



# ***Situation of Polio in Nepal***

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# Nepal : Towards Polio Elimination



## Goal

- The goal of NIP is to reduce morbidity and mortality associated with vaccine preventable diseases.

# Objectives

1. Achieve and sustain 90% coverage of DPT3 by 2008 and all antigens in all district by 2010;
2. Maintain polio free status;
3. Sustain MNT elimination status;
4. Initiate measles elimination initiatives from 2010;
5. Expand vaccine preventable diseases (VPD) surveillance;
6. Accelerate control of other VPD through introduction of new vaccines;
7. Improve and sustain immunization quality;
8. Expand immunization service beyond infancy.

- *Source: MoHP*

# Background: Immunization Program in Nepal



- The National Immunization Programme (at the time known as the Expanded Programme on Immunization - EPI) was initiated in 1979 in three districts with only two antigens (BCG and DPT) and was rapidly expanded to include all 75 districts with all six recommended antigens (BCG, DTP, OPV, and measles) by 1988.
- In 2003, with the support of the GAVI Alliance, monovalent Hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine was introduced, which was later administered as a single tetravalent (DPT-HepB) injection.
- In 2009, vaccination against Haemophilus influenzae type b was introduced through out the nation in a phase wise manner starting in Far Western (FWDR) and Western (WDR) Development Regions.
- Also in 2009, Japanese encephalitis (JE) vaccine was introduced into the routine immunization programme in 16 JE endemic districts following JE mass vaccination campaigns.

