

Prospects for measles eradication

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Measles remains one of the 10 most important causes of death due to infectious diseases



Faroe Islands measles outbreak in 1846 was the first in
>60 years

Peter Panum, a Danish physician observed:

The disease is contagious

There is a 14 day incubation period

100% attack rate for susceptibles

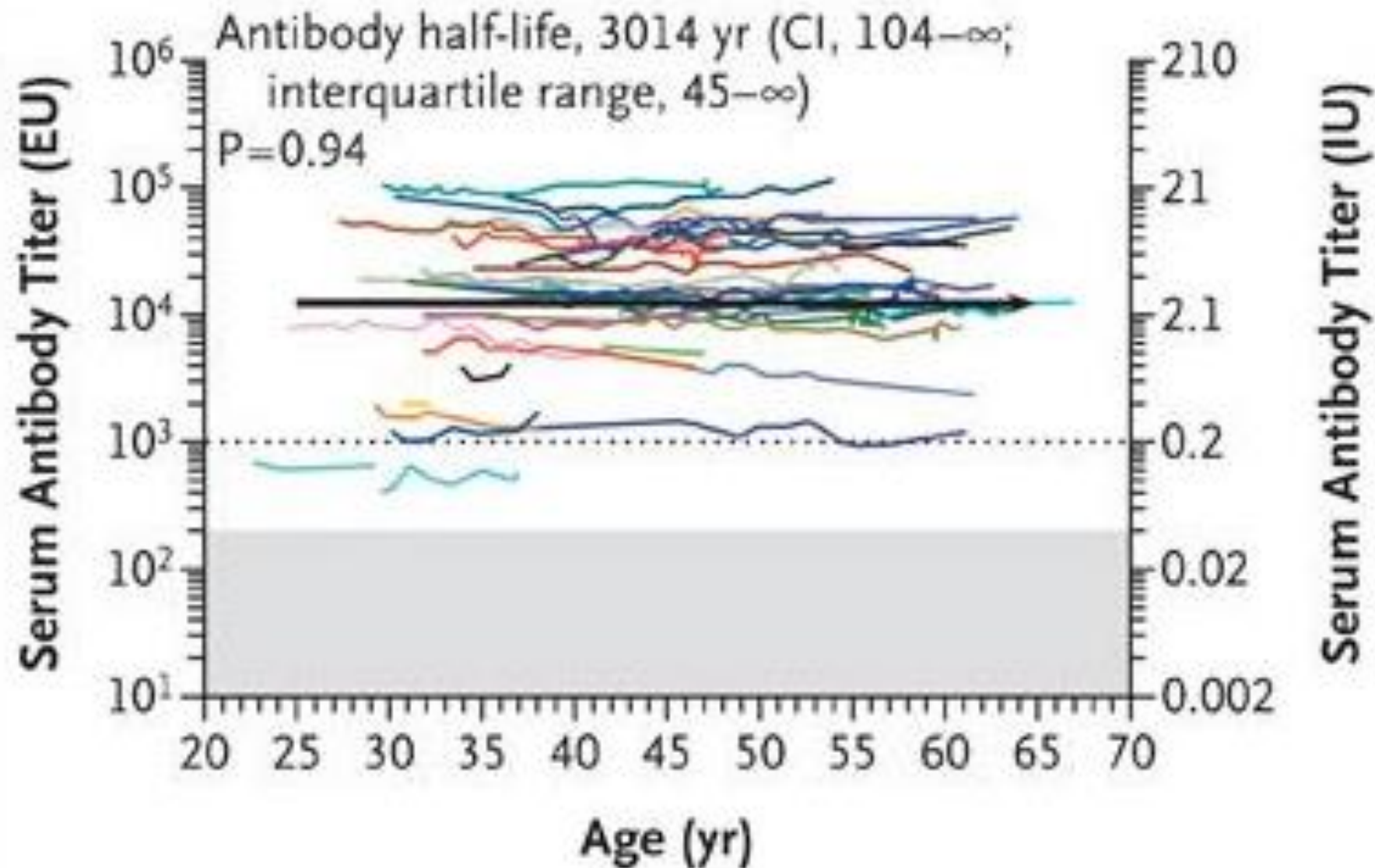
Life long immunity



R_0 for some important human viruses

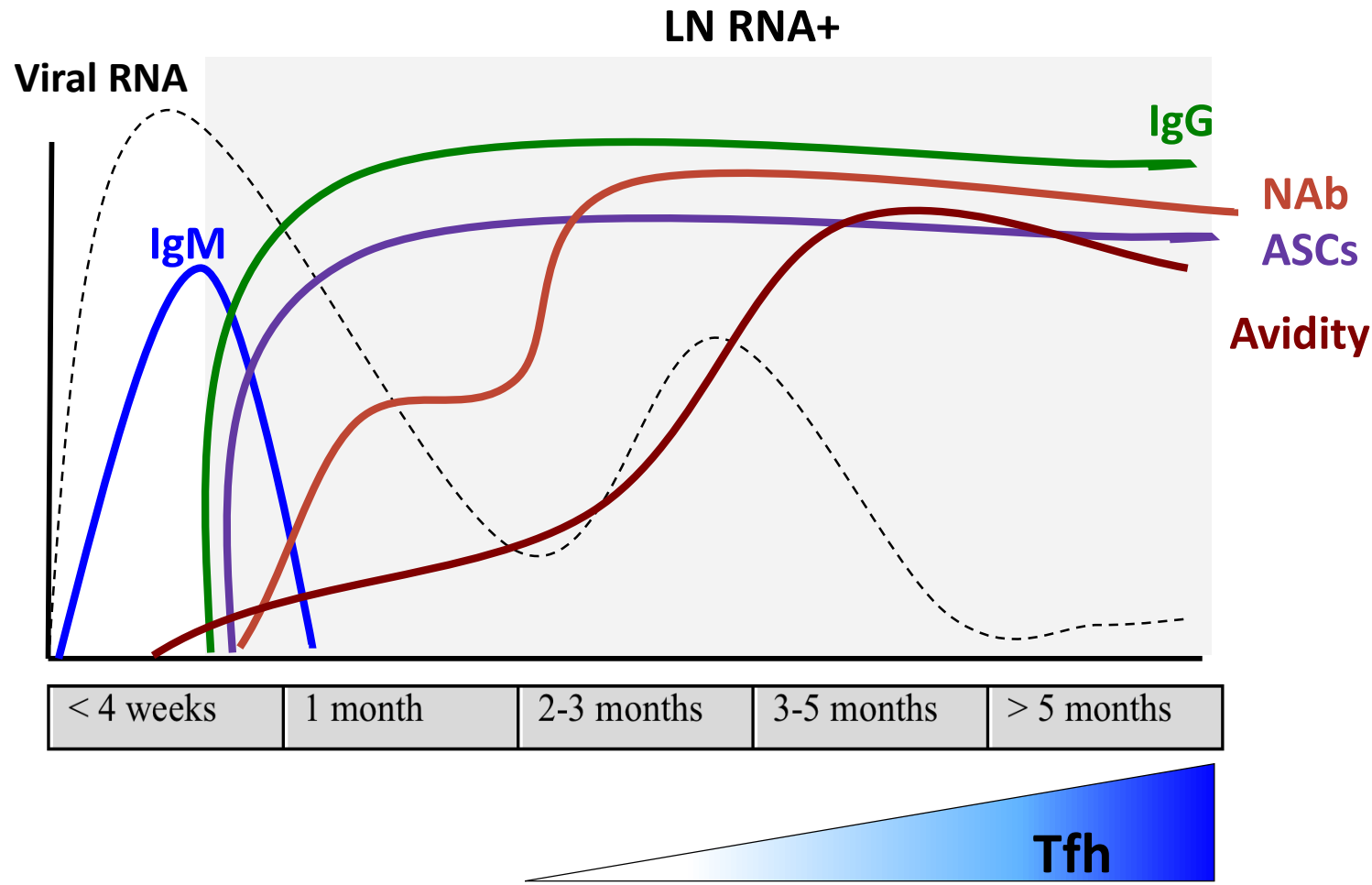
<u>Virus</u>	<u>R_0</u>
Measles	12-18
Mumps	10-12
Polio	10-15
Rubella	7-8
Smallpox	5-7
Influenza	3-4

