

1^{re} Journée Régionale de Prévention des
Infections associées aux Soins

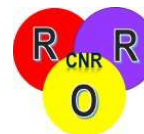
18 octobre 2018
Domaine de l'Amirauté Touques



LA ROUGEOLE DE RETOUR

Julia Dina
Astrid Vabret

CNR Virus de la rougeole, des oreillons et de la rubéole



ROUGEOLE : L'HISTOIRE

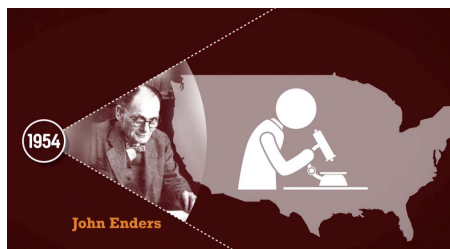
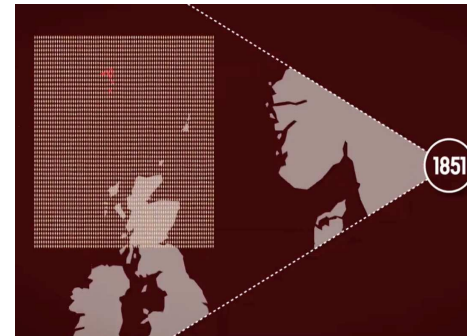


Première description
de la maladie,
longtemps confondue
avec la variole
Maladie meurtrière



Colonisation :
exportation du virus de
la rougeole sur les
autres continents

1846 : Îles Féroé, près du Groenland :
épidémie de rougeole, patient index =
charpentier de Copenhague, 6000 infectés
sur 7782 habitants (>65 ans non infectés)



J Enders isole le
virus sur cellules
primaires de rein
humain à partir du
sang de l'enfant
David Edmonston

1963: 1^{er} vaccin USA



Après l'introduction de
la vaccination dans
les années 1980,
diminution ++ de la
mortalité liée à la
rougeole

PLAN

RAPPELS / GÉNÉRALITÉS

VACCIN ANTI-ROUGEOLE

RÉSEAU DE SURVEILLANCE DE LA ROUGEOLE

**ÉTAT DES LIEUX : COUVERTURES VACCINALES
ET ÉPIDÉMIES**

ROUGEOLE : LE VIRUS

Mononegavirales, *Paramyxoviridae*, *Morbillivirus*

Virus enveloppé

Génome ARN polarité négative 16 kb

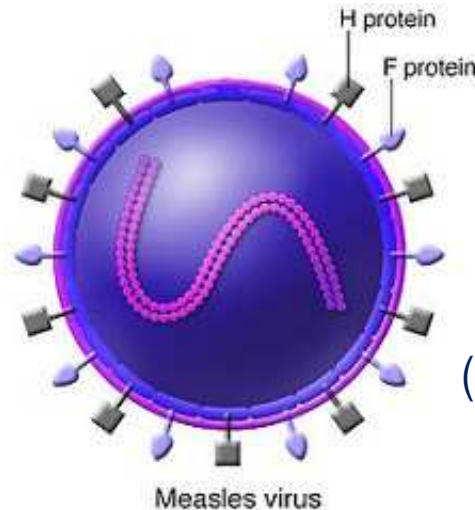
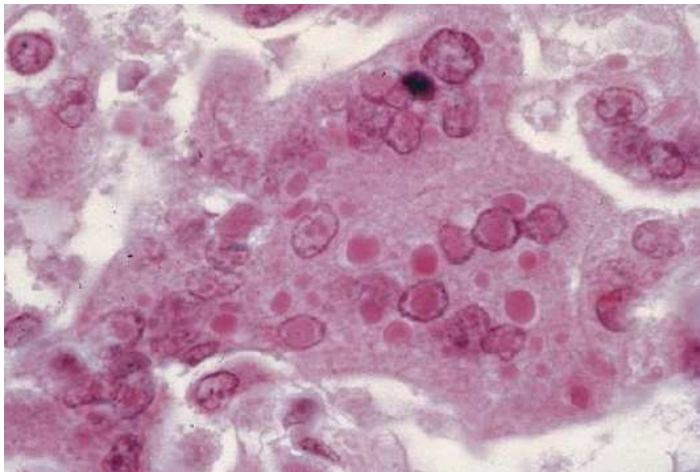
Immunodépression transitoire

ET

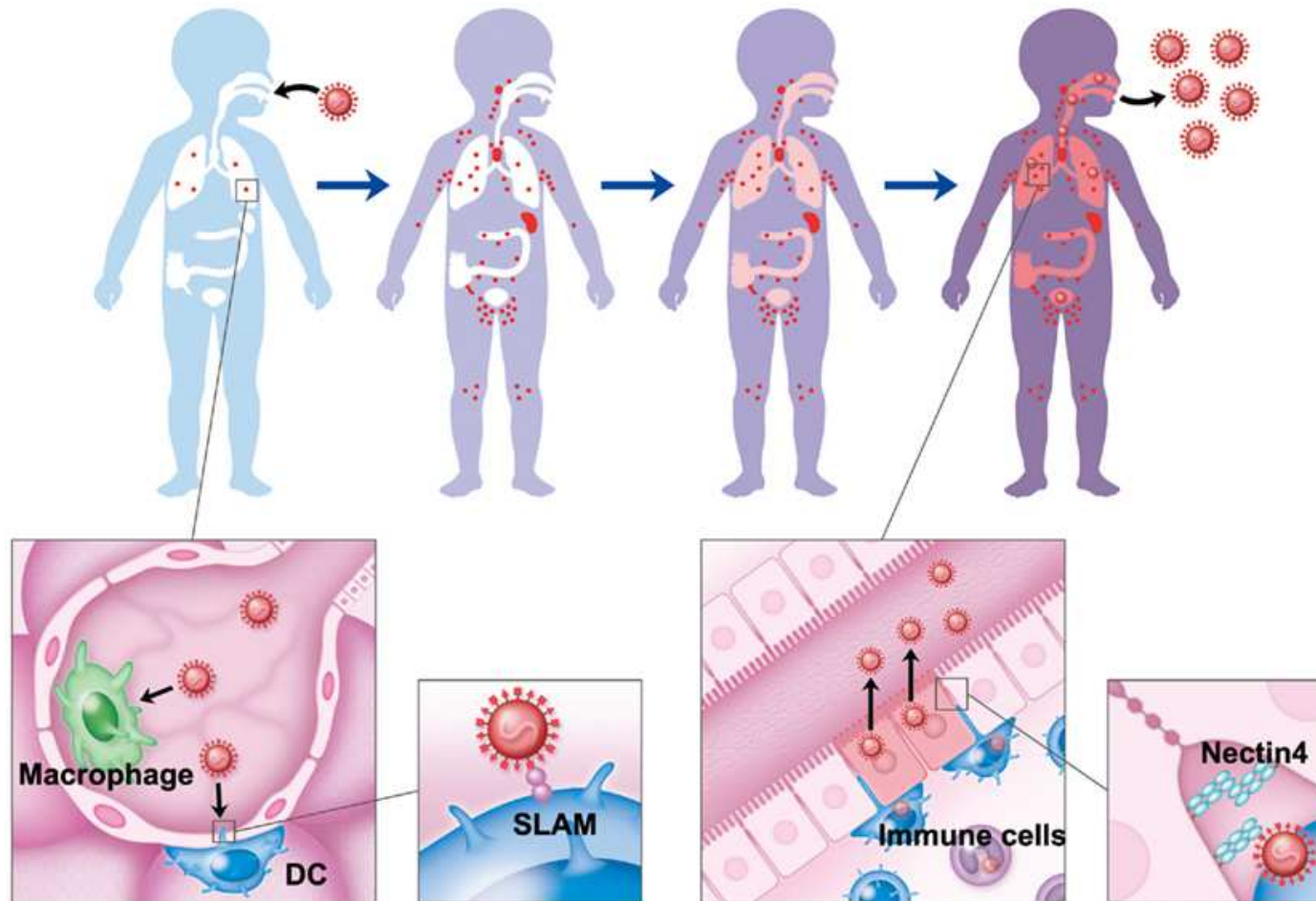
Excrétion oropharyngée

Virus lymphotrope : récepteur SLAM (*signalling lymphocytic activating molecule*, CD150)
ET

Virus épithéliotrope : récepteur *nectin 4* exprimé au pôle basolatéral des cellules épithéliales

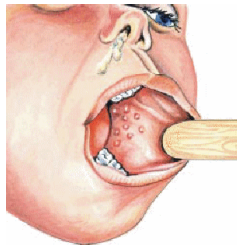
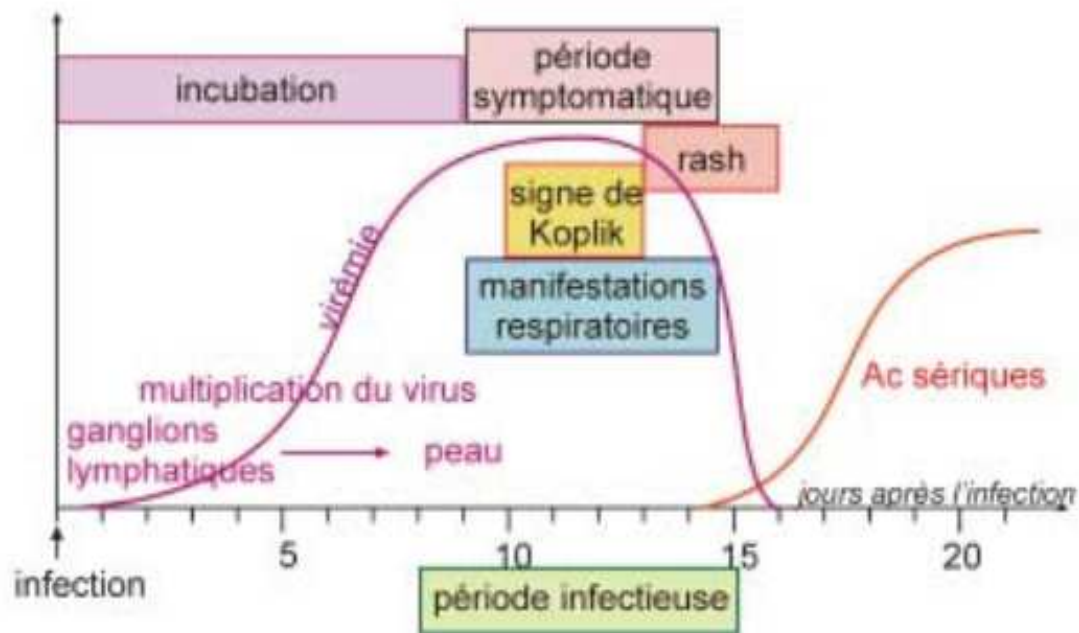


Virus adapté en culture cellulaire (virus vaccinaux) :
récepteur CD46
(mutation H/ facteur atténuation)



Pathology of measles. MV initiates its infection via SLAM-mediated entry into alveolar macrophages and DCs in the lung. After initial replication in regional lymph nodes, MV enters the bloodstream and subsequently spreads to all lymphoid organs, such as the spleen, thymus, appendix, tonsil, and lymph nodes, throughout the body. When the MV infection of the lymphoid organs reaches its peak, MV-infected immune cells transfer MV to epithelial cells through the basolateral side. At this step, MV uses nectin4 expressed at AJs as a receptor. In the epithelia, MV selectively releases its progeny virus particles from the apical membrane to the luminal side of the respiratory tract.

ROUGEOLE : L'INFECTION, LA MALADIE, LES COMPLICATIONS



Principales complications :

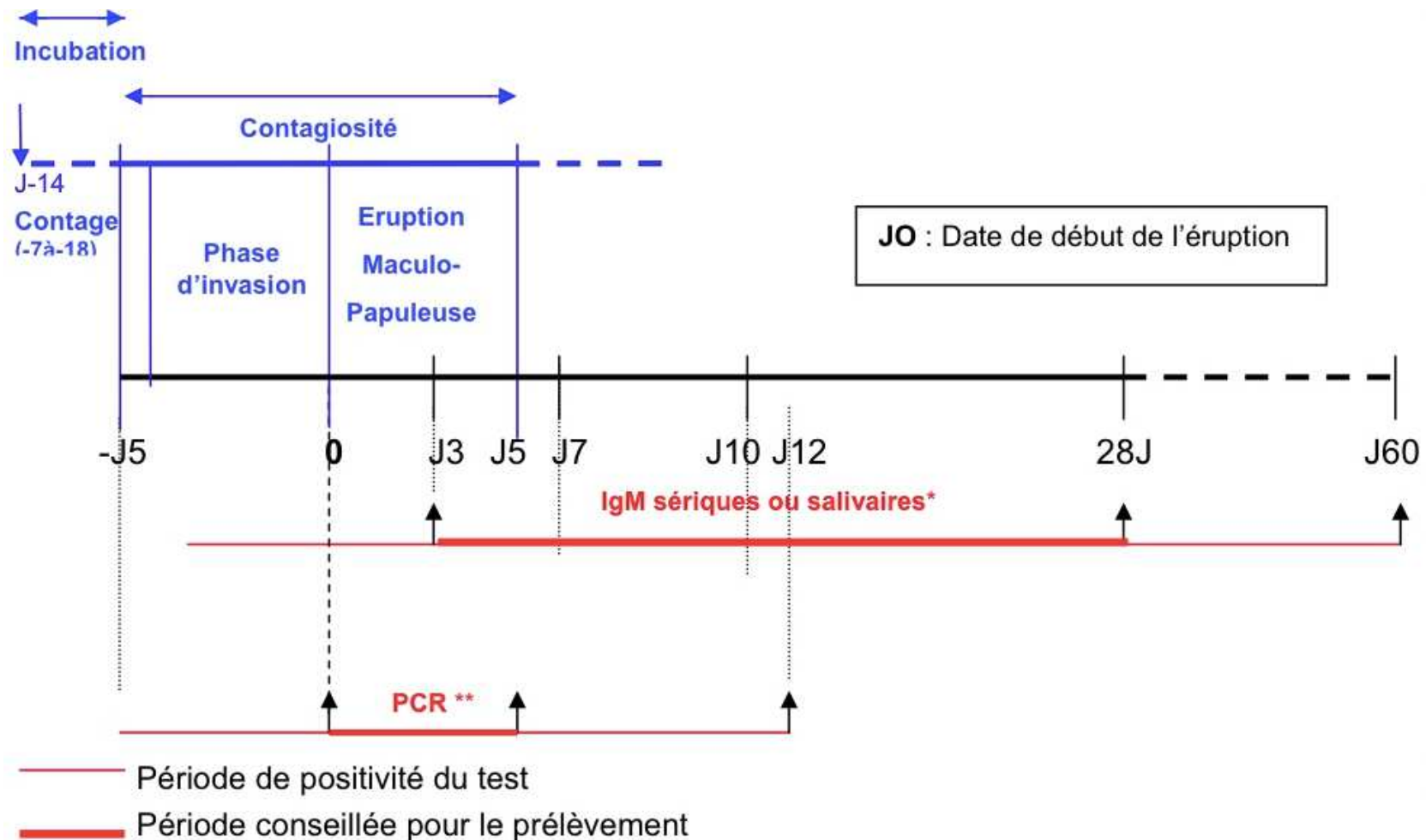
- o Otites, Diarrhées
- o Pneumonies
 - Rougeoleuses
 - Surinfections bactériennes
- o Complications neurologiques :
 - Encéphalites post-infectieuses
 - Encéphalites à inclusions (MIBE)
 - PESS / SSPE

MORTALITÉ :

- 3-6% dans les pays à faibles ressources
- Jusqu'à 30% dans les camps de réfugiés



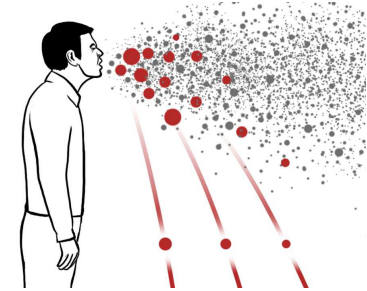
ROUGEOLE : DIAGNOSTIC BIOLOGIQUE



* Les anticorps IgM peuvent être détectés depuis l'apparition de l'éruption jusqu'à environ 60 jours après ; ils sont le plus souvent positifs entre +J3 et +J28 dans la salive et le sérum.

