CONGENITAL RUBELLA SYNDROME IN INDIA

S. No	Study Group	Study Design/Study Duration	Place of Study	Study Population (n)	Laboratory Method	Comments
1.	Das, et al. [10]	LB, RCR 1991-2003	Delhi	200 infants with suspected intra-uterine infection	Serum IgM	1% (n=2) had anti-rubella IgM
2.	Chakravarti, <i>et al.</i> [11]	HB, prospective	Delhi	146 babies with suspected intra-uterine infection	Serum IgM	Overall seropositivity: 10.27% (15/146)
3.	Deorari <i>et al.</i> , [12]	HB, prospective October 1992- September 1994	Delhi	1302 cord samples of consecutive live births assessed for IgM to assess for intra-uterine infections	Total IgM in cord blood; Anti-rubella IgM in cord samples with total IgM>20mg/dl	270 samples had IgM >20 mg/dl; 2.9% of neonates with suspected intra-uterine infection based on serology were found to have anti-rubella IgM (8/270; 3 of them had clinical CRS)
4.	Abraham, <i>et al.</i> [13]	HB, prospective, January 1996- December 1997	Vellore	Infants suspected of intra- uterine infections (n=92)	Serum IgM	9.8% (9/92) infants had laboratory evidence of acute rubella infection.
5.	Ballal, <i>et al</i> . [14]	HB, prospective January 1991- December 1993	Manipal	Infants with suspected intra-uterine infections (n=342)	Serum IgM	15.2% infants were seropositive for rubella infection
6.	Broor, et al. [15]	HB, prospective	Delhi	Infants suspected of having intra-uterine infection (n=249)	Serum IgM	12% infants (30/249) were seropositive for rubella
7.	Manjunath, <i>et al.</i> [16]	Multi-centric HB, prospective, 1979-1982	Delhi	Infant-mother dyads, infants with suspected intra-uterine infection (n=272)	Antibodies in serum; HAIT with/without anti-rubella IgM	 64.3% infants (175/272) were seropositive for rubella infection <u>Age wise distribution of infants</u> 0-15 days: 53 (73.6%) 16 days-3 months: 80 (66.7%) 4 months-12 months: 42 (52.5%); 90% (247/272) mothers were seropositive CRS detected in 18 cases (6.6%): 16 with HI titres more than mothers & 2 with anti-rubella IgM positivity in mothers & babies.
8.	Singh, et al. [17]	LB, RCR January 1999- December 2006	Chandigarh	Children with clinical suspicion of intra-uterine rubella infection (n=947).	Serum IgM	2.8% children (26/947) with clinically suspected intra-uterine infection also had laboratory evidence of CRS. Infants: 2.3% (18/763) >1 year: 4.3% (8/184)
9.	Chandy, <i>et al.</i> [18]	LB, RCR January 2000- December 2008	Vellore	Infants with clinically suspected CRS (n=646)	Serum IgM	61 suspected infants (9.4%) had laboratory evidence of CRS 2000: 4/93 (4%)

WEB TABLE I. PREVALENCE OF CONGENITAL RUBELLA SYNDROME IN CHILDREN WITH SUSPECTED INTRA-UTERINE INFECTION

INDIAN PEDIATRICS

402

Volume 49–May 16, 2012

9.	Chandy, <i>et al.</i> [18]	LB, RCR January 2000- December 2008	Vellore	Infants with clinically suspected CRS (n=646)	Serum IgM	61 suspected infants (9.4%) had laboratory evidence of CRS 2000: 4/93 (4%) 2001: 4/79 (5%) 2002: 5/65 (8%) 2003: 2/51(4%) 2004: 3/43 (7%) 2005: 7/58 (12%) 2006: 16/88 (18%) 2007: 10/77 (13%) 2008: 10/92 (11 %)
10.	Rajasundari, <i>et al.</i> [19]	HB, prospective February 2002-July 2005	Madurai	Under-5 children with ocular abnormalities with/without systemic manifestations consistent with suspected CRS (n=65)	Serum IgM and/or IgG	26% (17/65) children were laboratory confirmed CRS cases as per WHO. 79% of children (48/65) were seropositive for rubella infection (IgM or IgG)
11.	Chakrabarty, <i>et al.</i> [20]	HB, CC	Calcutta	66 children with rubella syndrome (diseases of heart, cataracts, mental retardation, deafness)	Rubella antibodies in serum	48.5% children with clinical rubella syndrome were seropositive.

CB: community-based, CC: case control, HB: hospital-based, LB: Laboratory-based, NS: Not specified, RCR: retrospective chart review, * Year of Publication, where the

study duration was not specified