

IMMUNIZE. PREVENT WHAT'S PREVENTABLE

MEASLES IN TEXAS: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW



THE
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PARTNERSHIP

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President & CEO

17 September 2019

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- > Discuss trends in measles cases
- > Assess outbreak in Texas, U.S., and globally
- > Review MMR vaccine recommendations
- > Explore strategies to prevent future outbreaks in Texas



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Vision

- > A community protected from vaccine-preventable diseases

Mission

- > To eradicate vaccine-preventable diseases by educating the community, advocating for evidence-based public policy, and supporting immunization best practices



TRENDS IN MEASLES CASES



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MEASLES

- Extremely contagious virus spread through air by coughing or sneezing
- Virus lives for 2 hours in room after infected person left
- Virus infects 90% of people in close contact
- Serious virus causing ear infections, diarrhea, and rash
- 1 in 5 unvaccinated cases are hospitalized



MEASLES COMPLICATIONS

- Permanent hearing loss
- Pneumonia
- Encephalitis (brain swelling)
- Convulsions
- Intellectual disability
- Premature birth
- Low birth weight
- Death



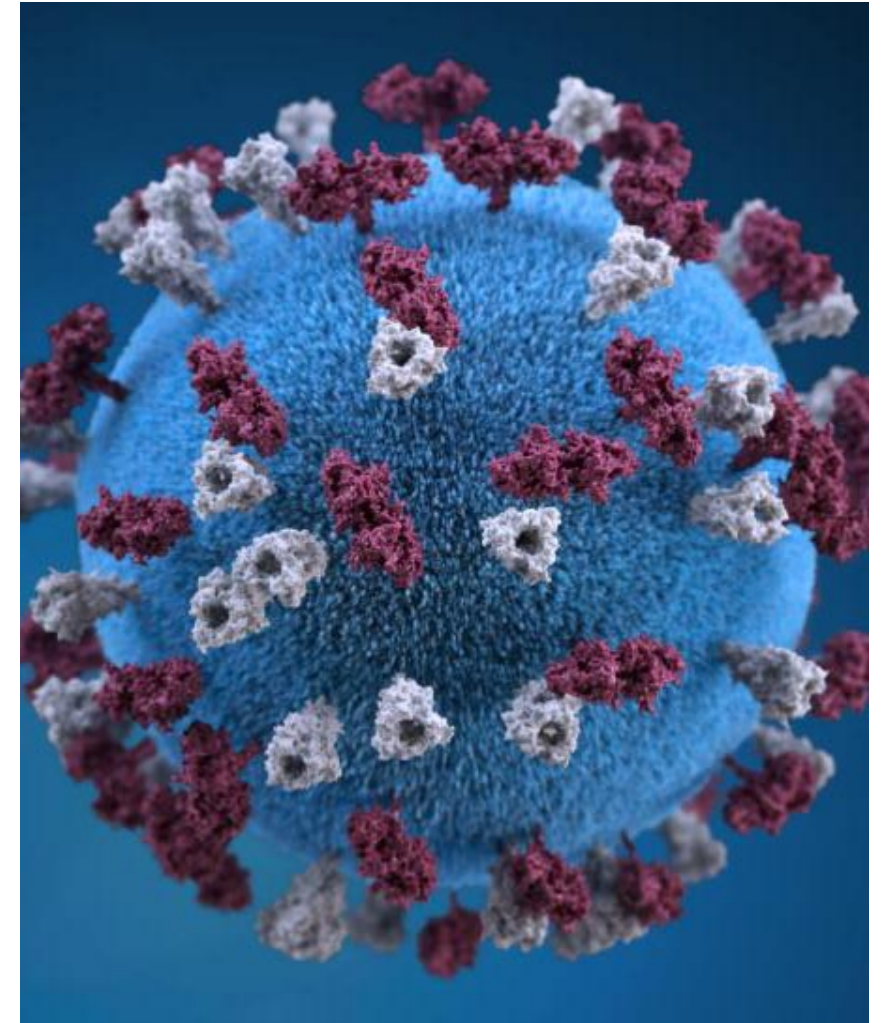
HIGH-RISK GROUPS

- > Children age < 5 years
- > Adults age > 20 years
- > Pregnant women
- > Immuno-compromised

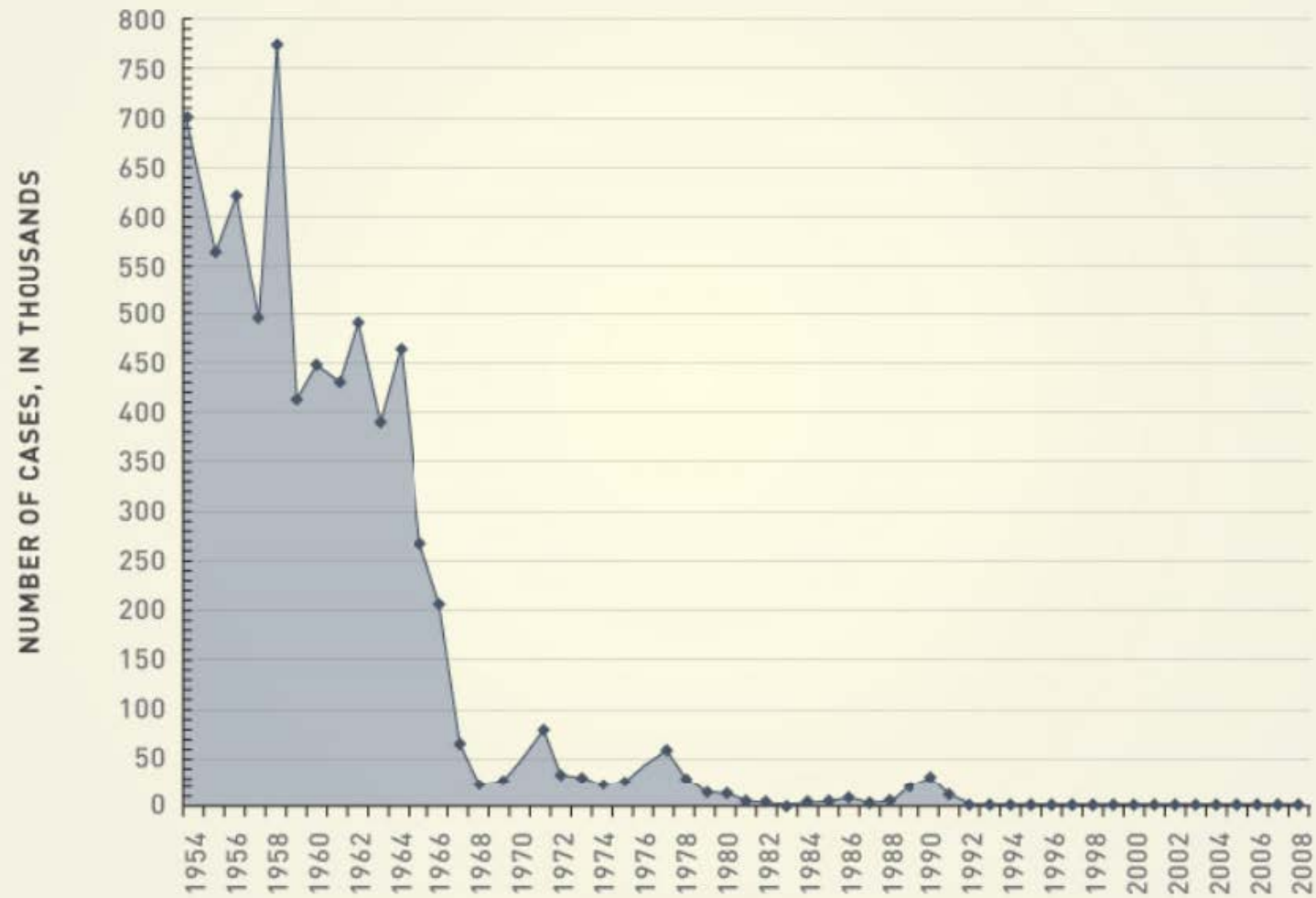


PRE-VACCINE

- Measles vaccine licensed in 1963
- Each year in the United States
 - 3 to 4 million people infected with measles
 - 400 to 500 deaths
 - 48,000 hospitalizations
 - 1,000 measles-related encephalitis



Reported Measles Cases in the United States by Year 1954-2008

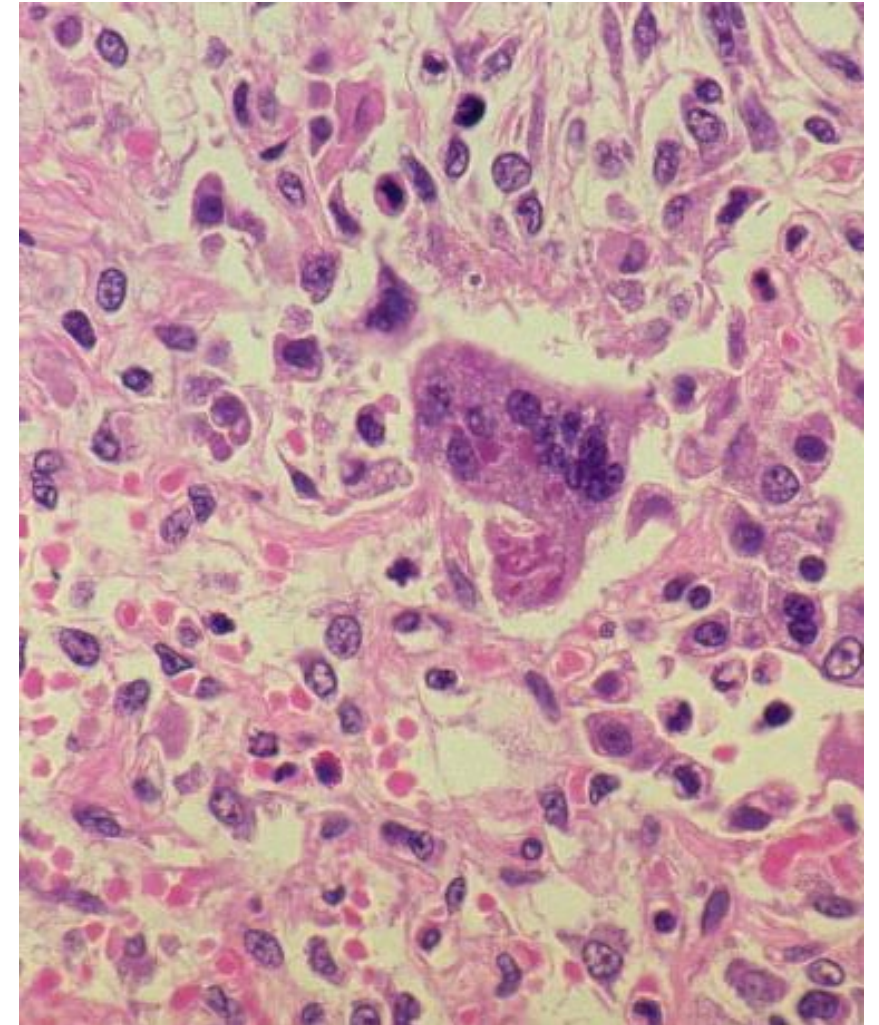


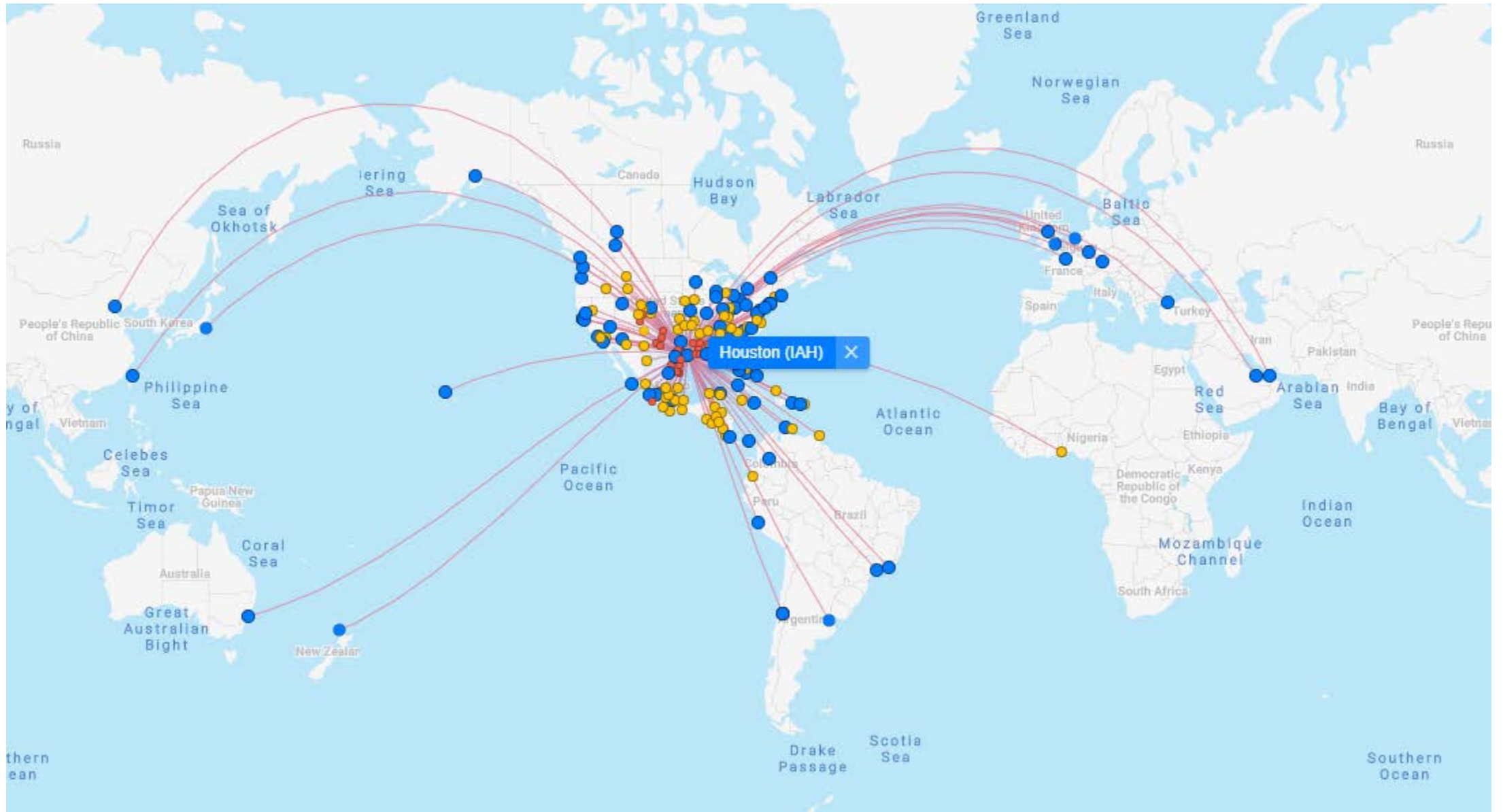
Graph of U.S. Measles Cases, COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA (last visited September 12, 2019), <https://www.historyofvaccines.org/content/graph-us-measles-cases>.

