

DO YOU THINK YOUR CHILD HAS MEASLES?

What to do if you think your child has measles

Measles usually starts with a fever, cough, runny nose, and red eyes that leads to a rash. If someone in your family has measles symptoms:

Keep them away from family members that are not sick.

Everyone in the house should stay home to not get your neighbors or people outside of your home sick.

Call a doctor or hospital right away to let them know someone in your home is sick with measles. They will give you instructions.



When to go to the emergency room

If the person who is sick gets rapidly worse or has any of symptoms below take them to the emergency department of a hospital immediately.

DO NOT WAIT.



Trouble breathing
(or breathing faster than normal)



Pain when breathing or coughing



Dehydration
(dry nose and mouth, urinating less, crying without making tears)



Fever or headache will not stop



Confusion, decreased alertness, or severe weakness



Blue color around the mouth, low energy, or difficulty feeding
(for young children)

Have someone call before you arrive. Let the hospital know a person with measles is coming.

BE READY FOR MEASLES
cdc.gov/measles



More information on back

FREE Immunization Clinics Held Monthly!

Second Wednesday of every month at 9:30am

Abbe Reformed Church

595 Clymer-Sherman Road

Clymer, NY 14724

To schedule an appointment:

CALL: 716-753-4491



CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

Prevent. Promote. Protect.

MEASLES

IT ISN'T JUST A LITTLE RASH



Measles can be dangerous, especially for babies and young children.

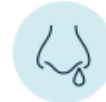
Measles symptoms typically include:



High fever
(may spike to more than 104°F)



Cough



Runny nose



Red and/or watery eyes



Rash
(breaks out 3-5 days after symptoms begin)

**LEARN
MORE**

Measles can be serious.

Measles can cause severe health complications, including pneumonia, swelling of the brain (encephalitis) and death.



1 out of 5 people who get measles will be hospitalized.



1 out of every 20 children with measles will get pneumonia, the most common cause of death from measles in young children.



1 out of every 1,000 people with measles will develop brain swelling, which may lead to brain damage.



1 to 3 out of 1,000 people with measles will die.

Long-term complications

A very rare, but deadly disease called subacute sclerosing panencephalitis can develop 7 to 10 years after a person has recovered from measles.



www.cdc.gov/measles



You have the power to protect your child.

Provide your children with safe and long-lasting protection against measles by making sure they get the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine. Talk to your healthcare provider.