Immunization in the Americas

2016 Summary

Comprehensive Family Immunization Family, Gender and Life Course





Pan American Health Organization



preface

During the 54th meeting of the Pan American Health Organization's [PAHO] Directing Council in September 2015, Member States approved a resolution to adopt the Regional Immunization Action Plan [RIAP] as the guiding framework for immunization in the Americas. The RIAP aims to continue to build on the progress already achieved in the Region, as well as to identify and overcome immunization challenges currently faced by the countries of the Americas. The strategic lines of action of the RIAP include: a) protecting and sustaining current achievements; b) completing the unfinished agenda in order to prevent and control vaccine-preventable diseases; c) addressing new challenges in the introduction of vaccines and assessing their impact; and d) strengthening health services for effective vaccine administration.

During 2015 and 2016, all 32 countries in the Region of the Americas that had previously only used the oral polio vaccine [OPV] introduced at least one dose of the inactivated polio vaccine [IPV] into their routine immunization schedule. Between 17 April and 1 May 2016, 35 countries and one territory in the Americas switched from the trivalent oral polio vaccine [tOPV] to the bivalent oral polio vaccine [bOPV] in a closely coordinated global effort. The successful completion of the switch from trivalent to bivalent oral polio vaccine will be recorded in the annals of public health history as it represents a significant milestone on the road towards global polio eradication. This achievement is the cumulative result of a strong commitment from public health authorities, partner agencies and health workers in every region across the world.

In July 2016, the International Expert Committee [IEC] for Documenting and Verifying Measles, Rubella and Congenital Rubella Syndrome [CRS] Elimination in the Americas reviewed the epidemiological information, proving the absence of endemic transmission of the virus in Brazil and the country was declared as free of measles. Additionally, the ministries of health of all Member States submitted their national sustainability reports, with evidence that the interruption of endemic measles transmission has been maintained in their territories. These reports will be reviewed and approved by the IEC members, who may declare measles elimination in the Region of the Americas before the end of 2016.

According to country data reported to PAHO via the PAHO/WHO-UNICEF Immunization Joint Reporting Forms [JRF] for 2015, coverage in the Region of the Americas for DPT3 and the third dose of the polio vaccine among children less than one year old was 91% and 92%, respectively, while measles and rubella vaccination among children one year old was 93%. In 2015, 20 countries and territories reported a national coverage average of at least 95% with DPT3 among children less than one year old. Out of a total of nearly 15,000 municipalities in Latin America and the Caribbean, 8,456 [56%] reported vaccination coverage with DPT3 below 95%.

The coverage gaps among and within countries present real challenges. However, it is anticipated that the unfailing commitment of stakeholders, together with the integration of immunization with other primary care services, will improve access and reduce coverage gaps.

Carissa F. Etienne Director

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For this publication:

- Latin America is composed of Mexico, Central American Isthmus, Latin Caribbean, Andean Area, Brazil, and Southern Cone.
- Latin America & Caribbean is composed of Latin America and Non-Latin Caribbean.
- · Because of their population size, Brazil and Mexico are shown separately.

