

KIZAMIK; TÜRK YE VE DÜNYADA SON DURUM

Dr.GÜLAY KORUKLUOĞLU

REFİK SAYDAM HIFZISSİHHA MERKEZİ BAŞKANLIĞI



Niçin Hala Kızamık Konuşuyoruz?

- Kızamık etkin ve ucuz bir aşının varlığına rağmen tüm dünyada çocuk ölümlerinin en önemli nedenlerinden birisidir.
- 2008 de tüm dünyada 164.000 den fazla çocuk kızamık ve/veya komplikasyonları nedeniyle ölmüştür. Bu sayı hergün **450**, her saat **18** çocuk ölümü demektir
- Sağlık altyapısı zayıf az gelişmiş ülkelerde kızamık nedeniyle ölüm oranı %95 ten yüksektir.
- Dünya genelinde gerçekleştirilen kızamık aşılama kampanyaları sayesinde 2000 ve 2008 yılları arasında kızamık vaka sayılarında **% 78** lik bir düşüş yaşanmıştır.

Eliminasyon Nedir?

- Kızamık ve kızamıkçi in eliminasyonu, yerli virüs dola ımının durması olarak tanımlanmaktadır.
- Eliminasyon durumunda, importe vakalar olabilir ancak, importasyonu takiben müdahale olmasa dahi, virüsün dola ımı sınırlı sayıdaki bula ı sonrası do al olarak sonlanır.
- Kızamık ya da kızamıkçık insidansı yılda 1/100.000 'in altında olan ülkelerin tüm vakaları ya laboratuvarla do rulanmı ya da laboratuvarla do rulanmı bir vakayla epidemiyolojik olarak ili kili olmalıdır.



EUROPE
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Moscow, 13–16 September 2010

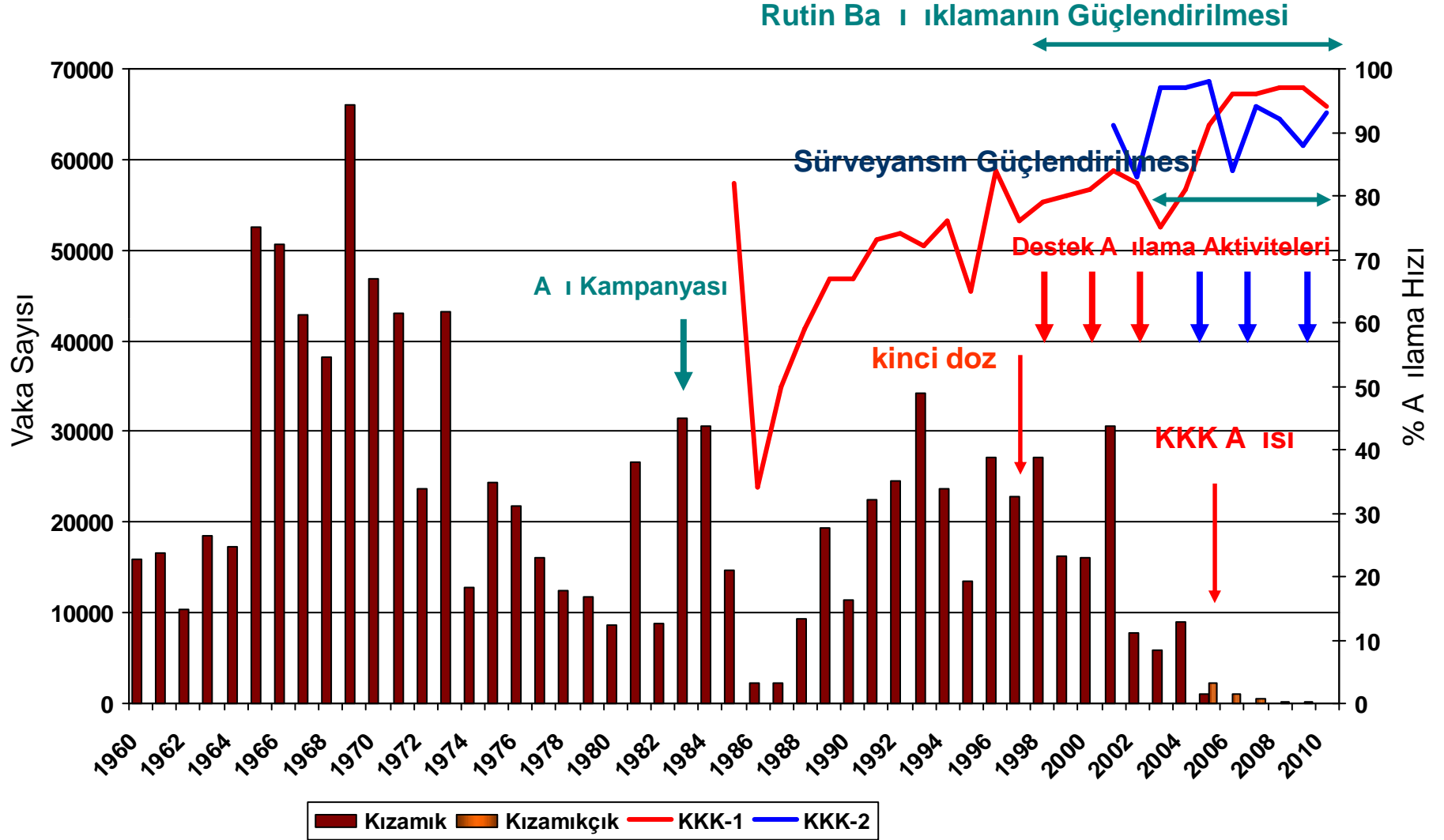
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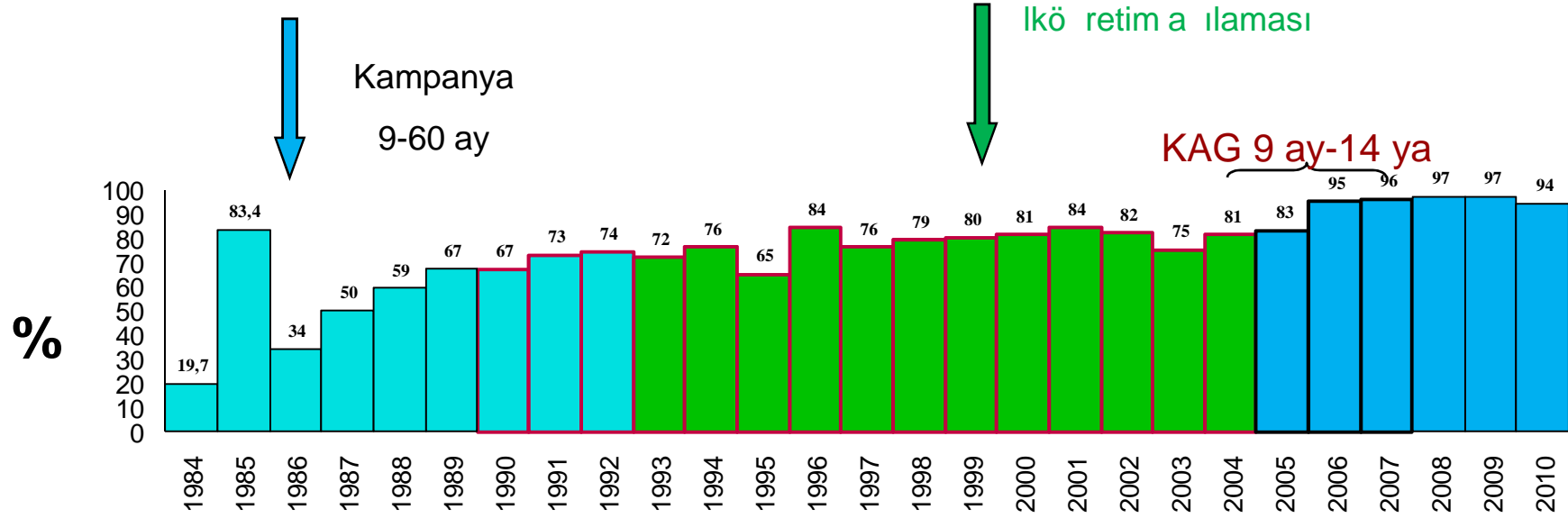
**Renewed commitment to elimination of measles and rubella and
prevention of congenital rubella syndrome by 2015
and
Sustained support for polio-free status in the WHO European Region**

- Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) Avrupa Bölgesi'nde **2010** yılı sonuna kadar kızamık ve kızamıkçığın eliminasyonu ve konjenital kızamıkçık sendromunun (KKS) önlenmesi hedeflenmiştir.
- Bu hedef ve 2011-2015 eliminasyon stratejik planı, 60. Bölge Toplantısında gündeme getirilerek yeni eliminasyon hedefi **2015** yılı olarak belirlenmiştir.
- Toplantıda, aynı zamanda ülke düzeyinde sertifikasyon konusu da görüşülmüş olup 2015 yılından önce ülke düzeyinde yerli virüs dolaşımının durmuş olduğunun doğrulanabileceğine karar verilmiştir.

Kızamık ve Kızamıkçık Eliminasyon Stratejileri (Türkiye, 1981-2010)



Kızamık Aşılması ve Kızamık Vakaları (Türkiye, 1984-2010)



LABORATUVARA DAYALI SURVEYANS.....

Ulusal ve Alt-ulusal Kızamık Referans Laboratuvarları

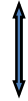


Surveyanstaki Laboratuvar Yapılanması

- ALT-ULUSAL LABORATUVARLAR:BÖLGE HIFZISSIHHA LAB



- ULUSAL KIZAMIK LABORATUVARI:REFİK SAYDAM HIFZISSIHHA
MERKEZİ BAŞKANLIĞI, ANKARA



- AVRUPA BÖLGESİ REFERANS LABORATUVARI: LÜKSEMBURG

No	Adı-Soyadı	Şehir	Cinsiyet	Yaş	Aşılamaya Öyküsü	Döküntülerin Başladığı Tarih	Kan Örneğinin Alındığı Tarihi	Leb.'a Geliş Tarihi	Testin Çıkarıldığı Tarih	IgM Sonuç	Alman Klinik Örneği
1	Fatma Boyarsal	İZMİR	K	36	?	25.02.2011	01.03.2011	01.03.2011	02.03.2011	Neg	serum
2	Sevde Şişek	İZMİR	K	26	?	23.02.2011	28.02.2011	01.03.2011	02.03.2011	Neg	serum
3	M.Emir Erte	İZMİR	E	4	1 Doz 05/09/08	24.02.2011	28.02.2011	02.03.2011	14.03.2011	Neg	serum
4	Selih Dündar	İZMİR	E	4	Doz Sayısı? Son aş. tarihi 28.03.08	27.02.2011	?	02.03.2011	14.03.2011	Neg	serum
5	Frs oy Yalçınkaya	MUĞLA	E	36	?	20.02.2011	25.02.2011	02.03.2011	14.03.2011	Neg	serum
6	Ganize Oğurlu	İZMİR	K	3	1 Doz 26.05.09	02.03.2011	03.03.2011	04.03.2011	14.03.2011	Neg	serum
7	Nayif Alpaçat	İZMİR	K	3	1 doz 18.05.2009	02.03.2011	?	04.03.2011	14.03.2011	Neg	serum
8	Elf Özcan	İZMİR	K	32	?	28.02.2011	?	04.03.2011	14.03.2011	Neg	serum
9	Zurnut Demirdöven	İZMİR	K	7	?	02.03.2011	?	04.03.2011	14.03.2011	Neg	serum
10	E.Metin Kızılcı	İZMİR	E	4	1Doz 19.12.08	02.03.2011	02.03.2011	04.03.2011	14.03.2011	Neg	serum
11	Ercin Nur Sav	Balıkesir	K	9Ay	Aşısız	02.03.2011	03.03.2011	04.03.2011	14.03.2011	neg	serum
12	Ahmet Cen Karani	Balıkesir	E	1	Aşısız	02.03.2011	02.03.2011	04.03.2011	14.03.2011	Neg	serum
13	Borç Korkmaz	Balıkesir	E	7	2 Doz 25.10.2010	28.02.2011	01.03.2011	04.03.2011	14.03.2011	Neg	serum
14	Kerem Aydın	Manisa	E	6	1 Doz 30.06.2006	01.03.2011	03.03.2011	07.03.2011	14.03.2011	Neg	serum
15					1 Doz						

	A	E	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
43	Tekirdağ	4		4				4	
44	Yalova	4		4				4	
45	İzmir Bölgesi	50		50				50	
46	İzmir	18		18				18	
47	Aydın	0							
48	Bahçeşehir	16		16				16	
49	Çanakkale	0		0					
50	Kütahya	4		4				4	
51	Manisa	4		4				4	
52	Muğla	8		8				8	
53	Uşak	0							
54	Diyarbakır	26		26				8	
55	Diyarbakır	3		3					
56	Katman	5		5					
57	Bingöl	2		2					
58	Bitlis	1		1					
59	Elazığ	1		1					
60	Malatya	3		3					
61	Mardin	2		2				2	
62	Muş	1		1					
63	Şanlıurfa	7		7				5	
64	Siirt	1		1				1	
65	Şırnak								
66	Erzurum Bölgesi	19		19			1	10	
67	Erzurum	3		3				3	
68	Ağrı	2		2				2	
69	Ardahan	Bingöl Sağ. Müd. 1		1				1	
70	Artvin	1		1				1	

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 http://data.who.int/cisid/

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Home
 Where we work
 What we do
 What we publish
 Who we are

What we do: Data and evidence > Databases

CISID home

Welcome to the centralized information system for infectious diseases (CISID).

- All infectious diseases (numbers of cases, incidence)
 - HIV/AIDS
 - Sexually transmitted infections (STI)
 - Tuberculosis
 - Malaria
 - Polio myelitis (acute flaccid paralysis, poliomyelitis laboratory)
 - Measles, rubella, congenital rubella syndrome
 - Diphtheria
 - Hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenzae b
 - Vaccination schedule, Vaccination coverage
 - Immunization programme indicators
 - HTM Prevalence Database

Applications

- Area code reference
- Data user
- Data Analysis
- Indicator search

Login

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Laboratuvar Akreditasyonu

- DSÖ
- Laboratuvar ziyareti ve denetimi
- Yeterlilik test panelleri(20 örnek)

DSÖ —————> UKL-Ankara& 7 Alt-Ulusal lab.

