

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

- Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). (2013). Prevention of measles, rubella, congenital rubella syndrome, and mumps, 2013: Summary recommendations of the advisory committee on immunization practices (ACIP). (62(RR04);1-34). McLean, H. Q., Fiebelkorn, A. P., Temte, J. L., & Wallace, G. S. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6204a1.htm>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). Measles (Rubeola). Fiebelkorn, A. P., & Goodson, J. L. Retrieved from <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2014/chapter-3-infectious-diseases-related-to-travel/measles-rubeola>.