

Measles Health Alert

**Measles is highly contagious.
Please protect your patients, residents,
students, visitors and staff!**

Act immediately if you suspect measles

- **REPORT** immediately to Kane County Health Department any suspect measles cases at the time it is first suspected and prior to clinical testing.
- **TAKE APPROPRIATE STEPS** for diagnosis, infection control and isolation.
- **ENSURE** your patient populations and ALL staff are up to date on their measles vaccines.
- **REVIEW** current vaccine, isolation/ quarantine guidance.
- **REVIEW** vaccination records prior to international travel due to global measles outbreaks and provide needed vaccinations as per recommendations.
- Daycare and schools: **ENSURE** every student and staff are up to date on their immunizations.
- **ENSURE** immunization records are available to share with the health department immediately upon request.

To learn more on measles: [visit our website](#)

For IDPH Health Advisory: [click here](#)

For IDPH guidance on daycare and schools: [click here](#)

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Suspect measles in patients with

- Fever
- Rash
- Feeling unwell
- Loss of appetite
- Cough
- Runny nose
- Conjunctivitis
- History of international travel

Note: A history of 2 doses of MMR vaccine does not exclude a measles diagnosis.

!! REPORT !!

Kane County Health Department

24/7 at (630) 208-3801

Office hours: Press 4

After hours: Press #

Please register soon for the IDPH webinar on measles

HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Wednesday, March 20, 2024 12:00 PM

[Registration link](#)

DAYCARE and SCHOOLS

Thursday, March 21, 2024 12:00 PM

[Registration link](#)

Updated Guidance for Common Respiratory Viruses for General Population

Rules and Recommendations for healthcare facilities* are unchanged

Respiratory Virus Guidance Snapshot

Core prevention strategies

Immizations



Hygiene



Steps for Cleaner Air



Treatment



Stay Home and Prevent Spread*



Additional prevention strategies

Masks



Distancing



Tests



Layering prevention strategies can be especially helpful when:

- Respiratory viruses are causing a lot of illness in your community
- You or those around you have risk factors for severe illness
- You or those around you were recently exposed, are sick, or are recovering

*Stay home and away from others until, for 24 hours after BOTH:



Your symptoms are getting better

You are fever-free (without meds)



Then take added precautions for the next 5 days

*Healthcare Guidance

- [Healthcare Facility Guidance](#)
- [Healthcare Personnel Guidance](#)

Enjoying our newsletter? Click here to provide feedback and suggestions!



Think, Test, Treat & Stop Pertussis



Think

THINK OF PERTUSSIS
IF PRESENTING WITH...

- A cough of any duration in a person who has been notified of a close exposure to pertussis.
- A paroxysmal (rapid, violent, and uncontrolled) cough of any duration, with whooping, post-tussive vomiting/gagging or apnea.
- A persistent cough of unknown etiology, lasting more than seven days.



Test

TEST FOR PERTUSSIS

- PCR (nasopharyngeal swab, results 24-96 hours)
- Culture (results in up to 10 days)
- Do not test asymptomatic contacts.



Treat

TREAT AND REPORT SUSPECTED
AND CONFIRMED CASES

- Prescribe appropriate antimicrobial treatment.
- Prescribe antimicrobial prophylaxis to close contacts of pertussis cases.
- No isolation for Asymptomatic contacts.
- Symptomatic contacts should be evaluated for pertussis.



Stop

TRANSMISSION BY ISOLATING
PROBABLE AND CONFIRMED
CASES UNTIL THEY HAVE...

- Completed the fifth day of an appropriate antibiotic.
OR
- Had cough symptoms for at least 3 weeks (cases are potentially infectious for the first 3 weeks of cough).

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CLICK [HERE](#)

Deciding About Rabies PEP Administration: We Are Not There Yet

Rabies Administration Data for Kane County, 2022- 2023**

	PEP incorrectly administered (per ACIP)	RIG administered in incorrect location	PEP unnecessarily started
2022	53%	19%	43.7%
2023	32%	16%	44.4%

PEP is typically recommended in cases involving provoked bites and high risk species. When deciding whether or not to start PEP, please consider the following questions...

What animals have a high risk of carrying rabies?

- Bats
- Raccoons
- Skunks
- Opossums or other large rodents
- Coyotes
- Foxes

Dogs and cats may transmit rabies if unvaccinated, but this is uncommon in the US.

Which ones rarely or never carry rabies?

Rarely:

- Chipmunks
- Squirrels
- Mice
- Guinea pigs
- Hamsters
- Rabbits
- Gerbils

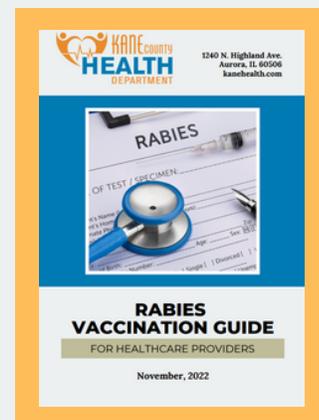
Never:

- Birds
- Fish
- Insects
- Reptiles
- Turtles

What is considered a provoked bite?