Infection with wild type measles virus induces protective levels of antibody that are life-long

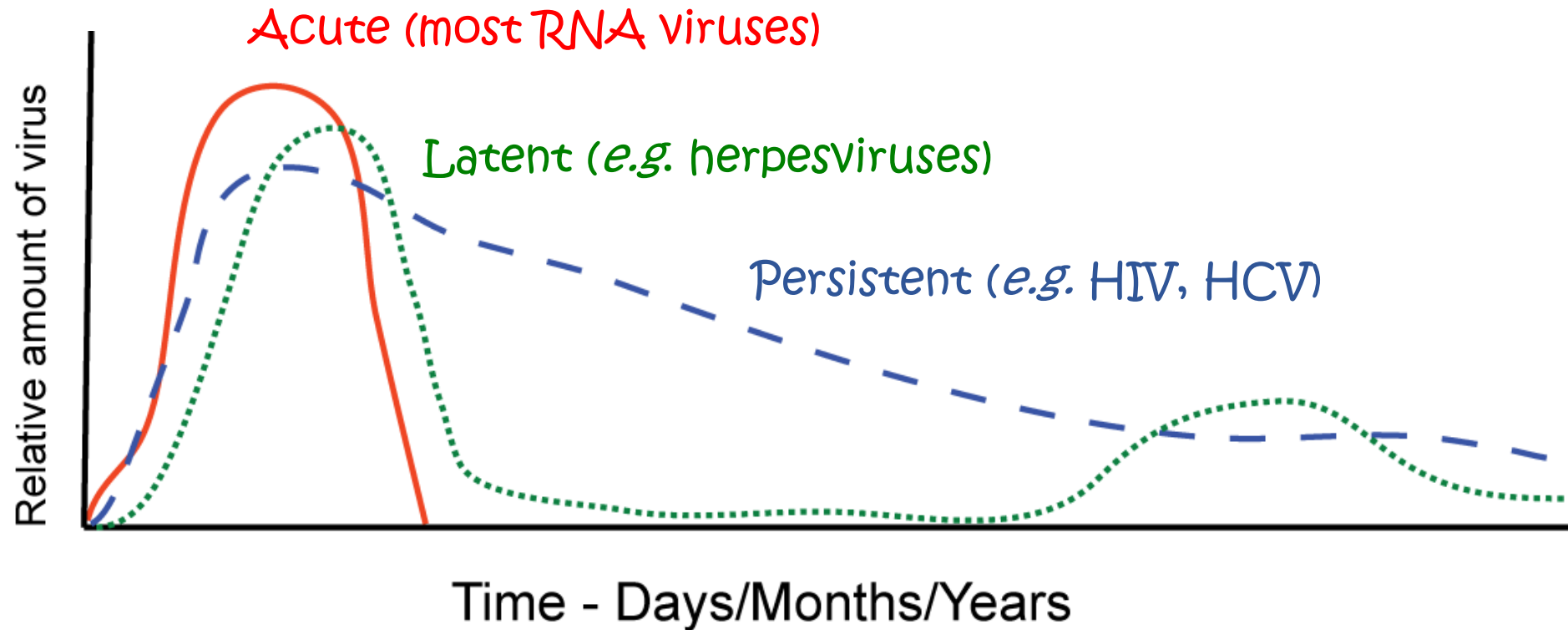


Amanna IJ et al.
Engl J Med 2007;
357:1903-1915.

Ongoing maturation of the measles virus-specific immune response over months after WT infection results in life-long immunity



