THE DOBMEIER MEASLES VIRUS CLEANING GUIDE

SINCE 1950 - DOBMEIER IS HERE FOR YOU

Diversey
for a cleaner, healthier future

How Clean?

Dobmeier Professional Clean!

JANUARY 2015 EDITION

www.dobmeierjanitorialsupplies.com

THE DOBMEIER MEASLES VIRUS CLEANING GUIDE

The Institutional Cleaning Experts at ***Dobmeier Janitorial Supplies Outlet*** recommend the use of ***Diversey*** EPA registered products for infection control. These products include claims for enveloped viruses. For safe and effective use of these products, always follow the manufacturer's label instructions, paying special attention to the recommended product dilution rate and contact time.

Your Institutional Facility Supplier
From Disposable Gloves, Hand Sanitizers, Napkins &Tissues… through to Cleaning Chemicals and Equipment specifically designed for use in Institutional Facilities, we list a wide range of products in our online Institutional Cleaning Equipment and Institutional Cleaning Supplies catalogs. Whatever You need we can supply it to you with *Best Available Discount & Delivery*.

If You can't find exactly what You need in our rapidly expanding online catalog just Call 1.800.870.2006 or *e-mail*
Our Institutional Cleaning Experts Are Here To Help You!

$SAVE$ On High Quality Brand-Name Dispensers & Dispenser Refills With Best Available Discount Pricing:

How Clean?
Dobmeier Professional Clean!

Dobmeier Janitorial Equipment & Supplies Outlet recommends only high quality brand-name Dispensers & Dispenser refills and offers Wholesale and Discount Retail Pricing through our Online Store at www.DobmeierJanitorialSupplies.com

When You Register a Maximum Discount Account, and then Login to Your Account, the online catalog will automatically update all prices to Your *Best Available Discount Pricing*. Every Account holder gets significant discount, and we provide even deeper discounts to our most loyal customers!

SINCE 1950 - DOBMEIER IS HERE FOR YOU

*We hope that you find this **Measles Virus Cleaning Guide** helpful. If you have any feedback or ideas that you would like to provide us, on anything in this guide, we would love to hear from You!*

Our family business started in Buffalo, NY, in 1950. Today we specialize in providing discount high quality cleaning equipment, parts, & supplies all across North America, and We Are Here To Help You! If You ever need any help or advice when selecting Your dispensers & refills, or any other cleaning or janitorial equipment & supplies, feel free to contact our expert staff:

Call 1.800.870.2006 or e-mail customerservice@dobmeierjanitorialsupplies.com

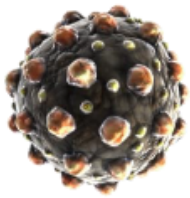
Sincerely, *Robert & Linda Dobmeier*

Dobmeier Janitorial Equipment & Supplies Outlet

Janitorial Cleaning Equipment & Cleaning Supplies Outlet
Green Cleaning Products
1.800.870.2006
Login Checkout
obmeier Janitorial Supplies
Search Catalog: Go

Sealed Air
Diversey Care

Measles



General Information

Measles is a respiratory disease caused by a virus. The disease of measles and the virus that causes it share the same name. The disease is also called **rubeola**. Measles virus normally grows in the cells that line the back of the throat and lungs.

The measles virus is an enveloped virus (100–200 nm in diameter), with a core of single-stranded RNA. Two membrane envelope proteins are important in pathogenesis. They are the F (fusion) protein, which is responsible for fusion of virus and host cell membranes, viral penetration, and hemolysis, and the H (hemagglutinin) protein, which is responsible for adsorption of virus to cells. There is only one antigenic type of measles virus. Measles virus is rapidly inactivated by heat, light, acidic pH, ether, and trypsin. It has a short survival time (less than 2 hours) in the air or on objects and surfaces.

Measles is very rare in countries and regions of the world that are able to keep vaccination coverage high. In North and South America, Finland, and some other areas, endemic measles transmission is considered to have been interrupted through vaccination. There are still sporadic cases of measles in the United States because visitors from other countries or US citizens traveling abroad can become infected before or during travel and spread the infection to unvaccinated or unprotected persons.

Worldwide, there are estimated to be 20 million cases and 164,000 deaths each year. More than half of the deaths occur in India.

People who do not have immunity to measles (not vaccinated or who never had measles) are at an increased risk of being infected when exposed to a person with measles.

Symptoms

The symptoms of measles generally begin about 7-14 days after a person is infected, and include: blotchy rash, fever, cough, runny nose, red, watery eyes (conjunctivitis), feeling run down, achy (malaise), tiny white spots with bluish-white centers found inside the mouth (Koplik's spots). A typical case begins with mild to moderate fever, cough, runny nose, red eyes, and sore throat. Two or three days after symptoms begin, Koplik's spots may appear inside the mouth. Three to five days after the start of symptoms, a red or reddish-brown rash

www.dobmeierjanitorialsupplies.com

appears. The rash usually begins on a person's face at the hairline and spreads downward to the neck, trunk, arms, legs, and feet. When the rash appears, a person's fever may spike to more than 104 degrees Fahrenheit. After a few days, the fever subsides and the rash fades.