- Yeniden test panelleri(50 örnek)

UKL-Ankara —————> Avrupa BL(Lüksemburg)



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Inr Zelchen:
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Date: 06 October 2011

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European Regional Measles and Rubella Laboratory Network Letter of Laboratory Accreditation

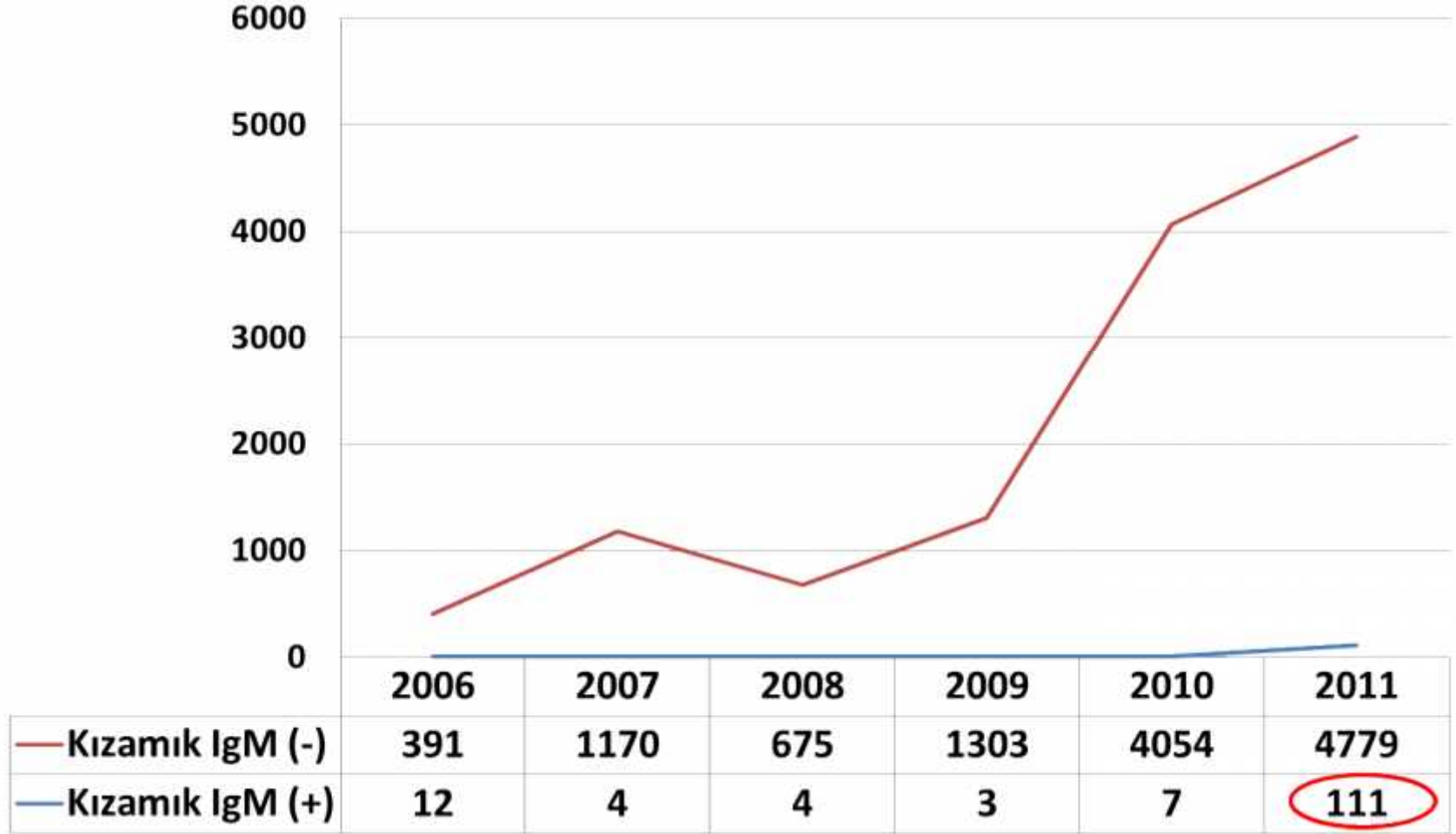
Dear Mr Özden,

As part of the annual accreditation procedure, the National Measles and Rubella Laboratory at the Refik Saydam National Public Health Agency (Head of Laboratory, Dr. Gülay Kornkluoğlu) was reviewed by the Regional Office through a on-site visit 8 April 2011 by Dr Mick Mulders, laboratory networks coordinator. Based on the results of this review and the laboratory performance in 2010 over the reported period (January – December), I am pleased to inform you that the Sub-National Laboratory is fully accredited as a World Health Organization Measles and Rubella Sub-National Laboratory in 2011.

The results of the accreditation review are enclosed.

Although indigenous transmission of measles and rubella viruses in some countries of the European Region was interrupted, the regional goal of measles and rubella elimination has not yet been achieved. The Regional Office re-affirms the importance of strengthening case-based surveillance using the WHO-accredited laboratory network in order to monitor indicators for verifying attainment of the goal of elimination of measles and rubella and prevention of congenital rubella syndrome in the European Region by 2015.

Kızamık şüpheli test edilen ve pozitif saptanan örnek sayısı



istanbul Salgını....

istanbul BHM

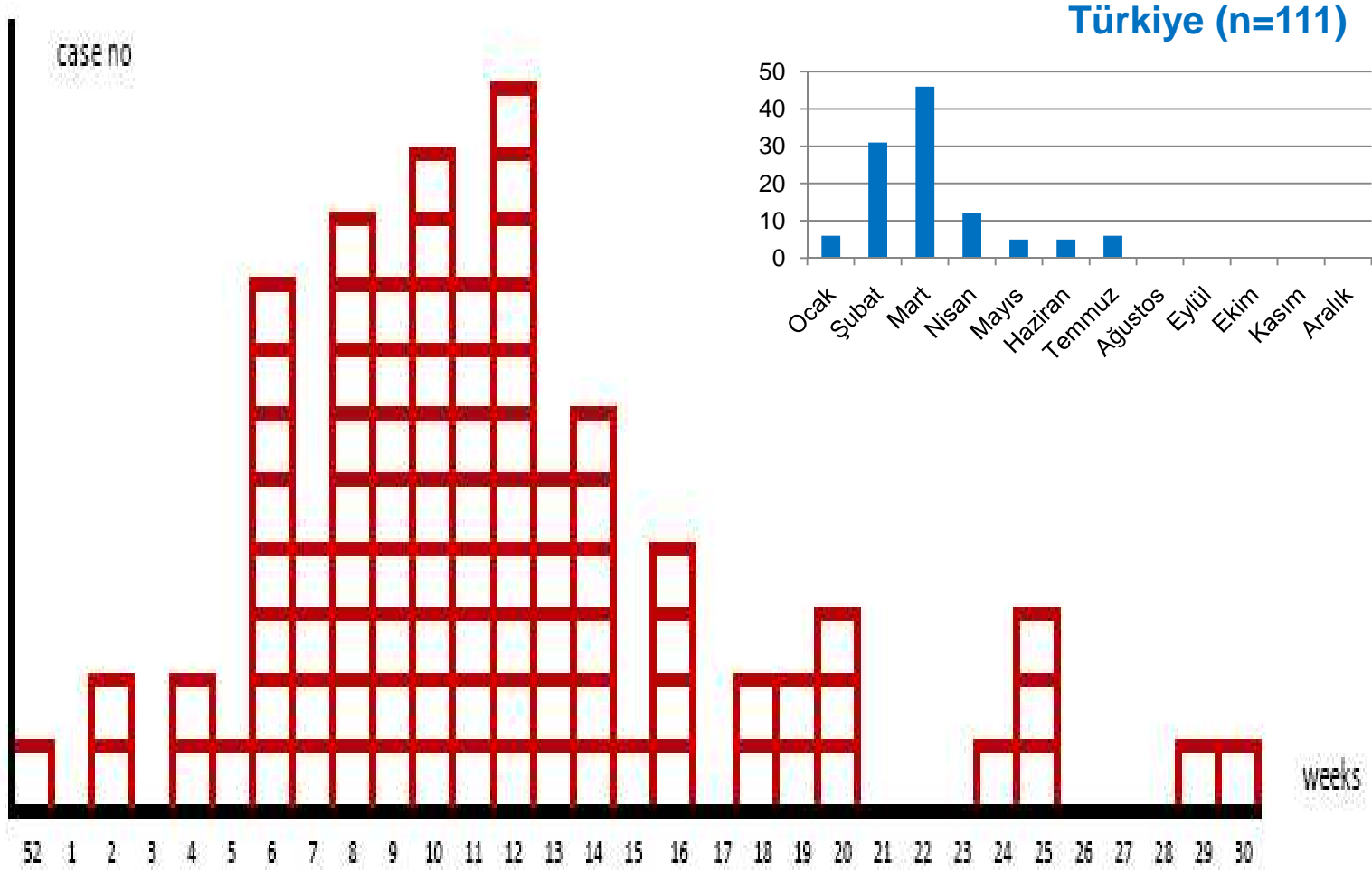
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- Mik.Uzm.Aynur A açfidan
- Duygu Zarikan
- Ahmet Ö üt
- Filiz Göktepe

istanbul SM

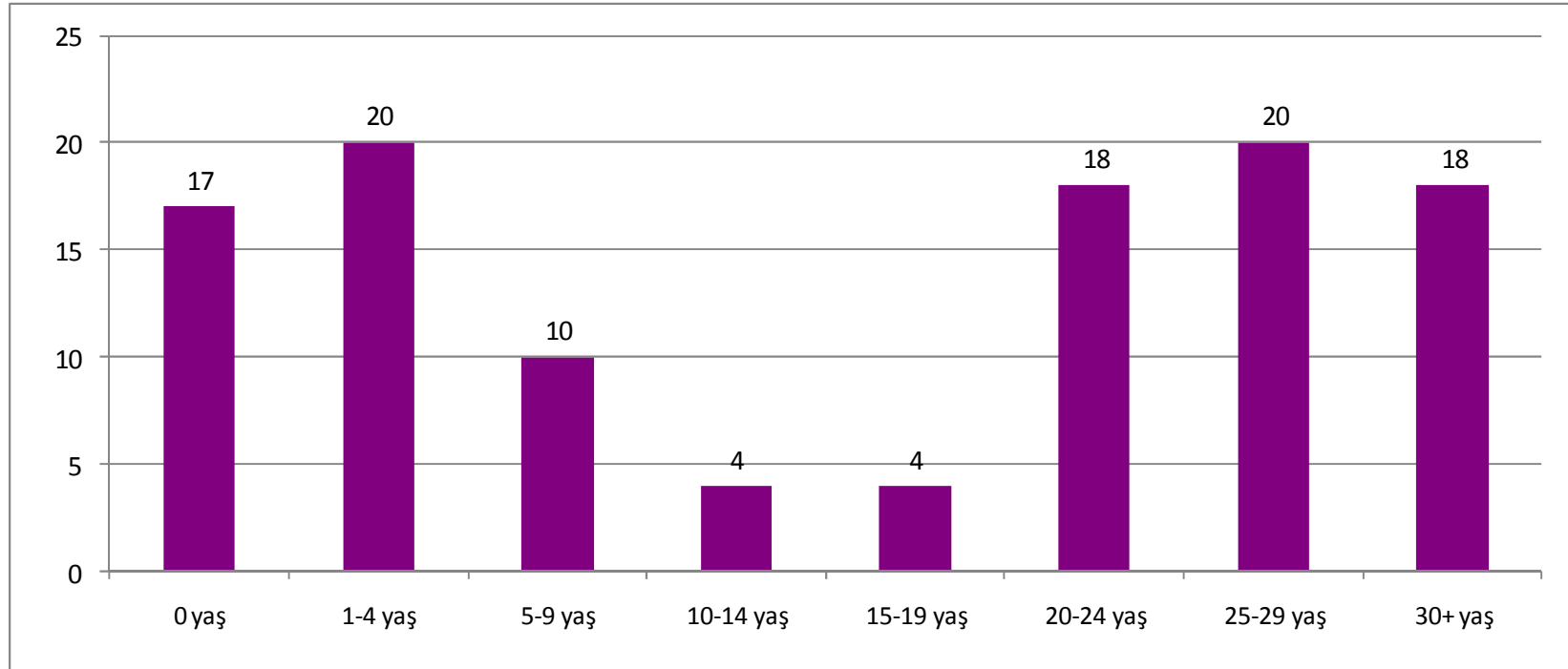
- Uzm.Dr.Serap Gençer
- Dr.Tolunay Ersoy
- Dr.Mehtap Ula



Salgın E risi (stanbul, Aralık 2010-Temmuz 2011) (n=94).



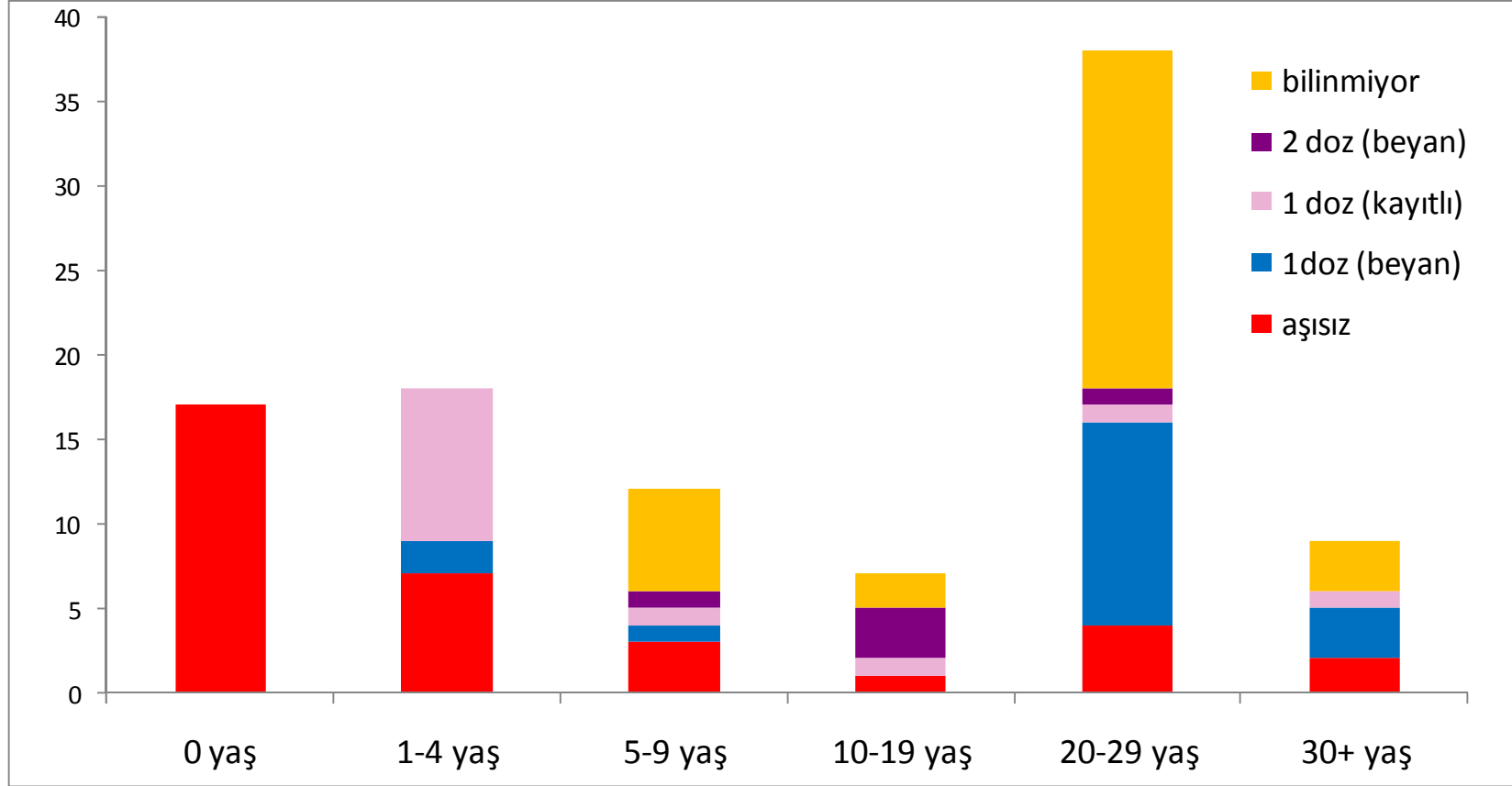
Kızamık Vakalarının Ya Gruplarına Göre Dağılımı (Türkiye, 2011) (n=111).



