



News Release

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Latest measles cases published as part of national catch-up programme

The first monthly confirmed case data for the North West region is published today, as part of the national MMR catch –up programme. The figures show a further 64 cases of the preventable, infectious disease, on top of 199 cases from January to March this year.

In England there were 288 cases in April, bringing the total number so far in 2013 to 962. This continues the trend seen since early 2012 with monthly totals around the highest recorded levels seen since 1994. The regions most affected continue to be the North West and North East where there have been outbreaks of the infection.

In line with trends across the country, the number of cases of measles has continued to rise in the North West region. Since the beginning of 2013 up to the end of April, 263 cases were confirmed following a total of 868 cases in 2012. The majority of confirmed cases in 2012 were attributed to outbreaks seen in Cheshire & Merseyside and parts of Lancashire. (*See notes in editors for breakdown by local authority*).

The national catch-up programme to increase MMR vaccination uptake in children and teenagers who are unvaccinated has so far resulted in more than 95 per cent of GP practices across England ordering additional doses of the vaccine – more than 200,000 extra in total.

The catch-up programme, run by Public Health England, NHS England, the Department of Health, and local authorities, aims to prevent measles outbreaks by giving MMR to as many unvaccinated and partially vaccinated 10-16 year olds as possible.

This age group are most at risk of measles due to the fall in coverage of MMR that occurred in the late 1990s and early 2000s when concern around the discredited link between autism and the vaccine was widespread.

During this period, vaccination uptake fell to as low as 80 per cent in 2005, with lower rates in some parts of the country. Today MMR coverage among five year olds in England is at its highest recorded levels, with 94 per cent receiving one dose and 90 per cent receiving two doses.

Dr Paul Cleary, Consultant Epidemiologist from Public Health England, said: “Our ambition is to vaccinate 95 per cent of 10-16 year olds in time for the next school year. Local public health teams have been working hard to encourage uptake with children and teenagers in the North West. The message to parents who think their child may not be fully immunised is to check today and book an appointment with your GP. The vaccine is there ready to be used and could save your child’s life. Measles is a serious illness and can lead to serious complications, including hospitalisation in more than one in five cases among teens this year.

“We are getting regular feedback from the local NHS teams about what is happening on the ground and are encouraged by the very high levels of involvement by GP practices across the North West. We will shortly be getting results from a new monitoring system that will tell us the number of vaccines given to children.

“We are continuing to work closely with NHS partners to ensure we have accurate records of children who have missed vaccination, to help guide effective local decision making about possible additional targeted activity.”

In some areas affected by recent local outbreaks, such as the North East and North West, the NHS had already started to run campaigns in schools. In Greater Manchester for example, 32 schools have initiated schools based vaccination programmes, reaching 1,200 children.

ENDS

Notes to editors

Table 1: Confirmed cases of measles by month and year with a comparison to the previous years by Local Authority for **Cheshire and Merseyside**

	Number by Month				Year					
	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Year to date (up to 30 th April)		Previous year (2012 up to 30 th April)		Previous year – total 2012	
					No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate
Cheshire & Merseyside	2	3	4	28	37	4.67	225	28.2	581	24.1
Cheshire East	0	0	0	1	1	0.82	1	0.82	15	4.05
Cheshire West and Chester	0	0	0	1	1	0.92	11	10.1	37	11.2
Halton	1	0	0	1	2	4.84	1	2.41	9	7.16
Knowsley	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	64.3	99	67.9

Rate - Cases per 100,000
Person Years

No – Number of confirmed
cases

Liverpool	0	0	2	5	7	4.57	140	90.9	307	65.9
Sefton	0	0	2	17	19	21.1	28	30.9	71	25.9
St. Helens	0	1	0	1	2	3.47	6	10.3	19	10.8
Warrington	1	2	0	2	5	7.50	1	1.49	6	2.96
Wirral	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5.67	18	5.63

Table 2: Confirmed cases of measles by month, quarter and year with a comparison to the previous years by Local Authority for **Greater Manchester**