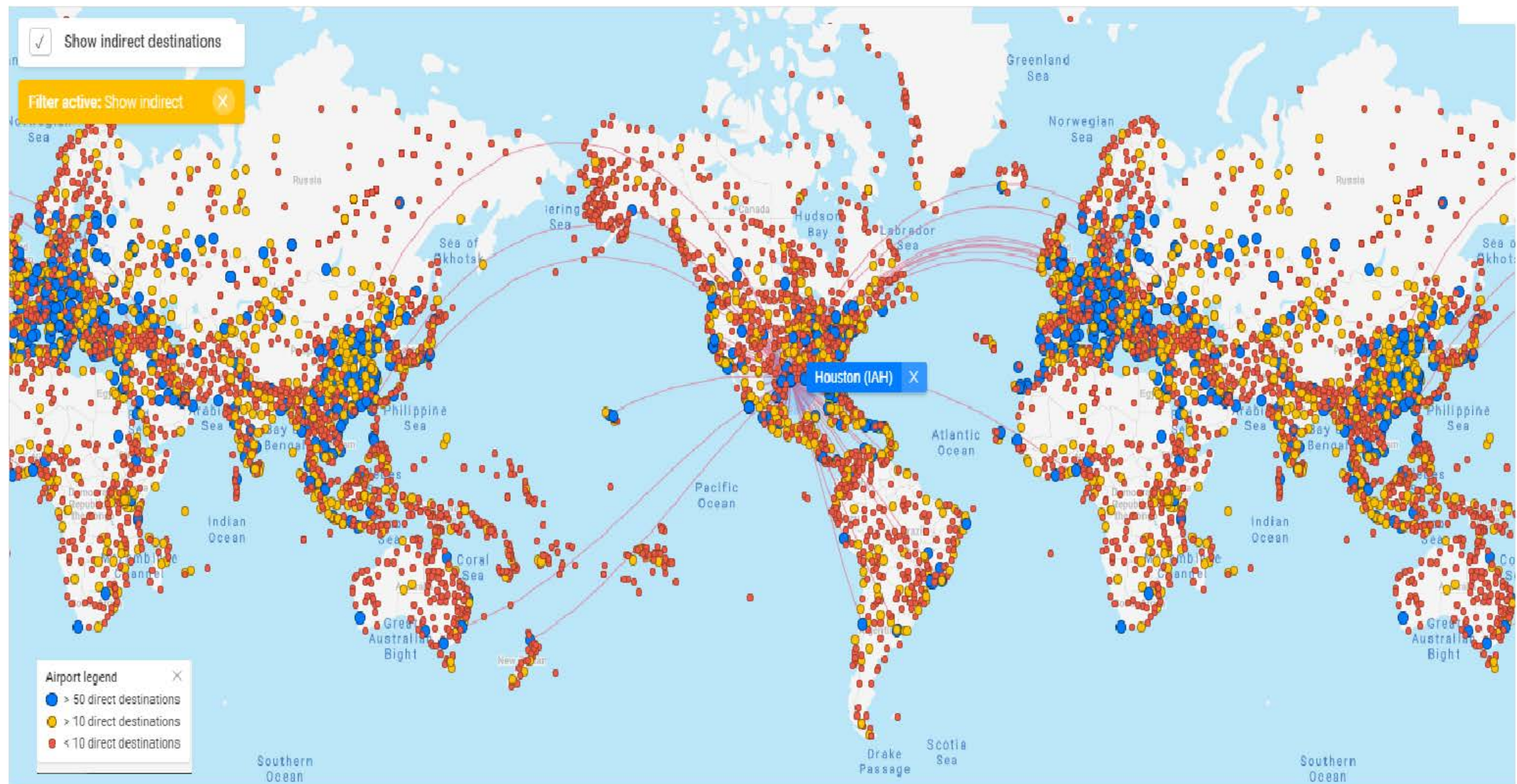


POST-VACCINE

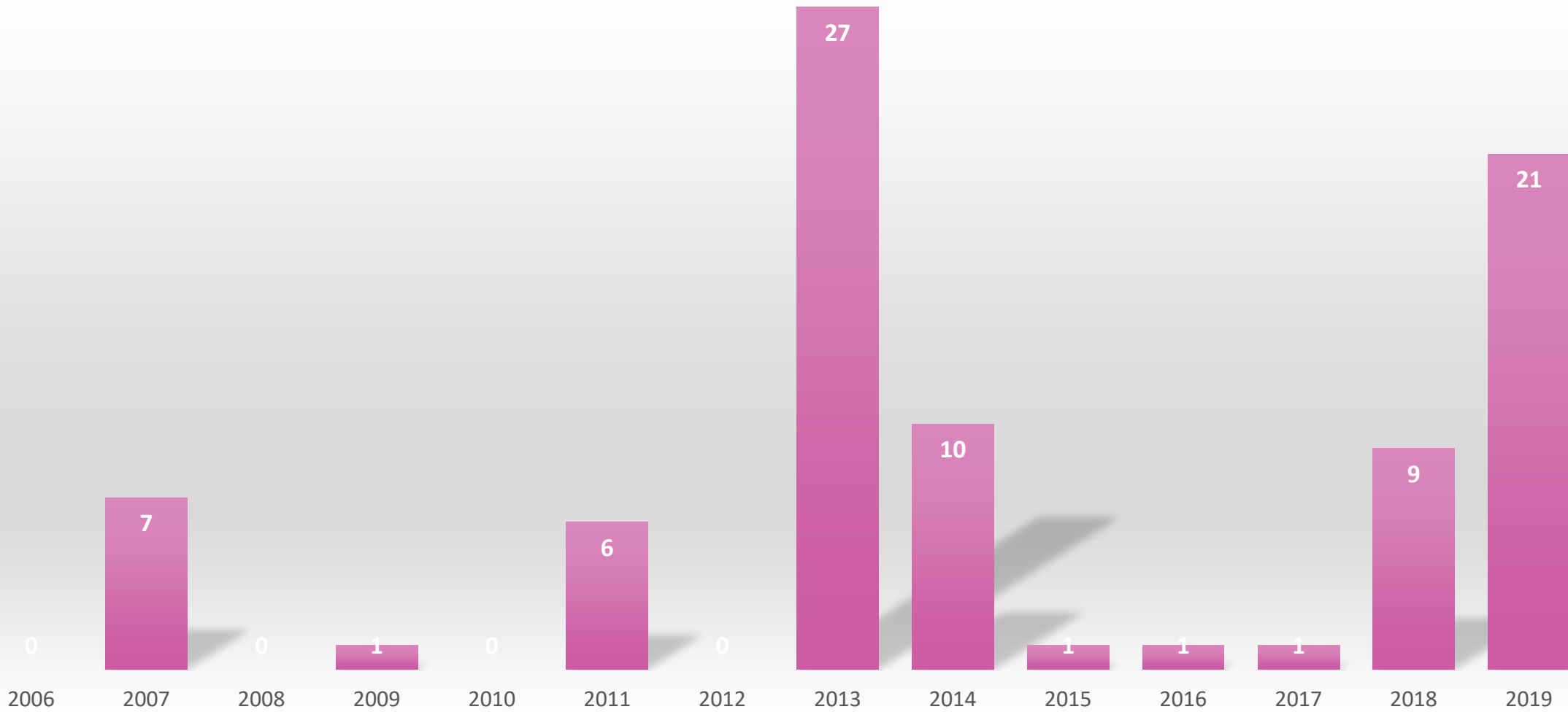
- Measles eliminated from U.S. in 2000
- Post-2000, U.S. outbreaks originated from foreign travel
- Low vaccination rates put U.S. at risk of losing measles-free status







