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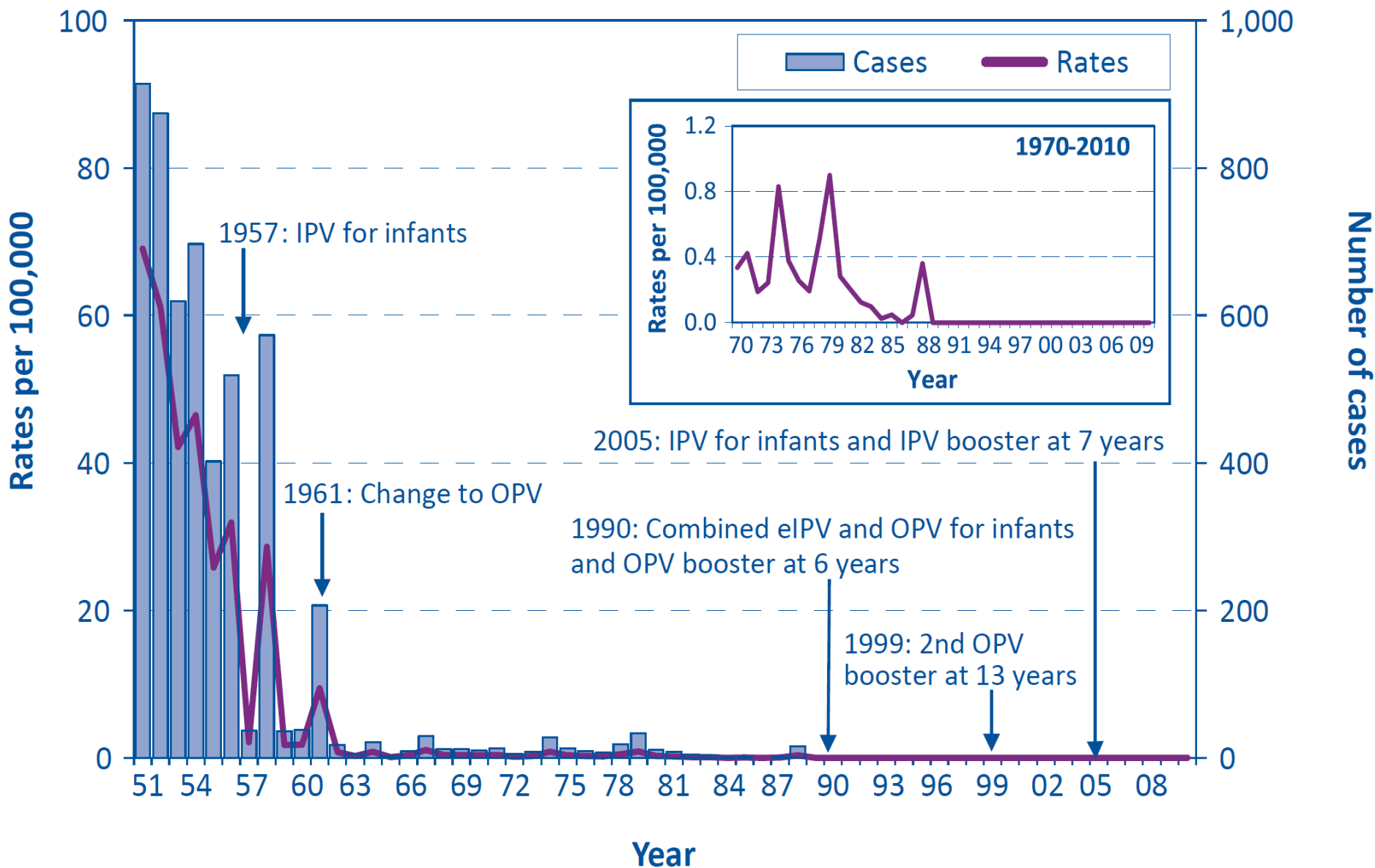
Reintroduction of WPV1 in an IPV vaccinated population

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Number of cases and rates per 100,000: 1951-2010





IPV vaccination coverage

- **Israel ~ 95%**
- **Southern District ~ 92%**
- **Arabs ~ 97%**
- **Bedouins in Southern district ~ 90%**
- **Sero-prevalence study: 98.2% positive**



Supplementary Environmental Surveillance

- **Routine monthly sewage surveillance**
 - **8-10 sites since 1989**
 - **30% – 40% of entire population**
 - **Measure viral loads**



The initial event: Observation of a Dramatic rise in plaques

Location	Feb	Mar
Beer-Sheva	2, 1, 0, 0 0.4/ml	10, 10, 6, 3 3.7/ml
Rahat	1, 0, 0, 0 0.1/ml	57, 50, 48, 48 25.4/ml

Plaque assay of concentrated sewage on L20B



The WPV in Israel

- Identify viruses based on sequence
 - **May 29th** non-Sabin type 1 poliovirus
 - CDC and WHO closest match to WPV1 SOAS from Pakistan 2012 and Egypt (Dec 2012)
 - Clade R3



WPV circulation in Israel and The PA

- **350 samples Israel and PA; 109 SOAS positive**
- **High viral load: Parts of Southern District, mainly in Bedouin settlements**
- **Low viral load: Four locations in Central Israel**
- **“Anecdotal” virus identification: Four other locations in Central Israel; three location in the PA**



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Public Health Response

1st Stage Response: June–July 2013: IPV phase

- Nationwide active IPV catch-up: with focus on South
 - Achieving >98% coverage among children
- Rahat : Single dose IPV for adults
- National hygiene campaign – hygiene
- Intensified environmental surveillance (>50 sites)
- Intensified AFP and **aseptic meningitis** surveillance
- Stool survey – Southern district (July 2013)
- Communication with health professionals and public

Stool survey (CDC and CVL, n=2,203)

- **Identified reservoir**
 - **Bedouin children < 9 years old**
 - **Point prevalence: 4.2%**
 - **Jewish children < 9 years old**
 - **Point prevalence: 0.6%**
 - **48/50 excretors among IPV-only vaccinated children**
 - **Distribution of excretors - consistent with environmental surveillance “hot spots”**



2nd Stage Response Aug 5th & 18th bOPV

- Single bOPV dose if previous IPV dose.
- Aug 5 – Southern Israel– 180,000 Children <10 yrs
 - SIA – bOPV
 - 86% by Sept 26th
- Aug 18 – all other children- total of 1.2 Million
 - SIA bOPV
 - 70% by Sept 25th

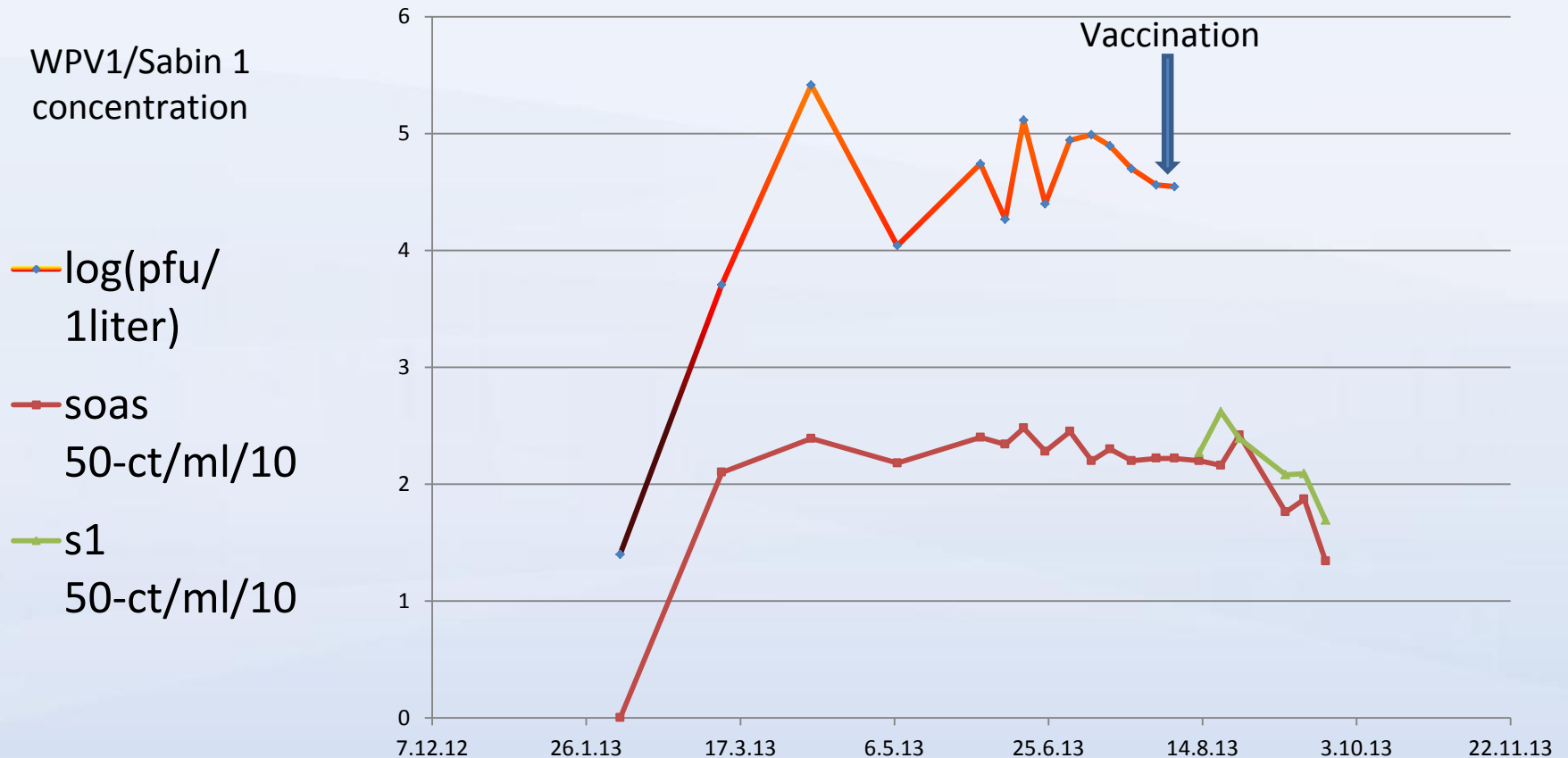


Challenges of OPV SIA

- SIA in an IPV-only country with no clinical polio
- Identify the target population for SIA
- Reach consensus in the medical community
- Risk communication to general public:
 - “Traditional” media
 - “New” media: internet and social networks
 - Community leaders
- Appeal to Supreme Court against vaccination campaign
- “halo” effect on other routine vaccines
- Compliance