# Polio : Deformity of Rightt leg



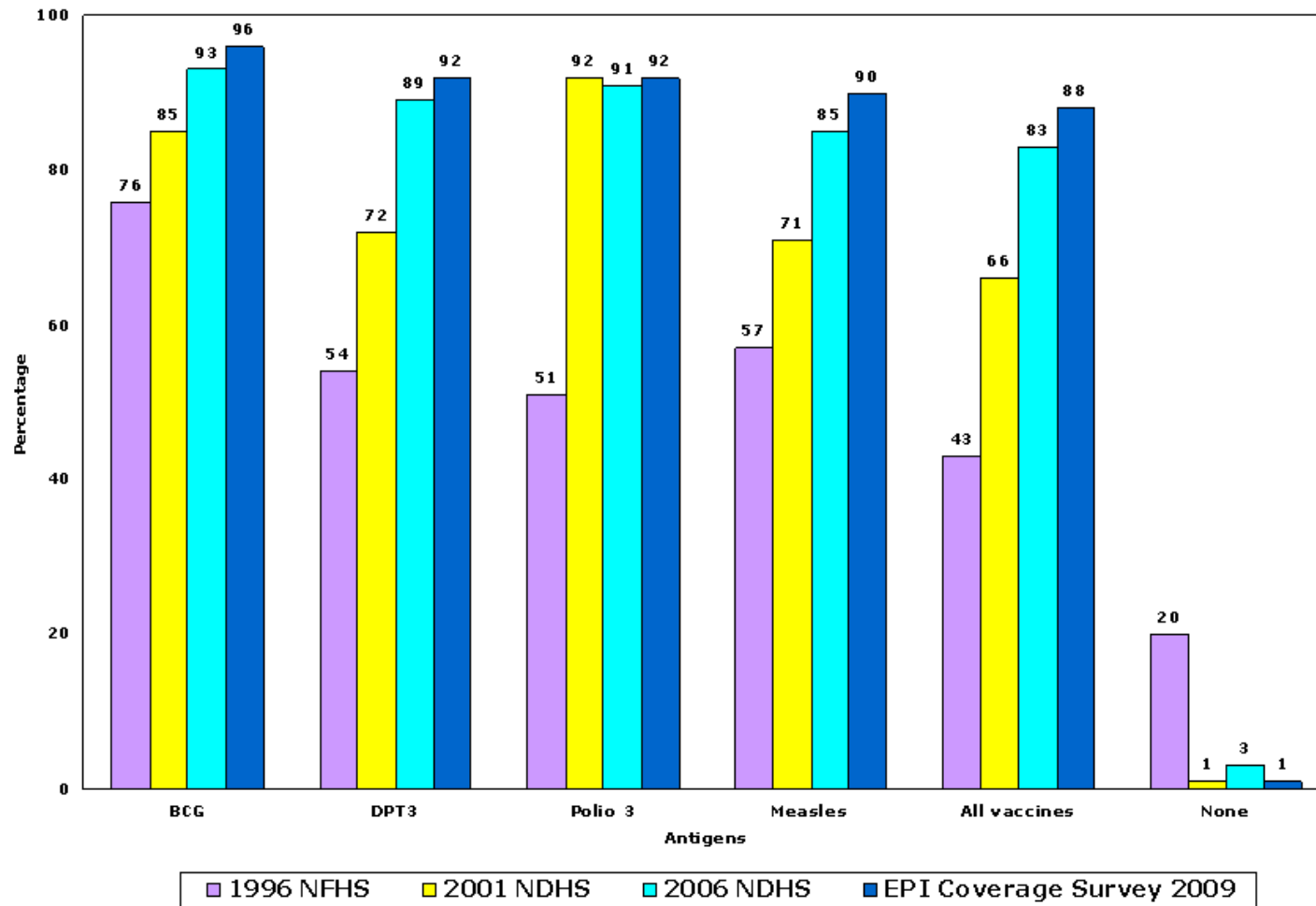
# Polio Eradication Strategy

- Regular Immunization Program
- NID/SNID
- Mopping-Up
- Surveillance

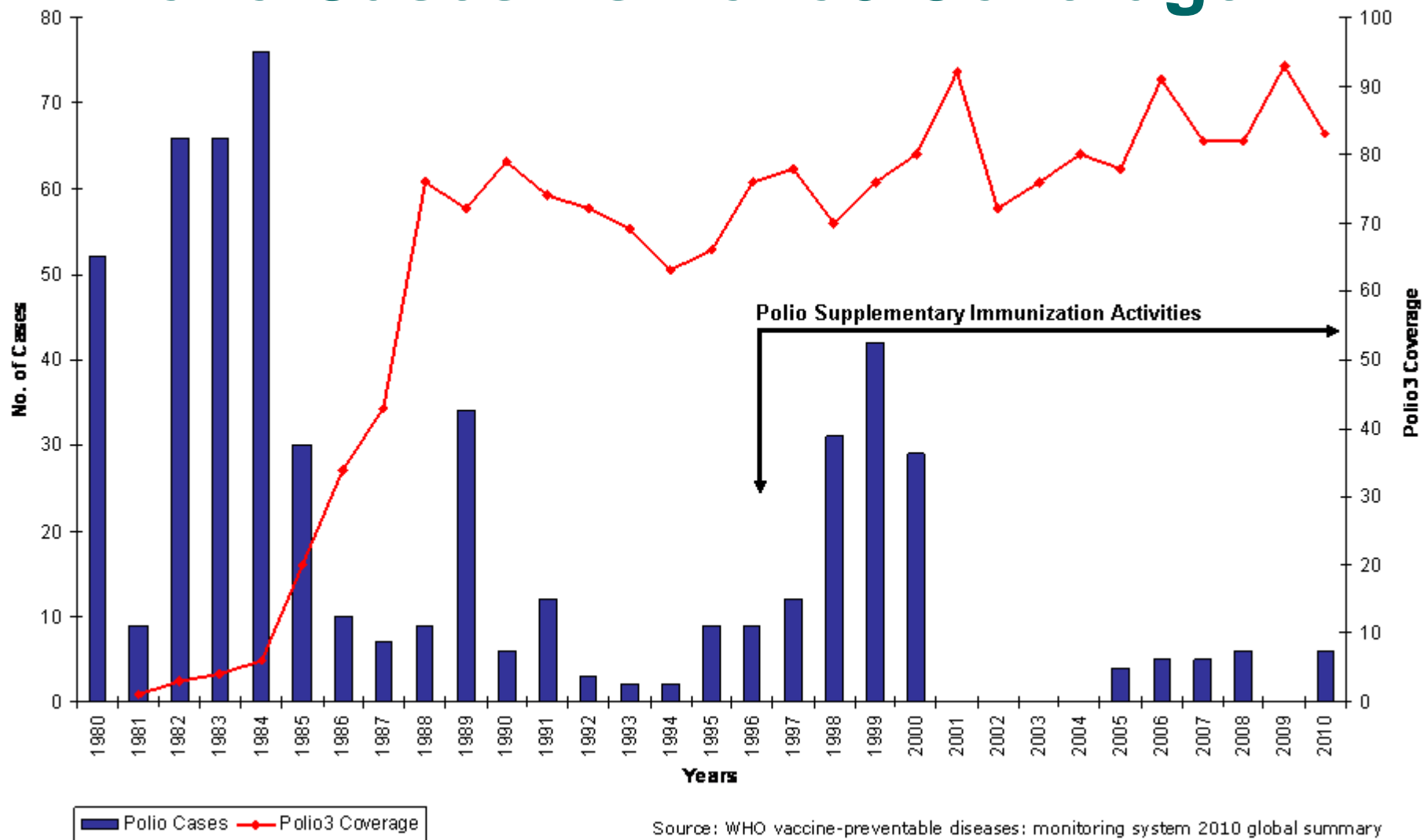
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- 1996 First nationwide polio immunization campaign.
  - 1998
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  - Polio Eradication Nepal (PEN) was established with four surveillance field offices.
  - Nepal National Certification Committee was formed.
  - Surveillance Medical Officers hired by WHO to support polio eradication activities.