Viral strategies for population-level persistence of human viruses



Characteristics of measles that affect eradication

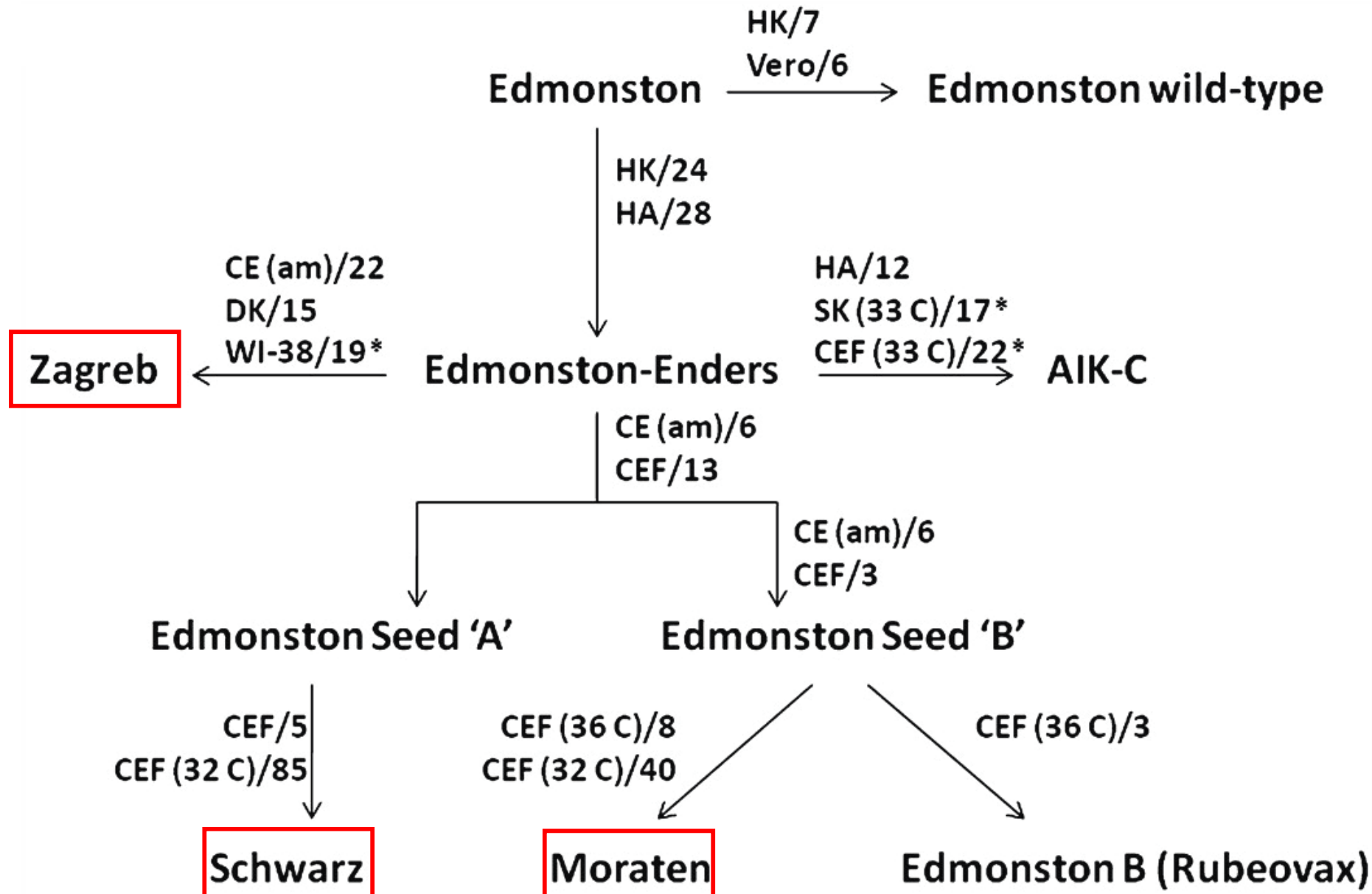
- Man - the only host
- Virus spread begins prior to onset of rash
- Permanent immunity after recovery
- Spread of virus by the respiratory route
- Transmission stops spontaneously in remote areas
- Vaccine provides long-term protection

Isolation of measles virus in culture paved the way for vaccine development

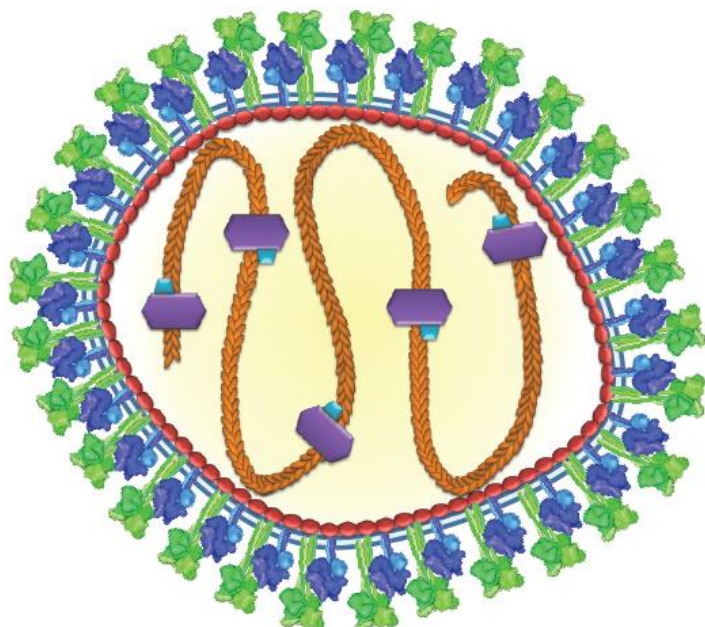








John Franklin Enders
1897–1985

Measles vaccine passage history



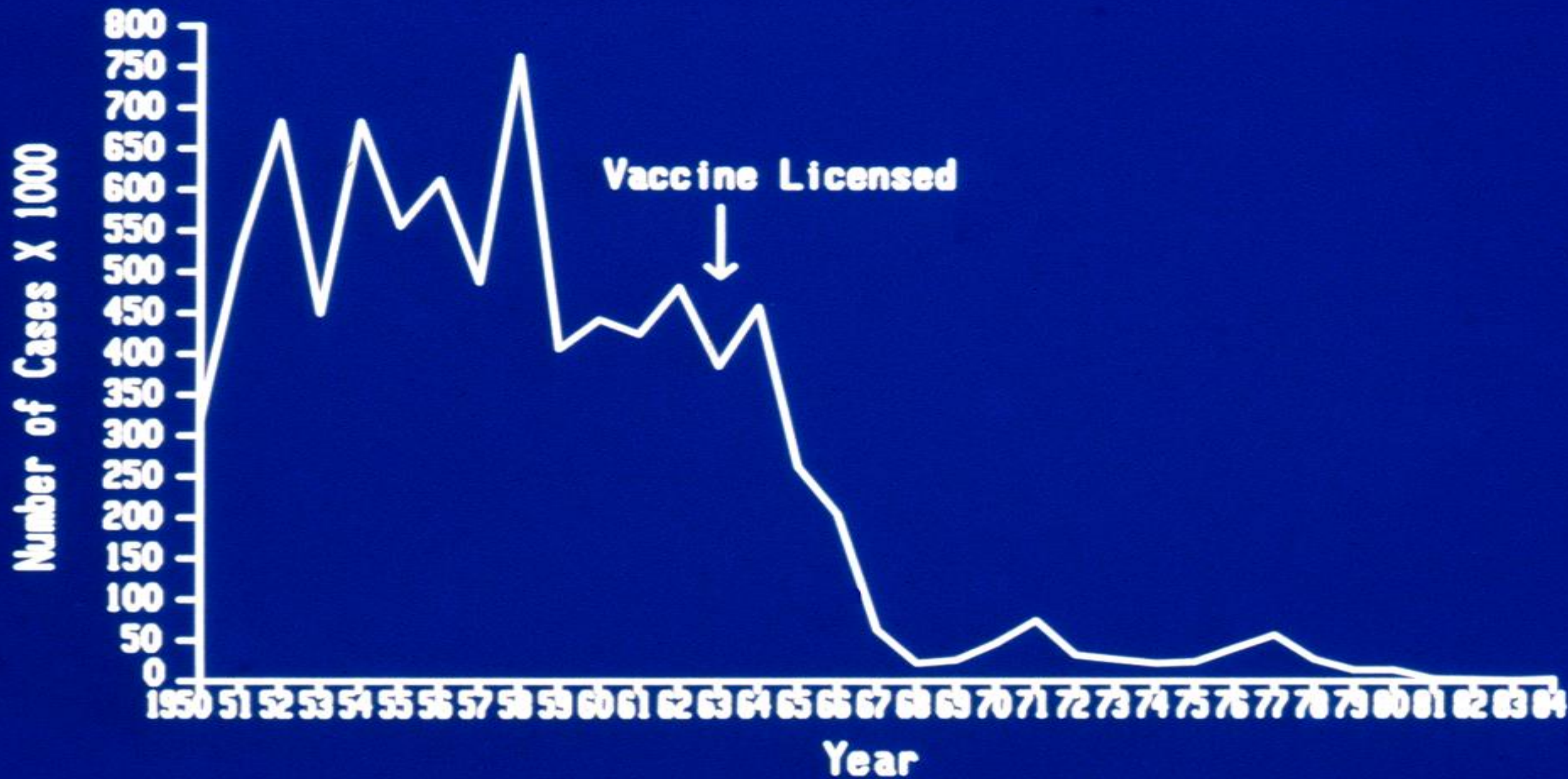
Amino acid differences from Edmonston “WT” shared by all vaccine strains



