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Measles trend in the federal capital territory Nigeria, 2012-2015

Ifeyinwa Aremo

Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria

Introduction: High vaccination coverage rates with measles vaccine have resulted in significant decline in the incidence of measles vaccine in many countries. This study describes the measles surveillance data for the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) for years 2012-2015.

Method: This was a secondary analysis of the FCT IDSR measles surveillance data from 2012-2015. The IDSR paper forms were filled monthly by DSNOs and entered into Ms Excel. We imported the data into Epiinfo 7 which we used to analyze it. We calculated proportions and tested associations using chi-square at $p=0.05$.

Results: 566 suspected measles cases were reported during the period. The age range 3-576 months. There were 203(35.5%) males, 147(26.0%) females and the rest unknown. Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC) had 166 (29.3%), the highest number of cases while Kwali Local Government Area had 35(6.2%), the least. The highest number of cases 266 (47%) was in 2013 and least 85(15%) in 2014. Of all cases, 133 (23.5%) were confirmed IgM positive for measles, 132(23.3%) were negative while 288 (50.4%) had no confirmatory results. IgM test for Rubella was positive in 19(3.4%) and negative in 67(11.8%). Of the 133 confirmed measles cases 90(24.9%) had no measles immunization, 40(24.5%) had one dose immunization and three (7.9%) had 2 doses. Children <59 months have higher uptake of measles immunization than more than 59 months, with higher uptake in males than females.

Conclusion: Measles immunization was protective against measles and more efforts should be made to ensure that all children get at least a dose of the vaccine.

ifynancy2002@yahoo.com

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