

The 2001 Serological survey in the Czech Republic - rubella

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SUMMARY

In total, 3,009 sera from a representative population sample of the Czech Republic, 1508 females and 1,501 males, were tested by EIA using a commercial kit ETI-RUBEK-G Plus manufactured by Dia Sorin, Italy. The vaccination strategy was as follows: vaccination of 12-year-old girls since 1982 and all 2-year-olds vaccinated since 1986. Currently, all women under 31 years of age and all men under 17 years of age have been vaccinated. The results of the serological survey confirmed lower seropositivity rates in young men compared to vaccinated women of the same age as expected. An epidemic outbreak of rubeola among young men is another evidence of that. The seropositivity rate of 2- 9-year-old vaccinee children reaches almost 95 %. The long-term morbidity trend in the Czech Republic is downward sloping, with a marked differentiation between the male and female populations.

Key words: rubella, serological survey, vaccination, herd immunity, post-vaccination immunity

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Zpět