-  Nucleocapsid protein (N)
-  Phosphoprotein (P)
-  Matrix protein (M)
-  Fusion protein (F)
-  Attachment protein (H)
-  Polymerase (L)

Prot	aa	Mor	EZ	WT
N	148	G	E	E
	479	T/A	S	S
P/V	225	G	G	E
C	73	V	V	A
M	104	T	M	M
	4	T	I	I
	17	S	L	S
	61	D	D	G
	64	S	P	P
	75	F	S	S
	82	R	K	R
	89	K	K	E
	142	N	S	N
	285	M	I	M

F	163	T	A	A
	263	G	R	R
	362	Y/A	S	S
H	117	L	F	F
	211	G	G	S
	280	V	A	V
L	481	Y	Y	N
	484	T	N	T
	546	S	G	G
	331	T	I	I
	1409	A	T	A
	1649	M	R	R
	1887	D	N	N



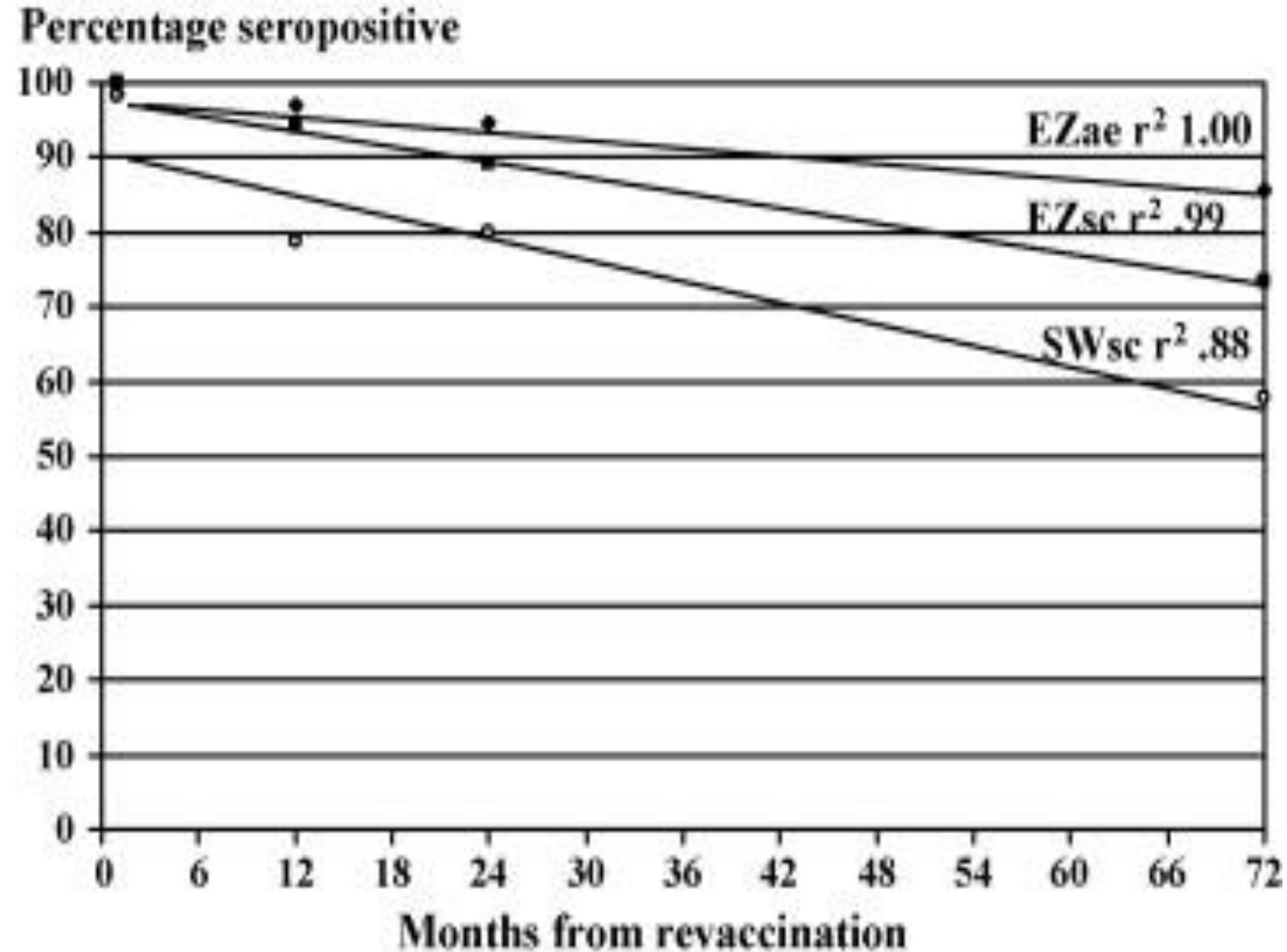
Reported measles cases, United States, 1950–1984.*

*1984 provisional data.

Current measles vaccine

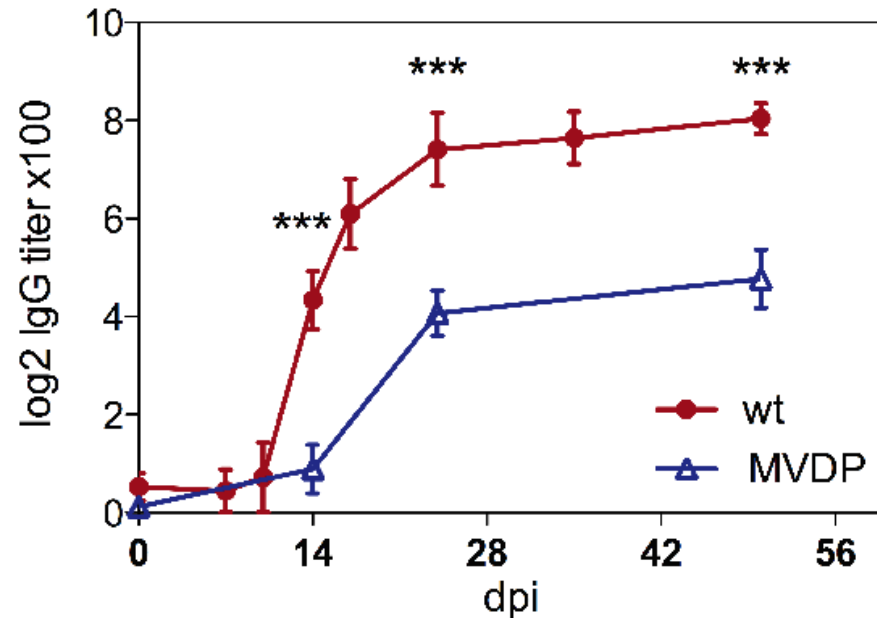
- Live attenuated virus derived from the Edmonston strain of MeV
- Requires cold chain
- Given s.c. or i.m. at 12-15 months of age
- Requires 2nd dose to assure high levels of population immunity
- Safe and efficacious

