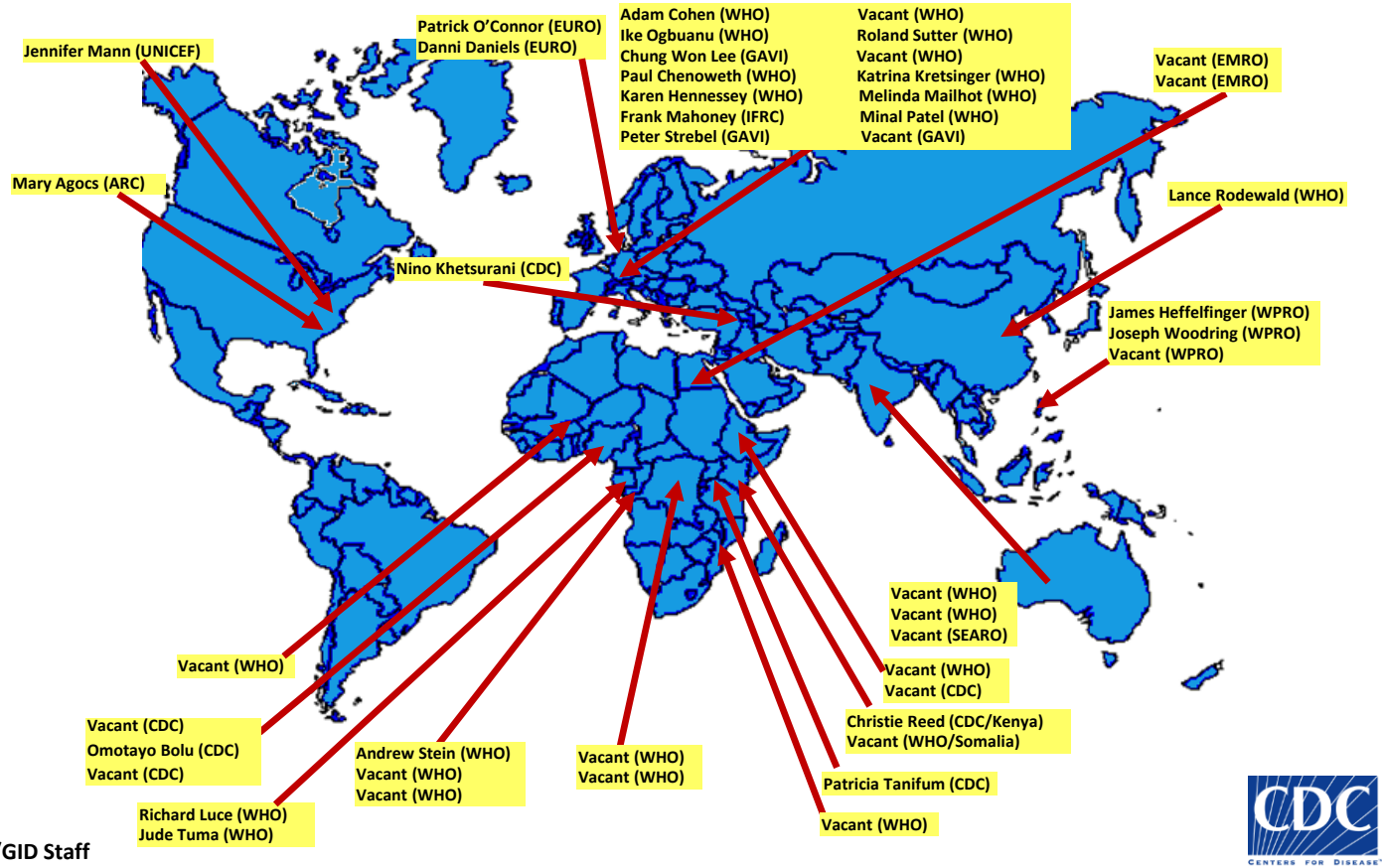
CDC Measles-Rubella Elimination Team --Vision and Mission--