Complications

About one out of 10 children with measles also gets an ear infection, and up to one out of 20 gets pneumonia. About one out of 1,000 gets encephalitis, and one or two out of 1,000 die. While measles is almost gone from the United States, it still kills nearly 200,000 people each year around the world. Measles can also make a pregnant woman have a miscarriage or give birth prematurely.

Transmission

Measles is highly contagious and can be spread to others from four days before to four days after the rash appears. Measles is so contagious that if one person has it, 90% of the people close to that person who are not immune will also become infected with the measles virus. The virus lives in the mucus in the nose and throat of the infected person. When that person sneezes or coughs, droplets spray into the air. The droplets can get into other people's noses or throats when they breathe or put their fingers in their mouth or nose after touching an infected surface. The virus can live on infected surfaces for up to 2 hours. Measles is a disease of humans; measles virus is not spread by any other animal species.

Prevention

Vaccination

Measles can be prevented by the combination MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella) vaccine. In the decade before the measles vaccination program began, an estimated 3–4 million people in the United States were infected each year, of whom 400–500 died, 48,000 were hospitalized, and another 1,000 developed chronic disability from measles encephalitis. Widespread use of measles vaccine has led to a greater than 99% reduction in measles cases in the United States compared with the pre-vaccine era, and in 2009, only 71 cases of measles were reported in the United States.

However, measles is still common in other countries. The virus is highly contagious and can spread rapidly in areas where vaccination is not widespread. It is estimated that in 2008 there were 164,000 measles deaths worldwide—that equals about 450 deaths every day or about 18 deaths every hour.

Each year, on average, 60 people in the United States are reported to have measles. But, in 2011, the number of reported cases was higher than usual—222 people had the disease.

Nearly 40% of these people got measles in other countries, including countries in Europe and Asia. They brought the disease to the United States and spread it to others. This caused 17 measles outbreaks in various U.S. communities.

Measles was declared eliminated from the United States in 2000. So, the disease no longer spreads year round in this country. But, the disease is still common throughout the world, including some countries in Europe, Asia, the Pacific, and Africa. Anyone who is not protected against measles is at risk of getting infected when they travel internationally. They can bring measles to the United States and infect others. Unvaccinated people put themselves and others at risk for measles and its serious complications.

Environmental Hygiene

The virus can live on infected surfaces, in the air, or on objects for up to 2 hours and spreads so easily that people who are not immune will probably get it when they come close to someone who is infected.

Environmental surfaces should be properly cleaned using a disinfectant that is effective against enveloped viruses.

For information on how to purchase Diversey products effective against measles virus
Contact Your Diversey Distributor:

Dobmeier Janitor Supply
354 Englewood Avenue,
Buffalo, NY 14223-2896
Call 1.800.870.2006
sales@dobmeierjanitorialsupplies.com

Janitorial Cleaning Equipment & Cleaning Supplies Outlet
Green Cleaning Products
1.800.870.2006
Login Checkout
obmeier Janitorial Supplies
Search Catalog: Go

Sealed Air
Diversey Care

Measles Virus

What is it?

Measles is a highly contagious virus that lives in the nose and throat mucus of an infected person. It can spread to others through coughing and sneezing. Also, measles virus can live for up to two hours on a surface or in an air space where the infected person coughed or sneezed. If other people breathe the contaminated air or touch the infected surface, then touch their eyes, noses, or mouths, they can become infected. Infected people can spread measles to others from four days before to four days after the rash appears.

> Measles is so contagious that if one person has it, **90% of the people** close to that person who are not immune will also become **infected.**

Measles is a disease of humans; measles virus is not spread by any other animal species.

Measles is caused by a virus in the paramyxovirus family. As an enveloped virus, it is easy to kill by chemical disinfection. Because there is a vaccine for the virus, it is generally not found on disinfectant labels, but any hospital grade disinfectant will be able to inactivate the measles virus.

Symptoms

The symptoms of measles generally appear about seven to 14 days after a person is infected.

Measles typically begins with:

- high fever
- runny nose (coryza)
- cough
- red, watery eyes (conjunctivitis)

Two or three days after symptoms begin, tiny white spots (Koplik spots) may appear inside the mouth.

Three to five days after symptoms begin, a rash breaks out. It usually begins as flat red spots that appear on the face at the hairline and spread downward to the neck, trunk, arms, legs, and feet. Small raised bumps may also appear on top of the flat red spots. The spots may become joined together as they spread from the head to the rest of the body. When the rash appears, a person's fever may spike to more than 104° Fahrenheit.

After a few days, the fever subsides and the rash fades.

