

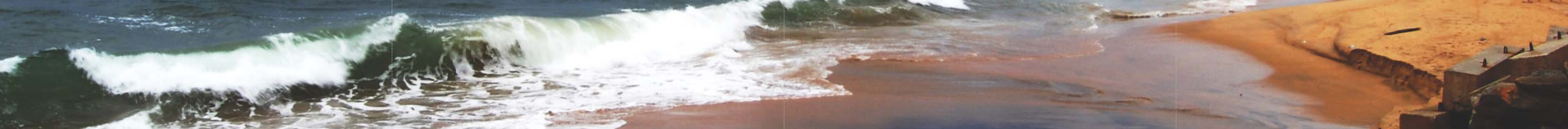


Rubella
at a Glance
Sri Lanka, 2018

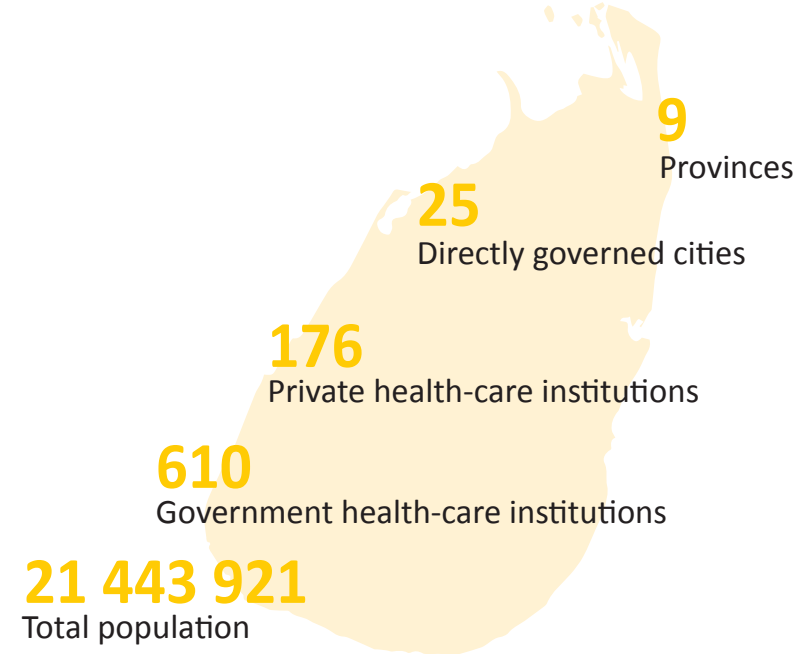


REGIONAL OFFICE FOR

World Health
Organization
South-East Asia

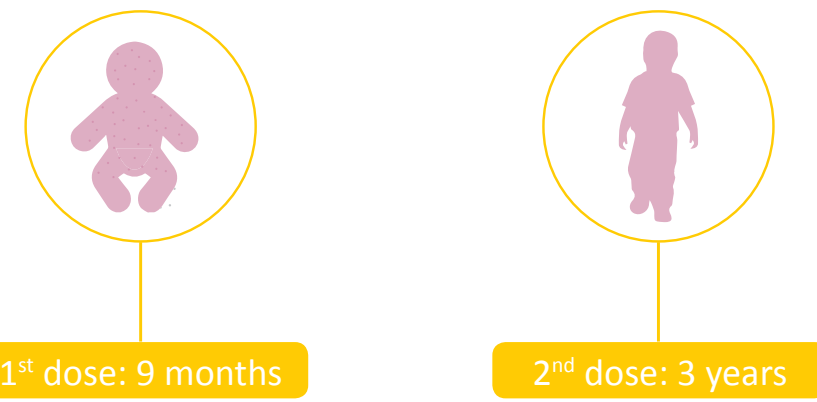


Sri Lanka: An overview

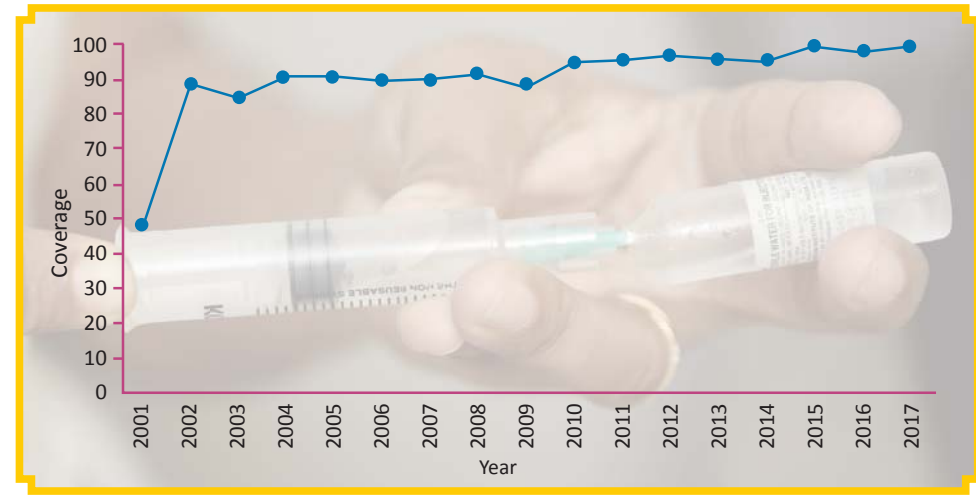


In 1996, rubella vaccine was introduced through the EPI for women aged 16–44 years, and further expanded in 2001 to cover 3-year-olds. Sri Lanka’s commitment to the health of its people is evident in the many primary vaccination and catch-up campaigns, and outbreak response SIAs that have been conducted over the years. Combined efforts of all political leaders, health workers and community members have been instrumental in controlling rubella and securing the healthy future of the country’s citizens.

