



**Sitio de Información sobre Eventos**  
destinado a los Centros Nacionales de Enlace para el RSI

**Somalia / Poliomiелitis aguda, no especificada**

**Peligro**  
Infeccioso

**Lugares**  
No disponible

**Estado de la verificación**  
Evaluación del riesgo OMS-CNE en curso

**Fecha de primera recepción de información en la OMS**  
2013-05-10

**Categoría de riesgo según el RSI**  
Riesgo para la salud pública (RSP)

**Confirmado en laboratorio**

**Punto de Contacto de la OMS para el RSI**  
WHO IHR Contact EMRO  
Phone: +20 100 855 6816  
Email: [ihr@emro.who.int](mailto:ihr@emro.who.int)  
Fax: +202 2276 5456

**Anexos**

2013-05-15

**Evaluación actual del riesgo**

- Impacto grave en la salud pública**
- Imprevisto o inusual**
- Propagación internacional de la enfermedad**
- Interferencia con los viajes o el comercio internacionales**

**Observaciones sobre la evaluación del riesgo**

Serious Public Health impact: Polio is highly infectious and can cause death or permanent paralysis.

Unusual or unexpected: Polio in Somalia is unusual. Somalia has not seen indigenous wild poliovirus since March 2002, and had interrupted transmission of imported wild poliovirus in 2007.

International disease spread: Poliovirus spreads easily and across large distances. low population immunity in the country and adjoining parts of neighbouring countries and regular population movements from and to Somalia present a high risk of international spread.

**Update 2013-05-15**

A case of wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) has been reported in the Banadir region of Somalia. This is the first WPV1 to be reported from Somalia since 25 March 2007. The virus was isolated from specimens collected on 21 April 2013 from a 32 month-old girl, who became ill due to acute flaccid paralysis on 18 April 2013, and from specimens collected from 3 of her close contacts.

Genetic sequencing indicates that the virus is most closely related to poliovirus circulating in Nigeria's Jigawa state in August 2012.

Given that substantial areas of central and southern Somalia have not conducted vaccination activities since 2009, the confirmation of WPV1 circulation would constitute a serious national and international risk to public health.

A surveillance alert, highlighting the need for urgent active searches for additional cases of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) and suspect polio in all health facilities, has been issued for all of Somalia and bordering areas of northern Kenya and eastern Ethiopia. All countries in the WHO Regions of Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean are advised to heighten their surveillance for poliovirus.

An immediate vaccination response with oral polio vaccine (OPV) is being planned to begin on May 14-16 to reach more than 350,000 children under the age of five in all the 16 districts of Banadir region, with a series of subsequent activities, including nationwide OPV campaigns, under discussion.

WHO's International Travel and Health recommends that all travellers to and from polio-infected areas be fully vaccinated against polio.

**Event**