

## Consider MERS in Returning Travelers from the Arabian Peninsula<sup>1</sup>: Reminder to Screen for International Travel in Persons with Acute, Possibly Infectious Illness

August 2, 2019

With the annual Hajj pilgrimage occurring from August 9 to 14, 2019, thousands of Americans will be joining approximately two million Muslims in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. Crowded conditions increase the risk of communicable diseases, including respiratory and diarrheal illnesses. **Orange County Health Care Agency (HCA) Communicable Disease Control (formerly known as Epidemiology and Assessment)** reminds healthcare providers in hospitals, emergency departments and clinics that a best practice continues to be to routinely ask patients with acute and possibly infectious illness about recent international travel.

One disease of particular concern in the Arabian Peninsula is Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV or MERS), which is associated with severe acute respiratory illness. Although MERS infections are rare, there is no vaccine or specific treatment, the case fatality rate for MERS is about 35%, and healthcare transmission, including to healthcare workers, has occurred on numerous occasions. Since the disease was first recognized in 2012, all cases have been linked through travel to, or residence in, countries in and near the Arabian Peninsula. However, limited transmission in other countries, including a large outbreak in the Republic of Korea, has occurred from travelers from the Arabian Peninsula. Cases continue to be identified in the Arabian Peninsula,<sup>1</sup> with the most recent cases reported in Saudi Arabia in the past few months.

### Recommendations before International Travel

Prepare your patients for international travel by consulting the [CDC Travelers' Health website](https://www.cdc.gov/travel/) for vaccine and medication recommendations by destination, based on their underlying risk factors, planned activities, and potential exposures. Additional health-related topics for discussion during the pre-travel consultation are provided in the [Pre-Travel Quick Guide](#).

### Provider Recommendations for Returning Travelers

- Routinely ask patients with signs or symptoms of acute, possibly infectious illness about recent travel.
- Consider MERS-CoV infection in persons under investigation (PUIs) who meet clinical and epidemiologic criteria for MERS (see box next page).
- Immediately isolate suspect PUIs for MERS utilizing standard, contact and airborne precautions.
  - Place patient in an Airborne Infection Isolation Room (AIIR) and utilize personal protective equipment (PPE) upon entry into the patient room or care area, including at minimum gloves, gowns, respiratory protection at least as protective as a fit-tested N-95 respirator, and eye protection.
  - See <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/mers/infection-prevention-control.html> for more information.
- Notify HCA Communicable Disease Control immediately by phone at 714-834-8180 of any PUIs for MERS. Guidance will be provided on specimen collection and contact management for PUIs meeting criteria.

<sup>1</sup>Note: Arabian Peninsula and neighboring areas include Bahrain; Iraq; Iran; Israel, the West Bank and Gaza; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Syria; the United Arab Emirates (UAE); and Yemen;

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### Page 2

Criteria for Testing of PUIs for MERS	
Clinical Features	Epidemiologic Risk Factors
Fever <sup>2</sup> AND pneumonia or acute respiratory distress syndrome (based on clinical or radiologic evidence)	History of travel from countries in or near the Arabian Peninsula <sup>1</sup> within 14 days before symptom onset
	<b>OR</b>
	Close contact with a symptomatic traveler who developed fever <sup>1</sup> and acute respiratory illness (not necessarily pneumonia) within 14 days after traveling from countries in or near the Arabian Peninsula, <sup>1</sup>
	<b>OR</b>
	A member of a cluster of patients with severe acute respiratory illness (e.g., fever and pneumonia requiring hospitalization) of unknown etiology in which MERS-CoV is being evaluated, in consultation with Public Health.
<b>- OR -</b>	
Fever <sup>2</sup> AND symptoms of respiratory illness (not necessarily pneumonia; e.g., cough, shortness of breath)	Being in a healthcare facility (as a patient, worker, or visitor) within 14 days before symptom onset in a country or territory in or near the Arabian Peninsula <sup>1</sup> in which recent healthcare-associated cases of MERS have been identified.
<b>- OR -</b>	
Fever <sup>2</sup> OR symptoms of respiratory illness (not necessarily pneumonia; e.g., cough, shortness of breath)	Close contact with a confirmed MERS case while the case was ill.
NOTES	
<sup>1</sup> Arabian Peninsula and neighboring areas include Bahrain; Iraq; Iran; Israel, the West Bank and Gaza; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Syria; the United Arab Emirates (UAE); and Yemen.	
<sup>2</sup> Fever may not be present in some patients such as very young, elderly, immunosuppressed.	

See <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/mers/interim-guidance.html> for more information.

### Contact Information

For questions, please contact the **HCA Communicable Disease Control Division** at 714-834-8180.