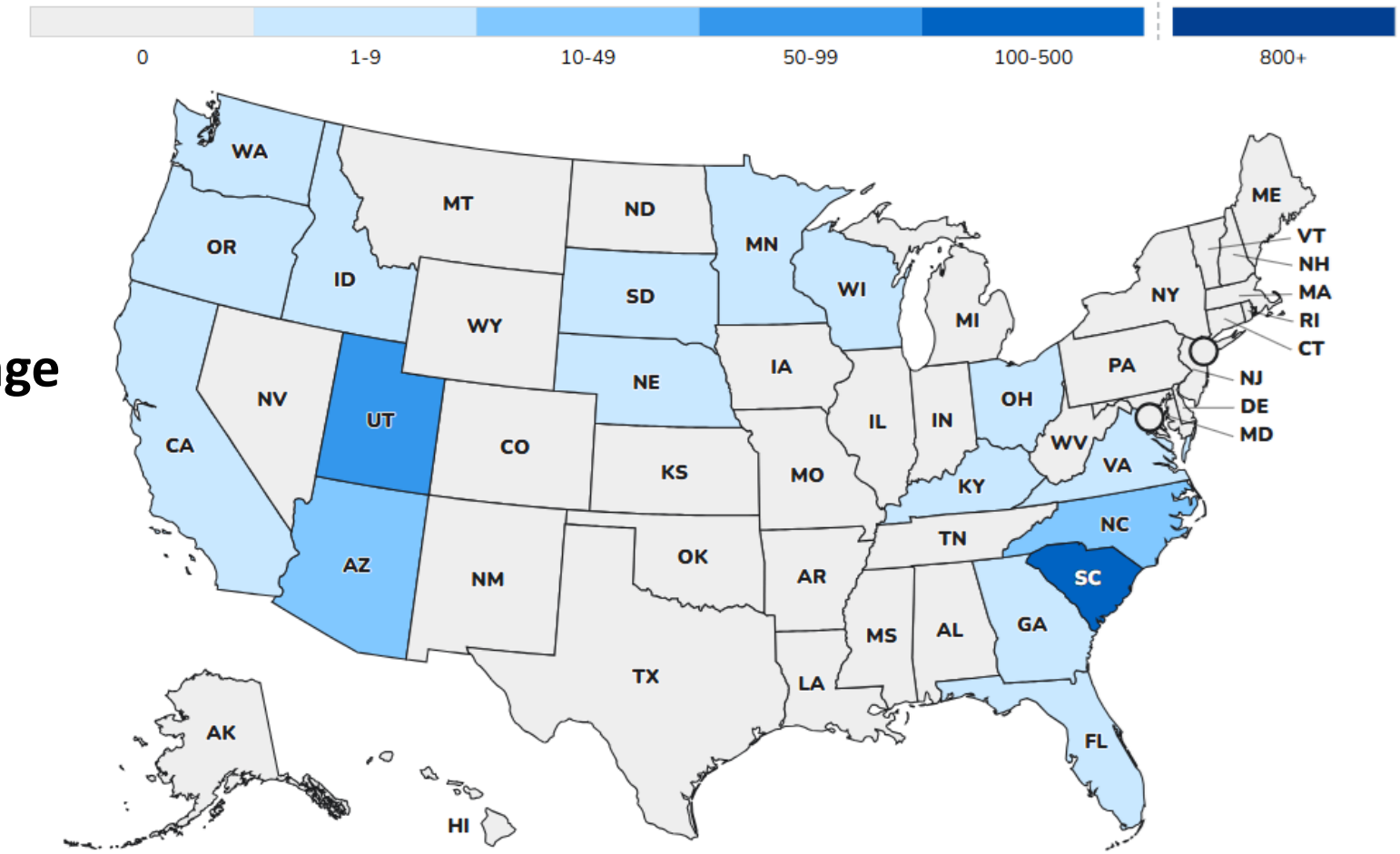
January 30, 2026

Current Situation - 2026

SD*: 5 cases

- **0 hospitalized**
- **0 deaths**
- **All 100% unvaccinated**
- **100% under 18 years of age**

- **US*: 588**
- **17 (3%) hospitalized**
- **0 deaths**
- **94% unvaccinated or unknown status**
- **85% under 20 years of age**