Vaccine-induced immunity is not as durable as natural immunity

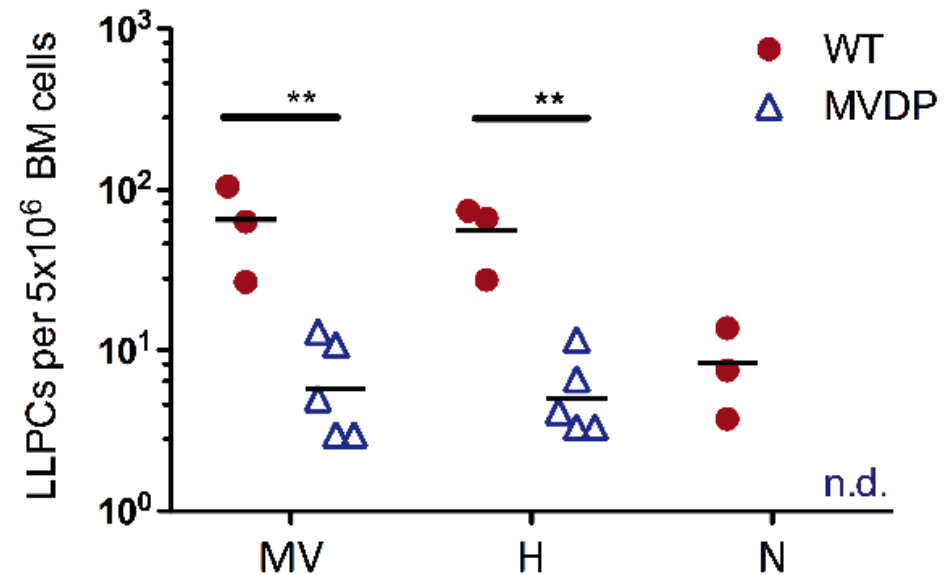


Antibody responses are better after wild type MeV than vaccine MeV lung infection

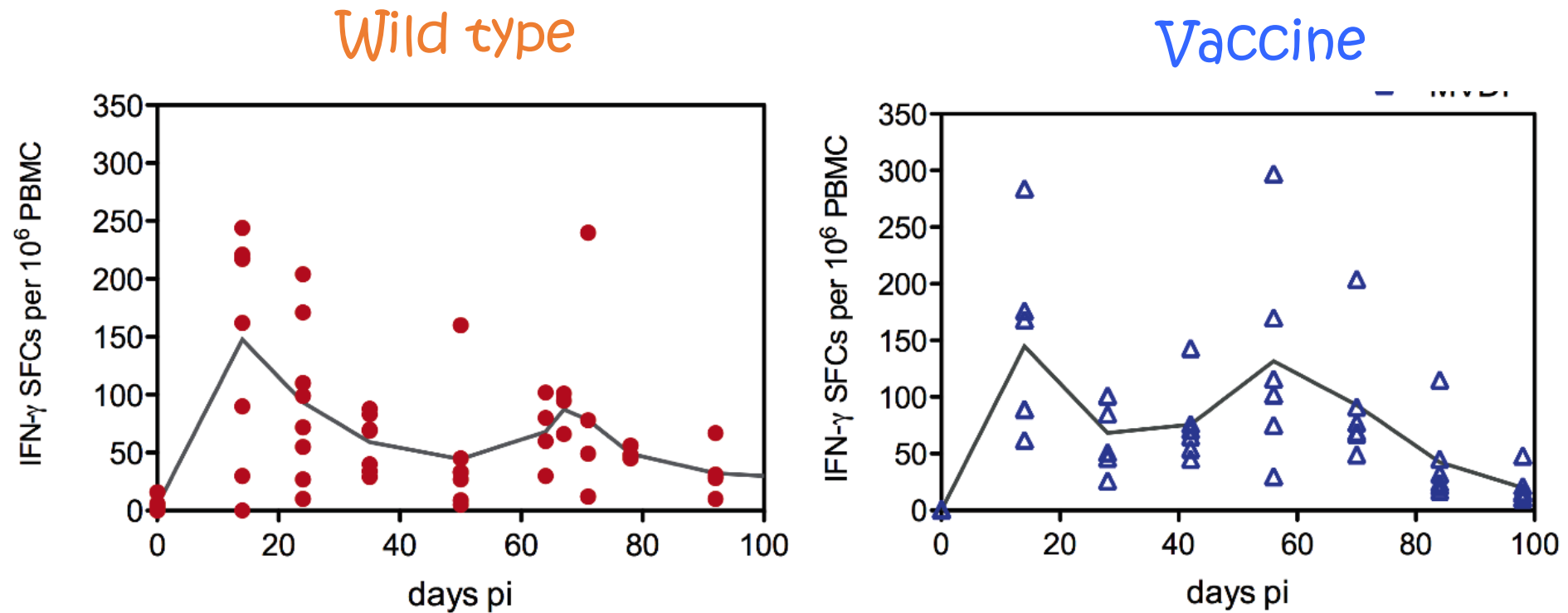
H-specific IgG



Plasma cells in bone marrow

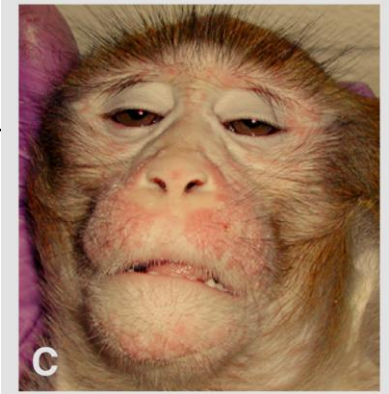


Similar biphasic induction of MeV-specific IFN- γ -producing T cells after infection with wild type and vaccine MeV

