

MEASLES

IT ISN'T JUST A LITTLE RASH!

OUTLINE

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3. Population at Risk
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5. Treatment & Prevention
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WHAT IS MEASLES – الحصبة - ROUGEOLE

- One of the most contagious diseases & leading causes of death among young children globally, despite the availability of a safe and effective vaccine;
- Measles is a respiratory disease caused by a virus; human are the only natural host;
- Incubation: 10-12 days from exposure to onset of fever or 14 days from exposure to rash;
- **Highly contagious:** Measles normally passes through direct contact and through the air; the virus infects the respiratory tract, then spreads throughout the body;
- **EPI have had a major impact on reducing measles deaths.**

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

- Prodrome (10-12 days after exposure): Onset mild fever;
- Cough, tonsillitis;
- Runny nose;
- Red, watery eyes; conjunctivitis
- Tiny white spots inside the mouth (*Koplick spot*);
- D14 (7-21): high fever and Rash: Macular starting on face spreading to body



POPULATION AT RISK

Unvaccinated:

- Young children
&/or
- Pregnant women

❖ *Measles outbreaks can be particularly deadly in countries experiencing or recovering from a natural disaster or conflict.*



TRANSMISSION

- Coughing, sneezing, close personal contact or direct contact with infected nasal or throat secretions;
- The virus remains active and contagious for up to 2 hours;
- It can be transmitted from 4 days prior to 4 days after to the onset of the rash.



TREATMENT & PREVENTION

No specific antiviral treatment exists for measles virus.

- Severe complications* from measles can be avoided through supportive care.
- All children diagnosed with measles should receive two doses of **vitamin A supplements**, given 24 hours apart to restore low vitamin A levels during measles that occur even in well-nourished children & help prevent eye damage and blindness.
- ****complications: Otitis, Pneumonia, Diarrhea, Encephalitis , Corneal Scarring & Blindness, Death!***

TREATMENT & PREVENTION

Routine **vaccination** for children, and mass **immunization campaigns** in countries with high case and death rates!

The measles vaccine is:

- Safe & Effective;
- Provided free of charge by the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health at the Borders, UNHCR Registration Sites & ALL health facilities supported by MOPH EPI;
- Available in single or combined form (incorporated with rubella and/or mumps vaccines (MMR)).

GLOBAL FIGURES - Global Measles Elimination: The Measles & Rubella Initiative

- In 2016, there were 89 780 measles deaths globally – marking the first year measles deaths have fallen below 100 000 per year;
- Measles vaccination resulted in a 84% drop in measles deaths between 2000 and 2016 worldwide;
- In 2016, about 85% of the world's children received 01 dose of measles vaccine by their first birthday through routine health services – up from 72% in 2000;
- During 2000-2016, measles vaccination prevented an estimated 20.4 million deaths.

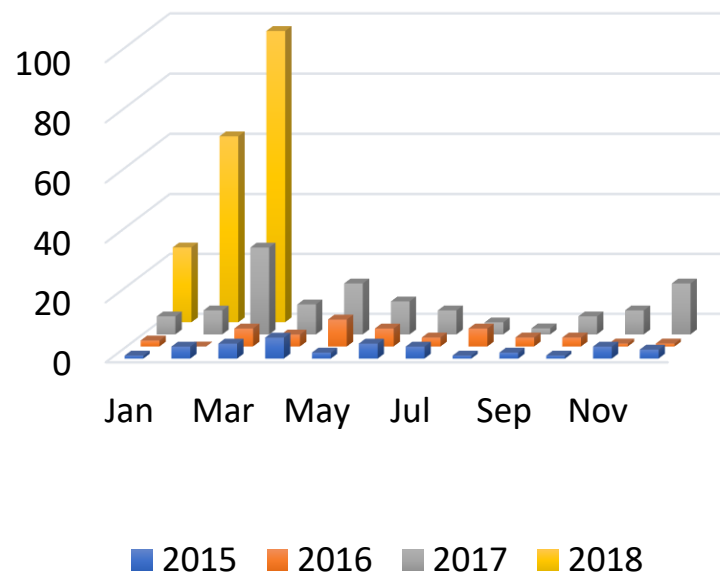
LEBANON FIGURES

- From 01 January to 18 April 2018, 332 rash cases were reported;
- 295 are classified as Measles cases;
- The number of cases increased from Jan (26) to Feb (66) to Mar (145);
- The most affected governorates are Bekaa and Mount Lebanon where clusters are reported in Faour (Zahleh) and Chatila camp (Baabda/Beirut);
- 63% of cases are Lebanese and 37% are Syrians;
- 15% of cases are under 1 year, 51% aged 1-4 years and 22% aged 5-9 years.

