

:Measles



Learning objectives

- Virology and epidemiology-1 •
- Clinical features-2 •
- Management and prevention-3 •
- Complications-4 •

1- Endemic world-wide.

.Caused by paramyxovirus- 2

.Most infectious microbial agents- 3

.Maternal antibody give protection for the first 6 months- 4

.It is a disease of children especially before immunisation- 5

.In temperate areas there is a natural epidemic every 2-3 years- 6

Incomplete vaccination may lead to out breaks in older children- 7

and adults. This necessitates repeat mass immunization or dosing

.of vaccine in an older age group

:C/F

.Infection is by droplet spread- 1

.Incubation period 14 days to the onset of rash- 2

A prodromal illness 1-3 days before the rash appears heralds- 3
the most infectious stage. This catarrhal stage with upper
respiratory symptoms, conjunctivitis and the presence of koplik's
. spots on the internal buccal mucosa

5-Measles



These small, white spots surrounded by erythema are pathognomonic. At this stage the patient is irritable and photophobic, which corresponding with the peak of a second .viraemia

The rash appears which correlate with the development of- 4
antibody lasting 5-6 days and gradually fading with staining in
.the pale-skinned

.Generalized lymphadenopathy and diarrhea are common- 5

.Bacterial pneumonia occur in approximately 4% of cases- 6

7- Convulsion occur in approximately 1% and long term damage can result in the rare occurrence of subacute sclerosing panencephalitis up to 7 years after infection.

In immune compromised patient, the typical rash may be missing with the development of persistent infection (such as .giant cell pneumonias or rapidly progressive encephalitis)

9- The disease is more severe and prolonged in adults.

Measles is a serious disease in the malnourished, vit.- 10
.deficient or immunocompromised

:Management

Normal immunoglobulin attenuates the disease in the- 1
.immunocompromised or non immune pregnant women

Vitamin A may improve the outlook in uncomplicated- 2
.disease

Antibiotic therapy is only effective where signs of super- 3
.infection exist

. Vaccination can be used in outbreaks- 4