** L'ARN viral peut être détecté dans la salive, le nez, la gorge et l'urine de environ -J5 à +J12. La période de détection optimale dans le sang, la salive le nez ou la gorge s'étend de l'apparition de l'éruption à +J5.

ROUGEOLE : LA TRANSMISSION

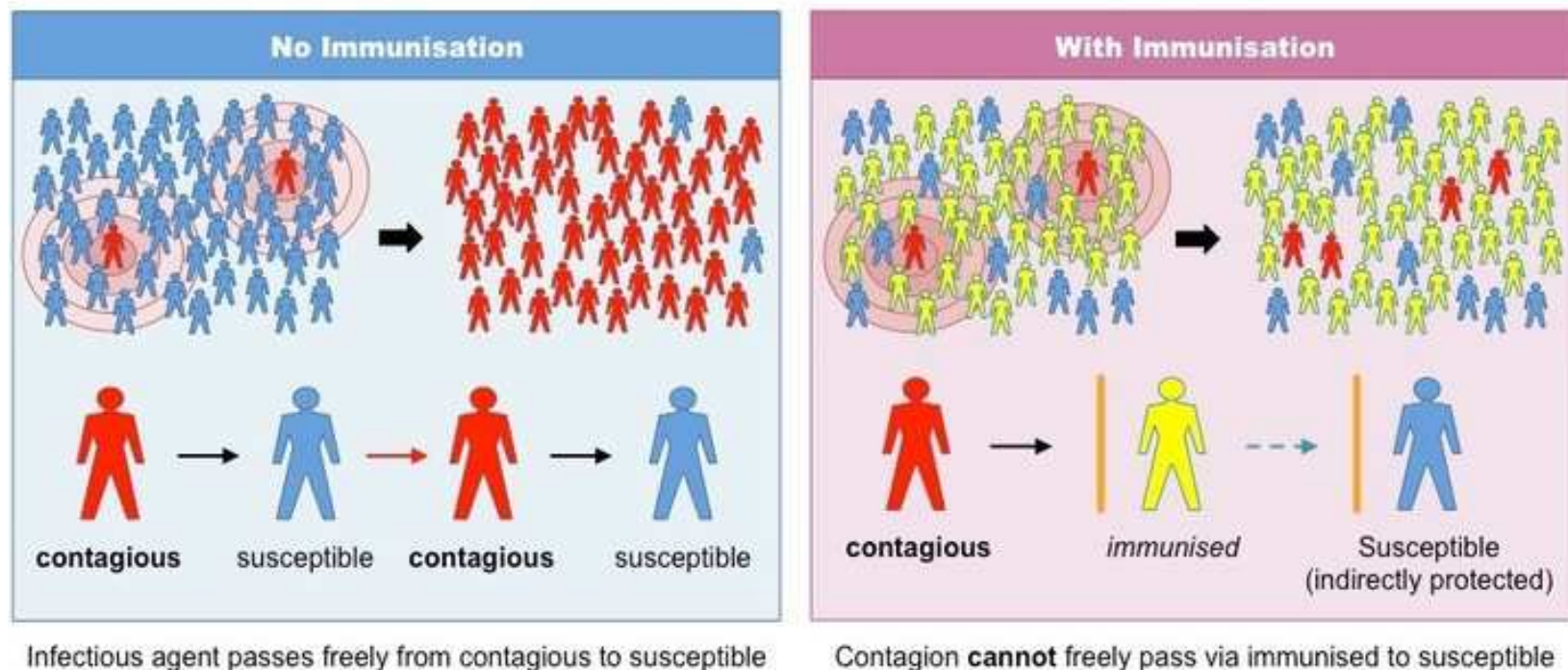


$R_0 > 15$

Transmission directe et indirecte (respiratoire, aérienne, *manu* portée)

Le contrôle de la circulation du virus nécessite des taux d'immunisation d'**au moins 95%**

Réservoir humain, vaccin efficace, élimination possible..... Mais difficile !

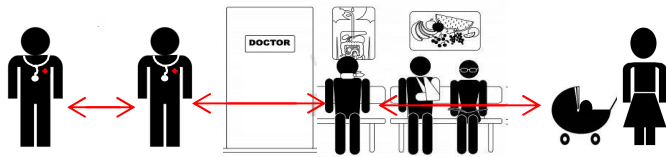
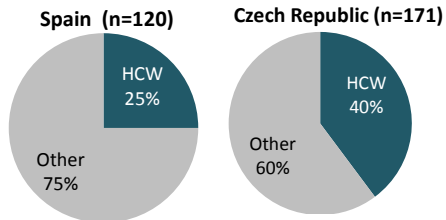


FOYERS ÉPIDÉMIQUES DE ROUGEOLE / LIEUX PUBLICS

Health-care settings

12 countries reported nosocomial transmission in recent years

In 2014:



13-19 times higher risk of acquiring measles in susceptible HCWs than for the general public

Educational facilities

Day care centres

Kindergardens

Schools

Anthroposophic
Schools

Universities

At least **8** countries have reported outbreaks in educational facilities in recent years

Couverture vaccinale chez les soignants des établissements de soins de France

Enquête VAXISOIN, 2009

J-P Guthmann, L. Fonteneau, C. Ciotti, E. Bouvet, G. Pellissier,
D. Lévy-Bruh, D. Abiteboul

	Médecins	Infirmiers	Sages Femmes	Aides Soignants	Total
Coqueluche confirmée (N=323)	24,7% (10,8-47,0)	8,4% (3,3-19,6)	43,8% (34,8-53,2)	11,8% (5,0-25,1)	11,4% (6,1-20,2)
Rougeole* « 1 dose» déclarée (N=186)	67,0% (30,8-90,3)	42,0% (20,7-66,8)	92,7% (55,9-99,2)	55,0% (32,1-75,9)	49,7% (30,8-68,8)
Varicelle** « au moins 1 dose» déclarée (N=74)	11,5% (3,2-33,7)	36,7% (7,8-80,0)	85,2% (34,2-98,4)	23,4% (7,0-55,3)	29,9% (16,8-47,4)
Grippe 2008-09 déclarée (N=451)	55,0% (38,3-70,6)	24,4% (7,7-55,3)	22,6% (18,6-27,0)	19,5% (13,2-27,7)	25,6% (14,7-40,6)

ETUDE AU CHU DE CAEN. Santé au travail / CNR ROR (J Dina) 2017

Services	Sexe		Catégories Professionnelles			Années de naissance	
	Hommes	Femmes	Médicaux	Paramédicaux	Administratif	<1980	>1980
Pédiatrie	61	436	131	342	24	247	250
Pédiatrie médicale	29	263	69	208	15	138	154
Chirurgie Infantile	15	43	22	33	3	34	24
Réanimation Pédiatrique	2	44	13	32	1	19	27
Oncopédiatrie	3	32	7	26	2	18	17
Pédopsychiatrie	12	54	20	43	3	38	28
Urgences	60	184	61	159	24	92	152
Pédiatrique	9	26	5	29	1	24	11
Adulte	51	158	56	130	23	68	141
Imagerie	63	104	49	97	21	83	84
Adulte	60	95	47	89	19	73	82
Enfant	3	9	2	8	2	10	2
Hématologie	24	85	26	76	7	40	69
Personnel CHU	21	56	26	45	6	34	43
Pers. Baclesse	3	29	0	31	1	6	26
Sous-total	208	809	267	674	76	462	555
Population	1017		1017			1017	

Période du 1^{er} mars au 30 avril 2018

15% du personnel



Chevallier C et al., soumis

ETUDE AU CHU DE CAEN. Santé au travail / CNR ROR 2017

	Nés avant 1980		Nés à partir de 1980		p	TOTAL	
Antécédents rougeole	193	41,77%	38	6,85%	<0,001	231	22,71%
2 injections	10	2,16%	399	71,89%	<0,001	409	40,22%
1 injection	31	6,71%	57	10,27%		88	8,65%
Sérologie +	85	18,40%	30	5,41%	<0,001	115	11,31%
Aucune info	143	30,95%	31	5,59%	<0,001	174	17,11%
Effectifs	462		555		-	1017	

69%
immunisation

84,1%
immunisation



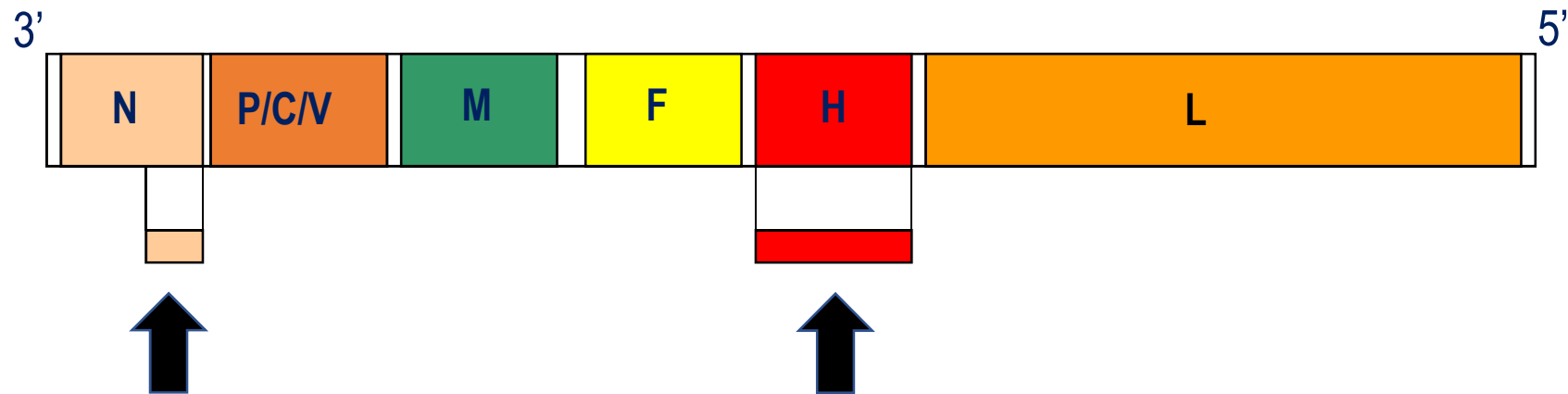
Taux voisin de celui de la
population générale

GÉNOME ARN MeV

Diversité génétique : 24 génotypes

Evolution par mutation : Estimation de 1.8×10^{-3} substitutions/site/année
Pas de recombinaison décrite

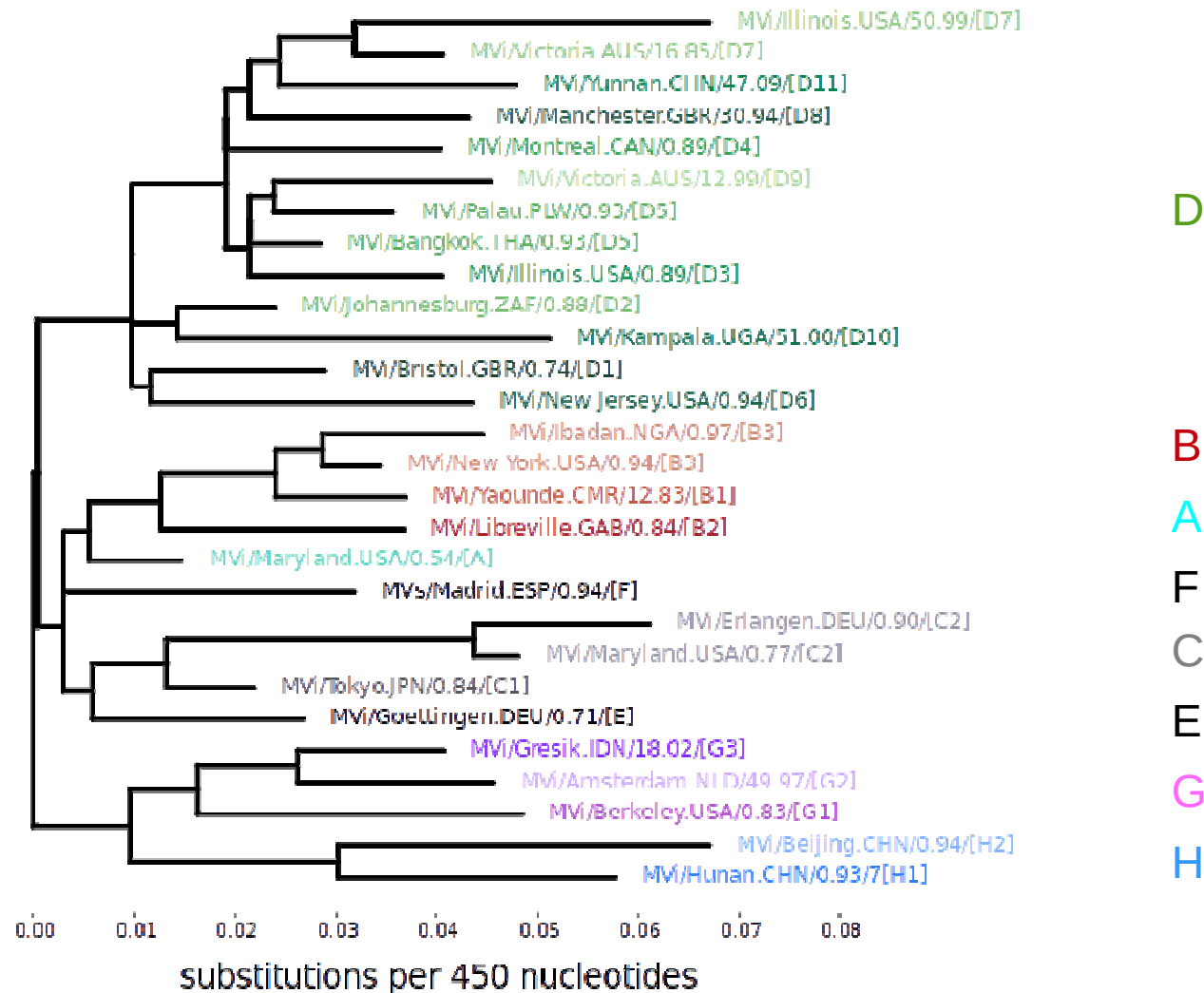
1 seul sérotype : épitopes neutralisant chevauchant les sites de liaison aux récepteurs SLAM et nectin 4 : les mutations d'échappement immunitaire impactent l'attachement... et ne sont pas sélectionnées