Kızamık Vakalarının Bazı Özelliklerine Göre Dağılımı (İstanbul, Aralık 2010-Temmuz 2011)

Özellik (n=69)	Sayı	Yüzde	Atak Hızı (Yüzbinde)
Ya			
0 ya	14	35,7	6,9
0-6 ay	5	64,3	4,9
9-12 ay	9		13,2
1-4	15		1,7
5-9	8		0,8
10-14	4		0,4
15-19	4		0,4
20-24	16		1,5
25-29	17		1,3
30+	16		1,0
(min-max=2,5ay-38y, medyan:26)			

Kızamık Vakalarının Ya a Göre A ılanma Durumlarına Göre Da ılımı (Türkiye 2011) (n=111)



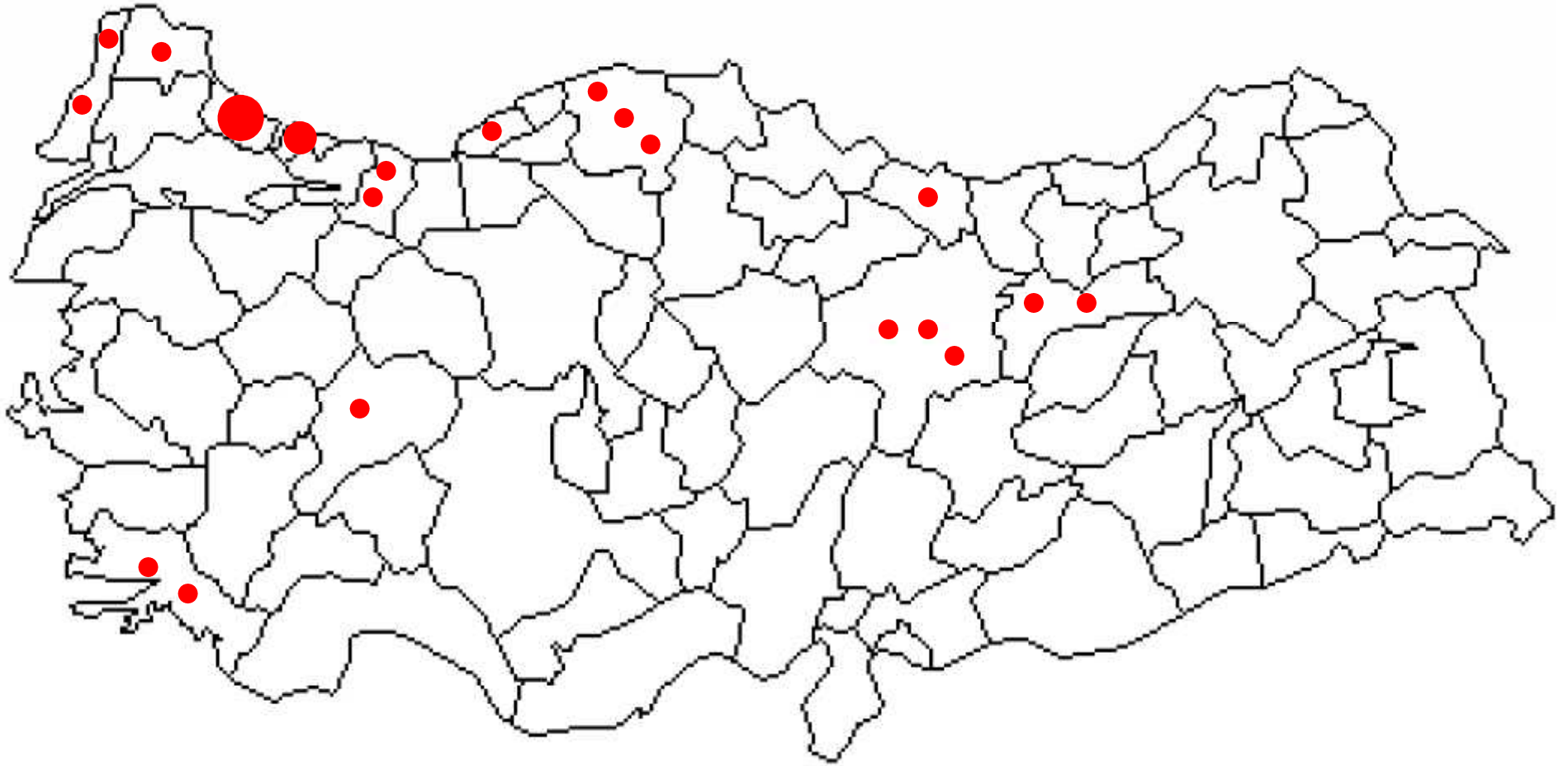
Hastaneye Yatan Kızamık Vakalarının Ya Gruplarına ve Komplikasyon Gelişme Durumlarına Göre Dağılımı (n=40)

	0 yaş	1-4 yaş	5-9 yaş	10-14 yaş	15-19 yaş	20-24 yaş	25-29 yaş	30+ yaş	Toplam
Komplikasyon (+)									
pnömoni	1	2	2	-	-	1	2	1	7
hepatit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Komplikasyon (-)	3	1	1	1	2	8	6	8	32

Salgın Yanıtı

- Eğitim (toplum sađlıđı merkezleri, hekimler, aile hekimlerine mektup)
- Kızamık Bilimsel Danıřma Kurulu
- Sürveyansın Güçlendirilmesi (günlük makülopapüler döküntü sürveyansı)
- Sađlık personeli ařılması
- İstanbul'da 9-12 ay ařılması
- Temaslı izlemi
- Temaslı ařılması(6-12 ay bebekler dahil)
- 5 yař altı follow-up
- Kohort (1975-1990) ařılması?

Kızamık Vakalarının İllere göre Dağılımı (n=111)



2011 yılı İstanbul Dışı Kızamık Vakaları-1

I	Ya /Cinsiyet	A ılanma Durumu	Döküntü Tarihi	Epi. ili ki
Edirne	32/K	Bilinmiyor	04/03/2011	D9
Erzincan	23/E	Bilinmiyor	08/03/2011	29. stanbul vakasının abisi
Erzincan	26/E	Bilinmiyor	08/03/2011	Yok
Mu la	2y/K	1 doz (kayıtlı)	28/02/2011	Yok
Mu la	22y/E	A ısız	05/07/2011	Lizbon
Kastamonu	7ay/K	A ısız	28/02/2011	Yok
Kastamonu	11ay/E	A ısız	19/03/2011	Yok
Kastamonu	6y/K	Bilinmiyor	07/04/2011	Yok

2011 yılı İstanbul Dışı Kızamık Vakaları-2

I	Ya /Cinsiyet	A ılanma Durumu	Döküntü Tarihi	Epi. ili ki
Sivas	3y/K	1 doz (kayıtlı)	06/03/2011	Yok
Sivas	25y/K	1 doz (beyan)	20/03/2011	D4
Sivas	10ay/E	A İSİZ	19/03/2011	D4
Zonguldak	1y/E	A İSİZ	28/03/2011	Yok
Ordu	5y/K	1 doz (kayıtlı)	01/04/2011	Yok
Adapazarı	28y/K	1 doz (beyan)	16/02/2011	Yok
Afyon	8y/E	A İSİZ	02/06/2011	D4

2011 yılı İstanbul Dışı Kızamık Vakaları-3

I	Ya /Cinsiyet	A ılanma Durumu	Döküntü Tarihi	Epi. ili ki
Kocaeli	35y/E	Bilinmiyor	07/07/2011	Irak
Kocaeli	1y/K	A ıSIZ	22/07/2011	Vakanın kızı
Kırklareli	1y/E	1 doz (kayıtlı)	09/07/2011	Yok

Genotip Dağılımı

- 30 vakanın PCR (+).
 - D9 (21 vaka)
 - D4 (5 vaka)

Kızamık Seroprevalans Çalışması(n=2845)

Ya Grupları	Pozitif		Negatif		Toplam	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
20-29	1211	91	118	9	1329	47,6
30-39	1450	96	61	4	1511	53,1
Diğer	4	80	1	20	5	0,2
Toplam	2665	94	180	6	2845	100,0

- Son 14 haftadır hi vaka tespit edilmediđi iin salgının bittiđi kabul edilmiřtir.

(20.10.2011 tarihli Bađıřıklama Danıřma Kurulu kararı ile)



Türkiye'de Kızamığın Moleküler epidemiyolojisi...

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Genetic characterization of measles viruses isolated in Turkey during 2000 and 2001

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Abstract

Background: Molecular epidemiologic studies have made significant contributions to measles surveillance activities by helping to identify source and transmission pathways of the virus. This report describes the genetic characterization of wild-type measles viruses isolated in Turkey in 2000 and 2001.

Results: Wild-type measles viruses were isolated from 24 cases from five provinces in Turkey during 2001. The viruses were analyzed using the standard genotyping protocols. All isolates were classified as genotype D6, the same genotype that was identified in Turkey in previous outbreaks during 1999.

Conclusion: Turkey has begun implementation of a national program to eliminate measles by 2010. Therefore, this baseline genotype data will provide a means to monitor the success of the

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Şifresiz Erişim: Kütüphaneler Med. Ark.

2003-04

World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe
Measles and Rubella Bulletin – 15 August 2006
Vaccine-preventable Diseases and Immunization unit
Division of Health Programmes
CISID: <http://data.euro.who.int/cisid>

Measles Virus Genotype distribution in WHO European Region in 2006

B3, D4, D6 and H1 measles virus genotypes have been found in WHO European Region in 2006.

- Colors represent genotype variants.
- Font size symbolizes outbreak size.
- Arrows indicate confirmed epidemiological links.
- Question marks indicate putative links.

The figure consists of two maps of the WHO European Region. The left map shows the distribution of B3 measles virus genotypes. It features several blue and pink labels of varying sizes across the region, with arrows pointing from the USA and Venezuela towards Europe. The right map shows the distribution of D4 measles virus genotypes. It features several green and red labels of varying sizes across the region, with arrows pointing from India and other regions towards Europe. A D4 genotype label in the Balkans is circled in red.

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Volume 17, Number 8—August 2011

Research

Spread of Measles Virus D4-Hamburg, Europe, 2008-2011

Annette Hankertz , Zefira Nahneva, Hermann Gold, Sigrid Baumgart, Armin Darlot, Kudolph Hiebke, Hedwig Koggeford, Golubinka Dosevska, Jasminka Nedeljkovic, Agata Malowka, Veronik Hutze, Heidemaria Holzmann, Stefan W. Aberle, Samuel Lordey, Gheorghe Necula, Andreas Nentis, Gulay Korukluoglu, Michael Carr, Kevin L. Brown, Judith M. Hübschen, Claude P. Müller, Mick N. Mulders, and Sabine Santibañez

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Article Contents

- Editorial and Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Acknowledgments
- References
- Figure 1
- Figure 2
- Table A1
- Suggested Citation

Related Articles

- Risk of Measles Outbreaks and Risk for Pertussis Disposition into Western Mediterranean Wetlands
- Human and Animal Vaccination Delivery to Remote Remote Families, Chad
- Tularemia Supraclonal from Western Mediterranean
- Detection of 912 Human

Suggested citation for this article

Abstract

A new strain of measles virus, D4-Hamburg, was imported from London to Hamburg in December 2009 and subsequently spread to Bulgaria, where an outbreak of >24,000 cases was observed. We analyzed spread of the virus to demonstrate the importance of addressing hard-to-reach communities within the World Health Organization European Region regarding access to medical care and vaccination campaigns. The D4-Hamburg strain was first detected during 2009–2011 in Poland, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Austria, Greece, Romania, Turkey, Macedonia, Serbia, Switzerland, and Belgium and was repeatedly reimported to Germany. The strain was present in Europe for >27 months and led to >25,000 cases in 12 countries. Spread of the virus was completely but not exclusively associated with travel.

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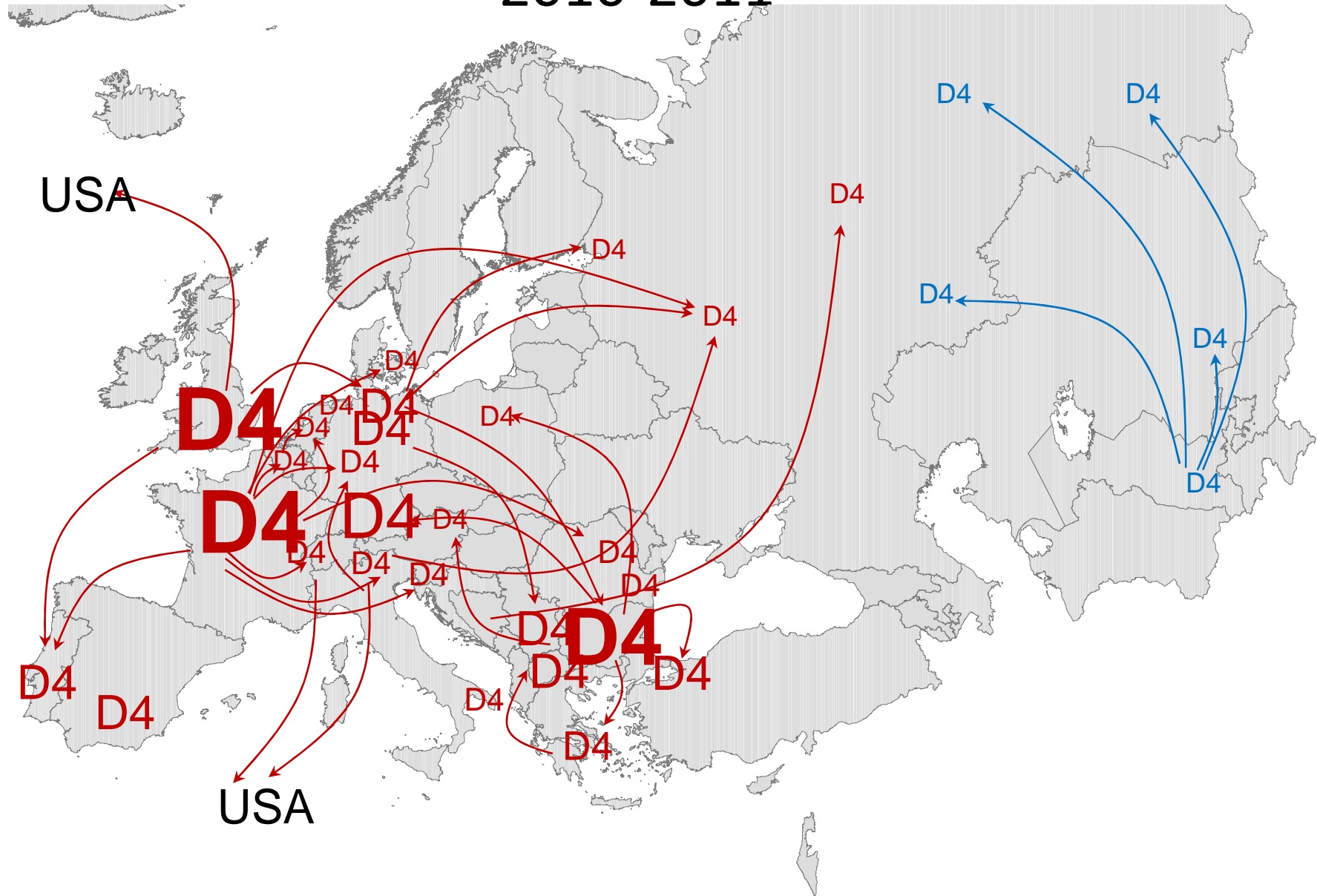
Contact EID journal:

- Emerging Infectious Diseases Journal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Road NE Atlanta, GA 30333
- Phone: (404) 625-1900
- Fax: (404) 625-1854
- eided@cdc.gov

Past Issues

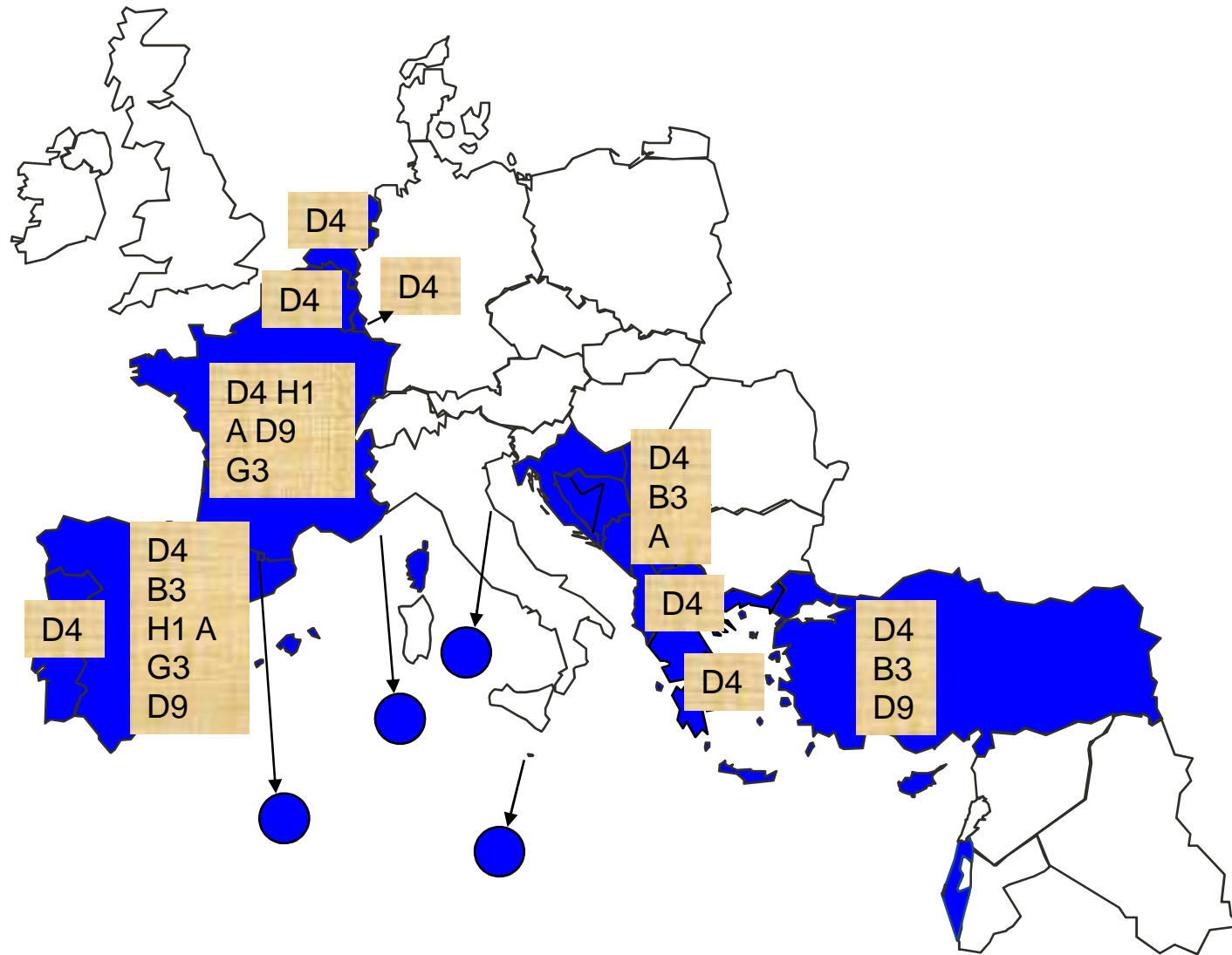
- Select a Past Issue:
- Issues...

DSÖ-Avrupa Bölgesinde D4 Genotipin Dağılımı 2010-2011



Kızamık Genotip dağılımı

Lüksemburg RL-Avrupa Bölgesi(2010-05/2011)



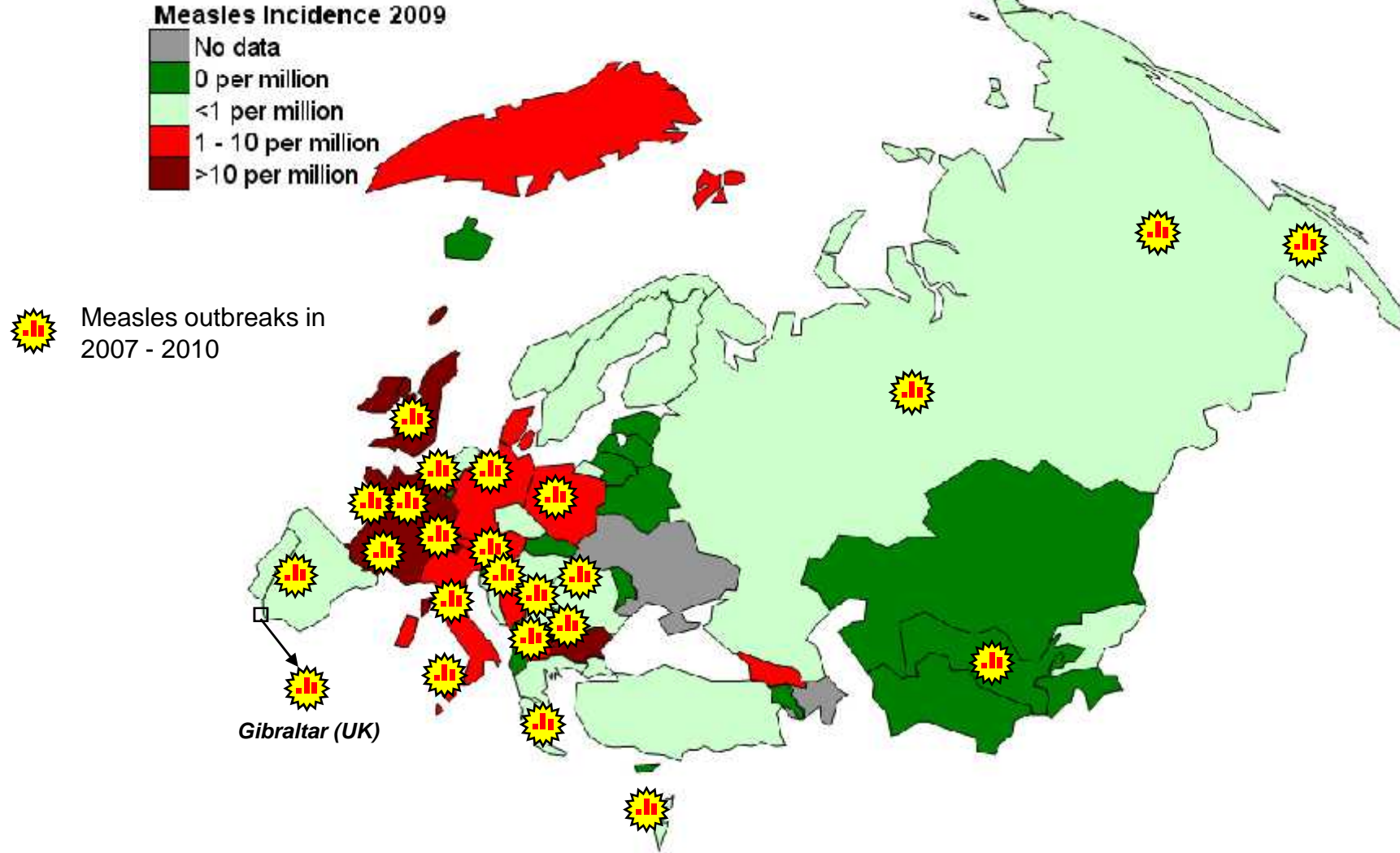
Kızamık Genotip dağılımı Lüksemburg RL-Orta Asya Bölgesi (2010-05/2011)



<http://maps.google.de/>

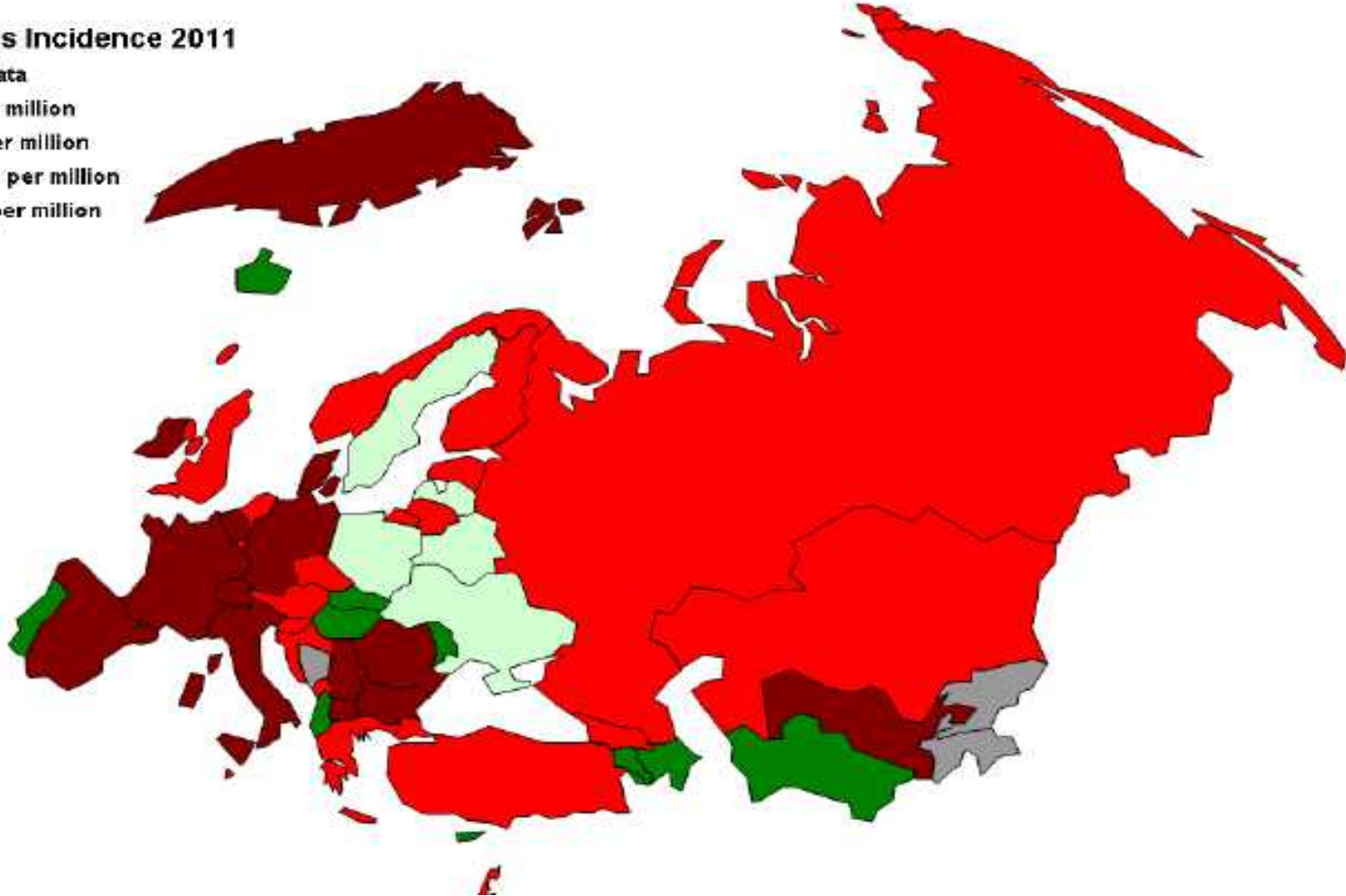
- Avrupa'da Durum....

DSÖ Avrupa Bölgesinde Kızamık İnsidansının ve Salgınların Dağılımı (2007-2010)

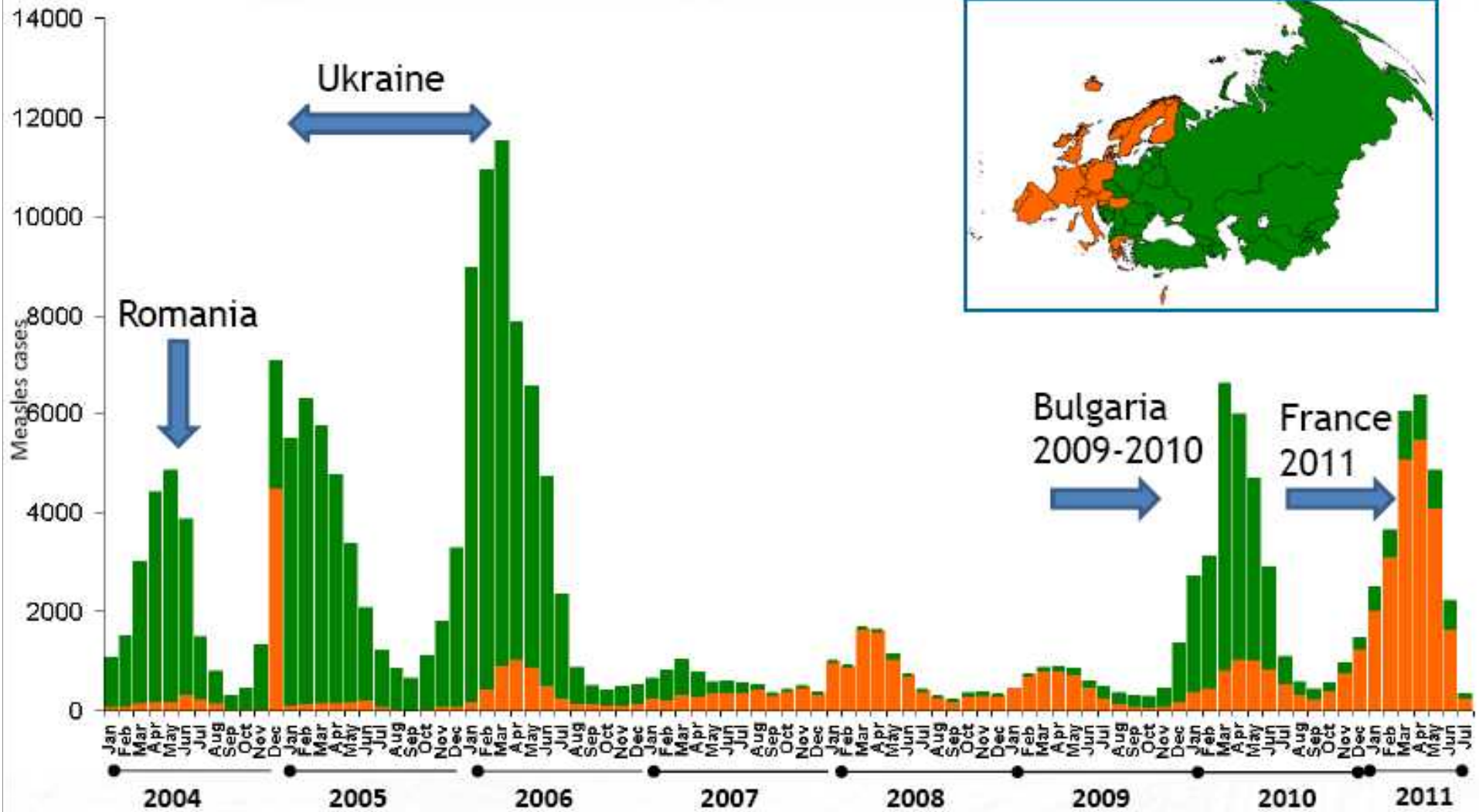


DSÖ Avrupa Bölgesinde Kızamık İnsidansının Dağılımı (2011)

