

आर्याजकः जिल्ला स्वास्थ्य कार्यालय, अ

Rubella at a Glance Nepal, 2018

mainal

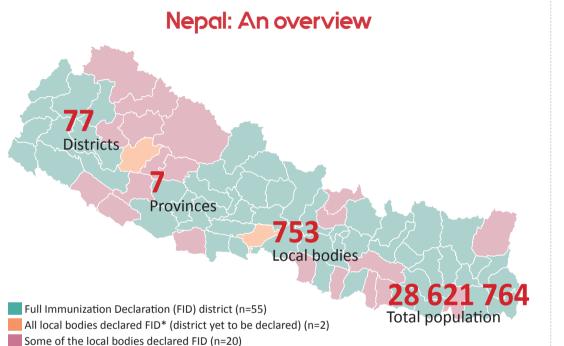


World Health Organization

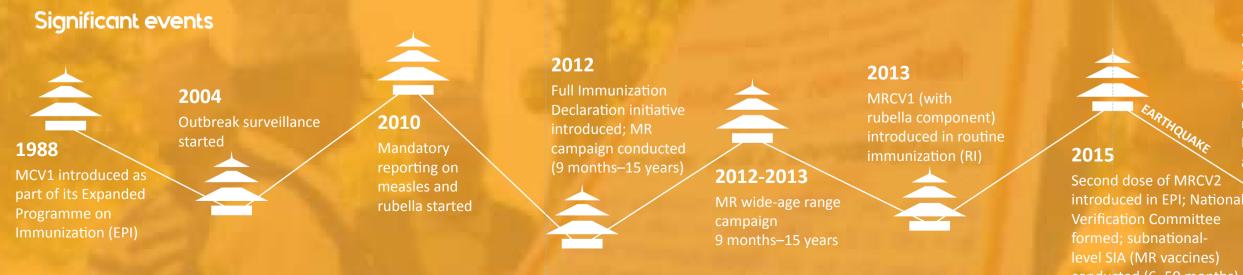
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR South-East Asia

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*As per current federalization structure, district structure is kept. However, two districts Nawalparasi and Rukum are divided. Nawalparasi district declared FID in Feb 2014, which is divided into Nawalparasi-E and Nawalparasi-W. not shaded on the map as FID district High MR1 coverage (~90%) is the backbone of the high impact immunization interventions. Rubella cases have been reduced by 98% in 2017 compared to its base year 2008. This has been made possible by the joint efforts of political leaders, health workers, community members and international organizations. Population immunity in the general population has also been sustained at relatively high levels, thus gifting a rubella-free legacy to the future generations.



1 main office 15 field offices* **79** active surveillance sites **735** weekly reporting sites 1149 informers 1 WHO-accredited MR laboratory (and 1 proficient laboratory with accreditation in the process)

Measles and rubella/ **CRS** surveillance

*Field offices of WHO-IPD

2016

Subnational-level conducted (9–59 months); National Public Health Laboratory last

conducted (6–59 months)

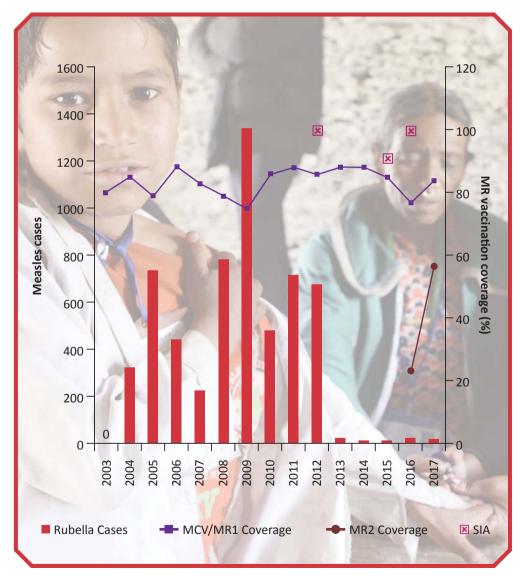
2018

19 confirmed rubella cases

2018

and CRS

MR vaccination coverage and no. of confirmed rubella cases*



* Includes lab-confirmed and clinically compatible cases



Immunity profile by birth cohort in Nepal, 2017





预览已结束, 完整报告链接和二维码如下:

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_25463

What made Nepal successful in controlling rubella?

- Strong leadership
- Careful planning and implementation
- Strong health system
- A passionate workforce that took ownership of the programme
- Community participation
- Quality assurance
- Careful monitoring

