

Epidemiology and surveillance of meningococcal disease in England

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Surveillance of IMD in England

- Mature surveillance system since 1984
- Co-operation: ref lab, epidemiologists and immunisation colleagues
- Support from all UK microbiology labs and PHE HPTs actively encourage submissions
- Lab confirmation of IMD in UK underpins the best surveillance
- Comprehensive cleaned dataset, ability to further characterise cultures (eg MATS / MEASURE)
- WGS for IMD cultures from July 2010

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 MRF MENINGOCOCCUS GENOME LIBRARY

 http://www.meningitis.org/research/genome).



Fig 1: Distribution of IMD cases by diagnostic method, England

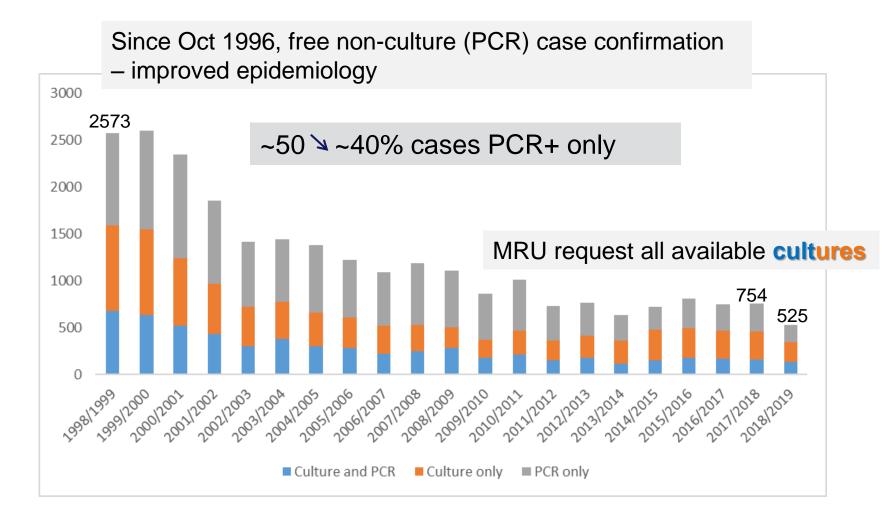
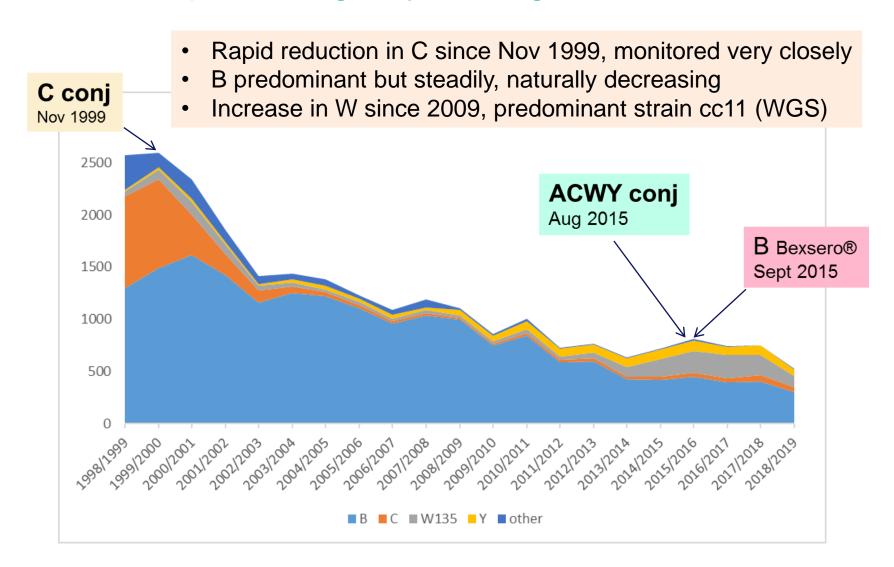


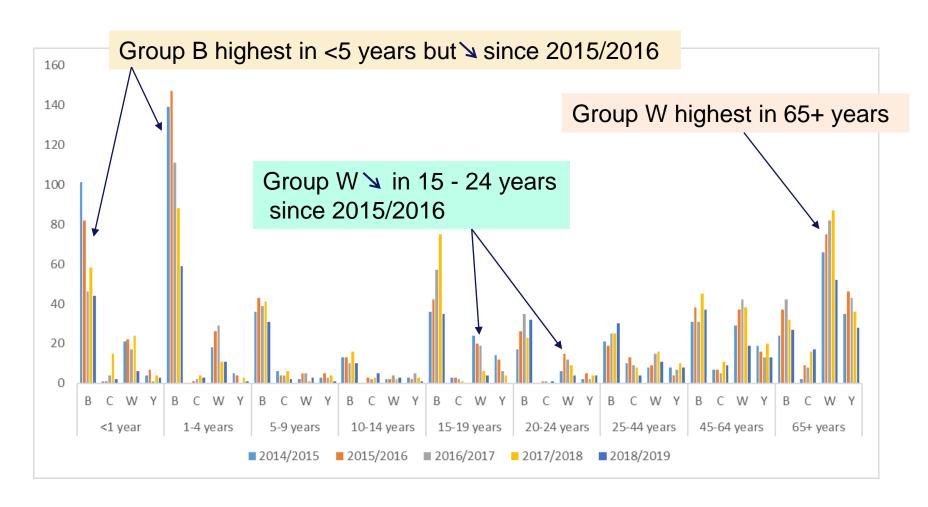


Fig 2: IMD by capsular group and epidemiological year, England





Public Health Fig 4: Distribution of confirmed cases of IMD by age and capsular group, England





Essential continued surveillance

- Case confirmation
- Cluster identification / management
- ➤ To detect changes in meningococcal population capsule groups, strains, antibiotic susceptibilities
- Review clinical presentations
- > To support vaccine design & development coverage
- > To determine vaccine effectiveness
- > To monitor / modify immunisation schedules