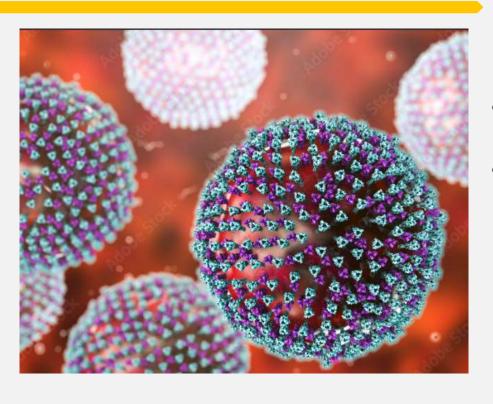
Department of State Health Services Measles Response 2025

Presentation to House Committee on Public Health March 3, 2025

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Commissioner

Background: Measles



- Measles is highly contagious.
- Measles is spread by respiratory droplets like flu or COVID-19 and is also airborne like tuberculosis.
 - That means measles virus can stay in the air for up to 2 hours, with the potential to infect people who are in that airspace.
- Up to 9 out of 10 unvaccinated people will become infected if exposed to measles.
- The best protection against measles is measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine.
 - MMR vaccine provides long-lasting protection against all strains of measles.
 - The MMR vaccine has been used in the U.S. for more than 50 years.

Background: Measles Symptoms

- Early symptoms (first few days):
 - Moderate fever
 - Cough
 - o Runny nose
 - o Red eyes
 - Sore throat
- Later symptoms (after a few days):
 - High fever (can go over 104°F)
 - o Blue-white spots inside the mouth (Koplik spots)
 - Red-brown rash that starts at the hairline and spreads down the body
- The typical incubation period of measles is 11 to 12 days.
 - It takes an average of 14 days between the time of exposure until the typical measles rash presents in the patient.



Child with Classic Measles Rash

Measles Complications

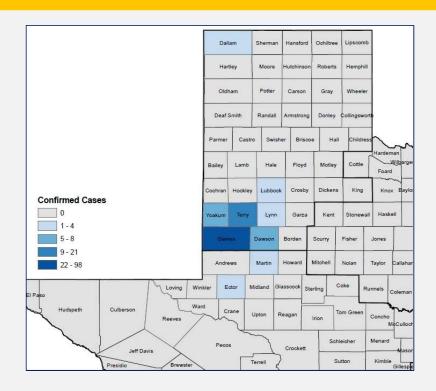
- Measles can cause serious health complications, especially in children younger than 5 years of age, pregnant women, and people who are immunocompromised.
 - About one in 5 people who get sick will need hospital care.
 - One in 20 will develop pneumonia.
 - o Rarely, measles can lead to swelling of the brain and death.
 - It can also cause pregnancy complications like premature birth and low birth weight.

2025 Texas Measles Outbreak

- On January 30, DSHS announced two confirmed cases of measles in residents of Gaines County.
 - Earlier in January, two measles cases occurred in unvaccinated residents of Harris County who had recent international travel.
 - o These were the first confirmed measles cases in Texas since 2023.
- Both Gaines County cases were in unvaccinated school age children who were hospitalized in Lubbock and subsequently discharged.
 - Since these initial cases, an outbreak has continued in the South Plains/Panhandle area of Texas.
- DSHS is supporting South Plains and Panhandle communities in coordination with South Plains
 Public Health District and Lubbock Public Health to respond to the outbreak.
- DSHS is also actively monitoring the spread of disease and preparing for potential future outbreak scenarios, in coordination with public health and emergency management partners.

2025 Texas Measles Outbreak Cases by County

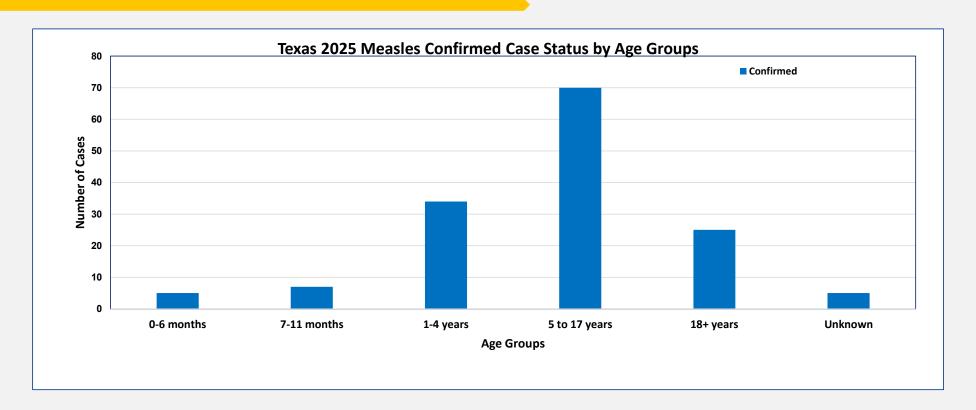
Data as of February 28, 2025



County	Confirmed Cases
Dallam	4
Dawson	8
Gaines	98
Lubbock	2
Lynn	2
Terry	21
Yoakum	6
Ector	2
Martin	3
Total	146

