Nigeria

Total number of states \ provinces: **37**

Immunization

Immunization coverage (2009 nat. WHO-UNICEF estimates) | DTP **42%** | Pol3 **54%**

Non Polio AFP Profile

Percent 0-dose (national)	***Percent states with < 10% 0-dose NPAFP children***
4%	Non-adjusted **95% (35 of 37)** % within acceptable range **97% (36 of 37)**
Percent 4+ doses (national)	*Percent states with > 80% 4+dose NPAFP children*
65%	Non-adjusted **35% (13 of 37)** % within acceptable range **41% (15 of 37)**

Independent Monitoring

Campaign type	Date	*National indicator*		*Sub national indicator*	
		Percent missed children (finger marking)		Percent of states with < 10% missed children	
		House to House (%)	Out of house (%)	House to House	Out of house

Detailed state level independent monitoring data not available.

Surveillance

Polio Cases (W1, W3, and VDPVs)

Serotype	Count				Date of onset for last case
	2009 (Jan-Dec)		2010 (Jan-Jun)		
	cases	districts	cases	districts	
W1	75	53	3	3	18-Jun-10
W3	313	159	3	3	15-Jun-10
cVDPV2	154	98	9	9	21-May-10

Non Polio AFP data

NPAFP rate (national)	***Percent states with NPAFP rate >= 2***
7.4	Non-adjusted **100% (37 of 37)** % within acceptable range **100% (37 of 37)**
% adequate stools (nat.)	***Percent states with adequate stool proportion >= 80%***
95.6%	Non-adjusted **100% (37 of 37)** % within acceptable range **100% (37 of 37)**

Poliovirus History

The WPV1 virus in Nigeria during 2009 and 2010 represents the continued transmission from the very large outbreak in 2008. The genetic diversity of the WPV1 virus chains of transmission in 2008 was the greatest in the world and represented 31 distinct genetic clusters. In 2009, the number of cases was significantly reduced and 18 of the 2008 genetic clusters were still observed. However, only four genetic clusters accounted for nearly two-thirds of the cases, and eight genetic clusters only had a single virus isolate and four more had only two isolates. Despite the small number of cases in the last six months of 2009 (six cases from four genetic clusters), the three viruses from 2010 as well as three from the last half of 2009 had much less genetic linkage than expected, and both genetic clusters observed in 2010 were not observed in the last half of 2009. The WPV3 virus in Nigeria during 2009 represents a large, widespread outbreak. The genetic diversity of the WPV3 virus chains of transmission in 2009 was the greatest in the world and represented 20 distinct genetic clusters. Seven of the 2008 genetic clusters were not observed in 2009 or 2010. However, at least eight of these 2009 genetic clusters were not detected in 2008. Only three genetic clusters accounted for nearly two-thirds of the cases. In the latter half of 2009, the number of cases was significantly reduced, but still represented nine genetic clusters and only one of the two observed in 2010. All three viruses from 2010 as well as 7 of 24 from the last half of 2009 had much less genetic linkage than expected.□□Based upon the close genetic linkage among many of the virus isolates in 2009, it is unlikely that there are significant missed chains of transmission in much of Nigeria. However, the significant proportion of isolates with much less genetic linkage than expected during the last year indicates the potential for significant surveillance gaps at the sub-national level.

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Data Completeness

Percent of NPAFP cases with unknown age	**0**
Percent of 6-35 month old NPAFP cases with unknown dose history	**0.6**