



STATE OF MICHIGAN

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
LANSING

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GOVERNOR

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Measles case confirmed in St. Clair County, state count at 44
New case related to international travel, not related to recent outbreak

LANSING, Mich. – The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services has confirmed an additional measles case in St. Clair County, bringing the state total to 44 for 2019. The new case is in St. Clair County and involves an international traveler visiting Michigan. It is not related to the Southeast Michigan outbreak.

Exposure locations are in Macomb County and include:

- May 11, 5 – 7 p.m. Costco, 27118 Gratiot, Roseville.
- May 12, 9 a.m. – 1 p.m., Saints Cyril and Methodius Roman Catholic Parish, 41233 Ryan Road, Sterling Heights.

Individuals who were at those locations during those time periods should monitor themselves for signs of measles 21 days after exposure and consult their healthcare provider if they have not been vaccinated or are unsure of their vaccination status. All Michiganders are urged to contact their healthcare provider or local health department about getting vaccinated for measles if they have not been vaccinated. A complete listing of local health departments is available at Malph.org/resources/directory.

Regular walk-in hours for vaccination at the St. Clair County Health Department, 3415 28th Street, Port Huron are Mondays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and by appointment Tuesday through Friday 8 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Macomb County Health Department is hosting vaccination clinics at the following locations:

- Mount Clemens Health Center, 43525 Elizabeth Road, Mount Clemens, May 17, 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. and May 18, 10 a.m. – 2 p.m. Call 586-465-8537 or visit the [health department website](#) for regular clinic hours.
- Southwest Health Center, 27690 Van Dyke, Warren, May 17, 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. Call 586-466-6800 or visit the [health department website](#) for regular clinic hours.

The measles vaccine is highly effective and very safe. A single dose of measles vaccine protects about 95 percent of children, but after two doses, almost 100 percent are immune. Measles vaccine is the best way to prevent individuals from getting measles and to keep the disease from spreading. The first of two routine childhood measles vaccine doses is given at 12-15 months of age. A second vaccine dose is given before the start of kindergarten, between ages 4 and 6 years.

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MDHHS follows Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidance and does not recommend routine measles vaccinations for children less than 12 months of age unless there is a suspected measles exposure; there is thought to be an imminent measles exposure such as being in areas of known measles; or international travel planned.

For international travel, infants as young as 6 months should be vaccinated against measles. Measles vaccine, or other acceptable documentation of immunity to measles, is recommended for all persons travelling internationally.

You cannot get measles from the vaccine. It can be effective when given within 72 hours of exposure to prevent illness. In addition, immune globulin (Ig) treatment is effective within six days of exposure for high-risk individuals. Talk to your healthcare provider to determine if immune globulin is right for you.

High-risk individuals include those who are unvaccinated or unsure about vaccination status, pregnant women and those who are immune-compromised (have a weakened immune system due to illness and diseases like HIV, malnutrition and/or medications).

A measles outbreak in Michigan, which began in mid-March, has resulted in 42 cases in Southeast Michigan. In addition, an international traveler was diagnosed with measles following a visit to Washtenaw County. Infected individuals range in age from 8 months to 63 years; a majority of the cases involve adults.

This is the highest number of measles in the state since 1991 when 65 cases were reported. Earlier this week, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention announced there have been 839 cases of measles confirmed in 23 states. In addition, the World Health Organization is reporting a 300 percent increase in measles cases in 2019 compared to 2018. Health care providers should consider measles in their diagnosis when individuals present with fever and rash. Obtaining travel history will be important in the case assessment for measles.

Measles is a highly contagious, vaccine-preventable disease that is spread by direct person-to-person contact, and through the air. The virus can live for up to two hours in the air where the infected person was present. Symptoms of measles usually begin 7-14 days after exposure, but can appear up to 21 days after exposure and may include:

- High fever (may spike to over 104°F).
- Cough.
- Runny nose.
- Red, watery eyes (conjunctivitis).
- Tiny white spots on the inner cheeks, gums, and roof of the mouth (Koplik Spots) 2-3 days after symptoms begin.
- A rash that is red, raised, blotchy; usually starts on face, spreads to trunk, arms, and legs 3-5 days after symptoms begin.

If symptoms develop, residents are urged to call their doctor or emergency room before arriving so they can take precautions to prevent exposure to other individuals.

For more information about measles, visit [CDC.gov/measles](https://www.cdc.gov/measles). For more information about Michigan's current measles outbreak, visit [Michigan.gov/MeaslesOutbreak](https://www.michigan.gov/MeaslesOutbreak).