# Abstract

Measles is worldwide, and still epidemic and highly infectious and threatened the life of all populations, but is preventable by full immunization.

The importance of this study in AL-Najef government because of previous outbreak. And also a mixing of social due to internal displace populations and religious events during the year.

Objective study: to describe the epidemiological characteristics of all reported measles cases in the public health of Najaf government during 2007-2014.

Method of study: cross sectional for all suspected measles cases that are reported retrospectively in the public health section of directorate of health in AL-Najaf province during 2007-2014, and the data collected from the notification and investigation form of measles then entered and analyzed by using EPI-Info and SPSS 21.

The result showed 582 of suspected cases, 359 of them were confirmed, 56% female, the peak age group <5 years.

The seasonal distribution of the cases appears in JAN-MAY. There was highly obvious association between the numbers of doses of vaccination with the confirmed cases,

The Odd Ratio for having a confirmed case for those with a single dose
of vaccination is 0.18 compared to those unvaccinated. and the risk of having confirmed measles for those with unvaccinated increased 5.6 time compared to those with protected a single dose, during the outbreak period (2007-2009). We recommend promoting the active surveillance and good collection of notification form and keeping for study in future, improving complete MVC with a good cold-chain and periodic campaigns before winter.