

The status of polio eradication: progress and challenges

Agenda item 2(b)

62nd session of the Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean
5–8 October 2015



**World Health
Organization**

Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean

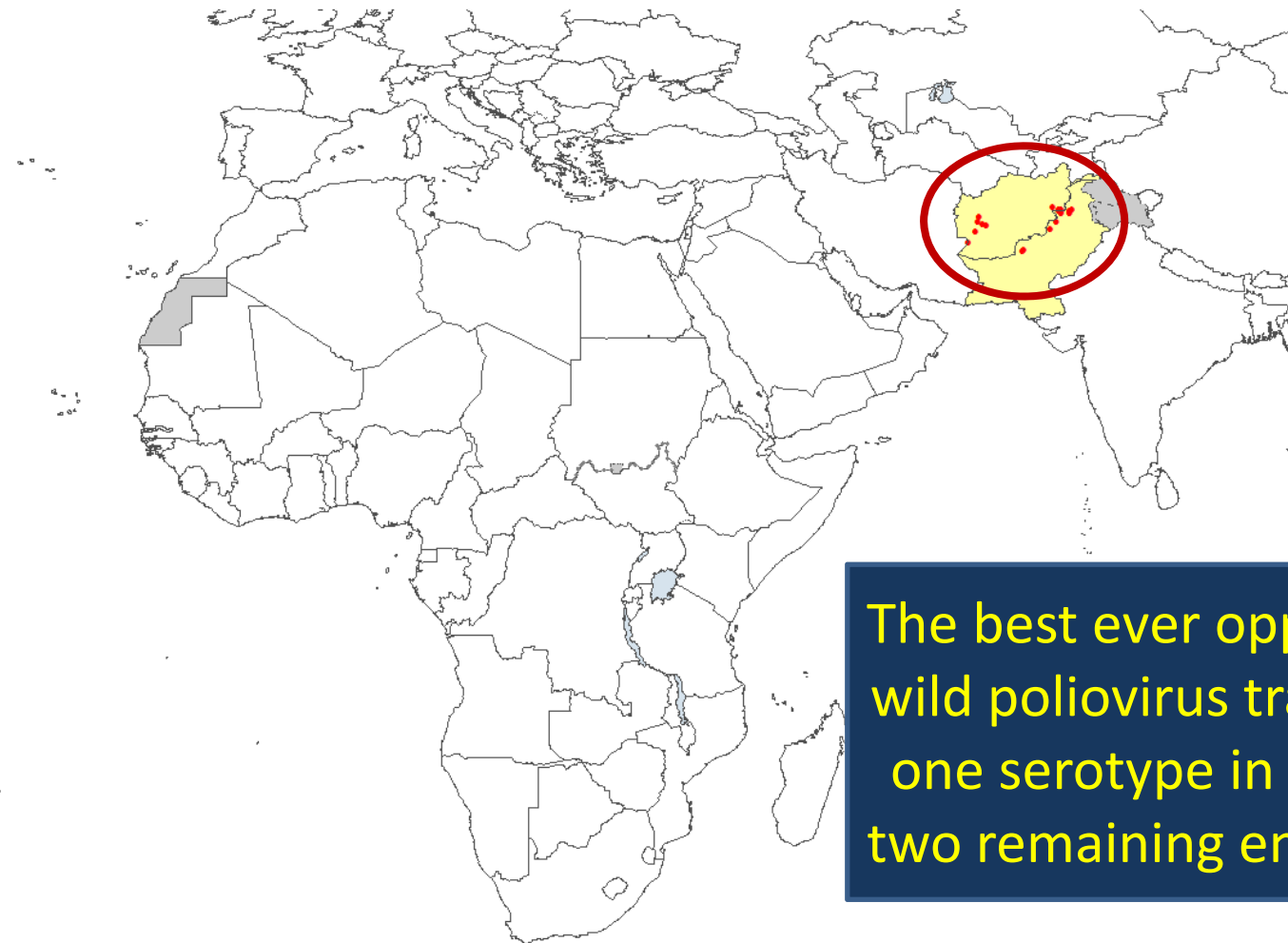
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Polio eradication and end game strategic plan 2013–2018

Objectives

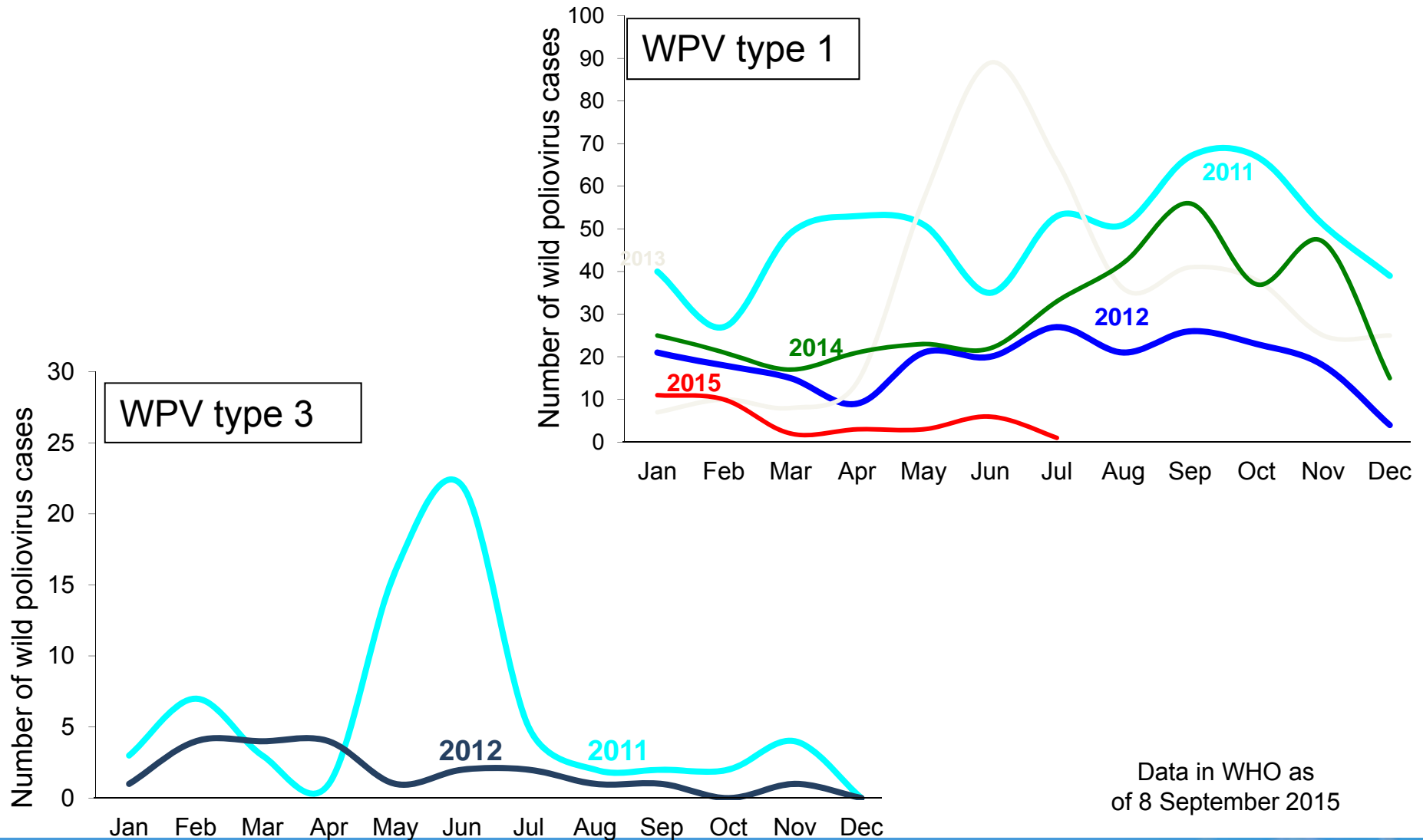
- Detect and interrupt all polio transmission
- Strengthen routine immunization, introduce one dose of inactivated polio vaccine and withdraw oral polio vaccine
- Contain poliovirus and certify the interruption of transmission
- Plan polio legacy

Wild poliovirus cases, 30 March– 29 September 2015

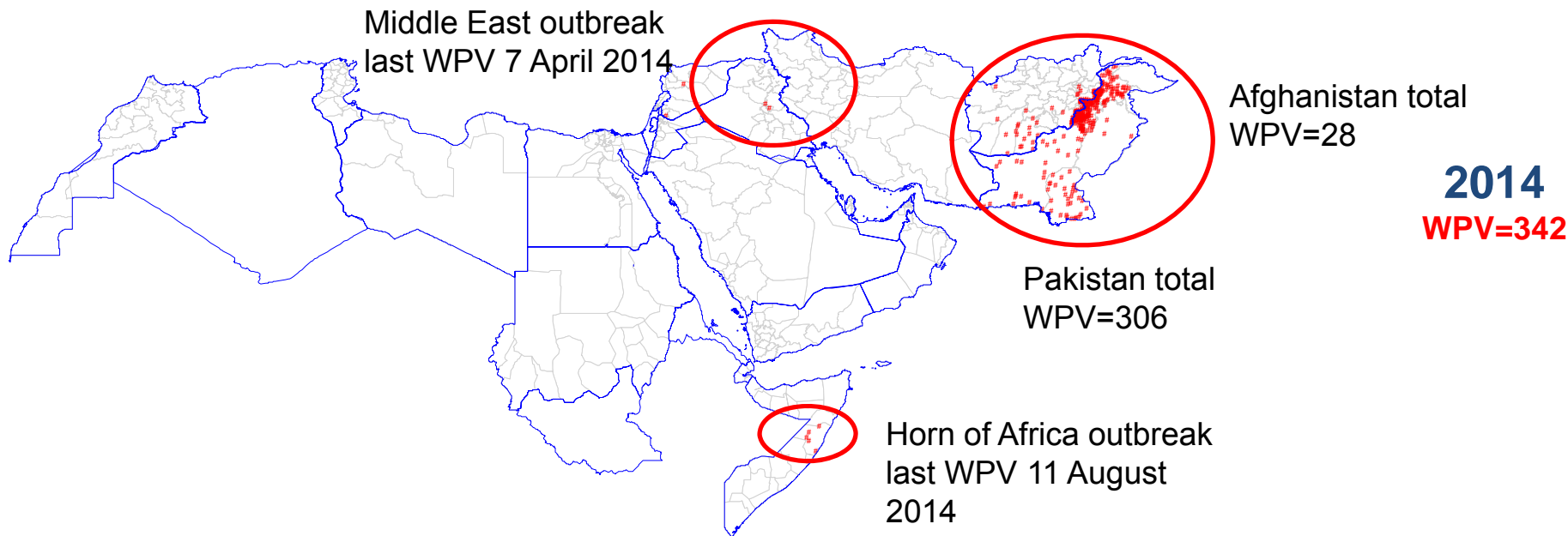


The best ever opportunity to stop wild poliovirus transmission; only one serotype in limited areas of two remaining endemic countries

Monthly distribution of wild poliovirus cases, 2011–2015



Distribution of WPV in the Region, 2014–Sep 2015



In 2015, all of the global wild polio burden is in Pakistan and Afghanistan



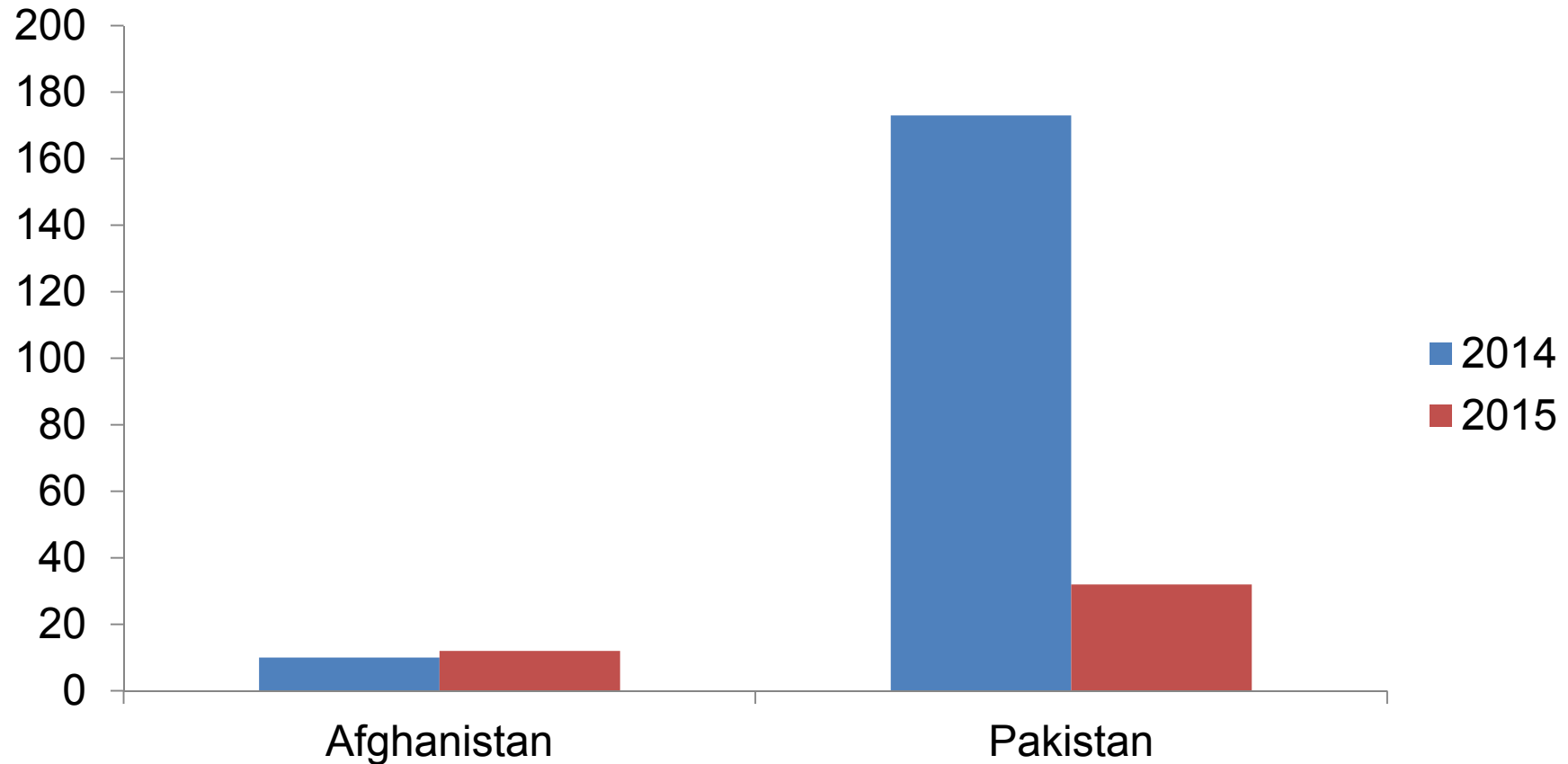
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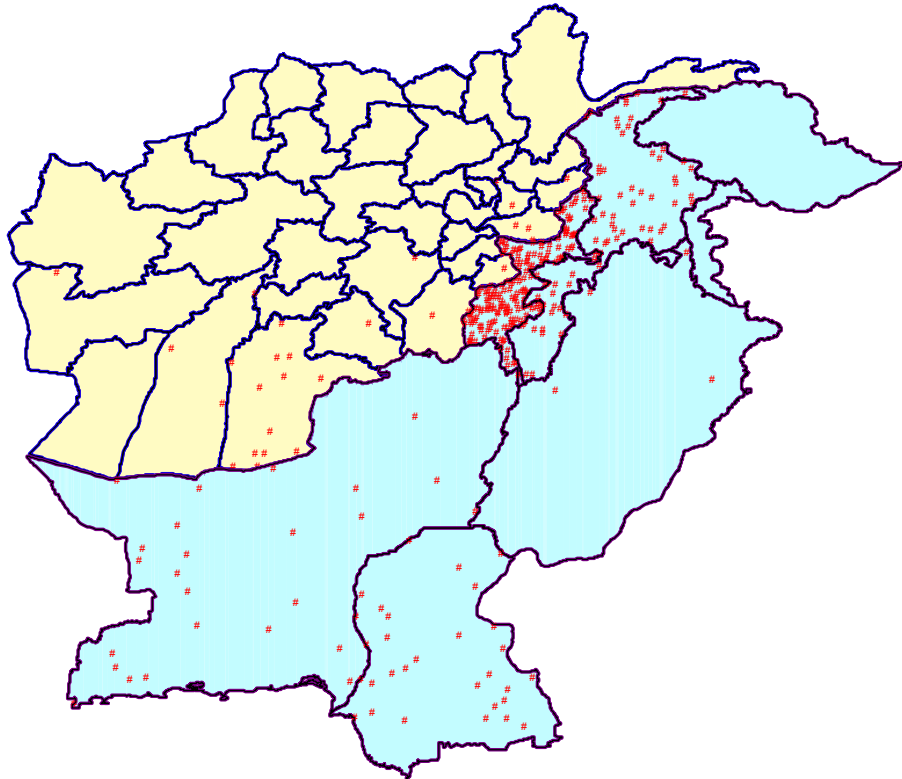
Are we making progress?

Polio cases in 2014–2015 as at 29 September



WPV distribution 2014 and 2015

2014



2015



Declining active WPV genetic clusters, 2010–9/2015

ACTIVE WILD POLIOVIRUS 1 CLUSTERS IN AFP CASES - Pakistan (2010 - 2014)																							
CLUSTERS	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	R1	R2	R3	R4							R5	R6	R7	T1	T2	T3	
	2010	■	■		■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■			
2011	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■							
2012								■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■							
2013								A	B	A	B	A	B										
2014								1	2			1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
2015								■					■	■	■		■	■					

ACTIVE WILD POLIOVIRUS 1 CLUSTERS IN ENVIRONMENT SAMPLES -(2010 - 2014)																							
CLUSTERS	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	R1	R2	R3	R4							R5	R6	R7	T1	T2	T3	
	2010	■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■			
2011		■	■				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■					
2012								■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■							
2013								A	B	A	B	A	B										
2014								1	2			1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
2015								■					■	■	■		■	■					

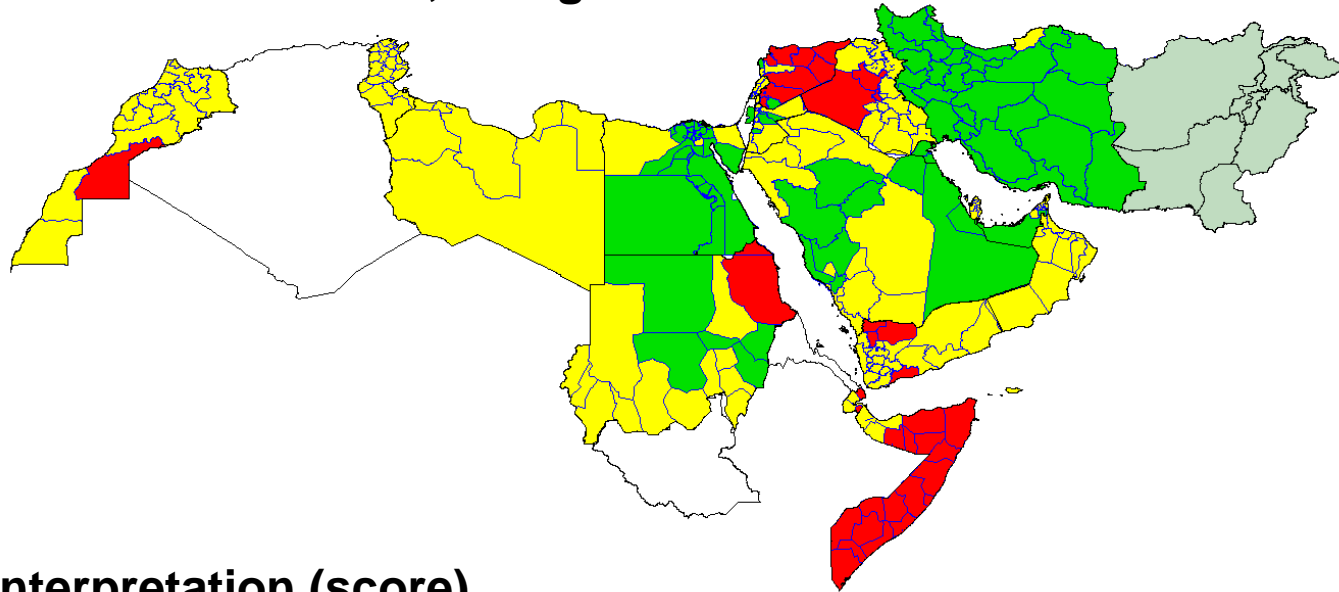
87% reduction in the circulating clusters, 16 in 2010 to 2 in 2015

However there are still risks...

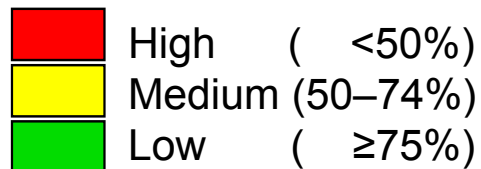
- Travelers from Pakistan and Afghanistan (especially from polio endemic areas) travel to and work in countries all over the world
- ***If transmission continues there is a risk that wild poliovirus from Pakistan or Afghanistan will re-infect other countries***

Subnational risk assessment, August 2015

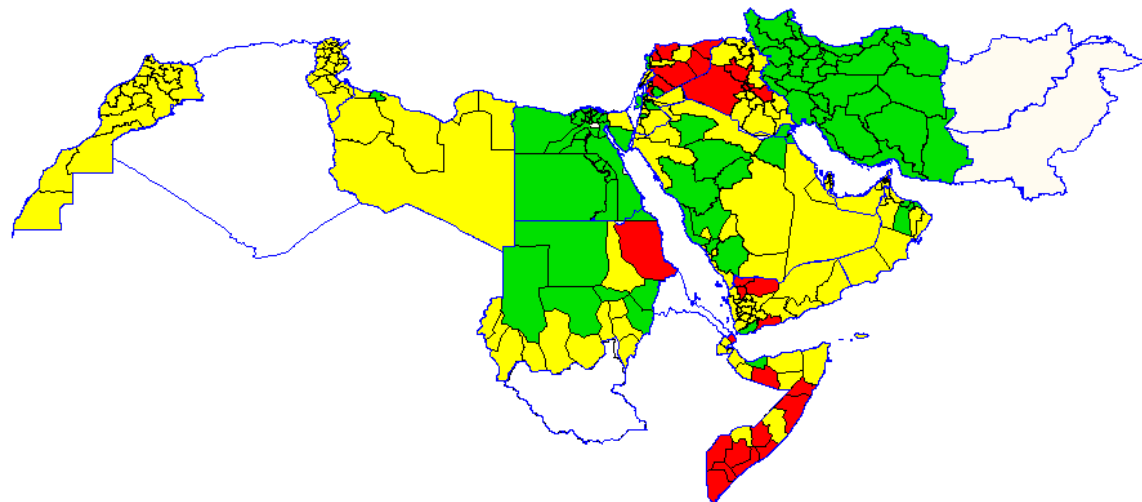
Cumulative score, 2 August 2015



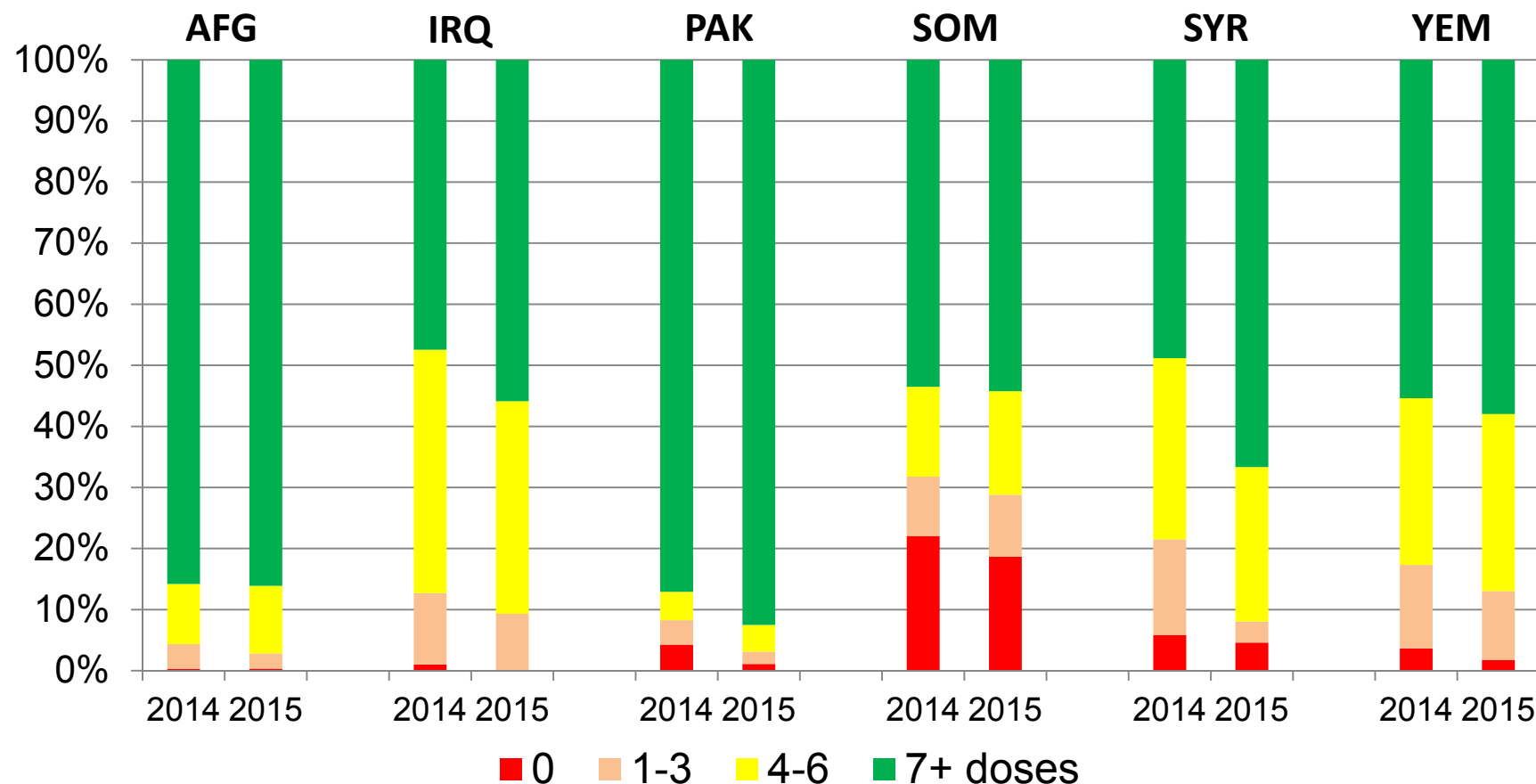
Risk interpretation (score)



Cumulative score, 16 November 2014



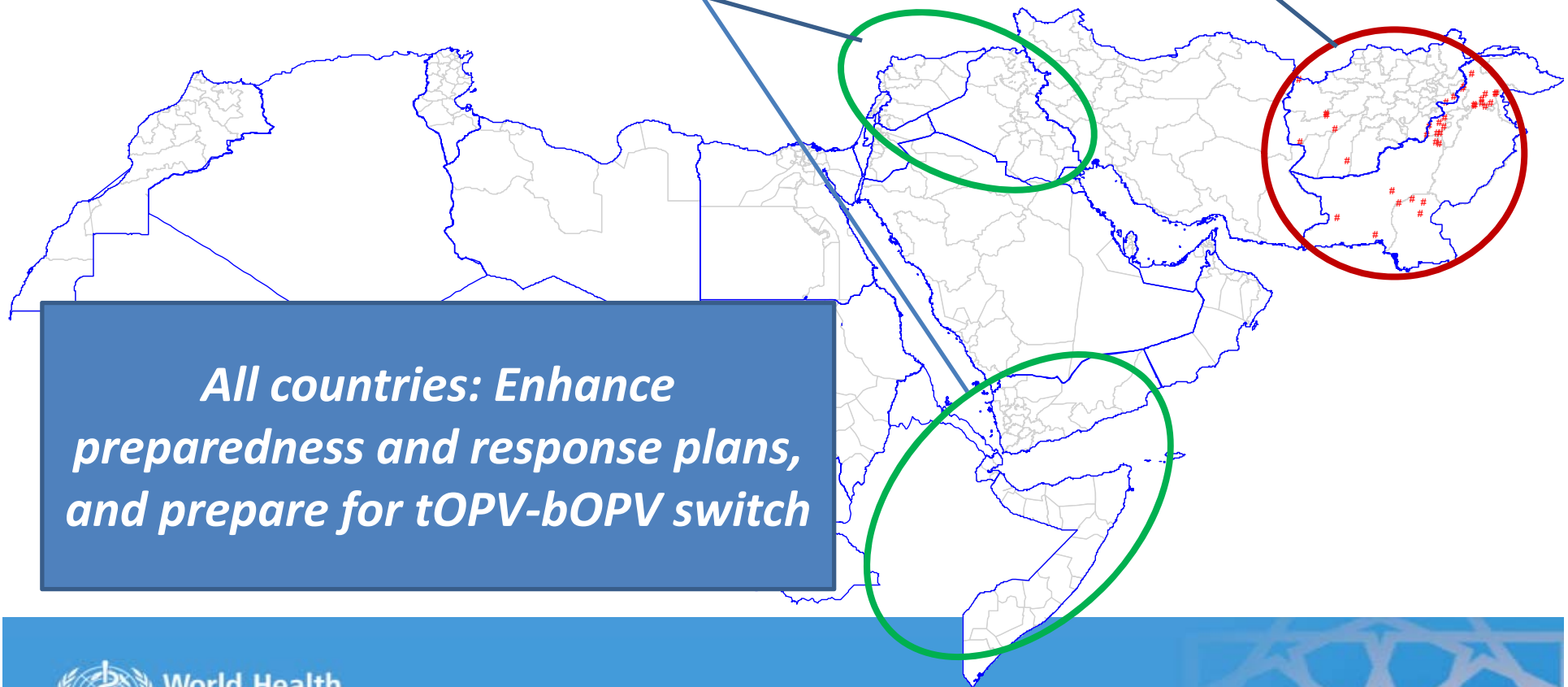
Vaccination status of 6–59 month-old non-polio AFP cases in focus countries, 2014–2015



Priorities for the upcoming 6 months

Consolidate improving immunization coverage and surveillance

Stop polio transmission



All countries: Enhance preparedness and response plans, and prepare for tOPV-bOPV switch

What can Member States do?

- Support Pakistan and Afghanistan to stop polio virus transmission
- Improve immunization coverage of high risk areas/populations: slums, IDPs, migrants
- Enhance sensitivity of surveillance systems to enable early detection and response to any poliovirus importation or emergence of VDPVs
- Field test preparedness and response plans
- Prepare for the switch from tOPV to bOPV

Summary

- We are in the best position we have ever been to eradicate polio globally within 6–9 months
- To achieve our goal, the national emergency action plans for polio eradication in Afghanistan and Pakistan have to be fully implemented
- The actions of all Member States is crucial in these final stages of global eradication to support Pakistan and Afghanistan and to keep the Region polio-free