*As of January 30, 2026

https://www.cdc.gov/measles/data-research/index.html

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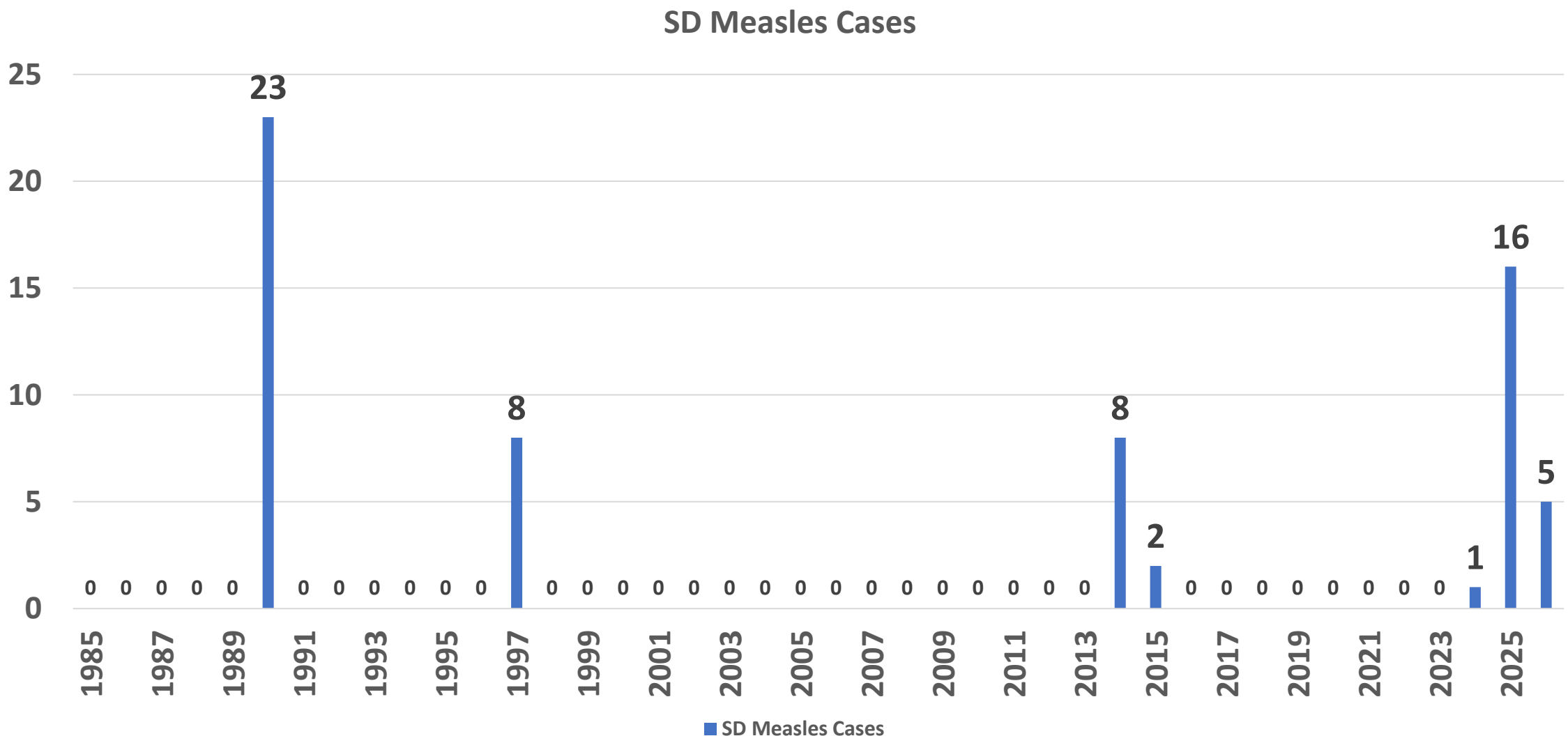
South Dakota



Clinical Diagnosis of Measles:

Fever

- Greater than 101 degrees
- Can spike to 105 degrees
- Starts before rash and usually resolves when rash begins

Rash

- Begins on Day 3-4
- Starts on face/forehead
- Descends downward to trunk
- Maculopapular (Can see and feel it)