  - International and national review for polio eradication initiatives
  - 2000
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  - Last reported indigenous case of poliomyelitis in Nepal.
  - 2001
  - 
  - Program expands to 14 surveillance field offices (10 in 2005).
  - National Expert Review Committee starts virological classification of AFP cases.
  - AFP surveillance achieves internationally accepted standards.
  - 2002
  - National Task Force for Laboratory Containment of wild poliovirus formed.
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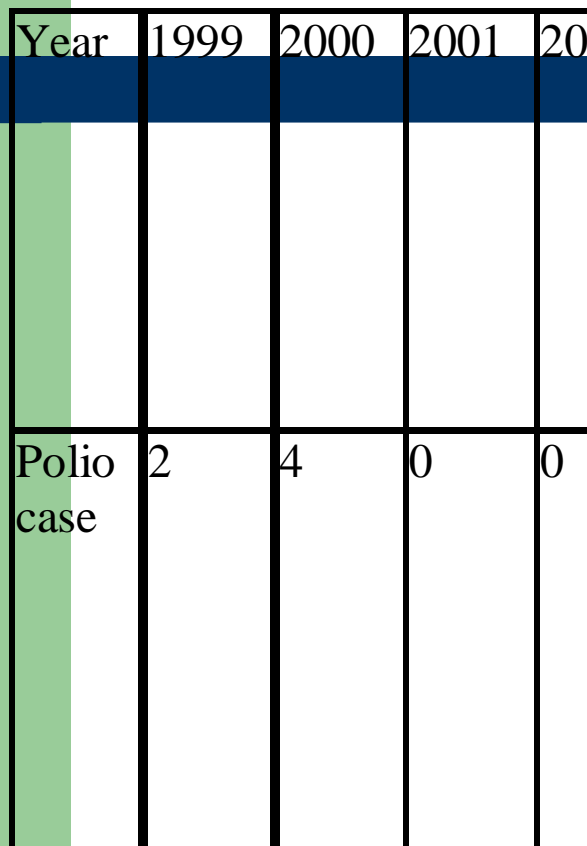
# Trend of Vaccination Coverage



