

## CPSP HIGHLIGHTS

### Public health impacts of CPSP studies: 1996 to 2005

During 10 years of surveillance, the CPSP participants have reported a total of 2816 confirmed cases. Important public health impacts of study results are illustrated below.

| Year | Study   | Findings  | Public health impact  |
|------|---|---|---|
| 1996 | Congenital rubella syndrome                   | Rare, with 10 cases over 10 years, mostly in nonimmunized women                               | Need to maintain universal and targeted immunizations   |
| 1997 | Acute flaccid paralysis                       | Documentation that Canada is polio-free   | Obligation to report to the WHO polio eradication program   |
| 1998 | Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis           | Rare, with two cases over four years  | Need to maintain universal immunization against measles and rubella   |
| 1999 | Cerebral edema in diabetic ketoacidosis       | High mortality rate of 23%  | Prevention of diabetic ketoacidosis remains key because cerebral edema is already present before initiation of therapy            |
| 2000 | Hemorrhagic disease of the newborn            | Very low rate of 0.22 per 100,000 live births   | Supports CPS statement for intramuscular vitamin K as the gold standard   |
| 2001 | Necrotizing fasciitis                         | Varicella was the most frequent factor of Group A streptococcal-related necrotizing fasciitis | Supports National Advisory Committee on Immunization statement for universal childhood varicella immunization                     |
| 2002 | Neonatal herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection | Significant mortality rate of 15.5%   | Majority of cases being HSV-1 reinforces need for an HSV-1 and HSV-2 effective vaccine  |
| 2003 | Vitamin D deficiency rickets                  | Over 100 children identified, majority were darker skinned and exclusively breastfed          | Supports CPS statement for vitamin D supplementation of all exclusively breastfed children  |
| 2004 | Baby walkers                                  | Confirmation that injuries are still occurring  | Contributed to Health Canada's mandatory total ban on baby walker sales in April 2004   |
| 2004 | Infant bath seats                             | Confirmation of injuries and drownings  | Supported Health Canada's advisory on the drowning hazard of infant bath seats in April 2005                                      |
| 2005 | Lap-belt syndrome                             | High morbidity, with 25% of children left paraplegic  | Supports CPS advocacy that all provinces/territories adopt proper child restraints in motor vehicles and booster seat legislation |

*CPS Canadian Paediatric Society; WHO World Health Organization*

*The Canadian Paediatric Surveillance Program (CPSP) is a project of the Canadian Paediatric Society that undertakes the surveillance of rare diseases and conditions in children. For more information, visit our Web site at <[www.cps.ca/cpsp](http://www.cps.ca/cpsp)> or <[www.cps.ca/pcsp](http://www.cps.ca/pcsp)>.*