

Global measles cases up 300 percent year-on-year: WHO

April 15 2019, by Ben Simon



The World Health Organization has sounded the alarm over declining vaccination rates for measles

Measles cases rose 300 percent worldwide through the first three months

of 2019 compared to the same period last year, the UN said Monday, as concern grows over the impact of anti-vaccination stigma.

Measles, which is highly contagious, can be entirely prevented through a two-dose vaccine, but the World Health Organization (WHO) has in recent months sounded the alarm over slipping vaccination rates.

"Preliminary global data shows that reported cases rose by 300 percent in the first three months of 2019, compared to the same period in 2018. This follows consecutive increases over the past two years," it said in a statement.

"While this data is provisional and not yet complete, it indicates a clear trend. Many countries are in the midst of sizeable measles outbreaks, with all regions of the world experiencing sustained rises in cases," it added.

The agency noted that only about one in 10 actual measles cases are reported, meaning the early trends for 2019 likely underestimate the severity of the outbreaks.

So far this year, 170 countries have reported 112,163 measles cases to WHO. At this time last year, 163 countries had reported 28,124 cases.

Unvaccinated 'clusters'

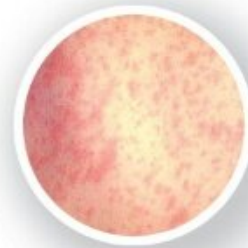
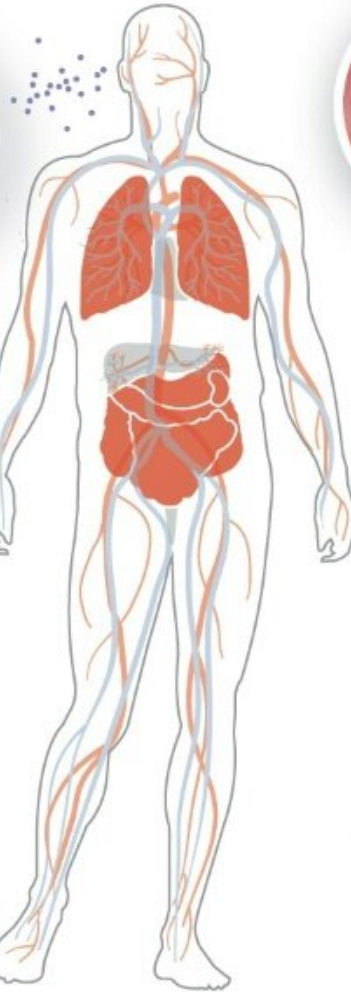
Measles—an airborne infection causing fever, coughing and rashes that can be deadly in rare cases—had been officially eliminated in many countries with advanced healthcare systems.

Measles

A preventable highly contagious respiratory disease caused by a virus

Infection

Airborne virus spreads through coughing and sneezing



The virus remains active and contagious in the air or on infected surfaces for up to 2 hours

Complications

Include:

- Blindness
- Encephalitis
- Diarrhoea
- Pneumonia

Severe risk to pregnant women, including possible miscarriage

Symptoms

Start with a fever, runny nose, cough, red eyes, and sore throat

Followed by a rash that spreads all over the body

Deaths
Caused by complications associated with the disease

Sources : CDC/WHO/History of vaccines.com

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Measles is an airborne infection causing fever, coughing and rashes, that can be deadly in rare cases

But the so-called anti-vax movement—driven by fraudulent claims

linking the MMR vaccine against measles, mumps and rubella, and a risk of autism in children—has gained traction.

Repeated studies—the most recent involving more than 650,000 children monitored for more than a decade—have shown that there is no such link.

But according to WHO, global coverage for the first vaccine dose has been "stalled" at 85 percent, while 67 percent of people have received the second dose.

The provisional 2019 data shows that cases have spiked "in countries with high overall vaccination coverage, including the United States," WHO warned.

"The disease has spread fast among clusters of unvaccinated people," it added.



Vaccination programmes had led to measles being officially eliminated in many countries with advanced healthcare systems

New York's mayor declared a public health emergency in parts of Brooklyn last week, after a measles outbreak emerged in an ultra-Orthodox Jewish community, where some had resisted vaccination on religious grounds.

Calls have mounted in several countries to make measles vaccinations mandatory, including in Germany. Australia earlier this month launched a major education campaign to encourage residents to get vaccinated.



Medics in Madagascar have vaccinated children against measles after hundreds died from the illness during a recent outbreak

Turning the tide against measles will require "effective public-facing communication and engagement on the critical importance of vaccination, and the dangers of the diseases they prevent," WHO said.

700-percent increase

While WHO has identified the junk science behind anti-vax propaganda as a public health threat, the data highlighted that measles still hits hardest in unstable countries with weak health systems.



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The most dramatic rise in cases through the early part of the year was reported in Africa, which has weaker vaccination coverage than other regions. Africa saw a 700-percent increase compared to last year.

At least 800 children have died from measles since September in Madagascar, where rampant malnutrition and a historically poor vaccine rate are driving the world's worst current outbreak.

In conflict-scarred Yemen cases shot up more than 300 percent in 2018 compared to 2017.

Venezuela, where the disease was once contained, has also seen tens of thousands of cases as the country's economic and political crises continue to push the healthcare system to the brink of collapse.

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