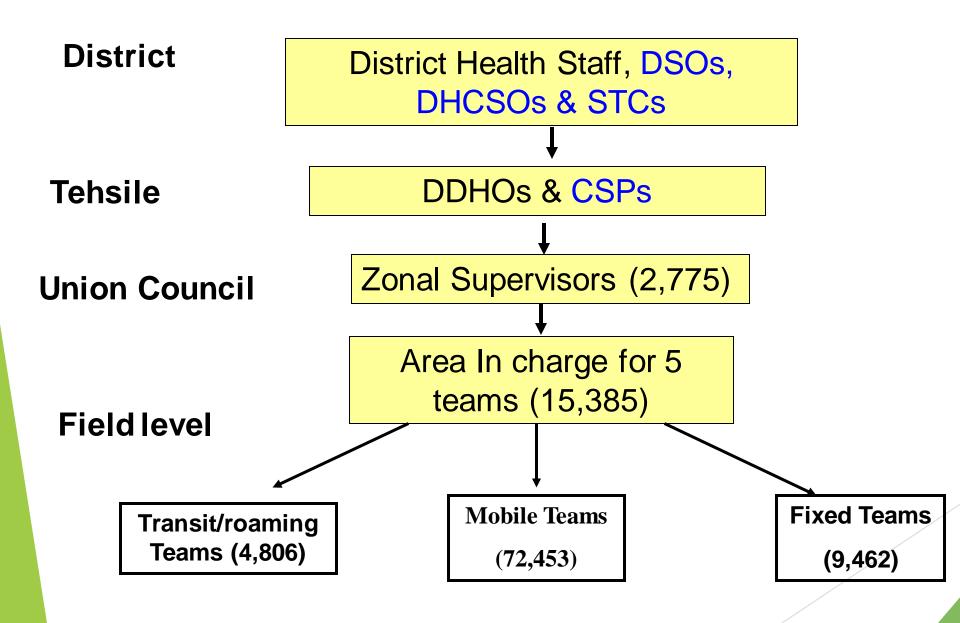
Pakistan Polio Eradication update

March 2009

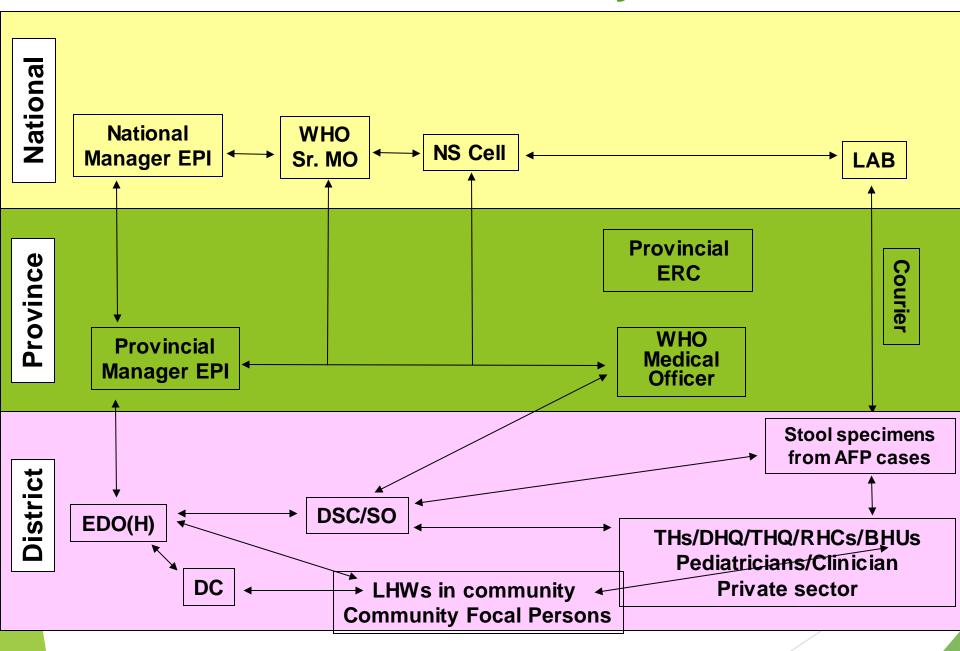
Brief History

- ▶ Over 20,000 polio cases per year before 1994
- ► First vaccination campaign in 1994
- ► Surveillance started in 1997, given due attention in 1999
- ► National polio laboratory established (WHO accredited & tests all specimens from Afghanistan)
- ▶ House to house vaccination started in 2000
- > >30 million children given OPV in every NIDs & over 28 million receive vitamin A every 6 months
- More than 200 000 children saved from paralysis

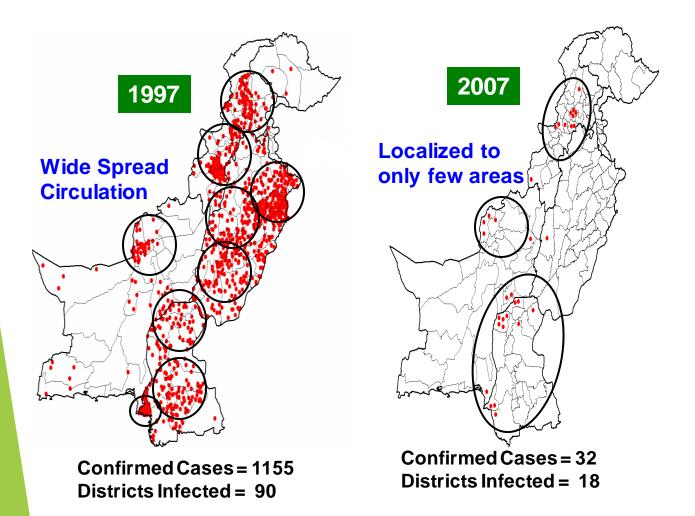
Campaign implementation at district level



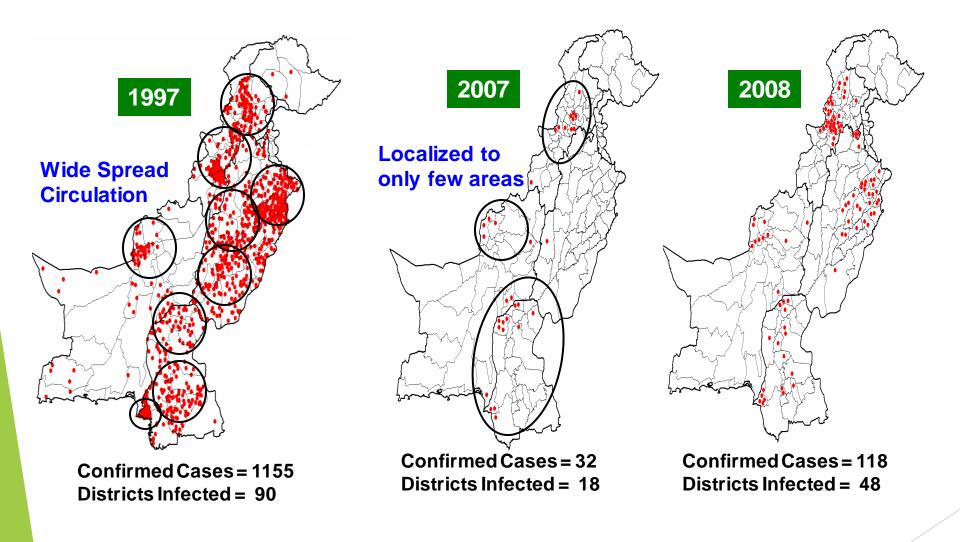
AFP Surveillance System



Poliomyelitis endemicity trends and progress 1997, 2007



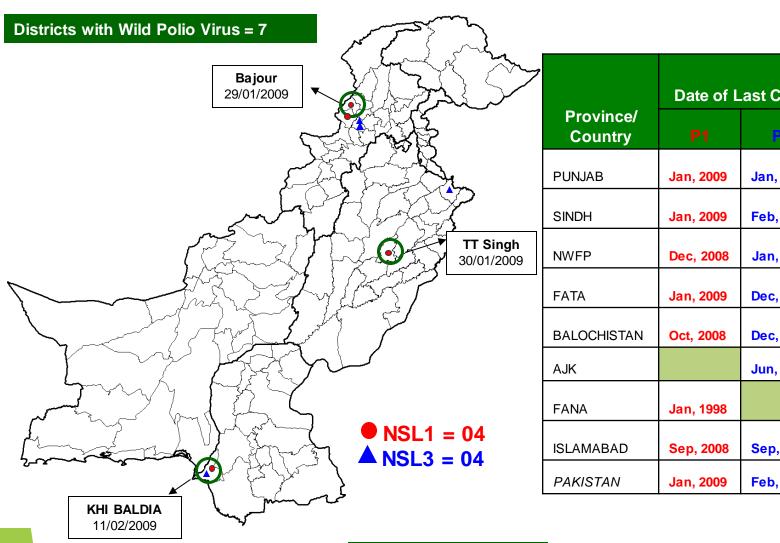
Poliomyelitis endemicity trends and progress



