

Public Health Presentation. “Health Protection Doesn’t Like Summer Either”

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Key Enfield measles vaccination statistics

- Enfield is the 6th lowest London borough for MMR dose 2 (5 year olds) during 2024/25 with 64.3% compared with 69.6% in London and 83.7% in England.
- Enfield is the 3rd lowest London borough for MMR dose 1 (5 year olds) during 2024/25 with 79.3% compared with 84.4% in London and 91.8% in England.
- Enfield is the 2nd lowest London borough for MMR dose 1 (2 year olds) during 2024/25 with 73.0% compared with 80.8% in London and 88.9% in England.

Case study: 2026 Enfield measles outbreak



~250 cases of measles notified **01 Jan to 31 May, 116 confirmed**.
Most occurred **within 10-weeks** from mid-Jan up to mid-March.



93% of confirmed cases were **children** aged 17 yrs and under.
Majority were of **primary school age** (47%), or **younger** (40%).



Started in **one primary school** with large number of cases (~40).
All occurred **within 3-week period** from mid-Jan, no cases since.



Outbreak started in an area of **high deprivation**.
Low vaccine uptake associated with most deprived areas of Enfield.



Cases were **representative of the general community** in that area.
Of cases with known ethnicity, most were Black (~20%) or White (~20%).



High number of cases presenting to secondary care – local **hospital EDs**.
~20% cases **required hospitalisation**, including ICU (children + adults).



Large OB in Irish Traveller extended family across Enfield and Haringey.
~30 cases, 14 addresses, 0-42 yrs age range, onset dates over 4-months.

Note 1: data extracted from CIMS case management system

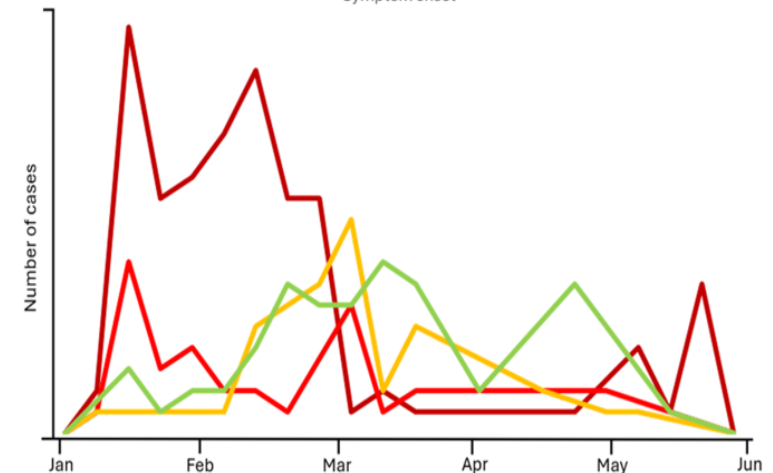
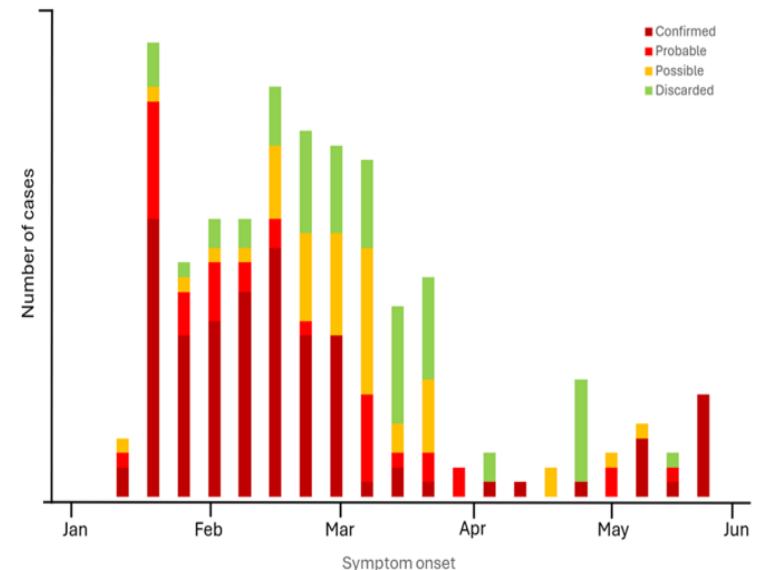
Note 2: cases confirmed by either local or reference lab testing

