The Re-emergence of Measles

Emory University Resources:

- Session Resources
 - Post session resources (podcast of webinar, presentation slides, responses to unanswered questions) can be found on our website
 - <u>https://med.emory.edu/departments/medicine/divisions/infectious-diseases/serious-communicable-diseases-program/covid-19-resources/access-past-echo-recordings.html</u>
- Region 4 Situation Report
 - <u>https://med.emory.edu/departments/medicine/divisions/infectious-</u> <u>diseases/serious-communicable-diseases-program/covid-19-resources/region-4-</u> <u>situation-reports1.html</u>
- Register for upcoming sessions on our website
 - <u>https://med.emory.edu/departments/medicine/divisions/infectious-</u> <u>diseases/serious-communicable-diseases-program/covid-19-resources/echo-</u> <u>upcoming-session.html</u>
- HHS Region IV Emory University SCDP Resources
 - <u>https://med.emory.edu/departments/medicine/divisions/infectious-</u> <u>diseases/serious-communicable-diseases-program/covid-19-resources/index.html</u>
- Region IV Concept of Operations (CONOPS) Regional Partners and Contacts
 - o https://netec.org/about-netec/partners-regional-contacts/#regional-contacts
- Emory Serious Communicable Diseases Unit Additional Resources
 - <u>https://med.emory.edu/departments/medicine/divisions/infectious-</u> <u>diseases/serious-communicable-diseases-program/ebola-resources/index.html</u>
- NETEC
 - o <u>https://netec.org/</u>
- NETEC National Special Pathogens System of Care (NSPS)
 - o <u>https://netec.org/nsps/</u>

General External Resources:

Disclaimer - Our program provides additional resources that may be of use to our session attendees. This list is not inclusive, nor does our program endorse specific organizations.

- Healthmap.org (Location based alerts)
- Outbreaknewstoday.com
- Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy (CIDRAP), University of Minnesota (UNM)
- The University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) Global Center for Health Security: The Transmission

- Global Biodefense.com
- CDC Division of High-Consequence Pathogens and Pathology
- Georgia Department of Public Health Travel Clinical Assistant (TCA)
 https://dph.georgia.gov/TravelClinicalAssistant
- ProMED International Society for Infectious Diseases

Please continue to check your local and state public health websites for additional resources and guidance.

Session Reminders:

• U.S. residents traveling abroad should be vaccinated

Session Resources:

- World Health Organization (WHO) Measles Fact Sheet
 - o https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/measles
- NETEC Measles Resources
 - o <u>https://netec.org/2024/03/20/situation-report-measles-spreads-to-17-states-in-the-u-s/</u>
- CDC MMR Vaccination page (which includes vaccine recommendations for international travelers)
 - o https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/mmr/public/index.html
- CDC Measles Resources
 - o https://www.cdc.gov/measles/resources/index.html
 - Includes a case and contact monitoring form, and clinical decision flowchart for measles testing. These are intended for public health partners.
- CDC Measles Cases and Outbreaks page
 - o https://www.cdc.gov/measles/data-research/index.html
- CDC Guidance on testing for measles and other vaccine-preventable illnesses:
 - o https://www.cdc.gov/chickenpox/downloads/MMRV-Testing-for-Clinicians.pdf

Situation Report:

Region 4 Special Pathogens of Concern Situation Report



23 May 2024





Now, to place this session in context, the Emory University Serious Communicable Diseases Program and the SRDRS put together situation reports on special pathogens of concern for our region, HHS Region 4. These SitReps are typically published on our website, social media channels, Emory Department of Medicine YouTube Channel, and listservs. Here is the current HHS Region 4 special pathogens Sit rep.





First to Nigeria, where Lassa Fever continues to spread. In the week that ended on May 5th, there was a total of 869 confirmed, 6106 suspected, and 157 confirmed deaths since January 1st

- a case fatality fate of 18.1%. The predominant age group affected remains those from 31-40 years and poor sanitary conditions, awareness, and late presentation of cases continues to contribute to ongoing spread.



Additionally, on May 6th France reported a confirmed case of Lassa Fever in a soldier returned from deployment, likely from West Africa. Not much is known of the soldier's status, but the French Ministry of Health mentioned the condition is not one for concern. No secondary cases have been reported.

Situation Report 23 May 2024



Now to Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever: In late April, two cases were reported in North Macedonia and in Spain a confirmed case was also reported – all those cases survived. On May 12th, Senegal reported three confirmed cases without fatalities; In Asia, as of the beginning of May Pakistan reported a confirmed death from CCHF in a farmer. And in Iraq, on May 17th, the Ministry of Health reported 39 confirmed cases of Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic fever with five deaths since the beginning of the year. As we have made note previously, the most common means of transmission of CCHFC is through ticks following attachment to livestock though human to human transmission occurs – the peak of CCHF is traditionally April through Oct.

Situation Report 23 May 2024



Next, in Burundi, on May 2nd a Congolese child presented with signs and symptoms resembling a hemorrhagic fever, mostly concerning for Ebola virus, and died shortly thereafter. No further information was released but contact tracing was quickly performed along with quarantine, and no further cases have been identified.



Situation Report 23 May 2024

Kyasanur Forest Disease, a flavivirus, also continues to spread in India – on May 5th, a five-yearold girl died of multiple organ failure in the state of Karnataka. The region has already recorded 12 deaths and more than 250 confirmed cases since the start of this year.



Situation Report 23 May 2024

Now to Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus, or MERS. On May 9th in Saudi Arabia the WHO confirmed three cases of MERS linked to a single hospital in Riyadh, one of which was fatal. These three cases did not have contact with camels or camel products and are not healthcare workers. Two patients, one of whom died, did share a hospital room. Both the surviving patients required intensive care. Additionally, in a separate city in the southwest part of the country, another 32-year-old man died from MERS. This patient had contact with dromedary camels but is not linked to the first three cases.



Lastly, on May 22nd, the Michigan Dept of Health and Human Services announced a confirmed case of H5N1, highly pathogenic avian influenza. Full details regarding the case have not yet been released, but our understanding is that the case was mild, similar to the other case reported in Texas earlier this year. Interestingly, the nasal swab was negative for the virus, but the ocular swab was positive, suggesting conjunctivitis, also similar to the other patient. The patient had regular contact with dairy animals, and Michigan has thus far reported 19 affected herds, the most of any state. This brings the total confirmed cases to three in the United States since 2022.

Situation Report 23 May 2024



Separately, Health officials in Australia's Victoria State reported the first human H5N1 case in country, involving a child who contracted the virus in India, and was sick in March. The child was critically ill but has since recovered and there has been no further evidence of spread. As of yet, there has been no evidence of human-to-human transmission.



Finally, there have been no reports of other suspected or confirmed patients with special pathogens of concern in region IV at this time. For more resources, visit us on the web at scdu.emory.edu.