450 nt partie COOH terminale de N

CLADES ET GÉNOTYPES MeV (8 / 24)

Les groupes sont
définis par
phylogénie des
450 derniers
nucléotides du
gène N



SÉQUENCES DE RÉFÉRENCE OMS DES 24 GÉNOTYPES MeV

Souches vaccinales









Genotype	Last Observed*	Reference Strain	GenBank H	Genbank N
A	2008	MVi/Edmonston-wt.USA/0.54	U03669	U01987
B1	1983	MVi/Yaounde.CAE/12.83	AF079552	U01998
B2	2011	MVi/Libreville.GASB/0.84	L46753	U01994
B3	2011	MVi/New York.USA/0.94	L46752	L46753
		MVi/Ibadan.NIE/0.97/1	AJ239133	AJ232203
C1	1992	MVi/Tokyo.JPN/0.84	AY047365	AY043459
C2	2007	MVi/Maryland.USA/0.77	M81898	M89921
		MVi/Erlangen.DEU/0.90	Z80808	X84872
D1	1986	MVi/Bristol.UNK/0.74	Z80805	D01005
D2	2005	MVi/Johannesburg.SOA/0.88/1	AF085498	U64582
D3	2004	MVi/Illinois.USA/0.89/1	M81895	U01977
D4	2011	MVi/Montreal.CAN/0.89	AF079554	U01976
D5	2010	MVi/Palau.BLA/0.93	L46757	L46758
		MVi/Bangkok.THA/0.93/1	AF009575	AF07955
D6	2007	MVi/New Jersey.USA/0.94/1	L46749	L46750
D7	2007	MVi/Victoria.AUS/16.85	AF247202	AF243450
		MVi/Illinois.USA/50.99	AY043461	AY037020
D8	2011	MVi/Manchester.UNK/30.94	U29285	AF280803
D9	2011	MVi/MViVictoria.AUS/12.99	AY127853	AF481485
D10	2005	MVi/Kampala.UGA/51.01/1	AY923213	Ay923185
D11	2011	MVi/Menglian.Yunnan.CHN/47.09	GU440576	GU440571
E	1987	MVi/Goettingen.DEU/0.71	Z80797	X84879
F	1994	MVs/Madrid.SPA/0.94 [SSPE]	Z80830	X84865
G1	1983	MVi/Berkeley.USA/0.83	AF079553	U01974
G2	2004	MVi/Amsterdam.NET/49.97	AF171231	AF171232
G3	2011	MVi/Gresik.INO/17.02	AY184218	AY184217
H1	2011	MVi/Hunan.CHN/0.93/7	AF045201	AF045212
H2	2003	MVi/Beijing.CHN/0.94/1	AF045203	AF045217

PLAN

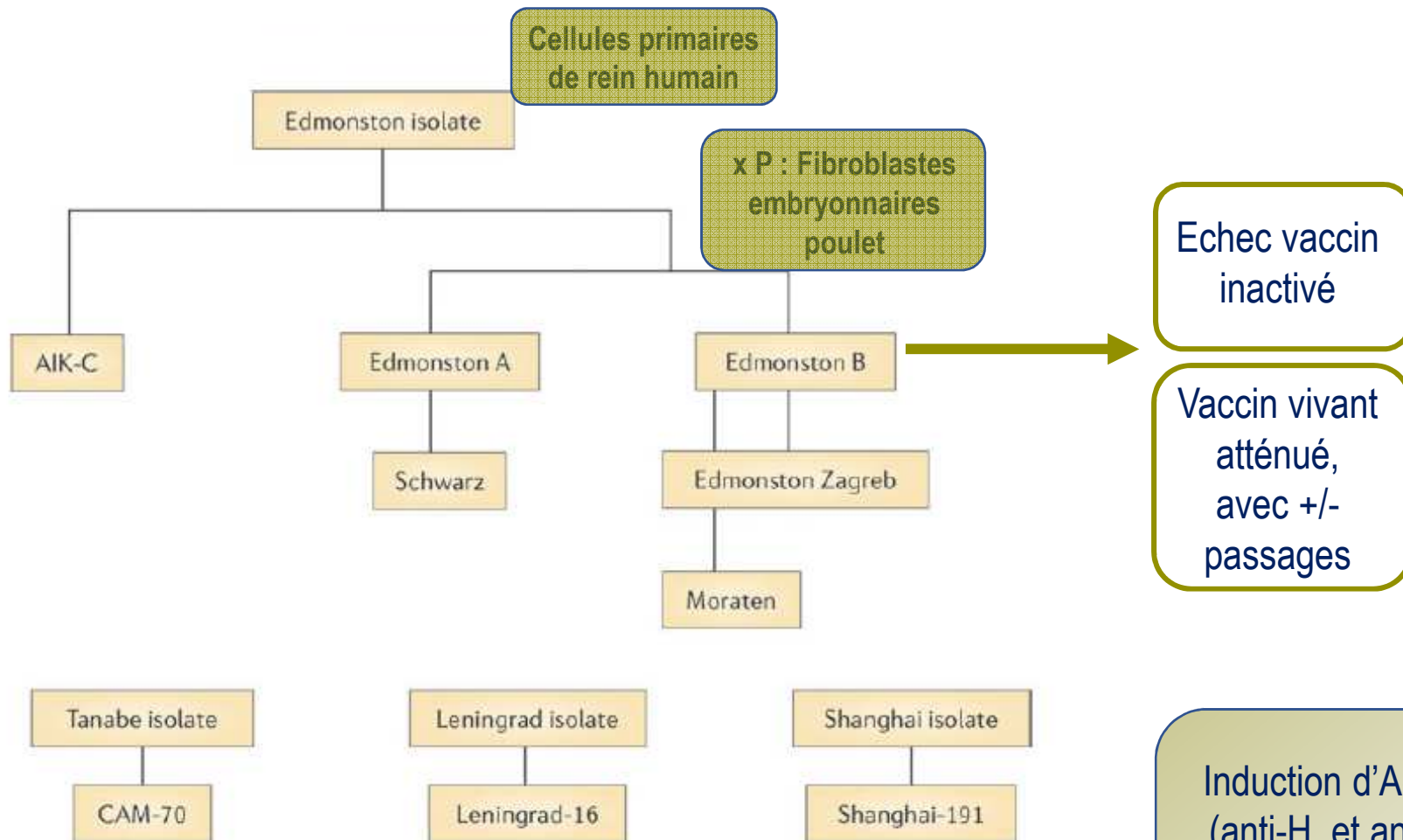
RAPPELS / GÉNÉRALITÉS

VACCIN ANTI-ROUGEOLE

RÉSEAU DE SURVEILLANCE DE LA ROUGEOLE

ÉTAT DES LIEUX : COUVERTURES VACCINALES
ET ÉPIDÉMIES

ROUGEOLE : LES SOUCHES VACCINALES : GÉNOTYPE A

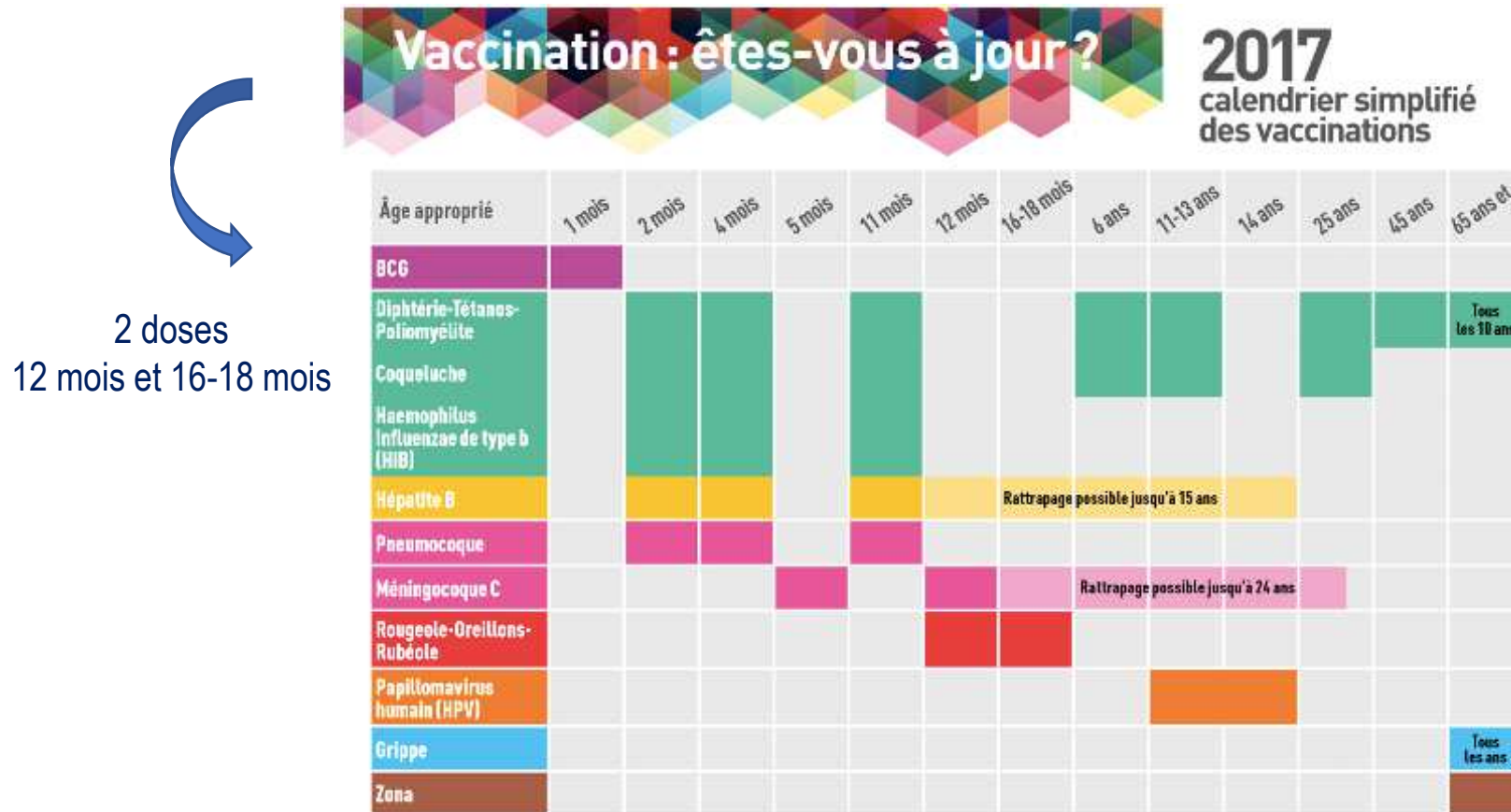


Souche EDMONSTON originale indisponible et « disparition » des MeV de génotype A
Moraten et Schwarz : séquences identiques (21 AA différents vs EZ)
Réplication moindre dans les tissus lymphoïdes

SCHÉMAS VACCINAUX EN FRANCE :

1983 : vaccin inscrit au calendrier vaccinal : 1 dose

1996 : introduction d'une seconde dose de « rattrapage » d'abord à 11-13 ans, puis à 3-6 ans



IMMUNISATION VACCINALE : Ac NA

- L'immunisation protectrice **serait** corrélée au taux Ac NA (anti-H ++ et anti-F +) et peu à l'immunité cellulaire qui facilite la clairance virale
- Immunisation par WT MeV : semble protectrice à vie
- Rares cas de réinfections décrits : IgG ++, IgM absentes, ARN MeV détectable. Absence de forme compliquée
- Il existe un corrélat de protection : > 120 mUI / mL



Ce corrélat a été défini au cours de l'étude : **Chen RT et al., J Infect. Dis 1990. Measles antibody: reevaluation of protective titers.**



Measles, mumps, and rubella antibody patterns of persistence and rate of decline following the second dose of the MMR vaccine

Emma E. Seagle^{a,b}, Robert A. Bednarczyk^b, Tenisha Hill^a, Amy Parker Fiebelkorn^c, Carole J. Hickman^d, Joseph P. Icenogle^d, Edward A. Belongia^a, Huong Q. McLean^{a,*}

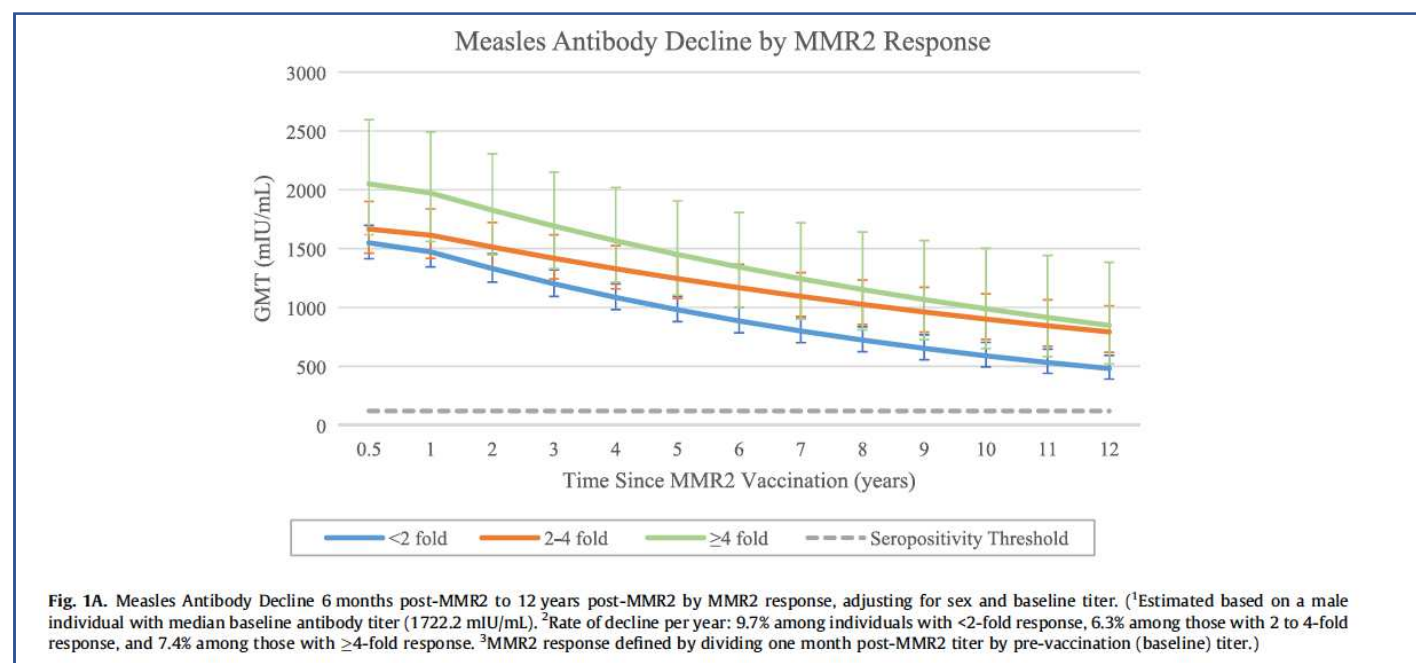


COHORTE D'ENFANTS DE 4-6 ANS SUIVI 12 ANS *

Characteristic	Measles, N = 302 Mean (SD) or N (%)
Female	149 (49.3)
White, non-Hispanic	295 (97.7)
Age at first dose	
12-15 months	177 (58.6)
>15 months	125 (41.4)
Age at second dose	
4 years old	111 (36.8)
5 years old	190 (63.0)
6 years old	1 (0.3)
Time between MMR1 ^a and MMR2 ^b (months)	44.2 (4.4)
Baseline titer, pre-MMR2	2231.2 (2169.4)
Seropositive at baseline	299 (99.0)
MMR2 response ^c	
≥4-fold response	29 (9.6)
≥2 to <4-fold response	78 (25.8)
<2-fold response	195 (64.6)
Number of serum collections (visits)	5.9 (2.2)

