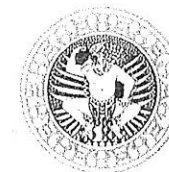


# ADVERSE EVENT FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION DURING MEASLES RUBELLA VACCINE CAMPAIGN IN EAST JAVA PROVINCE INDONESIA

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## BACKGROUND

- Indonesia introduces MR vaccine as the replacement for measles vaccine in 2017.
- The introduction was started with a mass campaign in Java Island.
- In East Java, the second most populated province in the island, there were more than 8 millions 9 months – 15 years old children.
- The MR vaccine was imported from Serum Institute of India

## AIM

To report the Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI) during the MR campaign in East Java Province

DISTRICTS	NUMBER OF CASES
Banyuwangi	3
Blitar	47
Bondowoso	2
Kediri	1
Lamongan	5
Lumajang	5
Malang	2
Malang City	1
Pamekasan	2
Probolinggo	2
Probolinggo City	2
Trenggalek	1
Tulungagung	4
Surabaya	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86</b>

## METHODS

- The data were collected from 38 (all) district health offices in East Java Province
- From 1 August - 1 December 2017.
- The source of primary data were the community health centers, hospitals, private clinics, the medical doctors, and the family of the patients.
- For each case, the district health officers filled the AEFI forms, checked the vaccine and the procedures, and visited the home of the patients.
- Later, the data were also analyzed by the East Java Provincial AEFI Committee. Serious events were all cases in which the children hospitalized or died or caused a big socio-politics impact in the community.

PROVINCE	VACCINATED CHILDREN	%
DKI Jakarta	2 379 298	97.25
West Java	11 624 967	95.98
Central Java	8 197 216	104.57
DI Jogjakarta	756 739	97.58
East Java	8 944 291	105.62
Banten	3 149 193	94.79
<b>ALL JAVA</b>	<b>35 051 704</b>	<b>100.25</b>

## RESULTS

- During the campaign period, 8,944,291 children were immunized.
- Serious and non-serious AEFI reports came from only 20 among 38 districts (52.6%).
- There were 602 non serious (incidence rate 0.0067%) and 86 serious (incidence rate 0.00096%) events.
- Six children died (3 because of encephalitis, 1 case with cyanotic spell – congenital heart disease, 1 children with sepsis, 1 because of intracranial bleeding), but the final analysis on all death cases did not find any relation with the vaccine.
- Among 80 other hospitalized cases, only one diagnosis, thrombocytopenia, showed consistent causal to immunization.
- Diagnosis of indeterminate cases: optic neuritis
- Until December 2017, one patient with transverse myelitis has been hospitalized for more than 4 months with mechanical ventilation.

## KEYWORDS

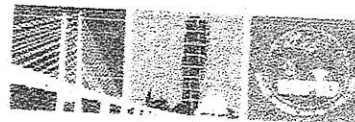
antimeasles IgM, oral swab, field-based screening test, children

## DISCUSSION

- Congenital Rubella Syndrome (CRS) surveillance was initiated in 2015.
- Indonesia decided to change the measles vaccine (CAM70) to Measles Rubella (MR) vaccine
- Components of the new MR vaccine:
  - Measles: Edmonston-Zagreb
  - Rubella: Wistar RA 27/3
- The first step was to immunize all children 9 months old – 15 years of age in Java Island (6 provinces). The 2<sup>nd</sup> step will be the similar campaign outside Java Island (28 provinces).
- The all targets for Java and outside Java were similar, 35 millions.
- Java is the most populated island in the country.
- Most serious adverse events (SAE) of MR vaccine in East Java Province were coincidents.
- All but one survived cases were already discharged from the hospital or clinics.

## CONCLUSION

The incidence rate of AEFI during this MR vaccine campaign in East Java Province was below the international standard. More studies are needed, especially at the non-reporting districts, to reveal the underdiagnosed cases. In general, MR vaccine is safe.



## CME/CPD Certificate

This is to certify that

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