2025 Texas Measles Outbreak Cases by Age Group

Data as of February 28, 2025



2025 Texas Measles Outbreak Hospitalizations

Data as of February 28, 2025

Hospitalized ¹ Confirmed Cases by Age Groups				
Age Group	Hospitalized	Intensive Care Unit Admission	Emergency Department Only	
0-6 months	1	1	0	
7-11 months	2	0	0	
1-4 years	6	1	3	
5 to 17 years	7	2	3	
18+ years	1	0	3	
Unknown	2	0	0	
Total	19	4	9	

¹Hospitalization status indicates if the case was ever an inpatient

Measles specimen collection	Specimen collection sites in Gaines County and Terry County are operating 7 days a week.
sites	Specimen collection strike teams (4) are available to go to locations with no fixed site.
Laboratory capacity	The DSHS lab is increasing measles testing capacity to 96 specimens a day.
	DSHS is partnering with Texas Tech for additional laboratory capacity.
	Other expected partnerships with public health labs for measles testing include: El Paso, Bexar, and Tarrant counties.

Access to vaccine for individuals who want them.

DSHS is hosting vaccine clinics 7 days a week, and ad hoc clinics at community locations.

DSHS is supporting local clinics and providers by supplying vaccine doses for locations in Amarillo, Andrews County, Ector County, Lubbock, and South Plains.

DSHS will also maintain a cache at the DSHS pharmacy for unique situations.

DSHS is creating deployable vaccine strike teams (5) that can go to areas with need.

Access to postexposure protection to prevent illness.

DSHS has vaccine stock available for postexposure. If an unvaccinated person is vaccinated with an MMR dose within 72 hours of exposure, it can help reduce the likelihood of illness or severity of symptoms.

DSHS also has stock of immunoglobulin that can provide short term protection against measles. IG is typically given to children under 12 months, pregnant women, and people who are immunocompromised.

Surge staffing to assist with	DSHS has deployed DSHS staff from other regions to the impacted areas.
specimen collection, epidemiology, and vaccination.	27 contractors are arriving beginning today to assist local public health operations.
	DSHS has requested a team from CDC to help local health departments with epidemiology work and infection control in hospital facilities.
Messaging to ensure individuals know MMR vaccine is available.	Public awareness efforts will cover the Panhandle and South Plains region.
	Initial education will include billboards and targeted social media messaging, beginning in Gaines County this week.
	DSHS can expand education efforts to other regions if they become affected.

Awareness and education for	DSHS has issued health alerts to ensure provider awareness of the outbreak.
providers, schools, and local health departments	DSHS is holding regular webinars and calls with professional associations, local health departments, schools, and local officials to provide information and answer questions.
	DSHS has sent out guidance documents to ensure up-to-date knowledge on measles screening, testing, and protocols.
Hospital planning	There are no hospital capacity issues at this time. DSHS is poised to assist hospitals that may need assistance as the outbreak continues.
	DSHS is instituting hospital reporting this week to ensure situational awareness of pediatric bed availability.
	DSHS will assist if any patient transfers are needed, in coordination with the Regional Advisory Councils.
	DSHS can also deploy the Emergency Medical Task Force (EMTF) to assist with patient transport if this becomes an issue.

Coordination with appropriate state and federal agencies

Texas Division of Emergency Management is a key partner in planning and preparing for potential outbreak scenarios.

DSHS is also coordinating with the Texas Education Agency as certain students may be unable to attend class due to illness or exposure.

DSHS has been in communication with U.S. Health and Human Services and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to request assets including vaccine, post exposure therapies, additional personnel capacity, and translation of educational materials.

Expectations for the 2025 Texas Measles Outbreak

- Due to the number of suspect cases, outbreak-associated cases will continue to increase.
- Other measles outbreaks like the 2019 New York outbreak lasted months.
- Similar to the New York outbreak, Texas may face months of ongoing transmission.
- Children who test positive for measles, as well as unvaccinated or undervaccinated children who
 are exposed to measles, will be excluded from school due to the contagiousness of the disease,
 impacting schools and learning.
- Overall MMR coverage in Texas is lower than for the United States. However, many Texas
 communities have higher vaccine coverage rates that will prevent widespread transmission of
 measles throughout the state.