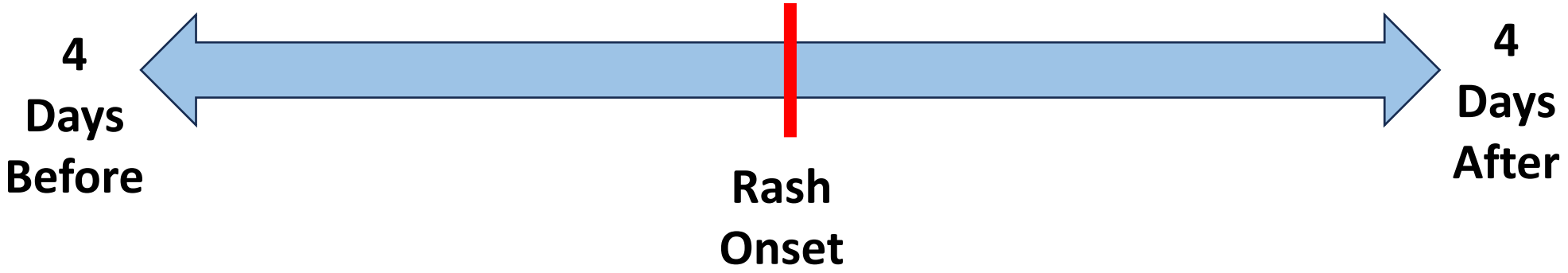
ONE of the 3 C's

- Cough
- Conjunctivitis (red, watery eyes)
- Coryza (Runny nose)

*Koplik spots may not be present and not necessary for diagnosis

How does measles spread?

- Infectious respiratory particles from an infected person
- Spread out the mouth or nose when they breathe, talk, sing, cough, or sneeze
- Virus can persist in a room or hallway for up to **2 hours**
- Able to spread measles:



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Measles Infection Timeline

Reminders for providers

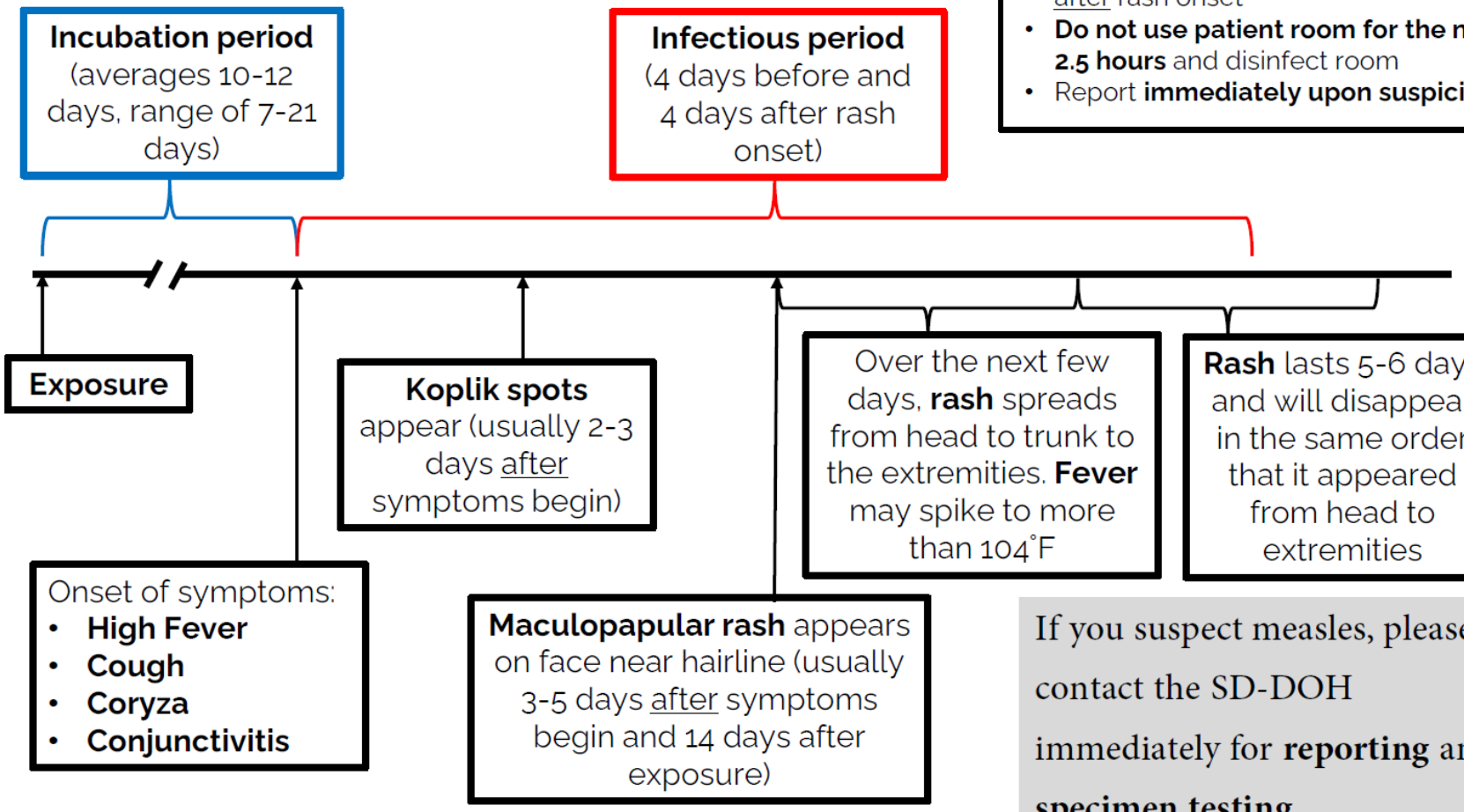
- **Collect NP swab** if within **3 days** of rash onset
- Collect serum for serology testing (IgM, IgG)
- Tell patient to **self-isolate for 4 days** after rash onset
- **Do not use patient room for the next 2.5 hours** and disinfect room
- Report **immediately upon suspicion**