demographic and socioeconomic data

	1 total	2 population	3 annual	info	4 nt mortality	rate	5 women of	6 gross nation	7 nal income	8 GINI	9 national hea	10 alth expenditure
	population (thousands)	<5 years old	births average	((1,000 lb) a ber of death	r	childbearing age	(US\$ per	r capita)	index	as a ^c	% of GDP
	(,	(thousands)	(thousands)			- (,	(thousands)	current value	ppp value		public expenditure	private expenditure
	2015	2015	2015	rate	(N)	year	2015	2014	2014	2013	2014	2014
The Americas	992,139	75,136	15,251.7	13.0	151,541		251,450	26,077	29,733	46.3		
North America Bermuda	357,887 70	21,653 4	4,412.1 0.8	5.9 1.7	25,259	2014	81,746 15	54,878 106,140 ^g	54,739 66,560 ^g	40.3	8.2	8.3
Canada United States of America	35,940 321,877	1,942 19,707	386.7 4,024.6	4.8 6.0	1,818 23,440	2012 2013	8,314 73,417	51,630 55,230	44,350 55,900	33.7 ¹ 41.1	7.4 8.3	3.0 8.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	634,252	53,483	10,839.6	15.8	126,282		169,704	9,799	14,529	49.9		
Latin America	627,051	52,948	10,723.8	15.9	124,531		167,813	9,834	14,586	49.9		
Mexico	127,017	11,617	2,345.8	12.5 ^e	28,009	2014	34,528	9,870	16,840	48.1 ^k	3.3	3.0
Central American Isthmus	45,723	4,789	986.3	17.5	10,227	0015	12,324	4,454	8,395	50.1		
Belize Costa Rica	359 4,808	39 350 520	8.2 69.8	16.8 7.8 10.2 ^{a, f}	125 557	2015 2015 2015	99 1,279	4,350 ^g 10,120	7,590 ^g 14,420	49.2 43.5	3.9 6.8	1.9 2.6
El Salvador Guatemala Honduras	6,127 16,343	2,089	105.3 437.7 168.9	19.0 ° 24.0 d	1,167 7,342	2014	1,744 4,280 2,212	3,920 3,430	8,000 7,250 4,570	52.4 ^h	4.5 2.3 4.4	2.3 3.9 4.3
Nicaragua	8,075 6,082	816 606	121.2 75.1	17.0 ^d 13.7 ^a	1,036	2007-12 2005-10 2014	1,687 1,023	2,270 1,870 11,130	4,570 4,790 19,930	53.7 45.7 ^m 51.7	5.1 5.9	3.9 2.2
Panama Latin Caribbean	3,929 37,446	368	654.2	32.8	5,436	2014	9,540	5,777	12.398	54.0		
Cuba Dominican Republic	11,390 10,528	588 1,062	114.7 215.8	4.3 22.9 °	535 4,521	2015 2015	2,755 2,738	5,880 h 6,040	18,630 h 12,600	47.1	10.6 2.9	0.5 1.5
French Guiana Guadeloupe	269 468	33 31	6.7 6.1	8.2 ° 8.4 °	53 44	2012-14 2012-14	68 111					
Haiti Martinique	10,711 396	1,238 20	263.3 4.4	59.0 d	38	2007-12 2010-12	2,853 90	820	1,730	60.8 k	1.6	6.0
Puerto Rico	3,683	221	43.2	8.2 ^c 7.1 ^b	245	2014	926	19,310 ^g	23,960 ^g			
Andean Area Bolivia	137,583 10,725	12,514 1,186	2,544.8 253.3	18.7 50.0 ^d	25,337 13,758	2003-08	36,713 2,748	8,008 2,870	12,939 6,290	48.9 48.1	4.6	1.8
Colombia Ecuador	48,229 16,144	3,738 1,610	746.6 330.8	17.3 ° 8.4 °	2,821	2013 2014	13,204 4,228	7,970 6,090	12,910 11,190	53.5 47.3	5.4 4.5	1.8 4.7
Peru Venezuela	31,377 31,108	3,020 2,960	614.7 599.4	17.0 ^d 14.7	8,758	2010-14 2013	8,310 8,224	6,360 12,500 ^k	11,440 17,700 ^g	44.7 46.9 ⁿ	3.3 1.5	2.2 3.7
Brazil	207,848	15,032	3,016.0	14.1 ^e	43,494	2014	56,749	11,790	15,570	52.9	3.8	4.5
Southern Cone	71,436	5,803	1,176.9	10.3	12,028		17,958	13,130	18,133	44.9		
Argentina Chile	43,417 17,948	3,718 1,170	753.4 234.2	10.6 7.2 ^b	8,202 1,823	2014 2014	10,804 4,596	13,480 14,910	21,320	42.3 50.5	2.7 3.9	2.1 3.9
Paraguay Uruguay	6,639 3,432	674 241	140.6 48.6	14.5 ° 7.5	1,636 367	2014 2015	1,734 823	4,400 16,350	8,470 20,220	48.3 41.9	4.5 6.1	5.3 2.5
Non-Latin Caribbean	7,200	535	115.8	17.2	1,751	003.5	1,891	10,092	15,338			
Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda	16 92	1 7	0.2 1.5	12.1 13.8	2 17	2015 2015	4 26	13,300	21,370		3.8	1.8
Aruba Bahamas	112 388	7 29	1.4 5.8	1.8 19.4	2 91	2012 2014	27 106	20,980	22,290		3.6	4.2
Bes*	291 0 56	17 0	3.5 0.0	11.6	34	2014 2015	73	15,310 k	15,190 ^k		4.7	2.7
Cayman Islands Curaçao Dominica	148 74	3 10 6	0.7 2.1 1.1	11.3 19.7	23 17	2013 2012 2015	14 33 19	6,930	10,480		3.8	1.7
Grenada	111 767	9 67	1.8 1.8 14.8	14.9 23.3 °	25 345	2015 2015 2014	27 194	7,910 3.940 ⁹	11,720 6,940 ^g		2.8 3.1	3.3 2.1
Guyana Jamaica Montserrat	2,793 5	204 0	48.2 0.1	23.3 19.1 62.5	706 3	2014 2014 2015	755 2	5,150	8,640	45.5°	2.8	2.6
Saint Kitts & Nevis Saint Lucia	52 164	4 11	0.7 2.3	23.3 16.3	15 33	2014 2014	14 44	14,920 7,260	22,600 10,540		2.1 3.6	2.9 3.1
St. Vincent and the Grenandines Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	103 41	7 3	1.4 0.5	15.5 16.0	29 8	2015 2015	26 10	6,610	10,730		4.4	4.3
Suriname Tinidad and Tobago	543 1,360	48 96	9.7 19.0	15.9 ° 12.0 °	159 225	2013 2013 2014	140 353	9,950 20,070	17,040 31,970		2.9 2.9	2.8 2.8
Turks and Caicos Virgin Islands (UK)	50 33	4 2	0.8 0.4	2.3	1 3	2015 2015	16 10	20,070				2.0
	00		0.1	11.0	0	2013	10					

^{*} Bonaire, St. Eustatius, and Saba.

⁽a) see definitions on maternal and infant mortality; (b) preliminary; (c) average; (d) survey; (e) national estimate; (f) only public sector; (g) value 2013; (h) value 2011; (k) value 2012; (l) value 2009; (n) value 2006; (o) value 2004.

