IEAG Findings 5-6 December 2005

Surveillance Quality

Surveillance Indicators India 2005*





Less than 60% 60% to 69% 70% to 79% 80% and above No AFP case

* data as on 26th November 2005

AFP cases India 1998 - 2005



🔲 AFP 🔲 Non AFP

Epidemiology of Polio in India

Monthly incidence of polio in India January 1998 – September 2005*



VID – National Immunization Day 🗸 SNID – Sub-National Immunization Day 🗸 Large scale mop-up

P3 Virus: Number of cases by year



Characteristics of Polio Cases India, 2005*



* data as on 1st December 2005

Wild polio cases by Community, 2005





Spread of polio from Bihar, 2005

* data as on 1st December, 2005

SIA Quality in High Risk Areas

Immunization Status (children < 5 years)

Uttar Pradesh

* data as on 26th November 2005

September 2005

Teams not working by SIA microplan

Impact of mOPV1

Summary of mOPV1 Use, 2005

Number of Polio cases, India

Data as of 2nd December 2005

WPV1 Positive Mumbai Sewage Samples Jan'04 – Oct'05

August, September, October isolates are importations

P1 wild, 2004-2005

Proportion of AFP with Wild Poliovirus by season & state, 2003-2005

Summary

- Introduction of mOPV1 & innovative SIA approaches has reduced polio to lowest incidence and geographic extent ever.
- Progress is fragile, and Bihar now poses highest risk, as evidenced by recent exports to Jharkhand, Punjab and Nepal.
- The enhanced impact of mOPV1 during the low season could stop all polio in early-2006.

tOPV Immune Response & Season * Mumbai, India, 1977

* Pangi NS, Master JM, Dave KH. Ind Ped XIV(7); 1977.

Recommendations

Programme Priorities

Bihar: districts in north east, north west & Patna are the highest priority due to:

- high case numbers,
- geographic extent,
- exportations to polio-free areas,
- suboptimal SIA quality.

Uttar Pradesh: western districts remain very high priority due to ongoing WPV1 transmission & last type 3 isolations.

State Government Oversight

Bihar:

- Build on engagement of new Chief Minister with full polio briefing, as soon as possible.
- Propose biweekly CM briefing during the critical 3 month period through end-Feb.
- CS to consider (a) weekly oversight of Jan/Feb preps (esp. high priority districts) and (b) establish Polio Task Force & Polio Cell.
- **UP:** sustain high level State Government & District Administration oversight of eradication activities.

Recommended SIA Schedule

SNIDs Jan-Feb 2006

- Extent: all of UP, Bihar, Delhi, Greater Mumbai/Thane & selected districts of Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
- Vaccine: mOPV1 in WUP, Bihar & Greater Mumbai; elsewhere tOPV.
- International Coordination: with infected areas of Nepal.

Vaccine

- **mOPV1:** use in all SIAs in all areas of known type 1 transmission & at highest risk.
- **tOPV:** use for all routine immunization activities and SIAs in polio-free states.
- mOPV3: use in all SIAs responding to WPV3; in absence of WPV3, and if feasible, mOPV3 could be used in at least 1 rd in WUP districts at highest risk of WPV3.

Enhancing SIA Impact 1

Continue Recent Innovations:

- High Risk Area (HRA) approach.
- Underserved strategies.
- Transit sites (incl. railway plan).

Deploy as many SMOs as possible to HRAs (esp. in Bihar), to facilitate SIA planning, monitoring, etc in Jan/Feb.

Expand SM Net as proposed in Bihar & ensure adequate resources for same.

Enhancing SIA Impact - Bihar

- State government: consider assigning a senior IAS Officer on Special Duty to oversee day-to-day operations with CS & Secretary for FW.
- District & Block Administrations:
 - Ensure existing/acting DMOs & MOICs fully involved in block level planning/preps; DM to monitor engagement.
 - if positions vacant, immediately assign DMO & MCIO polio responsibilities to other, existing staff.
- **December Planning Meeting:** review & enhance mechanisms for reaching missed children (i.e. X houses, revisiting, children outside households)

- NPSP should continue current approach to monitor & address state & sub-state surveillance issues.
- During the detailed investigations of 'hot cases' and virus-confirmed cases, the IEAG reaffirms the importance of also reviewing the history of compatible cases in the area.

Routine Immunization

IEAG notes the work to implement national & state routine EPI plans and recommends:

- Enhanced work, under the NTAG, to link the monitoring of outreach sessions to coverage data.
- High priority districts in WUP & Bihar should be targeted for intensive efforts to improve routine immunization.
- Consideration should be given to expanding external monitoring activities to other states.

Summary

- Introduction of mOPV1 & innovative SIA approaches has reduced polio to lowest incidence and geographic extent ever.
- Progress is fragile, and Bihar now poses highest risk, as evidenced by recent exports to Jharkhand, Punjab and Nepal.
- Enhanced impact of mOPV1 during low season could stop all polio in early-2006.
- Strong partner support to Gol is essential.