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HOSPITAL-BASED SURVEILLANCE OF ENTEROVIRUS 71 IN HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM, 2011-2014

Shu-Ting Luo^a, Wang-Yu Chung^a, Le Nguyen Thanh Nhan^b, LB Lien^b, Truong Huu Khanh^b, Tran Ngoc Hanh Dan^b, Le Phan Kim Thoa^b, Nguyen Thanh Hung^b, Chun-Yang Lin^a, Pai-Shan Chiang^a, Ih-Jen Su and Min-Shi Lee^a

^aNational Health Research Institutes(NHRI), Taiwan

^bChildren Hospital No.1, Vietnam

Human enteroviruses are classified into four species (A, B, C, and D) and include over 100 serotypes. Except polioviruses and enterovirus A71 (EV71) which frequently cause neurological complications, human enteroviruses usually cause self-limited infections. EV71 was first identified and a large-scale EV71 epidemic was documented in southern Vietnam in 2003 which reported 173 EV71 cases, including 51 with neurological complications and 3 fatal cases. In 2011, a large-scale EV71 epidemic occurred with more than 5,000 inpatients and 32 fatal cases in CH1, HCM. NHRI cooperated with CH1 to establish hospital-based surveillance of enterovirus in HCM City in 2011. Inpatients <0.5 years of age to 17.2, 24.0, 29.4, 58.6 at 0.5-0.9, 1-1.9, 2-2.9, 3-3.9 and 4-4.9 years of age, respectively. Risk of EV71 infections in Vietnam increased after 6 months of age. Vietnamese children in HCM City acquired EV71 infections at an early age and vaccine development in Vietnam should target young children.

Biography

Shu-Ting Luo completed master's degree in 2004 from Department of Public Health of National Defense Medical Center. She worked at National Health Research Institutes for 10 years. Her main duty was development of EV71 vaccine in Taiwan: epidemiology and disease burden.

atrix@nhri.org.tw

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