Patterns and Trends across Time	Measles, N = 302
Seropositivity Patterns^a	
Consistently seropositive	291 (96.4)
Seronegative converters	5 (1.7)
Inconsistent	6 (2.0)
Persistence Trends^b	
Stable	38 (12.6)
Declining	169 (56.0)
Variable	50 (16.6)
Other	45 (14.9)

* : Données reprises cohorte Le Baron et al., 2007



Persistence of Vaccine-Induced Antibody to Measles 26–33 Years after Vaccination

Mark S. Dine,¹ Sonja S. Hutchins,² Ann Thomas,^{2,a} Irene Williams,³ William J. Bellini,³ and Stephen C. Redd⁴

¹Private practice, Cincinnati, Ohio; ²National Immunization Program, ³National Center for Infectious Diseases, and ⁴National Center for Environmental Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia

Because measles-specific antibody titer after vaccination is lower than after natural infection, there is concern that vaccinated persons may gradually lose protection from measles. To examine the persistence of vaccine-induced antibody, participants of a vaccine study in 1971, with documentation of antibody 1–7 years after vaccination, were followed up in 1997–1999 to determine the presence and titer of measles antibody. Of the 56 participants (77% were 2-dose recipients), all had antibodies detected by the plaque reduction neutralization (PRN) antibody assay an average of 26–33 years after the first or second dose of measles vaccine; 92% had a PRN titer considered protective ($>1:120$). Baseline hemagglutination inhibition antibody titer in 1971 strongly predicted follow-up PRN antibody titer ($P < .001$). Persistence of antibody in these primarily 2-dose recipients supports the current elimination strategy to achieve and sustain high population immunity with a 2-dose schedule.



Declining measles antibodies in the era of elimination: Australia's experience

Heather F. Gidding^{a,b,*}, Helen E. Quinn^b, Linda Hueston^c, Dominic E. Dwyer^c, Peter B. McIntyre^b



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H.F. Gidding et al./Vaccine 36 (2018) 507–513

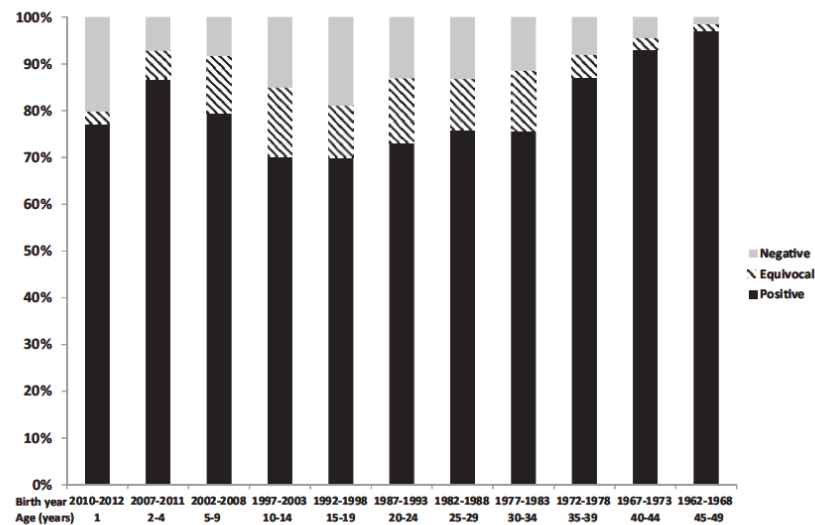


Fig. 1. Measles-specific IgG seroprevalence* by age group and birth cohort in the 2012–13 Australian serosurvey. *Weighted to be representative of the 2012 Australian population by sex and jurisdiction [18].

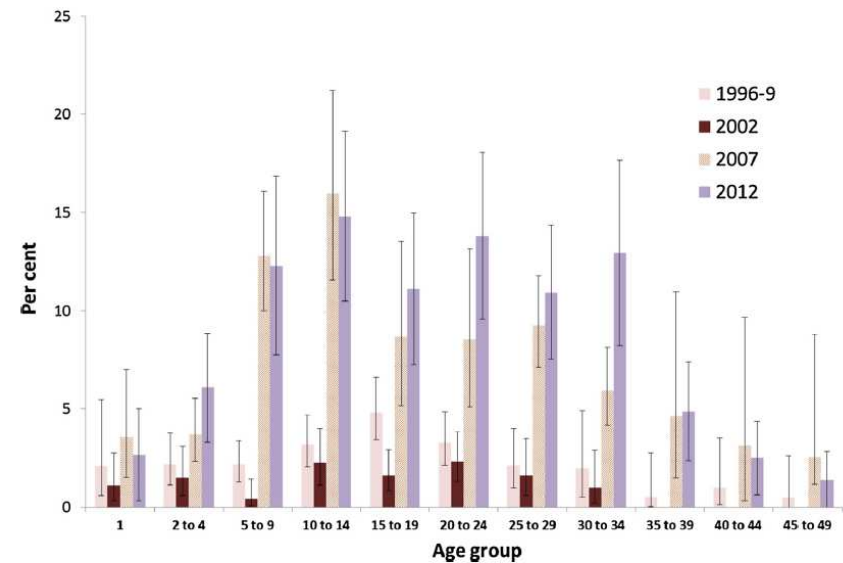


Fig. 3. Percent of sera with equivocal anti-measles IgG results by age group and serosurvey.

Impact des détectations d'Ig G anti-MeV à des taux dits « équivoques », notamment chez les jeunes femmes en âge de procréer ?

Que faire à long terme dans les pays où la rougeole a été éliminée ?

Australie : infection à MeV éliminée depuis 2014

RAPID COMMUNICATIONS

Measles outbreak in a tertiary level hospital, Porto, Portugal, 2018: challenges in the post-elimination era

Rita Sá Machado¹, Mariana Perez Duque¹, Soraia Almeida², Ivo Cruz¹, Ana Sottomayor¹, Isabel Almeida², Júlio R Oliveira^{3,4}, Delfina Antunes¹

1. Public Health Unit, ACeS Porto Ocidental, ARS Norte, Porto, Portugal

2. Emergency Department, Centro Hospitalar do Porto, Porto, Portugal

3. Infection Control and Prevention Commission, Centro Hospitalar do Porto, Porto, Portugal

4. Instituto de Ciências Biomédicas Abel Salazar, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal

Correspondence: Rita Sá Machado (rmmachado@arsnorte.min-saude.pt)

Citation style for this article:

Sá Machado Rita, Perez Duque Mariana, Almeida Soraia, Cruz Ivo, Sottomayor Ana, Almeida Isabel, R Oliveira Júlio, Antunes Delfina. Measles outbreak in a tertiary level hospital, Porto, Portugal, 2018: challenges in the post-elimination era. Euro Surveill. 2018;23(20):pii=18-00224. <https://doi.org/10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2018.23.20.18-00224>

Article submitted on 30 Apr 2018 / accepted on 17 May 2018 / published on 17 May 2018

A hospital in Porto with ca 4,400 healthcare workers (HCW) has been affected by a measles outbreak since March 2018, cases were mainly vaccinated HCW

- measles is a mandatory notifiable disease
- 12 years without endemic measles transmission
- 96 cases were confirmed, 67 in vaccinated healthcare workers, mostly between 18-39 years old

PLAN

RAPPELS / GÉNÉRALITÉS

VACCIN ANTI-ROUGEOLE

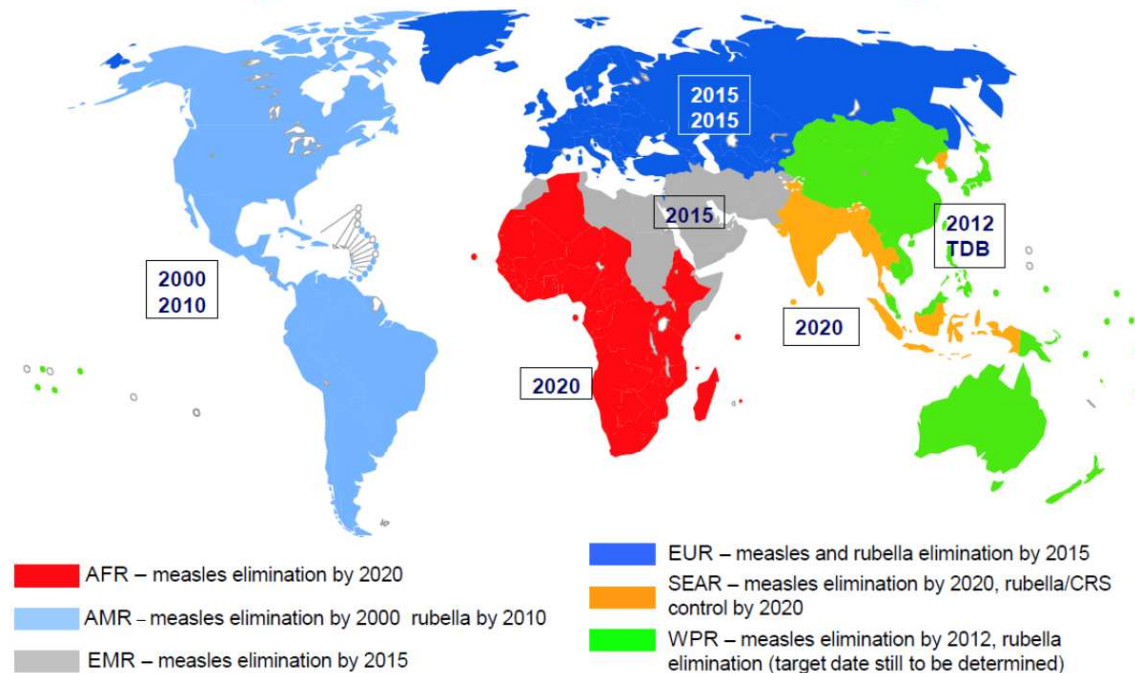
RÉSEAU DE SURVEILLANCE DE LA ROUGEOLE

ÉTAT DES LIEUX : COUVERTURES VACCINALES
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ROUGEOLE : LE RÉSEAU DE SURVEILLANCE

Élimination : incidence < 1 cas/M Hab.
Arrêt de la transmission endémique depuis > 36 mois

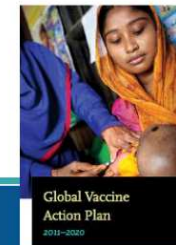
All six WHO Regions have measles elimination goals



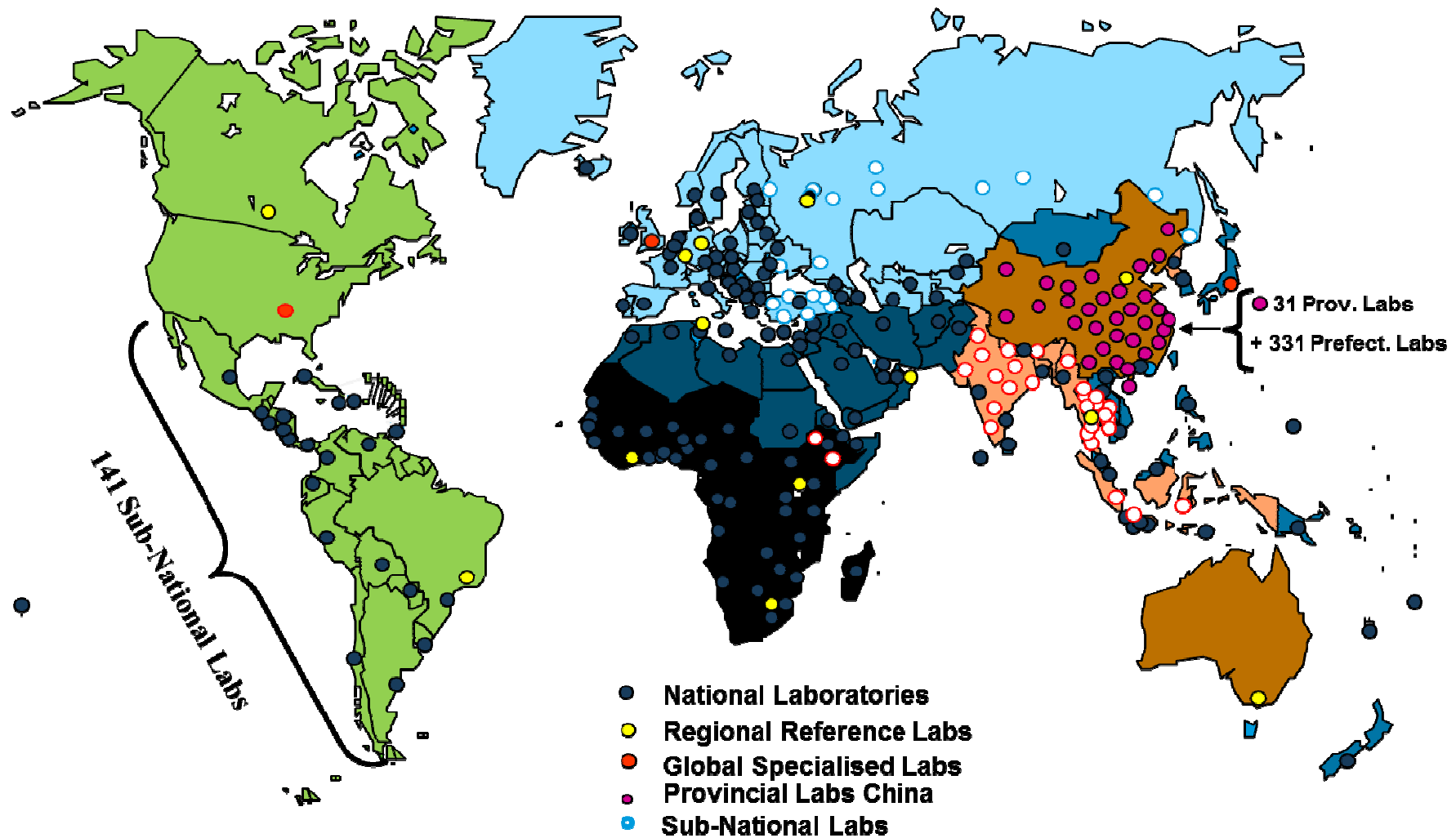
Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP) goals:

Measles elimination in 4 WHO regions by 2015 and 5 by 2020

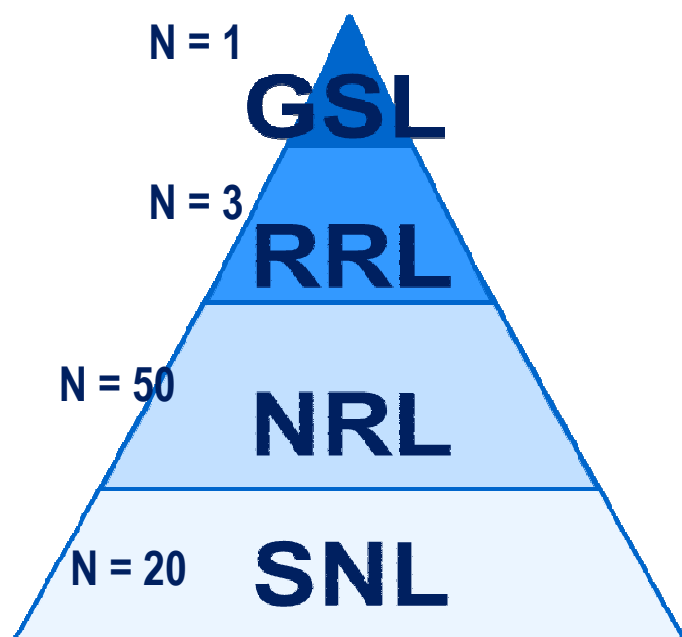
Rubella elimination in 2 WHO regions by 2015 and 5 by 2020



WHO Global Measles and Rubella Laboratory Network: 2017



WHO Measles & Rubella Laboratory Network / OMS Europe



Global Specialized Labs

- Technical support / training
- Research
- Quality Assurance
- Genotyping, viral characterization
- WHO sequence databases

Regional Reference Labs

- **Reference Testing**
Including **Genotyping of samples referred by NRLs**
- Quality assurance
- Technical support / training

National Reference Labs

- **Testing:**
 - **Case classification** for suspected measles and rubella: **IgM EIA**.
 - Virus isolation, direct RT-PCR, genotyping, if possible.
 - If facilities and capacity do not support molecular testing, **NRL forwards samples to the designated RRL**
- Quality assurance (annual accreditation)
- Monitoring of SNLs

Subnational Labs

- **Testing:** case classification for clinically suspected measles and rubella **IgM EIA**
- Referral of samples to NRL
- Quality assurance (annual accreditation)

ROUGEOLE : LES OUTILS DE LA SURVEILLANCE

Base de données spécifique : MeaNS

Measles Nucleotide Surveillance database

Outil pour :

- Génotypage
- comparaison / phylogénie
- trouver les séquences identiques(N450)
- Communication OMS (regional offices)
- Chargement sur GenBank
- Banque d'accès limité

MeaNS Measles Nucleotide Surveillance

World Health Organization

Login Password

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The aim of this initiative is to develop a web-accessible and quality-controlled nucleotide database for the WHO Measles Laboratory Network. This database is used as a tool to track measles sequence diversity and monitor elimination of virus strains.

This database currently (Sat. 03 May 2014 16:31:28 +0100) has **15497** sample records and **16231** viral sequences.

Click [here](#) for more details on the current data.

< The quality of all submitted sequences is checked before depositing in the database. We also provide tools:

- To search any combination of fields in the MeaNS database;
- To find identical or similar Measles sequences
- To genotype Measles strains (based on Measles N genes)

Accessing the database

To access the data and to use the analytical tools, you are required to **register**. Registration for academic use is free. If you have any questions about the database, please email the curators (Means-AT-phe.gov.uk). You can also view or download a MeaNS training video or look at the [MeaNS FAQ](#).

Citing MeaNS

Please cite means using the following **publication**: J Infect Dis. 2011 Jul;204 Suppl 1:S514-23. doi: 10.1093/infdis/jir118. **Global distribution of measles genotypes and measles molecular epidemiology**. Rota PA et al

This web database development is funded, curated and hosted by Public Health England.

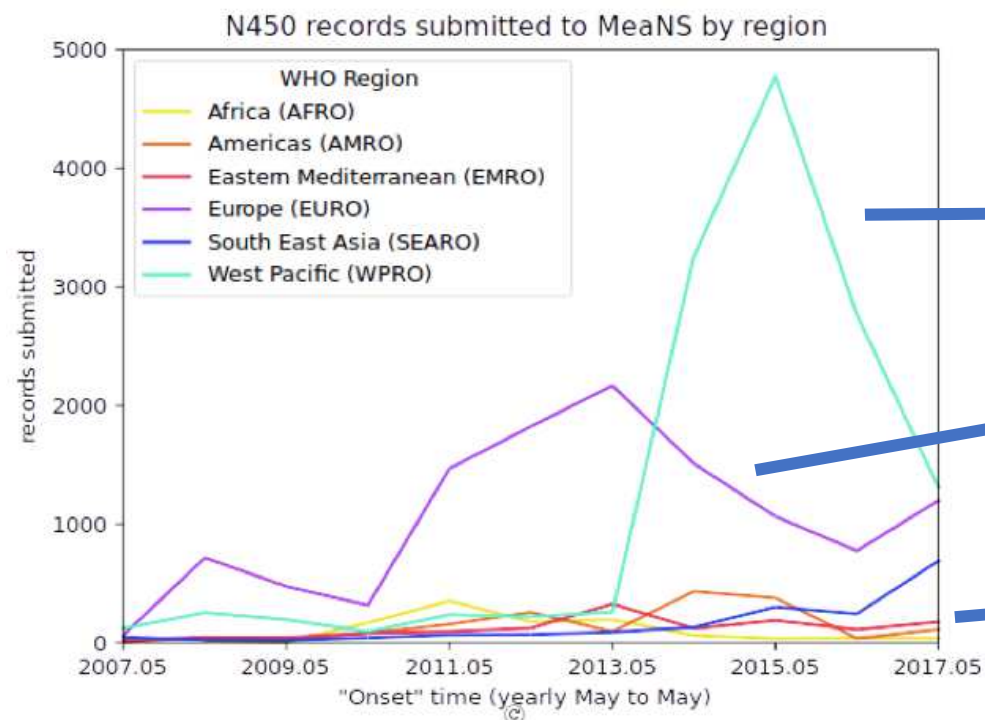
More on Measles

Measles remains a leading cause of death among young children, despite the availability of a safe and effective vaccine for the past 40 years. An estimated 345 000 people, the majority of them children, died from measles in 2005 (the latest year for which figures are available).

Measles is one of the most contagious diseases known. Almost all non-immune children contract measles if exposed to the virus. Measles is an acute viral illness caused by a virus in the paramyxovirus family. As a respiratory disease, measles virus normally grows in the cells that line the back of the throat and in the cells that line the lungs. Measles is a human disease with no known animal reservoir.

Vaccination has had a major impact on measles deaths. From 2000 to 2005, more than 360 million children globally received measles vaccine through supplementary immunization activities. Moreover, improvements have been made in routine immunization over this period. These accelerated activities have resulted in a significant reduction in estimated global measles deaths. Overall, global measles mortality decreased by 60% between 1999 and 2005. The largest gains occurred in Africa where measles cases and deaths decreased by nearly 75%.

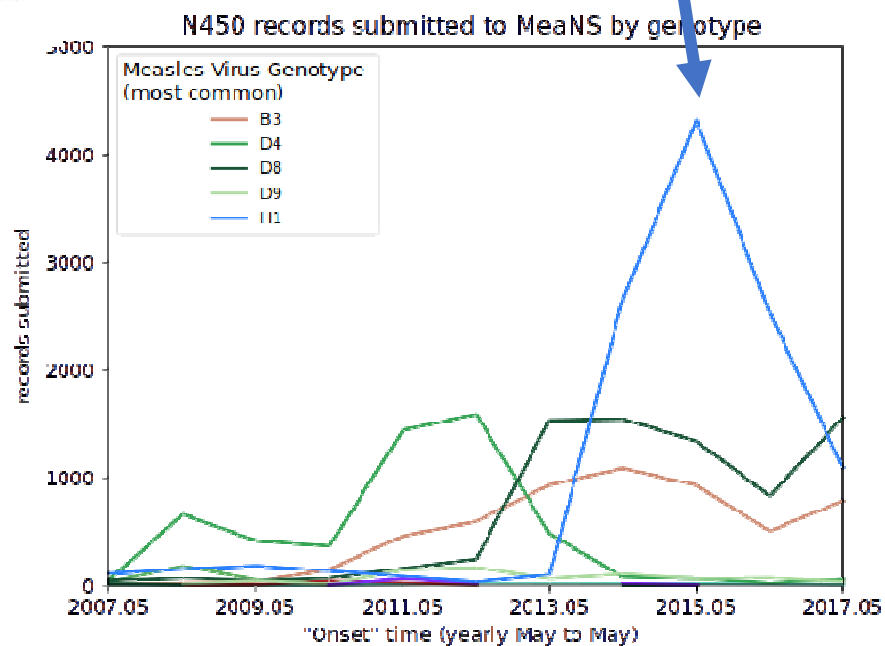
More from WHO....



Epidémie zone WPRO génotype H1

2 pics épidémies zone EURO D4 puis D8

Zone AFRO : données de génotypage rares



PLAN

RAPPELS / GÉNÉRALITÉS

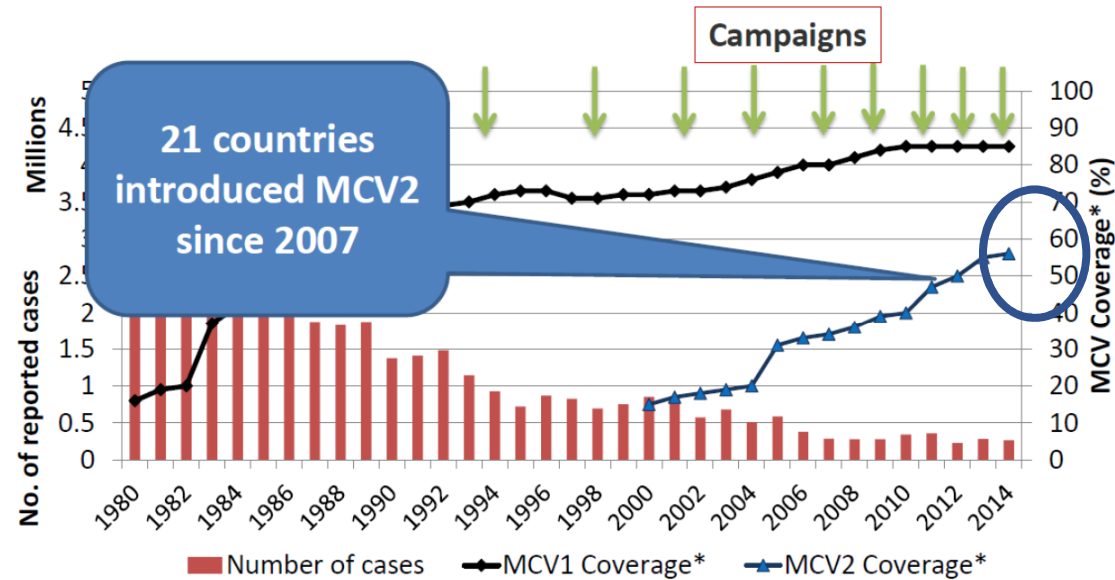
VACCIN ANTI-ROUGEOLE

RÉSEAU DE SURVEILLANCE DE LA ROUGEOLE

**ÉTAT DES LIEUX : COUVERTURES VACCINALES
ET ÉPIDÉMIES**

Annual reported cases, and MCV1* & MCV2** coverage, 1980-2014

94% reduction in reported measles cases



* MCV1 coverage: coverage with first dose of measles-containing vaccine as estimated by WHO and UNICEF.

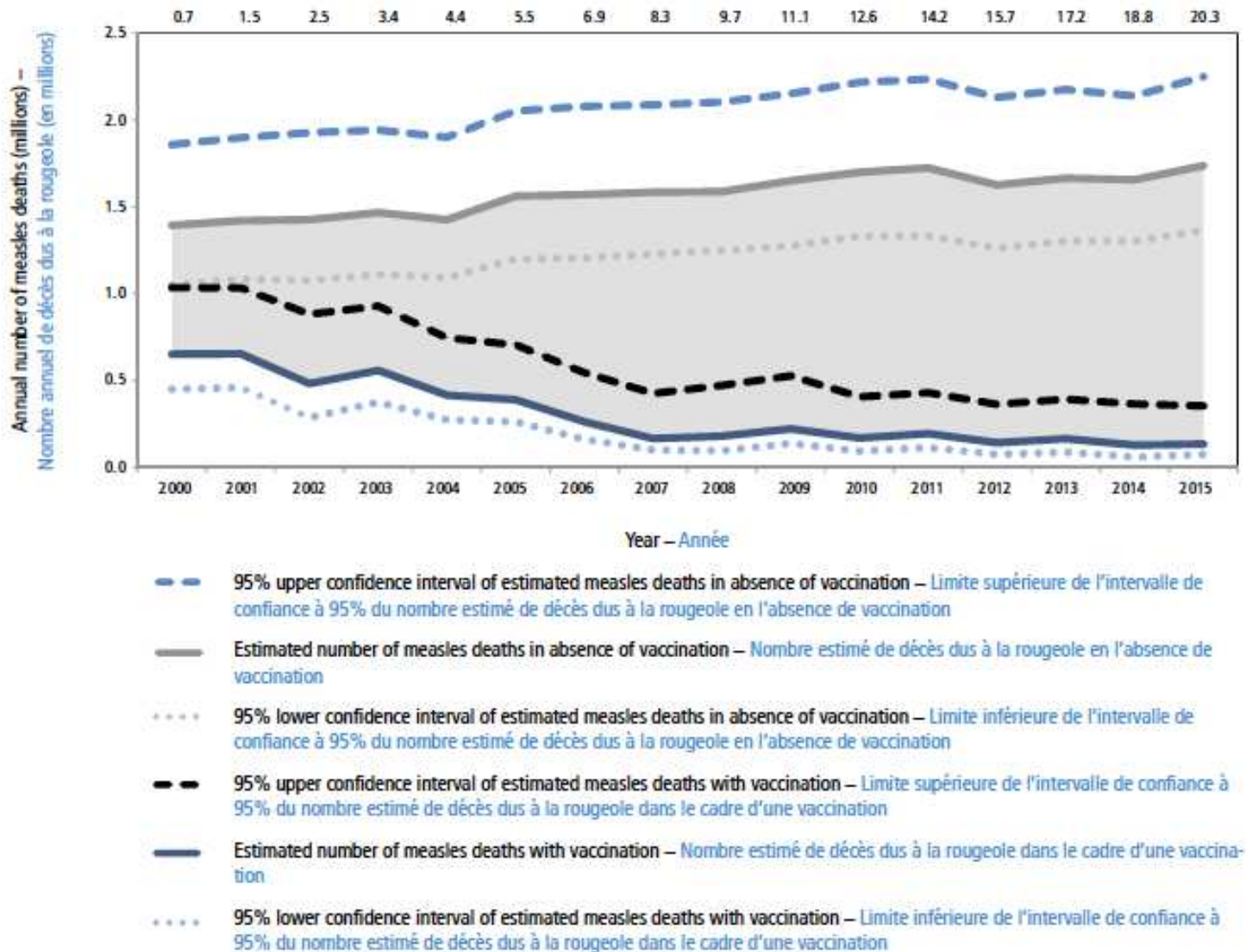
**MCV2 estimates are only available from 2000 when global data collection started; however, some countries have introduced the vaccine earlier.

