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Community epidemics of Hepatitis A in the region Centre-Val de Loire from July 2011 to March 2012

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Following a rise in hepatitis A cases reported to the Regional Health Agencies (ARS) Centre-Val de Loire in summer 2011, conducted an investigation in order to monitor this specific epidemic period and to develop effective preventive measures. Active search to cases was conducted by the ARS. CIRE conducted a descriptive study epidemics based on the data from reporting forms, well as from investigation reports Confirmed cases included all reported cases that were biologically confirmed between 22/06/2011 and 14/03/2012. Of the 157 reported hepatitis A cases, 67(37%) were adults (i.e aged over 15) with a median age de xx years [2-68], 99 were children (63%) with a mean age of 8. 90 (57%) belonged to the community of “Nomadic/tsiganes people” (all aged less than 26 years). A first epidemic peak occurred in the weeks 35-36 (in the Loir-et-Cher district) and a second peak took place in week 48 (this time in the Indre and Indre-et-Loire district) with many case clusters within the community of Nomadic/tsiganes people implying intra family or collective contamination.

Conclusion: The majority of cases are clustered and contact vaccination strategy is little effect in this period (i.e. vaccination during incubation), a vaccination campaign among under-16 year-old population primarily within the Nomadic/tsiganes people community was implemented. Community outbreak of hepatitis A in the region Central Loire Valley from July 2011 to March 2012.

Biography

E Morvan has completed his Md 'Methodology and Statistics in Biomedical Research' from Paris Sud XI university. He is the epidemiologist-biostatistician of Regional office French institute for public health since 2009.

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