Note 3: data is provisional and subject to change as:

- more suspected cases undergo confirmatory testing
- some locally tested cases are discarded after ref lab testing

Note 4: Only confirmed case figures are publicly available – this slide should not be shared beyond this webinar audience

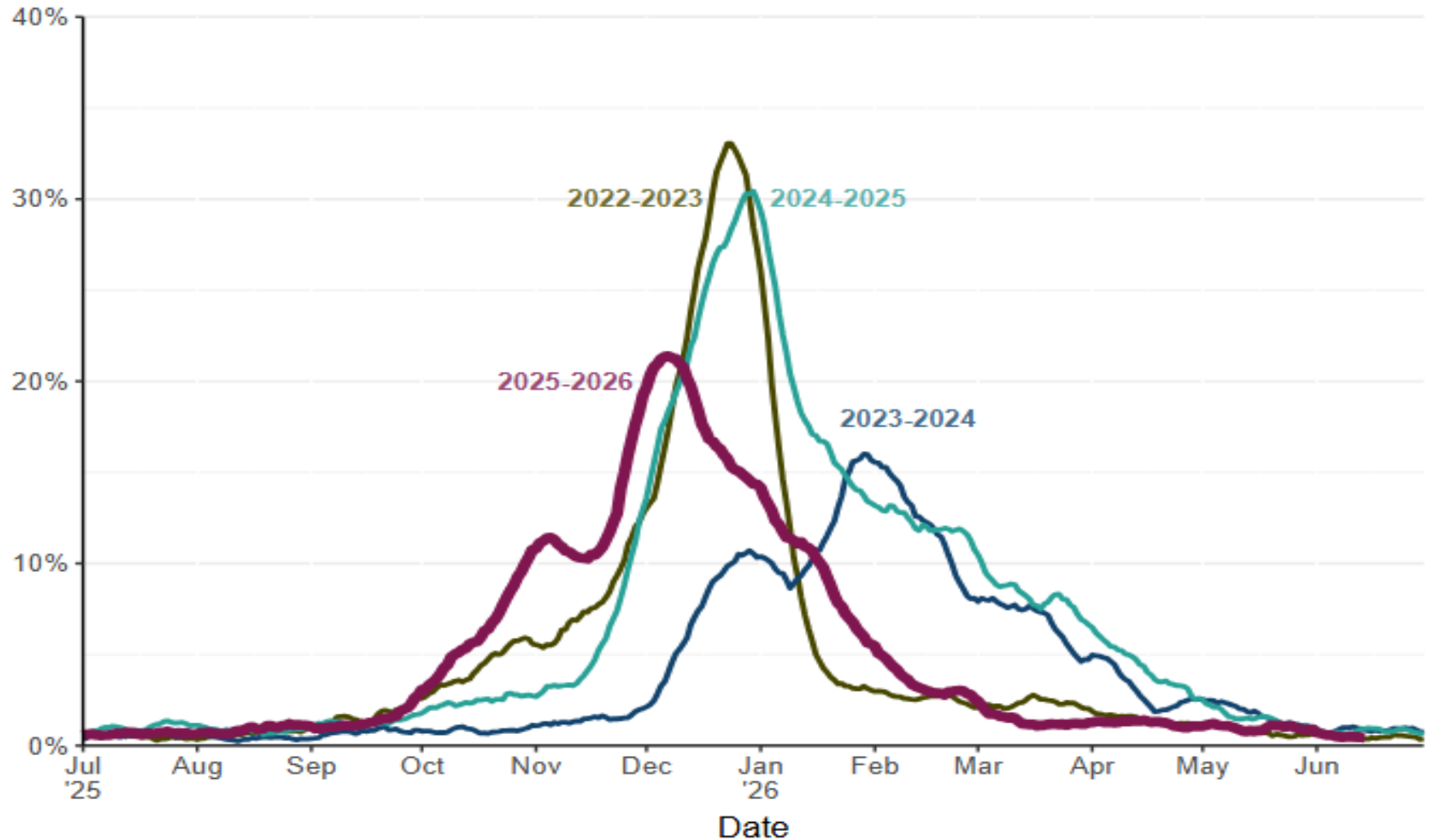
Enfield measles cases 2026



Measles – what happens when it *all* goes wrong.