Reasons for the upsurge of cases in 2008

- ► Inaccessibility in NWFP/FATA & S. Afghanistan
 - ► Extensive population movements and IDPs
- Ongoing low campaign quality in some of the reservoir areas - poor service delivery
- ► Failure to maintain high immunity level in polio free areas of Punjab
- ▶ Pockets of refusal in few districts
- ➤ Significant changes in health manpower

Distribution of wild polio virus cases 2009*



	Date of Last Case		Number of cases 2009*	
Province/ Country	P1	P3	P1	P3
PUNJAB	Jan, 2009	Jan, 2009	1	1
SINDH	Jan, 2009	Feb, 2009	1	1
NWFP	Dec, 2008	Jan, 2009	0	2
FATA	Jan, 2009	Dec, 2008	2	0
BALOCHISTAN	Oct, 2008	Dec, 2007	0	0
AJK		Jun, 2000	0	0
FANA	Jan, 1998		0	0
ISLAMABAD	Sep, 2008	Sep, 2008	0	0
PAKISTAN	Jan, 2009	Feb, 2009	4	4

District with last polio case in province

* Afp.rec Data as of 28-02-2009

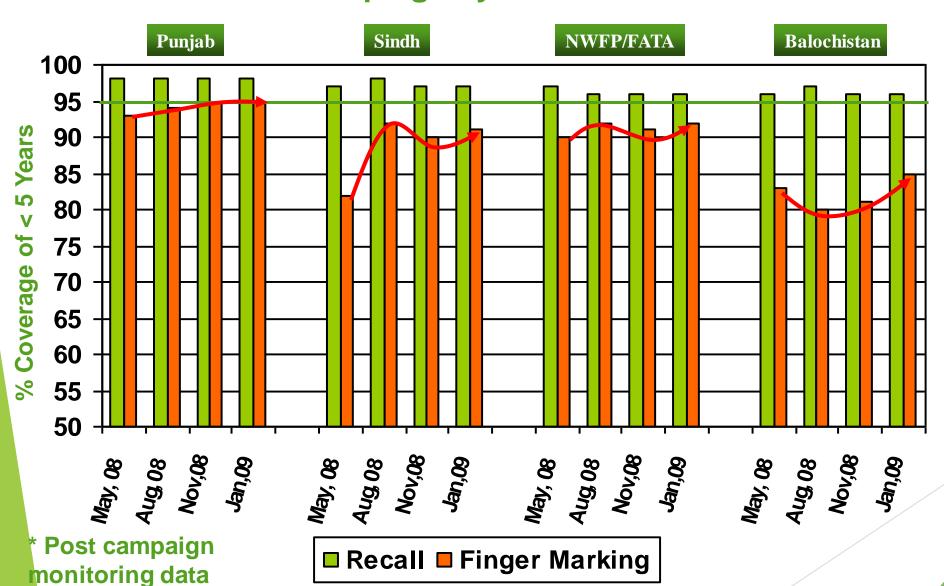
Cases randomly placed in districts

Provincial Boundary Districts Boundary

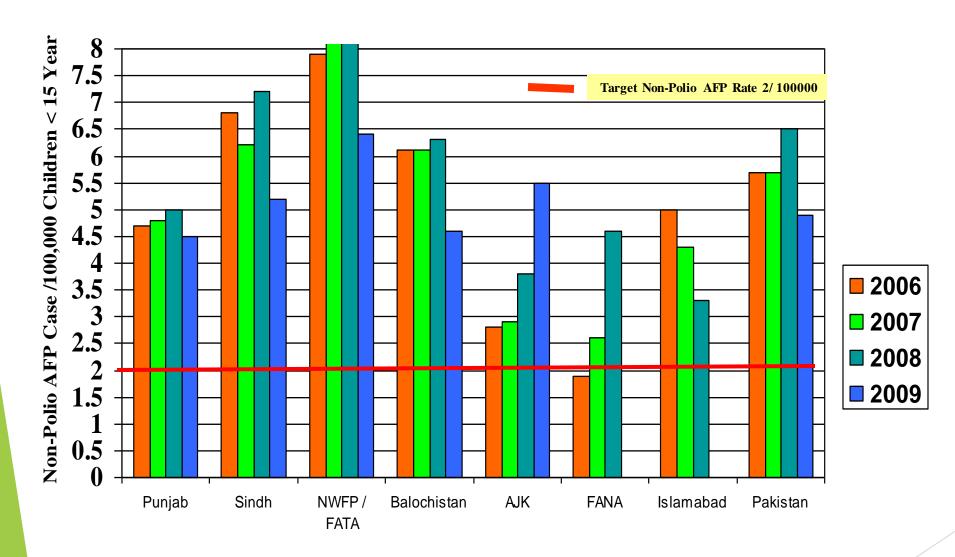
Salient features of Polio Cases - 2009

- Age: 12 60 months (Median 25 months)
- Vaccination profile:
 - ▶ 4 cases 7 plus OPV doses
 - Only one case had 3 routine OPV doses
- High risk groups/populations (7)
 - All NWFP/FATA cases (4) from areas inaccessible to vaccination teams for long period due to insecurity
 - Both Karachi cases from high risk community (1-Pushtu speaking; 1 seasonal migrant Hindu minority)
 - ▶ 6 of 8 cases are Pushtuns by ethnicity