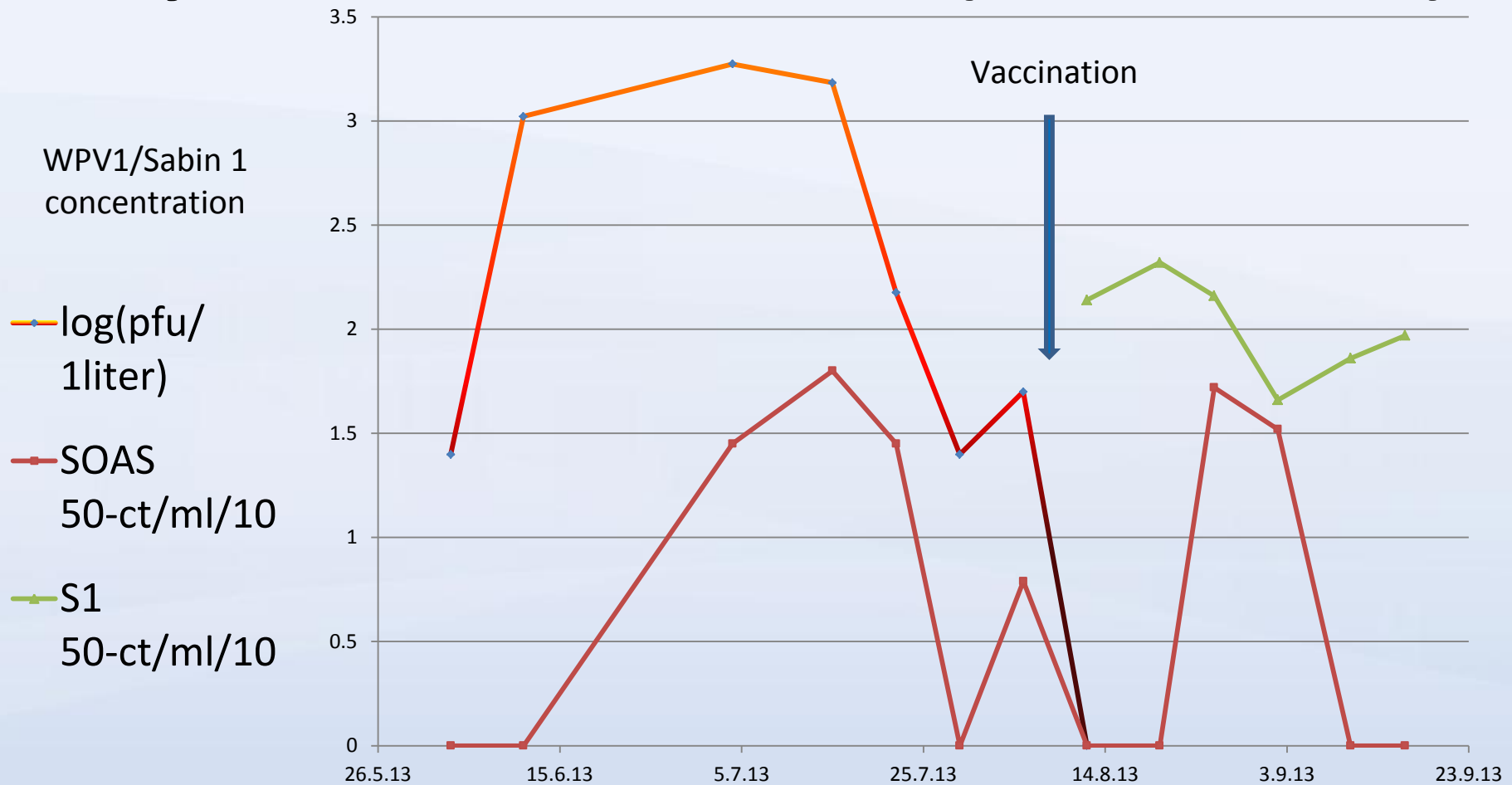


Rahat – WPV1 kinetics (high viral load)





Kiryat-Gat– WPV1 kinetics (low viral load)





Next step(s)

- **Additional round(s) of bOPV?**
- **Reexamination of childhood vaccination schedules: re-include tOPV or bOPV with IPV?**



Conclusions

- Evidence: Introduction and sustained transmission of WPV1 in a highly vaccinated population
- Evidence-based national public health response
 - Time needed to acquire data and public trust
 - Consultation with external experts WHO and CDC
- Continuous Environmental surveillance - crucial for Early detection and monitoring intervention



Future International Considerations

- Applying research evidence from Israel's event for polio endgame strategy
- We are open to suggestions to any additional studies that would help toward understanding this type of event



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Thank you:

WHO

CDC

NIBSC

RIVM



Immune status of population (during event)

- Neutralizing antibodies to type 1 poliovirus (>1:8)
 - 98.2%
- Neutralization of SOAS vs IPV Type 1
 - 3 fold less, but all STILL neutralize SOAS
 - convenient serum samples
 - low and mid range titers
 - Mahoney GMT = 41 SOAS GMT = 13



Environmental surveillance sites

- Include additional surveillance sites ($n > 50$)
- Increase frequency of testing from monthly to weekly
- Subdivide sampling sites (upstream branches)