Considerations

Meet clinical criteria?

Considered immune?

Travel in past 21 days or close contact with rash?



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Adapted, with permission, from the Indiana DOH.

If you suspect measles, please contact the SD-DOH immediately for **reporting** and **specimen testing.**

Phone: 605-773-3737

Fax: 605-773-5509

Student Close Contacts – Exclusion Criteria

Susceptible Contacts

- Any exposed students that cannot prove immunity are **excluded from school for 21 days** after last exposure

Measles Immune Globulin: Protects from severe disease, not to interrupt course of infection

Proof of Immunity to Return to School

- Documentation of **1 or more doses*** of measles-containing vaccine on or before their exposure
- Lab evidence of immunity (titer blood test with positive IgG antibody)
- Lab confirmation of previous infection

*Receipt of a second dose is highly encouraged and can be given 28 days after the first dose

EXCEPTION: Previously unvaccinated individuals can return to school if they can receive the vaccine **within 72 hours** of their first exposure.

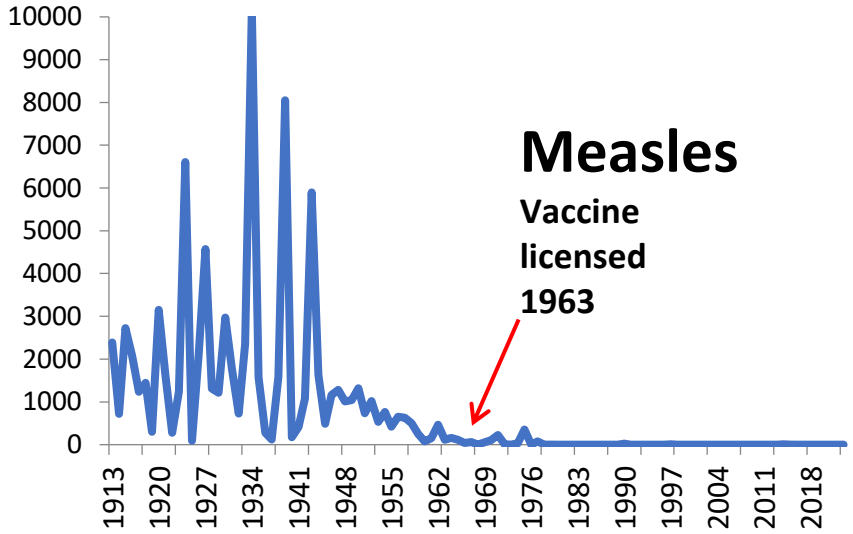
What if I Suspect that a Student in School Has Measles?