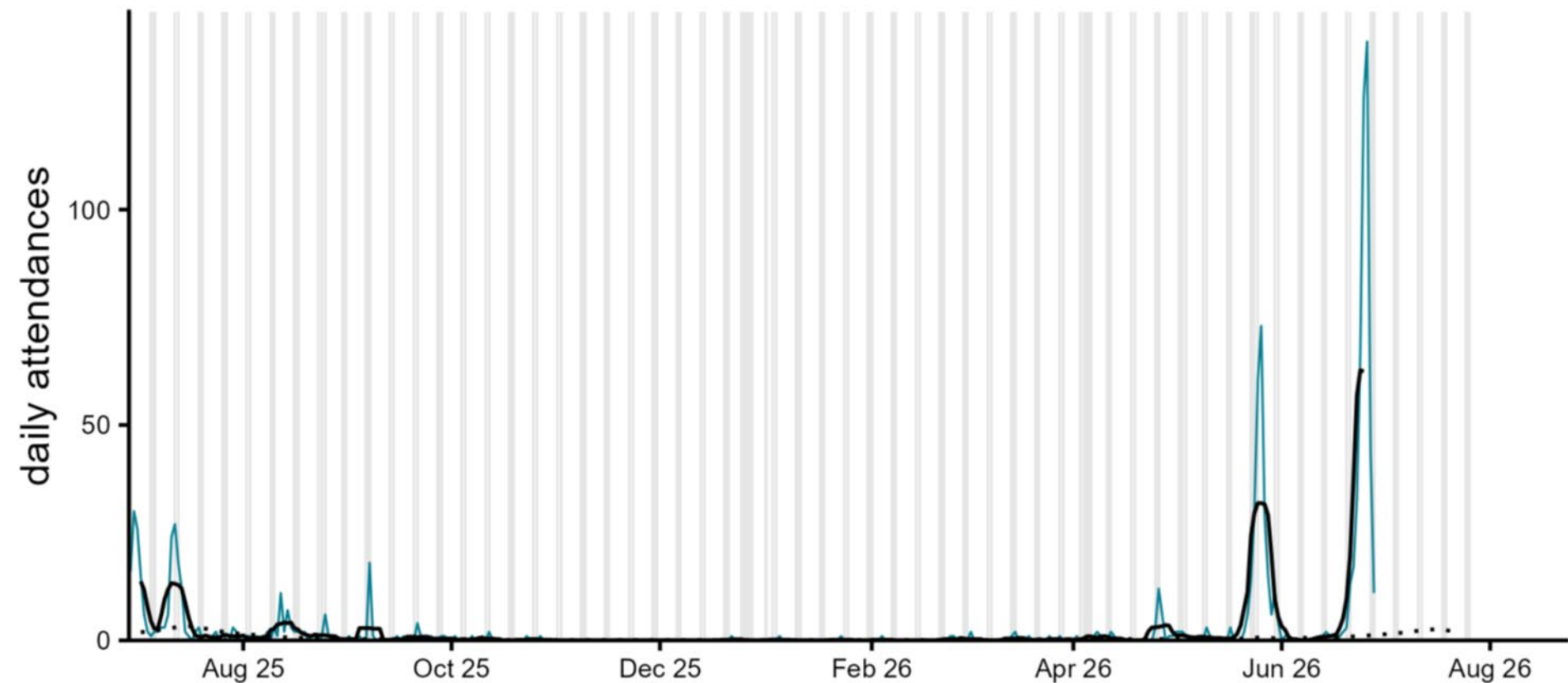
- No effective protection measures other than vaccination – 90-100% “Secondary Attack Rate”
- 20-40% of all infected children require hospital treatment.
- “Case Fatality Rate” in UK around 1 in 1000 if PICU available.
- CFR if no PICU around 1 in 100.
- CFR if no medical care can be . . higher.
- Complications of only “mild” infection may be severe and life-long and “life-limiting”.

