Practice Research

Factors influencing rubella immunity in women

R A CLARKE, G A W DOVE, I L MACINNES, S H IND

The incidence of congenital rubella has fallen recently. The rubella epidemic of 1970-71 led to an increase in the number of congenital and postnatal obstetric rubella surveillance programmes initiated in the United Kingdom. We studied a group of 307 women born in the United States who were pregnant in the United Kingdom. We estimated that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%.

Prevention of rubella in the community

Factors influencing rubella immunity in women

R A CLARKE, G A W DOVE, I L MACINNES, S H IND

The incidence of congenital rubella has fallen recently. The rubella epidemic of 1970-71 led to an increase in the number of congenital and postnatal obstetric rubella surveillance programmes initiated in the United Kingdom. We studied a group of 307 women born in the United States who were pregnant in the United Kingdom. We estimated that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%.

Prevention of rubella in the community

Factors influencing rubella immunity in women

R A CLARKE, G A W DOVE, I L MACINNES, S H IND

The incidence of congenital rubella has fallen recently. The rubella epidemic of 1970-71 led to an increase in the number of congenital and postnatal obstetric rubella surveillance programmes initiated in the United Kingdom. We studied a group of 307 women born in the United States who were pregnant in the United Kingdom. We estimated that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%.

Prevention of rubella in the community

Factors influencing rubella immunity in women

R A CLARKE, G A W DOVE, I L MACINNES, S H IND

The incidence of congenital rubella has fallen recently. The rubella epidemic of 1970-71 led to an increase in the number of congenital and postnatal obstetric rubella surveillance programmes initiated in the United Kingdom. We studied a group of 307 women born in the United States who were pregnant in the United Kingdom. We estimated that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%.

Prevention of rubella in the community

Factors influencing rubella immunity in women

R A CLARKE, G A W DOVE, I L MACINNES, S H IND

The incidence of congenital rubella has fallen recently. The rubella epidemic of 1970-71 led to an increase in the number of congenital and postnatal obstetric rubella surveillance programmes initiated in the United Kingdom. We studied a group of 307 women born in the United States who were pregnant in the United Kingdom. We estimated that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%.

Prevention of rubella in the community

Factors influencing rubella immunity in women

R A CLARKE, G A W DOVE, I L MACINNES, S H IND

The incidence of congenital rubella has fallen recently. The rubella epidemic of 1970-71 led to an increase in the number of congenital and postnatal obstetric rubella surveillance programmes initiated in the United Kingdom. We studied a group of 307 women born in the United States who were pregnant in the United Kingdom. We estimated that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%.

Prevention of rubella in the community

Factors influencing rubella immunity in women

R A CLARKE, G A W DOVE, I L MACINNES, S H IND

The incidence of congenital rubella has fallen recently. The rubella epidemic of 1970-71 led to an increase in the number of congenital and postnatal obstetric rubella surveillance programmes initiated in the United Kingdom. We studied a group of 307 women born in the United States who were pregnant in the United Kingdom. We estimated that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%.

Prevention of rubella in the community

Factors influencing rubella immunity in women

R A CLARKE, G A W DOVE, I L MACINNES, S H IND

The incidence of congenital rubella has fallen recently. The rubella epidemic of 1970-71 led to an increase in the number of congenital and postnatal obstetric rubella surveillance programmes initiated in the United Kingdom. We studied a group of 307 women born in the United States who were pregnant in the United Kingdom. We estimated that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%.

Prevention of rubella in the community

Factors influencing rubella immunity in women

R A CLARKE, G A W DOVE, I L MACINNES, S H IND

The incidence of congenital rubella has fallen recently. The rubella epidemic of 1970-71 led to an increase in the number of congenital and postnatal obstetric rubella surveillance programmes initiated in the United Kingdom. We studied a group of 307 women born in the United States who were pregnant in the United Kingdom. We estimated that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%.

Factors influencing rubella immunity in women

R A CLARKE, G A W DOVE, I L MACINNES, S H IND

The incidence of congenital rubella has fallen recently. The rubella epidemic of 1970-71 led to an increase in the number of congenital and postnatal obstetric rubella surveillance programmes initiated in the United Kingdom. We studied a group of 307 women born in the United States who were pregnant in the United Kingdom. We estimated that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%. Our results indicate that the proportion of women of child-bearing age and older who have been infected with rubella virus is not much less than 50%.