Measles Incidence 2011



Strategy 2. Strengthening measles, rubella, and congenital rubella syndrome surveillance

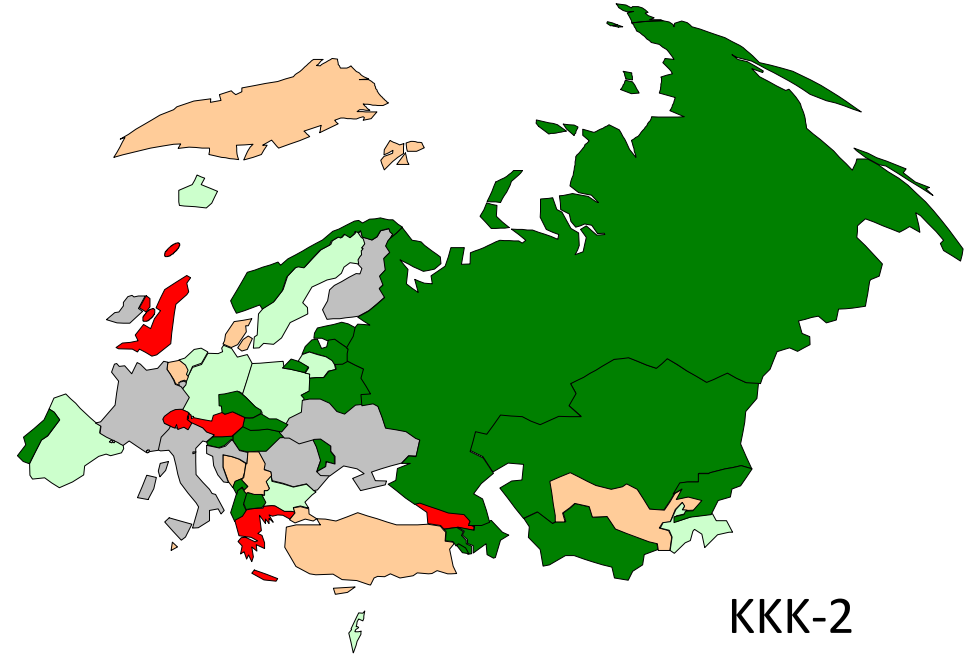


Reported measles cases WHO European Region, 2004 – 2011*
 Data Source: Monthly Measles Rubella Surveillance data, CD5/WHO/EURO
 Data as of Sep 2011

DSÖ Avrupa Bölgesinde KKK-1 ve KKK-2 Aşılama Hızlarının Dağılımı, 2009

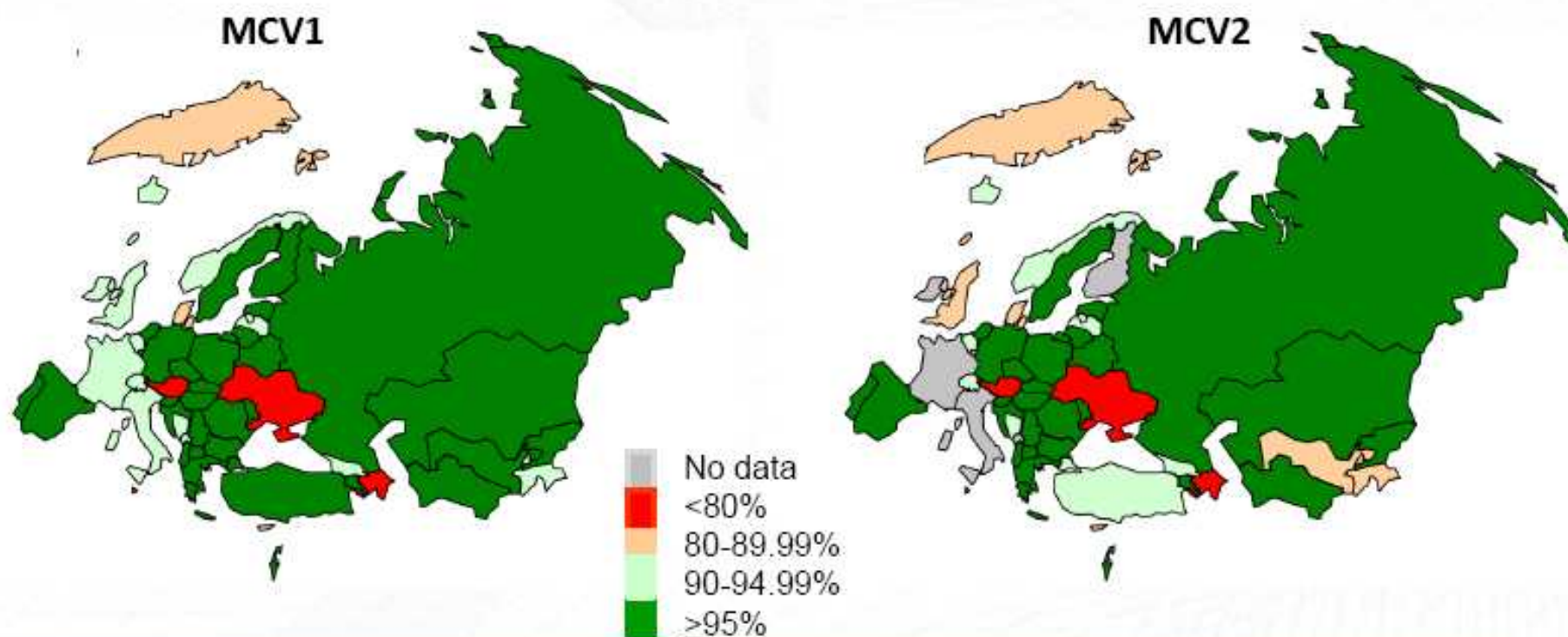
MCV1 Coverage

- No Data
- < 80%
- 81%-90%
- 91%-95%
- >95%



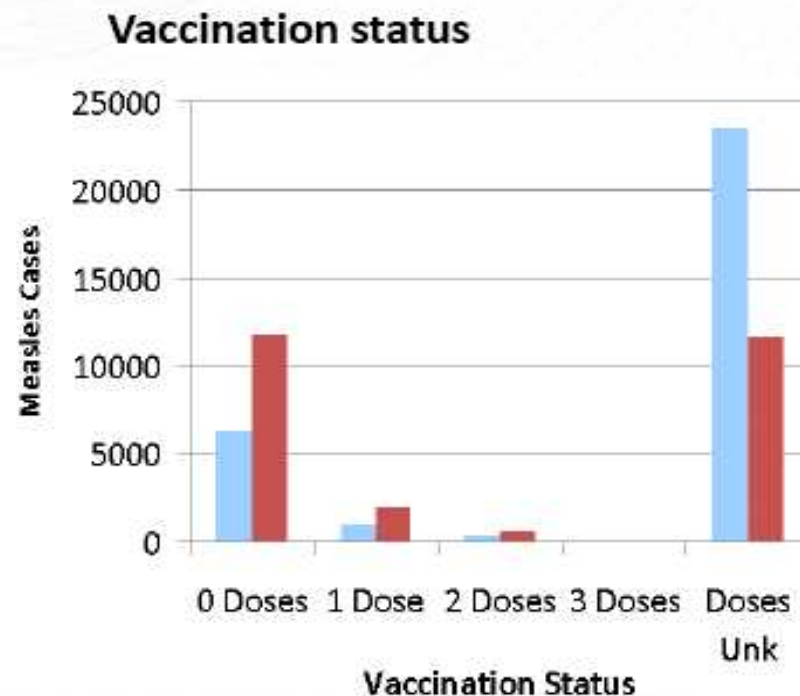
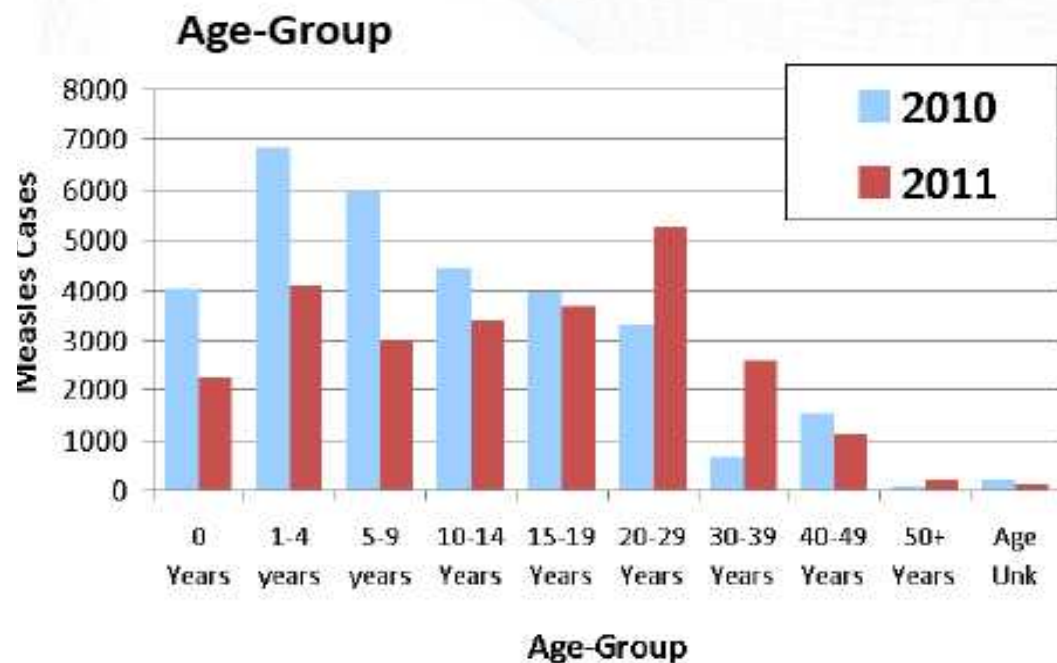
Strategy 1. Ensuring high coverage ($\geq 95\%$) with 2 doses of measles vaccine and 1 dose of rubella vaccine through high-quality services

Measles and rubella containing-vaccine coverage: WHO European Region, 2010





Age distribution and vaccination status, WHO European Region, 2010 and 2011 (Jan-Jul)



Data as of 17 Sept 2011; Data Source: Monthly measles and rubella reporting to CISID

Kızamı a Ba lı Mortalite (Avrupa, 2005-2010)



Ölüm sayısı= 51

Medyan vaka-fatalite hızı= 0.73 /1000 vaka (

Ülke	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
Bulgaristan	-	-	-	-	7	17	-
Fransa	-	-	-	-	2	2	6
Almanya	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
İtalya	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hollanda	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Romanya	11	3	-	-	-	1	1
Türkiye	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
İngiltere	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

*Kaynak: European Monthly Measles Monitoring,
Sept 2011

Antroposofik Topluluklarda Kızamık Salgınları



 Salgın

Genotypes: D5, D8



RAPID COMMUNICATIONS

Spotlight on measles 2010: Measles outbreak in a mainly unvaccinated community in Essen, Germany, March – June 2010

The Ne

H Roggendorf (hedwig.roggendorf@gesundheitsamt.essen.de)¹, A Mankertz², R Kundt², M Roggendorf³

1. District Health Office, Essen, Germany
2. National Reference Center for Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Robert Koch Institute, Berlin, Germany
3. Institute of Virology, University Duisburg-Essen, Germany

Citation style for this article:

Roggendorf H, Mankertz A, Kundt R, Roggendorf M. Spotlight on measles 2010: Measles outbreak in a mainly unvaccinated community in Essen, Germany, March – June 2010. Euro Surveill. 2010;15(26):pii=19605. Available online: <http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ViewArticle.aspx?ArticleId=19605>

Article published on 1 July 2010



Rudolf Steiner (1861-1925)

**A ıyı reddeden
Antroposofinin Kurucusu**

Kaynak: EUVAC.NET

Önemli bir Enfeksiyon Kaynağı olarak Romanlar*



Roman sayısı (binde)



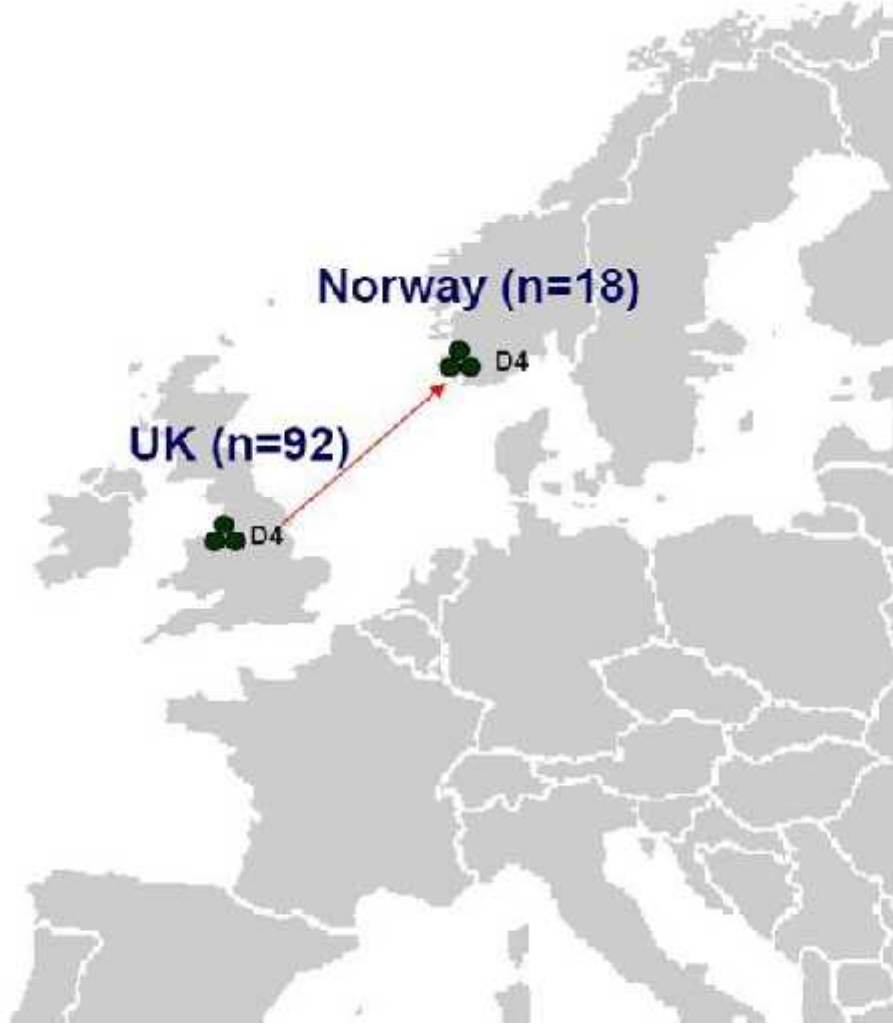
Roman nüfus yoğunluğu (%)



*Nüfus yaklaşık 9.175.000 (2007 yılı tahmini)

Kaynak: EUVAC.NET

Bir Risk Kayna ı olarak Sürekli Seyahat Eden Topluluklar



Salgın

Genotype: D4



Ultra Ortadoks Yahudi Topluluklarında Kızamık Salgını (2007)



 Salgın

Genotype: D4



Kaynak: EUVAC.NET

Avrupa'da Kızamık Salgınları (2005-2011)

EDITORIALS

Measles still spreads in Europe: who is responsible for the failure to vaccinate?

