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Measles containing vaccines indicator

Values and preferences

Perception of the target population on the risk of disease

In low and middle-income countries where measles was historically associated with a high CFR, measles is commonly perceived as a serious disease. However, in higher-income countries, hesitant/refusing parents commonly perceived measles as low-risk, mild, treatable, or unlikely to occur. Perceptions changed during an outbreak when the risk of infection increased.[1]

Rubella is commonly perceived as a mild illness characterized by childhood fever and rash, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.[2, 3] The misconception of the severity of risk during pregnancy can lead to vaccination coverage gaps, which have been noted among adolescent and adult males.[4]

Mumps is commonly perceived as a mild, self-limiting childhood illness characterized by parotitis, fever, and malaise. Although most infections are self-limiting, the risk of complications increases with age, including orchitis, aseptic meningitis, encephalitis, and hearing loss. Consequently, perceived disease severity may be low despite the potential for substantial morbidity, particularly during outbreaks among adolescents and young adults.[5, 6]

Please consult the relevant position papers for intervention perception for varicella.

Sources

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