

Press Release

平成 27 年 3 月 27 日

【照会先】健康局結核感染症課

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報道関係者 各位

世界保健機関西太平洋地域事務局により日本が 麻しんの排除状態にあることが認定されました。

本日、世界保健機関西太平洋地域事務局により、日本を含む 3 つの国
が新たに麻しんの排除状態(※)にあることが認定されましたので、お知らせ
いたします。(別添参照)

※ 排除達成の認定基準

適切なサーベイランス制度の下、土着株による麻しんの感染が三年間
確認されないこと、又は遺伝子型の解析によりそのことが示唆されることを
言います。

世界保健機関西太平洋地域事務局による
麻疹の排除認定までの経緯について

我が国においては、麻疹に関する特定感染症予防指針（平成 19 年厚生労働省告示第 442 号）において、「平成 27 年度までに麻疹の排除を達成し、世界保健機関による麻疹の排除の認定を受ける」ことを目標とし、麻疹の排除に向けた取組を進めてきました。

昨年度から、公衆衛生、疫学、分子生物学、ウイルス学、臨床医学等の専門的知見を有する専門家による麻疹排除認定会議が設置され、当該会議は、麻疹が排除・維持されているか等を判定した上で、西太平洋地域の麻疹排除に関する認定委員会に報告書を提出してきました。

今般、当該委員会での検討の結果を受けて、世界保健機関西太平洋事務局は、日本を含む 3 つの国が新たに麻疹の排除状態にあることを認定しました。

今後とも、麻疹の排除の状態を維持するため、当該指針に基づき、麻疹対策の推進に努めてまいります。

※ 排除達成の認定基準

適切なサーベイランス制度の下、土着株による麻疹の感染が三年間確認されないこと、又は遺伝子型の解析によりそのことが示唆されることを言います。

（参考資料）

別紙 1. 「Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Japan verified as achieving measles elimination」（世界保健機関西太平洋事務局からのプレス資料）

別紙 2. 麻疹患者報告数推移（2008 年第 1 週～2015 年第 11 週）

Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Japan verified as achieving measles elimination
Western Pacific Region achieves progress towards measles elimination,
but challenges remain

MACAO SAR (CHINA), 27 MARCH 2015 – Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Japan have been verified as having achieved measles elimination by the Measles Regional Verification Commission. The three countries join Australia, Macao SAR (China), Mongolia and the Republic of Korea as countries and areas in the Western Pacific Region that have successfully eliminated measles.

The Region has made substantial progress, with measles deaths dropping to 1500 in 2013 from 10 400 in 2000. Measles cases also dropped dramatically to 31 706 cases in 2013 from 177 052 cases in 2000.

“Measles elimination is achievable in the Western Pacific Region. Increased commitment, funding and advocacy are all urgently required to immunize all children against measles, especially the most vulnerable in the hardest to reach communities,” said Dr Shin Young-soo, World Health Organization Regional Director for the Western Pacific. “Recent progress is impressive, but we must do more to ensure that immunization programmes reach everyone and measles elimination continues to be a priority.”

Measles elimination in Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Japan was made possible because each of the three countries was able to achieve high coverage with two doses of measles vaccine either through routine immunization or immunization campaigns.

Worldwide, measles kills 400 people a day—or about 16 deaths every hour, most of whom are children under the age of five. “Measles is the most highly infectious disease known, and it is easily prevented with just two doses of measles vaccine,” said Dr Sergey Diorditsa, Coordinator, Expanded Programme on Immunization for the WHO Western Pacific Region.

While measles mortality and morbidity have decreased substantially, the Region faced challenges in 2014 with outbreaks in several countries that had experienced prolonged periods with little or no measles transmission.

At its sixty-first session in 2010, the Regional Committee for the Western Pacific urged the Regional Director to establish an independent regional verification mechanisms for measles elimination. The regional verification mechanism enables acknowledgment of countries and areas that have eliminated measles. Commission members also provide guidance to countries working towards measles elimination.

Note to Editors

In 2014, measles-rubella mass campaigns were conducted in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Viet Nam. Globally, more than 1.8 billion people have been reached since 2000 with the support of the Measles & Rubella Initiative through routine immunization and mass campaigns.

The Measles & Rubella Initiative

Launched in 2001, the Measles & Rubella Initiative is a global partnership led by the American Red Cross, United Nations Foundation, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), UNICEF and WHO.

The Measles & Rubella Initiative is committed to ensuring that no child dies from measles or is born with congenital rubella syndrome; reducing measles deaths by 95% by 2015; and achieving measles and rubella elimination in at least five WHO regions by 2020. The Region of the Americas has sustained measles elimination since 2002 and the Western Pacific Region is on track to reach its goal. All six regions have established measles elimination goals.