PL Lopalco (pierluigi.lopalco@ecdc.europa.eu)¹, R Martin²

1. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), Stockholm, Sweden

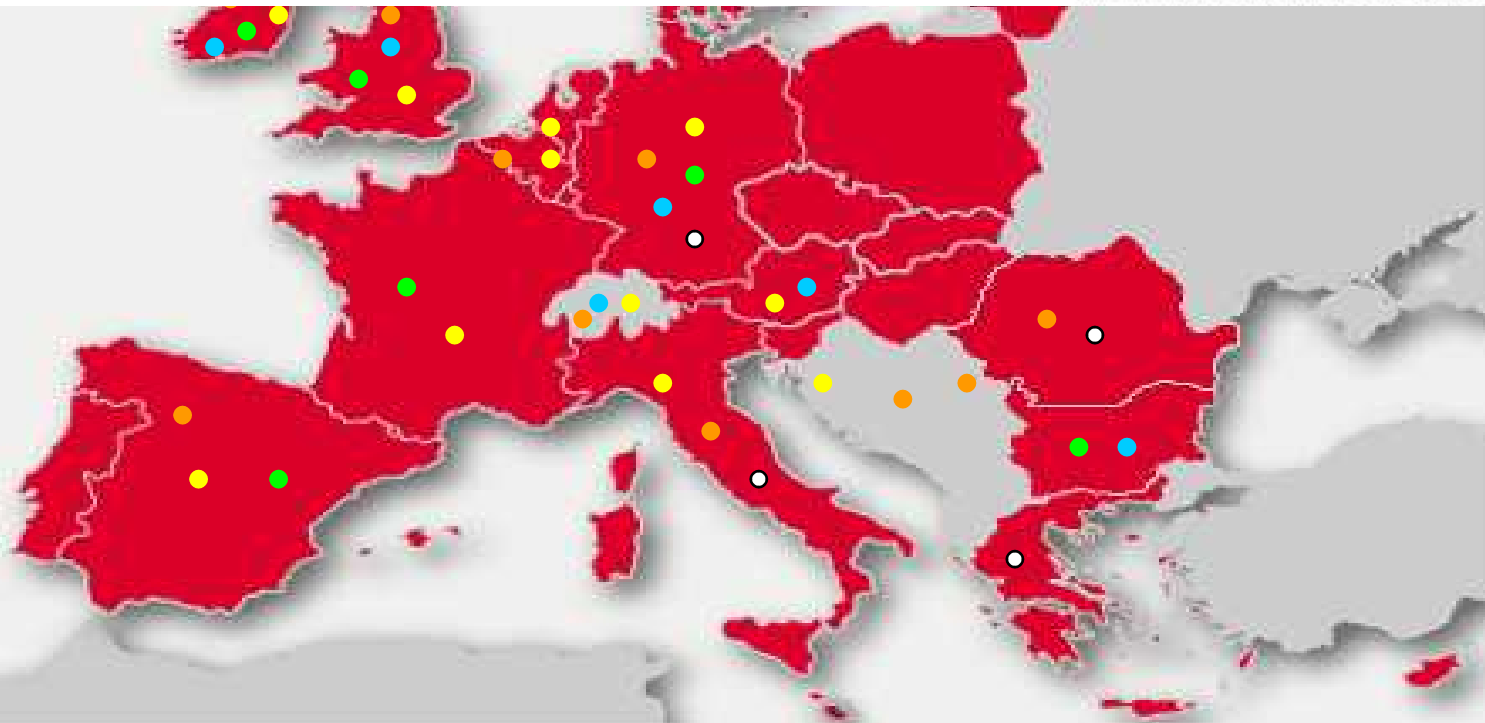
2. Communicable Diseases Unit, World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen, Denmark

Citation style for this article:

Citation style for this article: Lopalco PL, Martin R. Measles still spreads in Europe: who is responsible for the failure to vaccinate?. Euro Surveill. 2010;15(17):pii=19557. Available online: <http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ViewArticle.aspx?ArticleId=19557>

This article has been published on 29 April 2010

- 2005-2006
- 2007
- 2008
- 2009
- 2010



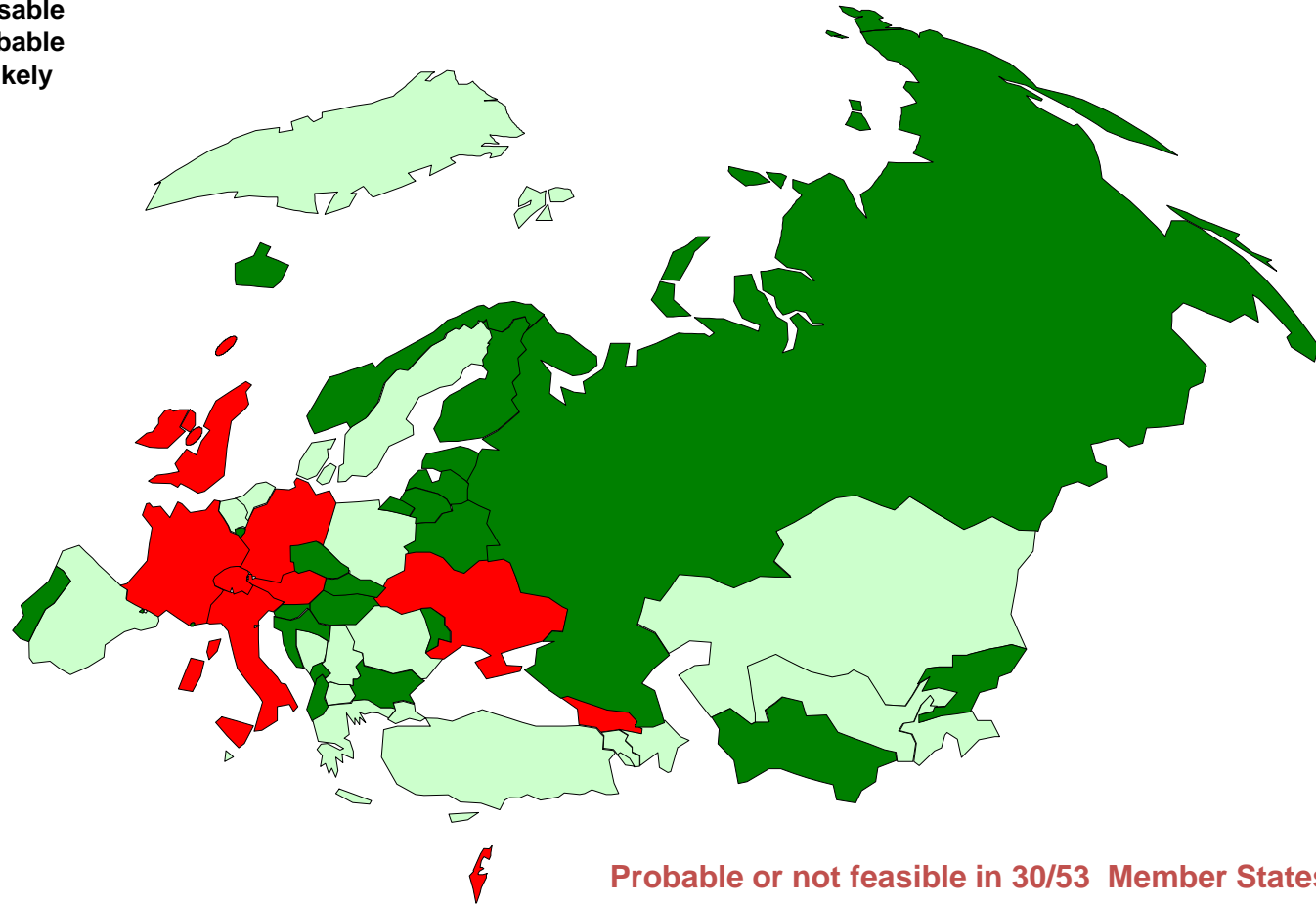


- Etkili bir KKK aşılama kampanyası için gerekli altyapıyı sağlayamayan sağlık otoriteleri,
- Aşının ve aşılanmanın önemini yeterince kavramayan ve sadece aşılanmadıkları için hastalık nedeniyle ortaya çıkabilecek komplikasyonları, ciddi hastalıkları hatta ölüm riskini gözardı eden doktor ve hemşireler,
- Enfeksiyona karşı duyarlı olan çocuklarını koruyabileceklerini ve hastalığı kontrol altında tutabileceklerini ve böylece çocuklarını hastalığın ciddi sonuçları açısından riske eden anne-babalar,
- Mevcut aşıların yanısıra geliştirilmekte olan yeni aşıların takibini ve değerlendirmesini yapan ve bugüne kadar yapılan çalışmaların ışığında aşılama politikalarını güncellemesi gereken uzmanlar,

DSÖ Avrupa Bölgesinde Kızamık Eliminasyonu Hedefine Ulaşılabilirlik 2010

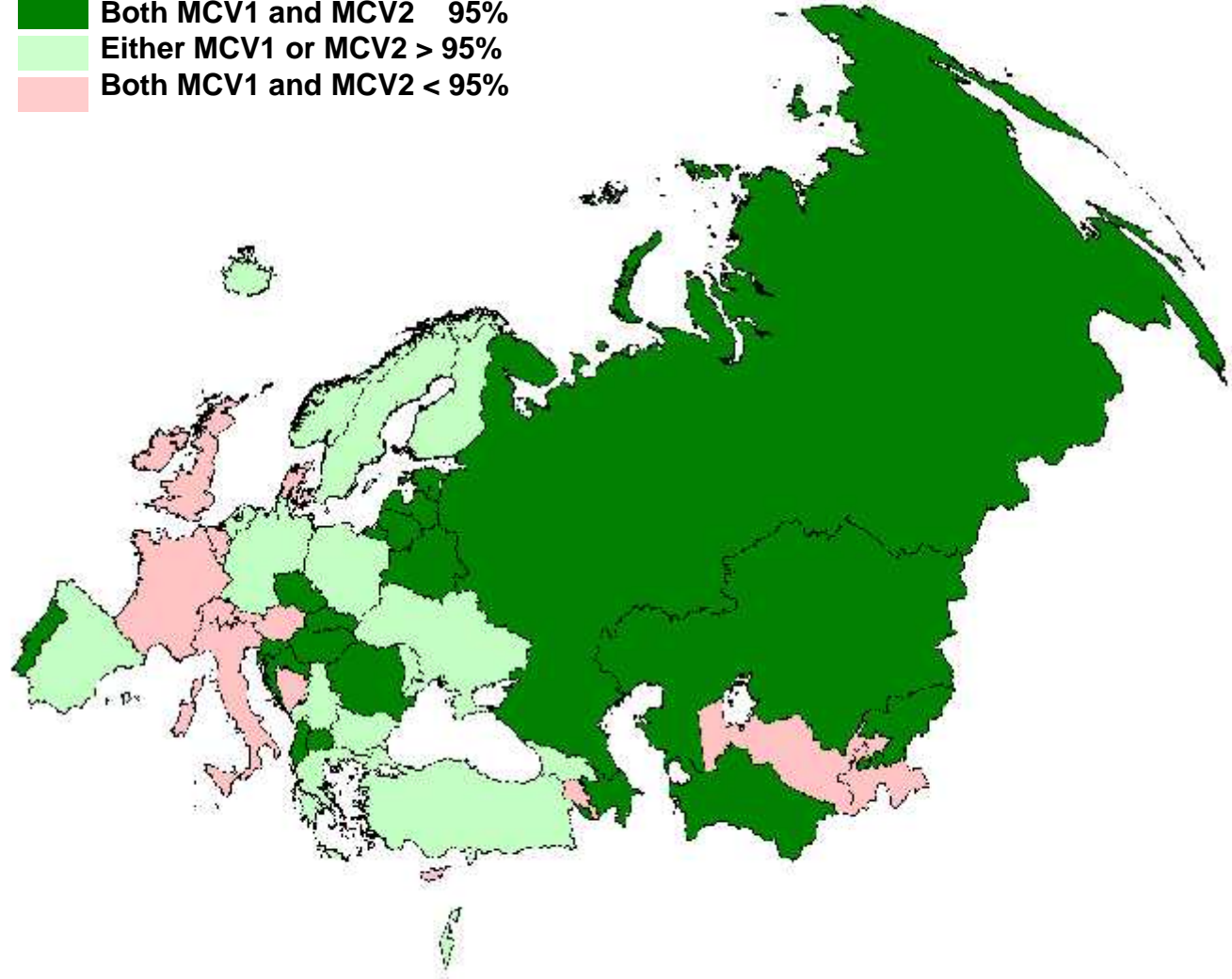
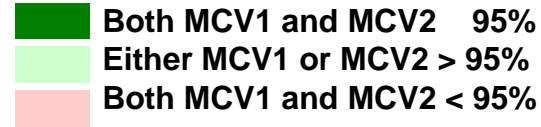
Overall prospects for elimination in 2010