	Number by Month					Year				
	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Year to date (up to 30 th April)		Previous year (2012 up to 30 th April)		Previous year – total 2012	
					Annualised rate per 100,000 person years		Annualised rate per 100,000 person years		No	Rate
					No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate
Greater Manchester	54	42	29	28	153	17.3	13	1.46	159	5.92
Bolton	4	0	0	5	9	9.87	1	1.09	74	26.7
Bury	0	0	0	1	1	1.64	0	0	5	2.70
Manchester	0	1	0	0	1	0.60	4	2.41	17	3.38
Oldham	1	0	0	0	1	1.35	0	0	1	0.44
Rochdale	0	0	0	1	1	1.44	0	0	3	1.42
Salford	28	4	0	0	32	41.5	1	1.29	4	1.71
Stockport	0	0	6	2	8	8.59	3	3.20	6	2.12
Tameside	0	3	0	1	4	5.54	0	0	4	1.82
Trafford	3	1	1	1	6	8.04	4	5.33	7	3.08
Wigan	18	33	22	17	90	86.1	0	0	38	12.0

Rate – Cases per 100,000 person years

No – Number of confirmed cases

Table 3: Confirmed cases of measles by month, quarter and year with a comparison to the previous years by Local Authority for **Cumbria and Lancashire**

	Number by Month				Year					
	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Year to date (up to 30 th April)		Previous year (2012 up to 30 th April)		Previous year – total 2012	
					No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate
Cumbria & Lancashire	8	6	28	31	73	11.3	5	0.77	128	6.53
Allerdale	0	0	0	1	1	3.2	0	0	0	0
Barrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blackburn with Darwen	0	0	0	1	1	2.1	0	0	6	4.1
Blackpool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7.0
Burnley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carlisle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	16.7
Chorley	0	0	2	0	2	5.7	0	0	3	2.8
Copeland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8.5	2	2.8
Eden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	19.0
Fylde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3.9
Hyndburn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lancaster	0	2	25	25	52	114.8	0	0	39	28.3
Pendle	3	0	0	0	3	10.2	0	0	1	1.1
Preston	2	0	0	0	2	4.3	1	2.2	14	10.0
Ribble Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7.0
Rossendale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Lakeland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Ribble	0	0	0	1	1	2.8	0	0	4	3.7
West Lancashire	1	4	0	3	8	22.0	2	5.5	13	11.8
Wyre	2	0	1	0	3	8.5	0	0	1	0.9

Rate – Cases per 100,000 person years

No – Number of confirmed cases

1. The number of vaccinations ordered cannot be broken down to a regional / local level.
2. The number of extra doses of the vaccine being ordered by GPs across England comes from ImmForm, the vaccine ordering website. It details the number of orders for MMR which have been taken since the catch-up programme was announced, minus the number that would have been ordered for the routine programme.
3. The catch-up programme sets out a national framework within which local teams – led by NHS England Area Teams, working alongside Directors of Public Health in Local Government, and supported by PHE Centres – are producing tailored plans to identify and give MMR to unvaccinated and partially vaccinated 10-16 year olds through GPs and/or school programmes. Local intelligence may reveal the need to expand the focus of the catch-up activity beyond the 10-16 year old age groups and where this is recognised, further local action will be taken.
4. Key resources for healthcare professionals involved in the MMR catch up programme are available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england/series/MMR-catch-up-programme-2013>.
5. A table of confirmed cases of Measles, Mumps and Rubella 1996-2012 is available from: http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&HPAwebStandard/HPAweb_C/1195733833790
6. The PHE Health Protection Report articles on measles cases in April 2013 (including cases by region and age group) and measles, mumps and rubella cases for quarter 1 (January-March 2013) are available from the press office under embargo.
7. For more information on measles and MMR, visit: <http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/Measles/> or <http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/Measles/Pages/Introduction.aspx>
8. A Facebook page, www.facebook.com/getvaccinatedEngland has also been set up for parents with any questions about the MMR vaccine we are using #getthemmr with partners on Twitter.
9. Public Health England is a new executive agency of the Department of Health that took up its full responsibilities on 1 April, 2013. PHE works with national and local government, industry and the NHS to protect and improve the nation's health and support healthier choices and will be addressing inequalities by focusing on removing barriers to good health. To find out more visit our website www.gov.uk/phe, follow us on Twitter @PHE_uk.

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