MEASLES CASES IN TEXAS



RECENT MEASLES OUTBREAKS



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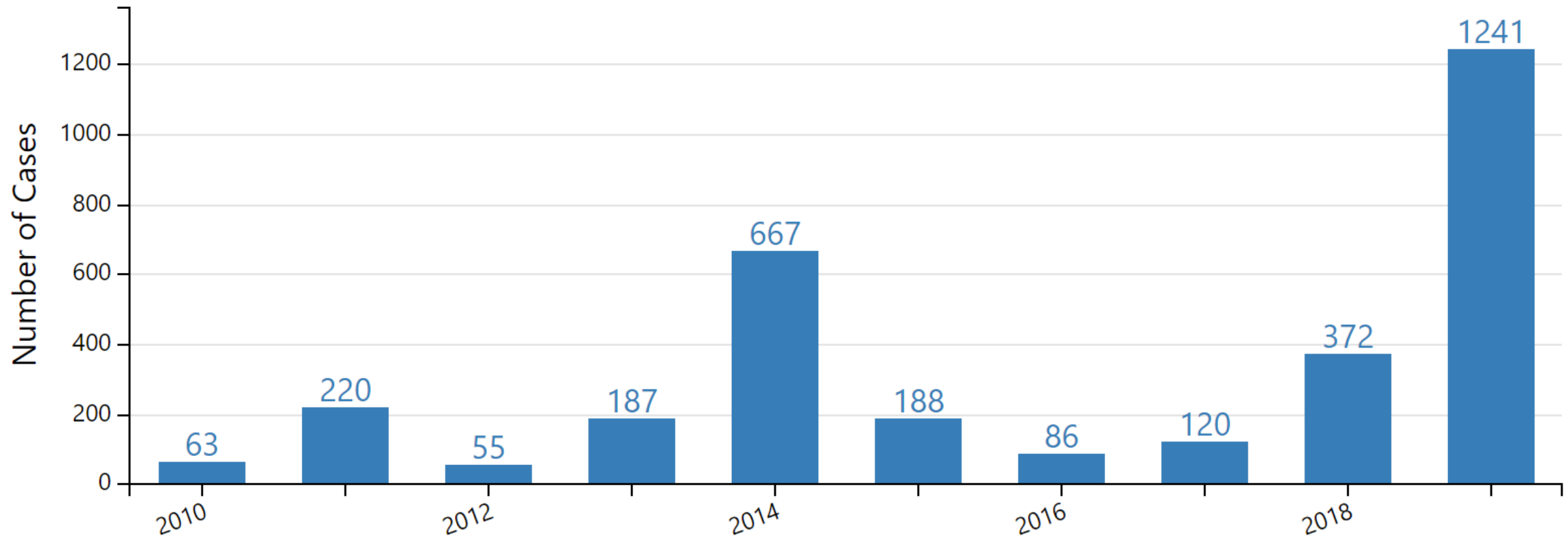
MEASLES 2019

- > 1,241 measles cases in U.S. through 12 September 2019
- > Cases confirmed in 31 states
- > Largest number of cases since 1992
- > Majority of cases occurred in unvaccinated people