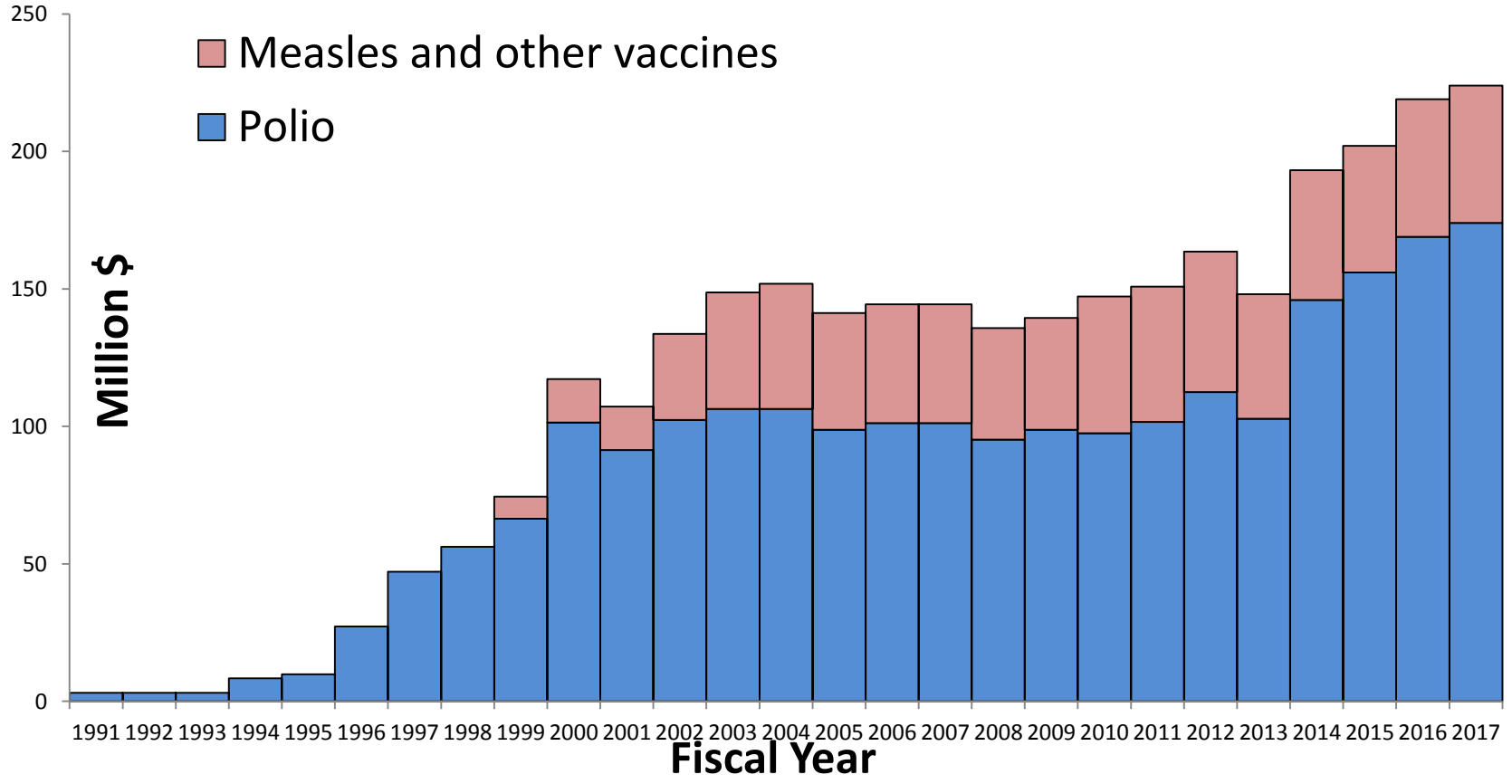
- **Vision:** A world without measles and rubella
- **Mission:** Work with partners to achieve regional elimination goals

Global Immunization Division has staff in all WHO regions



CDC/GID Staff

Congressional Appropriations to CDC/GID, 1991-2017 ($224 M FY17)

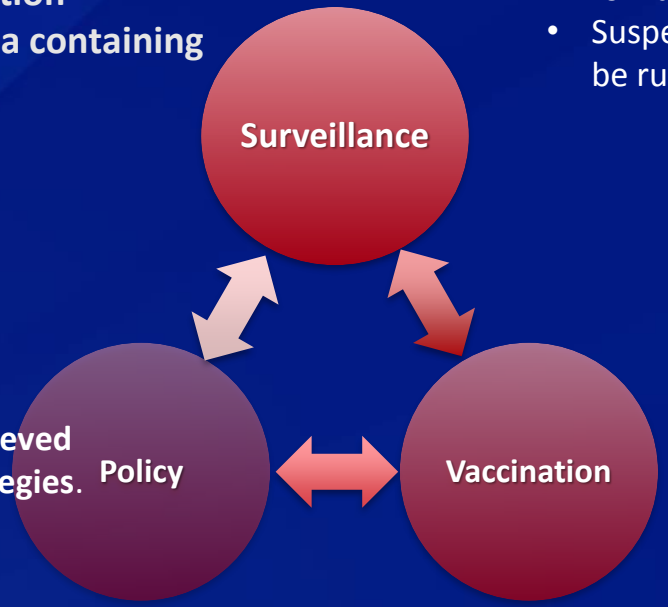


Strategic Principle
"Measles-and-Rubella" elimination

"WHO recommends that countries take the opportunity offered by accelerated measles control and elimination activities to introduce rubella containing vaccines."