Couverture vaccinale globale 2 doses en 2014 : 58% → 61% en 2015

En 2015 : 184 M doses administrées dans le cadre de vaccination de masse dans 41 pays

Figure 1 **Global estimated number of measles deaths with vaccination and global estimated number of measles deaths in absence of vaccination, 2000–2015***

Figure 1 **Nombre estimé dans le monde de décès dus à la rougeole dans le cadre d'une vaccination et nombre estimé dans le monde de décès dus à la rougeole en absence de vaccination, 2000-2015***

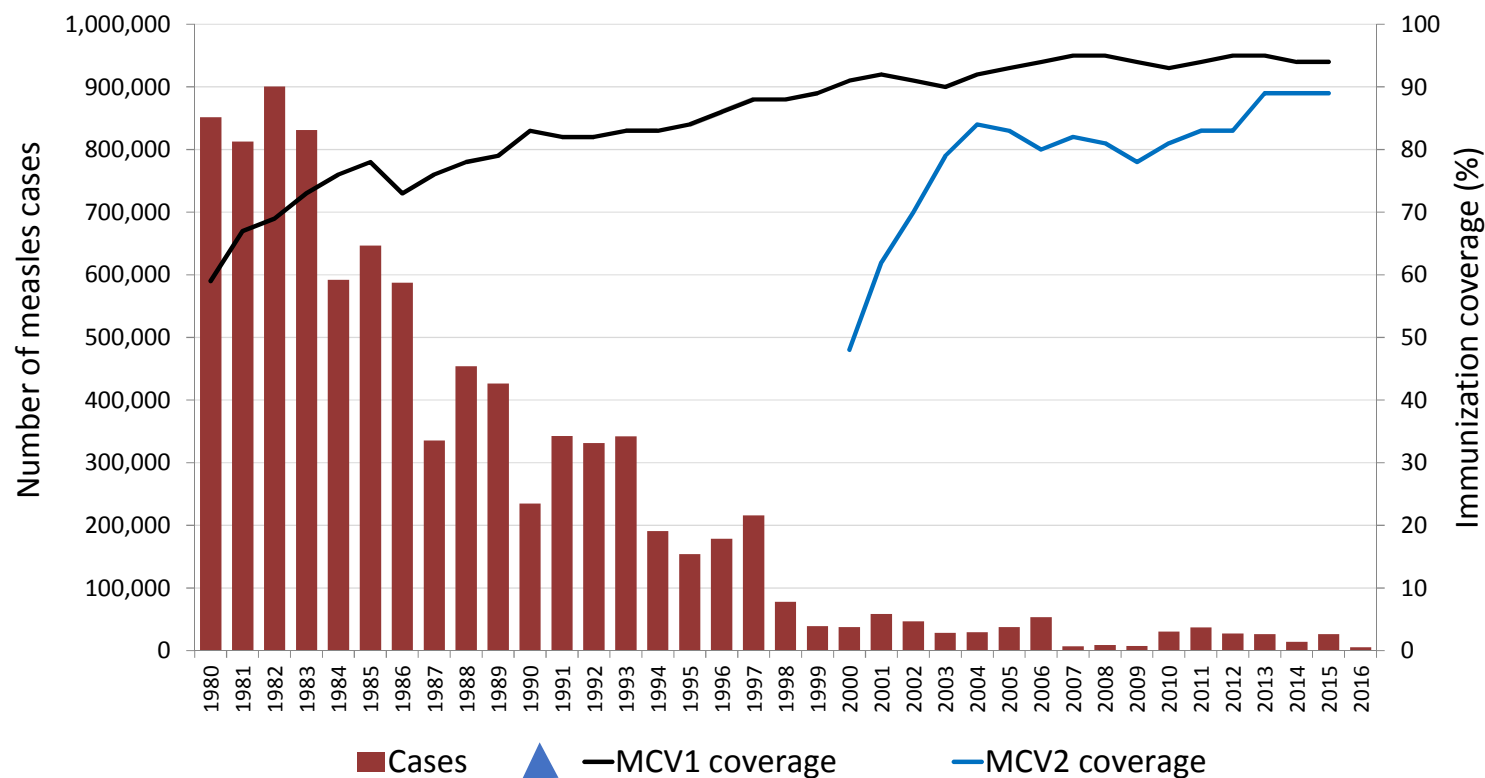


* Compared with no measles vaccination, measles vaccination prevented an estimated cumulative total of 20.3 million deaths during 2000–2015. – Comparativement à l'absence de vaccination contre la rougeole, on estime à 20.3 millions le nombre de décès évités grâce à la vaccination antirougeoleuse.

**MISE EN PLACE
DE LA
VACCINATION
ANTI-
ROUGEOLEUSE**

:
**20,3 Millions de
décès évités de
2000 à 2015**

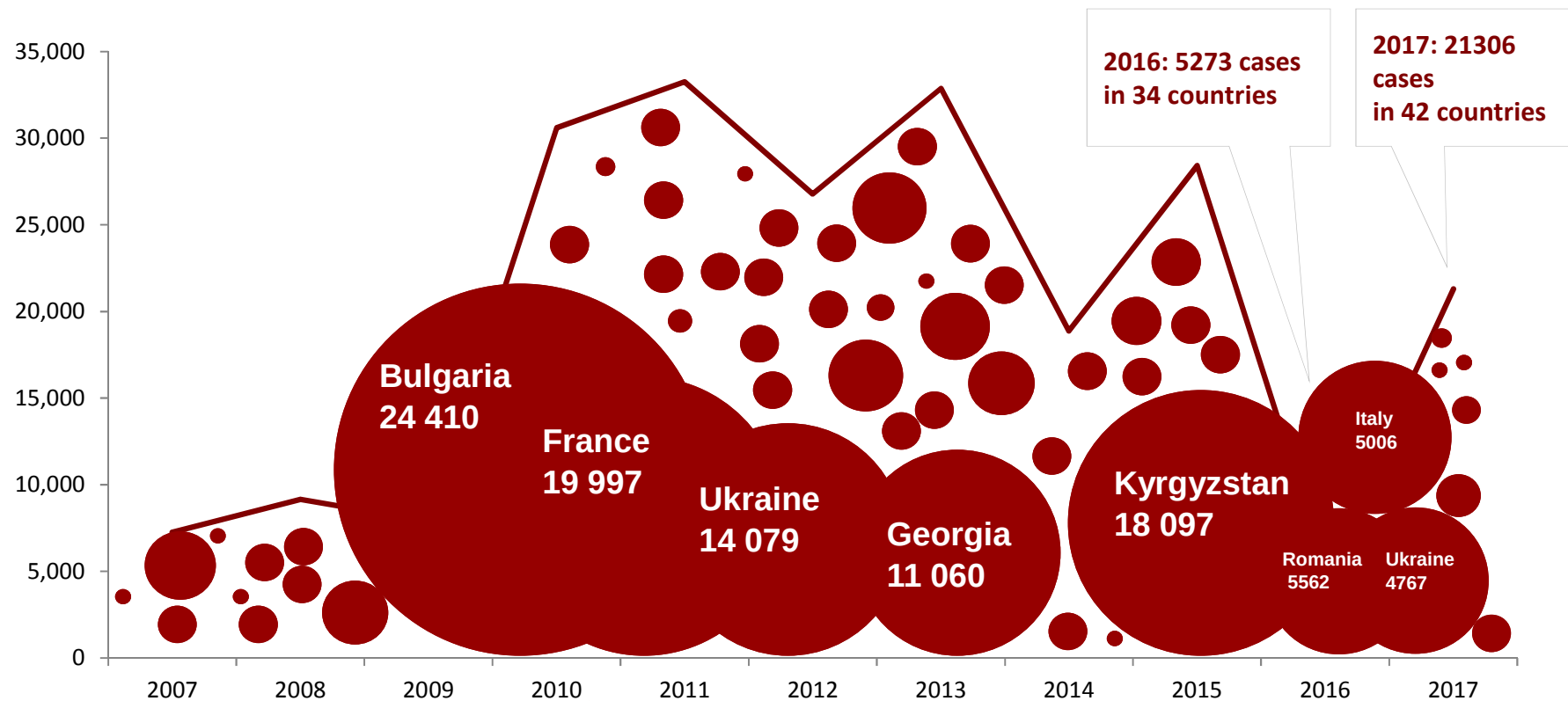
Number of measles cases and coverage with measles-containing vaccine, WHO European Region, 1980-2016



Data source: Coverage data - WHO/UNICEF JRF, Cases - CISID

Rougeole de l'enfance

Number of measles in the WHO European Region, 2007-2017*



Data source: CISID, extracted 2 February 2018

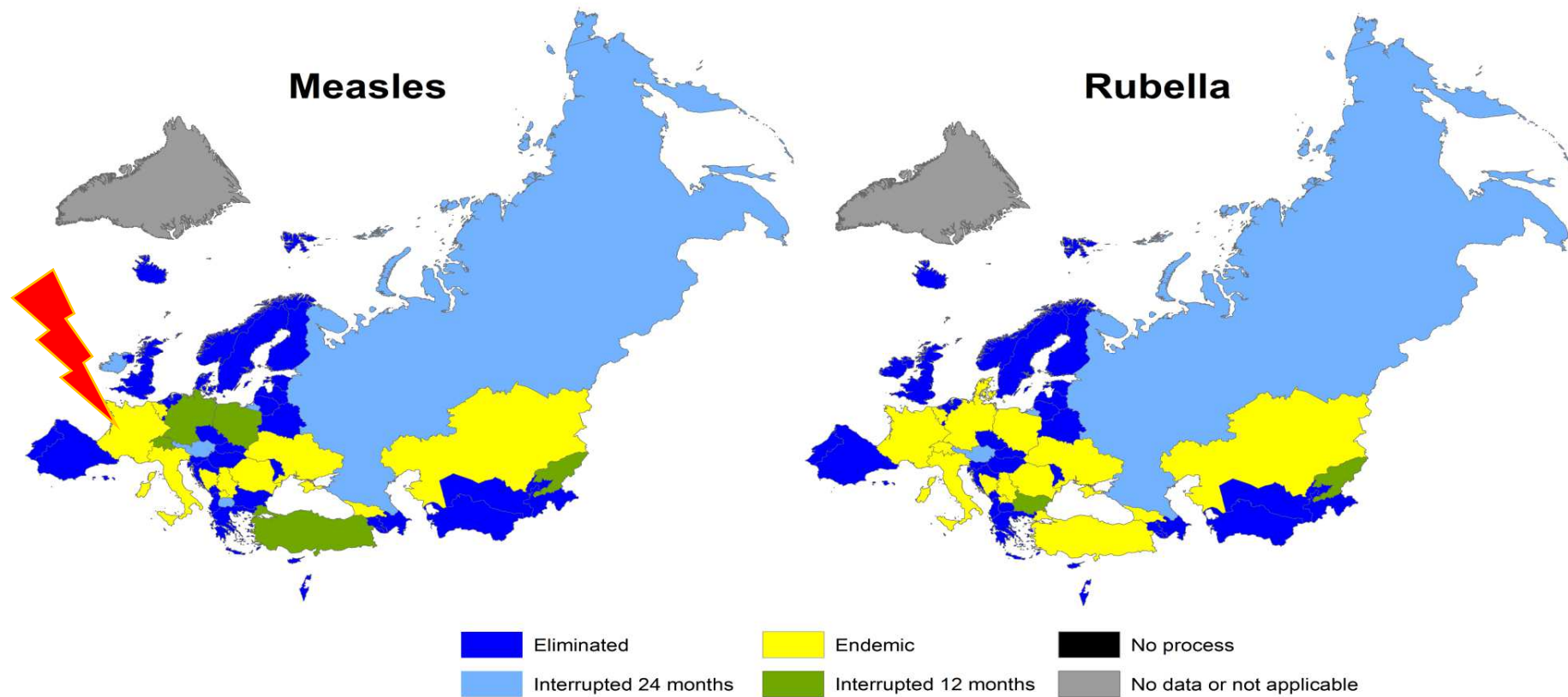
* Data for 2017 is preliminary

Rougeole du
nourrisson et
de l'adulte
jeune ++

2008 – 2012 : épidémie rougeole ++ : 43 000 cas (prise en compte de la sous-déclaration) avec 6555 hospitalisations :

- 1500 pneumopathies graves
- 31 encéphalites
- 1 myélite
- 2 Guillain-Barré
- 10 décès

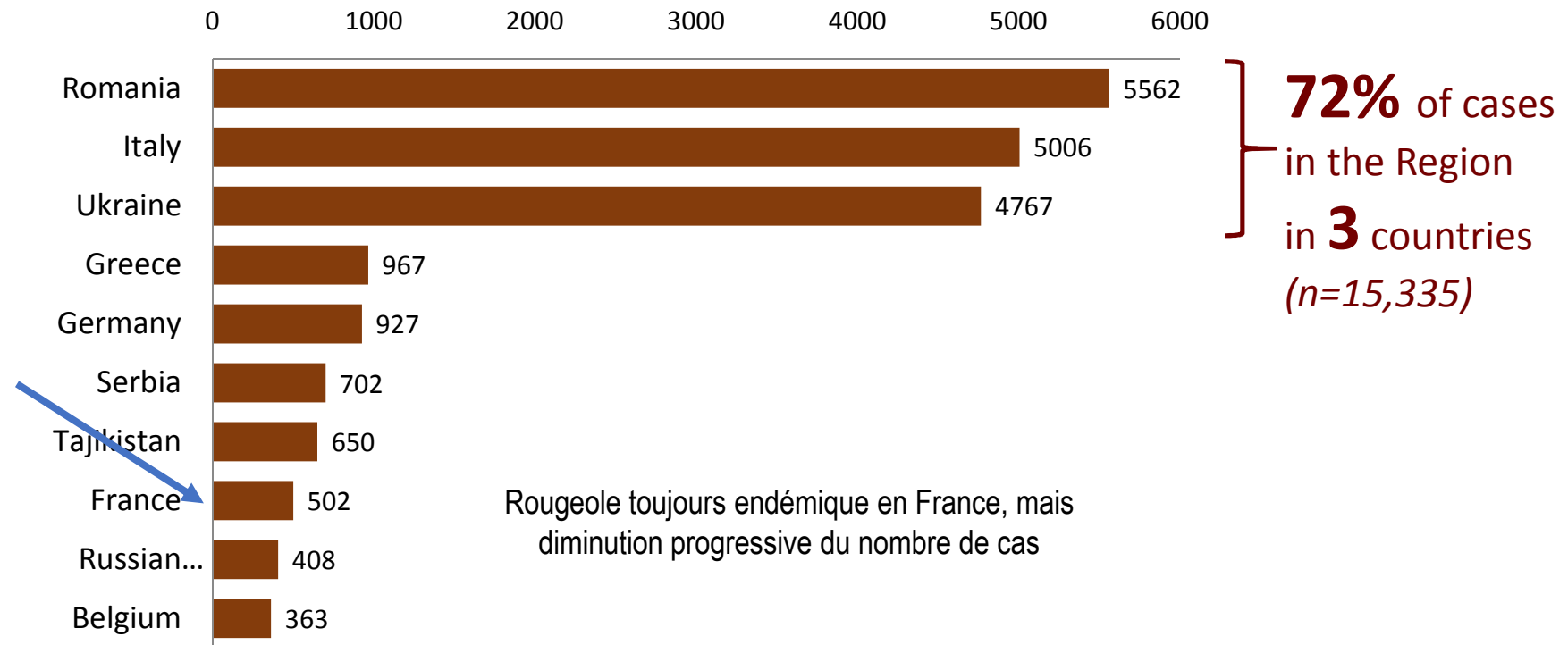
Measles and Rubella elimination status, WHO European Region, 2016



Source: Regional Verification Committee Report 2016
Updated as of: 06 Sep 2017
Map Production: Vaccine-preventable Diseases and Immunization (VPI),
Division of Health Emergencies and Communicable Diseases (DEC),
World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe.

