

Environmental surveillance has been used successfully to monitor poliovirus circulation and assess the extent or duration of the epidemic poliovirus circulation in a specific population

Baghdad, 9 May 2022 — The Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO) have initiated environmental surveillance for polioviruses to further strengthen the nationwide polio surveillance system in Iraq.

The establishment of environmental surveillance for polioviruses will complement acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) surveillance for more robust polio surveillance that ensures early detection of polioviruses in humans or the environment.

"The environmental surveillance is a milestone in enhancing polio surveillance in Iraq," said Dr Ahmed Zouiten, WHO Representative in Iraq. "Maintaining polio-free status in Iraq is only possible with effective and continued environmental surveillance,"

"This is just an initial stage of our quest to advance environmental surveillance in Iraq. We're planning to expand the number and locations of surveillance sites in high-risk areas, including religious mass gathering sites such as in the holy sites of Karbala and Najaf and high-population movement areas like Basra and Erbil," he added.

Wild polioviruses have been detected in the environment in the absence of reported AFP cases. Environmental surveillance is also a potential tool for monitoring circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV2). Environmental surveillance has been used successfully to monitor enteric virus circulation and assess the extent or duration of epidemic poliovirus circulation in a specific population.

In coordination with the Ministry of Health and National Polio Laboratory, WHO has supported renovation of the laboratory and procured supplies, including equipment, kits and reagents. Prior to the launch of environmental surveillance, WHO conducted intensive training on sewage sample collection, and surveillance monitoring for efficient collection and transportation of the samples.