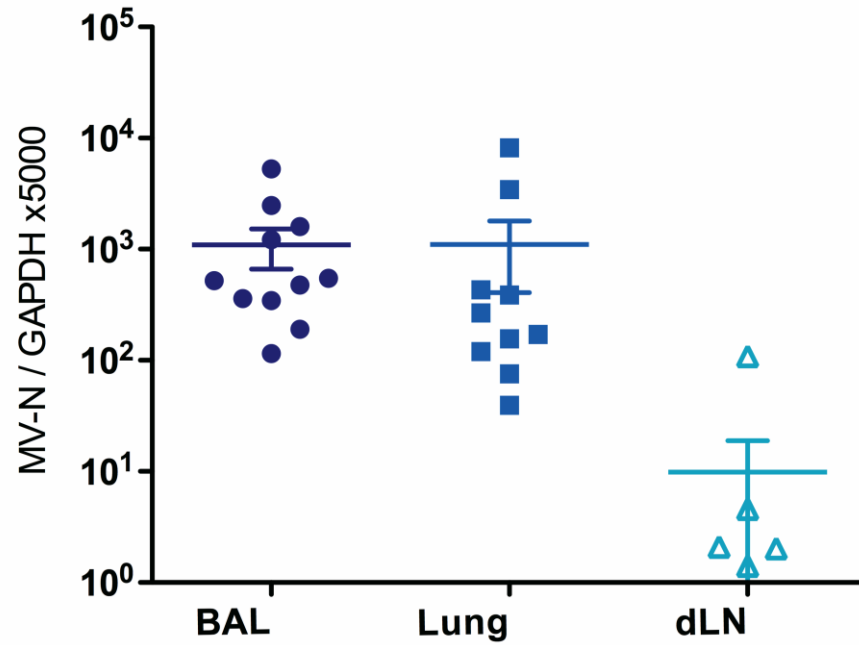


Lin et al, unpublished

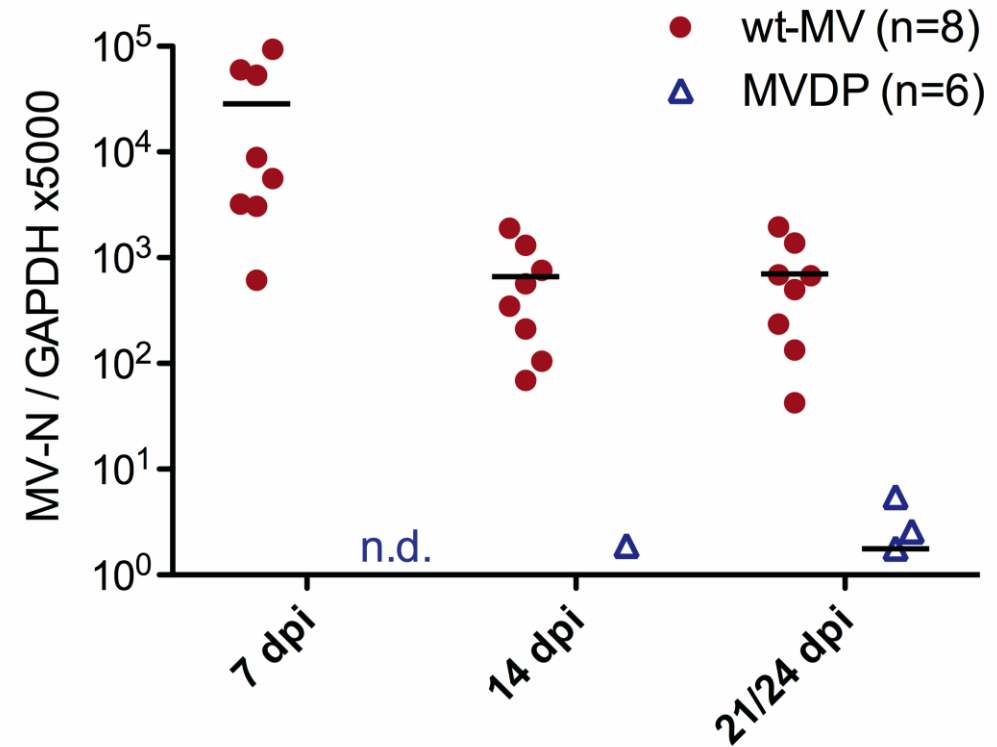
In macaques vaccine MeV replication in lymphoid tissue and PBMCs is restricted compared to WT



