

Pakistan

Total number of states \ provinces: 7

Immunization

Immunization coverage (2009 nat. WHO-UNICEF estimates) DTP3 85% Pol3 85%

Non Polio AFP Profile

<i>Percent 0-dose (national)</i> 2%	<i>Percent states with < 10% 0-dose NPAFP children</i> Non-adjusted 100% (5 of 5) % within acceptable range 100% (5 of 5)
<i>Percent 4+ doses (national)</i> 94.7%	<i>Percent states with > 80% 4+dose NPAFP children</i> Non-adjusted 100% (5 of 5) % within acceptable range 100% (5 of 5)

Independent Monitoring (IM data were not collected, or were not available for all rounds shown)

<i>Campaign type</i> (mixed rounds abbreviated as: t, b, 1, 3)	<i>Start date</i>	<i>National indicator</i>		<i>Sub national indicator</i>	
		Percent missed children (finger marking)		Percent of states with < 10% missed children	
		House to House (%)	Out of house (%)	House to House	Out of house
SNID-mOPV1,3	18-Jan-10				
NID-bOPV	15-Feb-10				
SNID-bOPV	15-Mar-10				
NID-tOPV	26-Apr-10				
SNID-bOPV	24-May-10				
SNID-mOPV1	14-Jun-10				
SNID-mOPV1	17-Jun-10				
NID-bOPV	12-Jul-10				
M.U.-bOPV	05-Aug-10				
M.U.-tOPV	17-Aug-10				
CHD-mOPV1	15-Sep-10				
SNID-bOPV,t	27-Sep-10				

Surveillance

Polio Cases (W1, W3, and VDPVs)

<i>Serotype</i>	<i>Count</i>				<i>Date of onset for last case</i>
	2009 (Jan-Dec)		2010 (Jan-Sept)		
	cases	districts	cases	districts	
W1	60	26	70	24	29-Sep-10
W1W3	1	1			29-Jul-09
W3	28	12	21	11	20-Sep-10

Non Polio AFP data

<i>NPAFP rate (national)</i> 7.2	<i>Percent states with NPAFP rate >= 2</i> Non-adjusted 100% (7 of 7) % within acceptable range 100% (7 of 7)
<i>% adequate stools (nat.)</i> 90.1%	<i>Percent states with adequate stool proportion >= 80%</i> Non-adjusted 100% (7 of 7) % within acceptable range 100% (7 of 7)

Poliovirus History

The WPV1 viruses 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 that 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 almost all of the isolates from two clusters, one with mostly local transmission in NWFP and the second with transmission in the south. The few viruses from Punjab, however, represented residual circulation from two genetic clusters seen in 2009. 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

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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.

Data Completeness

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