LEBANON FIGURES

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018
Jan	1	2	6	26
Feb	4	0	8	66
Mar	5	6	29	145
Apr	7	4	10	58
May	2	9	17	
Jun	5	6	11	
Jul	4	3	8	
Aug	1	6	4	
Sep	2	3	2	
Oct	1	3	6	
Nov	4	1	8	
Dec	3	1	17	
Total	39	44	126	295

Measles cases in Lebanon
2015 to 2018



LEBANON FIGURES

Mohafaza	2016	2017	2018
North	6	10	11
Beqaa	3	9	122
Nabatieh	3	1	14
South	11	12	8
Mount	12	54	79
Beirut	0	20	10
Akkar	2	9	9
Baalbck/ Her	7	9	42
Unsp	0	2	0
Total	44	126	295

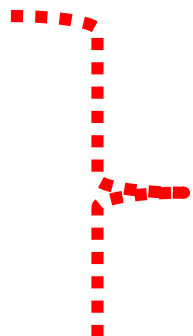
2018: Lebanon high risk of measles outbreak:

1. Last outbreak 2013-14
2. Low sero conversion
3. Number of pockets of population with low coverage

LEBANON RESPONSE 2018

- MOPH declaration of Measles outbreak, 15 March 2018
 - Where Measles incidence rate high:
 1. Mobile vaccination unit
 2. Mop Up campaign
 - Consolidation of AIA
- Actions:
 - Shatila 12-16 March: Mass campaign: 12700 children immunized
 - Faour Zahle: 28 march-2 April: target 30,000 children
 - Both led by MOPH with support from partners (UNICEF, MSF, Makzhoumi, IOCC...)

LEBANON RESPONSE 2018

- **PROCESS:** SCREENING → VACCINATION → REGISTRATION
 - Vaccinate only dropped out – screening of every child
 - Register all children for follow up on vaccination status
 - Vitamin A for Children Under 18 (CU18) (≠ GLOBALLY CU5)
 - Include **MMR** & **Polio** Vaccines because of continuing threat (IPV for <5, and bOPV for all)
 - **AGE:**
 - MCV: 6<12 months
 - MMR: >12 months
 - Vitamin A: > 6 months
- 
- ONLY IN THE RESPONSE
 - CONSIDERED **ZERO DOSE**
 - ANOTHER DOSE IS NEEDED AT **9 MONTHS** AS PER THE NATIONAL CALENDAR

LEBANON RESPONSE 2018

6 مرّات لعمر السنة
بتحميهم من 10 أمراض

الطعم قبل كل شي:

- الطعم يحمي ولادنا
- الطعم مضمون الجودة ومحفوظ بسلسلة تبريد نموذجية
- الطعم مجاني: وإذا غير هيك خبرنا على **1214**
- الطعم بيعطيه فريق مدّرب من الأخضائيين بكلّ المراكز الصحيّة والمستوصفات

السنة الثانية	5-4 سنوات	12-10 سنوات	18-16 سنوات
رقم الزيارة	8	9	10
18 اشهر	5-4 سنوات	12-10 سنوات	18-16 سنوات
إسم اللقاح			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• حصة أبو كعب.• حصة ألمانية (MMR)• شلل قموي• ثلاثي• خراسي	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• شلل قموي• ثلاثي	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• شلل قموي• ثلاثي	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• شلل قموي• ثلاثي
الوقاية من الأمراض			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• حصة أبو كعب.• حصة ألمانية• شلل الأطفال• صغيرة ب. خانوق.• شاهوق. كراز.• هـ إنفلونزا ب	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• شلل الأطفال• خانوق. كراز	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• شلل الأطفال• خانوق. كراز	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• شلل الأطفال• خانوق. كراز

السنة الأولى						
رقم الزيارة						
1	2	3	4	5	6	
عند الولادة	شهران	4 اشهر	6 اشهر	9 اشهر	12 اشهر	
إسم اللقاح						
• صغيرة ب	• شلل عضلي • خماسي	• شلل قموي • المكورات • الرئوية المقترن (PCV13) • خماسي	• شلل قموي • المكورات • الرئوية المقترن (PCV13) • خماسي	• حصة	• حصة أبو كعب • ألمانية (MMR) • المكورات • الرئوية المقترن (PCV13)	
الوقاية من الأمراض						
• صغيرة ب	• شلل الأطفال • صغيرة ب. • شاهوق، كراز. • هـ إنفلونزا ب	• شلل الأطفال • ذات الرئة • التهاب السحايا • صغيرة ب. • خانوق، شاهوق، كراز. • هـ إنفلونزا ب	• شلل الأطفال • ذات الرئة • التهاب السحايا • صغيرة ب. • خانوق، شاهوق، كراز. • هـ إنفلونزا ب	• حصة	• حصة أبو كعب • ألمانية • ذات الرئة • التهاب السحايا	

LEBANON RESPONSE 2018

MASS MEASLES CAMPAIGN

- Big team: 25 workers
- 800 vaccinated children /day
- Crowded areas
- Highly populated zones
- Example: Palestinian camps

MOBILE VACCINATION UNIT

- Small team: 9 workers
- 150 vaccinated children per day
- Areas where population is not crowded
- Example: Informal Settlements, schools, Collective Shelters

CONSOLIDATION OF AIA in low coverage cadaster where measles incidence still not high.

RECOMMENDATIONS



RECOMMENDATIONS

WHAT IS REQUESTED FROM HEALTH ACTORS IN LEBANON?

- Spread awareness messages on immunization;
- Include awareness messages in their routine activities;
- Refer suspicious cases to the closest PHC;
- Advice that Measles vaccine is available free of charge in all PHCs.
- **Call 1214**

REFERENCES

1. WHO (2018, January). Measles. Retrieved from <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs286/en/>
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3. Republic of Lebanon - Ministry of Public Health - Epidemiological Surveillance Program
4. WHO Lebanon Measles chart