Vaccine at 7 days



PBMCs
WT and vaccine



Lin et al unpublished

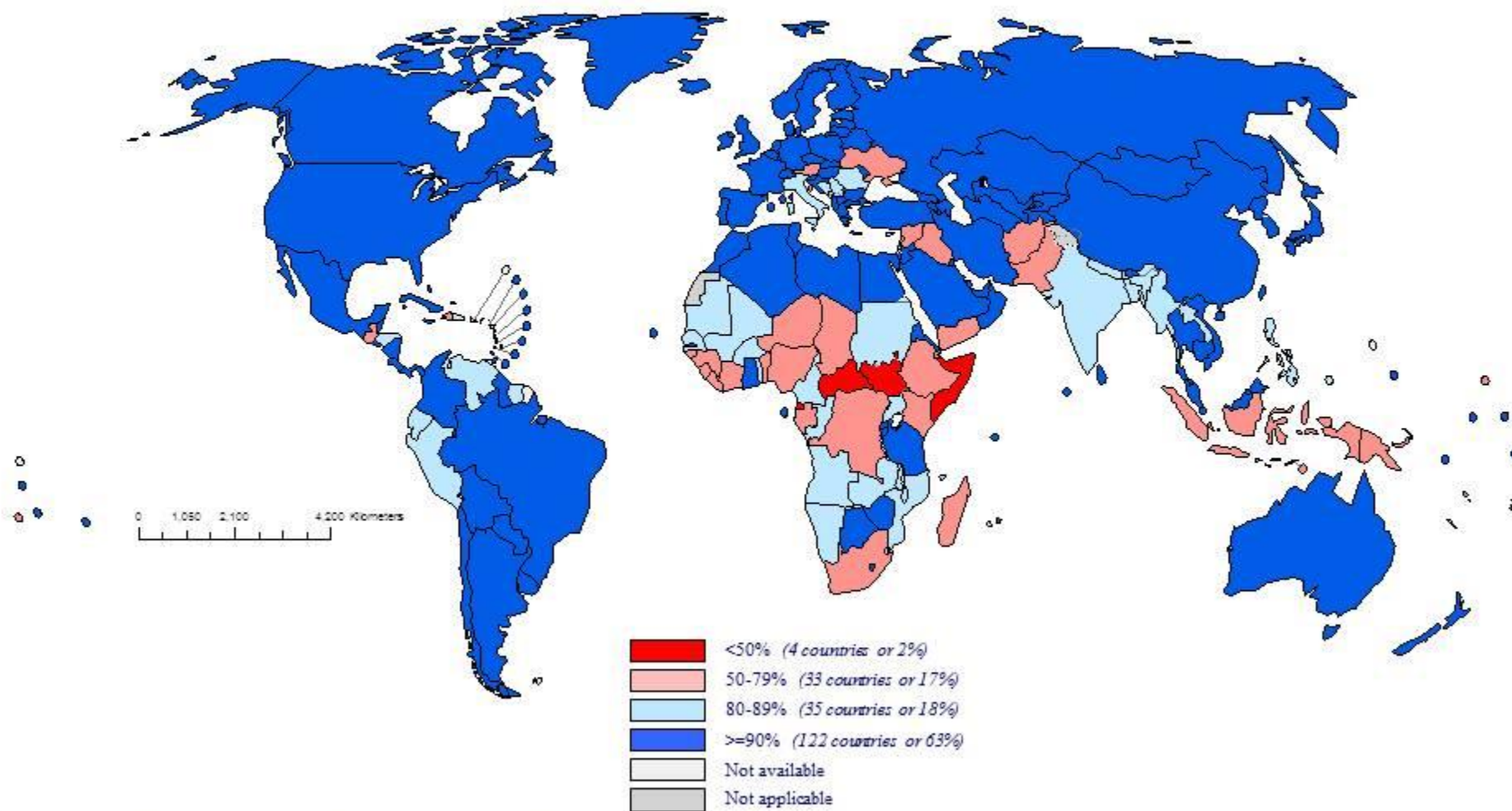
Measles Eradication

“Participants agreed that measles eradication is technically feasible with available vaccines and recommended the adoption of the goal of global eradication with a target date during 2005-2010.”

WHO, Pan American Health Organization and CDC

MMWR June 1997

Immunization coverage with 1st dose of measles containing vaccines in infants, 2014

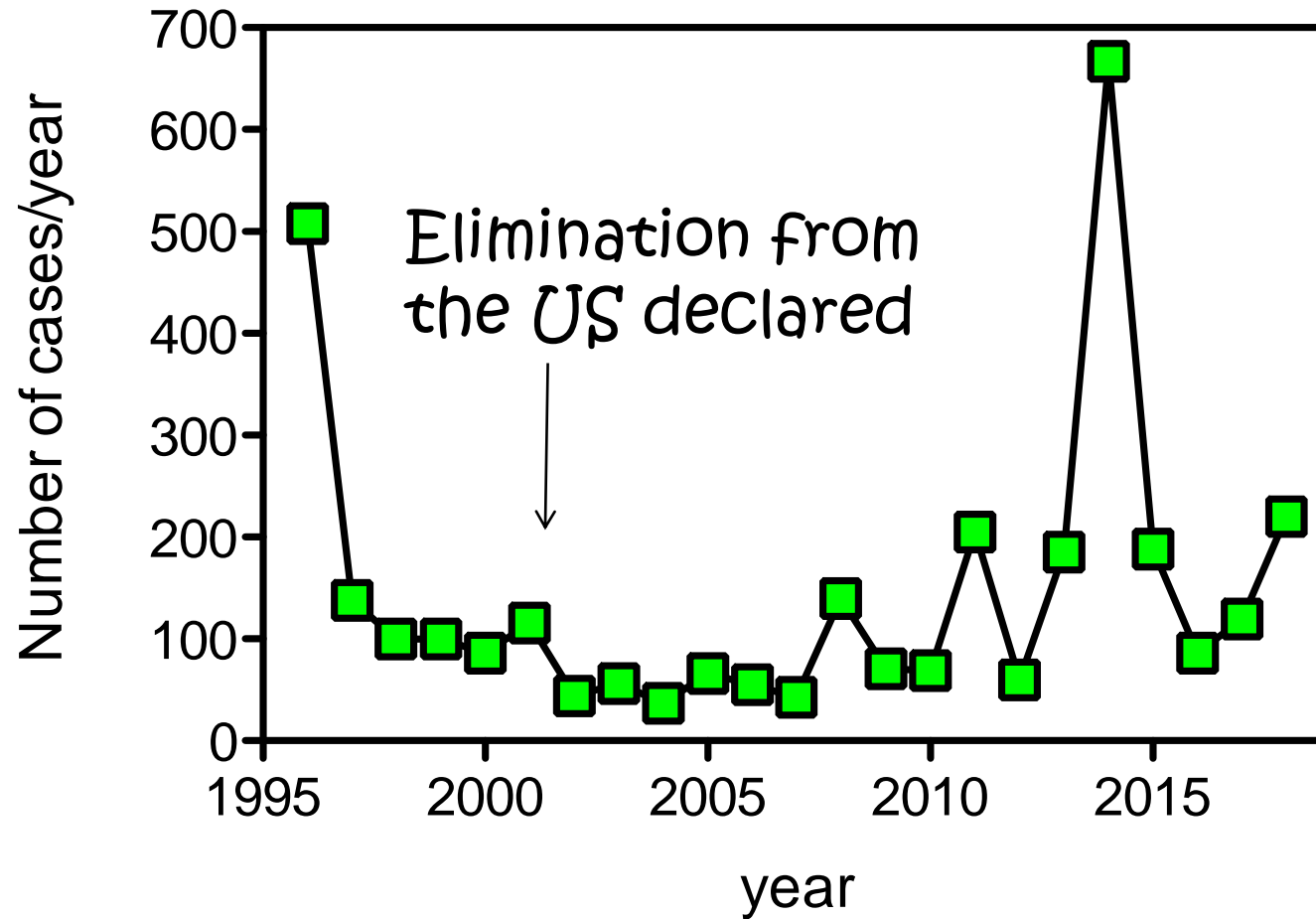


Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2014 revision, July 2015. Map production: Immunization Vaccines and Biologicals, (IVB), World Health Organization
Date of slide: 16 July 2015