- Attempting to feed or taking food from an animal
- Trying to pick or getting in contact with an injured animal
- Entering an animal's territory
- Petting or playing with an animal
- Handling an animal
- Attempting to break a fight between animals
- Walking, running, or riding a bike past an animal
- Trying to pet an animal with whom you are unfamiliar

On the other hand, receiving a bite from a dog or cat while sitting on a bench, in a park, can be considered as an **unprovoked bite**.



For more information on correct administration of Rabies PEP, click on the picture above or call the Kane County Health Department 24/7 at (630) 208-3801.

Hand Hygiene for Schools and Daycares

Preventing Sickness & Disease Transmission



Why Wash Your Hands

According to a 2012 study, about 1.8 million children under the age of five die from diarrheal disease and pneumonia annually (Johnson et. al, 2012). Handwashing can prevent 1 in 3 diarrheal diseases and 1 in 5 respiratory illnesses. It is one of the most effective ways of protecting children from communicable diseases (IDPH, 2024).

Importance of Monitoring

Schools and daycares must teach children the importance of hand hygiene. They should monitor when children are washing their hands and educate them on the importance of hand hygiene.

Education

Children and staff should be taught when it is appropriate to wash their hands.

Key Times To Wash Hands

Before, during, and after preparing food	Before and after eating food
Before and after caring for someone who is sick with vomiting or diarrhea	After touching garbage or using the restroom
Before and after treating a cut or wound	After blowing their nose, coughing, or sneezing

Kane County Communicable Disease Trends

Most Common Communicable Diseases in Kane County Number of Cases* reported during 2022 and 2023

Disease	Year 2022	Year 2023
Campylobacteriosis	99	119
Chlamydia	2043	1906
Cryptosporidiosis	21	32
Gonorrhea	410	367
Haemophilus Influenzae Invasive Disease	17	7
Hepatitis B Chronic	21	31
Hepatitis C Virus Chronic Infection	42	60
Influenza with ICU Hospitalization	47	21
Legionellosis - Legionnaires Disease	23	19
Lyme Disease	30	56
Mpox	13	1
Pertussis	1	16
Rabies, Potential Human Exposure	91	122
Salmonellosis	41	78
SARS-CoV-2 infection (COVID-19)	73518	13626
Streptococcal Disease Invasive Group A	8	32
Syphilis	11	18
Varicella (Chickenpox)	7	14
West Nile Virus Neuroinvasive Disease	2	7

***Data are provisional, and are subject to change.**

Based on preliminary data, the total number of communicable disease cases reported in 2022 was 3034, whereas in 2023, the number was 3025. Additionally, reports of SARS-CoV-2 infection (COVID-19) were 73,518 in 2022 and 13,626 in 2023. The table above shows some of the most common communicable diseases reported in Kane County during 2022 and 2023.

The following diseases increased in 2023 when comparing with 2022. There was a remarkable increase in some of the vaccine preventable diseases (VPD) including pertussis from 1 case in 2022 to 16 cases in 2023, largely due to an outbreak, chickenpox doubled from 7 to 14 cases (100%), and chronic hepatitis B from 21 to 31 cases (48%). Foodborne illnesses that increased in 2023 include

Kane County Communicable Disease Trends (continued)

salmonellosis from 41 to 78 cases (90%), cryptosporidiosis by 52% and campylobacteriosis by 20%. One of the notable increases in 2023 was invasive group A Streptococcal disease (iGAS), which accounted for 32 cases (300%). This was similar to a statewide increase. In 2022, only 8 cases were reported. Other diseases include reports of potential rabies exposure with 91 in 2022 and 122 in 2023, hepatitis C virus chronic Infection from 42 to 60 (43%), Lyme disease almost doubled from 30 to 56 cases (87%) and a sharp increase of West Nile virus neuro-invasive disease from 2 cases in 2022 to 7 cases in 2023.

When compared between these two years, SARS-CoV-2 infection (COVID-19) decreased substantially by 81% in 2023 perhaps due to a combination of high degree of population immunity, natural decline of the infection, increased use of at-home antigen test, which is not required to be reported, and/or underdiagnoses. Other reportable cases that decreased in 2023 include: Haemophilus Influenzae invasive disease (by 59%), influenza cases admitted in ICU (by 55%), and legionellosis (by 17%).

Among the sexually transmitted diseases, chlamydia and gonorrhea decreased slightly in 2023, chlamydia by 7% and gonorrhea by 10%. Report of Mpox was nominal, as only a single case reported in 2023, whereas in 2022 there were 13 cases reported due to a US outbreak that affected Kane County as well. On the other hand, syphilis cases increased by 64% from 11 cases in 2022 to 18 cases in 2023.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH); Illinois National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (I-NEDSS) reports.



**Enjoy the Spring
Season!**

As the temperatures get warmer, the Kane County Health Department would like to encourage providers to consider educating patients on how to protect from illnesses related to outdoor activities like Lyme Disease, potential exposure to rabies or foodborne illnesses.