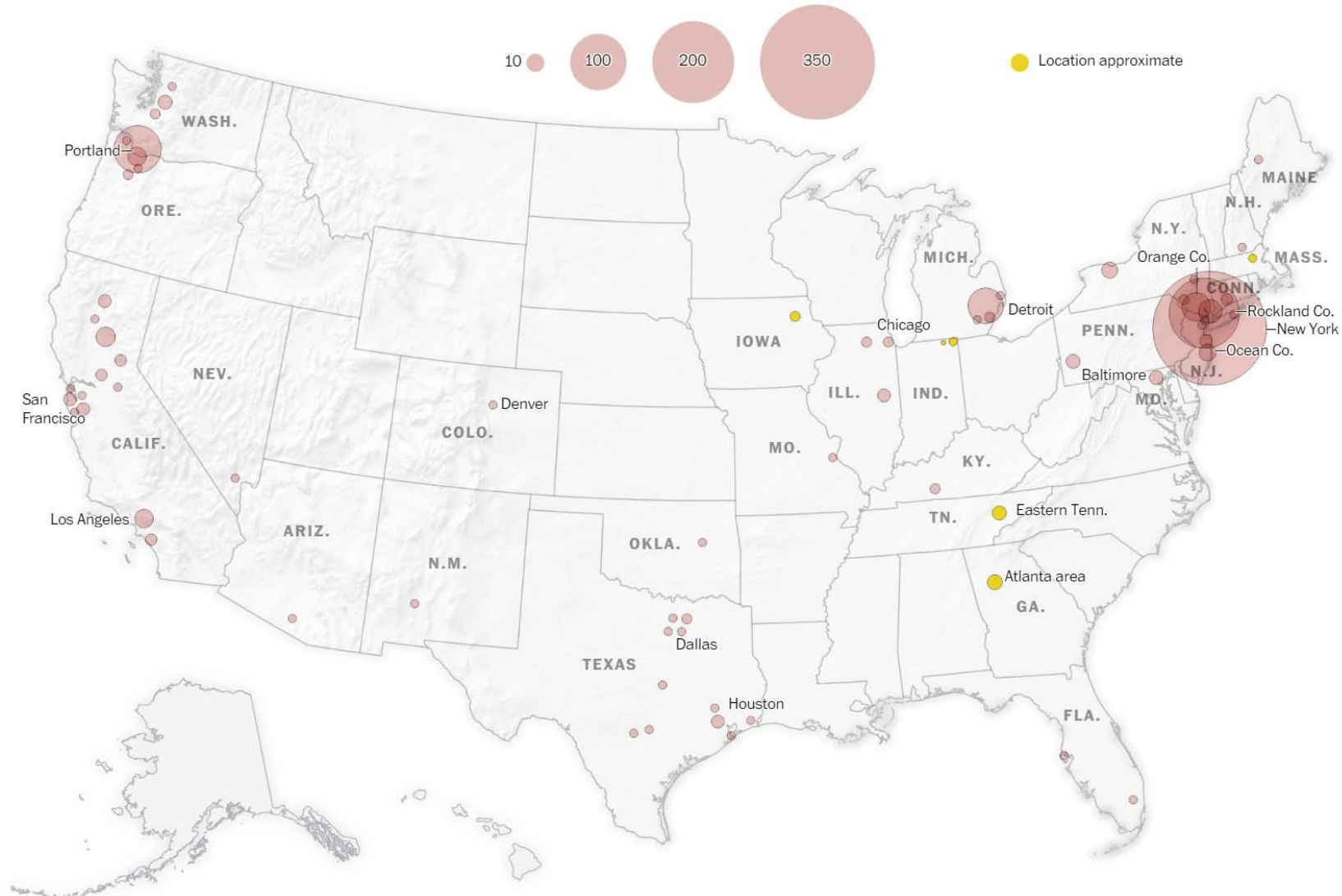


Number of Measles Cases Reported by Year

2010-2019**(as of September 12, 2019)



MEASLES CASES BY COUNTY



Dan Keating, Brittany Renee Mayes & Tim Meko, *A record number of measles cases is hitting the U.S. this year. Who is being affected?* WASH. POST (May 31, 2019), <https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2019/health/measles-who-is-being-affected/>.

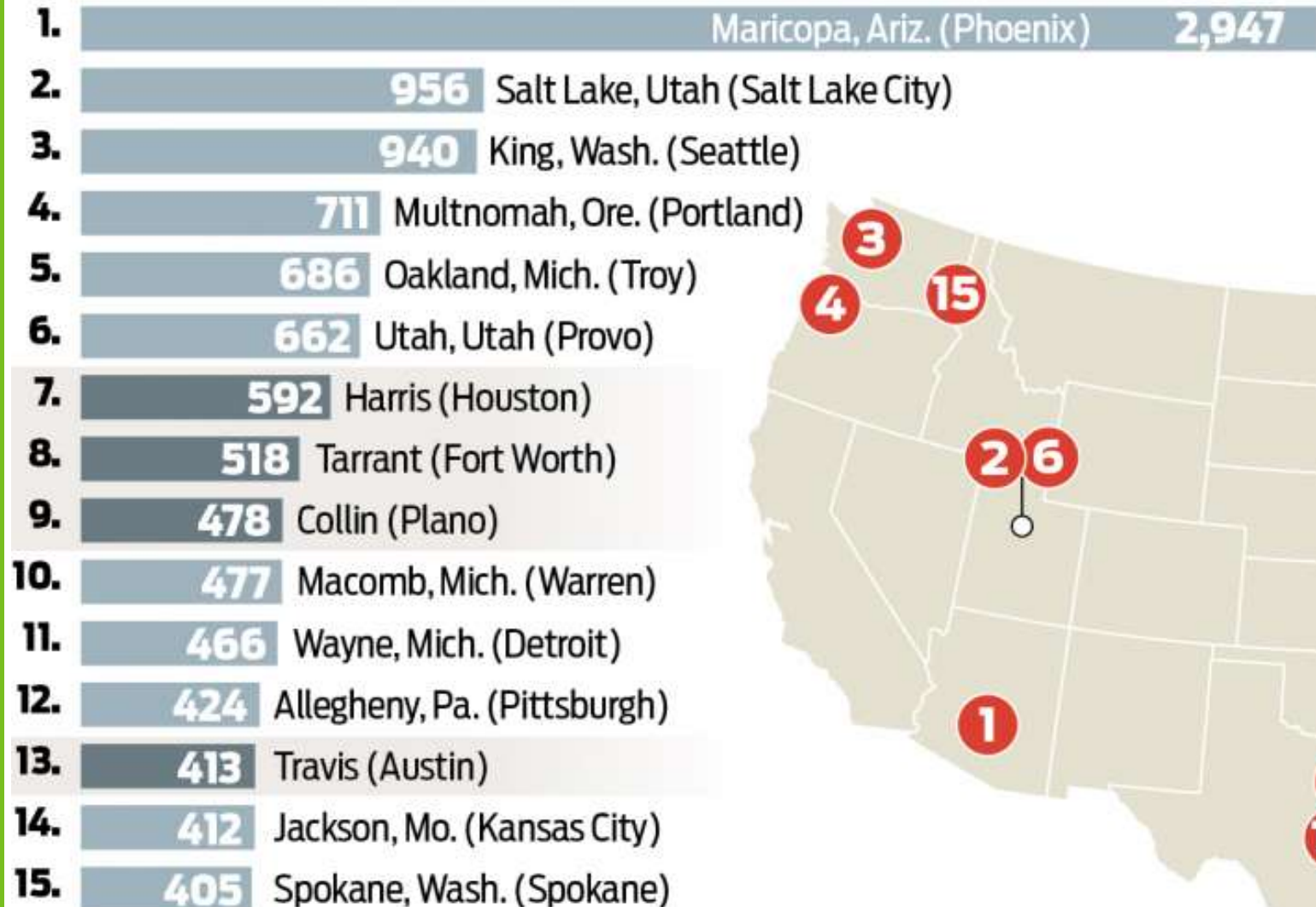


DATA IS FOR 2016-17

TEXAS AND PENNSYLVANIA DATA IS FOR 2015-16

Where the exemptions are

Four Texas counties — including Harris County — are among the top 15 U.S. counties for having kindergarteners with non-medical exemptions for vaccinations.



Source: Public Library of Science Medicine

Houston
Chronicle

Todd Ackerman, *Texas No. 1 'hotspot' for vaccine exemptions*, HOUSTON CHRON. (June 14, 2018), <https://www.houstonchronicle.com/news/houston-texas/houston/article/Texas-No-1-hotspot-for-vaccine-exemptions-12992555.php>.