2025/2026 Winter Review



Heat and sunstroke - Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population

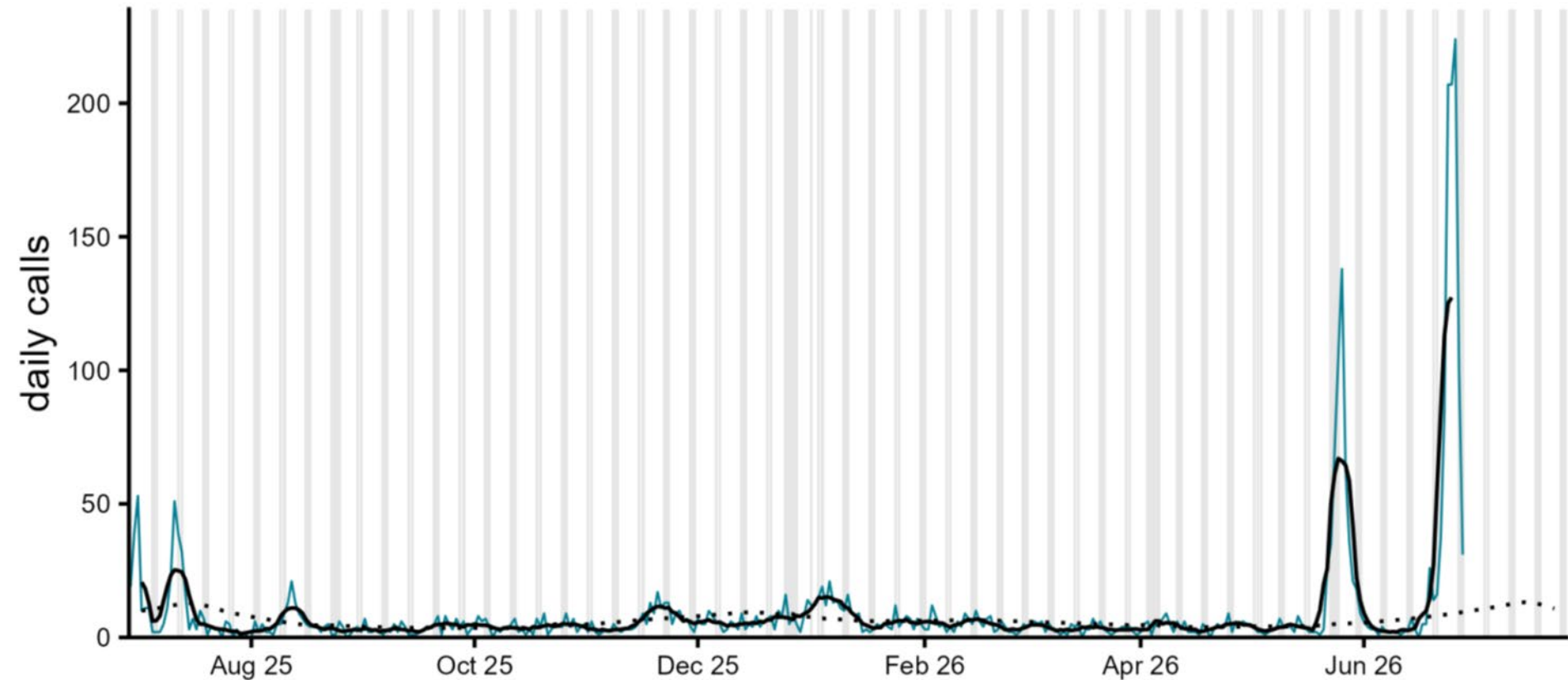
EDSSS: heat or sunstroke 29/06/2025 to 28/06/2026



Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline. Grey columns show weekends and bank holidays.

Daily number of heat or cold related ambulance service calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England.