reported immunization coverage

		11	12	13	14 perc	15 entage of cove	16 rage	17	18	19	20	21	22 % of municipa-
				<1 yea	r of age					1 year	of age		lities w/ cove- rage level
		BCG	HepB	polio3	DTP1-vc ^f	DTP3-vc ^f	DTP1-3	rotavirus	PCV3	DTP4	MMR1	MMR2k	≥95%
		2015	Birth 2015	2015	2015	2015	Dropout Rate 2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	DTP3 2015
_	The Americas	97	83	92	97	91	6.4	81	89	82	94	83	44
	North America	NA	72	93	98	94	0.0	72	92	84	91	84	0
	Bermuda Canadaª	NA NA		95 91	95	95 91	0.0		90 91	89 77	89 90	84	
	United States of Americab	NA	72	93	98	95		72	93	84	92	g	
Lo	atin America and the Caribbean	97	87	91	96	90	6.4	85	87	82	94	83	44
	Latin America	97	87	91	96	90	6.5	85	87	82	94	83	44
	Mexico	100	98	87	100	87	12.6	81	100°	88	100°	96	20
	Central American Isthmus	94	53	89	98	84	14.9	88	90	91	98	90	39
	Belize	98		94	97	94	2.9			86	96	95	67
	Costa Rica El Salvador	83 100	75	92 92	93 93	92 91	0.8 1.8	93	98	^g 92	93 95	90 88	47
	Guatemala Honduras	89 100 °	32 83	84 99	100° 100°	74 99	29.6 2.8	79 100	82 99	86 97	99 98		32 59
	Nicaragua	100°		100 °	100°	100°	2.4	100°	100°	99	100°		73
	Panama	100	85	72	96	73	24.9	87	92	91	100°	92	14
	Latin Caribbean Cuba	88 99	86 99	85 98 ^{a, e}	91 100°	82 100°	8.9 1.0	68	22	81 95	81 100°	100°	49 92
	Dominican Republic	100°	79	87	99	85	14.3	83	22	73	90		29
	French Guiana Guadeloupe						0.0 0.0			g		g	
	Haiti Martinique	72		76	79	72	8.6 0.0	55		NA	64	g	19
	Puerto Rico						0.0			g		g	
	Andean Area	93	84	88	94	88	6.1	86	73	70	92	70	29
	Bolivia Colombia	99 90	87	88 91	97 93	89 91	9.1 1.6	89 91	86 91	58 93	95 94	86	20 34
	Ecuador Peru	88 91	75 79	84 88	80 97	78 90	2.6 7.2	78 87	81 90	59 72	84 92	76 63	11 27
	Venezuela	99	89	87	98	87	11.4	84	24	50	92	52	46
	Brazil	100°	91	98	97	96	0.6	94	94	86	96	80	63
	Southern Cone	97	84	92	94	93	1.1	64	83	76	88	85	53
	Argentina Chile	100° 93	84	93 96	94 97	94 96	0.3 0.9	61	82 90	74 90	89 96	87 89	63 43
	Paraguay	84	а	80 95	84 99	80 95	4.8	79	75 94	64 ^g	66 95	66 88	13 83
	Uruguay	98					4.5						
	Non-Latin Caribbean Anguilla	96 100°	73 	91 100 °	92 100°	93 100°	-1.4 7.4	75 	60	82 100	93 97	80 100°	56 100
	Antigua and Barbuda Aruba	NA NA		86 92	100° 98	100° 92	3.1 6.3		93	99 91	100° 92	0 92	88 0
	Bahamas, The	NA		95	100	95	5.9	10	95	91	94	76	67
	Barbados BES*	38		97	96	97	-1.4 0.0		97	85 ^g	96	89 ^g	60
	Cayman Islands	75	85	93	98	93	4.7	79	92	79 ^g	81	93 _d	33
	Curaçao Dominica	NA 100°	d	98	100	98	0.0 1.8			93	96	94	86
	Grenada Guyana	NA 99	80 d	99 92	94 96	92 95	1.9 1.1	96	94	91 ^g	99 100°	89 95	57 31
	Jamaica	100		91	88	91	-3.3		35	80	91	83	46
	Montserrat Saint Kitts & Nevis	79 95	100	100 91	92	100 94	-4.9			100 85	100 95	100 90	100 47
	Saint Lucia St. Vincent and the Grenadines	100°	100 ^d	100 ° 100 °	100 ° 100 °	100° 100°	5.9			83	97 100°	95 99	89 100
	Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	100 NA		100	97	100	-6.3 -2.4		95	97 95	98	86	100
	Suriname Trinidad and Tobago	NA NA	65	89 88	90 91	89 96	1.7 -5.4			64 84	94 89	28 79	10 44
	Turks and Caicos Islands	100		94	90	94	-4.5			89	95	85	75
	Virgin Islands (UK)	100°	•••	95	97	97	-0.3	•••		84	100	88	25

 $^{^*\}mbox{Bonaire}$, St. Eustatius, and Saba.

⁽a) <2 years of age; (b) children aged 19-35; (c) reported coverage > 100%; (d) given only if mothers are HepB+; (e) polio2, as per country schedule; (f) diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis containing vaccine;

⁽g) no data but in schedule; (h) coverage report for measles-rubella vaccine in children <1 year of age, (k) target age groups vary by country.

morbidity data

	23	24	25	26	27	28 number o	29 of reported cas	30 es	31	32	33	34
		confirmed			– neonatal	teta	nus (non-neo	natal)			Hib	
	wild polio	measles	rubella	CRS	tetanus	male	female	total	pertussis	diphtheria	meningitis	mumps
	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
The Americas	0	613	3	2	22	421	117	554	24,334	49	278	18,237
North America	0	384	3	2	0	3	1	20	16,407	3	60	495
Bermuda Canada	0 0	0 196 ^b 188 ^{b,c}	0 0 3 ^{b,c}	0 1	0 0	0 3	0 1	0 4	3 3,510	0	0 31	0 65
United States of America	0 °	188 ^{u,c}	3 ^{u,c}	1 ^c		•••		16°	12,894°	0°	29 ^{a,d}	430°
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	229	0	0	22	418	116	534	7,927	46	218	17,742
Latin America	0	229	0	0	22	416	115	531	7,919	46	218	17,742
Mexico	0	1 b	0	0	0	25	2	27	1,107	0	0	3,399
Central American Isthmus	0	0	0	0	2	18	8	26	178	1	0	269
Belize Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0 20	0	0	0
El Salvador Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6	0 83	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	2	11	6	17	30	0	0	108
Nicaragua Panama	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3 0	36 9	0	0 0	29 132
Latin Caribbean	0	0	0	0	14	41	10	51	73	33	20	2,087
Cuba Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 4	1 37	0 69	0	19 1	2,087
French Guiana	0	0	0	0					07			2,007
Guadeloupe Haiti	0	0	0	0	13		 5	13	 4	32	0	
Martinique	0	0	0	0								
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0				•••			•••	
Andean Area Bolivia	0	5 0	0	0	6	87 0	46 0	133	1,123 11	0	9	8,220
Colombia	0	1 b	0	0	3	31	17	48	986	0	4	6,573
Ecuador Peru	0	0 4 ^b	0	0	1 2	26 19	23 3	49 22	7 119	0	2 2	1,491
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	14	0	0	0	156
Brazil	0	214 ^b	0	0	0	228	45	273	2,920	12	117	0
Southern Cone	0	9	0	0	0	17	4	21	2,518	0	72	3,767
Argentina Chile	0	0 9 ^b	0	0	0	8 7	2	10 8	975 734	0	61 1	156 1,346
Paraguay Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	32 777	0	2	178 2,087
· ,							0					
Non-Latin Caribbean Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda Aruba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas, The Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BES*	0											
Cayman Islands Curação	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominica	Ö	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Grenada Guyana	0	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica Montserrat	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Saint Kitts & Nevis	0	0	0	0	Ō	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Lucia St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	8 0	0	0	0
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname Trinidad and Tobago	0	0 0	0 0	0	Ō	0	Ö	1 0	0	0	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands Virgin Islands (UK)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firgin Mulus (OK)	U	U	V	U	U	V	U	U	U	U	U	U

^{*}Bonaire, St. Eustatius, and Saba.
(a) Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) , August 26, 2016 / Vol. 65 / No. 33; (b) imported or related to importation; (c) measles/rubella country elimination report; (d) invasive disease (age < 5 years).

program management and financing

	35 years covered by multi-year plan for immunization	36 number of NITAG meetings	37 total number of districts/ municipalities	38 number of districts with at least 1 supervisory visit	39 plan for immunization injection safety	40 national system to monitor ESAVIs	41 spending on routine immunization financed using gov't funds (%)	spending on vaccine purchases financed using gov't funds (%)	42 budget line for vaccine purchases
		2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
The Americas			15,170						
North America			64				00	100	
Bermuda Canada		3	13 ^a		no 	no yes	99		yes
United States of America	•••	3	51 b	•••	yes	yes	•••		NO
Latin America and the Caribbean			15,106						
Latin America			14,950						
Mexico	2012-2018	4	2,457	2,457	yes	yes	100	100	yes
Central American Isthmus			1,217						
Belize Costa Rica	2015-2024 2015-2020	1 9	6 81	6	yes	yes	81	100	no
El Salvador		2	262	262	yes	no	100	100	yes
Guatemala Honduras	no 2016-2020	12 2	338 298	200	yes yes	yes	100 77	100 82	yes
Nicaragua	2016-2020	3 10	153 79	153	yes	yes	81	82	yes
Panama	2019	10		28	yes	yes	100	100	yes
Latin Caribbean Cuba	2014-2018	3	465 168	168	yes	yes	99	99	yes
Dominican Republic French Guiana			157		yes	yes	94	94	yes
Guadeloupe									
Haiti Martinique	2011-2015		140		yes	yes			
Puerto Rico				•••			•••	•••	
Andean Area			3,856					0.7	
Bolivia Colombia	2016-2020 2016-2020	10 2	339 1,122		yes yes	yes	94 100	97 100	yes
Ecuador Peru	2010-2016 2016 - 2019	12 10	222 1,838	222 21	no	yes	100 100	100 100	yes
Venezuela	2014-2018		335	366	yes no	yes	100	100	yes no
Brazil	2012-2015	2	5,570		yes	yes	100	100	
Southern Cone			1,385						
Argentina Chile	2011-2016 2010 2020	3 4	511 346	130	yes	yes	100 100	100 100	
Paraguay	2014	>10	250		no yes	yes	100	100	yes
Uruguay	2015-2020	5	278	278	yes	yes	100	100	yes
Non-Latin Caribbean Anguilla	2014-2015		156 3	3	VQC	yes	100	100	
Antigua and Barbuda			8	7	yes yes	yes	100	100	no
Aruba Bahamas	2010-2020	0	6 16	0 12	yes no	yes	100 100	100 100	yes
Barbados BES*		4	10	10	yes	yes	100	100	yes
Cayman Islands			6	3	yes	yes	99	100	
Curaçao Dominica			7	 7	yes	yes	 98	100	yes
Grenada	2016 -2025		7	6	yes	yes	68	100	no
Guyana Jamaica	2012-2018	0	13 13	13 13	yes yes	yes yes	89 94	82 100	yes no
Montserrat Saint Kitts & Nevis		 9	4 17	4 17	yes no	yes yes	100 98	100 100	yes
Saint Lucia			9	3	yes	yes	87	100	no
St. Vincent and the Grenandines Sint Maarten (Dutch part)		 1	9 1	9 1	no no	yes	87	100	no
Suriname Tinidad and Tobago			10 9	2 3	yes	yes	95	100 100	yes
Turks and Caicos		2	4	3	yes no	yes no	13 100	100	
Virgin Islands (UK)	2016		4	4	yes	yes	100	97	yes

^{*}Bonaire, St. Eustatius, and Saba.

surveillance indicators

Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP), 2015

Country	Number of AFP cases	AFP rate (x 100,000 pop <15 years old)	% of cases investigated within <48 hours	% of cases with 1 adequate sample	Total Number of sites	% Sites reporting
Argentina	217	2.14	57	82	625	100
Bolivia	35	0.91	89	94	3,459	83
Brazil	485	1.03	97	71	3,423	
Canada	23	0.41		17	,	
CARPHA	9	0.45	56	33	500	85
Chile	70	1.81	76	57	529	99
Colombia	135	1.05	72	79	5,505	92
Costa Rica	22	1.96	36	95		
Cuba	8	0.41	100	88	168	100
Dominican Republic	14	0.46	14	93	247	48
Ecuador	24	0.48	54	96		
El Salvador	31	1.70	29	90	1,243	46
Guatemala	25	0.59		60	220	80
Haiti	12	0.31	75	67	17	55
Honduras	63	2.0	25	82	449	89
Mexico	534	1.54	99	81		
Nicaragua	20	0.99	90	95	185	100
Panama	14	1.29	86	86	234	84
Paraguay	26	1.19	85	77	1,033	88
Peru	70	0.80	91	87		
United States of America	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Uruguay	4	0.52	100	50		
Venezuela	90	1.05	82	76	13,092	27
TOTAL/AVERAGE	1,931	1.1	82	77	30,929	

Source: Integrated Surveillance Information System (ISIS), Polio Eradication Surveillance System (PESS), and country reports to FGL-IM/PAHO.

Measles/Rubella/CRS Surveillance Indicators, 2015

	Number of	% of cases	% of cases with	% of samples	% of lab	Rate of suspected MR	Rate of suspected CRS
Country	suspect cases	adequate investigation	adequate samples	in lab ≤5 days	samples results ≤4 days	cases/100,000 population	cases/10,000 live births
Argentina Bolivia Brazil CARPHA Chile Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador French Guiana Guadeloupe Guatemala Haiti Honduras Martinique Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru Uruguay	413 115 6,929 288 703 2,228 48 1,247 129 337 282 2 1 176 170 197 0 4,645 161 72 568 668 10	24 100 80 97 36 80 52 100 3 95 45 3 95 37 99 95 86 68 82 89 93	96 100 89 95 84 97 46 100 95 98 90 96 100 95 98 100 86 82 100 99	64 77 93 14 95 87 82 100 42 90 85 63 92 72 90 89 71 91 82 100 75	44 88 88 36 31 96 15 100 47 88 89 41 80 48 81 39 97 90 60 22 62	0.9 1.1 3.3 3.8 3.9 4.6 1.0 10.9 1.2 2.1 4.4 0.7 0.2 1.1 1.5 2.4 0.0 3.7 2.6 1.8 8.6 2.1 0.3 2.1	1.5 3.6 0.1 0.6 5.8 8.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 3.8 0.5 1.1 0.9 0.0 4.0 0.1 0.0 0.0
TOTAL/AVERAGE	20,056	82	92	88	81	3.2	0.9

technical notes and data sources

Main Data Sources

For detailed information on demographic data and socioeconomic indicators, please visit: www.paho.org/datastatistics.

Demographic data: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision. New York. Accessed 30 June 2016 (http://esa.un.org/wpp/). WPP 2015: Linear interpolation using the mid-points of the quinquennium as 1 January. Women of childbearing age includes women aged 15 to 49 years.

Infant mortality rate (1,000 lb) or number of deaths (N): PAHO/WHO. Data provided by Ministries of Health or Health Agencies of countries. Washington DC, 2016. As of 16 May 2016. Infant mortality as reported by the countries (ECU, GTM, GUY, PAN, PRY, SLV, SUR, TTO) present limitations due to the coverage of infant and neonatal deaths or the number of live births. An increase may reflect an improvement in data coverage and auality.

Socioeconomic indicators: The World Bank (2016). World Development Indicators 2016. Washington, D.C.; Accessed 10 June 2016. (http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx). Estimates of the national health expenditure: PAHO/WHO. Data compiled by the Department of Health Systems and Services from the Global Health Expenditure Database. Washington DC, 2016. As of 16 May 2016. (http://www.who.int/health-accounts/ghed/en/).

Immunization coverage, immunization program management, and financing information: Annual country reports to Comprehensive Family Immunization Unit (IM)/PAHO via PAHO-WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form (JRF); 2016.

Morbidity: Annual country reports to IM/PAHO via JRF, vaccine-preventable disease specific surveillance reports for measles/rubella and polio; 2015-2016.

Surveillance indicators: Vaccine-preventable disease specific surveillance reports for measles/rubella and acute flaccid paralysis/polio to IM/PAHO; 2015-2016.

