Global Polio Eradication: Current Status, Challenges and Future Directions

Steven Wassilak, MD
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta
APHA 2007 Annual Meeting
5 November 2007
Washington D.C.







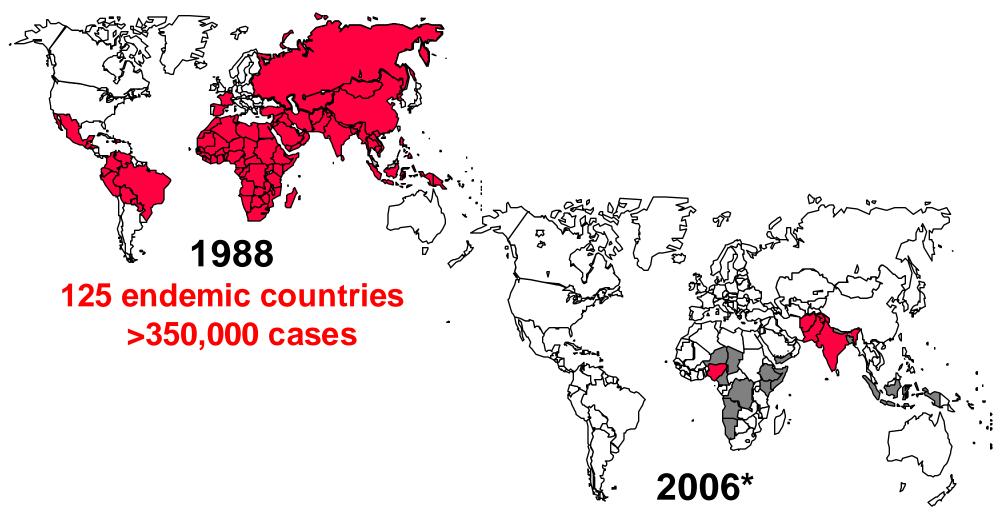




DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



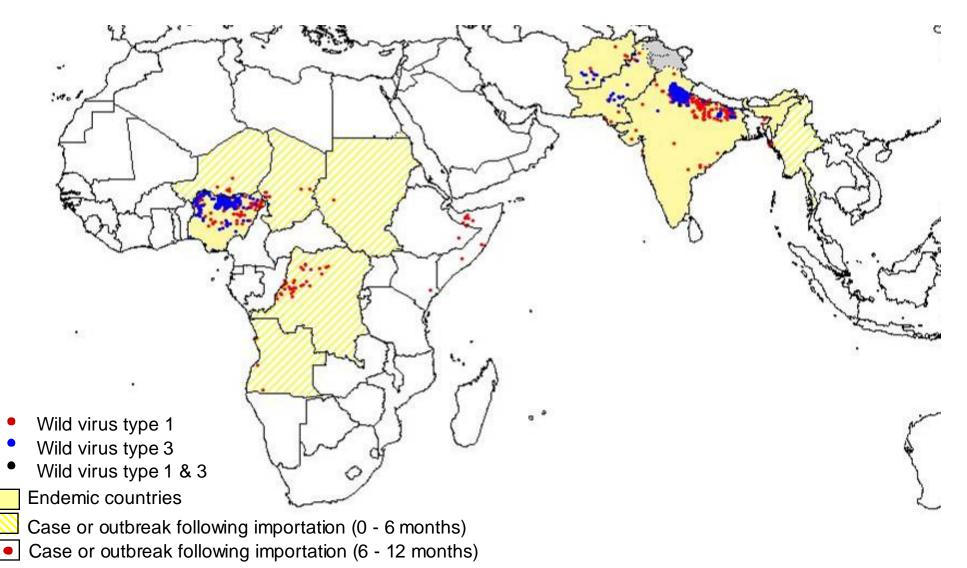
Progress and Challenges



*as of 23 Oct 2007

4 endemic countries; 13 re-infected countries; 1,997 cases

Wild Poliovirus*, 24 Oct 2006 - 23 Oct 2007

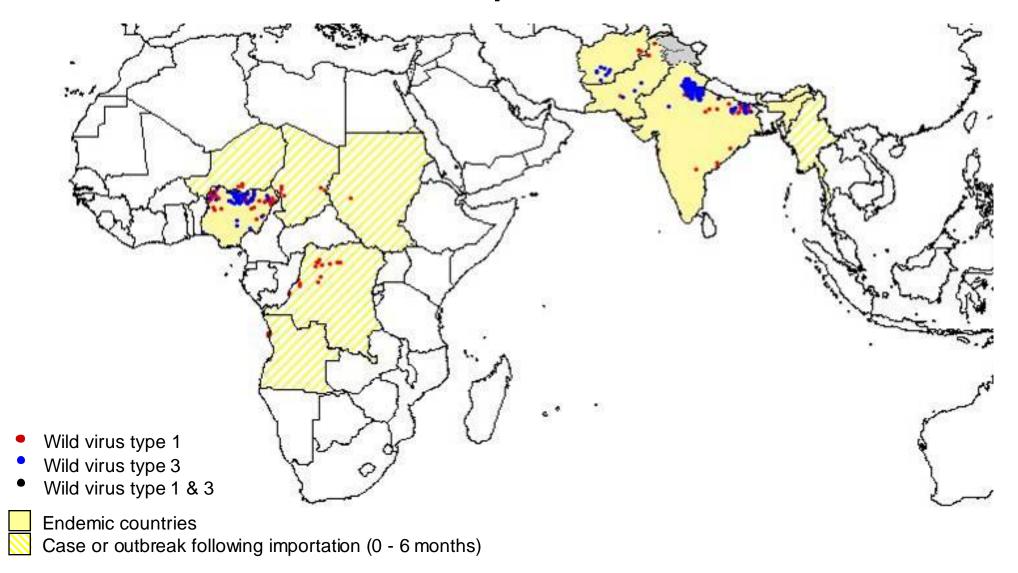


As of 01 January 2006, Egypt and Niger were redassified as non-endemic countries.

*Excludes viruses detected from environmental surveillance and vaccine derived polio viruses. Data in WHO HQ as of 23 Oct 2007 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

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Wild Poliovirus*, 24 Apr 2007 - 23 Oct 2007



^{*}Excludes viruses detected from environmental surveillance and vaccine derived polio viruses.

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Overview

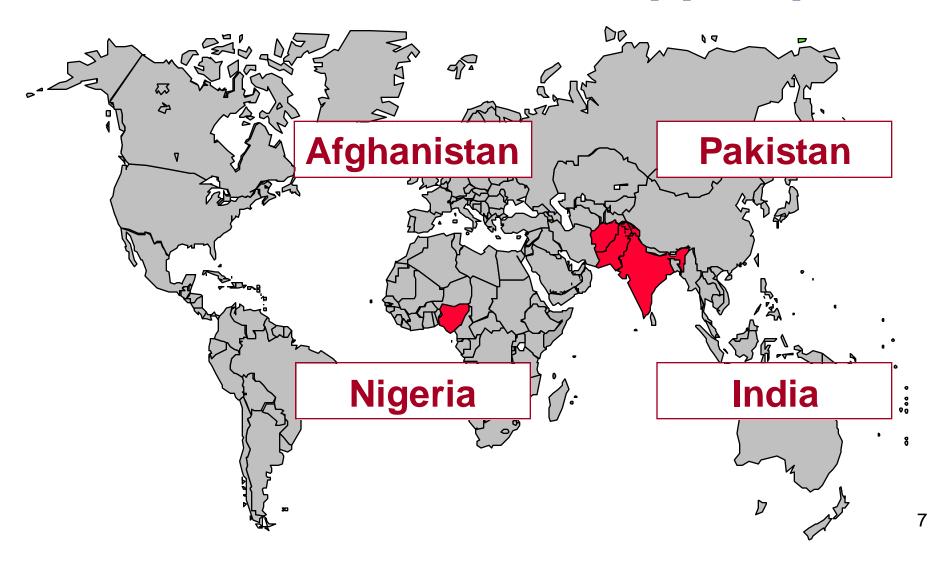
- Stakeholders take stock
- Status and direction in polio-infected countries:
 - Four endemic
 - Reinfected
- Vaccine-derived poliovirus outbreaks
- Challenges after interruption of transmission

Stakeholder's conference Feb 2007

- The 'Case for Completing Eradication': changing goal to control would cost more
- Commit to 2007-2008 Intensification
- New milestones set
- Intensified use of new tools & tactics



Priority Focus: the 4 areas in 4 countries have never stopped polio



Milestones 2007

Outcomes:

- endemic districts reduced by ≥ 50% compared to 2006.
- countries with imported virus in 2006 stop polio.

Process:

- immunity among children 6-35 months in infected areas
 that of polio-free areas of country*.
- financing secured for all activities through mid-2008.

^{*} as measured in non-polio AFP cases aged 6-35 months &, accounting for differences in OPV efficacy.

Intensified use of new tools & tactics

New tools (2005-6) enhanced the eradication strategies

New vaccines double the speed of protection

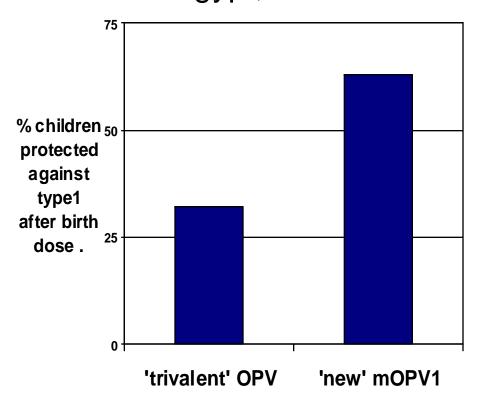




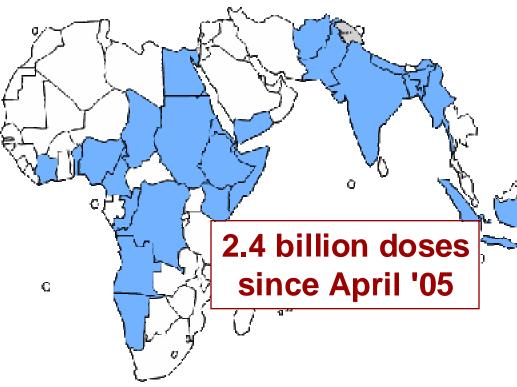
New lab procedures cut by 50% time to confirm polio

Development & rapid scale-up of monovalent OPV type 1 (mOPV1)

mOPV1 clinical trial Egypt, 2006



Countries using mOPV1 2006-2007 (N = 24)



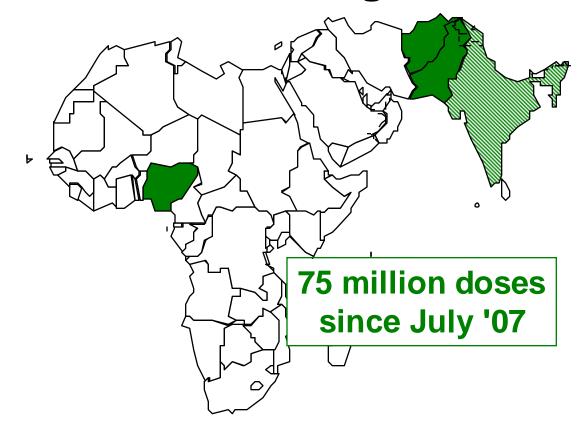
11

Scale-up of monovalent OPV type 3

Countries using mOPV3



mOPV3

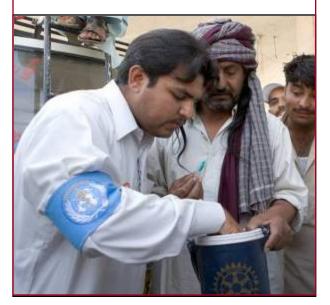


New tactics (2006-7) address the specific challenges of each area



Nigeria: 'IPDs' or Immunization Plus Days since May 2006

Pakistan/Afghanistan: synchronized campaigns since Nov 2006





India: accelerated mOPV schedule since January 2007

New tactics (2005-7) address community issues

India: Muslim Leader Conclave
Uttar Pradesh
Since March 2005

Nigeria: Community Dialogues Northern states

since February 2006

New tactics (2006-7) reduce the risk of poliovirus importations



New Recommendations on Polio Immunization & Travel

New tactics for outbreak response

(wild or vaccine-derived poliovirus)

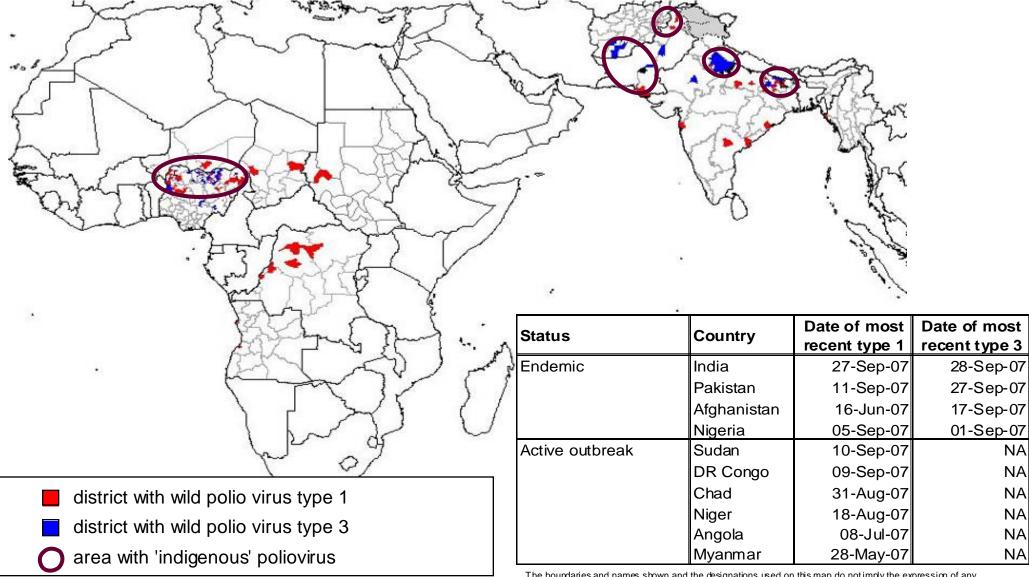
- Plan within 72 hours & start in 4 weeks.
- Target 2-5 million children; house-to-house.
- Min 3 rounds & at least 2 rds after last case.
- Use mOPV1 or mOPV3 (unless 2 viruses).
- Achieve AFP > 2 at state/prov. for >12 months

World Health Assembly Resolution 59.1, May 2006

Polio-infected countries: Where do we go from here?

- Endemic countries

Wild Poliovirus infected districts*, 24 Apr 2007 - 23 Oct 2007



^{*}Excludes viruses detected from environmental surveillance and vaccine derived polio viruses.

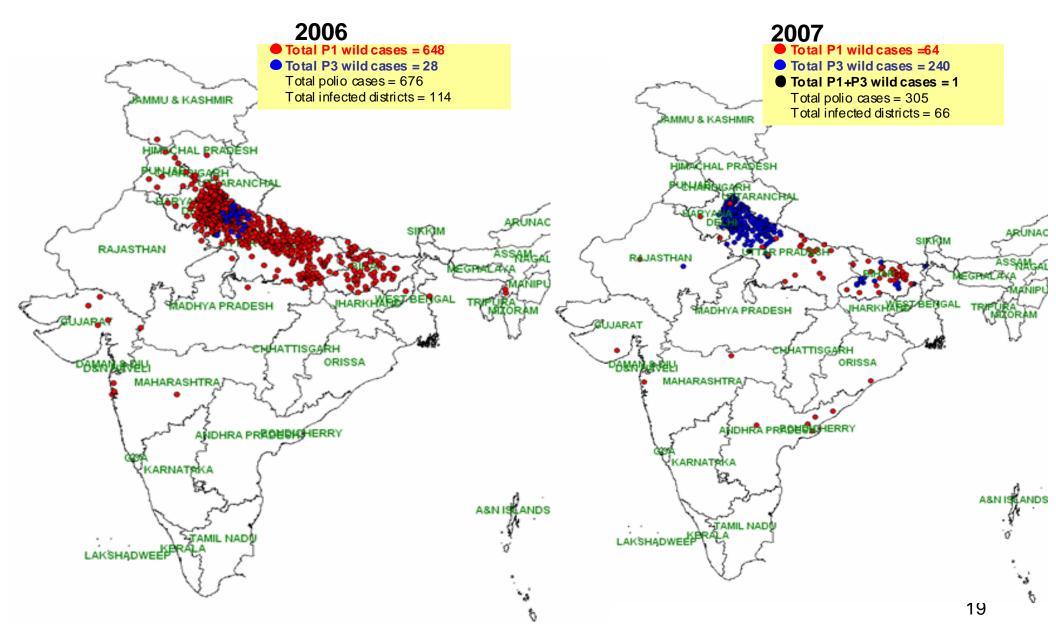
Data in WHO HQ as of 23 Oct 2007

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Confirmed Polio Cases

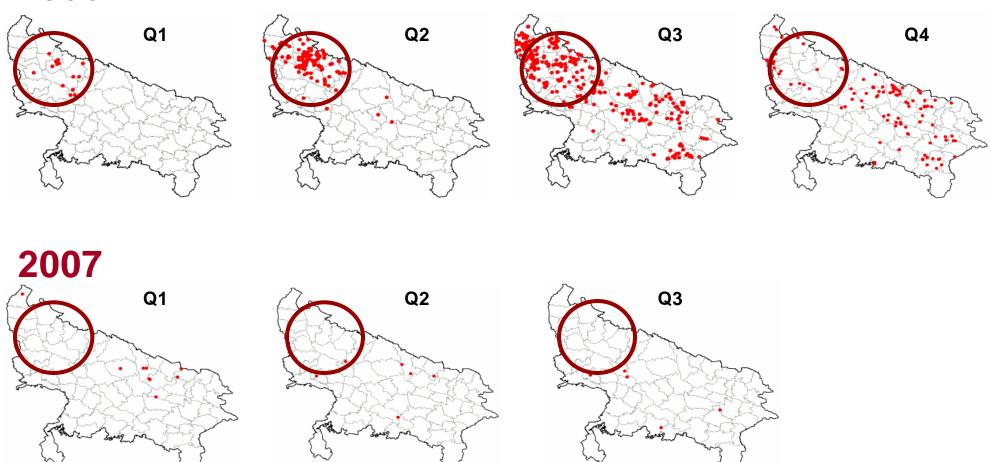
India, 2006-2007



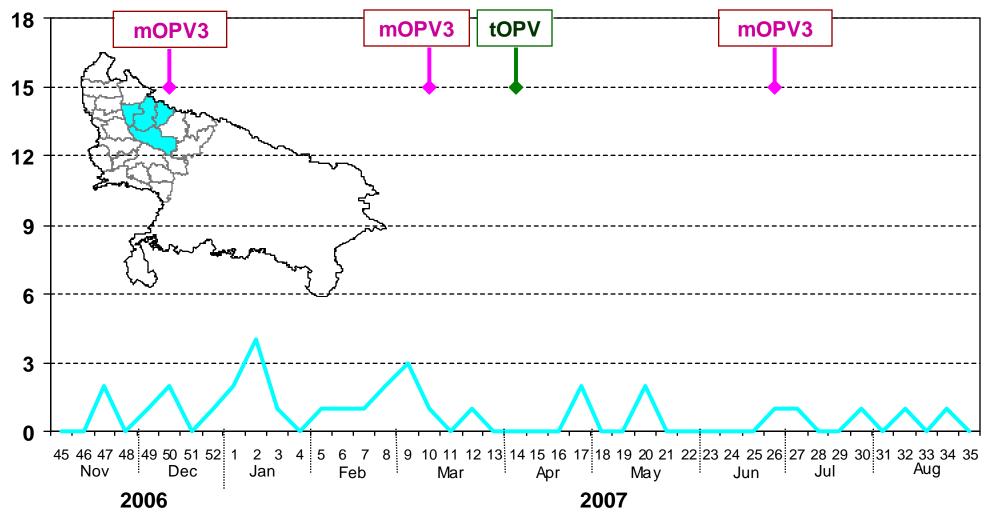
Impact on Type 1 Polio Cases

Western Uttar Pradesh, India 2006-2007*

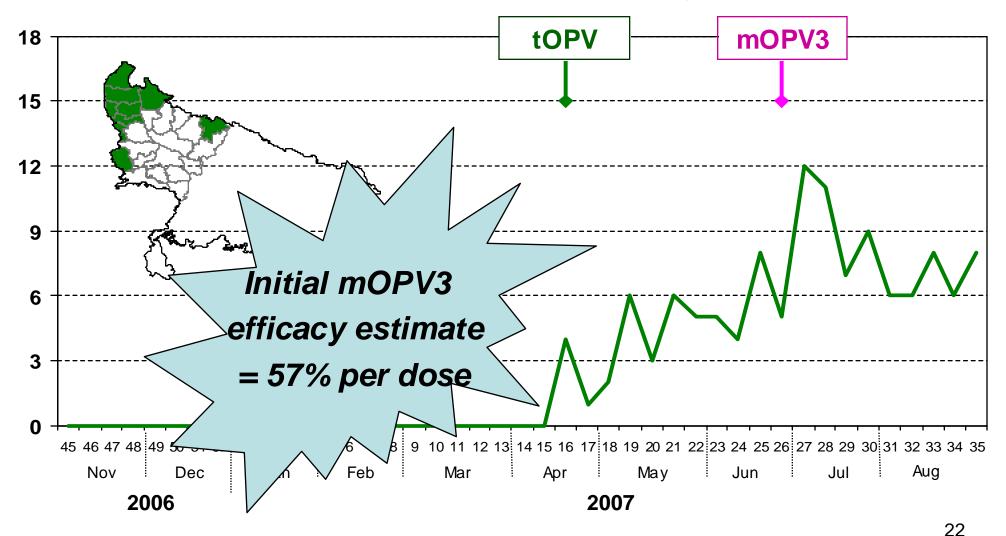
2006



Initial impact of mOPV3 in type 3 epicentre in West UP, India

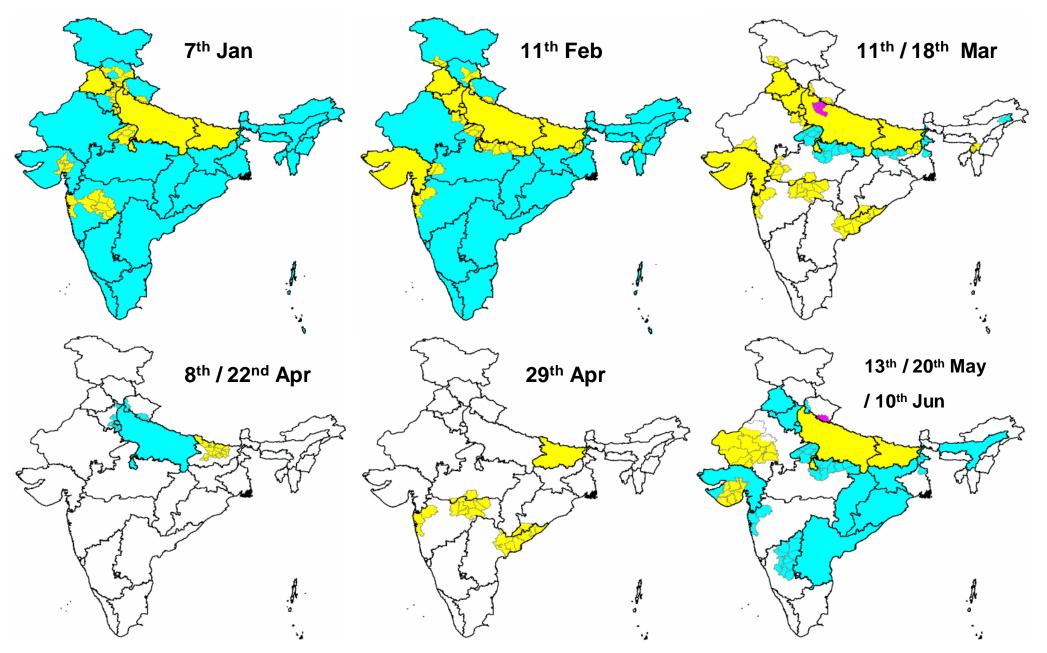


Initial impact of mOPV3 in highest risk districts of West UP, India

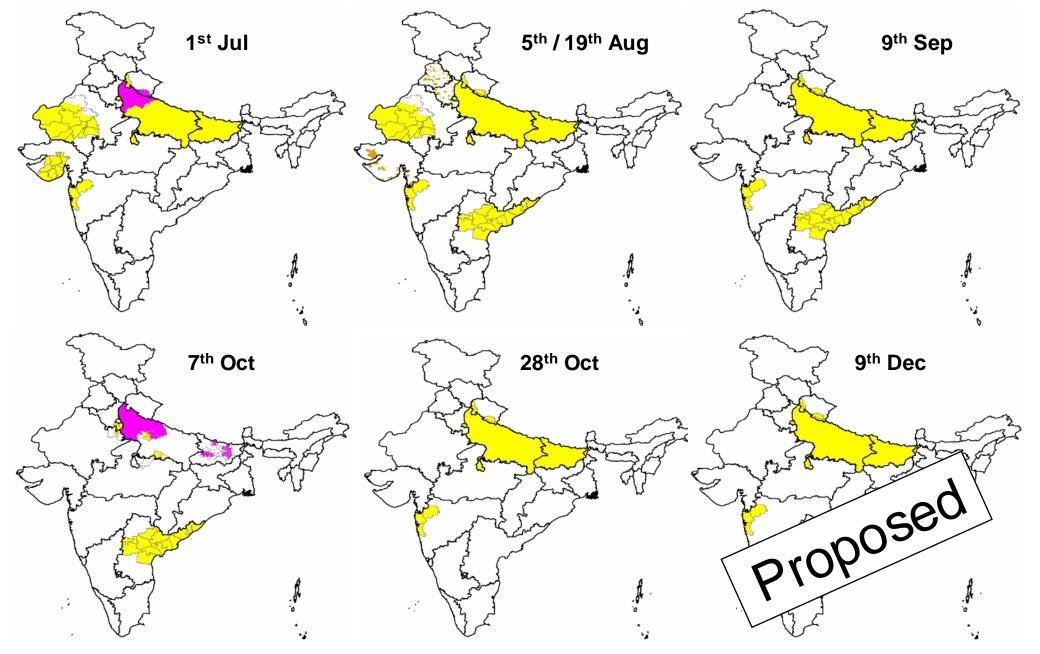


^{*} data as on 5th October 2007

Polio Campaigns, India 2007 (1)

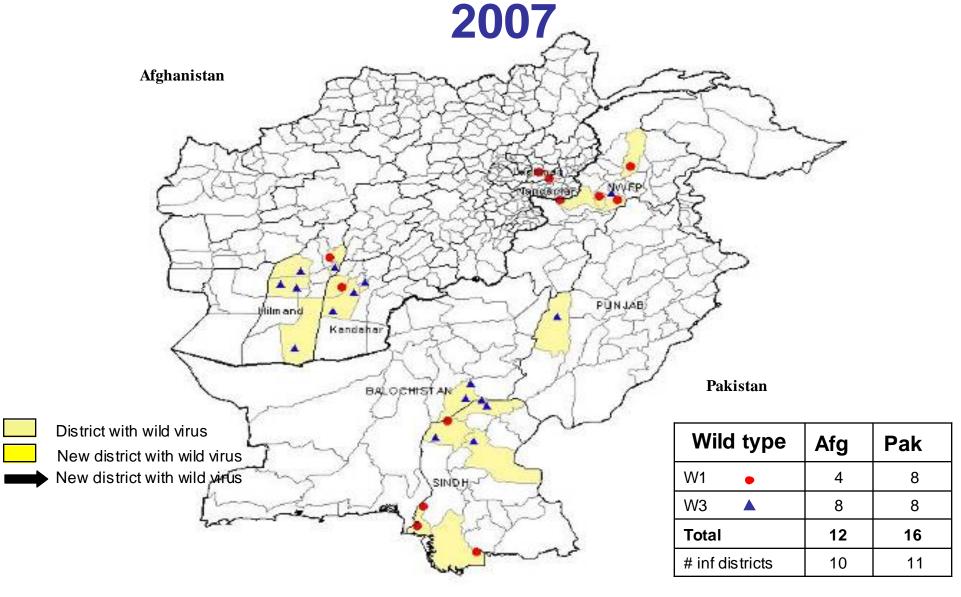


Polio Campaigns, India 2007 (2)

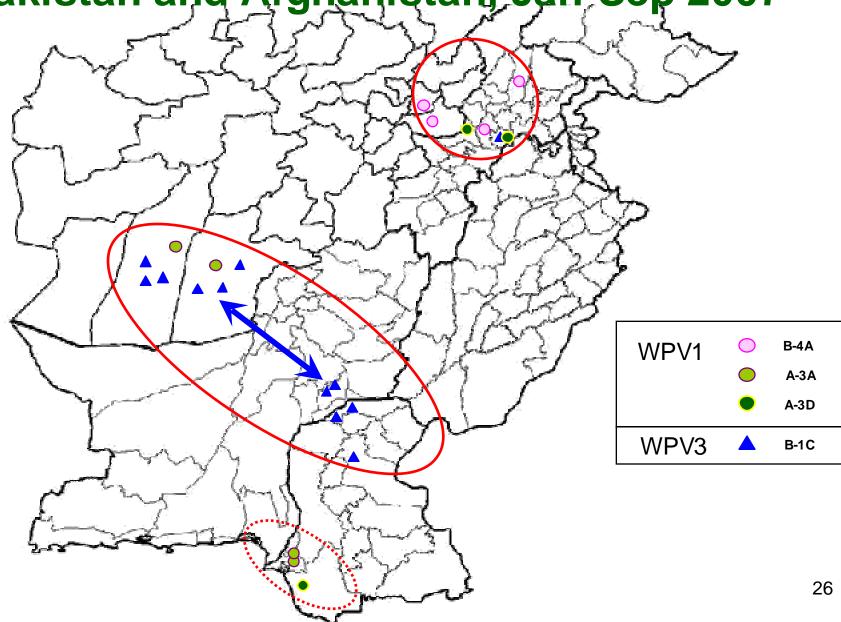


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Afghanistan & Pakistan Wild Poliovirus,

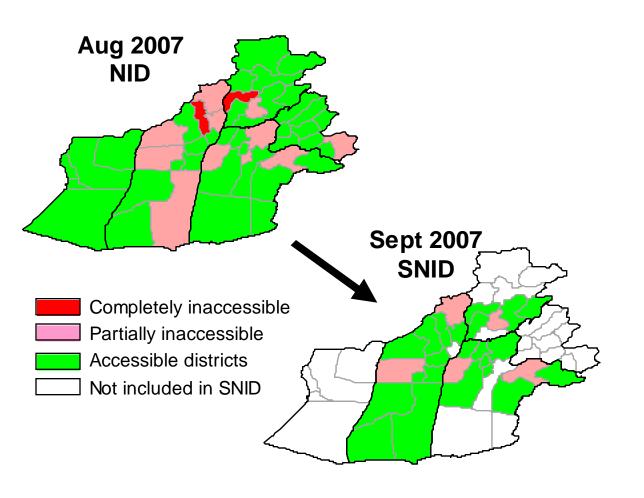


WPV1 and WPV3 Cases by Genetic Cluster, Pakistan and Afghanistan, Jan-Sep 2007



Enhanced Access to Children with Polio Vaccine

Southern Region, Afghanistan



Shura Letter of Support September 2007

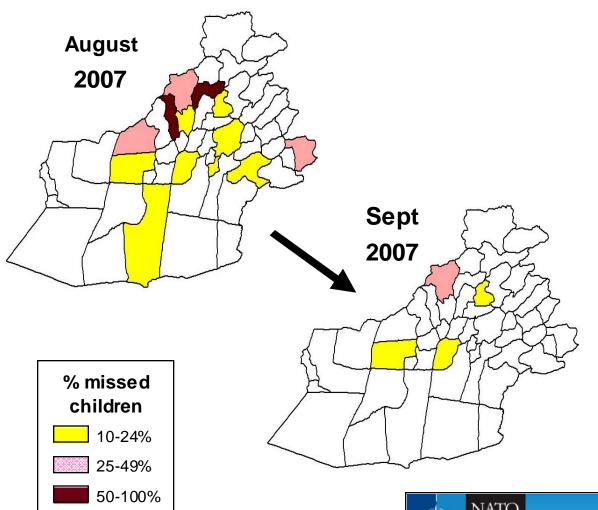
د افغانستان اسلامي امارت اطباعو ته ا محترمو مجاهدينو او د اسلامي امارت اطباعو ته ا دري ورخني (WHO) تقاضا او رسعي غوښتنې په اساس چې د ګوزن مرض په ضد د واکسين د دري ورخني پروگرام د (WHCEF) په توسط د چلولو په هکله يې له اسلامي امارت څخه د امنيتي چارو د برابرولو غوښتنه کړي د پې له اسلامي امارت ټولو مجاهدينو ته دا هدايت او توصيه کيږي چې ده دغه روغنيايي پروگرام د کاميابه سرته رسولو لپاره د ر (WICEF) له محلي کارمندانو سره په لاتدې ځايونو او شروطو کې پوره پوره پوره مرسته او همکاري ورسره و کړي تر څو د هيواد آينده نسال له دغه مهلک مرض څخه ورڅغورل شي و خايونه کندهار ، هلمند ، ارزګان ، زابل ، فراه ، او همدارنګه ښکرها ر ، کڼو او لغمان د پروګرام د چلولو تاريخ هم ۲۹٬۲۹٬۲۸ د وږي د مياشتې چې د ميلادي کال د سپټمبر د مياشتې له ۱۹، ۲۹٬۲۲ تاريخ سره سمون خوړي د په پروګرام کې به خايي کارمندان کار کوي او ټاکلي ځای لکه کلينيک ، مکتب يا د کوم قومي مشر په کور کې به ترسره کيږي او ټول ماشومان به هلته ورته راوستل کيږي د افغانستان د اسلامي امارت او طالبانو د تحريک د مشترتابه له لوري ،

Increased engagement, ISAF



Enhanced Access to Children with OPV

Southern Region, Afghanistan



Shura Letter of Support September 2007



Increased engagement, ISAF



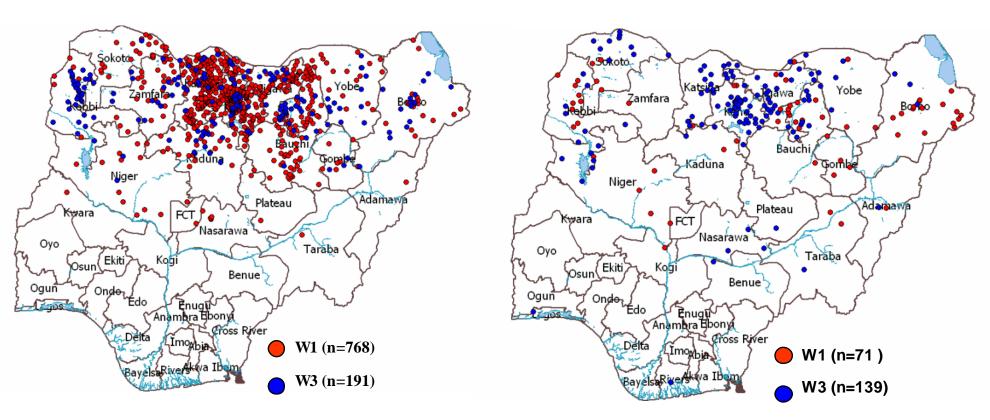
International Security Assistance Force



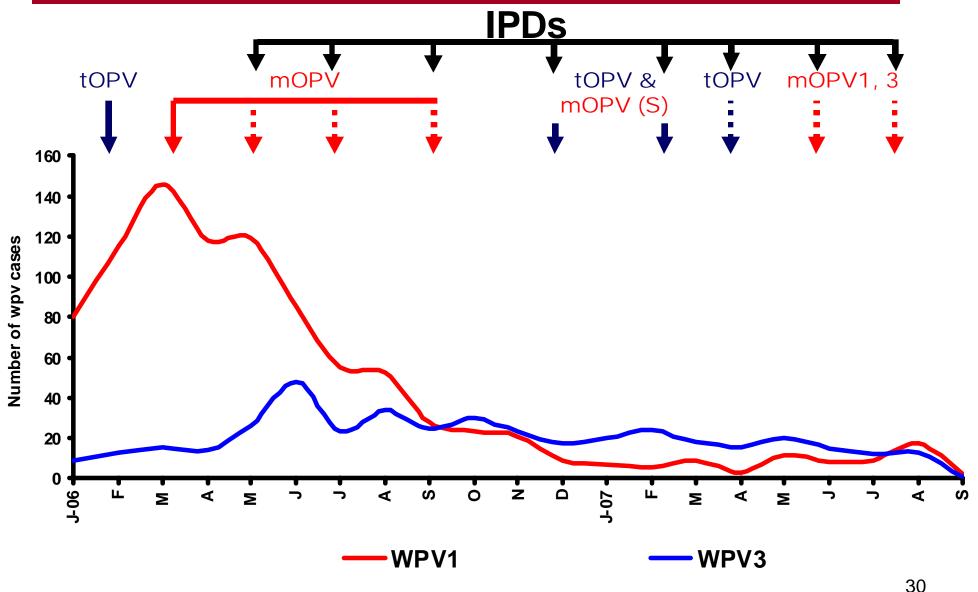
Nigeria Wild poliovirus, 2006 – 2007

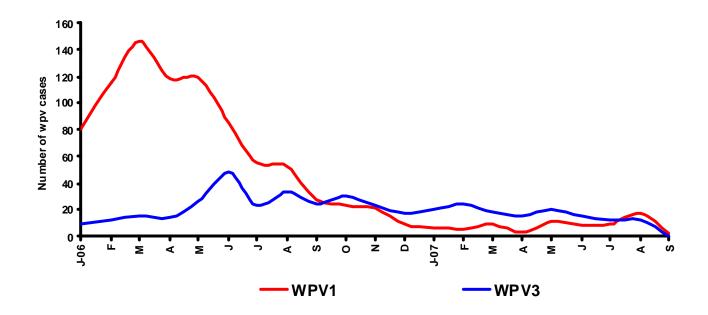
through Onset Sep 5, 2006/2007



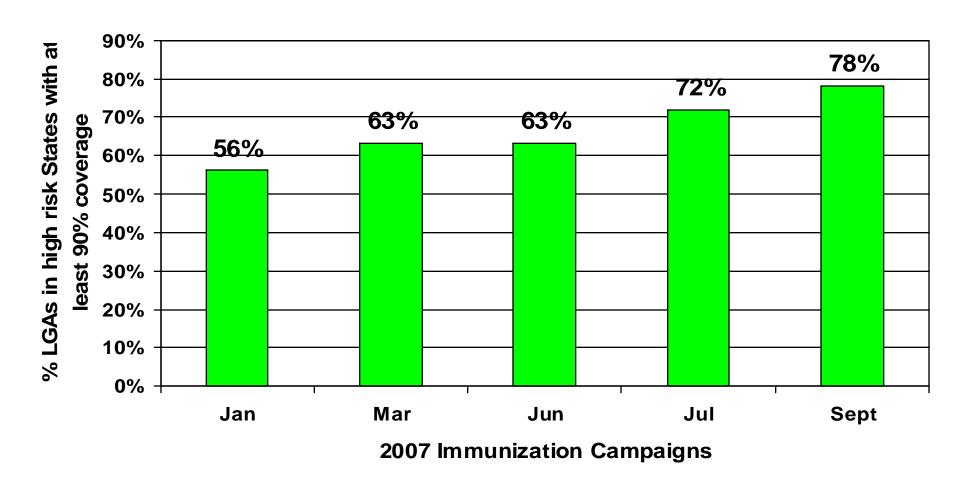


New Tools & Tactics: impact in Nigeria*

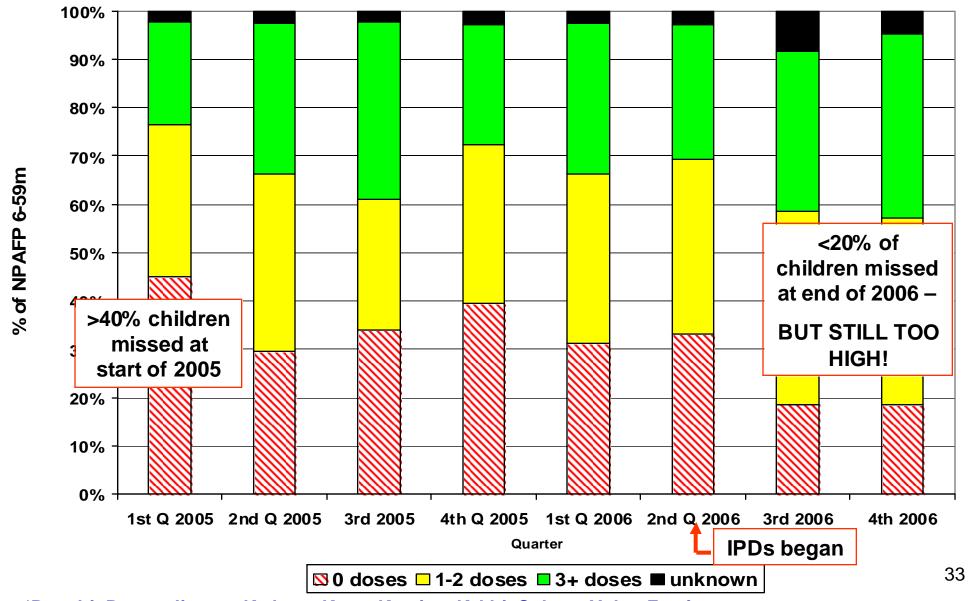




Improving SIA Quality in Polio High-risk states

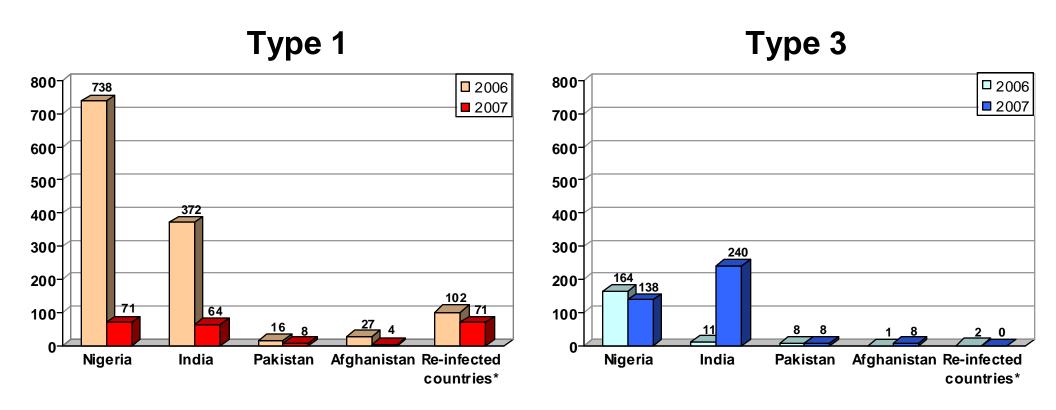


Vaccination status in NPAFP aged 6-59 months, by quarter for 10 high incidence states,* Nigeria 1st quarter 2005-4th quarter 2006



*Bauchi, Borno, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, Yobe, Zamfara

Year-to-date comparison of polio cases due to wild poliovirus, 2006-2007



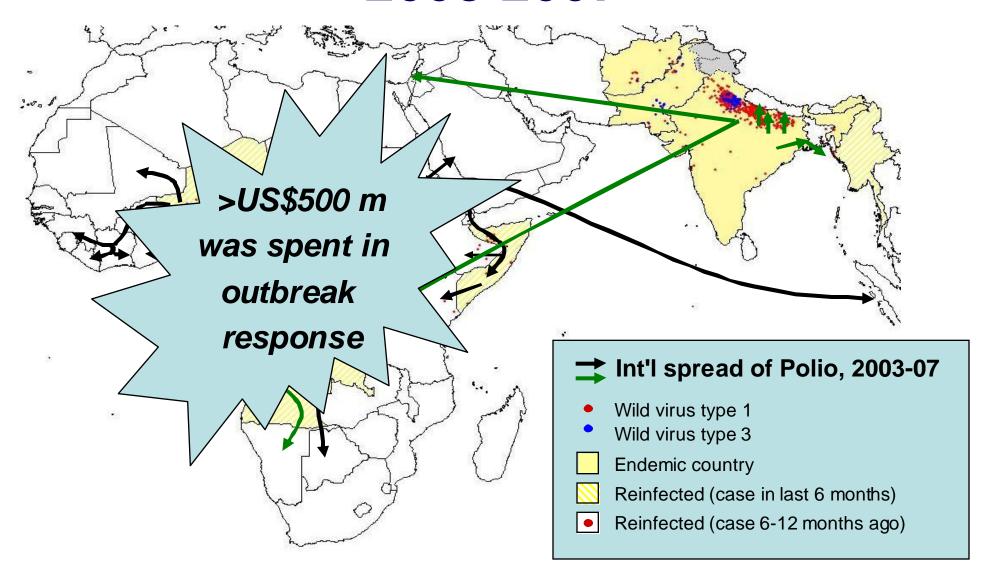
^{* 2006} re-infected: Angola, Bangladesh, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Somalia, Yemen

^{* 2007} re-infected: Angola, Chad, DR Congo, Myanmar, Niger, Somalia, Sudan

^{*}data at 16 October 2007

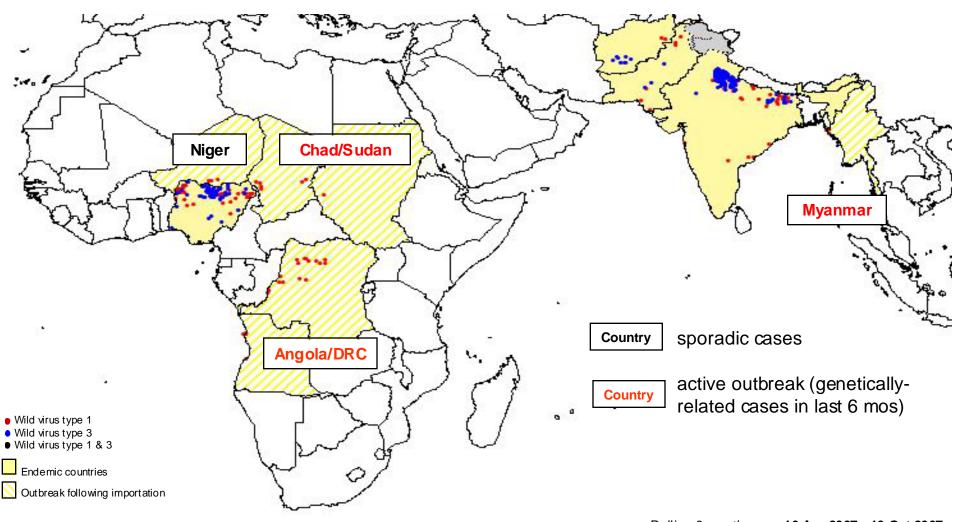
Polio Outbreaks

International spread of polioviruses 2003-2007



Active wild poliovirus outbreaks

(16 Apr- 16 Oct 2007)



Rolling 6-months map **16 Apr 2007 - 16 Oct 2007**Data in WHO HQ as of 16 Oct 2007

Active Outbreaks – Most Recent Cases*

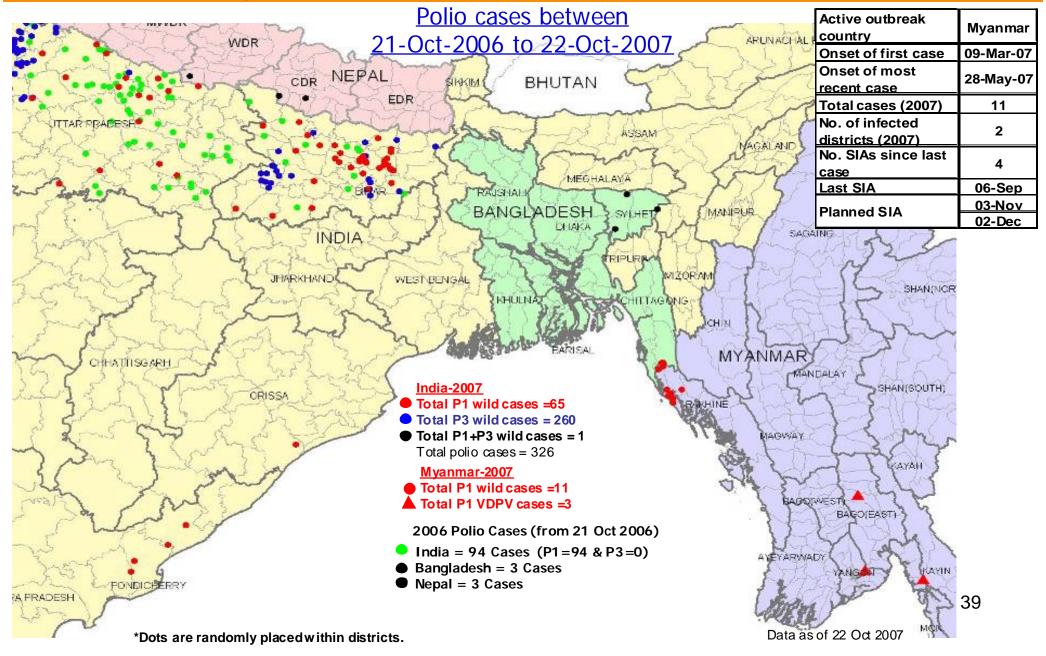
Myanmar 28 May 2007

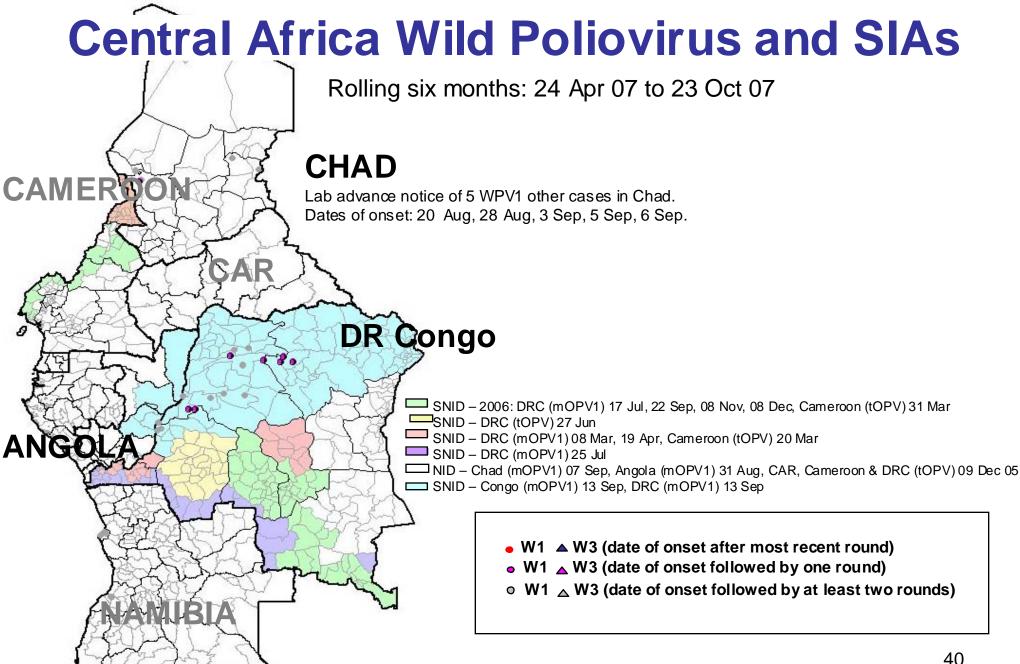
Angola 08 Jul 2007

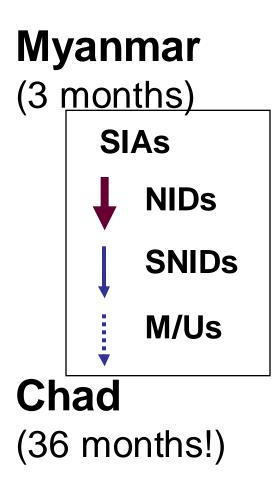
Chad 31 Aug 2007

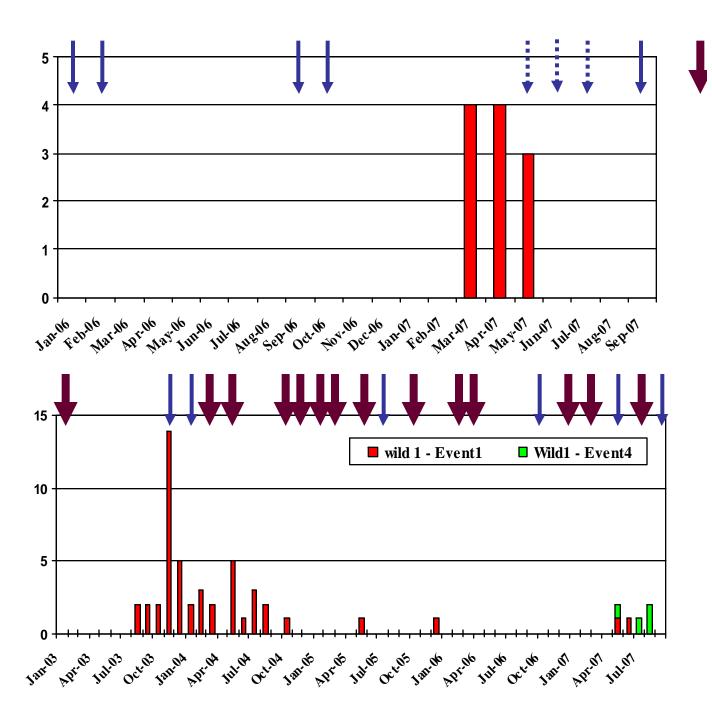
DR Congo 07 Sep 2007

Polio and VDPV Cases in Last 12 Months Nepal, Northeast India, Bangladesh and Myanmar









Angola

(>24 months)