Measles Vaccination

Measles can be prevented with the MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella) vaccine. In the United States, widespread use of measles vaccine has led to a greater than 99% reduction in measles cases compared with the pre-vaccine era. From 2000 to 2013, a range of 37 to 220 measles cases per year were reported in the United States, and most of these originated outside the country.

Measles is still common in other countries. The virus is highly contagious and can spread rapidly in areas where people are not vaccinated. Worldwide, an estimated 20 million people get measles and 122,000 people die from the disease each year—that equals about 330 deaths every day or about 14 deaths every hour.

Measles Cases

From January 1 to January 16, 2015, more than 50 people from six states were reported to have measles. Most of these cases are part of a large, ongoing outbreak linked to an amusement park in California.

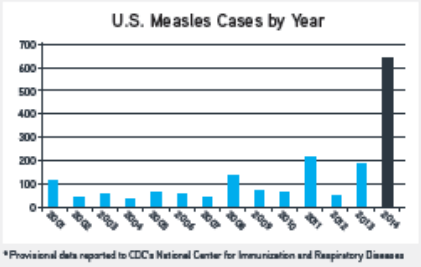
The United States experienced a record number of measles cases during 2014, with 644 cases from 27 states reported to CDC's National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD). This is the greatest number of cases since measles elimination was documented in the U.S. in 2000.

Measles Case and Outbreaks

During 2014*

644 Cases — reported in 27 states: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin.

23 Outbreaks — representing 89% of reported cases this year.



*Provisional data reported to CDC's National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases

- The majority of the people who got measles are unvaccinated.
- Measles is still common in many parts of the world including some countries in Europe, Asia, the Pacific, and Africa.
- Travelers with measles continue to bring the disease into the U.S.
- Measles can spread when it reaches a community in the U.S. where groups of people are unvaccinated.

Measles Virus

Clean Hands

Additional precautions include washing your hands frequently especially after sneezing or coughing. If hand wash stations are not available, use an alcohol hand sanitizer.

Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water. Traditional hand washing is the most effective process for removing dirt and germs.

Sanitize with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer to rapidly clean hands. Alcohol can kill the germs on hands, but does not remove soil. If your hands are soiled, you should wash your hands.

Coughing & Sneezing into a tissue and throwing it away or into your upper shirt sleeve, completely covering your mouth will help prevent the spread of contaminated secretions into the air.

Clean & Disinfect Surfaces

Commonly touched surfaces (door handles, light switches, elevator buttons, keyboards, phone, etc) should be disinfected regularly using an EPA registered disinfectant. Measles is caused by a virus in the paramyxovirus family. As an enveloped virus, it is easy to kill by chemical disinfection. Because there is a vaccine for the virus, it is generally not found on disinfectant labels, but any hospital grade disinfectant will be able to kill the measles virus.

What can Facilities Do?

Diversey offers several Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered products for infection control of enveloped viruses

For safe and effective use of these products, always follow label instructions, paying special attention to the products dilution rate and contact time.

Recommendations

Diversey's best practice recommendations include the following:

- Measles is spread by contaminated secretions. Therefore frequent hand washing and coughing etiquette are important in protecting others.
- Minimize direct contact with persons known or suspected to have Measles.
- Avoid touching the face, mouth, eyes and nose while around a person with symptoms of Measles virus.
- Promote frequent hand washing throughout the day.
- When cleaning surfaces avoid spraying or splashing, this could further spread a virus.
- Stock additional supplies of personal protective equipment (PPE), disinfectants, hand hygiene products, facial tissue, toilet tissue, trash bags and cleaning cloths and tools.
- Prepare communications for staff and visitors in the event they are needed.
- Compliance monitoring of cleaning and disinfection procedures, hand hygiene guidelines and PPE usage are also recommended to ensure that established policies are being followed.
- Make Oxivir® Tb Wipes available in common areas for quick and easy disinfection of common touch surfaces.

Diversey Recommended Disinfectants

Product	Oxivir® Tb RTU / Wipes	Virex® Tb	Oxivir® Five 16	Alpha-HP® Multi-Surface Disinfectant Cleaner	Virex® Plus	Virex® II 256	Expose® II 256
Contact Time (min)	1	3	5	5	3	10	10

Product	Oxivir® Tb RTU / Wipes	Oxivir® Five 16	Virex® AHP5 (Concentrate, RTU & Wipes)	Oxivir® Plus	Virex® II 256
Contact Time (min)	1	5	5	5	10

For information on how to purchase Diversey products effective against measles virus
Contact Your Diversey Distributor:

Dobmeier Janitor Supply
354 Englewood Avenue,
Buffalo, NY 14223-2896
Call 1.800.870.2006
sales@dobmeierjanitorialsupplies.com

References:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:
http://www.cdc.gov/measles/cases-outbreaks.html

© 2015 Sealed Air Corporation. All Rights Reserved. 29640-SAL on (15/028)