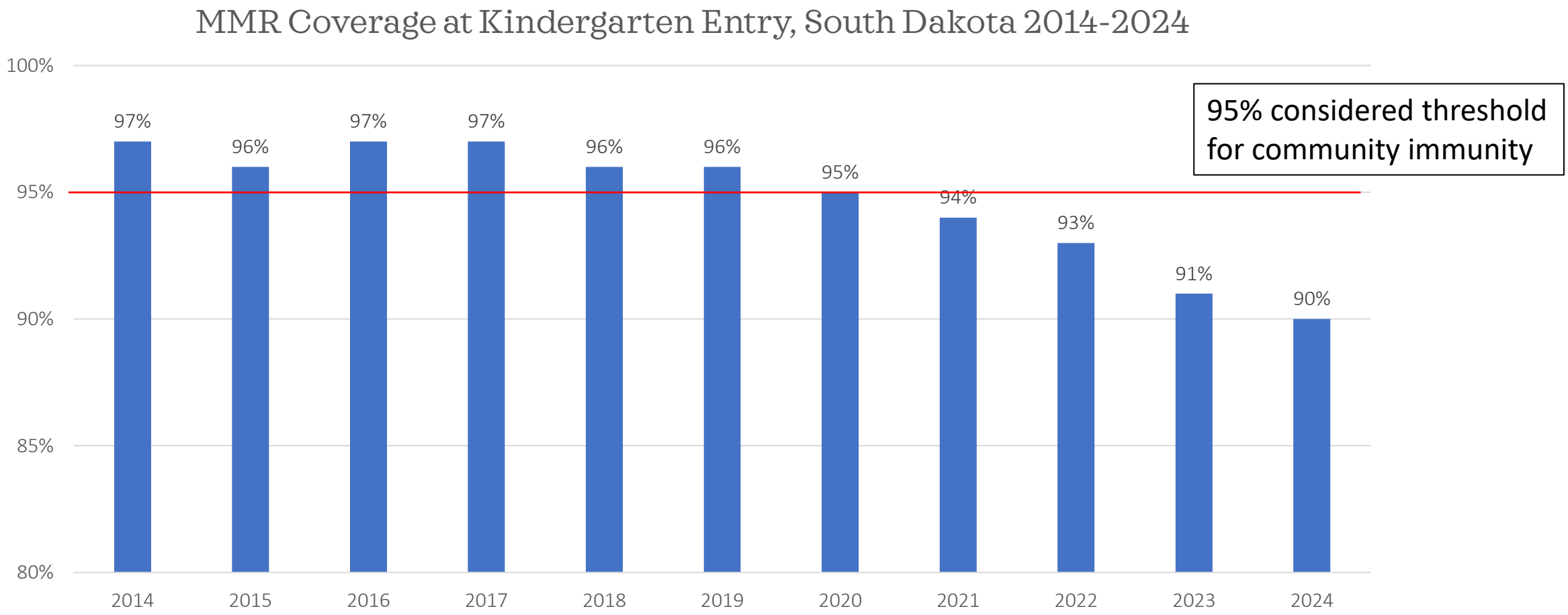
- If measles is suspected while at school, confirm:
  - Does the individual have **fever AND rash** at the same time?
  - Has the individual had a connection to a known case of measles?
  - Does the individual have documentation of 2 doses of MMR (and what were the dates)?
- Immediately place the student in a private room with the door closed, and if possible, the windows open, while waiting for pickup.
- Mask the student, call parent for immediate pick up to follow up phone call to seek their healthcare provider.
- Ensure that student supervision is performed by someone who has documented immunity against measles.
- When the student leaves the building, they should be escorted to a side door as far away from the rest of the student population as possible, and especially as far away as possible from any high-risk students (such as hallways used by pre-K students or immunocompromised students).
- Close the isolation room to the rest of the student population for a minimum of 2 hours after the ill student left. Perform routine disinfection protocols using an EPA-approved product.

62 YEARS
Measles vaccine has been safely administered since 1963.

How can measles be prevented?