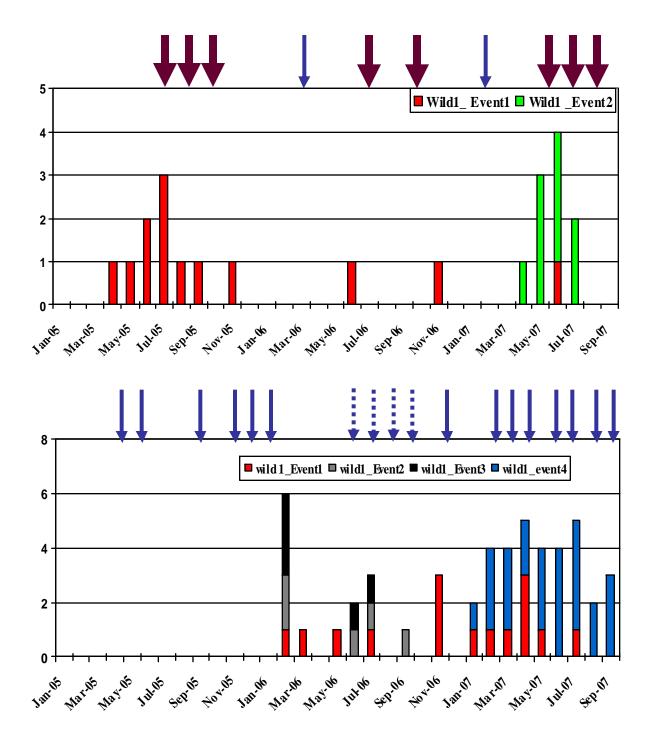
SIAs

NIDs

SNIDs

M/Us

DR Congo (>18 months)



Data in HQ as of 15 Oct 2007

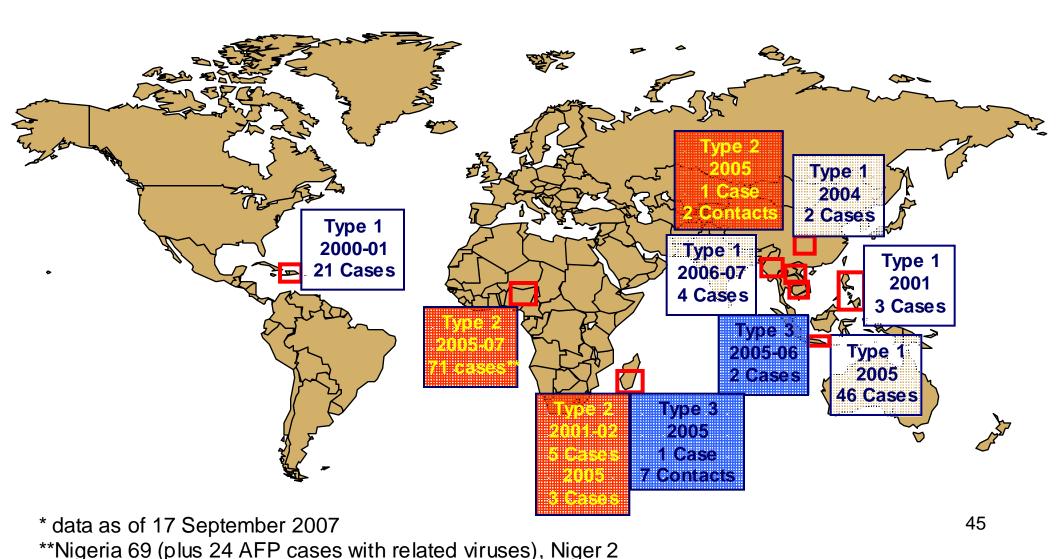
The new outbreak response guidelines are extremely effective... WHEN FULLY IMPLEMENTED.

Vaccine-Derived Poliovirus Outbreaks

AKA cVDPVs

circulating Vaccine-Derived Polioviruses

circulating Vaccine-Derived Poliovirus Outbreaks (cVDPVs), 2000-2007*

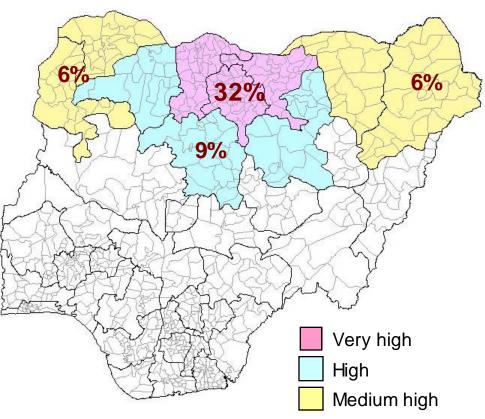


Nigeria circulating Vaccine-Derived Poliovirus Outbreak (cVDPV)