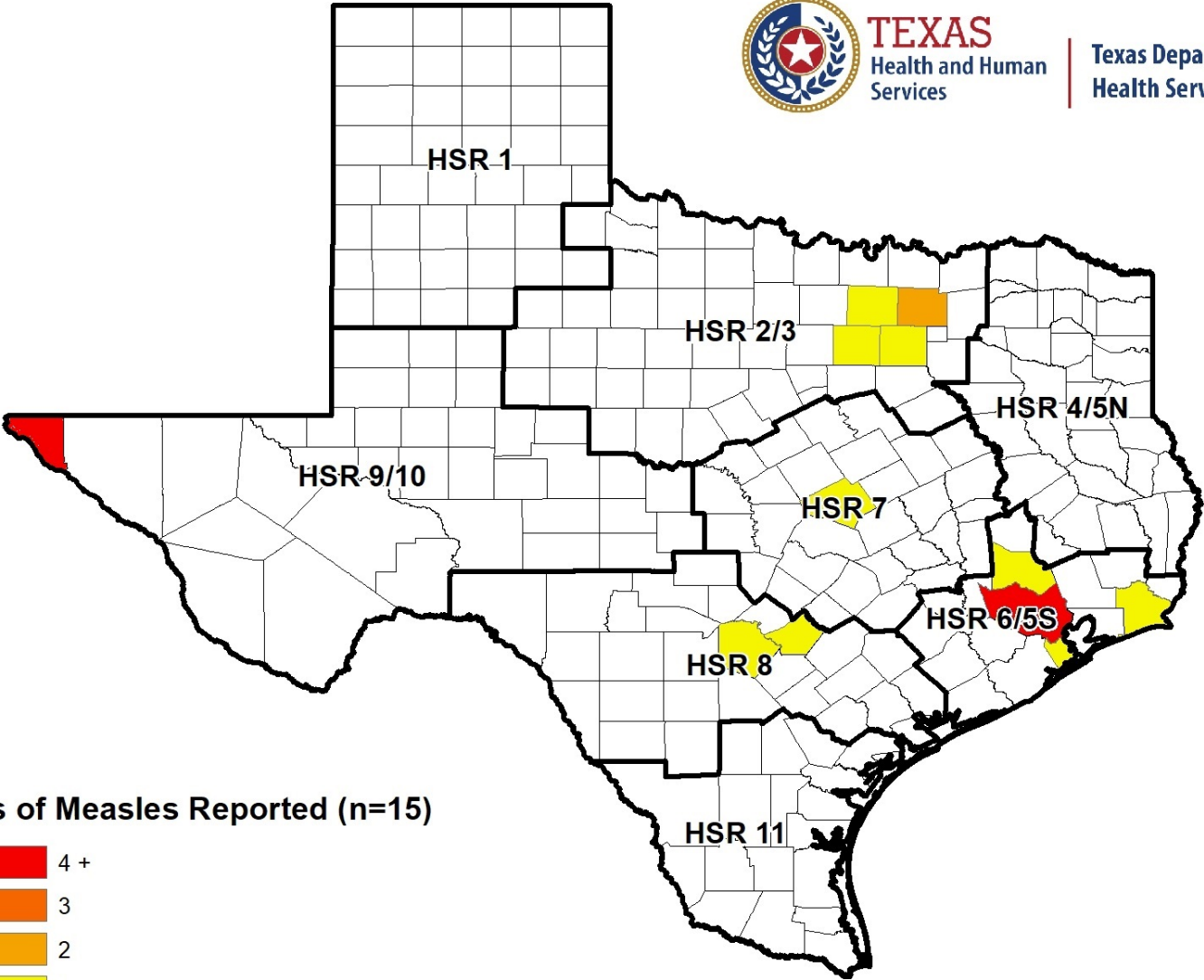


Cases of Measles in Texas, 2019*



TEXAS
Health and Human
Services

Texas Department of State
Health Services



No. of Cases of Measles Reported (n=15)



Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Infectious Disease Control Unit.

PHR	County	Number
2/3	Collin	2
	Dallas	1
	Denton	1
	Tarrant	1
6/5S	Galveston	1
	Harris	4
	Jefferson	1
	Montgomery	1
7	Bell	1
8	Bexar	1
	Guadalupe	1
9/10	El Paso	6
	Total	21



MEASLES VACCINE RECOMMENDATIONS



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CHILDREN

- Children should receive 2 doses of measles vaccine (MMR or MMRV)
- Recommended 1st dose age 12 months to 15 months
 - Must have 1st dose by age 16 months to comply with Texas child-care facilities requirements
- Recommended 2nd dose age 4 years to 6 years
 - Must have 2nd dose by Kindergarten to comply with Texas public or private schools requirements



ADULTS

- Adults without evidence of immunity (record, lab, or birth <1957) should have 1 dose of MMR
- At-risk adults should receive 2 doses of MMR
 - International travelers
 - Students at post-high school educational institutions
 - Health care personnel
 - Location near measles outbreak area



INTERNATIONAL TRAVELERS

- Children ages 6 months to 11 months should receive 1 dose of MMR
 - Will need 2 more doses after 12 months of age
- Children \geq age 12 months should receive 2 doses of MMR separated by 28 days
- Teens and adults without evidence of immunity (record, lab, or birth <1957) should receive 2 doses of MMR separated by 28 days

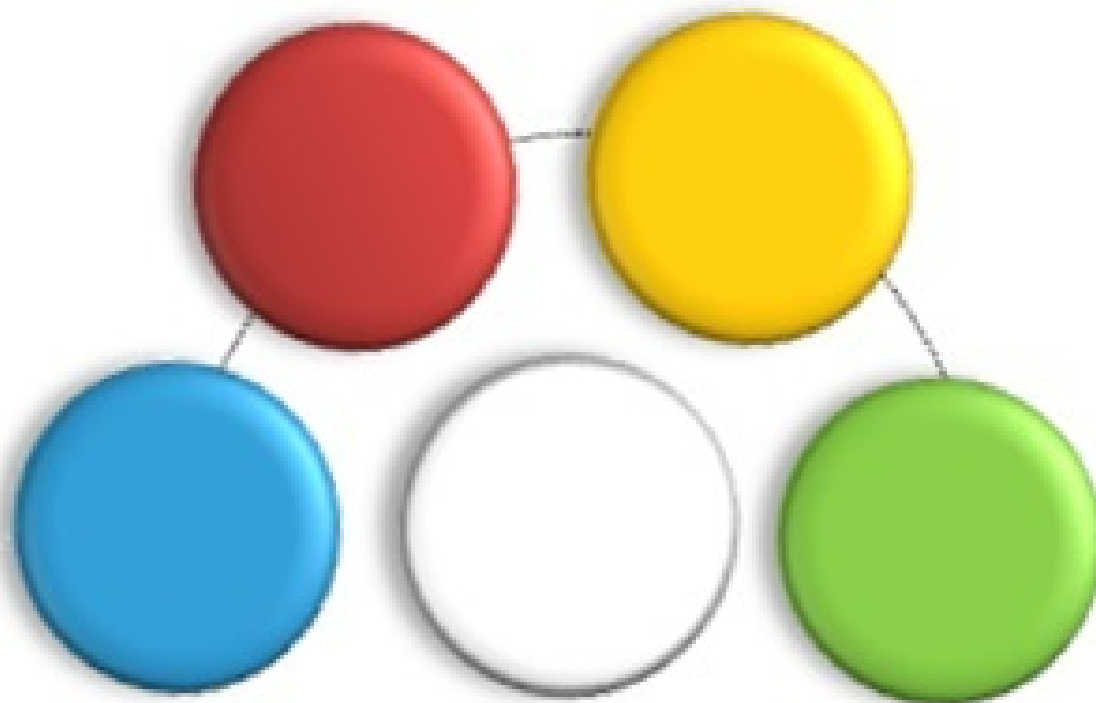


PREVENTION STRATEGIES



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COMMUNITY IMMUNITY



ENFORCE IMMUNIZATION LAWS

- 1 out of every 6 school districts in Texas has measles vaccination rates that fall below herd immunity
 - North Texas: 29.7%
 - Southeast Texas: 29.1%
 - Central Texas: 27.1%
 - Panhandle: 22.9%
 - Northeast Texas: 20.8%
 - South Central Texas: 20.0%
 - West Texas: 17.2%
 - Rio Grande Valley: 6.7%



