Longitudinal surveillance on the antibody level and incidence of adult Measles in Hongkou District of Shanghai, China

Xiaohua Qian
The Center for Disease Control and Prevention, China

Measles is an acute respiratory infectious disease and was one of the important public health problems in China. According to the resolutions of WPR/RC56.R8 in 2005, Chinese government aims to eliminate measles by 2012. Shanghai is a large city and there is about 23 million population (including 8 million floating population). To understand epidemic situation of adult measles in Hongkou district of Shanghai, internet-based reporting system was set up and measles antibody were tested using quantitative ELISA (Virion/Serion). From 2007 to 2010, the incidence of measles was 0.63/100,000 to 2.25/100,000 and the proportion of adult cases was 72.22% to 93.75%. During the surveillance period, six infant cases (≤8 months old) was reported. The positive rates of measles antibody of resident adults and floating adults were 96.83% and 98.21%, and the average antibody level were 865.57mIU/ml and 1148.15mIU/ml respectively (t=-3.654, P<0.001). About eight three percent of the adults reached the level of protective antibody against measles. For the women aged 16-40 years old, the positive rates of measles antibody for resident adult women and floating adult women were 88.68% and 91.81%, and the average antibody level were 489.78mIU/ml and 806.31mIU/ml respectively (t=-3.910, P<0.001). To achieve the objective of eliminating measles in 2012, measles immunization strategy should be adjusted for adults, especially for women.

Biography

Xiaohua Qian, MD, chief physician of preventive medicine, Chair of Department of immunization program, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Hongkou District (HKCDC), Shanghai. She has been working in HKCDC for 22 years. Her main research areas are focused on epidemiology of immunization related infectious diseases and control strategies. She has published more than 20 papers including the articles published on national journals such.