Veronika Szaboova et al., Clin Microbiol 2016, 5:5(Suppl)
http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2327-5073.C1.025

6th Clinical Microbiology Conference

Mumps as a new epidemiological problem in Slovakia

Veronika Szaboova, Martin Novak, Viera Svihrova and Henrieta Hudeckova
Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

Over the past several decades epidemiological situation in Slovakia was affected by vaccination using combine M-M-R vaccine (against measles, mumps and rubella). Obligatory measles vaccination started in Slovakia in 1969, against rubella in 1984 and mumps vaccination in 1987 with bivalent vaccine (against measles and mumps). In Slovakia trivalent vaccine (M-M-R) has been used since 1992. Objectives of our work were to describe the impact of vaccination strategy on mumps incidence at national level and to assess the risk factors. The data were collected from the Epidemiological Information System of the Slovak Republic (EPIS). Until 1988 a few thousands cases of parotiditis per year occurred in Slovakia. After introduction of the vaccination in 1987, a declining trend and gradual transfer of the disease to the older age groups were observed. Several hundreds of cases were reported from 1988 to 1998, only a few dozens of cases occurred until 2006. Between 2007 and 2012 only 2-5 cases were reported in the EPIS. Change occurred in 2013 with incidence from 218 (4.03/100000) to 1707 (31.49/100000) in 2015. In the long term vaccination coverage against measles, mumps and rubella according to the years of birth is 99%. Last controlled cohorts (2011, 2012 & 2013) showed a decline in vaccination coverage to 96% at national, below 95% at regional level. M-M-R vaccine applied to the children (MCV1) and adolescents (MCV2) plays a significant role in these diseases prevention and elimination. Risk factors influencing mumps outbreaks are a decrease in vaccination coverage and risk population groups (little children and minority population).

publichealth.veronica@gmail.com

Notes: