This Week

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Polio this week as of 10 July 2019

- A circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) has been confirmed in China. It is genetically linked to a VDPV2 isolated from an environmental sample from Xinjiang province, collected on 18 April 2018. WHO is continuing to evaluate the situation and stands ready to support the ongoing investigation and risk assessment by national authorities.

- Summary of new viruses this week: Pakistan — nine wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) cases and 3 WPV1-positive environmental samples; Angola — one circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV2) case; China — one cVDPV2 case. See country sections below for more details.

Wild poliovirus type 1 and Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total cases</th>
<th>Year-to-date 2019 WPV</th>
<th>Year-to-date 2018 WPV</th>
<th>Total in 2018 WPV</th>
<th>Year-to-date 2019 cVDPV</th>
<th>Year-to-date 2018 cVDPV</th>
<th>Total in 2018 cVDPV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Globally</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— in endemic countries</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— in non-endemic countries</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case breakdown by country
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Year-to-date 2019</th>
<th>Year-to-date 2018</th>
<th>Total in 2018</th>
<th>Onset of paralysis of most recent case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WPV cVDPV</td>
<td>WPV cVDPV</td>
<td>WPV cVDPV</td>
<td>WPV cVDPV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afghanistan</td>
<td>10 0</td>
<td>11 0</td>
<td>21 0</td>
<td>20-May-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angola</td>
<td>0 2</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>democratic republic of the congo</td>
<td>0 6</td>
<td>12 0</td>
<td>20 0</td>
<td>28-May-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethiopia</td>
<td>0 1</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>20-May-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indonesia</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>27-Nov-2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mozambique</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>21-Oct-2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niger</td>
<td>0 1</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>10 0</td>
<td>3-Apr-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nigeria</td>
<td>0 9</td>
<td>4 0</td>
<td>34 0</td>
<td>19-May-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakistan</td>
<td>32 0</td>
<td>3 0</td>
<td>12 0</td>
<td>12-Jun-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papua new guinea</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>6 0</td>
<td>26 0</td>
<td>18-Oct-2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somalia</td>
<td>0 3</td>
<td>6 0</td>
<td>12 0</td>
<td>8-May-2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA: Onset of paralysis in most recent case is prior to 2017. Figures exclude non-AFP sources. In 2018, cVDPV includes all three serotypes 1, 2 and 3.

For Somalia, 1 cVDPV2 and cVDPV3 isolated from one AFP case.
cVDPV definition: see document “Reporting and classification of vaccine-derived polioviruses” at [pdf].

**Weekly country updates as of 10 July 2019**

**Afghanistan**

- No wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) cases have been reported in the past week. There are 10 WPV1 cases reported in 2019 from Afghanistan. The total number of WPV1 cases for 2018 remains 21.
- No WPV1-positive environmental samples were reported in the past week.
- Read the latest polio update from Afghanistan to see information on cases, surveillance and vaccination campaigns.

**Pakistan**

- Nine wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) cases have been confirmed: one each from Jaffarabad and Killa Abdullah districts, Balochistan province with onset of paralysis on 28 May and 9 June 2019; five from Bannu district with onset of paralysis on 9, 11, 14, 16, and 20 June 2019, and two from Torghar district with onset of paralysis on 13 and 17 June 2019, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. The total number of WPV1 cases are 41. The total number of WPV1 cases in 2018 remains 12.
- Three WPV1-positive environmental samples were reported in the past week: one each from Gadap Town and Gulshan-e-Iqbal in Karachi district, Sindh province; and Lahore district, Punjab province. The samples were collected between 18–19 June 2019.
- Read the latest polio update from Pakistan to see information on cases, surveillance and vaccination campaigns.

**Nigeria**

- No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 has been reported in the past week. There are nine cVDPV2 cases reported in 2019 so far. The total number of cVDPV2 cases in 2018 remains 34.
- No positive environmental samples were reported in the past week.
• Recent confirmation of spread of one of the cVDPV2 outbreaks, both within Nigeria and internationally, underscores the urgent need to fill remaining vaccination gaps in the ongoing outbreak response, and to optimize the geographic extent and operational quality of mOPV2 response.

• Read our Nigeria country page to see information on surveillance and vaccination campaigns.

Lake Chad Basin

• No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) has been reported in the past week.

• In the Lake Chad region, cVDPV2 linked to the outbreak originating in Nigeria has been detected in Niger (one case in 2019 and ten cases in 2018), and Cameroon (one positive environmental sample, collected on 20 April 2019 in Extreme Nord).

• The risk of further cVDPV2 spread across the Lake Chad subregion remains high.

Central Africa

• No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) has been reported this week in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DR Congo). There are six reported cases of cVDPV2 in 2019. The total number of cVDPV2 cases reported in 2018 is 20. DRC is currently affected by six separate cVDPV2 outbreaks, in the provinces of Haut Katanga; Mongala; Haut Lomami/Tanganika/Haut Katanga/Ituri, Sankuru and Kasai (2).

• Read our Democratic Republic of the Congo country page to see information on surveillance and vaccination campaigns.

• Learn more about vaccine-derived polioviruses through this short animation or this ‘Coffee with Polio Experts’ video.

• One case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) has been reported this week in Angola in Kuvango district, Huila province, on 30 May 2019.

• This is the second cVDPV2 outbreak in Angola this year; the earlier outbreak was detected in Lunda Norte province, for which an outbreak response is in progress (in close coordination with DRC).

• The Ministry of Health and local health authorities are undertaking a detailed investigation and the partners of the Global
Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) are providing support as required. A full epidemiological and virological field investigation is ongoing, including to ascertain the source and origin of the isolated virus; active surveillance is being strengthened; subnational population immunity levels are being analysed; and, outbreak response is being planned.

