



**ECCMID 2017**

# MEASLES OUTBREAK IN SOUTHERN ITALY: CAMPANIA REGION, 2016.



Carannante Novella, Lo Vecchio Andrea, Tascini Carlo, Cambriglia Maria Donata, Rescigno Carolina, Lanzieri Pignataro Fabio, Silvestri Candida, Mascolo Silvia, Baggieri Melissa, Nicoletti Loredana, Bella Antonino, Rossi Marco, Attanasio Vittorio, Sozio Emanuela, Magurano Fabio, Guarino Alfredo

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**Background:** Measles is a vaccine-preventable disease related to about 25-30% complications. Despite WHO declared measles eradicable within 2015, between July 1<sup>st</sup>2015 and June 30<sup>th</sup>2016, 1818 cases of measles were reported in the European Region of WHO. Italy accounted for about a third of all cases (n=572, 31%) with an incidence peak in the first 6 months of 2016

**Material/Methods:** Adults and children patients admitted to the Cotugno Hospital and to the Unit of Pediatric Infectious Diseases of the University Federico II in Naples from January to September 2016

**Results:** In the first nine months of 2016, 584 cases in Italy of which 404 were confirmed by serology (69%). In Campania, 145 cases were notified accounting for 25% of all Italian cases (2,5 cases /100.000 inhabitants). 83 patients: 56 children 27 adults, median age 14,65±13 years), epidemic peak in February 2016. 93% patients did not receive vaccination. National Reference Lab for Measles and Rubella performed molecular diagnosis confirming infection on 25/25 clinical samples. Phylogenetic analysis showed that 23 strains belonged to the genotype B3 and one to the genotype D8

Complication	
Conjunctivitis	53 %
Interstitial pneumonia	43%
Trombocytopenia	28%
Diarrhea	20%
Bacterial pneumonia	8%
Hepatitis	7%
Encephalitis	1 case
Myocarditis	1 case

Cases of Measles 2016	
Italy	584 cases
Campania	145 cases (2,5 cases /100.000 inhabitants) 93% No vaccination

**Conclusions:** Inadequate vaccination coverage could explain the virus circulation in Campania as well as in European areas. Vaccination rates of 78% and 83% were reported in 2014 and 2015, respectively, in Campania region. In order to interrupt the spread of the disease, WHO eradication plan and actively promote vaccination in susceptible population.



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