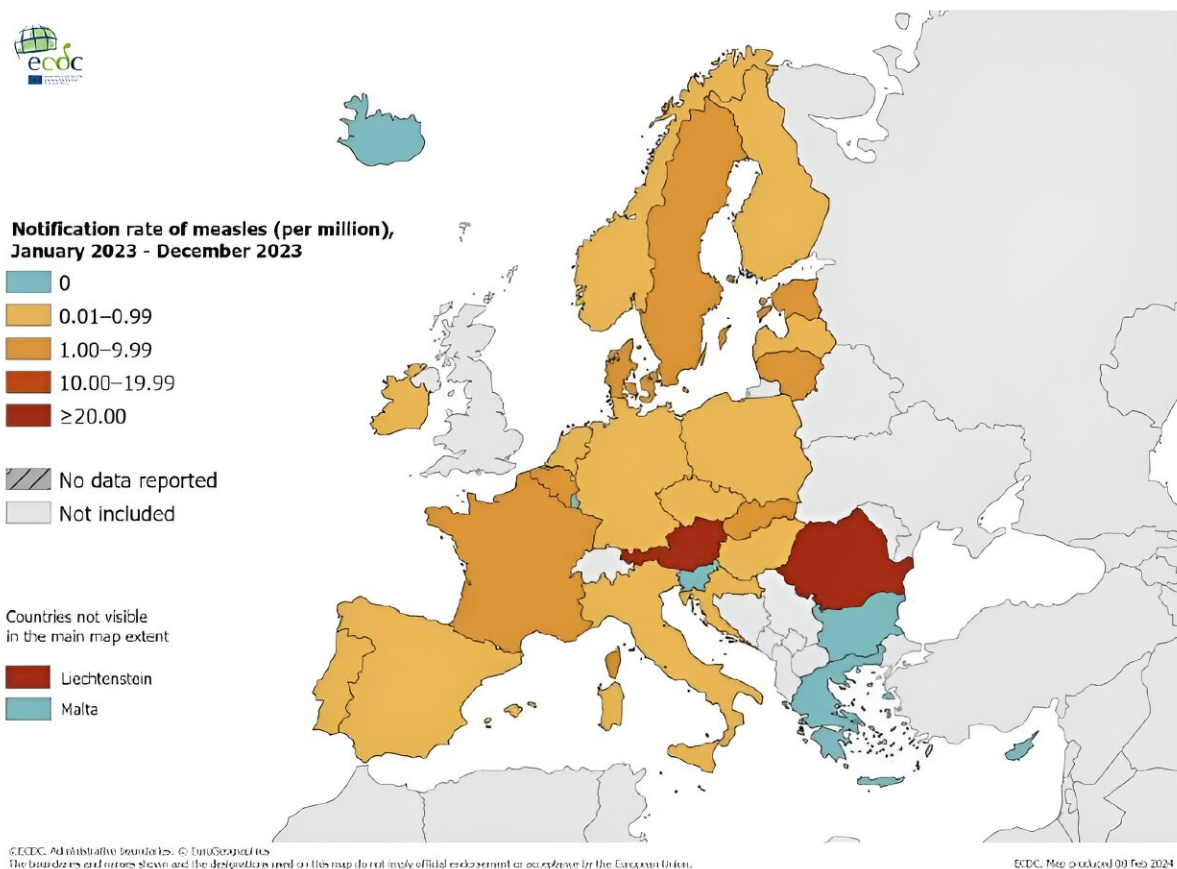


# High vaccination coverage key against expected increase of measles cases in the EU/EEA

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During the period 1 January to 31 December 2023, the notification rate per 1 million population was highest in Romania (92.16), Liechtenstein (76.32), Austria (20.72), Belgium (5.94) and Estonia (3.0). Credit: ECDC

Measles cases are expected to continue increasing in the European Union and European Economic Area (EU/EEA) in the coming months due to sub-optimal vaccination coverage for measles-containing vaccines (MCV) in a number of EU/EEA countries, the high probability of importation from areas experiencing high circulation and the fact that the coming months represent the seasonal peak of the virus.

The evaluation is included in a recent ECDC assessment [Measles on the rise in the EU/EEA: Considerations for public health response](#). ECDC data show that in January and early February 2024, the number of EU/EEA countries reporting measles cases increased. At least seven deaths have been reported from two countries.

Andrea Ammon, ECDC Director, said, "Nobody should die from measles. The increase in cases of measles, a highly contagious, but [vaccine-preventable disease](#), is a stark reminder that all Member States should maximize efforts to achieve and maintain high vaccination coverage for all [vaccine](#)-preventable diseases. Vaccines are a safe and effective way to reduce the health burden of infectious diseases and avoid unnecessary loss of life."

Measles poses a threat to individuals of all age groups, which highlights the importance of maintaining high vaccination coverage across the entire population.

The highest potential impact of measles, due to the high morbidity following infection, is for infants too young to be immunized (usually those under the age of 12 months, depending on national schedules). Unvaccinated children under five years old are also at increased risk, as measles can have several complications in this age group. Additionally, other groups, such as the immunocompromised, are at risk of severe outcomes from measles.

Stella Kyriakides, the European Union Commissioner for Health and Food Safety, added, "The rising trend in [measles cases](#) across Europe is worrying. This is an extremely contagious disease that can cause serious complications, particularly for children and vulnerable persons."

"The good news is that it is a disease that is preventable through vaccination and that there are plenty of safe and effective vaccines available in the EU. When we see measles outbreaks, we know there is a gap in vaccinations. I urge everyone to check their vaccination status and parents to make sure their children and young people's vaccines are up to date. Vaccination protects and saves lives, it is one of our strongest tools against measles and many other infectious diseases."

Measles spreads very easily. Therefore, high vaccination coverage of 95% or higher of the population vaccinated with two doses of the vaccine is essential to interrupt transmission in a country or community.

Efforts should, therefore, be intensified to identify and reach unvaccinated or partially vaccinated populations. Equity in access to immunization should be ensured, especially for vulnerable populations like migrants, ethnic minorities, and those who live in crowded settings, e.g., refugee camps.

High-quality surveillance systems are essential for early detection, response, and control of local measles outbreaks. In addition, enhanced laboratory diagnostic capacity facilitates the tracking of virus genotypes and identify transmission chains.

Raising awareness of the measles situation among health professionals across various specialties is important to ensure timely diagnosis, especially in [older children](#) and adults.

Efforts should be also made to identify the reasons for low vaccine

uptake in communities and implement tailored interventions. These include risk communication and community-based initiatives, including towards underserved population groups.

ECDC remains committed to collaborating with EU/EEA countries and international partners to assist countries in increasing vaccination coverage and protecting public health.

**More information:** Report: [www.ecdc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2024-02/ef-february-2024.pdf](http://www.ecdc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2024-02/ef-february-2024.pdf)

Provided by European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)

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