# Polio Cases Vs Polio3 Coverage



Source: WHO vaccine-preventable diseases: monitoring system 2010 global summary

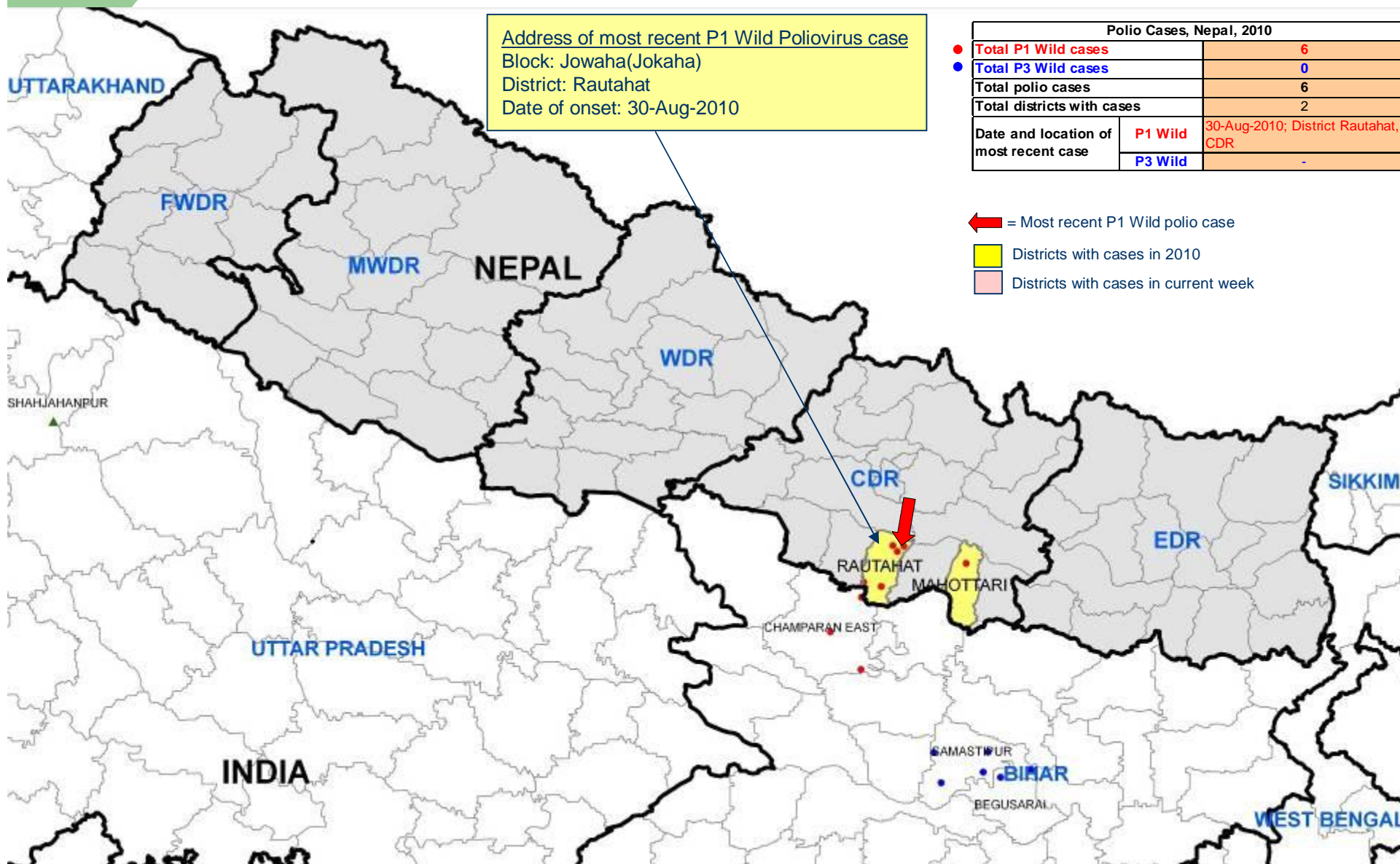


Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Polio case	2	4	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	3	0	6

## Polio Cases in Nepal 1999 - 2008

Year	Polio Cases and Type	Districts
1999	2 (type P1)	Banke, saptari
2000	4 (type P3)	Siraha, Mahottari, Dhanusa, Rauthaut
2005	4 (type P1)	Sarlahi, Rauthaut
2006	5 (type P1)	Dailekh, Kapilbastu, Parsa, Rauthaut
2007	5 (type P3)	Siraha, Dhanusa
2008	3 (type P3)	Rauthaut, Sarlahi, Dhanusha
2010	6 (type P1)	Rautahat, Mahottari