Feasible
Probable
Unlikely



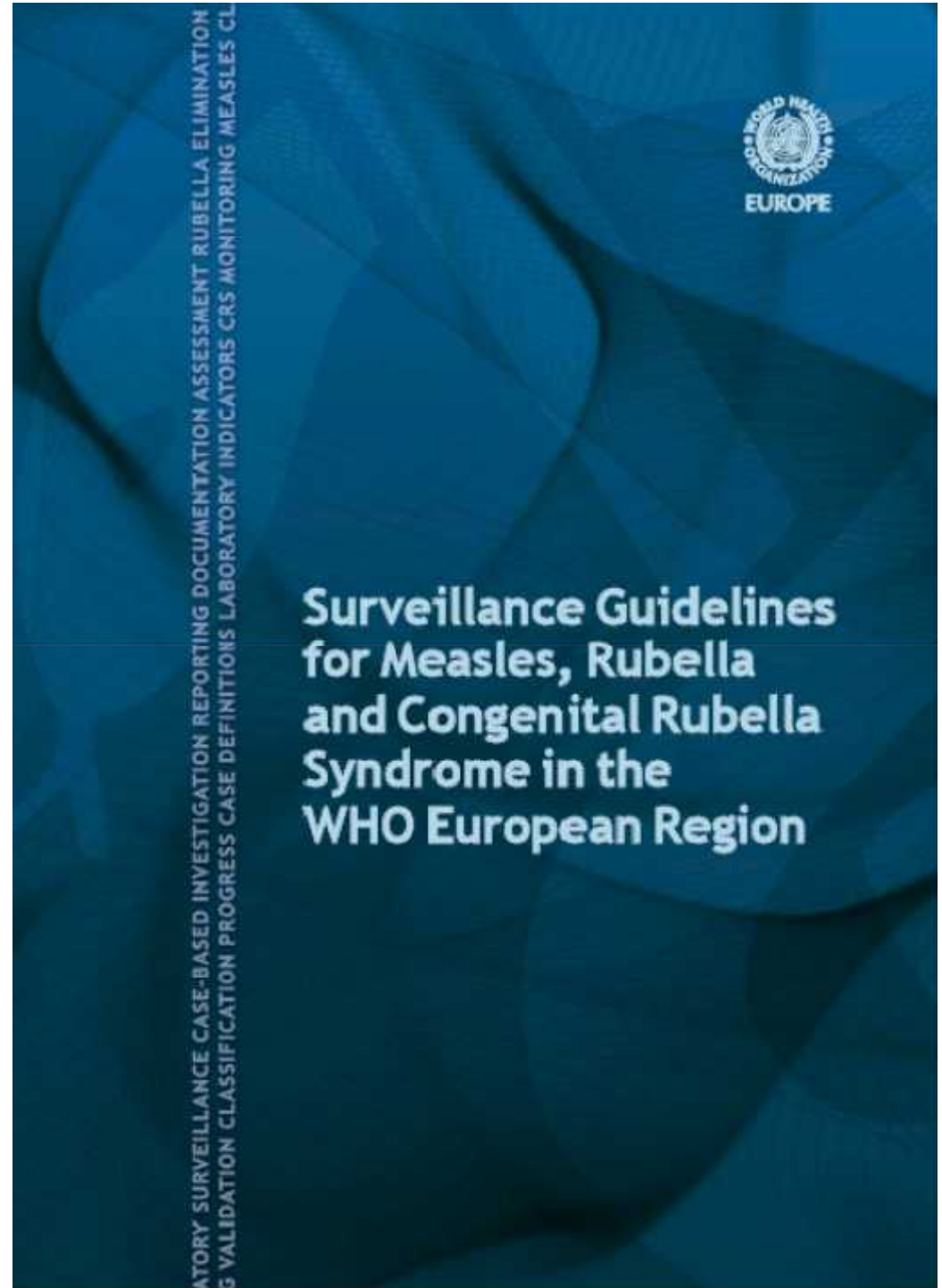
Probable or not feasible in 30/53 Member States in 2010

Strateji 1: I. ve II. doz KKK aşısı için yüksek aşılanma oranları(>%95)

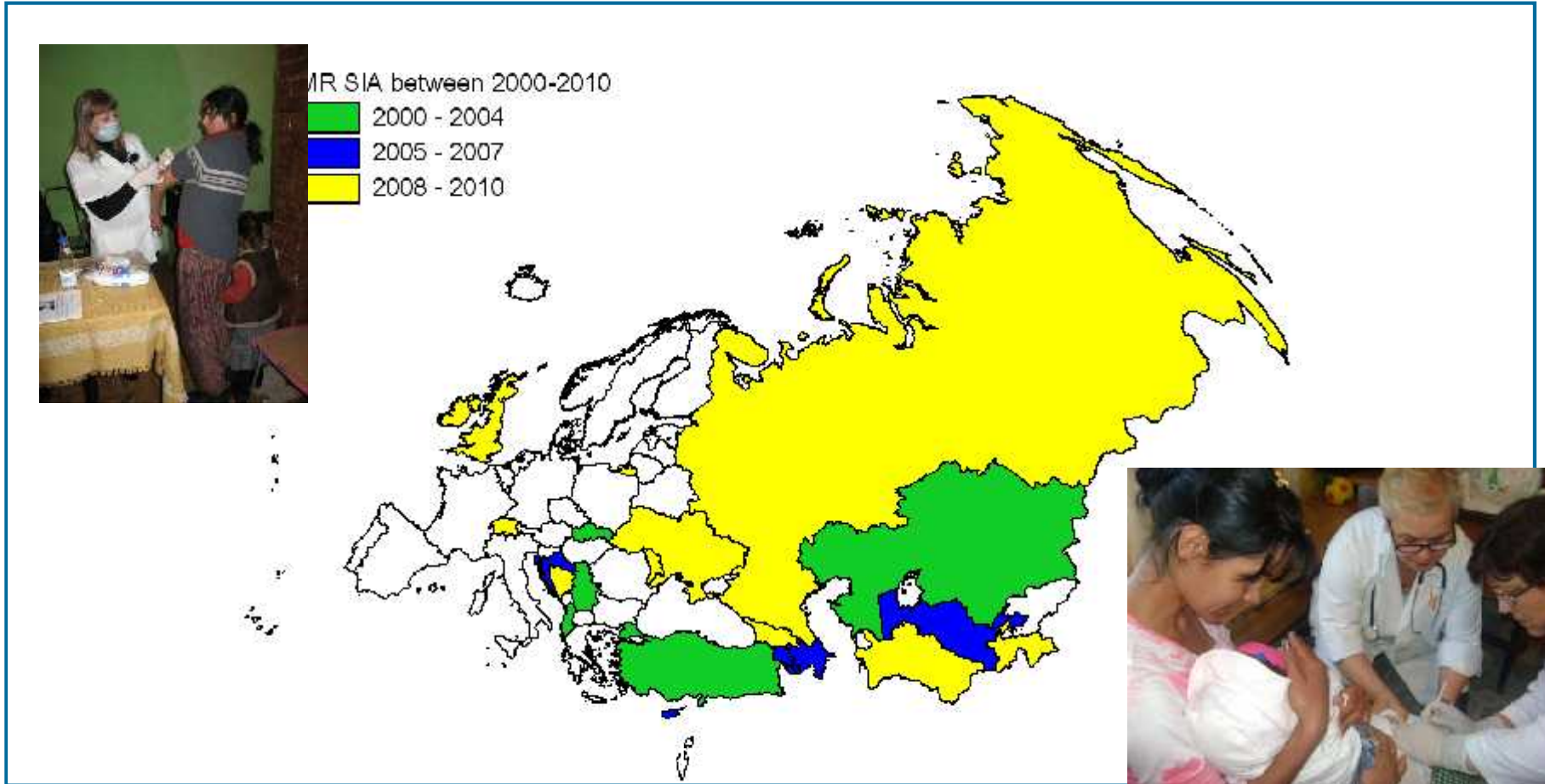


Strateji 2:

- Surveyansı güçlendirmek;
- Rehber hazırlanması
- Eğitimler düzenlenmesi
- Bilgi paylaşımı



Strateji 3: Duyarlı nüfusu olan ülkelerde destek aşılama kampanyalarının planlanması





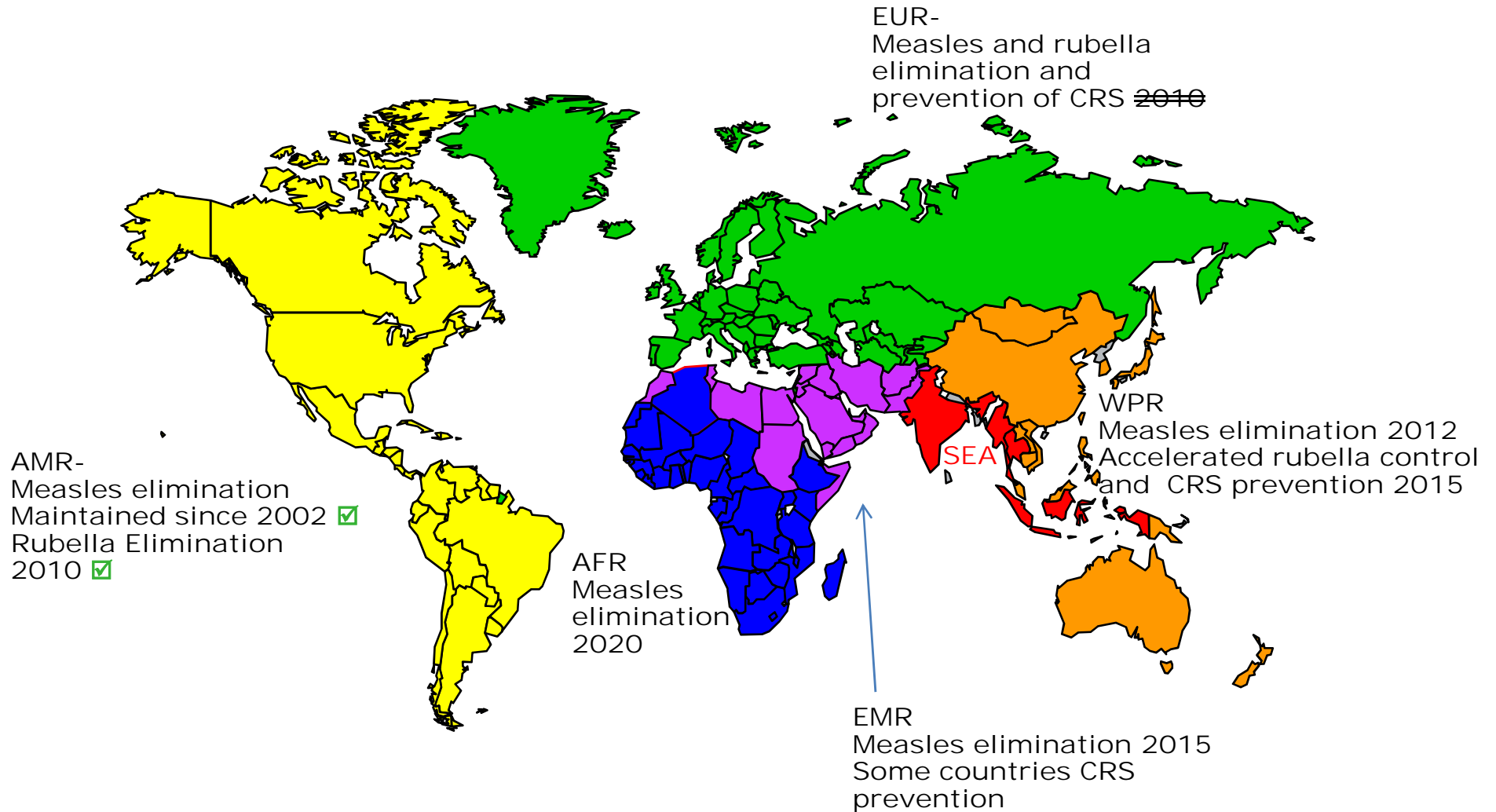
Strateji 4.; Avrupa İmmunizasyon Haftası

- Aşılanmanın önemi ile ilgili eğitimler düzenlenmesi 2005 yılında 6 ülke katılırken bu sayı 2011 yılında 52 ye çıkmıştır.



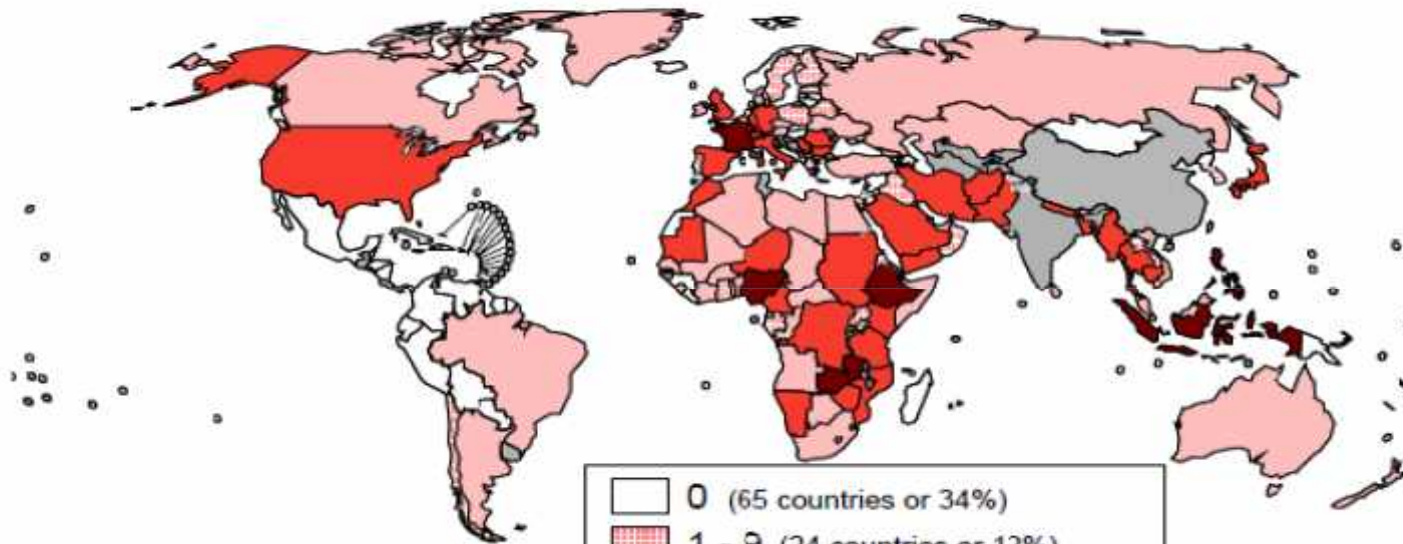
Dünyadaki durum...