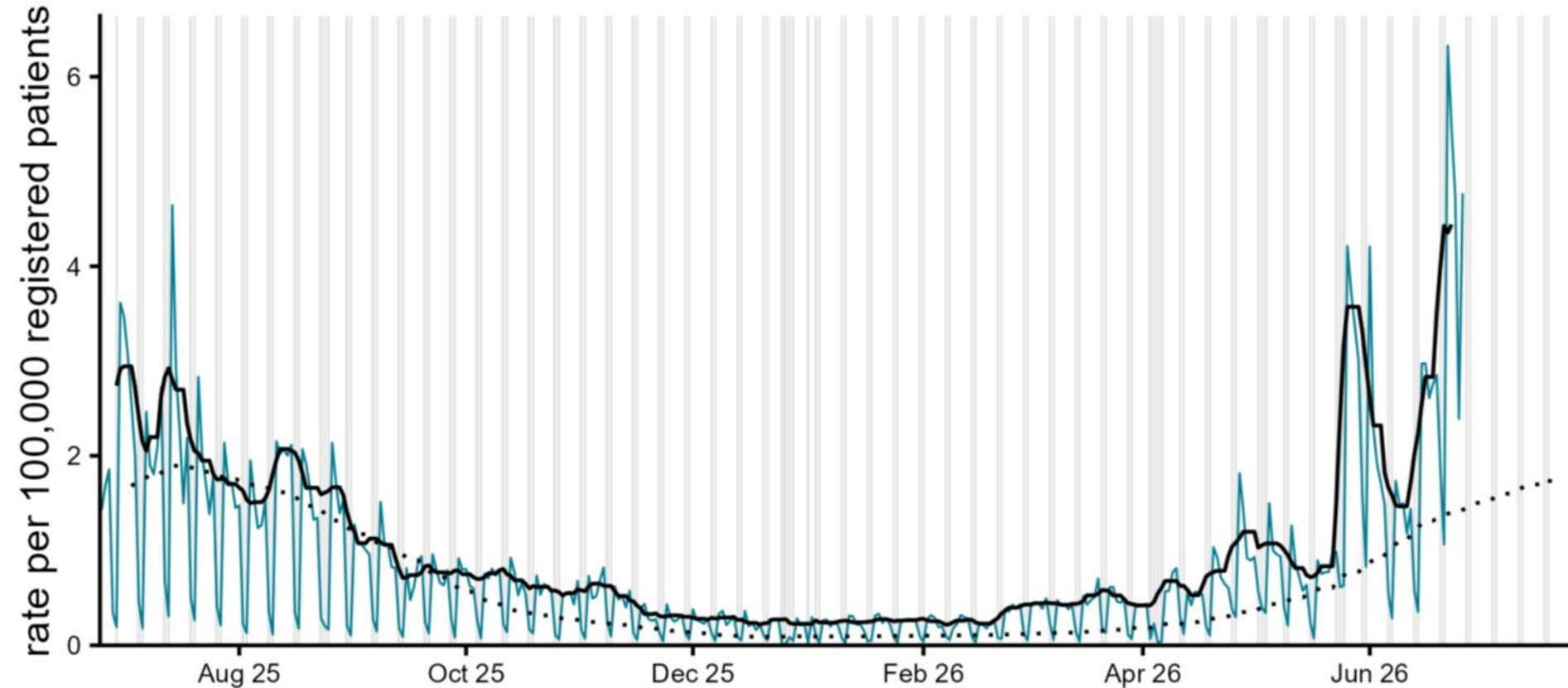
NASSS: impact of heat or cold 29/06/2025 to 28/06/2026



Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline. Grey columns show weekends and bank holidays.

