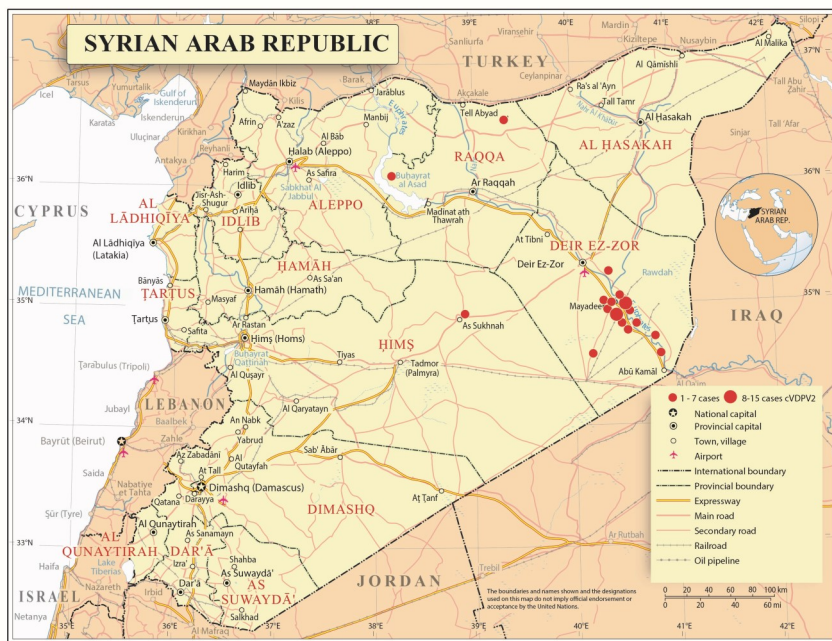


# Syria cVDPV2 outbreak Situation Report # 33

6 February 2018

Distribution of cVDPV2 cases in Deir Ez-Zor, Raqqa and Homs governorates, Syria, 2017 and 2018



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Source: Syrian Arab Republic, Administrative map, DFS, United Nations 2012

## Key highlights

- No new cases of cVDPV2 were reported this week. The total number of cVDPV2 cases remains 74. The most recent case (by date of onset of paralysis) is 21 September 2017 from Boukamal district, Deir Ez-Zor governorate.
- An IPV vaccination round is currently in progress as part of the second phase of the outbreak response, in Damascus, Hasakah, Aleppo governorates and Jurmana district of rural Damascus. IPV is being delivered through fixed centres.
- Teams delivering IPV are comprised of two vaccinators and one social mobiliser. In selected fixed sites with a higher proportion of displaced populations from Deir Ez-Zor, social mobilisers have been recruited from the local community to ensure high participation.
- Children in Hasakah governorate who were missed by mOPV2 vaccination in first round will receive mOPV2 alongside IPV in the second round taking place this week.

## Immunization response

### Phase two activities

- The first round (mOPV2) of the second phase of the outbreak response was completed in all the targeted governorates (Deir Ez-Zor, Homs, Hasakah and Raqqa) on 21 January 2018.
- Special strategies were used to identify and vaccinate missed children during the implementation of the mOPV2 round.

## Summary

New cVDPV2 cases this week: 0  
 Total number of cVDPV2 cases: 74  
 Outbreak grade: 3

## Infected governorates and districts

Governorate	District	Number of cVDPV2 cases to date
Deir Ez-Zor	Mayadeen	58
	Deir Ez-Zor	1
	Boukamal	12
Raqqa	Tell Abyad	1
	Thawra	1
Homs	Tadmour	1

## Index case

Location: Mayadeen district, Deir Ez-Zor governorate  
 Onset of paralysis: 3 March 2017, age: 22 months, vaccination status: 2 OPV/zero IPV

## Most recent case (by date of onset)

Location: Boukamal, Deir Ez-Zor governorate  
 Onset of paralysis: 21 September 2017, age: 5 months, vaccination status: zero OPV/zero IPV

## Characteristics of the cVDPV2 cases

Median age: 15 months  
 Gender: approximately two thirds of cases are female  
 Vaccination status of the cases:  
 - IPV: 11 cases (15%) received IPV  
 - OPV: 41% zero dose, 42% have received 1-2 doses

