

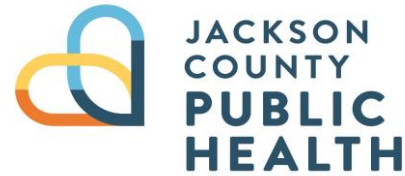
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

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Jackson County Public Health Confirms Measles Case, Identifies Exposures

Lee's Summit, MO - Jackson County Public Health (JCPH) has confirmed one case of measles in an Eastern Jackson County resident. The individual was vaccinated and will remain isolated until no longer infectious, per CDC guidance. No additional cases have been identified at this time, and the risk to the general public is currently considered low. This case is being actively investigated, but appears to have been exposed from outside of Jackson County.

Breakthrough measles cases in vaccinated individuals are rare, but can occur, as no vaccine is 100% effective. Vaccinated individuals who do contract measles typically experience milder illness and are less likely to spread the virus to others.

As part of the investigation, JCPH determined that the individual visited its clinic twice while infectious last week for unrelated services. Out of an abundance of caution and as a standard part of contact tracing, JCPH closed the facility on Monday, September 14, to identify staff and clients present during the exposure window and determine their individual immunity status. The facility will reopen on Tuesday at 8 a.m.

The individual was present at the JCPH building at 3651 NE Ralph Powell Rd in Lee's Summit during the following windows:

- **Tuesday, September 8, between 8 a.m. – 12 p.m.**
- **Thursday, September 10, between 12 p.m. – 4 p.m.**

While infectious, the individual also visited two locations in Johnson County, Kansas, on September 7:

- **Kyoto Sushi and Steak, 6792 W 135th, Overland Park, between 12 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.**
- **Pan-Asia Supermarket, 12035 Metcalf, Overland Park, between 2 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.**

If you were present in these locations at the listed time, you are considered possibly exposed and should take the following appropriate actions:

- Monitor symptoms for 21 days after exposure and contact your local health department if symptoms develop
- If you are unvaccinated, you should isolate for the 21 days. If you have received at least one measles vaccine, you are not required to isolate
- **If not previously vaccinated and pregnant or immunocompromised contact a healthcare provider or the health department immediately. Measles immune globulin (IG) can be given within six days of exposure to help prevent or lessen the severity of the illness.**
- Fill out [this survey](#) to determine exposure risks
- Call ahead before visiting a doctor's office or emergency room if symptoms develop, so staff can take precautions to prevent further spread
- Contact the **JCPH Measles Hotline at (816) 404-9889**, Monday – Friday 8 a.m. – 4 p.m., with questions about exposure, symptoms, or vaccination status
- Johnson County residents can contact the **Johnson County Department of Health and Environment at (913) 826-1303** with questions

“Our top priority right now is making sure anyone who may have been exposed has the information they need to protect themselves and their families,” said **Bridgette Shaffer, Health Director at Jackson County Public Health**. “We are working to identify and contact everyone who may have been exposed, and we're coordinating closely with our state health department as this investigation continues.”

Measles is highly contagious and spreads through the air when an infected person breathes, coughs, or sneezes. The virus can remain in the air for up to two hours after an infectious person has left an area.

Symptoms of measles typically appear 7-14 days after exposure and can include:

- High fever
- Cough, runny nose, and red, watery eyes
- Koplik’s spots (white dots inside the mouth)
- A rash that usually starts on the face and spreads down the body, appearing 3-5 days after initial symptoms

The following groups face added risk of serious complications from measles: children younger than 5 (especially infants too young to be vaccinated), pregnant women, and people with weakened immune systems.

Measles was declared eliminated in the United States in 2000, but cases continue to occur when the virus is introduced from outside the community and spreads among unvaccinated or under-vaccinated populations. While international travel remains a common source, ongoing outbreaks show the virus can also spread domestically between states and communities.

More information, including case updates, can be found at jcph.org/measles.

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