Measles among pregnant women in South Kazakhstan in recent times

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Background: In recent years, the measles incidence increase has been registered in many regions of Kazakhstan despite the fact that the national program of the infection elimination is in progress. There was its growth by 4.4 times in the Republic and by 2.2 times in the South-Kazakhstan oblast in the year 2014 compared to the year 2013.

Goals: comparative analysis of the clinical features and outcomes in pregnant women in South Kazakhstan.

Methods & Materials: One hundred medical cases of measles were analyzed among the indoor patients of the infectious disease hospital within the years 2014-2015, where adults made up 40 medical cases, children constituted 40 ones and pregnant women made up 20 ones with a different duration of gestation.

Results: Severe measles course was observed in 22.5% of medical cases in children, where it made up 45% in adults and constituted 100% in pregnant women. Fever (more than 38.5 degrees) was registered in children (72.5% of medical cases) made up 77.5% in adults and constituted 80% in pregnant women. Maculo-papular rash skinned out in 27.5% of pregnant women on the third day from the disease onset, it accounted 57.5% in pregnant ones on the 4th-5th day and made up 15% in ones being at a later date. Acute bronchitis (17.5%), pneumonia (7.5%), conjunctivitis (5%) and spontaneous miscarriage (8, 3%) were among the complications in pregnant women. The delivery started in all pregnant women at 23rd February, followed by a rapid increase in the number of cases leading to a peak on 3rd May and a progressive decrease. The last reported case was on 22nd May, 2013. Immunization measures.

Conclusion: Clinical course of measles is very severe in pregnant women with apparent toxicosis and some complications occurred. It is the triggering factor for spontaneous miscarriages and premature delivery.

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An outbreak of measles in Ondo West LGA, Ondo State, Nigeria, February -May, 2013

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Background: Measles is a febrile rash illness and highly contagious viral disease associated with high morbidity and mortality. It is the fifth leading cause of death among under-five children worldwide. On 6th May, 2013, suspected measles cases were reported from Ondo West LGA to State Ministry of Health Akure. We investigated the outbreak to confirm diagnosis of measles, assess the magnitude, identify the source of the infection and institute control measures.

Methods & Materials: We conducted a descriptive study. We defined a case as any person under 5 years of age, residing in Ondo from 23rd February to 22nd May 2013, with history of fever and maculopapular generalized rash and cough, coryza or conjunctivitis or any person under 5 years of age in whom a clinician suspects measles. Suspected cases were line listed from the hospital register of Mother and Child Hospital, Ondo. Five (5) blood samples were collected from suspected cases and analyzed using enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) technique. Data were analyzed using Microsoft Excel.

Results: 31 cases were identified. Mean age was 20 months. Out of 31 cases, 17 (54.8%) were males. The estimated population of Jilalu ward is 18,712 with under 5 children population of 3,742 resulting in an attack rate of 0.8/100,000 populations. There were 2 deaths reported (Case fatality rate: 6.4%). Males (54.8%) were more affected than females. Age distribution of children affected during the outbreak was: - less than 6 months (3.2%), 6 and 11 months (22.6%) and over 12 months (74.2%). The first case was on 23rd February, followed by a rapid increase in the number of cases leading to a peak on 3rd May and a progressive decrease. The last reported case was on 22nd May, 2013. Immunization coverage for measles antigen in the affected local government between February-May 2013 was 85%, 65%, 38% and 60% respectively. Measles-specific immunoglobulin M (IgM) was detected by in three (60%) samples.

Conclusion: The low coverage of immunization might be identified as one of the key risk factor for the measles outbreak. Daily immunization services were commenced at the Mother and Child Hospital Ondo for children.

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