TYPES OF EXEMPTIONS

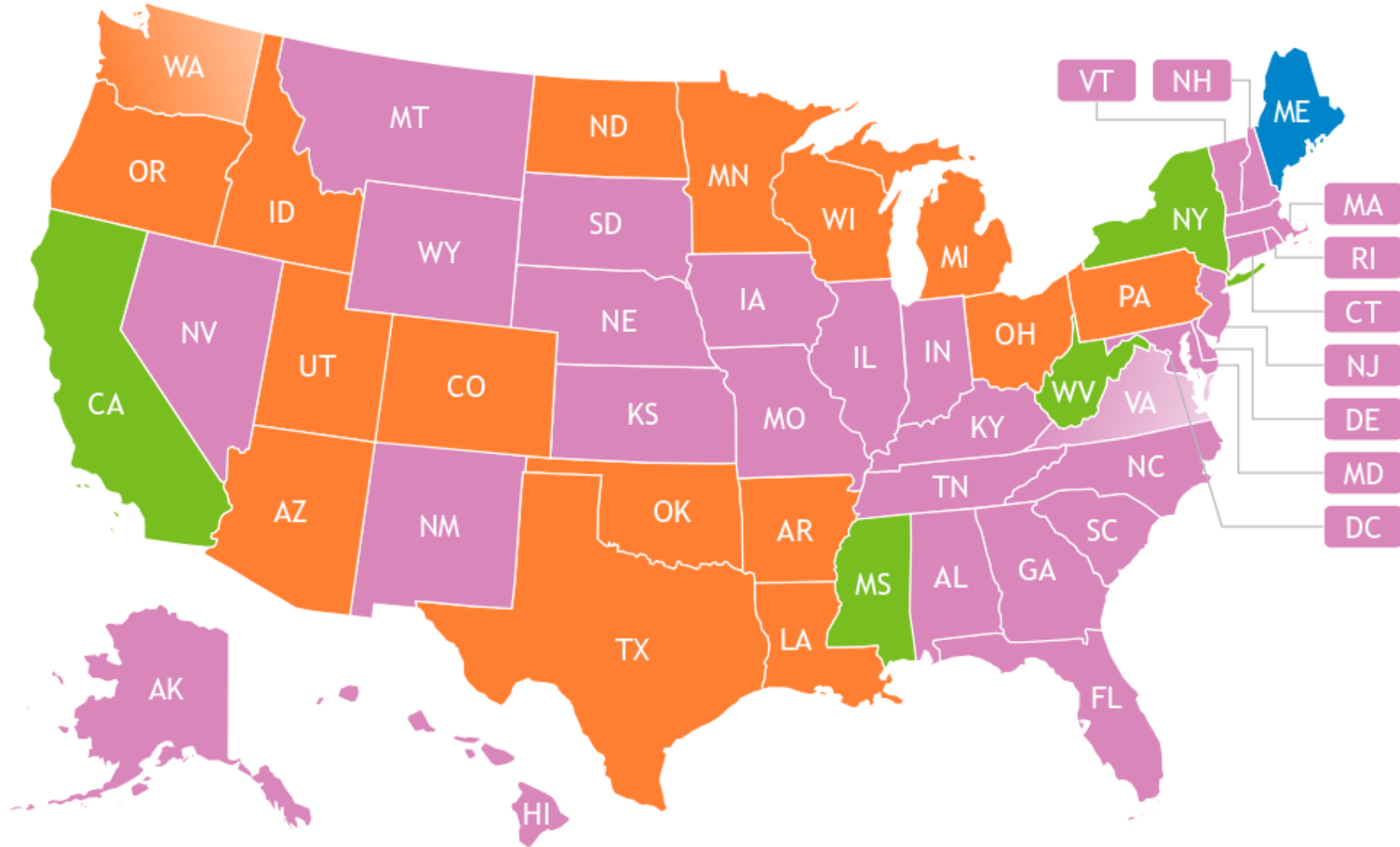
Medical


Non-
Medical


Religious


Personal
Belief






 No NME

 NME: Religious

 No NME 1 Sep 2021

 NME: Personal & Religious



NUMBER OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTIONS IN TEXAS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