DSÖ Bölgelerinin Kızamık&KRS Eliminasyon hedefleri 2011



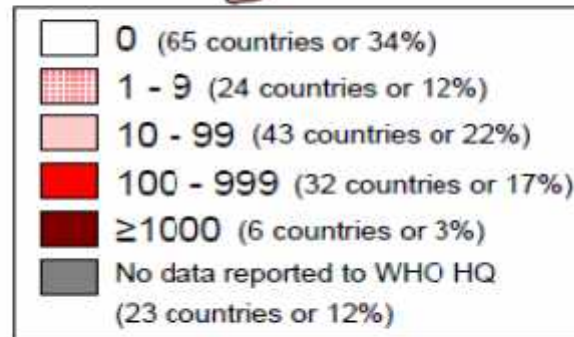
Dünyada Kızamık

Number of Reported Measles Cases with onset date from
Oct 2010 to Apr 2011



Timor-Leste:

As of 4 May 2011: 234 cases and 4 deaths reported



Data source: surveillance DEF file
Data in HQ as of 11 May 2011

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.
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Reported Measles Cases by WHO region 2010, 2011, as of 11 May 2011

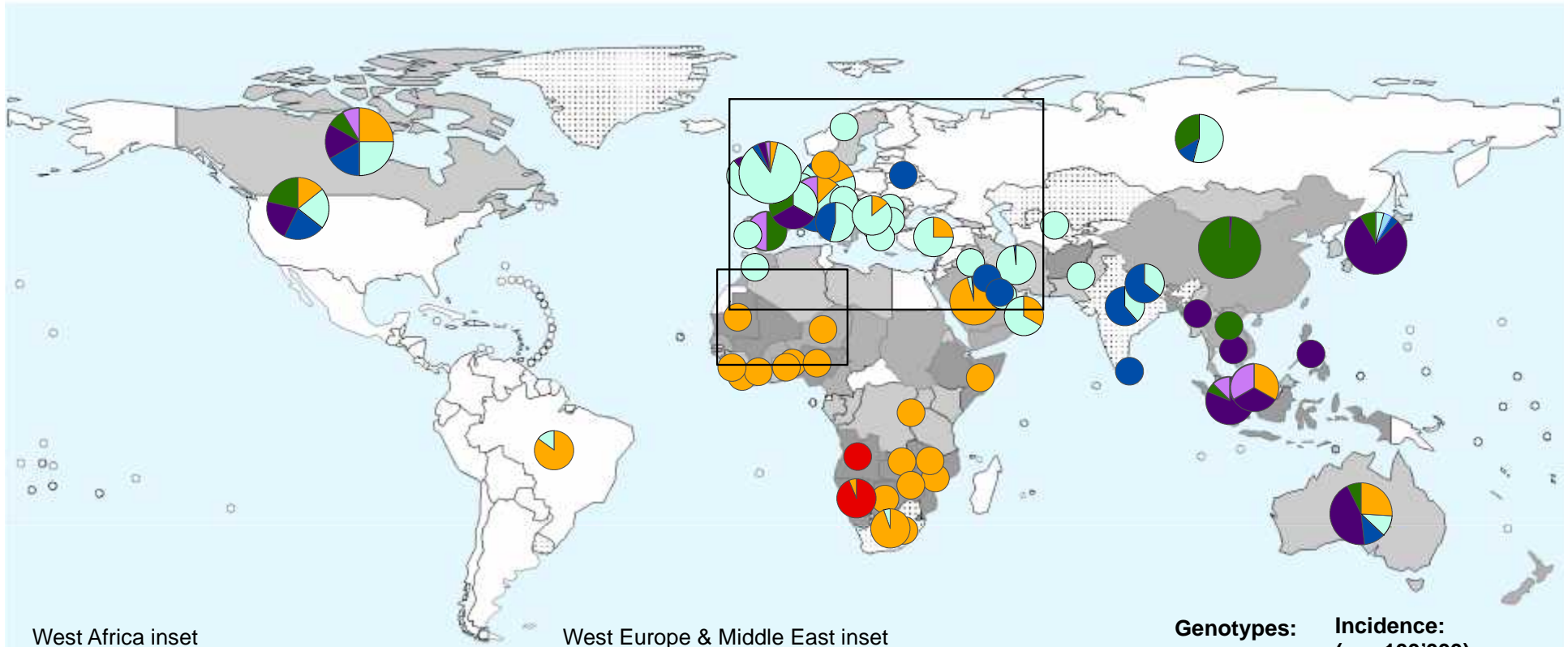
2010

WHO region	Member states reported (expected)	Total suspected	Total measles	Clinically confirmed	epidemiological link	Laboratory confirmed	Data received
African Region	39 (46)	148800	127198	5270	111025	10903	May-11
Region of the Americas	33 (35)	20205	252	0	0	252	May-11
Eastern Mediterranean Region	21 (21)	15982	6697	1337	860	4500	May-11
European Region	49 (53)	31350	30826	25076	1094	4656	May-11
South-East Asia Region	10 (11)	36738	39220	36526	0	2694	May-11
Western Pacific Region	27 (27)	67568	10320	5348	273	4699	May-11
Total	179 (193)	322443	214513	73557	113252	27704	

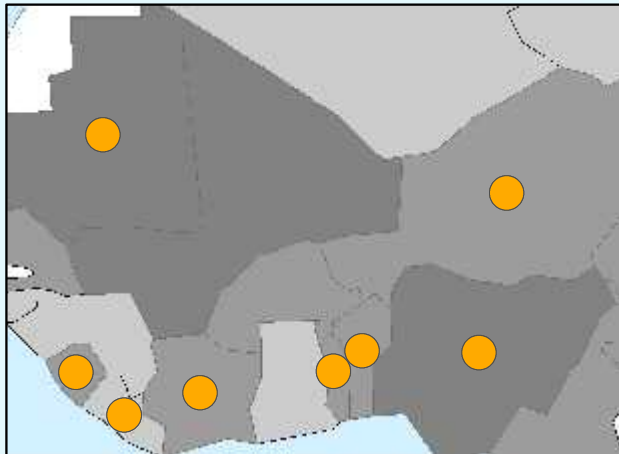
2011

WHO region	Member states reported (expected)	Total suspected	Total measles	Clinically confirmed	epidemiological link	Laboratory confirmed	Data received
African Region	36 (46)	13059	8484	4269	2739	1476	May-11
Region of the Americas	30 (35)	3675	131	0	0	131	May-11
Eastern Mediterranean Region	19 (21)	3781	2039	401	471	1167	May-11
European Region	44 (53)	7039	6992	3927	469	2596	May-11
South-East Asia Region	8 (11)	3307	3485	3047	0	438	May-11
Western Pacific Region	27 (27)	10016	4260	2267	84	1909	May-11
Total	164 (193)	40877	25391	13911	3763	7717	

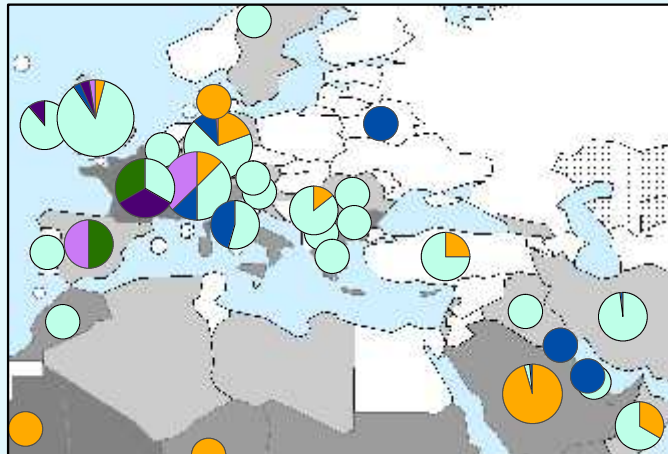
Distribution of Measles Genotypes 2010



West Africa inset



West Europe & Middle East inset



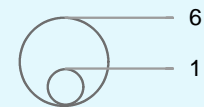
Genotypes:

- B2
- B3
- d11
- D4
- D5
- D8
- D9
- G3
- H1

**Incidence:
(per 100'000)**

- <0.1
- 0.1 - <1
- 1 - <5
- 5
- No data reported

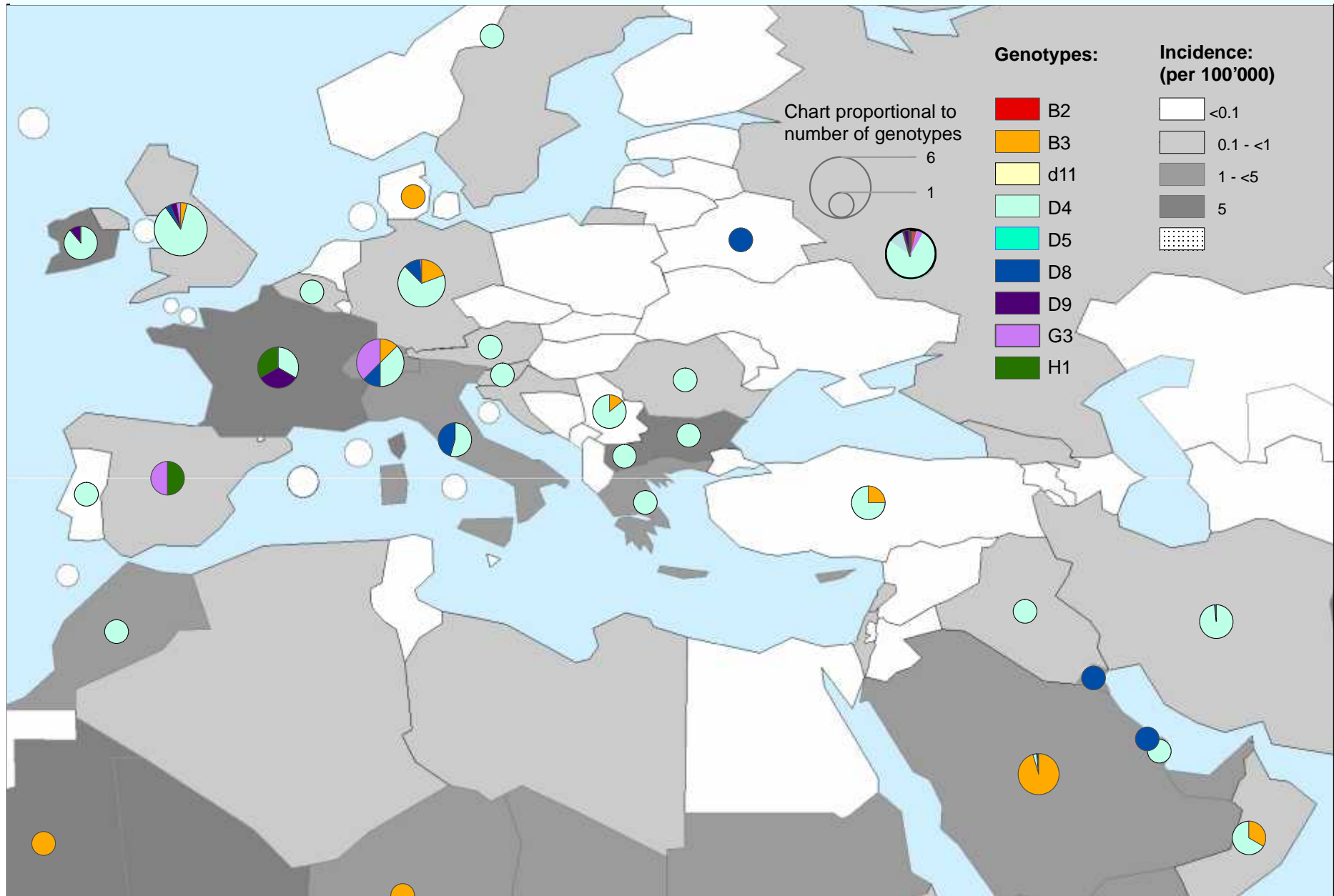
Chart proportional to number of genotypes



**Acknowledgements: LabNet,
P Chenoweth, O Beauvais**

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Distribution of reported measles genotypes, 2010

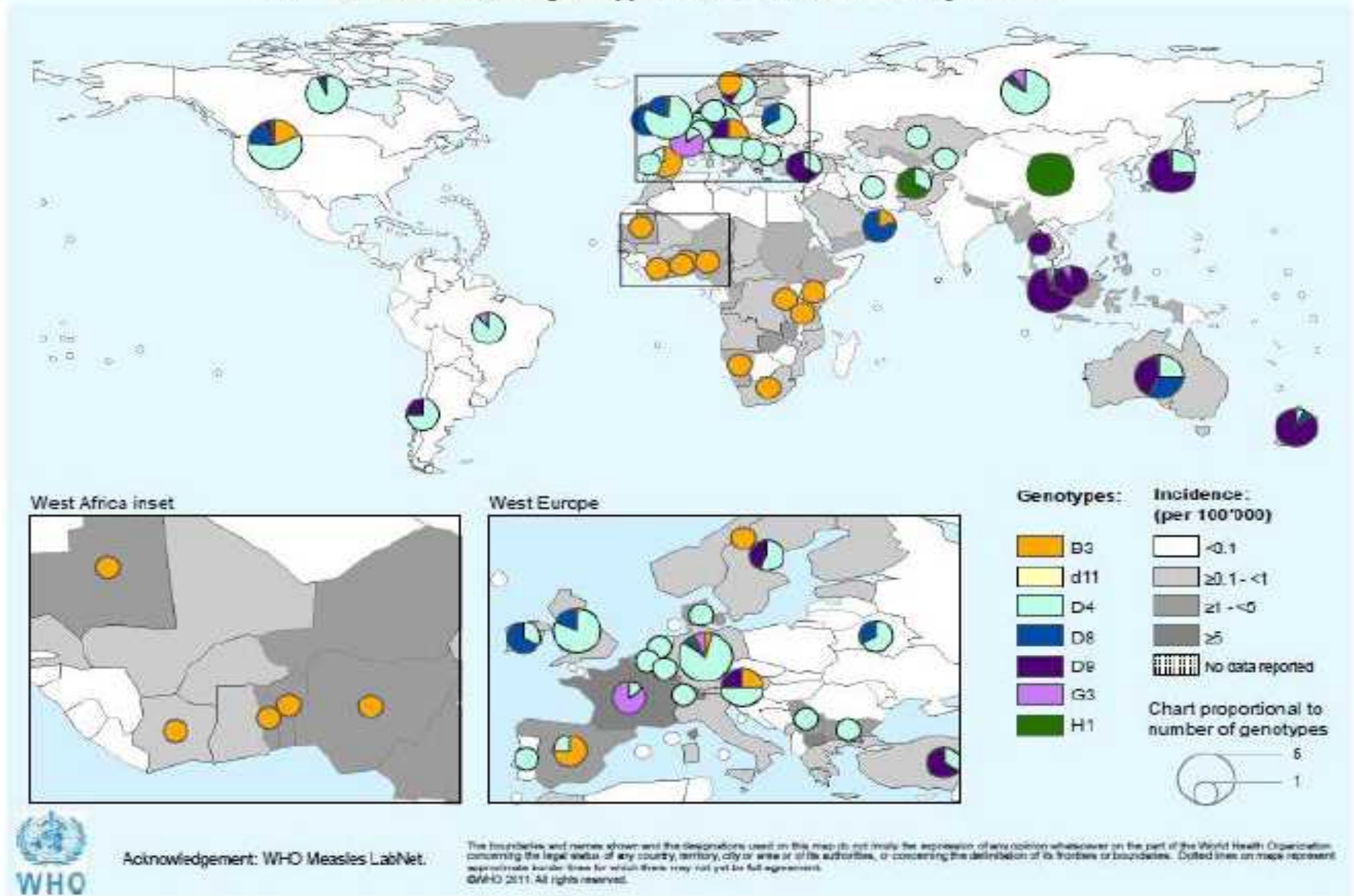


Acknowledgements: WHO LabNet,
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Distribution of measles genotypes, as of 4 August 2011

Distribution of measles genotypes, 2011. Data as of 4 August 2011



TEŞEKKÜRLER...

❖ **MERKEZ VE BÖLGE KIZAMIK**

LABORATUVARLARINDAKİ ÇALIŞMA ARKADAŞLARIMA...

❖ **TEMEL SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ GENEL
MÜDÜRLÜĞÜNDEKİ MESLEKTAŞLARIMA**

DR.ASLIHAN COŞKUN,

DR. PERVİN ÖZELÇİ,

DR. MEHMET ALİ TORUNOĞLU



SABRINIZ İÇİN TEŞEKKÜRLER...