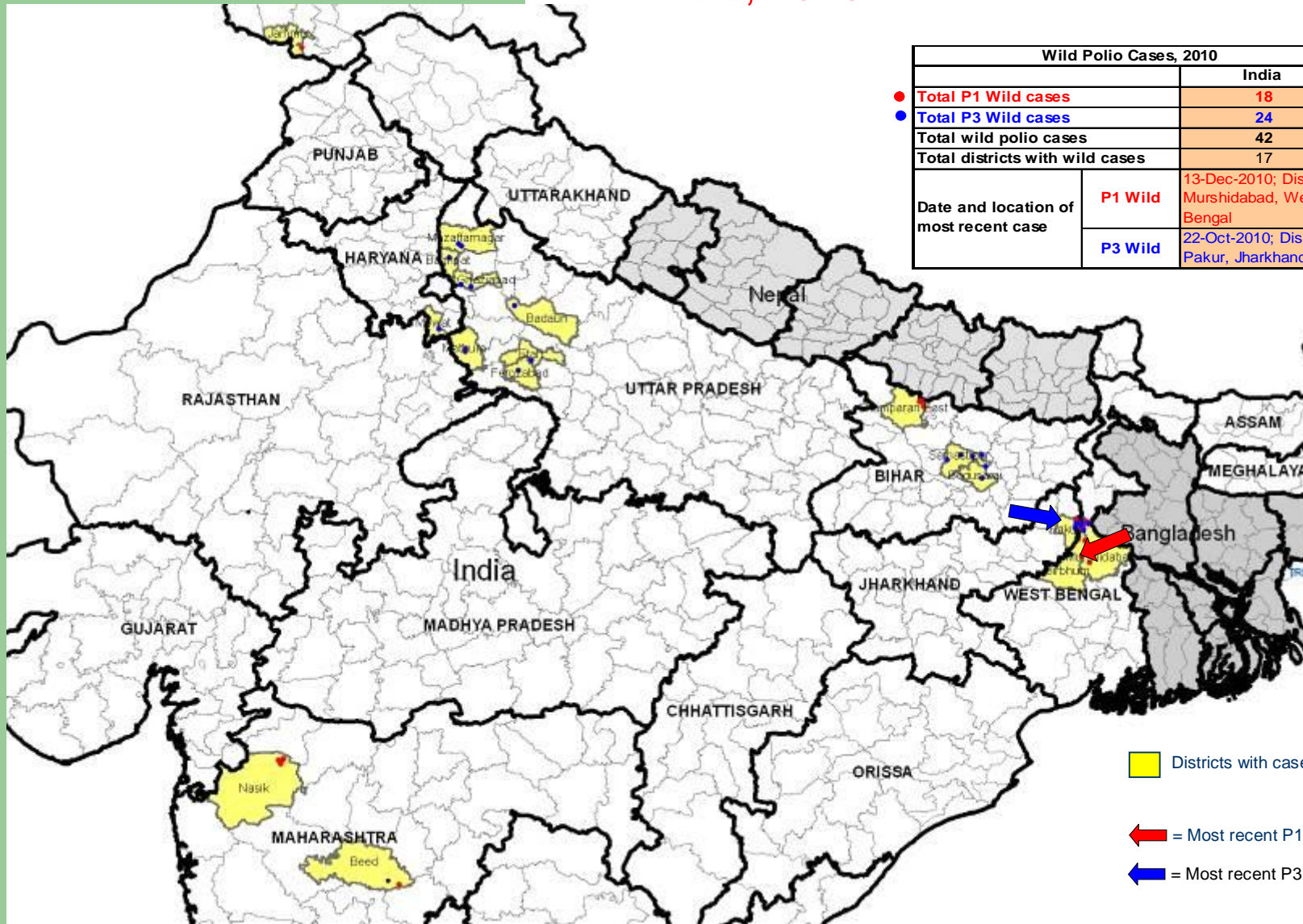
# Wild Poliovirus Nepal, 2010



\*Dots are randomly placed within districts

Data as of 11 July 2011

# Wild Polio Virus India, 2010



Wild Polio Cases, 2010	
	<b>India</b>
● <b>Total P1 Wild cases</b>	<b>18</b>
● <b>Total P3 Wild cases</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Total wild polio cases</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Total districts with wild cases</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Date and location of most recent case</b>	<b>P1 Wild</b> 13-Dec-2010; District Murshidabad, West Bengal
	<b>P3 Wild</b> 22-Oct-2010; District Pakur, Jharkhand

- Districts with cases in 2010
- ← = Most recent P1 Wild polio case
- ← = Most recent P3 Wild polio case

\*Dots are randomly placed within blocks (Sub-districts)

Data as of 22 Aug 2011