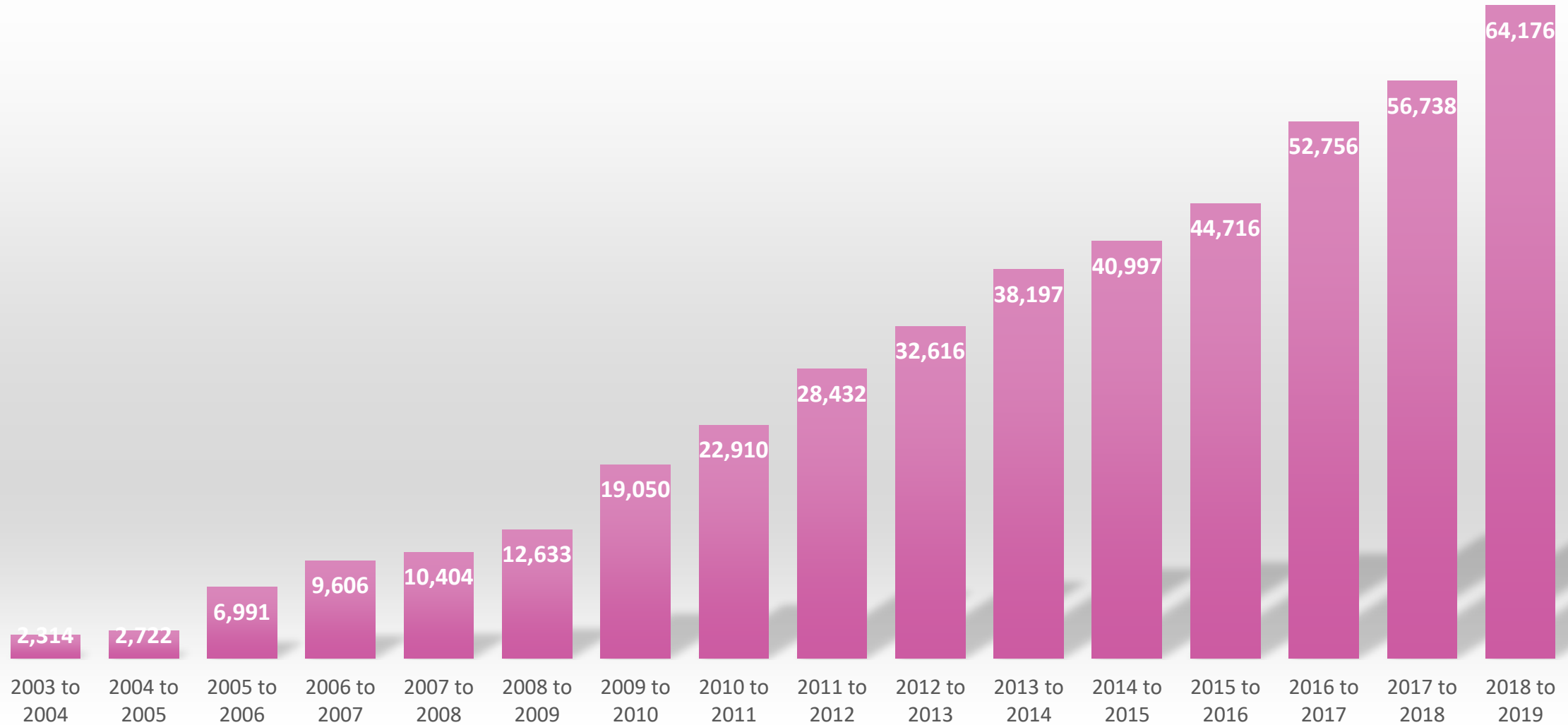
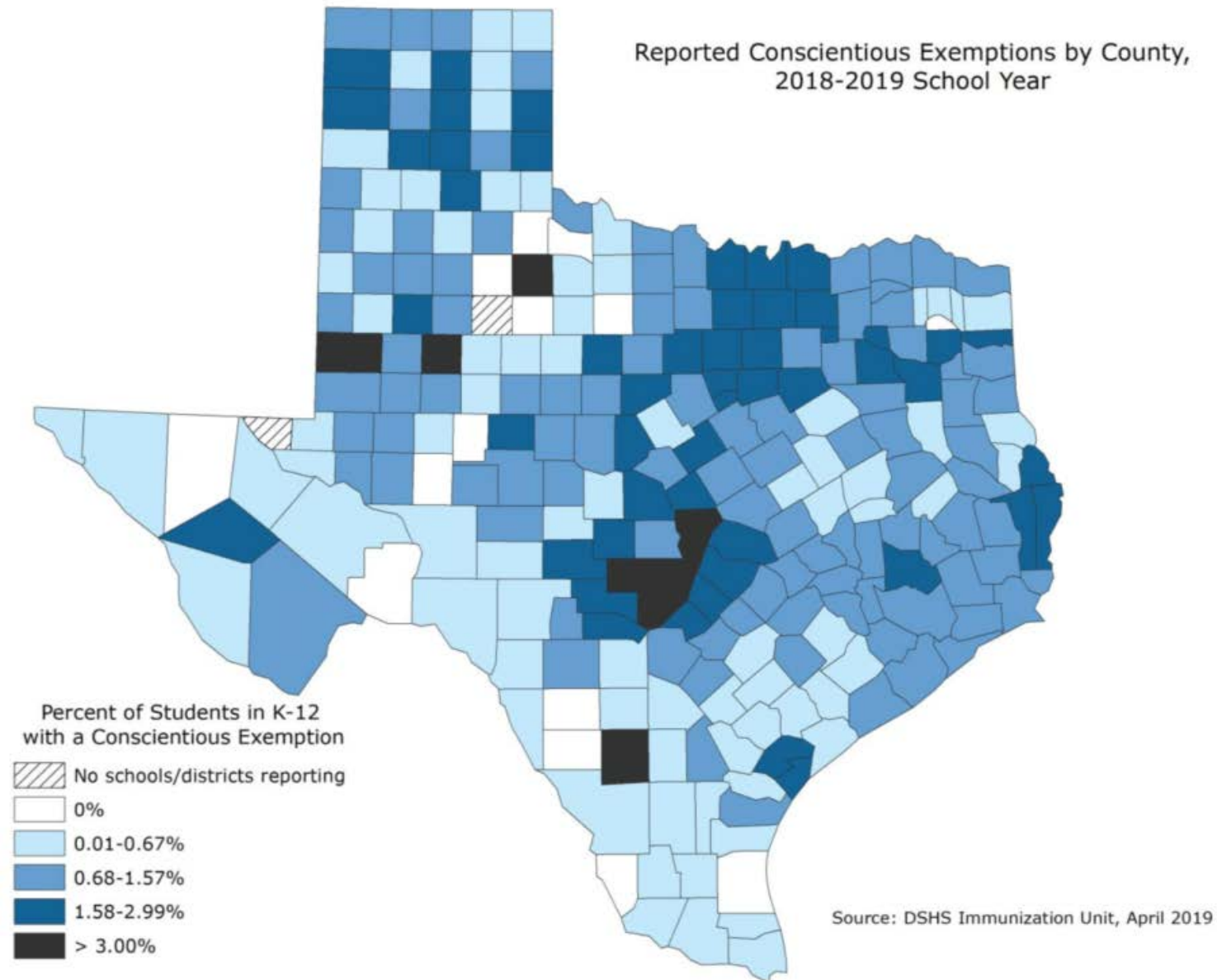


Figure 1. Percent of Students in Kindergarten through 12th Grade with a Conscientious Exemption on file for at least one vaccine



PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY RESOURCES



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CONTROL MEASURES AND PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES

A TEXAS BENCH BOOK

Sec. 81.095. QUARANTINE; CRIMINAL PENALTY. (a) If an outbreak of a communicable disease occurs in this state, the commissioner or one of his health officers may impose an area quarantine coextensive with the area affected. The commissioner may impose an area quarantine, if the commissioner has reasonable cause to believe that persons or property in the area may be infected with a communicable disease. A health authority may impose the quarantine only within the boundaries of the health authority's jurisdiction.

(b) A health authority may not impose an area quarantine until the authority consults with the department. A health authority that imposes an area quarantine shall give written notice to the department. A health authority shall consult with the governing body of each county and municipality in the health authority's jurisdiction that has territory in the affected area as soon as practicable.

The department may impose additional disease control measures in a quarantine area if the department considers necessary and more appropriate to arrest, control, and prevent the disease. Absent presumptive action by the department under Chapter 418, Government Code (Texas Disaster Act), the department may impose additional disease control measures in a quarantine area under the authority's jurisdiction if the health authority considers necessary and more appropriate to arrest, control, and prevent the disease.

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2016

Contains flowcharts and sample forms

UNIVERSITY of HOUSTON | LAW CENTER

Health Law & Policy Institute

CONTROL MEASURES AND PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES: A TEXAS BENCH BOOK

Resource for public health
officials, judges, district
attorneys, and elected officials

<http://www.law.uh.edu/healthlaw/HLPIBenchBook.pdf>



PREPARING FOR A
PANDEMIC

An Emergency Response Benchbook
and Operational Guidebook for State
Court Judges and Administrators



PREPARING FOR A PANDEMIC: AN EMERGENCY RESPONSE BENCHBOOK AND OPERATIONAL GUIDEBOOK FOR STATE COURT JUDGES AND ADMINISTRATORS

Model bench book for states by the
Conference of Chief Justices
Pandemic and Emergency Response
Task Force

[http://ncsc.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm
/ref/collection/facilities/id/194](http://ncsc.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/facilities/id/194)



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Thank You!

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