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Top 10 countries with measles cases, WHO European Region, 2017*

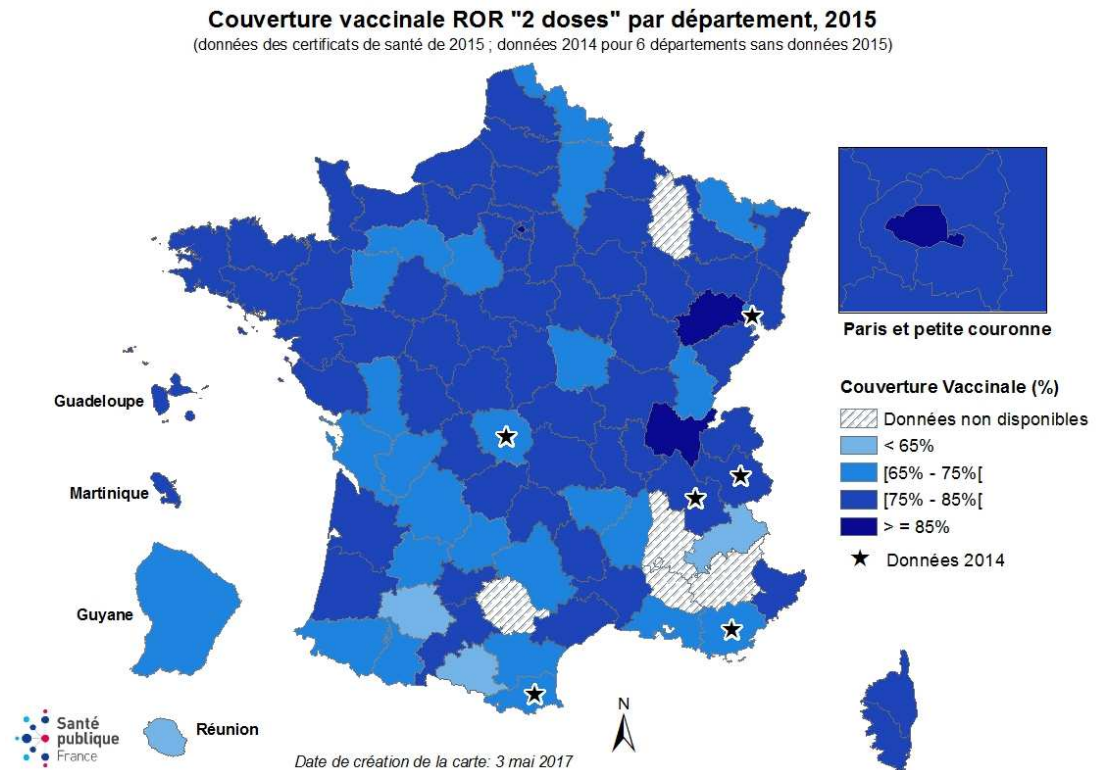


Data source: CISID, extracted 2 February 2018

* Data for 2017 is preliminary

ROUGEOLE EN FRANCE : REPÈRES

- Couverture vaccinale : atteint l'objectif de 95 % pour la première dose chez l'enfant d'âge scolaire mais insuffisante pour la seconde dose
- Importante hétérogénéité géographique
- Difficultés à recueillir les infos +++
- Taux de séronégativité élevés chez adolescents et jeunes adultes : 9.2 % entre 18 et 32 ans, France métropolitaine (source Enquête SpF/EFS 2013)



Impact épidémiologique : chute de 99,8 % des infections depuis 1985

Nombre de cas de rougeole entre 1985 et 2015.



Source : Santé Publique France (déclarations obligatoires) & réseau Sentinelles

Évolution de la rougeole en France depuis 2008

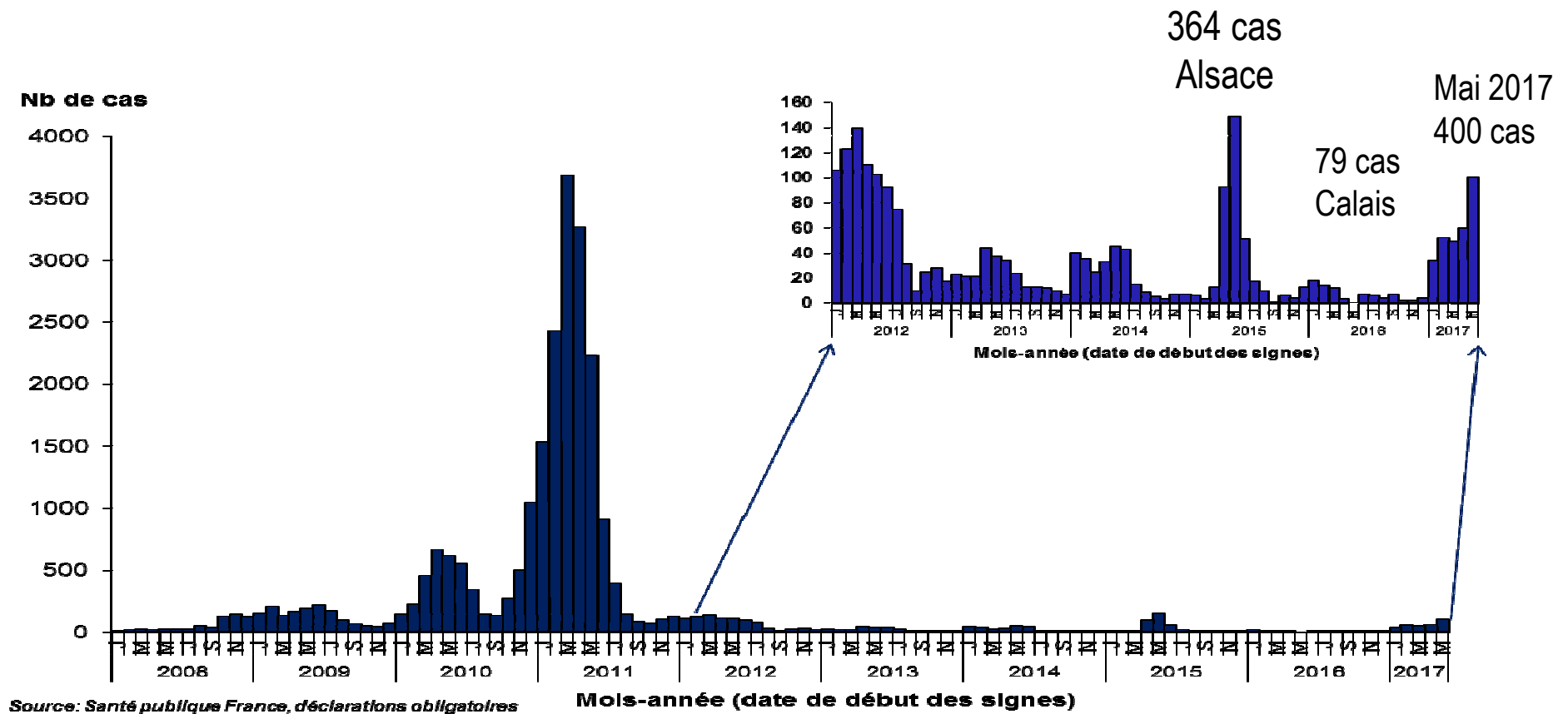
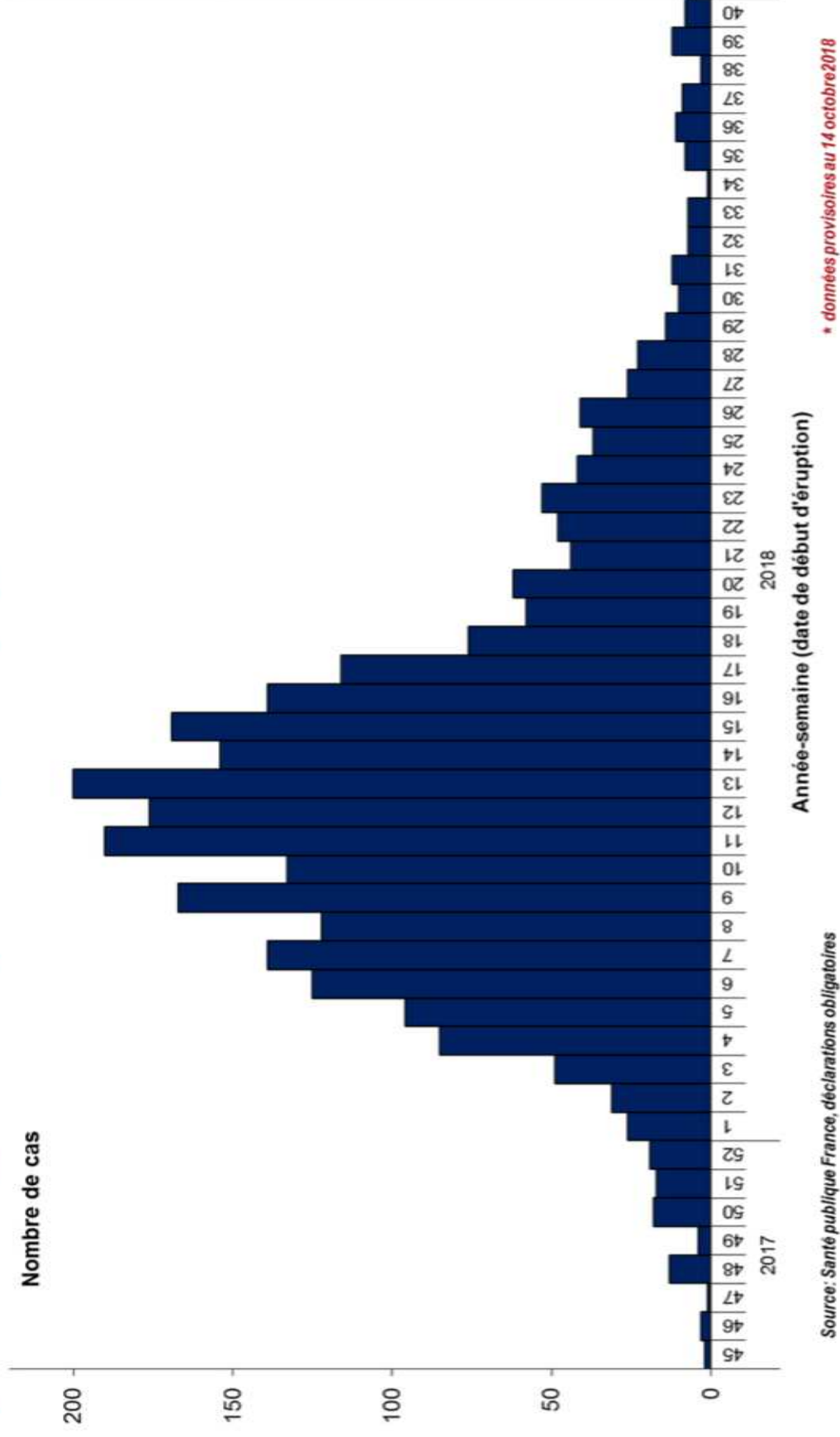
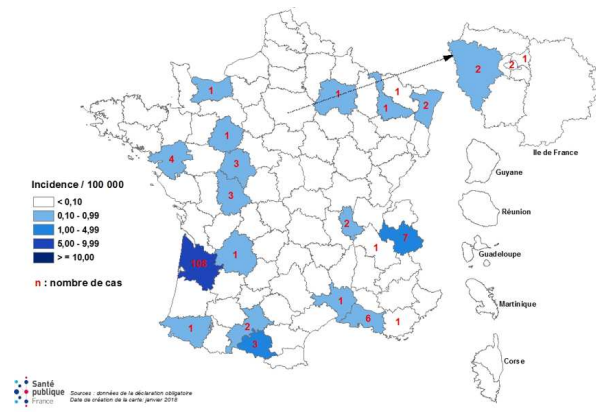


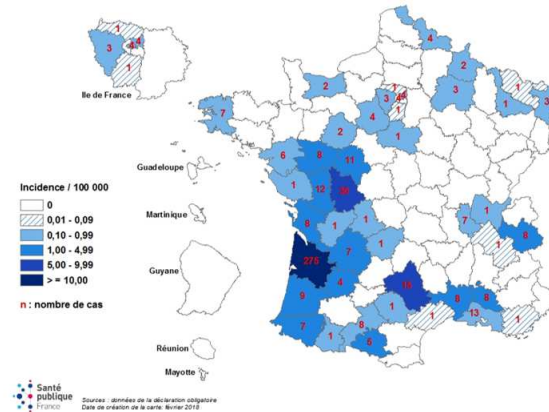
Figure 2: Cas de rougeole déclarés par semaine (date d'éruption), France, semaines S45-2017 à S40-2018.