## Distribution of non-polio AFP (NPAFP) and circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type-2 (cVDPV2), Deir Ez-Zor, Raqqa and Homs governorates 2017-2018

Gov.	Deir Ez-Zor		Raqqa		Homs	
	NPAFP	cVDPV2	NPAFP	cVDPV2	NPAFP	cVDPV2
Jan'17	2		2		2	
Feb'17	11		3		4	
Mar'17	5	2	1		2	
Apr'17	7	5	1	1	4	
May'17	13	16	2		3	
Jun'17	8	12	4	1	3	
Jul'17	8	9	2		8	1
Aug'17	12	22			6	
Sep'17	2	5	3		3	
Oct'17	2		4		8	
Nov'17	10		2		3	
Dec'17	9		3		3	
Jan'18	10		3		2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>

- According to the post campaign monitoring (PCM), caregiver/parental recall showed 90% children vaccinated in all implementing governorates, except Raqqa, which showed 84% children vaccinated. Finger marking showed that around 80% children checked were vaccinated in all governorates (there were some challenges faced in timely shipment of finger markers to some areas).
- Post campaign monitoring paid special focus to coverage in camps hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs). PCM results from the IDP camps indicate around 90% vaccination rates.

#### Phase one activities

- In the first phase of the response, more than 350,000 resident, refugee and internally displaced children were reached with mOPV2 through two mass vaccination rounds in Deir Ez-Zor and Raqqa governorates. Additionally, World Health Organization and UNICEF coordinated with the Government of Syria and local authorities to reach children aged 2-23 months with IPV in infected and high risk areas of Deir Ez-Zor, Raqqa, Aleppo, Idlib, Hama and Homs governorates and areas of Damascus, Rural Damascus and Hasakah.

### Communication for Development (C4D)

- UNICEF C4D continues to support the ongoing IPV campaign. Social mobilization activities conducted prior to the campaign include house to house visits, targeted awareness sessions for mothers, advocacy meetings with religious leaders, street announcements and the distribution and dissemination of positive messages around vaccination.

### Coordination and surge support

- WHO and UNICEF continue to monitor the outbreak situation, exchange information, and assist in the response through the joint Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) in both hubs (Gaziantep and Damascus).
- UNICEF has deployed C4D, immunization and data management specialists to support overall response activities from both Regional and HQ offices.

### Surveillance summary

- In 2017, Syria and all governorates but five are meeting both key indicators for AFP surveillance: 3\* or more non-polio AFP cases per 100,000 children below 15 years of age, and 80 percent or above AFP cases with adequate specimens. Deir Ez-Zor (76%), Raqqa (67%), Rural Damascus (76%), Quneitra (78%) and Swieda (63%) are missing the 80% target for stool adequacy. (\*NB: In an outbreak setting, the target is 3 or more non-polio AFP cases per 100,000 children below 15 years).
- The total number of AFP cases detected in Deir Ez-Zor governorate since the beginning of 2017 is 170 (109 from Mayadeen, 30 from Deir Ez-Zor, and 31 from Boukamal districts). Raqqa governorate has reported 32 AFP cases (12 from Raqqa, 18 from Tell Abyad, and 2 from Thawra districts). Homs governorate has reported 52 AFP cases (27 from Homs city, 20 from Rastan, 1 from Tadmour, 1 from Moukahram and 3 from Talkalakh districts).
- Efforts continue to further strengthen the surveillance system sensitivity. Environmental surveillance was initiated in December 2017. Results are available for five environmental samples so far, four from Damascus and one from Deir Ez-Zor. No cVDPV2 has been isolated so far from 2 samples, for which final results are available.
- Stool samples are also being collected from healthy children arriving from the known primary outbreak zone as well as from silent districts (districts that have not reported AFP cases in 2017), to ensure there is no wider circulation. 409 healthy children have been sampled since the start of the outbreak (391 in 2017, 18 to date in 2018).