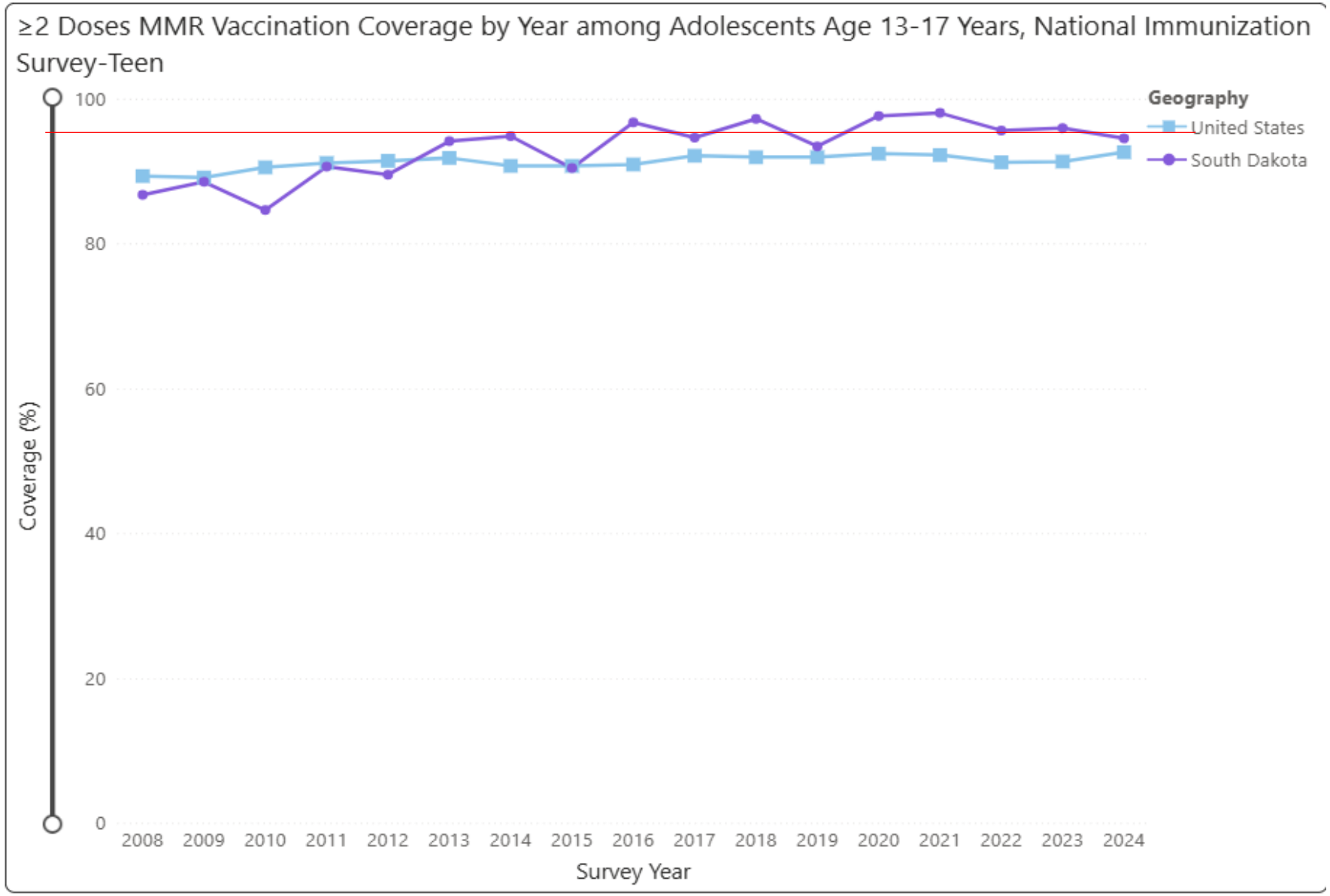
- Most effective way is vaccination with MMR vaccine *(measles, mumps, rubella)*
- 1 dose is 93% effective; typically given at 12 month visit
- 2 doses are 97% effective; typically given before school entry at 4-6 years
- Immunity: life-long
  - ≥1 dose MMR vaccine for low-risk adults and children 12 months to pre-school age
  - 2 doses MMR vaccine for high-risk adults and school-aged children
  - Lab evidence of immunity (IgG [+] in serum)
  - Lab confirmation of measles
  - Birth in US before 1957





https://doh.sd.gov/health-data-reports/data-dashboards/school-immunization-dashboard/

SD Surpasses US 2-dose MMR Coverage for 13-17 Year Olds



https://www.cdc.gov/teenvaxview/interactive/index.html

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Q&A