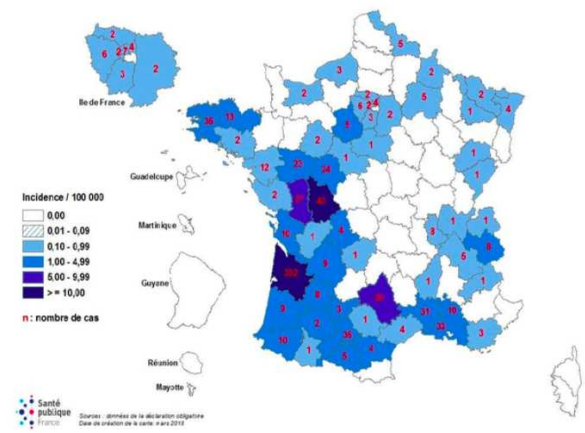
JANVIER 2018



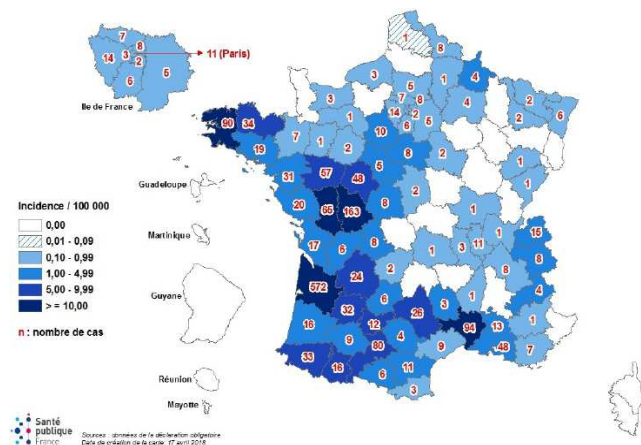
FÉVRIER 2018



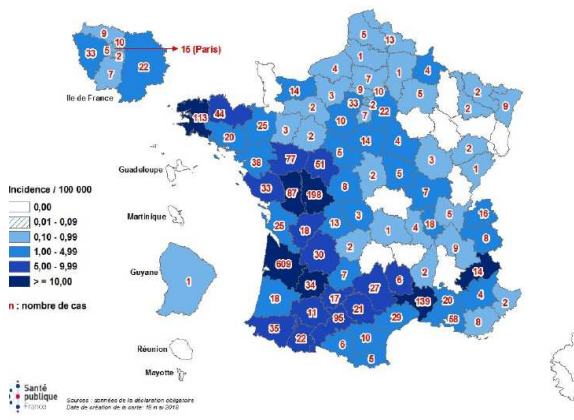
MARS 2018



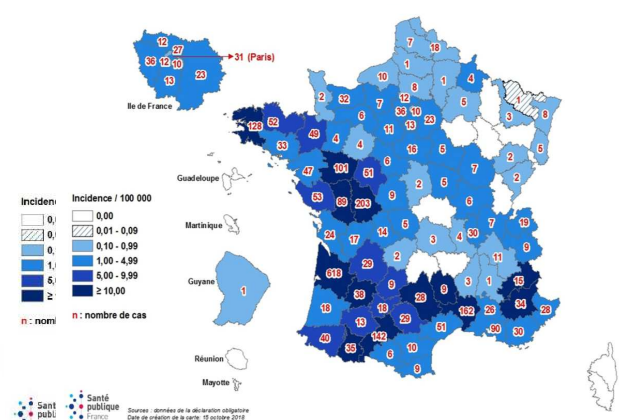
AVRIL 2018



MAI 2018



OCTOBRE 2018

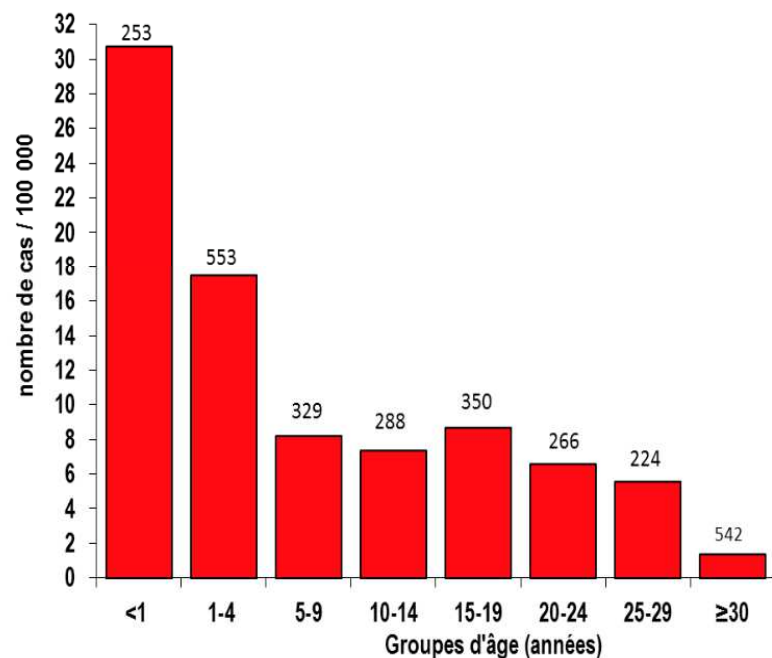


ROUGEOLE / FRANCE AU 14 octobre 2018 : 2805 cas déclarés

Les indicateurs	En S 40- 2018*	Depuis la S 45 - 2017**
Nombre de cas	10	2805
Dont cas hospitalisés (%)	4	637 (23%)
Dont formes compliquées (%)	0	273 (10%)
Dont admis en réanimation (%)	0	24 (0.8%)
Dont décès	0	3 (0.1%)
Taux d'incidence cumulée / 100 000 habitants	-	4.3
Nombre de départements avec incidence >0,1/100 000 habitants	-	85
Données démographiques		(n=2805)
Sexe ratio M/F	1	1.1
Nombre de cas chez les moins de 1 an	1	253 (9%)
Nombre de cas chez les 1-14 ans	7	1169 (42%)
Nombre de cas chez les ≥ 15 ans	2	1383 (49%)
Age médian (en années)	8	14
Confirmation biologique		(n=2805)
Nombre de cas confirmés biologiquement	-	1374 (49%)
Nombre de cas liés épidémiologiquement	-	565 (20%)
Nombre de cas cliniques	-	866 (31%)
Statut vaccinal (sur les cas nés depuis 1980 avec statut vaccinal renseigné)		(n=2247)
Non vaccinés	-	1679 (75%)
Vaccinés 1 dose	-	308 (14%)
Vaccinés 2 doses	-	230 (10%)
Vaccinés nombre doses inconnues	-	28 (1%)
Fréquentation d'une collectivité à risque		(n=2343)
Cas ayant fréquenté une collectivité à risque	-	482 (21%)
Structure d'accueil de la petite enfance	-	212
Milieu de soins	-	90
Autres collectivités	-	171
Non renseigné	-	9
Cas n'ayant pas fréquenté une collectivité à risque	-	1861 (79%)

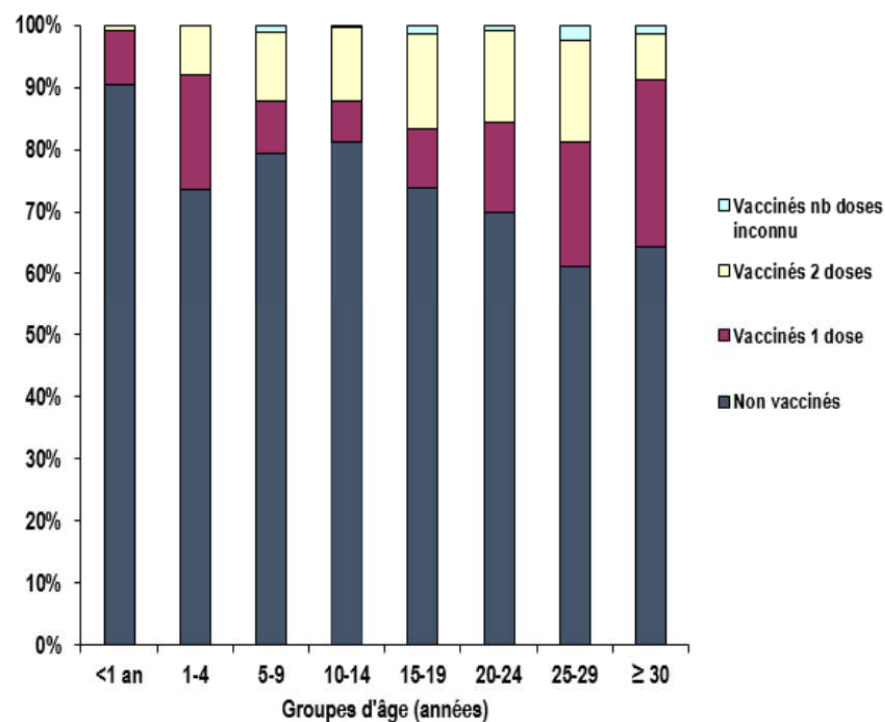
14 octobre 2018

Figure 3: Taux d'incidence et nombre de cas de rougeole déclarés, par groupe d'âge, du 6/11/2017 au 14/10/2018 (n= 2805)

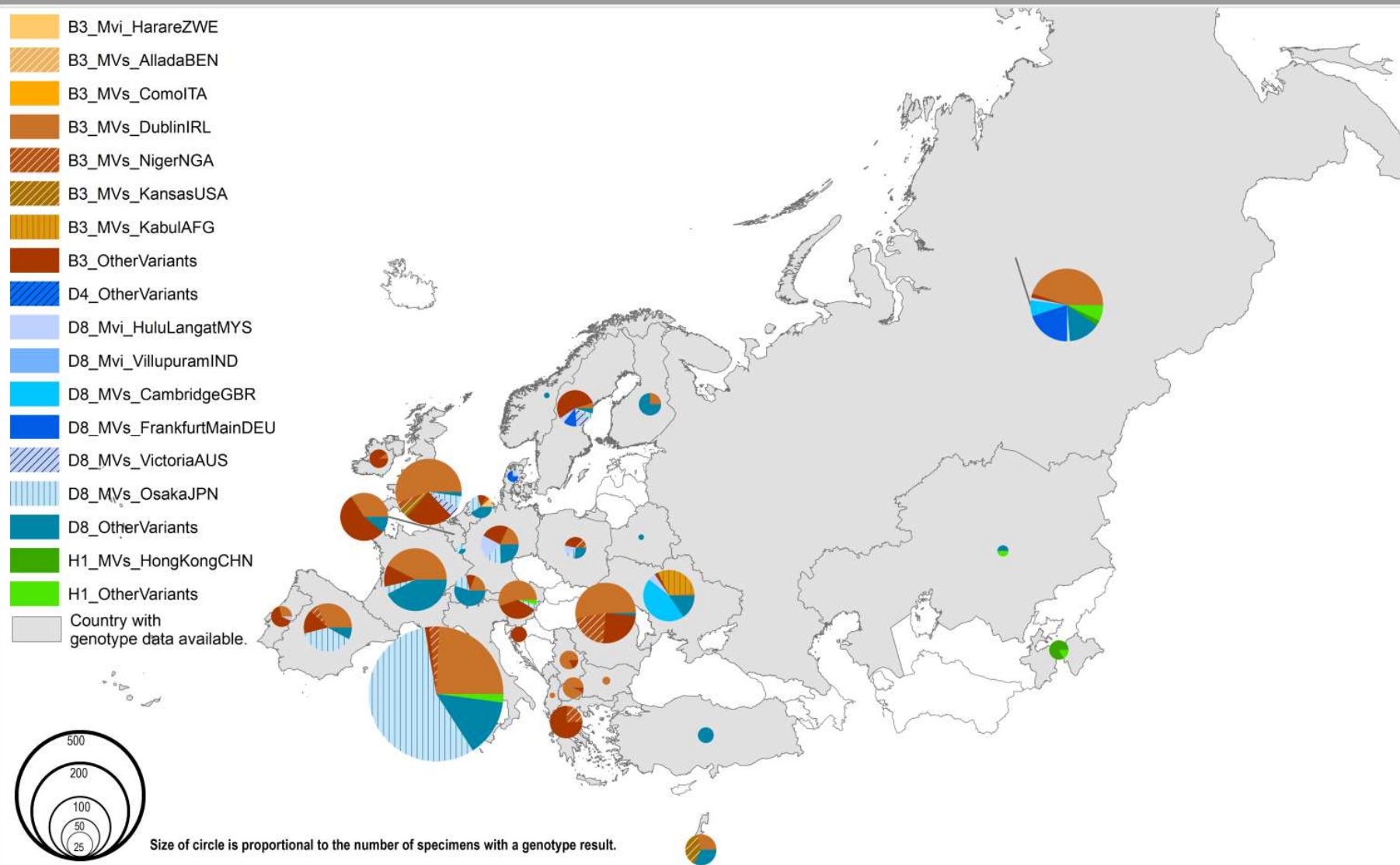


Source: Santé publique France, déclarations obligatoires

Figure 4 : Proportions de cas* selon leur statut vaccinal, par groupe d'âge, France, du 6/11/2017 au 14/10/2018 (n=2247).



Named strains of B3, D4, D8 and H1 measles genotypes, EUR 2017



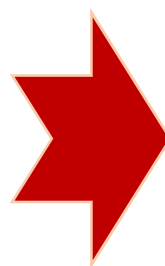
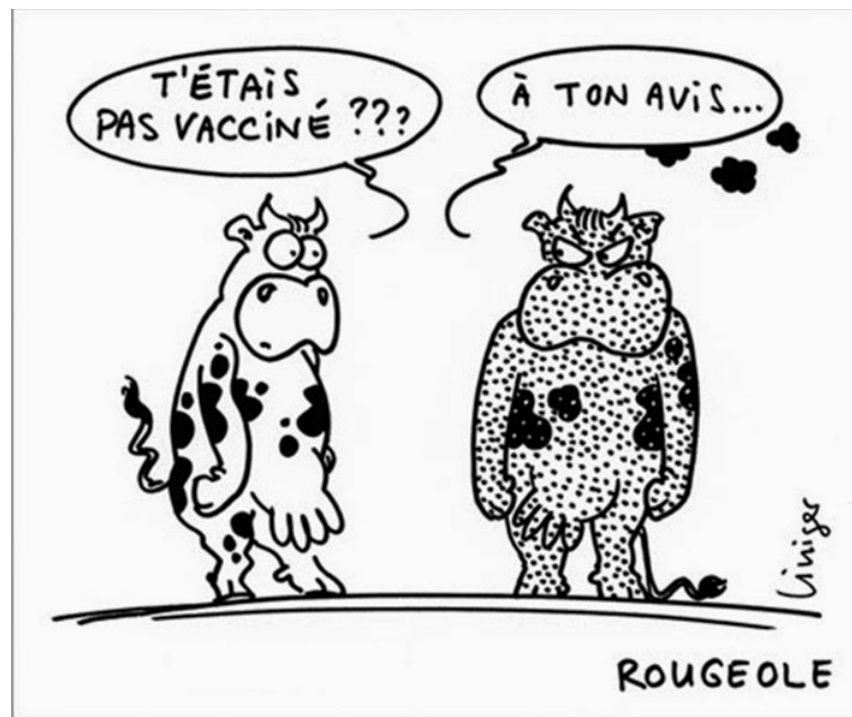
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Source: MeaNS database (as of 14 Nov 2017)

Updated on: 20 Nov 2017

Map Production: Vaccine-preventable Diseases and Immunization (VPI),
Division of Health Emergencies and Communicable Diseases (DEC),
World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe.

ÉPIDÉMIES DE ROUGEOLE
RECURRENTES
LIÉES À UNE COUVERTURE
VACCINALE INSUFFISANTE
(épidémie d'hésitation vaccinale)



Vaccins obligatoires 2018

- Poliomyélite
- Tétanos
- Diphtérie
- Coqueluche
- Rougeole
- Oreillons
- Rubéole
- Hépatite B
- Haemophilus influenzae B
- Pneumocoque
- Méningocoque C