

MPV INTERIM SCHOOL GUIDANCE

Strategies for Preventing MPV Transmission in Schools

- Monitor staff and students for the presence of new, unexplained vesicular or pustular lesions (other than acne), or any characteristic lesions on palms and encourage them to seek medical evaluation. (Note: rashes are not uncommon in children due to a variety of causes: See [IDPH School Health Listing of Communicable Diseases](#). For any staff or students who have a chronic condition that causes rash/skin lesions (e.g., acne), it may be helpful to have a health care provider's note in their health record to document this condition. For students who have new vesicular or pustular lesions, recommend they visit their health care provider for evaluation and testing if indicated.
- Contact your local health department immediately to discuss any suspect or confirmed cases of MPV.
- Encourage staff and students to stay home if ill and maintain supportive sick leave protocols to encourage this. In addition to the rash, other symptoms of MPV include fever, headaches, muscle aches, swollen lymph nodes, chills, exhaustion, and respiratory symptoms (e.g., sore throat, nasal congestion, or cough). These symptoms can appear 1 to 4 days before the onset of the rash.
- Ensure access to handwashing. Soap and water or hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol should be available and encouraged/monitored, especially before eating and after using the restroom.
- Limit sharing of personal items.
 - Do not share eating utensils or cups.
 - Do not share bedding, towels, or clothing.
- Clean and disinfect: Clean surfaces at least once a day to reduce the risk of germs spreading by touching surfaces. Additionally, schools should follow standard procedures for cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfection in their setting, such as after diapering, feeding, and exposure to bodily fluids. See [Caring for Our Children](#). Standard sanitizing procedures are acceptable.

MPV is a disease that can cause flu-like symptoms and a rash. Human-to-human transmission of MPV occurs by direct contact with lesions or infected body fluids, or from exposure to respiratory secretions during prolonged face-to-face close contact. A person is considered to be infectious until there is full healing of the rash with formation of a fresh layer of [skin](#).

Page 1 of 1 - MPV Interim School Guidance, [Illinois Department of Public Health](#) (accessed 08/17/22)