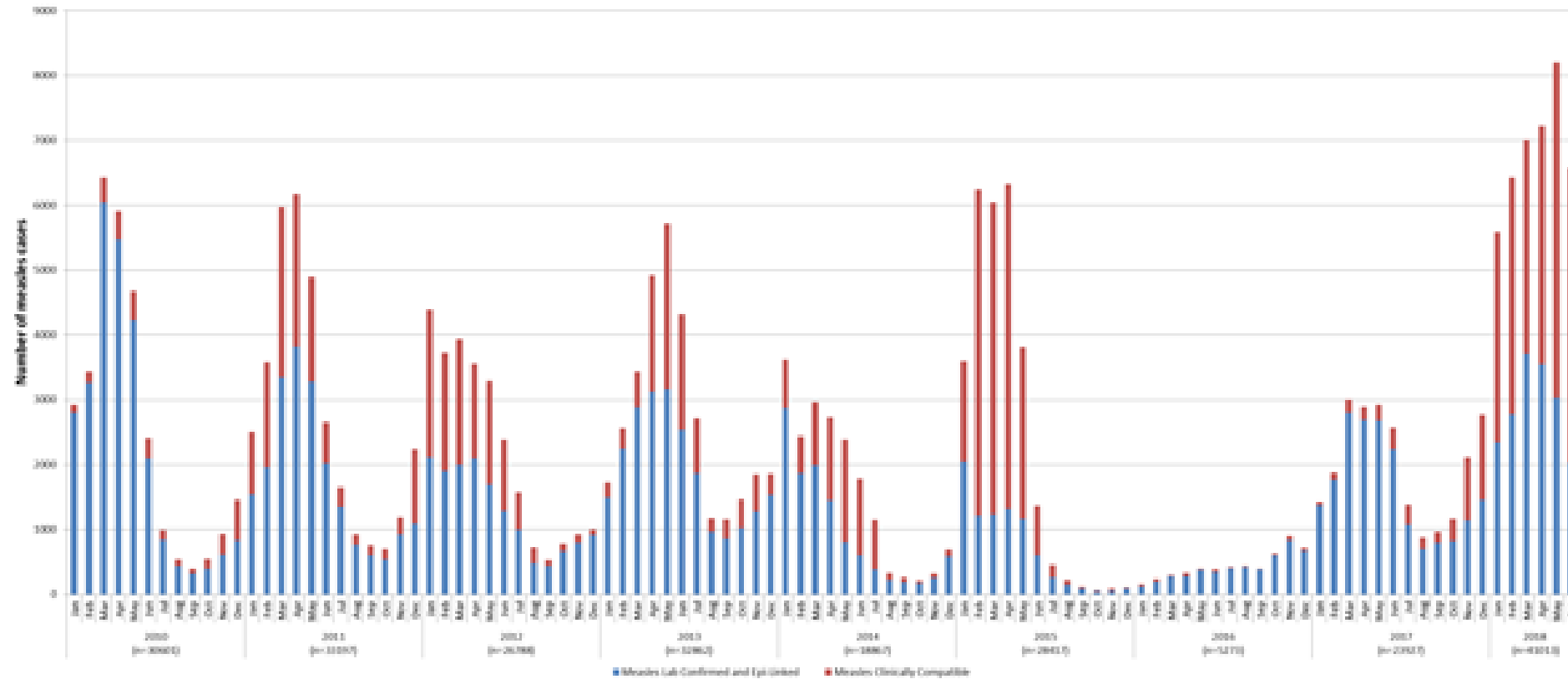
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. © WHO 2015. All rights reserved.



Measles cases in the United States



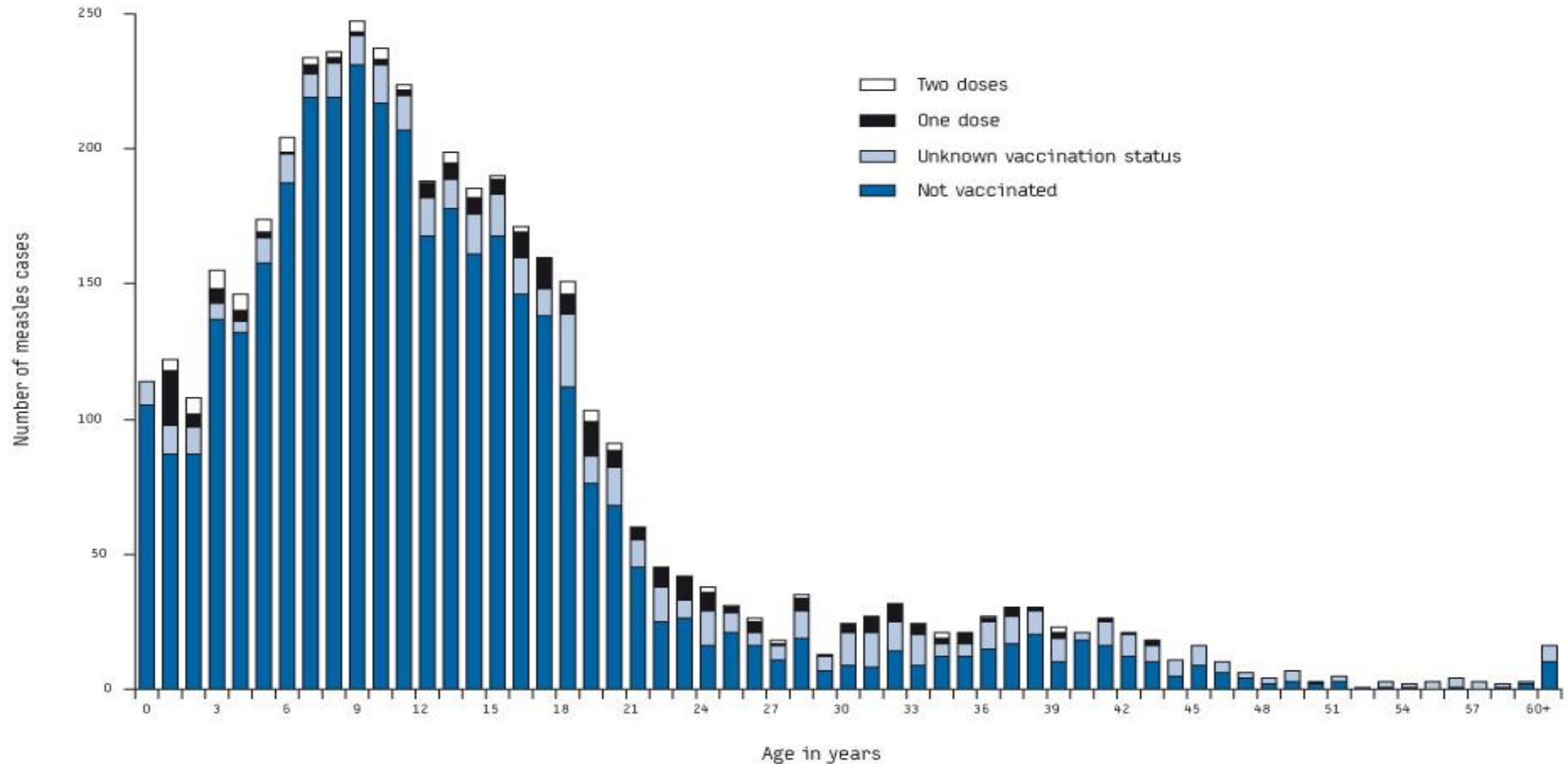
Measles: WHO European region 2010-2018



Swiss measles cases were primarily in unvaccinated person.

FIGURE 2

Vaccination status by age for notified cases of measles, Switzerland, 15 November 2006 to 17 September 2009 (n=4,391)

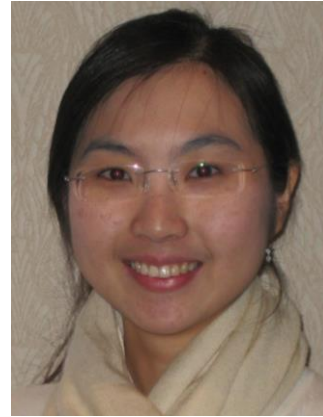


Failure of measles Control

- Need for very high coverage to interrupt transmission ($\geq 95\%$)
- Problems with vaccine delivery in developing countries
 - Health infrastructure for routine infant immunization
 - Second dose/need for mass vaccination campaigns
 - Cold chain
 - Needles and syringes/need for skilled health workers
- Problems with vaccine acceptance in developed countries
 - Safety worries/sins of omission vs commission
 - Individual rights vs public health
- Secondary vaccine failure?

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