For more information, please contact:

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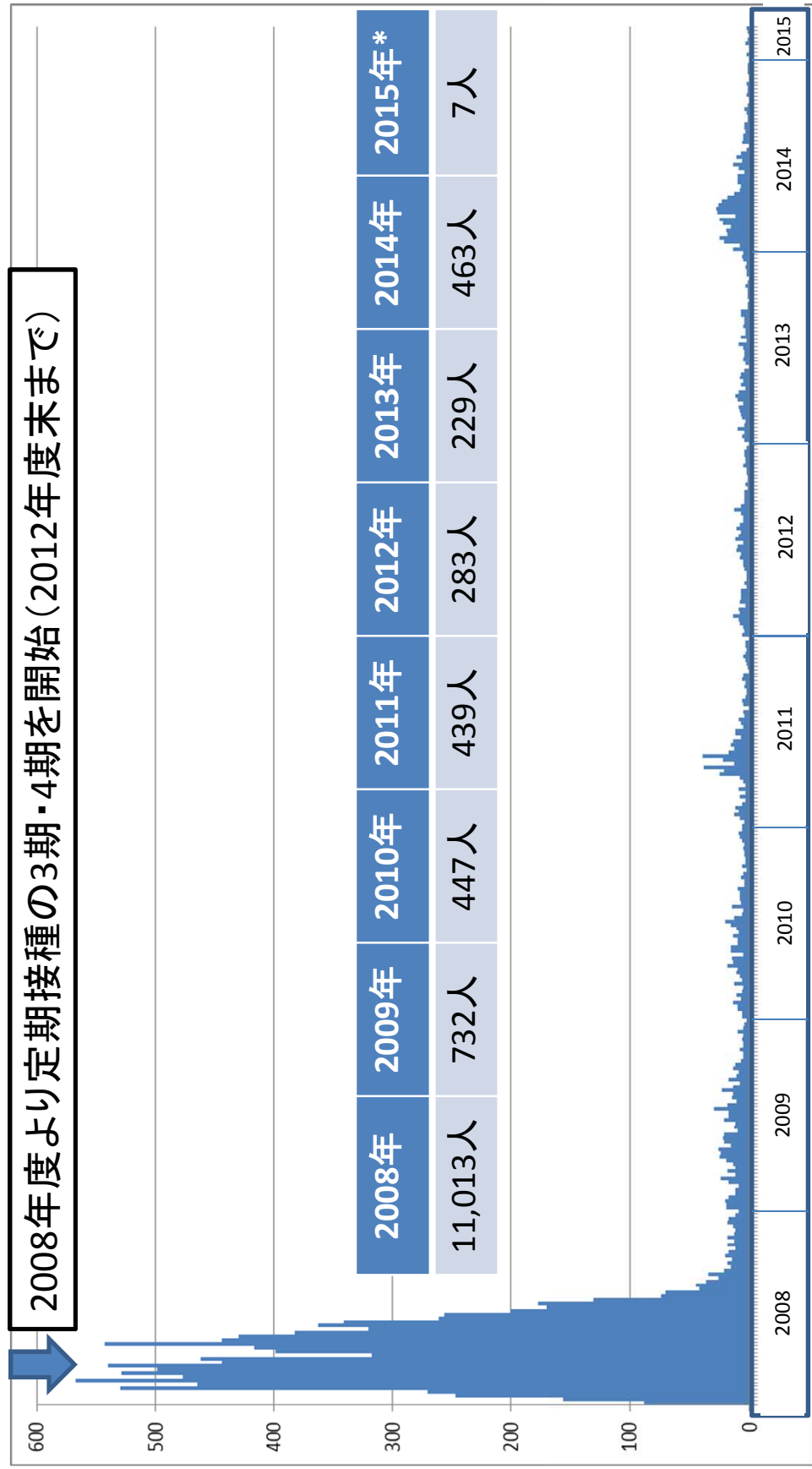
Related links:

Health topic: Measles
<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs286/en/>

Global Vaccine Action Plan 2011-2020
http://www.who.int/immunization/global_vaccine_action_plan/GVAP_doc_2011_2020/en/

Q&A: Measles verification
http://www.wpro.who.int/mediacentre/releases/2014/FINAL_RVCQA11Mar.pdf?ua=1

麻しん患者報告数推移 (2008年第1週～2015年第11週*)



(感染症発生動向調査:2015年3月18日現在暫定値)

