Pakistan

Total number of states \ provinces: **7**

Immunization

Immunization coverage (2009 nat. WHO-UNICEF estimates) | DTP **85%** | Pol3 **85%**

Non Polio AFP Profile

Percent 0-dose (national)	***Percent states with < 10% 0-dose NPAFP children***
2%	Non-adjusted **100% (5 of 5)** % within acceptable range **100% (5 of 5)**

Percent 4+ doses (national)	*Percent states with > 80% 4+dose NPAFP children*
94%	Non-adjusted **80% (4 of 5)** % within acceptable range **100% (5 of 5)**

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

Independent monitoring data were used to assess the country specific Major Process Indicator. Please refer to the Risk Assessment document, annex-5, for details.

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	60	26	15	9	18-Jun-10
W1W3	1	1			29-Jul-09
W3	28	12	16	10	24-Jun-10

Non Polio AFP data

NPAFP rate (national)	***Percent states with NPAFP rate >= 2***
6.1	Non-adjusted **86% (6 of 7)** % within acceptable range **100% (7 of 7)**

% adequate stools (nat.)	***Percent states with adequate stool proportion >= 80%***
90%%	Non-adjusted **100% (6 of 6)** % within acceptable range **100% (6 of 6)**

Poliovirus History

The WPV1 virus in Pakistan during 2009 and 2010 represent a complex pattern of endemic transmission. In 2009, the viruses were from four genetic clusters, all of which were also found in Afghanistan. However, the various chains of transmission were often distinct from those in Afghanistan. More than half the WPV1 cases were from a single genetic cluster with multiple chains of transmission correlated with at least four geographic areas in all four provinces. In all instances, there is evidence of local transmission. In the case of Baluchistan, there is also evidence of cross-border transmission in addition to local circulation. In 2010, the viruses were from three genetic clusters, with two-thirds of the isolates from a single cluster with mostly local transmission in NWFP. The few viruses from Punjab, however, represented residual circulation from all three genetic clusters.□□The WPV3 virus in Pakistan during 2009 and 2010 represent a somewhat improving situation of endemic transmission. In 2009, the viruses were from three genetic clusters, one of which was also found in Afghanistan. However, the chains of transmission for this cluster were often distinct from those in Afghanistan. More than half the WPV1 cases were from a single genetic cluster with multiple chains of transmission correlated with at least three geographic areas in three provinces. The remaining two clusters were largely focused in NWFP. In all instances, there is evidence of local transmission with the exception of three isolates in Baluchistan that may represent cross-border transmission. In 2010, the viruses were only from a single genetic cluster with mostly local transmission in NWFP. □□Based upon the close genetic linkage among many of the virus isolates in early 2009, it is unlikely that there are significant missed chains of transmission in some parts of Pakistan. However, the significant proportion of isolates with much less genetic linkage than expected during the last year indicates the potential for 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**