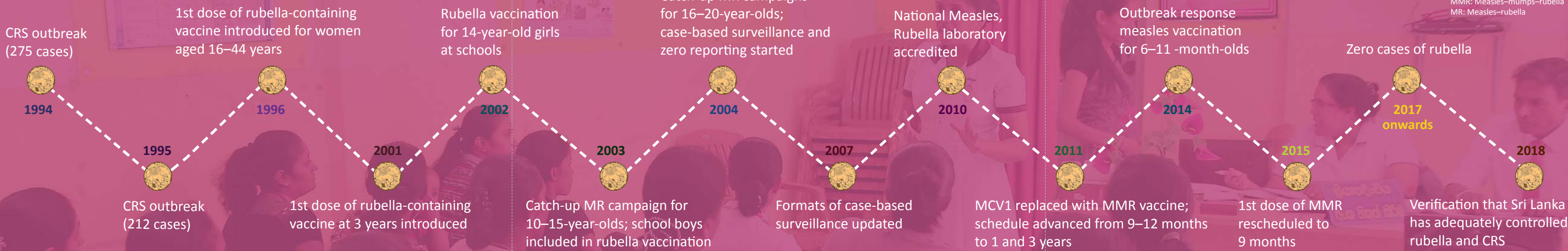
Routine immunization schedule for MR



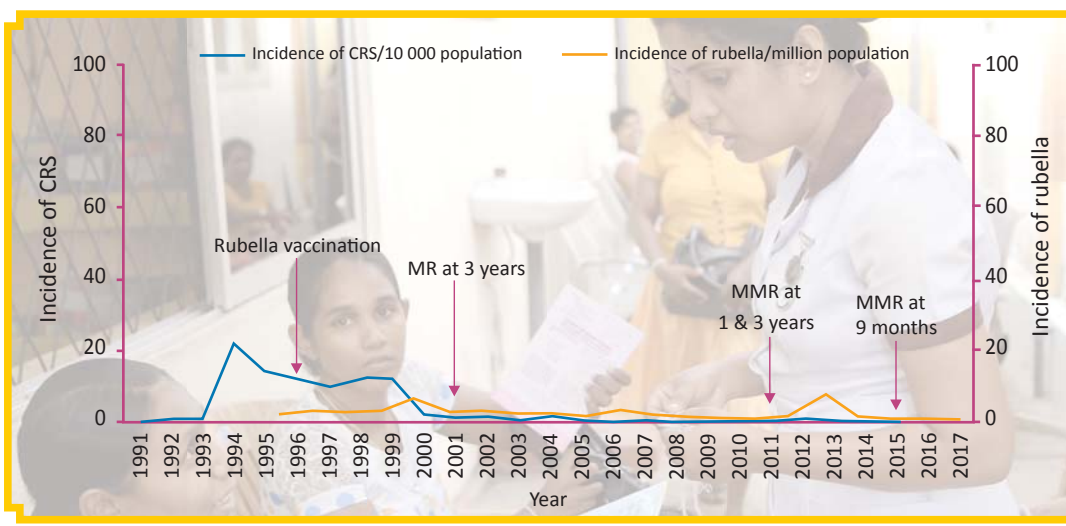
Immunization coverage (2001–2017)



Significant events

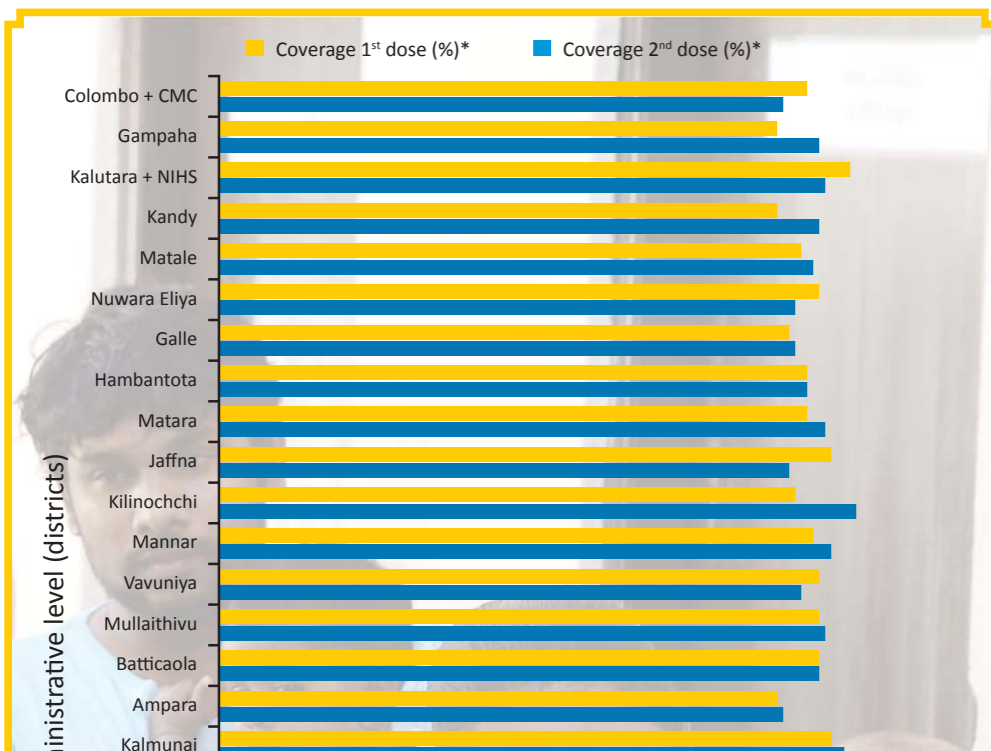


Trend of rubella and CRS cases (1991–2015)





Coverage at subnational level (2nd administrative level or equivalent to district)



Ensuring sustainability in controlling rubella



What made Sri Lanka successful in combating rubella?

- Strong leadership
- Careful planning and implementation
- Strong health system
- A passionate workforce that took ownership of the programme
- Community participation
- Quality assurance
- Careful monitoring

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_25468