- Given cross-border population movements, subnational immunity and surveillance gaps, Lunda Norte province is considered at high-risk for further transmission of the isolated cVDPV2. It is critical that an emergency, preventive outbreak response now be fully implemented in the province. In absence of a timely and high-quality vaccination response, there is imminent risk of further transmission of this cVDPV2, potentially leading to a significant outbreak of paralytic polio. Two preventive emergency outbreak response campaigns with mOPV2 are planned in Lunda Norte province, to be synchronized with campaigns in neighbouring areas of DR Congo, to interrupt any potential cross-border circulation.
- Read our Angola country page for more information.

**Horn of Africa**

- No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) has been reported in the Horn of Africa.
- The current outbreak is linked to an ongoing cVDPV2 outbreak detected in the Horn of Africa in 2018, with cases reported in Somalia as well as from an environmental sample in Kenya. Separately, Somalia is also affected by a circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 3 (cVDPV3) outbreak.
- Somalia has reported a total of 15 cVDPV cases (eight type 2, six type 3 and one coinfection of both type 2 and type 3) since the beginning of the outbreaks. The most recent cVDPV3 virus was from an AFP case from Runingod district, Middle Shabelle province with an onset date of paralysis on 7 September 2018. Circulating VDPV2 has also been detected during 2018 in one environmental sample in Kenya collected on 21 March 2018. There is also one reported case cVDPV2 in Ethiopia, linked to Somalia, with onset on 20 May 2019.
- Learn more about vaccine-derived polioviruses through this short animation or this ‘Coffee with Polio Experts’ video.
Papua New Guinea

- No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1) were reported this week. The total number of cases in 2018 remains 26.
- The most recent cVDPV1 virus was isolated from an environmental sample collected in the National Capital district on 6 November 2018.
- A GPEI Outbreak Response Assessment reviewed the impact of current outbreak response and concluded that overall strong response had been implemented. Commending national and subnational public health authorities and health workers on their efforts, the Assessment team underscored the need on now filling any residual subnational surveillance and immunity gaps.
- The team reviewed all aspects of the response, and noted significant efforts and improvements, including on service delivery, surveillance strengthening, data analysis, cold chain/reverse cold chain refurbishment, vaccine acceptance and community engagement, health worker engagement, collaboration with neighbouring Indonesia and outreach to remote areas/communities. In particular, the group noted the strong collaboration between outbreak response and strengthening of routine immunization, including through systematic collaboration with Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and highlighted that this model of working should be replicated in other outbreak settings.
- Read our Papua New Guinea country page to see information on surveillance and vaccination campaigns.

Mozambique

- No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) outbreak has been reported this week. The total number of cases in 2018 remains one.
- In addition to the confirmed case, the same virus was also isolated from two healthy community contacts, reported on 10 and 17 December 2018.
- The GPEI and partners are working with country counterparts to support the local public health authorities in conducting a field investigation (clinical, epidemiological and immunological) and
thorough risk assessment to discuss planning and implementation of immunization and outbreak response.

- Read our Mozambique country page to see information on cases, surveillance and response to the developing outbreak.

**Indonesia**

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- The second polio immunization response round has been extended in Papua province to give the opportunity for districts to vaccinate and protect more children. Lessons learnt from the special operations being deployed in Yahukimo district, the epi-centre of the outbreak, have been shared with other high-risk districts with hard to reach populations. These districts attended a meeting in Jayapura on 21 June chaired by the Papua Provincial Health Office (PHO). The meeting has re-energized local health authorities who have signed a Declaration of Commitment to increase coverage and release local funds to support enhanced operations.
- To support these districts in the coming weeks, PHO, WHO, UNICEF and PAEI have developed a joint monitoring plan with senior consultants and staff identified and tasked to provide direct support to each district. A health centre analysis of Puskesmas with the largest numbers of unvaccinated children is being used to target this additional support most efficiently ensuring as well that functional cold chain equipment is in place.
- The Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, met 27 June in Jakarta with the Ministry of Health, the Home Affairs Ministry, The President’s Office, military and police representatives, WHO, UNICEF, ITAGI and other stakeholders to discuss progress towards implementing Indonesia’s polio outbreak response. A number of important recommendations have been agreed which will help address remaining bottlenecks and widen support for quality operations.
- Learn more about Indonesia polio outbreak response through the weekly situational report.

**Iran**
In total, three WPV1-positive environmental samples have been reported in 2019, all from Sistan and Balochistan province. The isolated viruses have been detected in environmental samples only, and genetic sequencing confirms they are linked to WPV1 circulating in Karachi, Pakistan.

The Ministry of Health and local health authorities are undertaking a detailed investigation and the partners of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) are on standby to provide support as required. An immediate risk assessment suggests that this event has limited public health implications, given Iran’s very high levels of routine immunization coverage and strong disease surveillance. However, this event further underlines the risk of international spread of WPV1 from Pakistan/Afghanistan.

China

- A circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) has been confirmed in China. The virus was isolated from stool specimens of an acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) case from Liangshan Yi Autonomous prefecture, Sichuan province, with onset of paralysis on 25 April 2019, and is genetically linked to a VDPV2 isolated from an environmental sample from Xinjiang province, collected on 18 April 2018. More information will be shared as it becomes available.
- China continues to maintain strong routine immunization coverage both with IPV and bivalent OPV reaching more than 95% nationwide, and strong poliovirus surveillance including through environmental surveillance.
- Learn more about vaccine-derived polioviruses through this short animation or this ‘Coffee with Polio Experts’ video.

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