Insect bites - Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population

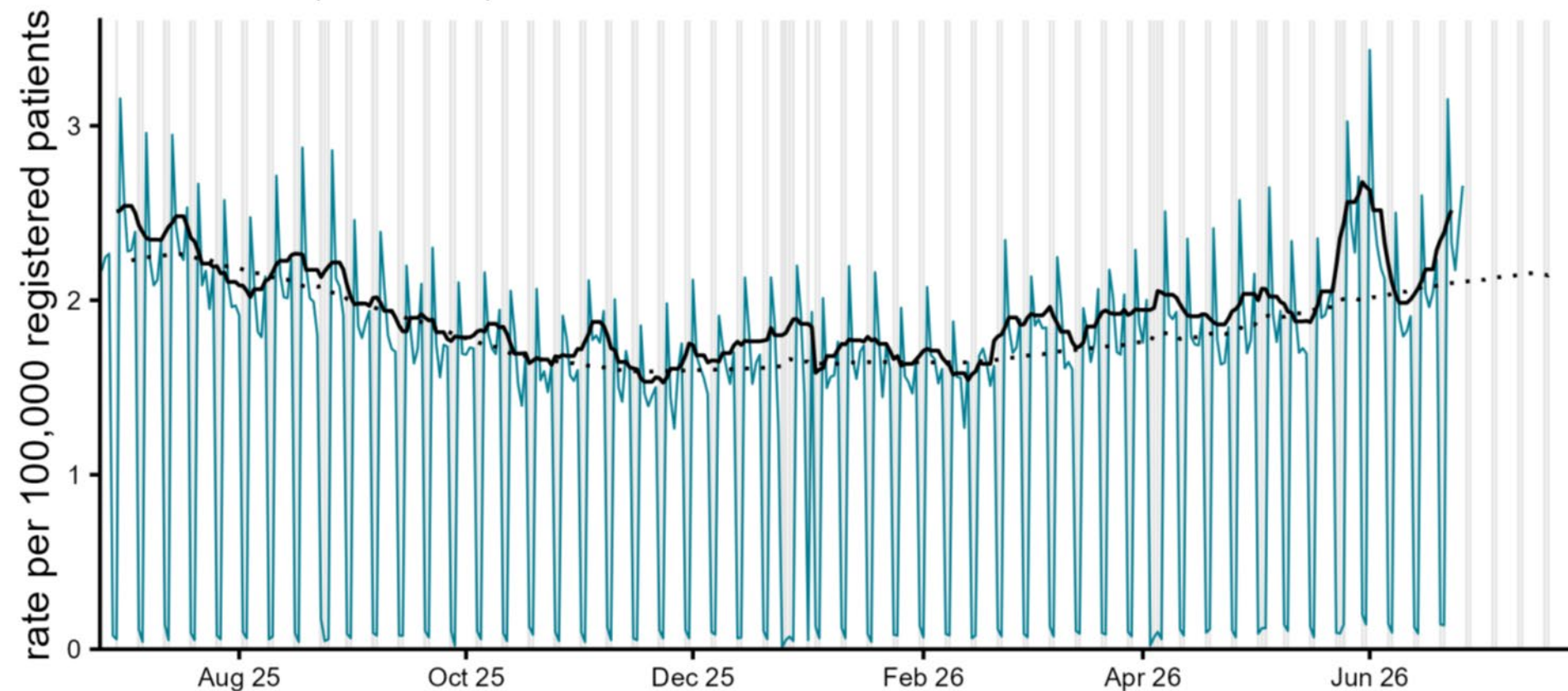
GP in-hours (combined): insect bites 25/06/2025 to 26/06/2026



Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline. Grey columns show weekends and bank holidays.

Cellulitis - Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population

GP in-hours (combined): cellulitis 25/06/2025 to 26/06/2026



Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline. Grey columns show weekends and bank holidays.

Heat-health risks in England – why?

- In June/July we can have almost 16 hours of sunshine.
- The nights are not long enough to cool our buildings.
- External nighttime temperatures of 19-21C translate to much higher internal temperatures.
- Our buildings are currently built to retain heat.
- Humidity + heat poses far greater risk.
- On the 26/27 June nocturnal temperatures in Enfield were far higher than in Singapore.
- The effectiveness of many medications are heat-sensitive.
- Food poisoning – increase in prevalence.
- Salmonella – domestic settings mainly. Campylobacter – weird stuff going on.
- You would not plan a trip out in December – February without checking the weather forecast.
- Year-round weather risks now.

Life on the equator