Symbols and Abbreviations

(pop) population; (Ib) live births; (NA) not applicable; (...) not available; (ppp) purchase power parity; (int'I) international; (GDP) gross domestic product; (BCG) bacille Calmette-Guérin (anti-tuberculosis vaccine); (Polio3) third dose of polio vaccine (oral polio vaccine or inactivated; polio vaccine); (DTP1) first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine (as DTP or DTP containing vaccine); (DTP3) third dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine (as DTP containing vaccine); (Rotavirus) last dose of rotavirus vaccine; (PCV3) third dose of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine; (DTP4) first booster dose after the primary series consisting of three doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine (as DTP or DTP containing vaccine); (MMR1) first dose of measles, mumps, rubella vaccine; (MMR2) second dose of measles, mumps,

rubella vaccine (when offered in the routine program; (CRS) congenital rubella syndrome; (Hib) Haemophilus influenzae type b; (NITAG) national immunization technical advisory group; (ESAVI) event supposedly attributable to vaccination or immunization; (gov't) government; (Hi) Haemophilus influenzae; (Spn) Streptococcus pneumoniae; (Nm) Neisseria meningitidis; (m) months; (IPV) inactivated polio vaccine. Country codes: (ARG) Argentina; (BOL) Bolivia; (BRA) Brazil; (CARPHA) Caribbean Public Health Agency; (CHL) Chile; (COL) Colombia; (DOM) Dominican Republic; (ECU) Ecuador; (SLV) El Salvador; (GTM) Guatemala; (HTI) Haiti; (HND) Honduras; (NIC) Nicaragua; (PAN) Panama; (PRY) Paraguay; (PER) Peru; (SUR) Suriname; (TTO) Trinidad and Tobago; (VEN) Venezuela.

Technical Notes

Immunization coverage: Proportion of children aged <1 year vaccinated with one dose of BCG vaccine, the third dose of polio vaccine (oral polio vaccine or inactivated polio vaccine), the first dose of DTP, the third dose of DTP and Hib, the last dose of rotavirus vaccine (2^{nd} or 3^{rd} dose depending on the vaccine used) and the third dose of PCV, respectively. Proportion of children aged 1 year vaccinated with the first booster of DTP vaccine, and one dose of MMR vaccine, respectively. Proportion of children vaccinated with a second dose of MMR vaccine, as targeted in countries offering a second MMR dose in the routine program. Coverage rates are expressed as a percentage of the corresponding mid-year population, as reported by the country. Reported coverage rates ≥ 100% are presented as 100% with a footnote. Subregional aggregated data express average values weighted by population aged <1 year, when a figure is available.

Drop-out rate DTP1-DTP3: Number of DTP1 doses minus the number of DTP3 doses (among children aged <1 year) divided by the number of DTP1 doses, expressed as a percentage.

Municipalities reaching coverage ≥95% for DTP3: Proportion of municipalities reporting coverage levels equal to or greater than 95% for DTP3, respectively, expressed as a percentage. Municipalities are defined as the third administrative level (country level being first), unless otherwise stated.

Morbidity: Number of confirmed cases of wild polio, measles, rubella, CRS, NNT, non-NNT, pertussis, diphtheria, Hib meningitis, and mumps. Subregional aggregated data is the sum of the totals. These are not rates; hence, inter-country comparisons may not be appropriate.

Immunization program management and financing:

 Multi-year plan for immunization: Existence of an immunization strategic plan for more than one year.

Selected Information Products of the Comprehensive Family Immunization Unit



• Immunization Newsletter: A bi-monthly publication that includes information on all aspects of program implementation, from scientific articles on vaccine-preventable diseases and vaccines to practical matters related to the day-to-day running of an immunization program. Copies of the newsletter are available online at www.paho.org/immunization/newsletter.



- Expanding the evidence base to inform vaccine introduction: program costing and cost-effectiveness analyses. Immunization programs have become increasingly costly in recent years as a result of the introduction of new vaccines and an expanding number of recommended target groups. Even so, immunization remains cost-effective and should continue to be considered a public health "best buy," according to a new series of studies published by the scientific journal Vaccine. The series was coordinated by the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) as part of the ProVac initiative to provide evidence to support policy decisions on vaccine programs. The studies, based on country-led research from around the world, show that with few exceptions, newer vaccines—including pneumococcal, rotavirus, and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines—are cost-effective in countries where there is a substantial disease burden or where treatment costs are high, or both, and if the vaccines can be procured at favorable prices. PAHO Member States published important data on the costs, health impact and cost-effectiveness of their new vaccine introduction programs in Argentina, Belize, Honduras, Peru and Paraguay.
- Measles/Rubella (MR) and Polio Bulletins: Weekly epidemiological surveillance bulletins. Available online at www.paho.org/immunization/MeaslesRubella Bulletin and www.paho.org/immunization/PolioBulletin.

for more than one year.

- Number of NITAG meetings: Number of times the NITAG met in 2015. NITAGs provide recommendations on immunization practices, including advice on vaccines to be included into the national immunization schedule.
- Number of districts with at least one supervisory visit: immunization supervision including all or most aspects of the program, the supervisions of the local level are generally done by region/department/state or national level
- Plan for immunization injection safety: the existence of a plan to ensure the safety of injections, including training, supervision, and the proper use of safety boxes. This plan may be part of the annual immunization plan of action.
- National system to monitor ESAVIs: System in place for the reporting and follow-up of ESAVIs.
- Spending on routine immunization financed using government funds: Percentage of all of recurrent immunization-specific spending that was financed using government funds (for all recurrent inputs, including vaccines, injection supplies, salaries and per-diems of health staff working full-time on immunization, transport, vehicles and ld chain maintenance, training, social mobilization, monitoring, and surveillance).

This excludes any external financing from donors, but may include loans.

- Spending on vaccine purchases financed using government funds: Percentage of all vaccine spending that was financed using government funds. This excludes any external financing from donors, but may include loans.
- Budget line for vaccine purchase: Specific line in the national budget for the purchase of vaccines.

