

NIGERIA

Immunization				Surveillance			
12-month immunization indicator *	National		Immunization Performance	Percent of states / provinces with:		Virology	Surveillance Performance
	POL3	0-dose		NPAFPR \geq 2**	Adeq. Stools \geq 80%**		
% children with \geq 3 OPV doses	54	2.7	Intermediate	100	100	Some ***	Intermediate

* 12-month immunization indicator: Based upon Nigeria's 2011 MPI for immunization but using OPV dose information within NPAFP surveillance data from the previous 12 months (8 June 2010 – 7 June 2011). Additional details in the 2nd Quarter 2011 Progress Report of the GPEI Process Indicators for 2011 and Methods Supplement.

** based on the upper 90% confidence limit

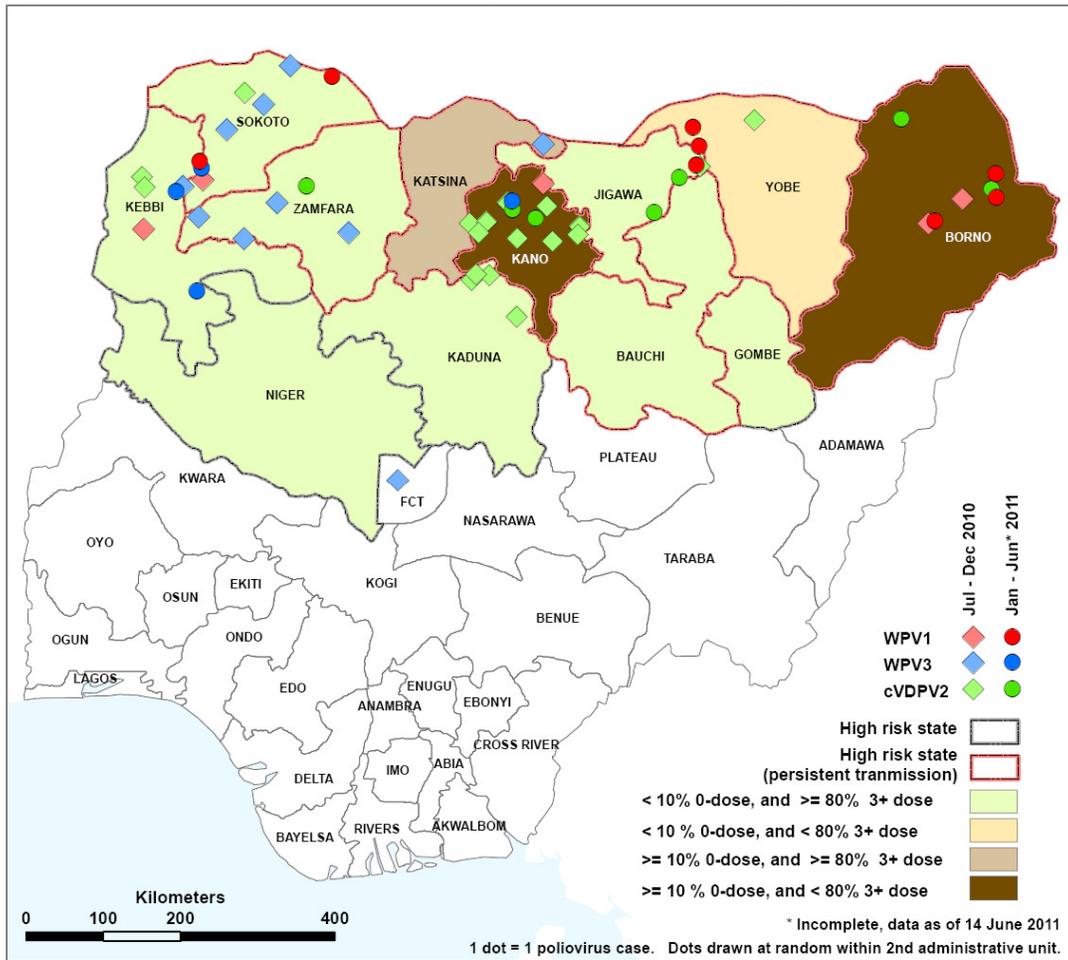
*** significantly higher proportion of viruses without close genetic linkage in 2010 and 2011

Nigeria has a moderate risk of failure to detect and interrupt WPV transmission by the end of 2011, with increases in both the number of identified WPV1 and WPV3 cases and the number of affected districts thus far during January–June 2011 (affecting 6 states) in comparison to the same period in 2010. Although there have been substantial, accelerated improvements since mid-2009, a high proportion of children remain susceptible in focal areas within the high-risk northern states where there is low routine immunization coverage, low SIA coverage and high birth rates. By the applied MPI criterion, immunization performance is intermediate over the previous 12 months. Despite multiple trivalent OPV SIA rounds since 2006, persistent cVDPV2 transmission in Kano and seven other states in 2010–2011 and additional VDPV emergence in 2011 indicate remaining challenges in reaching children. The ongoing efforts to provide programmatic support from all levels of government need to be further strengthened in order to further decrease population susceptibility. Although surveillance indicators are meeting targets at the state level, performance is intermediate with apparent gaps in AFP surveillance. This is indicated by an increasing proportion of WPV and VDPV isolates not having close linkages since early 2010. In addition, cases with WPV3 distantly related to WPV3 lineages circulating in the past in Northwest Nigeria were detected in several countries in West Africa, indicating undetected transmission within and/or outside of Nigeria. Surveillance gaps in Nigeria (missed chains of transmission) could be due to lapses in AFP detection below the state level or among population subgroups (e.g., migrants), or in case investigation. Recent rapid field reviews of surveillance performance have indicated areas for improvement within the states evaluated.

Current Quarter	1st Qrt. Report
Overall risk of failure to detect and interrupt WPV transmission	Overall risk of failure to detect and interrupt WPV transmission
Moderate	Moderate

GPEI MPI	end-2010	 <10% 0-dose children (per NPAFP data) in each of the 12 high-risk states (including the 8 persistent transmission states)
	end-2011	 >80% of children with \geq 3 doses of OPV (per NPAFP data) in each of the 12 high-risk states (including the 8 persistent transmission states)

Nigeria: Wild poliovirus (WPV) cases and circulating vaccine-derived polioviruses (cVDPV), onset during July 2010 - June 2011 and 12-month immunization indicators among non-polio AFP cases as of 8 June 2011



The Strategic Plan MPI for 2010 was based on <10% of children with NPAFP with 0-dose; the MPI for 2011 is based on >80% of children with NPAFP with ≥3OPV doses, using parental recall histories, in the high risk states. Neither MPI at the state level has indicated under-immunization in Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara, parts of which together have served as a major center of protracted WPV and VDPV transmission by analysis of virologic genetic data. In 2010, the 0-dose indicator was not sensitive to the protracted transmission of WPV and VDVP in Borno. As in the 1st quarter 2011 risk assessment report, CDC recommends that the IMB give consideration to adding MPI criteria based on monitoring data, to supplement the NPAFP indicators.