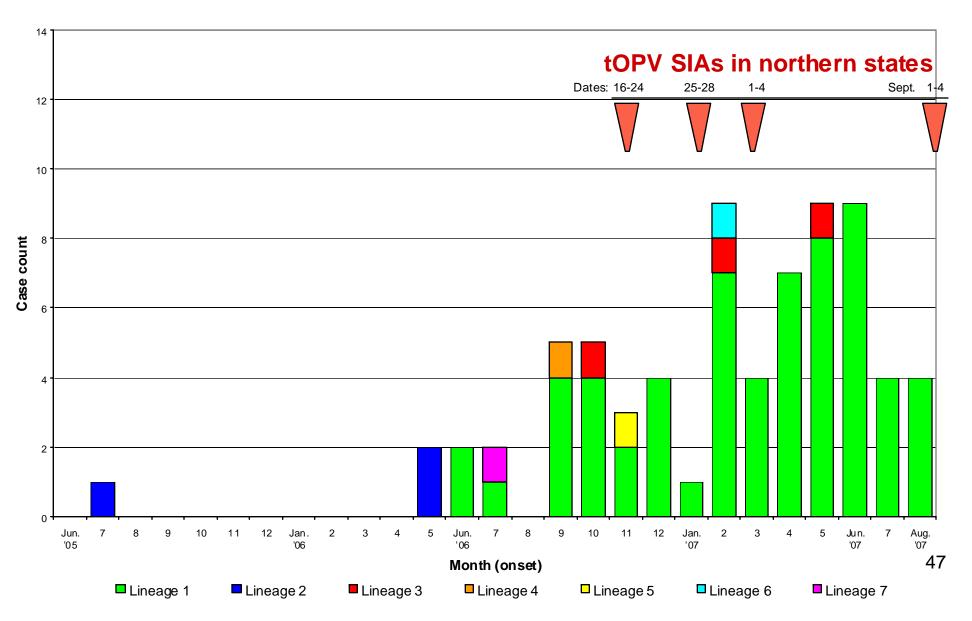
cVDPV, Jul 06-Aug 07

Nigeria Cameroon **cVDPV** type 2 cases

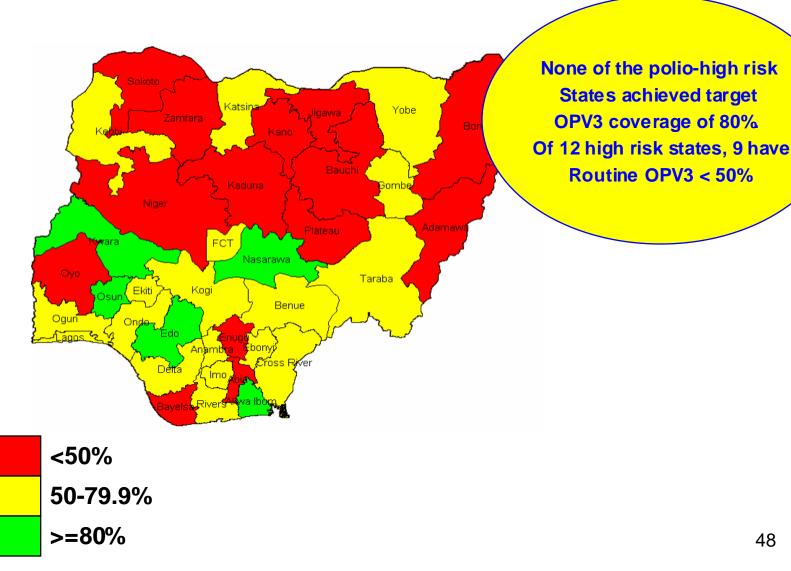
Missed Children



Nigeria cVDPV type 2 cases, by lineage

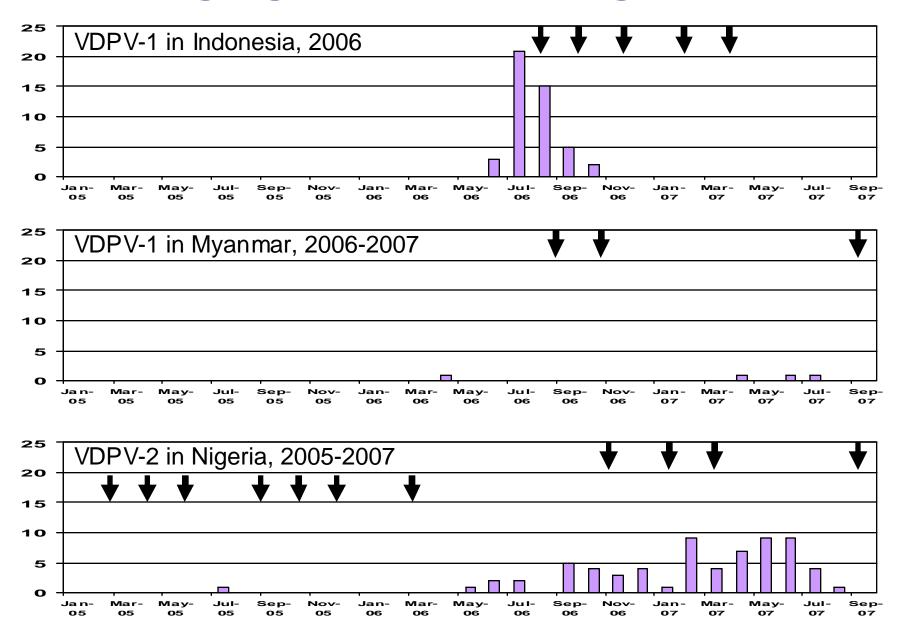


Nigeria Routine Immunization Performance: OPV3 coverage, Jan-Aug 2007



^{*} Source: Routine Monthly Administrative Reports from States/LGAs

Emerging understanding of cVDPVs



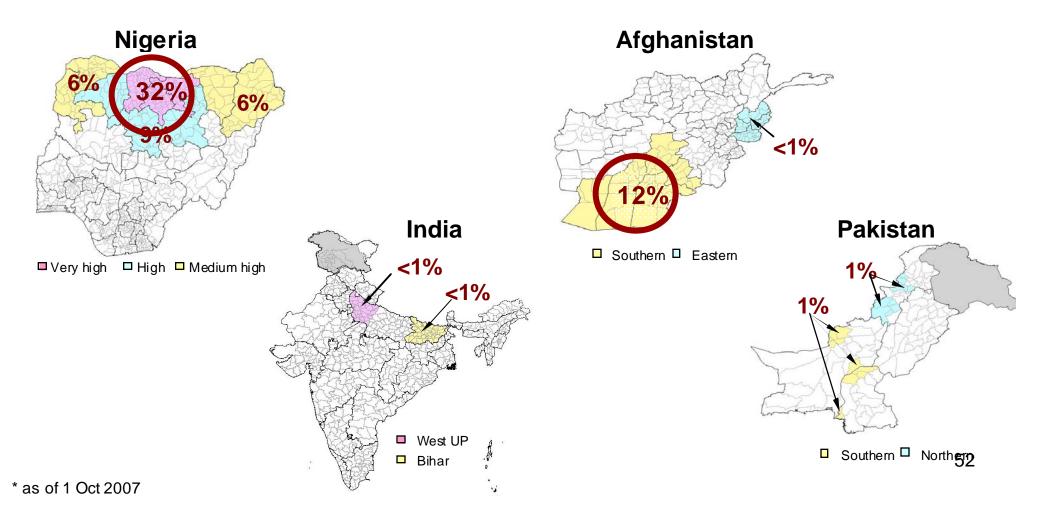
Summary

Summary - Major Developments, 2007

- WPV1 transmission reduced and more limited, particularly Western UP
- Fewer new outbreaks than prior years;
 many outbreaks appear under control
- Intermediate but general progress by new milestones

Milestone: by end-2007, polio vaccine coverage in endemic zones \geq polio-free zones in each country.

Status: 7 of 9 endemic transmission zones on track



Milestone: by end-2007, 50% reduction in infected districts in endemic countries.

Status: 75% decline, type 1 polio infected districts.

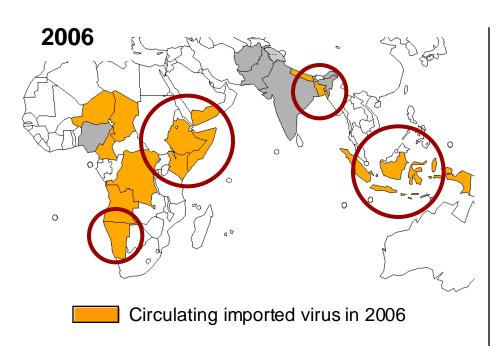
Milestone: by end-2007, outbreaks interrupted in countries with imported poliovirus in 2006.

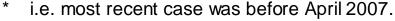
Status: outbreaks stopped in 10 of 13 countries.

Milestone: by end-2007, interruption of outbreaks in countries with circulation of imported poliovirus in 2006

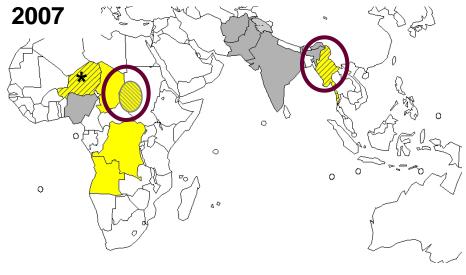
Status: outbreaks stopped* in 10 of 13 countries**

But...two new outbreak countries in 2007





** 31 of 35 separate importations have been stopped in the 13 countries.



Circulating imported virus in 2006, still ongoing in 2007

New importation-associated outbreak in 2007

* Sporadic cases without apparent

transmission

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Summary - Outbreak Control

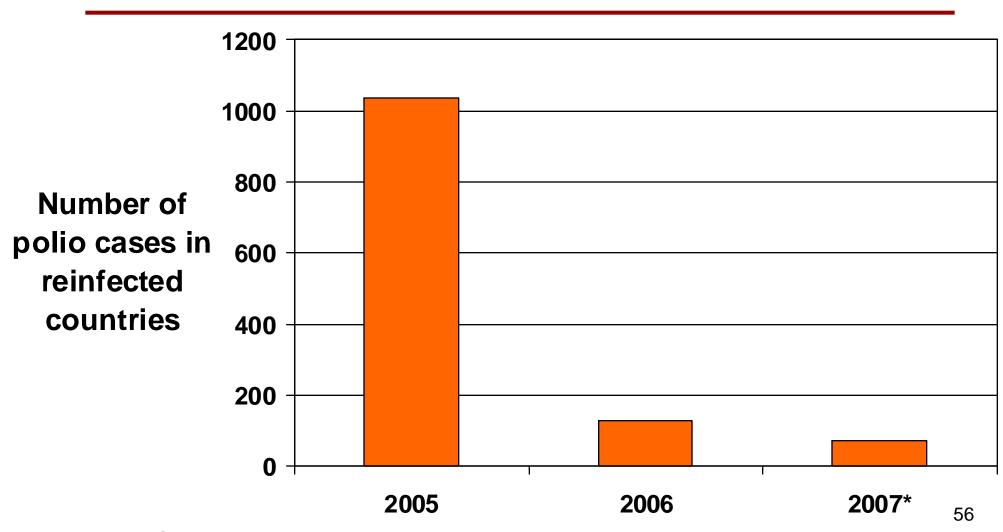
Wild Poliovirus Outbreaks:

- The new tools & tactics have substantially reduced the number & size new outbreaks.
- Current risks: Angola, DR Congo, Chad/Sudan

cVDPVs:

- recent cVDPVs suggest these should be responded to as aggressively as for wild polioviruses.
- Current risks: Nigeria, Myanmar

Impact of new tactics on polio cases & outbreaks in reinfected areas

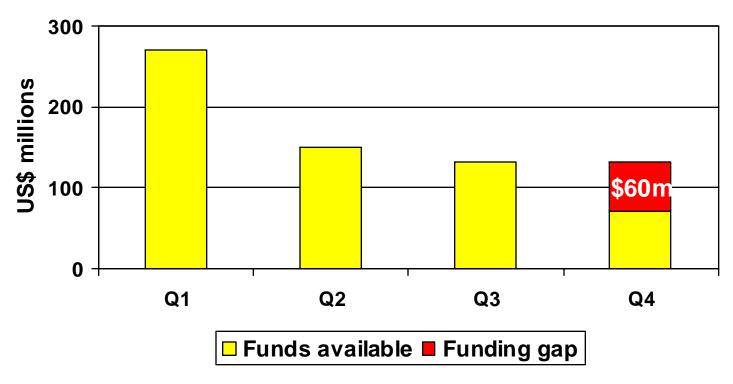


^{*} data as of 23 October 2007

Milestone: funding for 2007 activities by mid-year.

Status: missed; US\$ 60 million gap for 4th quarter*

Polio eradication budget & funding gaps by quarter, 2007



^{*} essential activities may be postponed or cancelled if gap is not filled by November 2007.

Summary - Major Challenges, 2008 - I

- India: WPV3 outbreak in Uttar Pradesh & Bihar, continued WPV1 in Bihar: ensure sufficient response, not compromise enthusiasm & commitments.
- Nigeria: Many states remain with WPV1 & 3: reduce 'missed' children to <10% in northern states. cVDPV outbreak: ensure not misinterpreted or misused.

Summary - Major Challenges, 2008 - II

- Pakistan/Afghanistan: Access in endemic zones, security: Further enhance access to children in insecure & semi-autonomous areas.
- Reinfected areas: Ongoing WPV1 in Angola, Chad and DR Congo: Enhance outbreak response activities. Sudan outbreak to be contained.
- All (but India): Strengthen surveillance (India: Maintain)

Meeting Major Challenges after interruption of WPV transmission

- OPV cessation: Continue/enhance research agenda for potential role of inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV); country consensus, coordination
- Continuity: Strong, efficient surveillance systems, strengthened routine immunization systems
- Preparedness: Vaccine stockpiles; research agenda on role of potent antivirals

Thank You