Surveillance indicators: For measles/rubella definitions refer to PAHO. Measles Elimination: Field Guide. (Scientific and Technical Publication No. 605). Washington DC: PAHO, 2005. For acute flaccid paralysis definitions refer to PAHO. Poliomyelitis Eradication: Field Guide. (Scientific and Technical Publication No. 607). Washington DC: PAHO, 2005. Available at http://www.paho.org/english/ad/fch/im/FieldGuide Index.htm.

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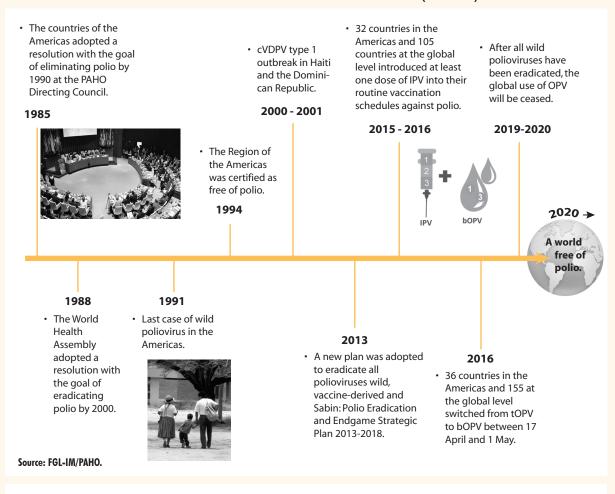
Seasonal Influenza Vaccine Use in the Americas, 2015

	Childr	en	Elderl	y Adults	С	ther Risk Gr	oups
Country	6m-23m ^a	24m-59m	Schedule	Coverage (%)	Health Workers	Chronic Disease	Pregnant Women
Anguilla	NA	NA	≥50y		yes	yes	
Antigua and Barbuda		yes				yes	
Argentina	61	NA	≥65y	100 ^e	yes	yes	yes
Aruba	NA	NA	≥60y				
Bahamas	yes	yes	≥50y		yes	yes	yes
Barbados	NA	NA	≥65y		15	NA	NA
Belize	48		≥65y	3	7	yes	yes
Bermuda	NA	NA	≥65y	44	17	yes	19
BES*							
Bolivia	52	NA	≥65y	71	76	100 ^e	49
Brazil	76	yes	≥60y	89	95	yes	83
Canada			≥50y		69	49	yes
Cayman Islands	9	yes	≥50y	5	15	40	yes
Chile	65	yes	≥65y	55	100 ^{e,g}	100 ^e	72
Colombia	78	yes	≥50y		yes	yes	72
Costa Rica	yes	yes	yes		yes	yes	yes
Cuba	74	yes	≥65y	89	yes	84	100 ^e
Curação			≥60y				
Dominica	16	yes	≥65y	6	10	25	11
Dominican Republic	yes	yes	≥60y	,	yes	yes	83
Ecuador	46	yes	≥65y	88 ^f	92	100 ^e	55
El Salvador	74 b	yes	≥60y	36	78	yes	72
Grenada		yes	≥60y		yes	yes	yes
Guatemala	7	yes	≥60y	100 ^e	100 e	100 ^e	41
Guyana	NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA	NA
Haiti	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Honduras	yes	yes	≥60y	83	92	100 e	94
Jamaica		NA NA	_00y		yes	yes	yes
Mexico	NA 84 ^d	yes	≥60y	98	97	92	95
Montserrat	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA	NA
Nicaragua	100 ^{c,e}	yes ^c	≥50y ^c		100 e	100 e	77
Panama	28	yes	≥60y	81	91	95	51
Paraguay	32	yes	≥60y ≥60y	34	yes	yes	yes
Peru	67	yes NA	≥60y ≥60y		76	95	36
St. Kitts and Nevis	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA NA
St. Lucia	NA NA	NA NA	≥50y			8	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	yes NA	o NA	yes NA
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
Suriname	NA NA	NA NA	INA	INA			
Trinidad and Tobago			 ≥50y		yes	yes	yes
		yes	≥5Uy		20	yes	yes
Turks and Caicos	yes	yes	- 15		77		
United States of America**	yes	yes	≥65y	67	77	yes	yes
Uruguay	29	NA	≥65y	26	33	yes	29
Venezuela	24	yes	≥60y	14	78	13	41
Virgin Islands (UK)	NA	NA	≥50y		yes	yes	NA

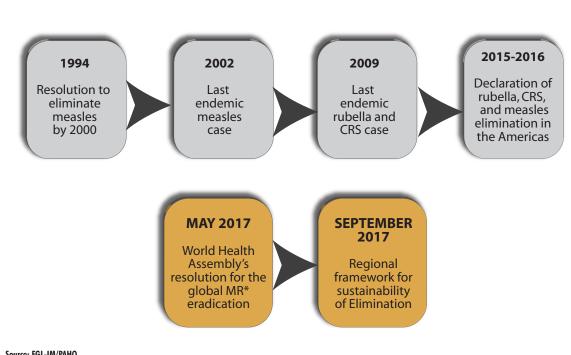
^{*} Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba; ** Dutch part; ** USA data during 2014-2015 influenza season

(a) pediatric coverage formula: ((2nd dose + single dose)/denominator)*100; (b) given to 6-11 months age group; (c) with chronic disease; (d) given to 6-69 months age group; (e) reported coverage > 100%; (f) goal of 80%; (g) coverage in chronic patients in control at Public Primary Care Centers.

