



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEASLES IMMUNISATION COVERAGE AND MEASLES INCIDENCE IN WEST NUSA TENGGERA PROVINCE 2024

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Objectives

To descriptively analyse the relationship between measles immunisation coverage (MR1 & MR2) and measles incidence in NTB Province 2024

Introduction

- Measles is a highly contagious infectious disease that can lead to outbreaks when immunisation coverage is insufficient.
- In the Global Health Security (GHS) framework, immunisation coverage reflects the capacity of health systems to prevent disease transmission.
- NTB Province experienced a rise in measles cases in 2024, highlighting challenges in maintaining herd immunity.

Methodology

Design: Quantitative descriptive, cross-sectional study
Variables:

- Independent: MR1 and MR2 immunisation coverage
- Dependent: Number of suspected measles cases
- Data Source: 2024 Health Profile of NTB Province
- Analysis: Univariate and bivariate (frequency and proportion distribution)

Results

Figure 1. MR1 and MR2 Immunisation coverage by district (NTB 2024)

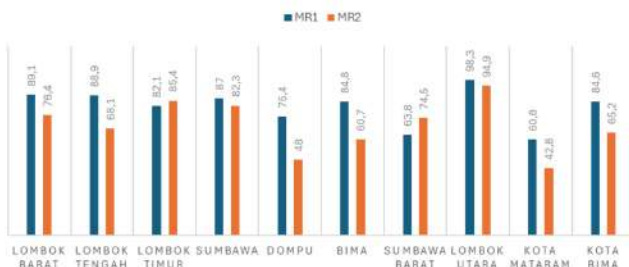


Figure 3. Measle Cases in NTB

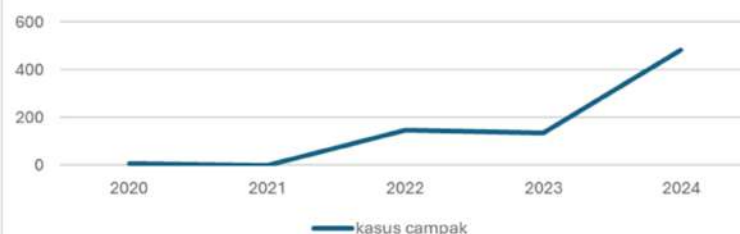
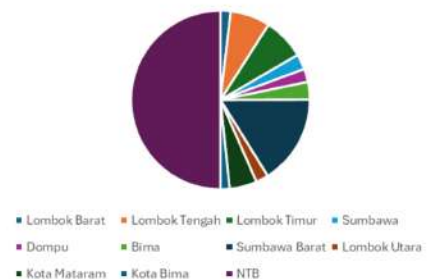


Figure 2. Suspect Measles cases in 2024



- Average MR1 coverage: 83.1%; MR2: 71.7% (below target 95%)
- Districts with <60% MR2 coverage showed higher measles incidence

Conclusion

There is an association between low measles immunisation coverage and high measles incidence in NTB. Equitable MR2 coverage is essential for preventing outbreaks and strengthening global health security at the local level.

References

