INTRODUCTION
• Despite strides in measles prevention, the disease continues to cause havoc across the globe, specifically to developing nations.
• The Philippines continues to report high rates of vaccination, but continues to have high incidence rates.

MAIN FINDINGS AND THESIS PROGRESS
Meetings with members of the Department of Health and the World Health Organization
• Citizens have lost faith in vaccination campaigns after adverse effects related to a Dengue Vaccine
• Outreach for vaccine campaign awareness is poor because of understaffing and lack of resources
• There is a tendency to forget the routine vaccine schedules because of the gap between the first round of vaccines, and when measles can be effectively and safely administered on children.

Data Collection
• Aggregated data across regions of the Philippines have been collected from the Department of Health and are subject to cross-review with data collected from the World Health Organization.
• Preliminary analysis does not show correlation with school openings as shown in literature reviews.
• Preliminary analysis show that there is a secondary, unexpected peak at individuals around the 30 year old mark because of the lack of mass vaccination programs during their childhood.

OBJECTIVE
• To analyze the current measles dynamics in the Philippines given collected data through the Department of Health and the World Health Organization.
• Create a model that would identify and predict future measles outbreaks and their severity using collected data to train the model.

METHODS
• Aggregated data from the WHO and DOH will be broken down per week and per region, and also for major cities for both vaccination rates and incidence rates.
• Population data will take into account annual population counts and number of annual live births.

A CLEARER PICTURE
My time in the Philippines has painted a clearer picture of the current measles problem in the Philippines. It has shown me that there is more to the problem than just having pockets of unvaccinated people that choose to not receive the vaccine. There is also a problem of outreach, resources to have this effective outreach, and the problem itself of the vaccination timing.

QUESTIONS MOVING FORWARD
• How to effectively address the routine schedule of vaccine?
• Given the population of a certain region, what is the vaccination rate needed per region to establish her immunity?

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