The Switch from the Trivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (tOPV) to the Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (bOPV)



Timeline of Measles, Rubella and CRS* Elimination in the Americas and Next Steps in 2017



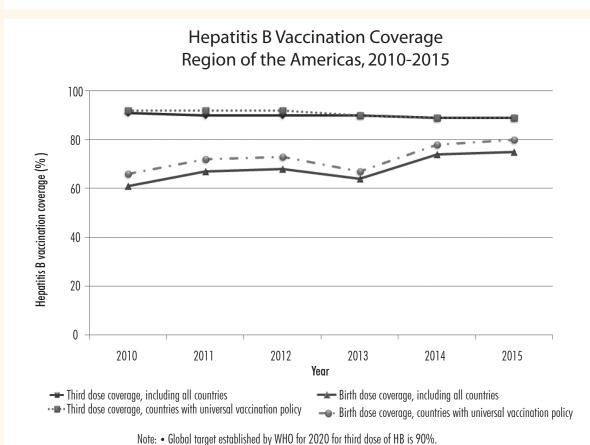
Source: FGL-IM/PAHO.

^{*}CRS-congenital rubella syndrome; MR-measles/rubella

Dashboard of Selected Regional Immunization Action Plan (RIAP) Objectives in the Americas

General (GO) and Strategic Objectives(SO)	Baseline (2013)	Target (2020)	2015
GO 1.2.1 Number of countries and territories in which endemic transmission of measles or rubella virus has been reestablished	1	0	0
GO 2.2.1 Number of countries and territories reporting national average coverage of at least 95% with three doses of DPT vaccine in children under 1 year	19	35	20
O 2.2.2 Number of countries and territories reporting coverage of at least 80% in each district or equivalent with three doses of DPT vaccine in children under 1 year	12	35	12
SO 4.2.1 Number of countries and territories that have dropout rates below 5% between the first and the third dose of DPT vaccine	11	35	26
SO 4.2.2 Number of countries and territories with coverage above 95% for third dose of DPT vaccine sustained for three or more consecutive years	13	35	10
SO 4.2.5 Number of countries and territories that have a national system for a computerized nominal immunization registry	3	10	4

Source: Country reports through the PAHO-WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form (JRF), 2016; FGL-IM/PAHO.



• Global target established by WHO for 2020 for birth dose of HB is 50%.

Source: Country reports through the PAHO-WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form (JRF), 2016.

Epidemiological Surveillance Indicators for Diseases Preventable by New Vaccines in Reporting Countries, Latin America and the Caribbean, 2015

Rotavirus Surveillance, January-December 2015															
Data and Indicators	BOL	COL	DOM	ECU	GTM	НТІ	HND	NIC	PAN	PRY	PER	SLV	SUR	VEN	TOTAL
Number of hospitalizations <5 years	10,663	4,267	962	6,114	9,837	839	31,920	295	10,873	9,248	18,252	41,855	3,458	12,524	161,107
Number <5 years admitted to hos- pital for diarrhea	1,127	353	81	1,231	631	341	4,301	24	178	389	1,414	3,851	621	784	15,326
Number <5 years who meet the case definition	798	342	33	811	343	202	2,170		95	389	735	1,641	234	365	8,158
Number <5 years with epidemiologi- cal form and stool specimen	646	342	17	789	341	202	1,119		58	285	632	1,496	140	329	6,396
Positive cases of rotavirus	177	91	2	74	102	22	173	0	3	59	112	329	25	38	1,207
Deaths	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	16

Bacterial Pneumonia Surveillance, January-December 2015												
Data and Indicators	BOL	COL	ECU	HND	PAN	PRY	PER	SLV	VEN	TOTAL		
Number of hospitalizations <5 years	5,206	1,067	6,114	16,701	17,149	9,884	13,068	30,631	9,316	109,136		
Number of suspected cases of pneumonia	827	40	1,268	1,429	2,364	950	1,536	1,709	828	10,951		
Number of suspected cases with x-ray and epidemiological form	826	15	1,156	873	2,363	948	1,535	1,657	768	10,141		
Number of probable cases of bacterial pnemonia	287	15	971	713	1,869	424	774	1,079	483	6,615		
Probable cases with blood specimen	228	15	971	210	1,410	377	752	961	130	5,054		
Probable cases with pleural fluid specimen	10		11		8	67		5	7	108		
Confirmed cases of Hib	8				0		1			9		
Confirmed cases of Hi (no b)	1				0	2			2	5		
Confirmed cases of Spn	7		4	1	7	39	14		5	77		
Confirmed cases caused by other bacteria	10		90	12	44	13	27	4	3	203		
Contamination	3		2	5	0	39	4		22	75		
Deaths	6		7	52	1	14	4	1	36	121		

Bacterial Meningitis Surveillance, January-December 2015												
Data and Indicators	ARG	BOL	ECU	HTI	HND	PAN	PRY	SLV	VEN	TOTAL		
Number of hospitalizations <5 years	7,082	3,442	6,114	839	16,701	17,149	10,004	30,631	9,280	101,242		
Number of suspected cases of meningitis	21	27	40	15	107	64	240	107	95	716		
Number of suspected cases with cerebrospinal fluid test and epidemiological form	21	27	39	11	70	64	228	100	81	641		
Number of probable meningitis cases	18	15	39	11	41	11	117	39	53	344		
Confirmed cases of Hib	0	1				0	1	2		4		
Confirmed cases of Hi (no b)	1	1				1	2			5		
Confirmed cases of Nm	3					1	4	1		9		
Confirmed cases of Spn	1	2	2		5	5	10	1	1	27		
Confirmed cases caused by other bacteria			6		8	0	4	3	1	22		
Contamination	1					0			1	2		
Deaths	0	1	1		3	1	11	1	8	26		