An infant from Boukamal district, Deir Ez-Zor is vaccinated in a mobile clinic during the IPV campaign in Damascus. Photo: WHO Syria

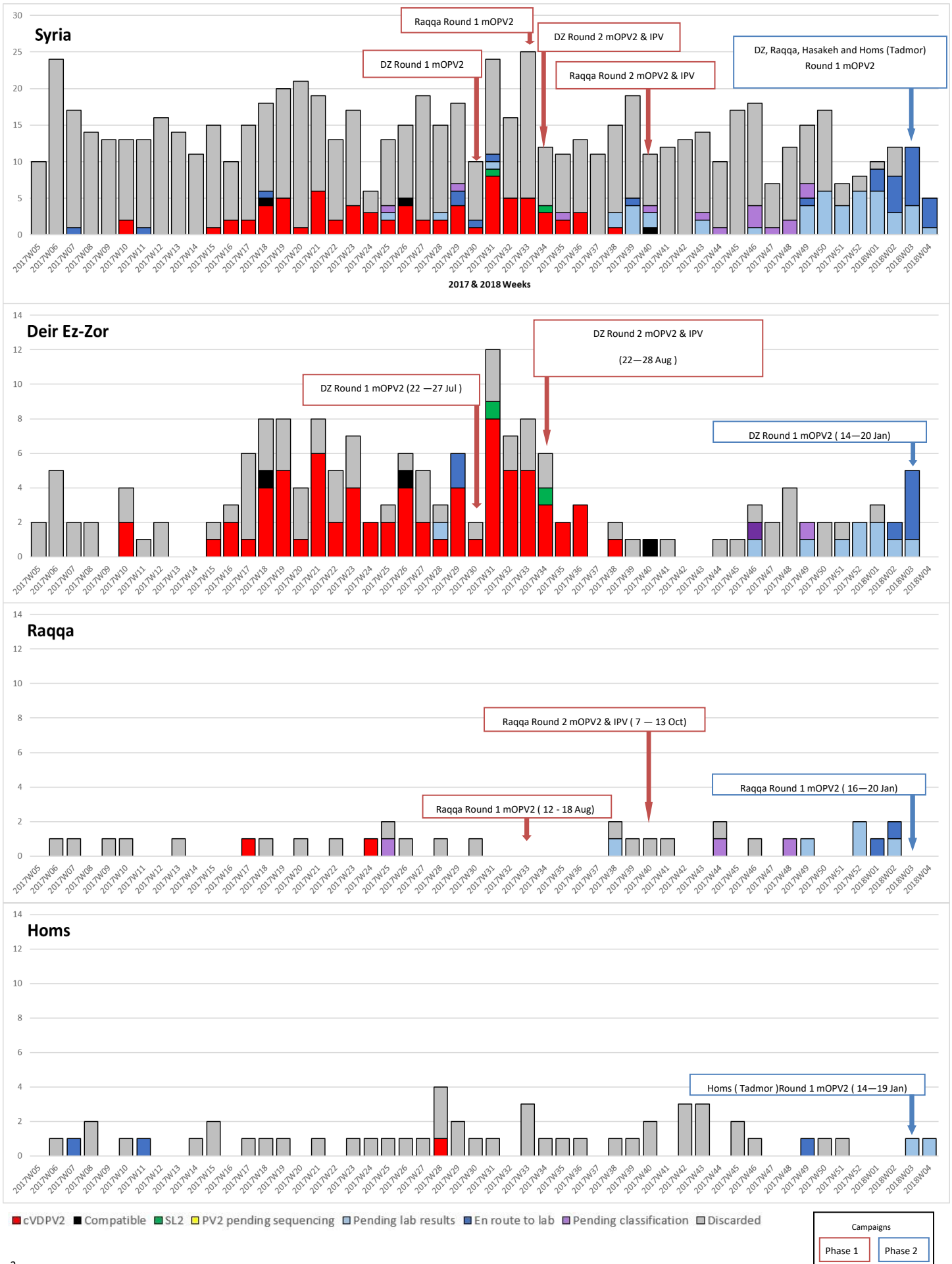


UNICEF visits a health centre during the IPV campaign. Photo: UNICEF Syria

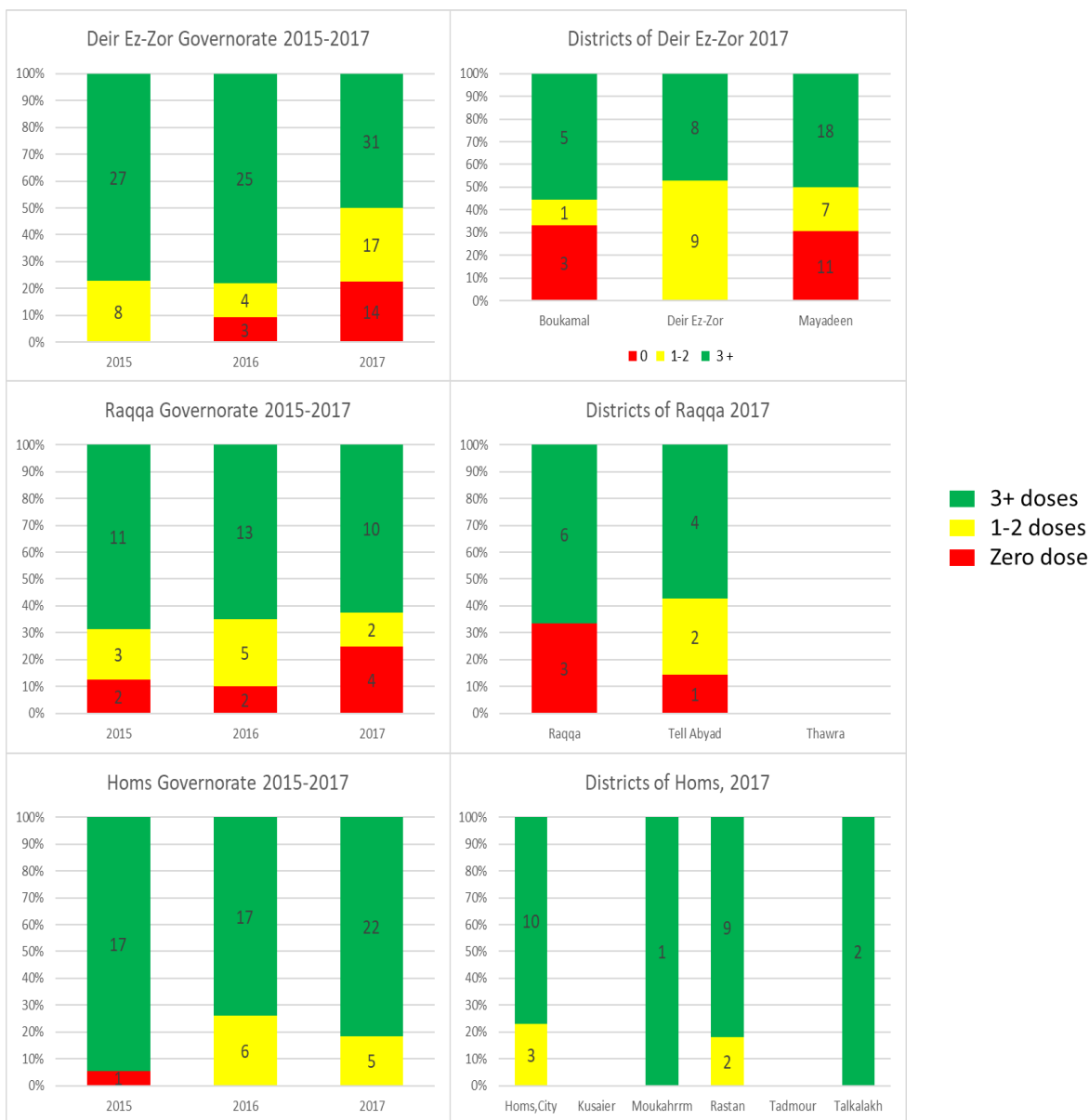


A child is vaccinated at Jurmanah Health Center, Rural Damascus. Photo: WHO Syria

EPI Curve of AFP cases by classification, 2017 and 2018 (up to 5 February 2018)



**Vaccination status (OPV) NPAFP cases aged 6-59 months (up to 5 February 2018) \*2018 cases not included**



**Relevant links**

- [Global Polio Eradication Initiative \(GPEI\) website](#), updated weekly
- [Vaccine-derived polioviruses video](#)
- [Responding to an outbreak of VDPV video](#)
- [What is vaccine-derived polio?](#)
- [GPEI factsheet—VDPV](#)

For more information:

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