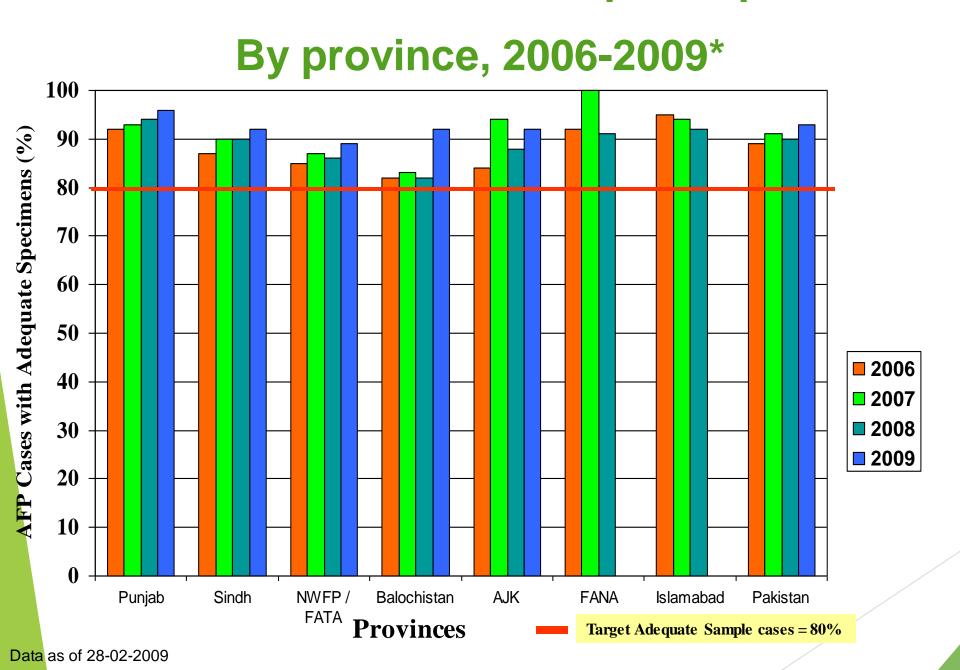
Comparison of Coverage estimates in children below 5 years of age by Recall and Finger Marking in the last 4 Vaccination Campaign by Province*



Non Polio AFP rate by province, 2006-2009*



Percent AFP cases with adequate specimens



WHO Global Advisory Committee on Polio Eradication, 17-18 November 2008, Geneva

'Pakistan has a sound eradication programme, but which, because of very efficient virus transmission... requires further improvements in campaign quality'.

'Polio eradication is technically and operationally feasible'

The way forward - 1/2

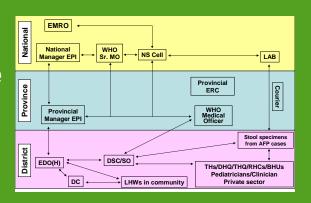
- 5 campaigns in next 5 months (3 NIDs & 2 SNIDs), synchronized with Afghanistan
- Short Interval Additional Dose Strategy & engaging all stakeholders in insecure areas
- Cross border collaboration
- Maintain AFP surveillance quality
- ► Locally appropriate communication strategies
- Optimize polio experience to improve routine immunization

The way forward - 2/2

- The Prime Minister Action Plan for strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration
- Quarterly Inter-provincial Committee meeting to monitor implementation of the Province and district specific plans for 2009

Impact of PEI on the Health System

National
Surveillance
System



Systematic vitamin A supplementation



Regional Reference Lab



Infrastructure

Management
Training
Cold chain & vehicles
Social mobilization

THANK YOU