Both diseases are similar fever-rash illnesses

- Suspected measles cases are also tested for rubella infection
- Suspected measles outbreaks can in fact be rubella outbreaks



Rubella elimination can be achieved using measles elimination strategies.

Rubella easier to eliminate!

- Less infectious virus
- Vaccination is more effective

Measles & rubella are one vaccine

- No increase in cost for vaccine delivery
- Same vaccination schedule
- The cost per MR dose is ~$0.50

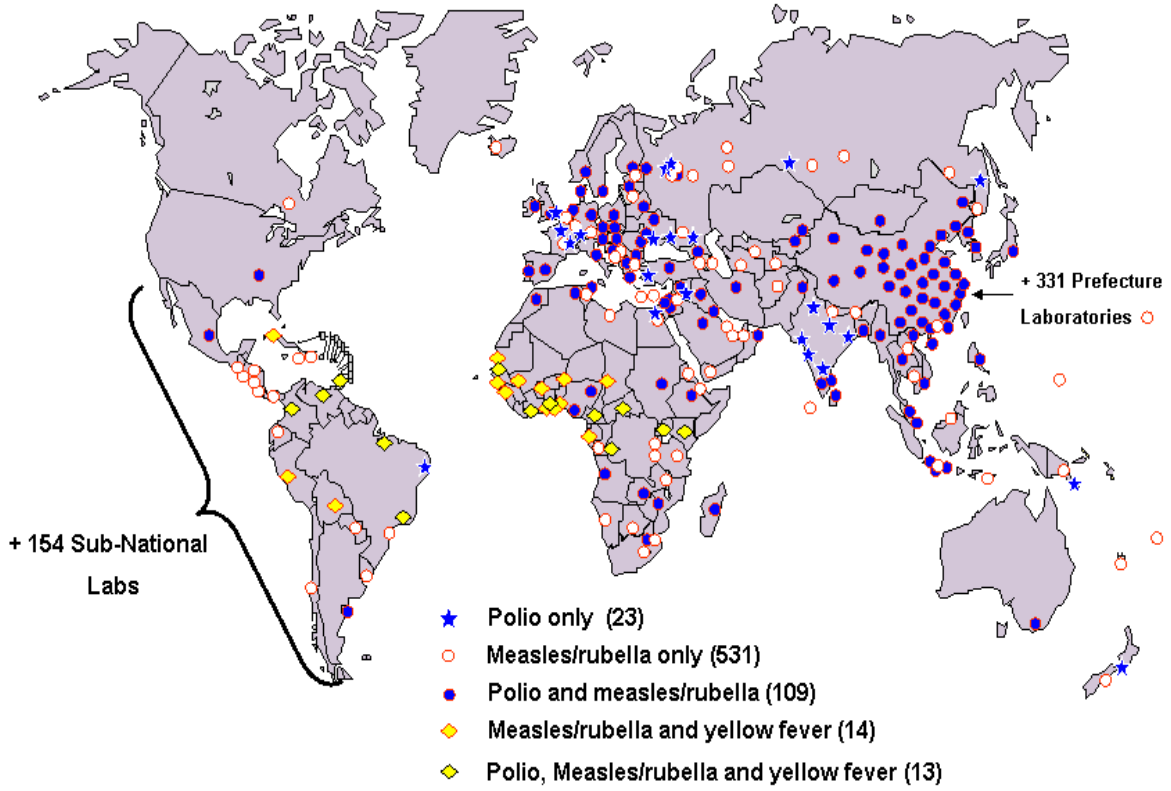
(vs. $0.25 for measles only)

CDC Measles-Rubella Elimination Team Mandates and Objectives

- **CDC ‘s Strategic Framework for Global Immunization 2016-2020:**
  - Goal 1: Control, Eliminate or Eradicate VPDS to Reduce Death and Disability Globally
  - Priorities and Objectives
    - Measles and rubella/ congenital rubella syndrome (CRS) elimination
    - Eliminate measles and rubella virus transmission
    - Develop strategies to verify measles and rubella/CRS elimination; monitor progress
    - Use measles elimination strategies to strengthen immunization programs
- **Regional Measles Elimination Goals**
- **Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP) goals: Measles elimination in 4 WHO regions by 2015 and 5 by 2020**

Building Measles and Rubella Laboratory Network (GMRLN) on the Polio Laboratory & Surveillance Network

(>700 labs)



- The GMRLN started in 2000, and is now the largest globally-coordinated laboratory network supporting surveillance in 191 countries
- 723 GMRLN labs in 165 countries include:
  - 506 subnational
  - 180 national
  - 14 regional reference
  - 3 global specialized laboratories
- In 2015, 188 (97%) member states were implementing measles case-based surveillance
- As of Mar 2016, the GMRLN sequence databases contained 27,984 entries for measles viruses and 1,555 entries for rubella viruses.

Genetic Characterization of Measles Viruses to Track Transmission