Examples of Measles Policies & Procedures that Some Companies Have Developed

EXAMPLE #1

General Guidance
*(company’s employees do not work with the public)*

Measles Immunizations During an Outbreak

Issued by: Company Occupational Health & Wellness (OHW)

Purpose: To evaluate colleagues need for immunization against measles during outbreaks

Scope: This procedure applies to all sites in the United States who have onsite occupational health centers.

Responsibility: It is the overall responsibility of the colleague to provide documentation of immunization against measles through a Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) vaccine.

It is the responsibility of the Occupational Health Nurse (OHN) to determine if further immunization is required for adequate immunization against measles.

Procedure:

1. Colleague will provide documentation of adequate immunity from measles. The documentation may consist of:
   a. MMR vaccine which follows the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP):
      i. 2 doses of MMR vaccine with the first dose administered at age 12 through 15 months and the second dose administered at age 4 through 6 years before school entry.
      ii. Two doses are recommended for adults at high risk for exposure and transmission (e.g., students attending colleges or other post-high school educational institutions, health-care personnel, and international travelers).
      iii. 1 dose for other adults aged ≥18 years.
   b. Laboratory evidence of measles immunity through a measles-specific IgG antibody.
   c. Laboratory confirmation of disease, Rubella antibodies, IgM.
   d. Colleague was born before 1957.

2. If colleague is unable to provide documentation of adequate immunity from measles, they should be considered susceptible and the OHN should recommend:
   a. Serologic testing for immunity.
      i. Rubella Antibodies, IgG
         1. If positive, > 1.0 index, colleague has adequate immunity
         2. If negative, < 0.9 index, proceed to with vaccination of MMR
b. Vaccination with at least one dose of MMR if colleague not considered high risk for exposure, unless contraindicated.

c. Vaccination with two doses of MMR at least four weeks apart if colleague is considered high risk for exposure and transmission (e.g., students attending colleges or other post-high school educational institutions, health-care personnel, and international travelers), unless contraindicated.

d. Contraindication for MMR vaccine include:
   i. Recent blood product
   ii. Personal or family (i.e., sibling or parent) history of seizures of any etiology (MMRV only)
   iii. Severe allergic reaction to vaccine component or following prior dose.
   iv. Pregnancy
   v. Immunosuppression
   vi. Moderate or severe acute illness

e. All costs of blood test and vaccinations are colleague’s responsibility, unless colleague works with Rubella.
   i. ICD code V06.4 for billing purposes.

References