

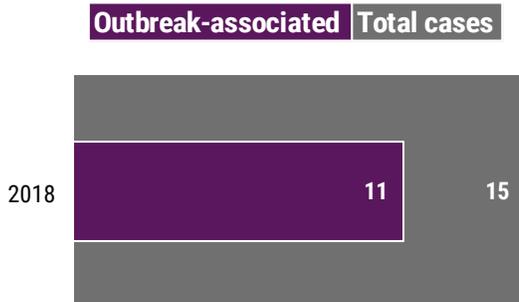
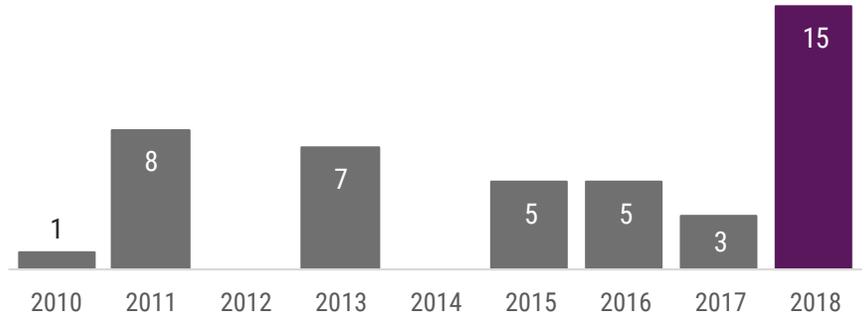
Measles Surveillance

2018 Yearly Summary

The number of measles cases reported in 2018 was notably higher than that seen during the previous 8 years. There were 2 outbreaks involving 11 cases. Contact investigations were conducted for the 19 people who spent time in Florida while infectious with measles and involved a total of 2,945 potentially exposed contacts. Vaccination is the best way to prevent measles, and 100% of cases were never vaccinated.

In 2018, 15 measles cases were reported in 4 counties. Fewer than 10 cases were reported each year from 2010 to 2017. ▶

In 2018, a total of 15 Florida residents and 4 visitors with measles spent time in Florida while infectious.



Fifteen total cases were reported in 2018 and, of those, 11 cases were outbreak-associated. Heightened response during measles investigations helps to connect cases. There were two outbreaks in Sarasota and Pinellas counties reported in 2018.

A total of 2,945 people who had possible exposure to the 15 Florida residents and 4 visitors with measles were identified. There were 6 main exposure settings, with the most contacts identified in health care facilities.

Contact investigations are conducted to determine the vaccination status of those potentially exposed to measles, identify new cases, and prevent further transmission.



Vaccination is the best way to prevent measles infections.

In 2018, all 15 cases were unvaccinated for measles.

Due to generally high vaccination rates, measles in Florida is rare but occurs every year and is most often associated with international travel.

100%
Never vaccinated

Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Surveillance System Summary

Case Data

- Current case data are preliminary and will change as new information is gathered. The most recent data available are displayed in this report.
- Pertussis, varicella, hepatitis A, and measles are reportable diseases in Florida. Case information is documented by county health department (CHD) epidemiologists in Merlin, Florida's reportable disease surveillance system.
- Only Florida residents are included in case counts, but contact investigations are conducted for all exposed individuals.
 - Pertussis, varicella, hepatitis A, and measles case counts include both confirmed and probable cases.
- Map counts and rates are determined by the individual's county of residence; these data do not take into account location of exposure.
- CHD epidemiologists also report outbreaks of pertussis, varicella, and hepatitis A into Merlin.
 - Household-associated cases are defined as ≥ 2 cases exposed within the same household.
 - Pertussis and mumps outbreaks are defined as ≥ 2 cases associated with a specific setting outside of a household.
 - Varicella outbreaks are defined as ≥ 5 cases associated with a specific setting outside of a household.
 - Measles outbreaks are defined as any person acquiring measles while in Florida.
- For more information about reportable diseases, please visit [FloridaHealth.gov/DiseaseReporting](https://www.floridahealth.gov/disease-reporting).
- For more information about Florida's guides to surveillance and investigation, including disease-specific surveillance case definitions, please visit [FloridaHealth.gov/GSI](https://www.floridahealth.gov/GSI).

Population Data

- Population data used to calculate incidence rates are from FLHealthCHARTS (Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set).
- For more information about FLHealthCHARTS, please visit [FLHealthCharts.com](https://www.flhealthcharts.com).

Vaccination Data

- Vaccination data for identified cases are from Merlin, as documented by CHD staff.
- Vaccination status is determined using the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices Recommended Immunization Schedule for Children and Adolescents Aged 18 Years or Younger, 2018.
- For more information about immunization schedules, please visit www.CDC.gov/Vaccines/Schedules/index.html.
- Individuals are considered up-to-date on vaccinations if they have received the recommended number of doses of vaccine for a particular disease for their age at the time of their illness onset. Individuals are considered under-vaccinated if they have received at least one but not all doses of vaccine recommended for a particular disease for their age at the time of their illness onset.
- For a full text version of a new study on pertussis vaccination, please visit www.CIDID.org/Publications-1/2018/3/29/The-Impact-of-Past-Vaccination-Coverage-and-Immunity-on-Pertussis-Resurgence.